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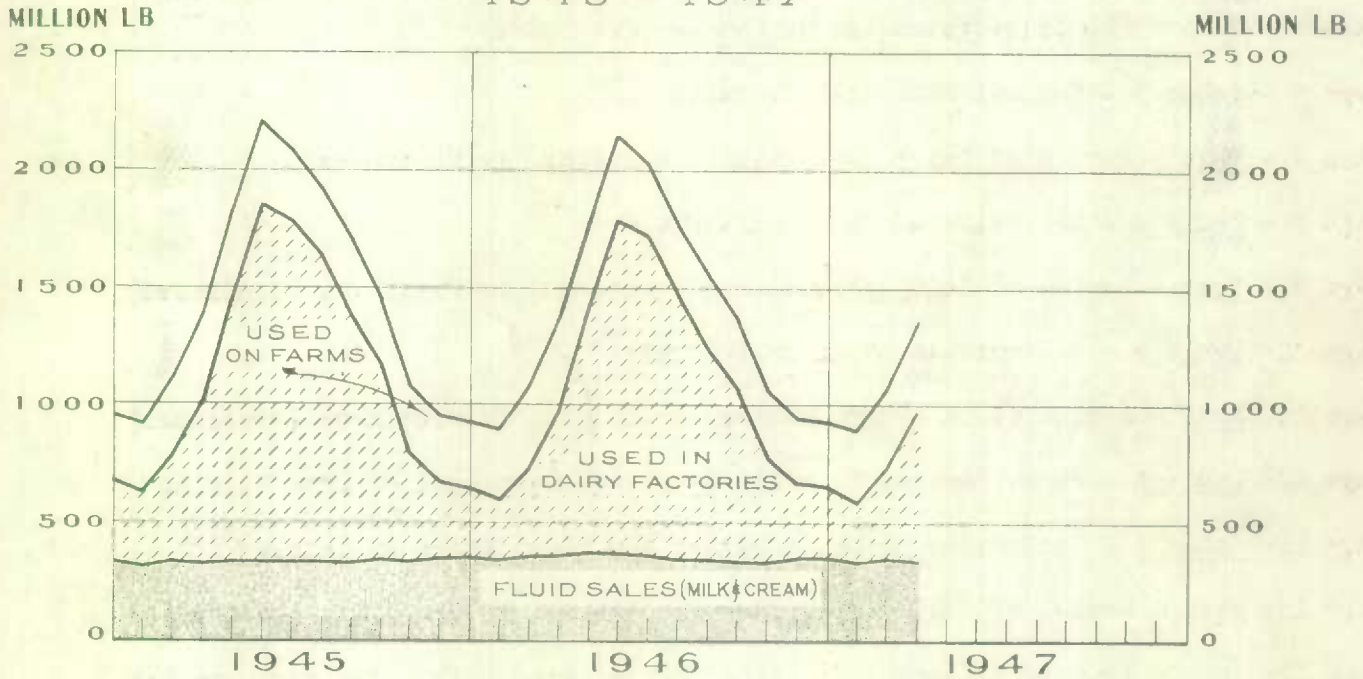
Herbert Marshall
J. E. Rutherford
P. H. Ferguson

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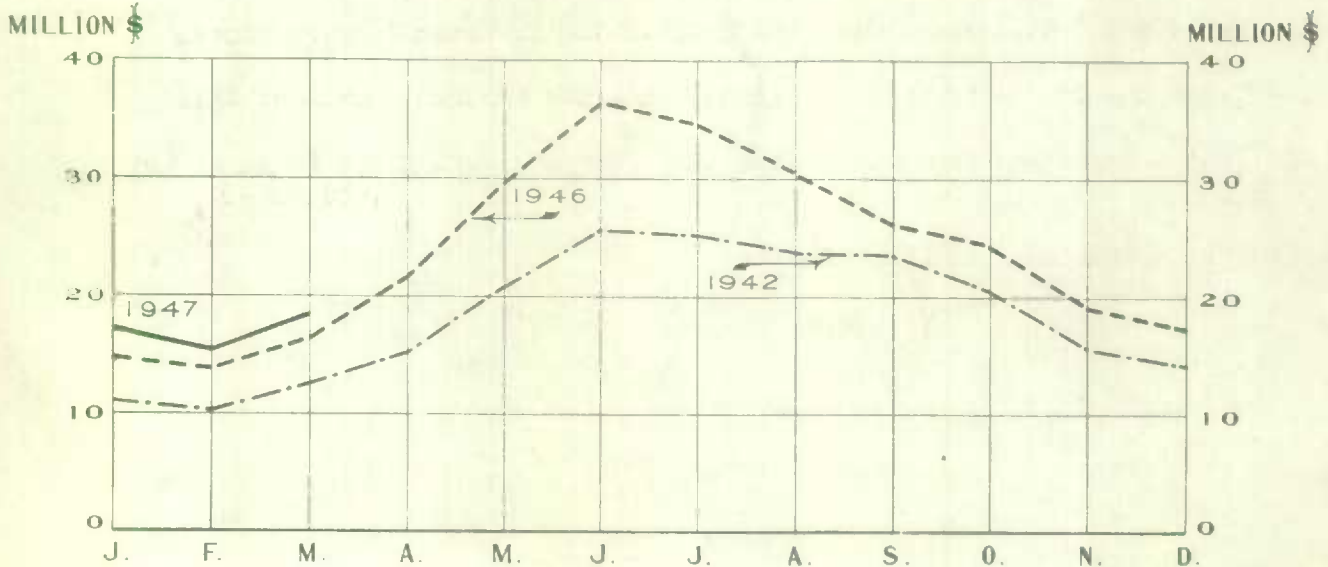
May

Published June 27, 1947.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION 1945 - 1947



SALES INCOME FROM DAIRYING



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THE DAIRY POSITION IN BRIEF

Creamery butter production declined approximately 2 per cent in the month of May, but revealed an increase of 1 per cent in comparison with the January-May period of 1946.

Based on preliminary data, the dairy butter make for the month of May moved up to 5,231,000 pounds, a gain of nearly 2 per cent over that of May, 1946, and a seasonal advance of 9 per cent from that of the previous month. Whey butter production fell to 222,000 pounds, representing a decline of 17 per cent from that of the same month a year ago.

Total butter supplies (creamery, dairy and whey), amounted to approximately 48 million pounds as against 44 million pounds in May, 1946. This includes 37 million pounds manufactured during the month and stocks at May 1 amounting to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds. (Stocks at May 1, 1946 were only 6,872,000 pounds). Exports during May amounted to 510,500 pounds as compared with 212,900 pounds in the same month of 1946; and stocks at June 1 moved up to 23,687,000 pounds as compared with 18,363,000 pounds at the same date in 1946.

Domestic disappearance, obtained by deducting stocks from the total supply amounted to approximately 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of creamery and 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds of total butter, representing 1.50 and 1.93 pounds on a per capita basis. The latter compares with 2.03 pounds in the same month of 1946. The cumulative disappearance of total butter, January--May, was 10.74 pounds per capita as against 10.03 pounds in the same period of 1946.

