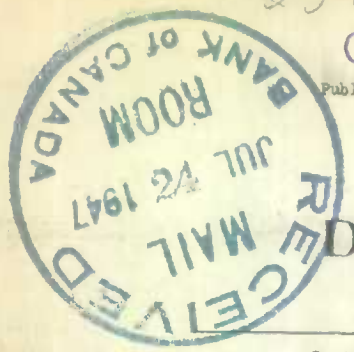
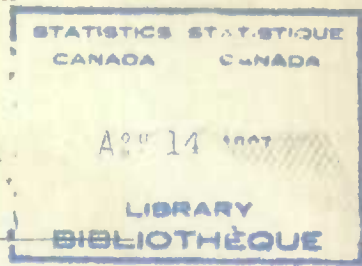


23-001  
6.2



Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



# MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1947

Dominion Statistician;  
Director, Agricultural Division;  
In Charge of Dairying Statistics:

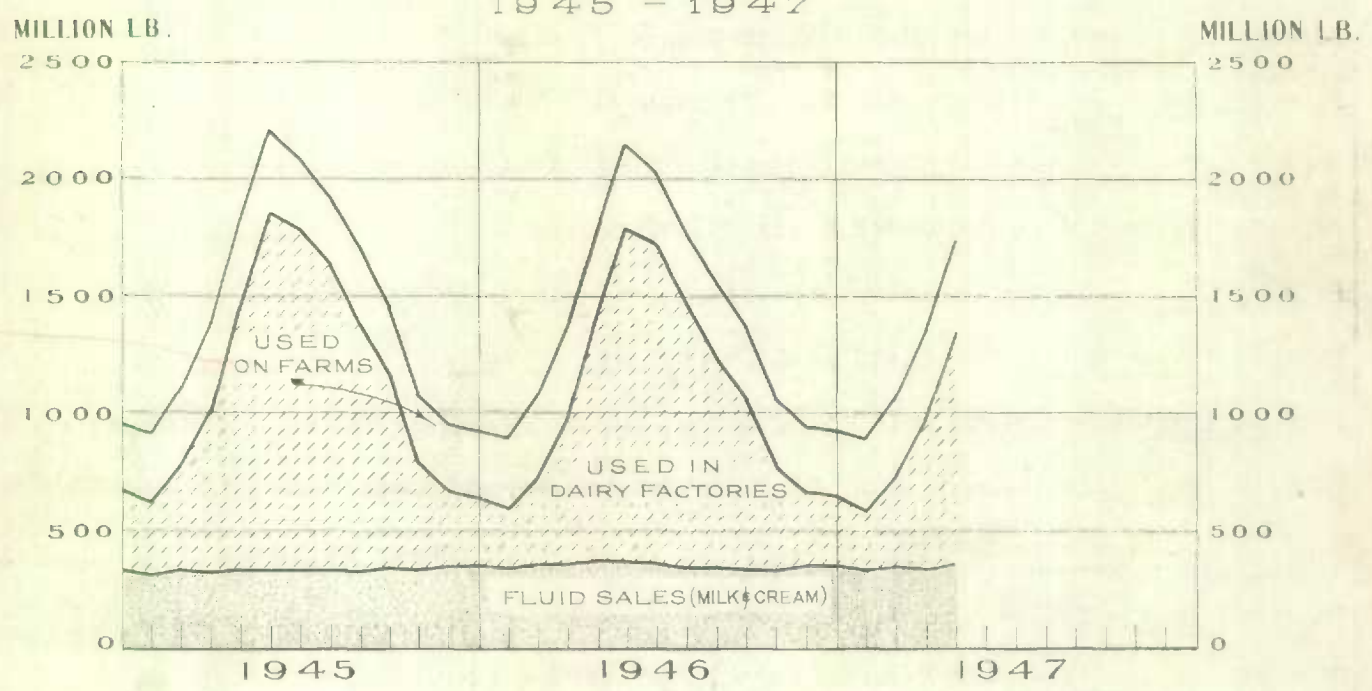
Herbert Marshall  
J. B. Rutherford  
P. H. Ferguson