Wholesale butter prices at Montreal quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange averaged 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound as compared with 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in May, 1946. Cheese made in the month of May was quoted at 26 cents while cheese made prior to May 1 averaged 23 cents. The latter price was the same as that of May 1, 1946.

Fluid milk sales (including cream expressed as milk), amounted to 341,399,000 pounds in the month of April, a decline of slightly more than 4 per cent from the same month last year. Fluid milk sales fell 7 per cent while cream sales advanced 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Milk production in April amounted to approximately 1,363,053,000 pounds, a reduction of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds from that of the same month of 1946.

Sales income from dairying in March, moved up to \$18,337,000 an increase of approximately 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars from the previous year. The average price received by farmers was \$2.46 per hundred as compared with \$2.18 in March, 1946.

Milch cow numbers reported by Dairy Correspondents in April were reduced by approximately 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent from the same month last year. This was offset by an increase of 1 per cent in the percentage being milked.

The month of May was very cold with heavy rainfall in the Eastern provinces, while extremely low temperatures and frequent frosts were reported from Prairie regions. The rainfall in Western Canada was greater than last year but somewhat below normal requirements.

Feed supplies fell to low levels during May, and on account of the unsatisfactory weather conditions, the pasture growth was quite inadequate. While the lack of forage had an adverse effect on milk production last month, the lush pasture growth now in evidence promises to place June milk supplies above those of the previous year.

Table I - PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF CREAMERY, DAIRY AND TOTAL BUTTER
In Canada, May, and Cumulative January-May, 1935 to 1947.

	Creamery Butter		Dairy Butter 1/		Total Butter 2/	
	May	Cumulative	May	Cumulative	May	Cumulative
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	23,548	61,718	9,371	43,163	33,089	105,237
1936	25,404	66,874	9,201	42,205	34,799	109,485
1937	24,829	66,406	9,059	41,384	34,122	108,290
1938	29,013	71,609	8,818	40,105	38,066	112,214
1939	27,849	72,965	8,493	38,558	36,577	112,023
1940	27,363	74,229	8,188	37,199	35,812	111,984
1941	33,158	86,410	8,032	36,596	41,470	123,598
1942	29,430	78,138	7,623	34,679	37,400	113,562
1943	32,143	95,640	5,439	24,375	37,812	120,449
1944	34,136	90,235	5,249	24,187	39,700	115,019
1945	32,354	90,103	5,107	23,535	37,831	114,373
1946	31,864	81,753	5,137	24,132	37,267	106,397
1947	31,269	82,563	5,231	24,740	36,722	107,716

DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA

1935	1.94	8.05	.87	4.01	2.82	12.09
1936	1.78	8.06	.84	3.87	2.64	11.98
1937	1.90	8.40	.82	3.77	2.74	12.22
1938	1.84	8.20	.79	3.60	2.65	11.85
1939	1.93	8.44	.75	3.45	2.70	11.94
1940	1.95	8.77	.72	3.27	2.69	12.10
1941	2.01	8.70	.70	3.20	2.73	11.96
1942	2.15	9.53	.66	2.98	2.83	12.58
1943	1.99	8.35	.46	2.06	2.48	10.45
1944	2.11	9.78	.44	2.03	2.57	11.87
1945	2.07	9.02	.42	1.95	2.51	11.03
1946	1.64	8.00	.42	1.97	2.08	10.03
1947	1.50	8.68	.42	2.01	1.93	10.74

MAY MAKE, 1935 TO 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939 AND 1946. 3/

	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	84.6	73.9	110.3	182.4	90.5	88.8
1936	91.2	79.7	108.3	179.1	95.1	93.4
1937	89.2	77.9	106.7	176.3	93.3	91.6
1938	104.2	91.1	103.8	171.7	104.1	102.1
1939	100.0	87.4	100.0	165.3	100.0	98.1
1940	98.3	85.9	96.4	159.4	97.9	96.1
1941	119.1	104.1	94.6	156.4	113.4	111.3
1942	105.7	92.4	89.8	148.4	102.3	100.4
1943	115.4	100.9	64.0	105.9	103.4	101.5
1944	122.6	107.1	61.8	102.2	108.5	106.5
1945	116.2	101.5	60.1	99.4	103.4	101.5
1946	114.4	100.0	60.5	100.0	101.9	100.0
1947	112.3	98.1	61.6	101.8	100.4	98.5

1/ Data for May, 1947, are preliminary; revisions for April appear on Table 7.

2/ Includes Whey butter amounting to 266,100 pounds in May, 1946, and 222,056 pounds in May, 1947.

3/ Note that the base index in each column is shown as 100

THE DAIRY SITUATION IN CANADA

Butter Supplies: A decline of 2 per cent in the production of creamery butter in the month of May reduced the total make for the month to 31,269,000 pounds. This reduction of over $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds may be attributed to unfavourable milk production conditions on farms. With the addition of over 11 million pounds in store and transit on May 1, as compared with less than 7 million pounds a year ago, the total supply of creamery butter moved up to $42\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds as compared with $38\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds in May, 1946. The 5 million pounds of butter which was imported into Canada during the months of February and March disappeared before the end of April, so that the storage figures referred to include only the Canadian product. Butter exports increased during the month of May to 510 thousand pounds as against 213 thousand pounds in the same month a year ago. Deducting stocks and exports from the total supply, the domestic disappearance of creamery butter was reduced to approximately $18\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds in comparison with $20\frac{1}{4}$ million in May, 1946. On a per capita basis, this amounted to 1.50 pounds as against 1.64 pounds in the same month of the previous year.

The production of dairy butter has been on the increase for some months past. In the month of April, the revised production shows an increase of nearly 4 per cent over that of the same month last year. In the month of May, the estimated total of 5,231,000 pounds represented an increase of 2 per cent, and the cumulative production of 24,740,000 pounds was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater than that made in the January--May period of 1946.

The total butter make of 36,722,000 pounds during the month of May as shown in Table 1, includes creamery, dairy and whey butter, the latter amounting to 222 thousand pounds. Adding the total production to stocks in store and transit as at May 1, 1947 ($11\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds as compared with $6\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds at the same date a year ago), the quantity of butter available for distribution during the month of May reached a total of 48 million pounds, exceeding the butter supplies of the previous May by $3\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds. When exports referred to in the first paragraph above, and stocks as at June 1 are deducted from the total supply, the domestic disappearance of total butter is reduced to $23\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds, nearly 2 million pounds less than that of May, 1946. This represents a per capita consumption of 1.93 pounds as compared with 2.08 pounds a year ago. It is a significant fact that the stocks in store at June 1 were almost equal to the entire distribution of butter during the month of May.