Volume No. VIII, Report No. 6

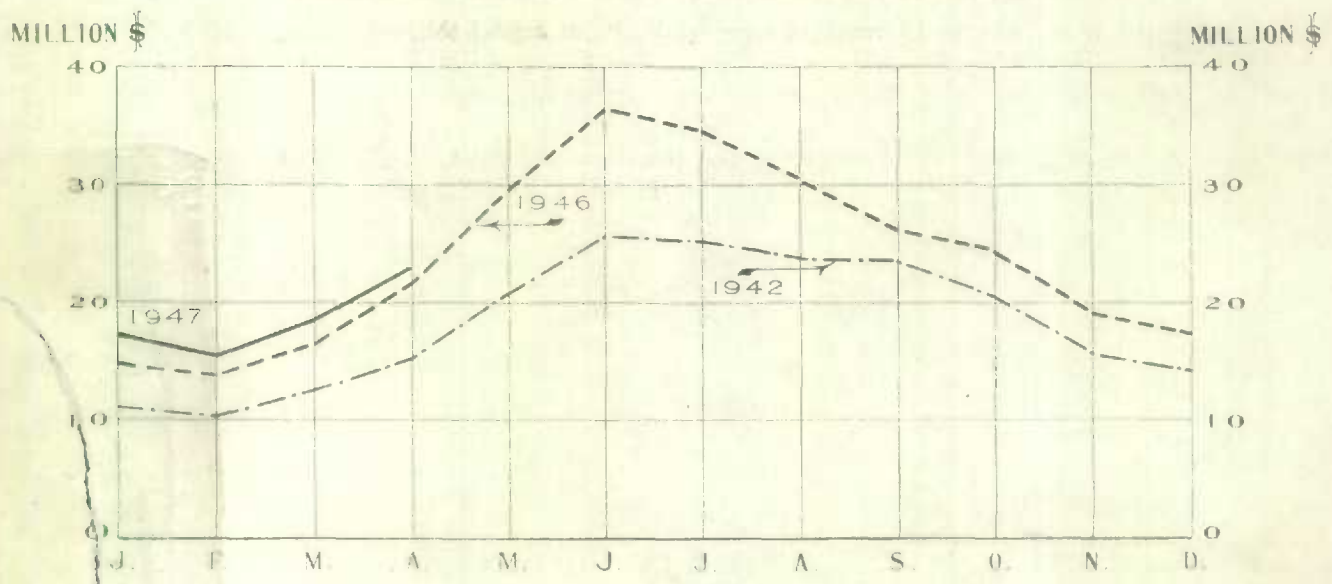
June

Published July 23, 1947.

## MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION 1945 - 1947



## SALES INCOME FROM DAIRYING



CONTENTS

Page 1 Summary - The Dairy Position in Brief

Page 2 Table 1 - Butter Production & Disappearance

Page 3 Text - The Dairy Situation in Canada

Page 4 Table 2 - Cheese Production, Exports, Imports and Total Supply

Page 5 Text - The Dairy Situation in Canada (Concluded)

Page 6 Table 3 - Concentrated Milk Products

Page 7 Text - Review of Dairy Production Conditions, by Provinces

Page 8 Table 4 - Concentrated Whole Milk Products

Page 9 Text - Review of Dairy Production Conditions, by Provinces (Continued)

Page 10 Table 5 - Concentrated Milk By-Products

Page 11 Text - Review of Dairy Production Conditions, by Provinces (Continued)

Page 12 Table 6 - Production of Milk per Cow and Percentages of Cows Milking

Page 12 Table 7 - Production of Dairy Butter and Whey Butter in Canada

Page 13 Text - Review of Dairy Production Conditions, by Provinces (Concluded)

Page 14 Table 8-A - Milk Production and Utilization in Canada, by Provinces

Page 15 Table 8-B - Milk Production and Utilization in Canada, by Provinces

Page 16 Table 9 - Income from Dairying and Price per hundred pounds of Milk

Page 17 Text - Calendar of Important Happenings in June

Page 18 Text - Calendar of Important Happenings in June (Concluded)

-----ooooOoooo-----

## THE DAIRY POSITION IN BRIEF

Creamery butter production in June moved up 2 per cent over the preceding year, reversing the situation recorded a month ago. The current production added nearly 19 million pounds to stock holdings during the past month, bringing the total to approximately 42 million pounds, an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds as compared with stocks in store and transit at the same date in 1946.