It would now appear that the trend in butter production is moving upward, and with fewer sales restrictions now in effect, this movement promises to be more pronounced in future months. It will be observed from Table 1 that the high-point in the butter make was reached in 1943, when the January--May output of approximately 120 million pounds was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater than that of 1939. The cumulative production to the end of May, 1947 was nearly 108 million pounds, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds greater than that shown in the same period of 1946, but $12\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds less than that produced in 1943. Owing to rationing, the domestic disappearance during the January--May period of 1947 represented a distribution of 10.74 pounds per capita. This was slightly in excess of the per capita disappearance of a year ago, but was nearly 2 pounds per capita less than that shown in the disappearance figures for the January--May period of 1942.

Fluid Sales: Reports from distributors for the month of April revealed a further reduction in fluid sales. Whole milk sales declined 7 per cent, while milk and cream combined fell approximately 4 per cent below those of April, 1946. On account of the removal of sales restrictions on high test cream, there was a considerable trade in this product, averaging from 25 to 35 per cent fat. Consequently, the sales of cream showed a reverse trend, increasing approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in comparison with the same month last year. It will be seen from Table 3 that fluid milk sales amounted to 281,531,000 pounds in the month of April. Total sales (milk and cream

Table 2 - CHEESE PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TOTAL SUPPLY
In Canada, May, and Cumulative January-May, 1936 to 1947.

	Cheddar Cheese 1/		Other Cheese		Total Cheese 2/	
	May	Cumulative	May	Cumulative	May	Cumulative
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	9,500	14,883	-	-	9,588	15,324
1937	11,704	17,118	-	-	11,788	17,537
1938	11,757	15,503	-	-	11,835	15,892
1939	11,436	18,914	-	-	11,507	19,271
1940	12,798	24,320	143	302	13,009	24,963
1941	17,069	24,505	192	407	17,329	25,245
1942	25,142	53,197	148	314	25,356	53,839
1943	14,992	27,385	144	568	15,199	28,269
1944	20,535	36,473	181	651	20,779	37,439
1945	22,516	41,423	143	711	22,721	42,443
1946	17,005	30,245	472	1,737	17,539	32,294
1947	12,225	22,830	292	1,220	12,579	24,359
EXPORTS		IMPORTS		TOTAL SUPPLY		STOCKS, JUNE 1
1935	1,204	2,419	167	434	-	12,003
1936	3,609	7,906	54	366	23,812	15,860
1937	2,446	5,757	157	628	27,930	19,909
1938	3,726	6,979	172	589	29,794	22,857
1939	5,449	8,941	182	526	38,265	27,208
1940	1,183	14,498	143	749	27,392	22,403
1941	1,354	4,813	43	373	33,094	24,439
1942	3,514	33,319	56	347	54,517	44,707
1943	4,242	39,792	23	189	32,835	25,260
1944	3,196	26,042	51	324	40,447	34,668
1945	1,694	21,544	63	204	48,710	41,572
1946	303	15,702	124	487	38,969	32,266
1947	215	3,187	-	-	-	27,034
MAY MAKE, 1935 TO 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939 AND 1946						
	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	83.1	55.9	-	-	83.3	54.7
1937	102.3	68.8	-	-	102.4	67.2
1938	102.8	69.1	-	-	102.9	67.5
1939	100.0	67.3	-	-	100.0	65.6
1940	111.9	75.3	-	30.3	113.1	74.2
1941	149.3	100.4	-	40.7	150.6	98.8
1942	219.8	147.9	-	31.4	220.4	144.6
1943	131.1	88.2	-	30.5	132.1	86.7
1944	179.6	120.8	-	38.3	180.6	118.5
1945	196.9	132.4	-	30.3	197.5	129.5
1946	148.7	100.0	-	100.0	152.4	100.0
1947	106.9	71.9	-	61.9	109.3	71.7

1/ Includes other cheese produced in Quebec, 1936 to 1939.

2/ Farm made cheese is included in data shown in this column.

- Not available by months.

■ Imports not available (see Trade Report No. 101 for data).

in terms of milk) amounted to 341,399,000 pounds. The latter represented a reduction of 15 million pounds in comparison with those of April, 1946. This downward trend in fluid sales which may be attributed to higher living costs, is directing more and more milk into butter-making channels.

Milk Production: A decline of less than 4 million pounds was indicated in the over-all milk production of Canada for the month of April, the total supply being 1,363,053,000 pounds. A sharp advance in the production of creamery butter increased the quantity used for this purpose to nearly 36 per cent of the output. Speculation with regard to the removal of ceilings and price increases following the cancellation of subsidies, may have had some influence in stimulating farm production. It is also a significant fact that the quantities of milk used for the production of dairy butter showed an advance almost as great as that of the creamery product. With creameries and ice cream plants now receiving a greater share of public patronage, the downward trend in the use of milk for factory production which was reported for several months past seems to have come to an end. In the month of April, there was a fractional increase in milk deliveries to factories as compared with the same month of 1946, the total used representing 46 per cent of the farm milk supply. Fluid milk sales took $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than last year, and the total (milk and cream expressed as milk), absorbed 25 per cent of the quantity produced.

Sales Income: Total income from the sale of dairy products in the month of April moved up to \$18,337,000 as against \$16,555,000 in April, 1946. This advance of nearly 2 million dollars may be credited to higher prices following the removal of subsidies on fluid milk last October. Fluid milk income showed the greatest increase, moving up approximately 11 per cent or 1 million dollars over that of the same month last year. Likewise, the average price per unit advanced from \$2.85 per hundred (with subsidies) to \$3.29 per hundred. Cheese milk also showed an increase of 28 cents, and slight advances were indicated in the sale of other products. The combined price of all products in terms of milk was \$2.46 per hundred as against \$2.18 per hundred twelve months ago.

Production Conditions on Farms: Cold, backward weather prevailed throughout the month of May. Heavy precipitation and below-normal temperatures were reported from all sections of the Eastern Provinces. Owing to frequent rains and lack of sunshine, farmers were unable to cultivate the land or make any progress with seeding operations. This was particularly the case in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Prince Edward Island was more fortunate, the April moisture supplies being quickly absorbed on account of the light precipitation during the fall and winter months. In the Prairie Provinces, the weather during May was very cold with frequent frosts. The number of low temperature readings established all time records at several of the weather stations and on June 27 and 28 there was as much as 16 degrees of frost in sections of the Prairie West. Precipitation, though slightly greater than last year, was not excessive, and in many areas there was insufficient moisture to start pasture growth. Soil drifting was in evidence in some localities and heavy frosts injured pasture grass and cereal crops. In some cases, farmers found it necessary to reseed.

On account of the late spring, feed supplies fell to low levels. The feed situation became more serious on account of the slow growth of grass, and milk production suffered to a considerable extent. With the advent of warmer weather and timely showers, pastures have greatly improved and the outlook is beginning to look more favourable. In British Columbia, the spring was early with less than the normal amount of rain, but more than that recorded a year ago. Pastures are in a flourishing condition in the Fraser Valley and Coastal areas, and a good hay crop is assured. Farmers reported that fewer cows would freshen during the month of May as compared with the same month of the preceding year. Nevertheless the percentages of cows being

Table 3 - CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS

Production and Domestic Disappearance, May and Cumulative, January-May, 1935 to 1947.