The dairy butter make was estimated at 5,975,000 pounds in June, an advance of 5 per cent over the previous June. Whey butter on the other hand, fell to 300,000 pounds, a reduction of 19 per cent in comparison with the same month of 1946.

The butter supply position showed an improvement. The total (including creamery, dairy and whey), advancing to 73 million pounds in comparison with less than 67 million pounds a year ago. This includes production and stock on hand at the beginning of the month. Exports during June moved up to 558,000 pounds as compared with 205,200 pounds in June, 1946.

The domestic disappearance, obtained by deducting stocks and exports from the total supply, amounted to 30 million pounds during the month of June as against  $26\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds in the same month of the previous year. On a per capita basis, these data correspond to 2.44 and 2.15 pounds, respectively.

Wholesale butter prices at Montreal quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange averaged  $49\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound in June as compared with  $38\frac{3}{8}$  cents in the same month of 1946. Cheese prices averaged  $26\frac{5}{8}$  cents as against 23 cents in June, 1946.

The total milk production of Canada in the month of May was approximately  $1\frac{1}{4}$  billion pounds, and the cumulative for the five-month period reached a total of 6 billion pounds. Compared with corresponding periods of the preceding year, these figures represented declines of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and 1 per cent, respectively.

Fluid milk sales (including cream expressed as milk), fell to 367 million pounds in the month of May, and the total for the period January to May was nearly 1,748 million pounds. The former figure represented approximately 299 million pounds of milk and 68 million pounds of cream. Compared with the same month of the previous year, fluid milk sales declined nearly  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent while cream sales increased 30 per cent.

Sales income from dairying in the month of April amounted to \$22,929,000.00, an increase of about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million dollars from the same month last year. The average price received by farmers for products sold was \$2.29 per hundred pounds of milk as against \$2.15 per hundred in April, 1946.

Milch cow numbers showed the same relationship to last year as those reported in the previous month, namely, 2 per cent less than May, 1946. The percentage milked was practically unchanged, both from last month and from last year.

Labour is still scarce, a shortage of 10 to 15 per cent being indicated on dairy farms, and paying rates average from \$70.00 to \$90.00 per month.

Heavy precipitation was reported during the first half of June, while high temperatures and bright sunshine prevailed in most sections of Canada during the latter part of the month. The rainfall averaged slightly below normal, but was scarcely equal to that of the previous year. Northern sections of the Prairie region suffered from a lack of precipitation.

Pasture conditions are excellent throughout Canada with the exception of a few districts in the west-central and northern Prairie regions where rainfall was deficient. The splendid pasture growth had a favourable effect on June milk production. The outlook for July milk production is very promising. Forecasts indicate that the output will be approximately equal to that of July, 1946.

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

	Creamery Butter		Dairy Butter <sup>1/</sup>		Total Butter <sup>2/</sup>	
	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June
	PRODUCTION					
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	36,929	98,647	10,415	53,578	47,551	152,788
1936	39,359	106,233	10,173	52,378	49,766	159,251
1937	38,365	104,771	9,962	51,346	48,609	156,899
1938	41,845	113,454	9,639	49,744	51,767	163,981
1939	41,377	114,342	9,252	47,810	50,912	162,935
1940	40,290	114,519	8,921	46,120	49,525	161,509
1941	40,552	126,962	8,779	45,375	49,668	173,266
1942	41,485	119,623	8,322	43,001	50,227	163,789
1943	46,465	142,105	5,786	30,161	52,630	173,079
1944	45,685	135,920	5,749	29,936	51,841	166,860
1945	44,097	134,200	5,656	29,191	50,221	164,594
1946	42,323	124,076	5,686	29,818	48,379	154,776
1947	43,128	125,691	5,975	30,782	49,403	157,186

DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA

1935	1.83	9.88	.95	4.96	2.80	14.89
1936	1.88	9.94	.92	4.79	2.82	14.80
1937	1.92	10.32	.88	4.65	2.82	15.04
1938	1.94	10.14	.85	4.45	2.81	14.66
1939	1.97	10.41	.82	4.27	2.82	14.76
1940	1.96	10.73	.77	4.04	2.76	14.86
1941	1.99	10.69	.75	3.95	2.77	14.73
1942	2.11	11.64	.71	3.69	2.86	15.44
1943	2.02	10.37	.49	2.55	2.54	12.99
1944	2.08	11.86	.48	2.51	2.59	14.46
1945	1.92	10.94	.47	2.42	2.41	13.44
1946	1.67	9.67	.46	2.43	2.15	12.18
1947	1.94	10.61	.48	2.50	2.44	13.18

JUNE MAKE, 1935 TO 1947 EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939 AND 1946. <sup>3/</sup>

	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	89.3	87.3	112.6	183.2	93.4	98.3
1936	95.1	93.0	110.0	178.9	97.7	102.9
1937	92.7	90.6	107.7	175.2	95.5	100.5
1938	101.1	98.9	104.2	169.5	101.7	107.0
1939	100.0	97.8	100.0	162.7	100.0	105.2
1940	97.4	95.2	96.4	156.9	97.3	102.4
1941	98.0	95.8	94.9	154.4	97.6	102.7
1942	100.3	98.0	89.9	146.4	98.7	103.8
1943	112.3	109.8	62.5	101.8	103.4	108.8
1944	110.4	107.9	62.1	101.1	101.8	107.2
1945	106.6	104.2	61.1	99.5	98.6	103.3
1946	102.3	100.0	61.5	100.0	95.0	100.0
1947	104.2	101.9	64.6	105.1	97.0	102.1

<sup>1/</sup> Data for June, 1947, are preliminary; revisions for May appear on Table 7.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Whey butter amounting to 369,800 pounds in June 1946, and 299,708 pounds in June 1947.

<sup>3/</sup> Note that the base index in each column is shown as 100.

### THE DAIRY SITUATION IN CANADA

Butter Supplies: A heavy production of butter during the month of June has added considerably to reserve supplies. Creamery butter production increased 2 per cent over the same month last year and stocks at July 1 moved up to nearly  $42\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds. The latter, however, only represented an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds in comparison with stocks in store and transit at the same date in 1946. Remembering that 5 million pounds of butter were imported into Canada the supply position, though better than last year, gives little indication of any surplus. The total supply available for distribution during the month of June was approximately 67 million pounds as against  $60\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds in the same month last year. The domestic disappearance, however, was nearly 24 million pounds, an increase of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds over the same month a year ago. On a per capita basis, this amounted to 1.94 pounds as against 1.67 pounds.

A bright spot in the picture is the continued increase in the production of dairy butter. In the month of June, the output advanced 5 per cent as compared with the same month last year, all provinces contributing to this increase. Dairy butter, is not made in large quantities during the hot weather, and with the scarcity of labour on farms the make may not show as great a change from last year as that indicated during the last few months. Besides, it is not a storage product and cannot be expected to contribute substantially to the creation of reserve supplies.

A summary of the butter position, contained in Table 1, shows a June production of  $49\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds (creamery, dairy and whey butter), and the total for the first six months of 1947 was 157 million pounds. Compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year, the former represented an increase of approximately 1 million pounds and the latter an increase of nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds. Current supplies of total butter amounted to 73 million pounds in the month of June as compared with approximately 67 million pounds in the same month of 1946. The domestic disappearance (obtained by deducting exports and stock holdings at the end of the month from the total supply) reached a total of 30 million pounds. Thus, the distribution of all classes of butter into the channels of consumption was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds greater than a year ago; and the per capita disappearance moved up from 2.15 pounds to 2.44 pounds. It is apparent that the removal of restrictions has increased the outlet for this product, although in some cases a reverse development occurred. The higher prices now being paid by consumers will tend to hold the distribution of butter within reasonable limits. Then again, with living costs on the increase, there is a tendency to economize on the purchase of food products.