	Whole Milk Products		Milk By-Products		Ice Cream	
	May	Cumulative	May	Cumulative	May	Cumulative
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.
1935	9,027	30,326	3,011	9,991	-	-
1936	9,144	28,706	3,078	9,978	-	-
1937	11,000	37,417	3,156	10,556	-	-
1938	15,285	50,966	4,088	12,238	-	-
1939	14,457	42,032	3,376	12,392	973	3,077
1940	17,176	56,095	3,937	13,435	1,180	3,746
1941	23,143	75,088	4,587	14,414	1,513	4,806
1942	26,054	79,010	5,138	15,461	1,629	5,147
1943	25,262	80,709	4,496	13,814	1,821	5,554
1944	28,193	82,783	5,737	15,642	2,077	6,156
1945	30,749	95,477	6,563	19,351	1,685	5,640
1946	29,198	89,970	7,160	20,246	1,687	5,351
1947	28,776	90,509	8,306	24,671	2,316	6,531
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA						
					gal.	gal.
1935	.38	2.02	.22	.91	-	-
1936	.45	2.25	.23	.96	-	-
1937	.68	2.91	.26	.95	-	-
1938	.63	3.26	.22	.89	-	-
1939	.64	3.36	.28	1.19	.08	.27
1940	1.38	4.12	.37	1.38	.10	.33
1941	.83	4.25	.34	1.40	.13	.42
1942	1.40	5.51	.32	1.25	.14	.44
1943	1.53	5.68	.32	1.18	.15	.47
1944	1.28	4.86	.39	1.26	.17	.52
1945	1.09	5.63	.32	1.30	.14	.47
1946	1.79	6.48	.50	1.58	.14	.44
1947	1.48	5.71	.48	1.66	.19	.53
MAY MAKE, 1935 TO 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939 AND 1946 1/						
	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	62.4	30.9	89.2	42.1	-	-
1936	63.2	31.3	91.2	43.0	-	-
1937	76.1	37.7	93.5	44.1	-	-
1938	105.7	52.3	121.0	57.1	-	-
1939	100.0	49.5	100.0	47.2	100.0	57.7
1940	118.8	58.8	116.6	55.0	121.3	69.9
1941	160.1	79.3	135.9	64.1	155.5	89.7
1942	180.2	89.2	152.2	71.8	167.4	96.6
1943	174.7	86.5	133.2	62.8	187.2	107.9
1944	195.0	96.6	169.9	80.1	213.5	123.1
1945	212.7	108.3	194.4	91.7	173.2	99.9
1946	202.0	100.0	212.1	100.0	173.4	100.0
1947	199.0	98.6	246.0	116.0	238.0	137.3

1/ Note that base index in each column is shown as 100.

milked was slightly increased, and the holdings of cows, though 2 per cent less than those of a year ago, represented a more favourable relationship than that reported in the previous month. Observers advise that cows are still in keen demand and that good prices are being offered for milkers. On the whole, prices paid for cows this spring would average about 10 to 15 per cent higher than was reported in the spring of 1946. Milch cows came through the winter in very fair condition in the Eastern Provinces, but owing to the lack of feed and inadequate forage, the opposite situation prevailed in many sections of the West. Cows were not released to pastures as early as they were a year ago, a difference of seven to ten days being indicated as compared with the 1946 season. However, with the good growth of pasture now in prospect for the month of June, there is every indication that the condition of dairy herds will show a rapid improvement.

The labour situation continues to be one of the limiting factors in dairy production. More help is available, but to secure labour farmers are in direct competition with other industries where workers have shorter hours and more pay. While herds have been reduced in some sections as the result of the labour **shortage**, it is probable that the decline in milk production will not be as great as earlier forecasts would indicate. With lush pasture growth now in evidence in the rural areas of the Eastern Provinces, observers are optimistic about milk production prospects for the month of June. As previously indicated, the output during the peak period would be expected to exceed the highest output in 1946. However, indications point to a reduction in the farm milk supply for the year 1947.

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS BY PROVINCES

Prince-Edward Island: The April milk production in this province declined 4 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. This was reflected in fluid sales which showed exactly the same relationship, while the quantities used in dairy factories dropped nearly 11 per cent. The explanation may be found in the reduced numbers of milch cows. In the month of April, a decline of nearly 10 per cent was indicated. This unfavourable situation was offset by an increase of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the percentage of cows being milked, although the net loss in actual producers was still greater than the decline in production. Fewer cows freshed in April, and a reduction was also revealed in the numbers coming into lactation in future months. Feed supplies were practically depleted before cows went on pasture, and up to the middle of May pasture growth was quite unsatisfactory. Precipitation in the month of May was higher than usual and farm operations were delayed to some extent by frequent showers. The weather was inclined to be cool, but was quite favourable for carrying on farm work. Observers forecast a general decline in milk production during the summer months.

Nova Scotia: The farm output of milk declined slightly from April, 1946, the output of 36 million representing a decline of 1 percent from last year. A greater reduction was indicated in sales of fluid products, and there was a sizable drop in the deliveries to dairy factories. The former fell 3 per cent and the latter 4 per cent. Milk used in farm-made products increased 5 per cent as compared with the same month a year ago, whereas that used for creamery butter fell approximately three-quarters of a million pounds. April reports showed fewer cows on farms, but an increase in the percentage milked. The former fell approximately 4 per cent and the latter increased nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A substantial decline in future freshenings will tend to accentuate this situation, and may be expected to have an adverse effect on dairy production. Cows were permanently sent to pasture about May 20 to 24, just a few days later than last year. Feed became quite scarce before pastures were ready. Stocks of hay and barley were practically depleted, and concentrates were also deficient in some districts. The grass is growing very rapidly and as the result of timely showers and warm weather, pastures are now ahead of the 1946 season. The seeding is late, but

Table 4 - CONCENTRATED WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS
Production, Exports and Imports of Principal Products
May, and Cumulative, January-May, 1935 to 1947.