Statistics for the month of June reveal that a greater proportion of the milk supply is being used in the manufacture of creamery butter than was the case a year ago. Likewise the trend in creamery butter production is moving upward. Nevertheless, while the amount produced in June was greater than that of a year ago, and 17 per cent in excess of the 1935 production, it was 7 per cent below the amount manufactured in June, 1943. Regardless of the increase in the current make there is insufficient cream being diverted into the butter-making channel to create needed reserves for the winter months. Stocks are higher, but the accumulation of storage butter is not keeping pace with the prospective demand.

It can be seen from Table 2 that cheddar cheese production is falling far behind the output of the previous year, and compared with June, 1942, (the peak production year) a decline of approximately 11 million pounds was indicated. The production of concentrated whole milk products (see Table 3), is on the increase and owing to the removal of restrictions on the sale of ice cream, the demand for this product is measuring up to pre-war standards.

Table 2 - CHEESE PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TOTAL SUPPLY

In Canada, June, and Cumulative January-June, 1936 to 1947

	Cheddar Cheese 1/		Other Cheese		Total Cheese 2/	
	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June
	PRODUCTION					
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	21,239	36,122	-	-	21,328	36,652
1937	25,246	42,364	-	-	25,329	42,866
1938	22,648	38,151	-	-	22,726	38,618
1939	23,160	42,074	-	-	23,231	42,502
1940	24,490	48,810	189	491	24,747	49,710
1941	26,433	50,938	255	662	26,754	51,999
1942	33,262	86,459	196	510	33,524	87,363
1943	27,318	54,703	234	802	27,616	55,885
1944	31,581	68,054	172	823	31,815	69,254
1945	32,868	74,291	185	896	33,117	75,560
1946	27,945	58,190	460	2,197	28,468	60,762
1947	22,421	45,251	319	1,539	22,804	47,163

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS		TOTAL SUPPLY STOCKS, JULY 1	
1935	1,735	4,154	75	509	-	19,087
1936	5,315	13,221	67	433	37,255	24,373
1937	6,884	12,641	76	704	45,314	30,571
1938	5,477	12,456	81	670	45,664	32,568
1939	6,449	15,390	90	616	50,529	38,780
1940	3,876	18,374	78	827	47,228	29,120
1941	5,789	10,602	62	435	51,255	34,059
1942	6,387	39,706	76	423	78,307	63,111
1943	1,475	41,267	38	227	52,914	44,261
1944	2,859	28,901	43	367	66,526	53,271
1945	207	21,751	19	223	74,708	65,990
1946	265	15,967	94	581	60,828	51,616
1947			=	=	=	42,093

JUNE MAKE, 1935 TO 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939 AND 1946

	1939		1946		1939		1946	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1936	91.7	76.0	-	-	91.8	74.9		
1937	109.0	90.3	-	-	109.0	89.0		
1938	97.8	81.0	-	-	97.8	79.8		
1939	100.0	82.9	-	-	100.0	81.6		
1940	105.7	87.6	-	41.1	106.5	86.9		
1941	114.1	94.6	-	55.4	115.2	94.0		
1942	143.6	119.0	-	42.6	144.3	117.8		
1943	118.0	97.8	-	50.9	118.9	97.0		
1944	136.4	113.0	-	37.4	137.0	111.8		
1945	141.9	117.6	-	40.2	142.6	116.3		
1946	120.7	100.0	-	100.0	122.5	100.0		
1947	96.8	80.2	-	69.3	98.2	80.1		

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

2/ Farm made cheese is included in this column.

- Not available by months.