	Evaporated Whole Milk		Condensed Whole Milk		Whole Milk Powder	
	May	Cumulative	May	Cumulative	May	Cumulative
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	7,887	25,362	765	3,758	306	750
1936	7,790	24,016	845	3,273	444	990
1937	9,060	29,902	1,282	5,123	575	1,834
1938	13,257	43,323	1,186	4,106	740	2,832
1939	12,507	35,312	797	2,963	989	2,642
1940	14,729	48,916	1,476	3,686	858	2,720
1941	19,849	64,428	2,291	6,983	926	3,200
1942	22,291	66,410	2,490	7,910	1,189	4,152
1943	20,862	64,929	2,579	9,834	1,737	5,691
1944	23,077	65,440	3,395	10,892	1,652	6,084
1945	25,863	75,488	3,135	12,744	1,569	6,495
1946	24,168	72,512	3,104	10,874	1,741	5,674
1947	24,062	73,835	2,801	9,685	1,673	6,046
EXPORTS						
1935	2,426	6,254	253	919	247	1,202
1936	952	3,458	141	509	348	1,982
1937	1,803	4,764	716	2,218	250	1,029
1938	2,871	7,666	450	1,362	411	1,724
1939	3,232	8,088	176	626	459	2,097
1940	685	6,301	402	1,262	323	2,065
1941	3,714	19,123	1,209	3,773	598	1,937
1942	2,485	13,553	497	3,928	179	703
1943	2,741	8,584	1,345	6,092	127	780
1944	1,173	6,825	3,053	7,357	156	455
1945	3,651	18,479	730	8,115	246	952
1946	1,445	7,371	2,082	5,613	458	1,621
1947	2,076	4,832	2,736	7,085	526	971
	TOTAL SUPPLY	STOCKS, JUNE 1	TOTAL SUPPLY	STOCKS, JUNE 1	IMPORTS	
1935	13,554	7,401	1,420	759	1	11
1936	12,722	7,278	1,351	735	2	144
1937	16,208	7,805	1,947	786	90	372
1938	23,402	14,074	1,624	783	12	424
1939	18,630	9,075	1,447	871	14	22
1940	26,978	11,801	1,916	675	(2)	6
1941	32,864	20,838	2,792	792	46	321
1942	35,101	18,086	4,160	2,497	(2)	23
1943	32,963	14,200	4,190	2,361	14	25
1944	37,900	23,274	5,754	2,170	159	166
1945	34,325	39,931	6,120	3,922	1	4
1946	39,919	19,577	5,284	1,823	-	1
1947	47,182	26,595 (4)	5,385	1,742	(3)	(3)

(1) Includes stocks at the beginning of the month, plus production and imports during the month.

(2) Less than 500 pounds.

(3) Not available at date of publication.

(4) In the hands of wholesalers not available.

the acreage may not be materially reduced. Labour is very scarce and wages are high. Those seeking jobs are inclined to favour non-agricultural pursuits, and at wages which farmers are unable to meet. The shortage of labour along with the reduction in the size of dairy herds, will probably have an unfavourable effect on the milk output this season. It is believed, however, that little if any decline will be indicated in the month of June.

New Brunswick: The production of milk in the month of April amounted to 34 million pounds, an advance of about one-half of one per cent over the same month a year ago. There was a substantial advance in the deliveries of fluid cream, offsetting the decline in milk sales. Consequently, the total of 7 million pounds in terms of milk was 2 per cent greater than that of April, 1946. The additional supplies, of course, were obtained at the expense of factory production. On the other hand, more milk was used on farms for home consumption and for live stock feeding. The outlook for dairying is quite promising. April holdings of dairy cows increased 3 per cent above those of the same month last year; and while this situation was partially offset by a reduction in the percentage milked, a net gain in the number of milkers was indicated. Some evidence of a movement toward dairying is shown in the increased acreage sown to feed crops, with a lesser acreage planted to potatoes, which is the farmers principal cash crop. Growth was rather poor during the month of May and pastures seem to be about two weeks late. However, the grass lands are now responding to the warmer weather, with good pastures in prospect for June. On the basis of present information, milk production would appear to be holding its own, and during the period of flush production, there may be a slight increase over the output of the previous year.

Quebec: Milk production in the month of April was estimated at approximately 397 million pounds which represented an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Dairy factories benefited from this increase, deliveries being 4 per cent above those of April, 1946. This milk was largely diverted from the fluid milk trade which suffered a decline of 5 per cent. In relation to those of a year ago, cow numbers were practically unchanged. Similarly, more cows were milked and freshenings showed a substantial advance. Feeds were quite scarce towards the end of the spring period. Cattle were released to pastures between May 15 to 20, but in most cases only high lands could be profitably utilized. There was very little growth during the early part of the month, and on account of heavy rains, water-soaked lands were seriously impaired by premature grazing. The hay crop is very promising and if forecasts materialize there should be a larger tonnage than a year ago. Labour is still scarce, but regardless of this deficiency, milk production in June might be expected to increase as the result of favourable pastures now available.

Ontario: The total production of milk in the month of April was estimated at 456,474,000 pounds. This represented a decline of slightly over 1 per cent from the same month last year. Fluid sales were further restricted, the distribution of whole milk fell 10 per cent as compared with April, 1946; and while cream sales increased nearly 19 per cent, the net reduction (milk and cream combined) was exactly 7 per cent below the quantity distributed in the same month a year ago. Milk used in factory products (butter, cheese, concentrated milk products and ice cream) advanced 1.3 per cent over that of April, 1946. It will be seen that milk production in Ontario is holding its own. This occurred in face of a decline of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in cow numbers. A saving factor, of course, was the large percentage of cows being milked, which moved from approximately 79 per cent in April, 1946 to 82 per cent in April, 1947. Likewise, the numbers of cows coming into lactation in future months showed an increase, and it may be noted from Table 6 that the milk production per cow advanced from 19 to 22 pounds per day. Hay mows were practically cleaned out on account of the long feeding season; and owing to cold, wet weather and slow growth, dairy cows were not released to pastures

Table 5 - CONCENTRATED MILK BY-PRODUCTS
Production, Exports and Imports of Principal Products
May, and Cumulative, January-May, 1935 to 1947.

	Skimmilk Powder		Condensed Skimmilk		Casein	
	May	Cumulative	May	Cumulative	May	Cumulative
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	1,966	6,558	498	1,922	241	448
1936	2,081	6,454	418	1,698	198	498
1937	2,058	6,411	549	2,056	252	724
1938	2,818	8,205	541	1,900	235	463
1939	2,496	8,932	191	885	254	727
1940	2,858	9,712	360	1,596	275	573
1941	3,331	10,309	483	1,852	180	454
1942	3,475	10,327	619	2,443	486	1,013
1943	2,759	8,364	484	1,639	329	815
1944	3,745	9,815	549	1,708	446	759
1945	4,549	13,452	483	1,709	544	1,161
1946	5,334	14,837	287	1,292	500	953
1947	5,887	16,766	479	1,992	802	1,807
EXPORTS			IMPORTS			
1935	82	400	-	-	1	37
1936	116	661	-	-	7	39
1937	83	343	-	-	13	49
1938	81	411	-	-	11	114
1939	149	1,228	-	-	23	217
1940	108	315	-	(1)	97	1,007
1941	168	329	-	-	73	431
1942	35	154	-	-	88	535
1943	28	262	-	-	29	53
1944	20	21	-	-	46	465
1945	200	500	-	-	34	47
1946	11	858	-	-	3	84
1947	424	1,558	-	-	(2)	(2)
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA						
1935	.15	.61	.03	.16	.01	.04
1936	.17	.60	.02	.17	.01	.06
1937	.16	.58	.05	.18	.02	.07
1938	.16	.58	.03	.15	.01	.05
1939	.17	.83	.03	.09	.02	.08
1940	.27	.92	.03	.13	.02	.15
1941	.23	.97	.04	.15	.02	.08
1942	.20	.79	.05	.20	.03	.11
1943	.18	.68	.04	.14	.03	.10
1944	.26	.75	.03	.12	.03	.12
1945	.22	.89	.03	.12	.02	.08
1946	.37	1.12	.02	.11	.03	.08
1947	.31	1.02	.04	.16	.04	.17

(1) Condensed skimmilk is not separately listed in import returns. Condensed milk designated as such shown in trade reports consists principally of condensed whole milk products.

(2) Not available at date of publication.

until after May 24. On the whole, the season is about two weeks late. Seeding has been seriously delayed by wet weather, reducing the area sown to feed grains to half the normal acreage. In the western counties, rain was reported in 21 days out of 31 days, and the May precipitation would now appear to be twice the normal quantity. Pastures are very promising, the best in many years. The hay crop is promising, although the short growing season may reduce the tonnage by premature ripening. Labour is scarce and wages are high, conditions which may affect both the production of feed crops and the quantity of milk produced late in the season. Indications now point to a slight increase in the over-all milk supply for the month of June. However, there is likely to be a reduction in the yearly total.

Manitoba: Milk production in this province moved up 2 per cent above that of April, 1946, a lesser increase than that of the previous month. Fluid sales declined nearly 10 per cent while fluid cream sales were 18 per cent above those of the same month last year. The combined sale on a milk basis, represented a decline of 4 per cent. The surplus milk resulting from this decline was entirely absorbed in factory production. The numbers of cows on farms continued on a somewhat lower level, those of April being down approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from last year. A 3 per cent advance in the percentage of cows being milked was a compensating factor, resulting in a larger output of milk. With more cows coming into lactation in future months, milk production may continue at a comparatively high level this season. In May, the weather was abnormally cold with frequent frosts during the latter part of the month. On May 27, 16 degrees of frost were recorded. The frost affected both pasture and feed crops. Moisture reserves appear to be satisfactory, although soil drifting was reported in some sections. Pasture growth has been very slow and cows were reported to be in poor condition. Recent rains and warmer weather have produced a considerable improvement in the growth of grass. The labour situation shows no apparent improvement over last year. Farmers are giving more attention to dairying, however, and it is believed that milk production for the year may approximately equal that of 1946.

Saskatchewan: A 4 per cent reduction was indicated in the over-all milk production for April. The estimated sales of fluid milk fell 12 per cent below those of April, 1946. With the removal of restrictions cream sales increased, so that the combined sales on a milk basis were exactly 3 per cent below that of the same month a year ago. Deliveries to dairy factories are still on the low side, those of April being down $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from last year. There was no apparent change in cow numbers, although the percentage milking fell from 75 in 1946 to 73 in 1947. Prospective freshenings for May were shown to be on the increase and more cows will be coming into lactation in future months. It is possible, therefore, that the situation may show some improvement. May was a cold month with freezing temperatures. At the Scott Experimental Station, frost was recorded in 15 days, and on May 28, temperatures fell to 12 degrees above zero. Moisture reserves are only fair, the precipitation on the whole being slightly less than normal. Pastures were rather poor at the end of the month although the growth has been quite remarkable in the last two weeks. Observers reported that cows were in poor condition owing to the lack of feed, and the production of milk in May was expected to be less than that of May 1946. There is no evidence of any change in the labour supply. Most of the farmers are forced to carry on without the employment of seasonal help. It is probable that milk production in June may be slightly up, but the amount produced in subsequent months will depend very much on the development of pasture growth, the availability of labour and prospects for a profitable wheat crop.

Alberta: It will be seen from Table 8 that the farm output of milk in Alberta in the month of April was approximately the same as that of a year ago. In common with other provinces, there was a sharp reduction in fluid milks sales, but owing to a 37 per cent increase in the sales of cream, the total in terms of milk was within 12 thousand pounds of April, 1946. Less milk was used in factory production, the total being

Table 6 - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING
Reported by Dairy Correspondents, for April 1943 to 1947

Province	Milk production per cow in pounds per day						Percentages of Cows Milking					
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Av.	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Av.
CANADA	15.9	16.3	17.9	18.0	19.0	17.4	75.1	74.0	77.9	77.6	78.3	76.6
Prince Edward Island .	14.6	14.8	14.2	15.7	18.9	15.6	68.1	63.8	67.5	73.1	73.4	69.2
Nova Scotia	16.3	14.1	17.7	18.7	18.1	17.0	81.9	80.5	80.3	83.2	81.2	81.4
New Brunswick	17.6	14.9	17.9	19.0	16.3	17.1	69.6	75.4	79.7	85.3	74.5	76.9
Quebec	14.4	14.9	16.8	17.2	17.2	16.1	80.6	72.1	77.8	78.2	77.5	77.2
Ontario	17.2	17.2	20.5	19.3	21.9	19.2	74.4	77.3	81.3	77.7	82.1	78.6
Manitoba	15.7	14.9	14.3	15.6	17.1	15.5	76.9	71.6	72.0	70.0	74.5	73.0
Saskatchewan	15.2	16.9	16.7	15.7	16.5	16.2	69.6	70.8	74.3	72.7	73.4	72.2
Alberta	16.7	18.7	17.4	17.6	18.5	17.8	66.8	73.0	72.1	70.8	75.2	71.6
British Columbia	16.8	19.0	19.3	19.5	20.2	19.0	81.6	82.5	82.2	83.1	80.7	82.0

Table 7 - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA
By Provinces, April 1945, 1946 and 1947

Province	DAIRY BUTTER			WHEY BUTTER		
	1945 '000 lb.	1946 '000 lb.	1947 '000 lb.	1945 lb.	1946 lb.	1947 lb.
CANADA	4,503	4,615	4,786	121,907	106,461	88,273
Prince Edward Island ..	43	46	50	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	201	201	211	-	-	-
New Brunswick	376	384	390	-	-	-
Quebec	609	633	639	12,380	9,397	8,368
Ontario	747	732	754	104,816	91,357	74,967
Manitoba	471	485	514	3,186	2,432	2,692
Saskatchewan	1,274	1,338	1,378	-	-	-
Alberta	655	668	721	-	2,103	1,120
British Columbia	127	128	129	1,525	1,172	1,126

almost 2 million pounds less than that of the same month last year. An outstanding feature of the statistics revealed in Table 7 was an increase of 8 per cent in the production of dairy butter. Cows appear to be coming back into production, although the numbers on farms fell 5½ per cent in April as compared with 3½ per cent in March. Considering, however, that there was an increase in the percentage milking, the net loss in actual milk producers would not be more than 4 per cent. With fewer cows coming into lactation, there is little indication of any improvement. Cold weather was general throughout the province in the month of May. The hours of sunshine were slightly reduced from last year while the rainfall showed a small increase. At Olds, the thirty-year average of 2.2 inches may be compared with 1.67 in May, 1947 and 1.12 inches in the same month of 1946. There was no apparent shortage of feed during the spring period, although the season proved to be seven to ten days behind last year. The growth on pastures was very slow up to the end of the month, which probably had an adverse effect on milk production. Cows were put out to pasture about May 15, but it was after May 24 before they were finally released from the stables. Observers forecast a considerable reduction in the milk output during 1947, although the June supplies may be slightly greater than those of the same month a year ago.

British Columbia: The estimated milk production for British Columbia was 54,739,000 pounds, being approximately 1 per cent above that of April, 1946. Fluid sales continued to absorb approximately 50 per cent of the supply. In the month of April, the quantity used for milk alone advanced 4 per cent, while cream sales increased nearly 16 per cent. Added together, the total of approximately 27 million pounds in terms of milk, was 7 per cent greater than that of the same month last year. According to Dairy Correspondents, cow numbers dropped 1 per cent and the percentage milking was reduced by 2 per cent as compared with April, 1946. Freshenings were also reported to be on the decline. Lush pastures during the month of April produced a slight increase in the production of milk per cow (see Table 6), which compensated in some measure for the reduced numbers. The weather during May was inclined to be cold, although temperatures moved to high levels later in the month. At Agassiz, approximately 1 inch of rain was recorded as compared with .39 inches in May, 1946, the latter being the lowest recorded at that station in 54 years. The abnormally high temperature of 92 degrees was reported on May 26. Pastures were quite good throughout the spring season and made an earlier start than in 1946. Cows were released to pastures between April 20 and 25. On account of good pastures early in the spring, milk production showed a substantial increase, and it is probable that the supply will be maintained at a level slightly above that of 1946.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS AFFECTING DAIRYING DURING THE MONTH OF MAY

April 30: Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government on butter-fat used in creamery butter (10 cents per pound fat), and on cheese milk used for the production of cheddar cheese (30 cents per hundred pounds), were discontinued as at this date.

May 1: Following the termination of the cheese milk subsidy, the maximum price at which cheddar cheese may be sold by manufacturers was advanced by 3 cents per pound. Ceiling prices f.o.b. factory are shown by grades as follows:

	Cents per pound
First Grade	25
Second Grade	24½
Third Grade	24
Below Third Grade	23

(Administrators Order No. 2-2347, amending Order No. A-2078 of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board).

May 1: With the cancellation of the butter-fat subsidy of 10 cents per pound

Table 8 - MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES
April 1945, 1946 and 1947

(Section A)

		Total Milk Production '000 lb.	Factory Production			Ice Cream '000 lb.	Farm Production		
			1	2	3		4	5	6
			Creamery Butter '000 lb.	Factory Cheese '000 lb.	Conc. Milk '000 lb.		Dairy Butter '000 lb.	Farm Cheese '000 lb.	
CANADA	1945	1,390,927	493,084	116,806	62,252	21,808	108,506	696	
	1946	1,366,595	461,665	87,221	61,399	20,736	108,129	695	
	1947	1,363,053	485,868	60,480	57,821	28,723	112,136	695	
P.E.I.	1945	10,680	4,497	122	-	129	1,008	1	
	1946	10,972	4,616	123	-	86	1,078	1	
	1947	10,520	4,053	145	-	114	1,172	1	
N.S.	1945	35,063	11,340	-	609	1,215	4,709	27	
	1946	36,411	11,176	-	1,016	1,029	4,709	27	
	1947	36,059	10,356	-	925	1,415	4,943	27	
N.B.	1945	33,651	10,825	490	-	529	8,810	4	
	1946	33,978	10,614	613	-	514	8,997	4	
	1947	34,124	10,122	713	-	658	9,138	4	
Que.	1945	380,634	138,190	25,098	14,070	4,416	14,269	28	
	1946	391,649	144,610	17,746	15,033	3,930	14,831	28	
	1947	397,282	155,271	12,001	16,151	5,187	14,972	28	
Ont.	1945	488,585	144,868	83,104	38,478	9,960	17,502	145	
	1946	461,667	126,920	61,827	36,695	9,660	17,151	145	
	1947	456,474	153,045	40,585	32,143	12,375	17,666	145	
Man.	1945	93,011	44,306	3,423	-	1,100	11,036	112	
	1946	91,263	41,284	3,041	-	1,172	11,364	111	
	1947	93,216	42,455	3,665	-	1,343	12,043	111	
Sask.	1945	158,822	70,572	123	-	915	29,850	133	
	1946	152,318	60,590	89	-	972	31,349	134	
	1947	146,546	54,498	76	-	1,258	32,287	134	
Alta.	1945	136,106	55,295	3,688	2,429	1,343	15,347	212	
	1946	134,030	50,796	3,069	2,207	1,315	15,651	212	
	1947	134,093	48,149	2,783	2,334	2,229	16,893	212	
B.C.	1945	54,375	13,191	758	6,666	2,201	2,975	34	
	1946	54,307	11,059	713	6,448	2,058	2,999	33	
	1947	54,739	7,919	512	6,268	4,144	3,022	33	

Table 8 - MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES
April 1945, 1946 and 1947

(Section B)

		7	8	9	10	1-4	5-6	7-10
		Milk Otherwise Used				Recapitulation		
		Fluid Milk	Fluid (1) Cream	Farm-Home Consumed	Fed to Livestock	Factory Production	Farm Production	Otherwise Used
		'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
CANADA	1945	274,348	48,162	138,849	129,416	693,950	106,202	590,775
	1946	303,164	53,190	137,958	132,438	631,021	108,824	626,750
	1947	281,531	59,868	139,032	136,899	632,892	112,831	617,330
P.E.I.	1945	1,571	285	1,975	1,092	4,748	1,009	4,923
	1946	1,706	354	1,916	1,092	4,825	1,079	5,068
	1947	1,638	340	1,954	1,103	4,312	1,173	5,035
N.S.	1945	10,360	1,328	4,618	857	13,164	4,736	17,163
	1946	10,982	1,057	4,595	1,820	13,221	4,736	18,454
	1947	10,684	1,114	4,733	1,862	12,696	4,970	18,393
N.B.	1945	6,198	641	4,859	1,295	11,844	8,814	12,993
	1946	6,337	570	4,956	1,373	11,741	9,001	13,236
	1947	6,270	775	5,030	1,414	11,493	9,142	13,489
Que.	1945	88,208	14,827	35,866	45,662	181,774	14,297	184,563
	1946	95,171	18,168	35,328	46,804	181,319	14,859	195,471
	1947	90,218	17,454	36,388	49,612	188,610	15,000	193,672
Ont.	1945	110,037	13,448	37,442	33,601	276,410	17,647	194,528
	1946	123,601	14,702	36,693	34,273	235,102	17,296	209,269
	1947	111,181	17,441	37,243	34,650	238,148	17,811	200,515
Man.	1945	12,158	3,903	9,442	7,531	48,829	11,148	33,034
	1946	13,902	3,604	9,631	7,154	45,497	11,475	34,291
	1947	12,534	4,272	9,496	7,297	47,463	12,154	33,599
Sask.	1945	11,262	3,393	25,400	17,174	71,610	29,983	57,229
	1946	12,530	3,737	25,400	17,517	61,651	31,483	59,184
	1947	11,026	4,753	24,384	18,130	55,832	32,421	58,293
Alta.	1945	17,405	4,504	15,821	20,062	62,755	15,559	57,792
	1946	19,957	4,581	15,979	20,263	57,387	15,863	60,780
	1947	18,225	6,301	16,299	20,668	55,495	17,105	61,493
B.C.	1945	17,149	5,833	3,426	2,142	22,816	3,009	28,550
	1946	18,978	6,417	3,460	2,142	20,278	3,032	30,997
	1947	19,755	7,418	3,505	2,163	18,843	3,055	32,841

(1) Cream expressed as milk

Table 9. FARM INCOME FROM DAIRYING AND PRICE AVERAGES PER HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK
By Provinces and By Products, March, 1946 and 1947.

Province	Income		Price		Income		Price	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	TOTAL INCOME				(1) FLUID SALES (MILK ONLY)			
	'000 \$	'000 \$	\$	\$	'000 \$	'000 \$	\$	\$
CANADA	16,535	13,387	2.18	2.46	8,798	9,821	2.85	3.29
P.E.I.	107	113	1.87	2.31	40	53	2.26	3.06
N.S.	575	574	2.39	2.46	326	321	3.37	3.30
N.B.	377	404	2.28	2.44	216	225	3.09	3.19
Que.	3,998	4,617	2.31	2.77	2,604	3,126	2.70	3.54
Ont.	6,754	7,553	2.28	2.52	3,674	3,960	2.88	3.32
Man.	1,040	1,165	1.97	2.07	397	403	2.92	3.14
Sask.	1,211	1,318	1.74	2.01	347	407	2.62	3.21
Alta.	1,335	1,438	1.84	2.03	512	577	2.69	3.09
B.C.	1,138	1,200	2.49	2.67	682	749	3.30	3.22
	(2) FLUID CREAM				(3) MILK FOR CONCENTRATION			
CANADA	914	1,075	1.74	2.06	989	1,073	2.12	2.30
P.E.I.	5	6	1.57	1.93	-	-	-	-
N.S.	18	16	1.55	1.53	17	19	2.24	2.25
N.B.	10	11	1.41	1.89	-	-	-	-
Que.	297	315	1.88	2.11	212	212	2.15	2.51
Ont.	241	294	1.64	2.06	593	680	2.15	2.28
Man.	77	97	1.88	2.38	-	-	-	-
Sask.	57	73	1.50	1.74	-	-	-	-
Alta.	78	96	1.53	1.72	37	44	1.90	1.99
B.C.	131	167	1.89	2.27	130	118	2.02	2.18
	(4) CHEESE MILK				(5) ICE CREAM			
CANADA	680	673	2.00	2.28	210	231	1.96	2.18
P.E.I.	1	3	1.72	2.20	1	1	1.59	2.30
N.S.	-	-	-	-	15	15	2.10	2.12
N.B.	5	2	1.90	2.16	7	8	2.04	2.20
Que.	122	86	1.88	2.12	44	52	2.15	2.30
Ont.	459	474	2.08	2.40	82	83	1.93	2.17
Man.	30	49	1.85	2.07	14	16	1.66	1.90
Sask.	1	3	1.65	1.80	8	11	1.80	1.98
Alta.	50	46	1.86	1.86	13	16	1.68	1.98
B.C.	12	10	1.80	1.93	26	29	2.12	2.39
	(6) CREAMERY BUTTER-FAT				(7) DAIRY BUTTER SOLD			
CANADA	4,506	5,001	46.4	50.5	438	513	38.1	42.3
P.E.I.	56	53	48.8	53.8	4	2	39.0	42.0
N.S.	160	168	47.8	52.3	39	35	41.0	44.0
N.B.	111	112	48.6	53.6	28	46	38.0	44.0
Que.	658	678	48.5	52.8	61	148	35.0	42.0
Ont.	1,564	1,943	48.3	52.3	141	119	40.0	43.0
Man.	505	576	46.3	48.5	17	24	37.0	40.5
Sask.	741	744	43.8	48.8	57	80	36.0	42.0
Alta.	588	626	42.4	46.0	57	33	38.0	39.0
B.C.	123	101	46.1	50.4	34	26	38.0	43.0

Government subsidies and bonuses are represented in Income and Price Data.

fat (equivalent to $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound of butter), all butter prices were advanced 10 cents per pound. This gain of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound over the subsidized price is designed to encourage a higher level of production. Butter in storage at May 1 was made subject to the higher prices and dealers were required to refund to the Wartime Prices Stabilization Corporation $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on such butter sold on and after May 1. (Administrators Order No. A-2345, amending Order No. A-1563 of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.)

May 1: Dairy butter ceilings were increased by 2 cents per pound at all trade levels. (Order No. 721, amending Order No. 237 of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.)

May 1: Whey butter prices were increased 2 cents per pound by Administrators Order No. A-2346, amending the whey butter pricing Order No. A-806 of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

CEILING PRICES ON BUTTER

Prices Per Pound For First Grade Products Sold By Manufacturers or Primary Producers.

Product	P.E.I., N.S., N.B.	Quebec Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Creamery Butter Solids Sold by Manufacturers to the Wholesale Trade	$50\frac{3}{4}$	$49\frac{3}{4}$	48	$47\frac{1}{4}$	$47\frac{3}{4}$	$49\frac{1}{4}$
Whey Butter Sold by Manufacturers to Whole- salers	41	40	38	38	38	40
Dairy Butter Sold by Producers to Consumers	48	46	44	44	44	46
Dairy Butter Sold by Producers to Whole- salers	43	42	40	$39\frac{1}{2}$	40	$41\frac{1}{2}$

May 1: Ceiling prices covering sweetened condensed milk sold by manufacturers were increased by 1 cent per pound; also the maximum prices at which evaporated milk might be sold by manufacturers were advanced to 30 cents per case. (Administrators Order No. A-2348, amending Order A.2181 of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.)

May 12: Ceiling prices of cheddar cheese were made exclusive of bonuses or premiums paid by Provincial or Federal authority under Order No. A-2352, amending Order No. A-2078 of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

May 28: A survey of feed grain supplies as at March 31 showed totals of 184 million bushels of oats and 76.8 million bushels of barley at all positions in Canada. At the same date last year, supplies were 168.2 and 66.9 million bushels, respectively. (Quarterly Review of Coarse Grains, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)



INTERNATIONAL NEWS REVIEW

The production of manufactured products in the principal producing countries of the world increased during the first quarter of 1947 as compared with the same period of 1946.

In Denmark milk production increased 5 per cent, the butter output advanced 9 per cent and cheese moved up 49 per cent.

In the United States milk production exceeded that of the first three months of 1946 in spite of a 2 per cent fall-off in cow holdings. (This decline was comparable to that reported in Canada by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.) Milk consumption dropped below that of last year. The production of manufactured products increased in proportion to the quantity of milk supplied.

In Argentina milk production was well maintained, and the increase was reflected in the output of manufactured products.

In New Zealand a splendid pasture growth contributed to a heavy milk production, exceeding that reported during the drought period of the previous year.

In Switzerland farm milk supplies were slightly less than those of the same period of 1946.

United Kingdom reports showed an adverse situation resulting from unfavourable weather. Manufactured products fell below those of the January--March period of a year ago.