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

Fluid Sales: The quantity of milk and cream sold for direct consumption during the month of June amounted to 367,113,000 pounds, a decline of approximately  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent as compared with those of the same month of the previous year. Whole milk sales amounted to 299 million pounds, as against 323 million pounds in May, 1946; while fluid cream sales moved up to 68 million pounds as against 53 million pounds. The former showed a decrease of approximately  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and the latter an increase of 30 per cent. While the tendency to limit the purchase of milk is still revealed in these statistics, it is apparent that the lifting of restrictions on the butter-fat content of cream on April 1 is now beginning to take effect. It is believed that the purchase of highest cream will continue on a high level during the summer months, particularly when fresh fruit is in season. So far, the extra cream represents a diversion from fluid milk sales, but this new demand for a luxury product may reveal itself in reducing deliveries of cream for butter-making. Three of the provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta showed slight increases in the sales of milk and cream combined, while all other provinces contributed to the decline already referred to. Fluid cream represented 3.93 per cent of the total milk production of Canada, while fluid milk represented 17.24 per cent.

Milk Production: A sharp decline in farm milk supplies for May was indicated in the over-all milk production of Canada. The total output of approximately 1,734,000,000 pounds revealed a decline of over 60 million pounds or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent less than that produced in the same month of the previous year. Milk used for ice cream production showed the greatest increase, while fluid cream followed closely in second place. There was also an increase of 3 per cent in the production of dairy butter and in the quantities of milk used for feeding livestock. Slightly more milk was used for direct consumption in farm homes. Owing particularly to the fall-off in cheese production, 6 per cent less milk was used by dairy factories. The total being reduced by approximately 62 million pounds. In relation to total milk supplies, fluid sales (including both milk and cream on a milk basis), represented 21 per cent, factories absorbed approximately 57 per cent and 22 per cent was used for all purposes on farms. With the exception of factory products, larger proportions of the total supply were used for the purposes indicated than was the case a year ago.

Sales Income: Farmers realized a total of \$22,929,000.00 from the sale of dairy products in the month of April, 1947. This represented an increase of about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million dollars as compared with that of the previous year; and the average per hundred pounds of milk was \$2.29 as against \$2.15. The average price per hundred of fluid milk was \$3.30; milk for cheese making was \$2.26 and that used in concentrated products averaged \$2.13. A year ago, the corresponding prices were \$2.81 and \$2.09 per hundred, for cheese milk and milk used in concentration. Creamery butter-fat prices including subsidies were unchanged from last year at 51.7 cents, but dairy butter sold at 42.4 cents per pound as compared with 38.8 cents in April, 1946.

Production Conditions on Farms: Cool cloudy weather with heavy rainfall in many sections of Canada was reported during the first half of June. The latter part of the month was a good deal warmer and quite high temperatures prevailed throughout the Dominion. Precipitation in the Eastern Provinces was generally above normal, but slightly less than that recorded in June, 1946. Rainfall on the Prairies was possibly a little greater than that of a year ago, but remained slightly below normal. The situation, however, was quite variable, plenty of rain being recorded in the eastern Prairie region, but dry weather and inadequate precipitation in west central Saskatchewan and northern sections of both Saskatchewan and Alberta. Wide extremes in temperature and sunshine were indicated in most parts of Canada between the first half and the last part of June. On the whole, however, the hours of sunshine and temperatures for the month were below average.

Table 3 - CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS

Production and Domestic Disappearance, June and Cumulative, January-June, 1935 to 1947

	Whole Milk Products		Milk By-Products		Ice Cream	
	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.
1935	10,204	40,530	3,905	13,896	-	-
1936	10,159	38,865	3,999	13,977	-	-
1937	13,498	50,915	3,915	14,471	-	-
1938	16,837	67,803	5,035	17,270	-	-
1939	17,245	59,277	4,817	17,209	1,211	4,288
1940	20,947	77,042	4,864	18,299	1,469	5,215
1941	24,960	100,048	4,941	19,355	1,885	6,691
1942	27,487	106,497	5,581	21,042	2,038	7,185
1943	29,924	110,633	5,743	19,557	2,368	7,922
1944	32,463	115,246	6,740	22,382	2,276	8,432
1945	33,663	129,140	8,082	27,433	2,210	7,850
1946	34,749	124,719	8,806	29,052	2,035	7,386
1947	35,843	126,352	10,421	35,092	3,065	9,596

DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA

					gal.	gal.
1935	.46	2.49	.26	1.16	-	-
1936	.54	2.78	.29	1.25	-	-
1937	.39	3.30	.27	1.22	-	-
1938	.63	3.88	.31	1.20	-	-
1939	1.22	4.59	.37	1.57	.11	.38
1940	.90	5.03	.30	1.68	.13	.46
1941	1.19	5.44	.38	1.77	.16	.58
1942	1.15	6.66	.38	1.63	.18	.62
1943	1.99	6.66	.37	1.56	.20	.67
1944	1.34	6.20	.48	1.73	.19	.71
1945	1.67	7.30	.49	1.79	.18	.65
1946	1.43	7.91	.55	2.12	.17	.61
1947	2.93	8.54	.59	2.24	.25	.78

JUNE MAKE, 1935 TO 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939 AND 1946 1/

	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	59.2	29.4	81.1	44.3	-	-
1936	58.9	29.2	83.0	45.4	-	-
1937	78.3	38.8	81.3	44.5	-	-
1938	97.6	48.5	104.5	67.2	-	-
1939	100.0	49.6	100.0	54.7	100.0	59.5
1940	121.5	60.3	101.0	55.2	121.3	72.2
1941	144.7	71.8	102.6	56.1	155.7	92.6
1942	159.4	79.1	115.9	63.4	168.3	100.1
1943	173.5	86.1	119.2	65.2	195.5	116.4
1944	188.2	93.4	139.9	76.5	187.9	111.8
1945	195.2	96.9	167.8	91.8	182.5	108.6
1946	201.5	100.0	182.8	100.0	168.0	100.0
1947	207.8	103.1	216.3	118.3	253.1	150.6

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



Pastures were reported to be in flourishing condition during the month of June. This was particularly the case in the eastern Provinces, Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. Pastures were also quite satisfactory in the Fraser Valley and coastal areas of British Columbia. But while forage conditions are quite satisfactory, the prospects for coarse grains are very uncertain. The heavy precipitation further delayed seeding operations during the fore part of June and at the end of the month Observers reported a considerable acreage of grain and root lands still unplanted. Eastern farmers are seeding buckwheat and millet as catch crops to augment feed supplies. The hay crop promises to yield a higher tonnage than in 1946; but while there is a fair amount of clover, the quality of the crop may be impaired by late harvesting. The delay in seeding has left farmers very short of time for cutting and curing the hay crop. Thus, if dairy herds are deprived of the use of meadow lands for grazing purposes until late in mid-summer, it may have a serious effect on milk production.

The situation with respect to cow numbers remains unchanged from last month, continuing at 2 per cent less than those of May, 1946. The downward trend was more pronounced in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario. A static situation is also indicated in the percentage of cows milking, showing an increase of only one-half of one per cent over the previous year which was just slightly less than that reported a month ago. A reverse development occurred in Ontario and Manitoba where the percentage of cows milking, though greater than last year, showed a less pronounced increase than that reported a month ago. The majority of the cows are now in production, however, as compared with May 1946 reports showed a decline of about 9 per cent in the numbers of cows coming into lactation. Here again the situation is similar to that of the previous month. Owing to good pastures dairy herds are now in good state of flesh. There was considerable delay in releasing milch cows to pastures, dairy herds being stabled at night until about June 1, which was a week to ten days later than last year.

Labour continues to be difficult to procure in sufficient numbers, and shortages of 10 to 15 per cent were reported by Observers in the different sections of Canada. High wages and competition from other industries is the usual explanation given. The late spring which caused so much delay in seeding, also left fewer people available to tend dairy herds. Some relief is expected, however, with the arrival of Dutch and British immigrants from Europe. On the whole, the labour situation is very similar to that of a year ago. Farmers are reluctant to hire help at existing wages which range from \$70.00 to \$90.00 a month or \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day. On account of the excellent forage now being provided for dairy stock, it is possible that the production of milk in July will approximate that of the same month last year. What happens in August, of course, will depend a great deal on weather conditions and the extent to which pastures can withstand the usual mid-summer drought.

#### REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS BY PROVINCES

Prince Edward Island: The estimated milk production of approximately 14 million pounds for the month of May represented a decline of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from the same month of the previous year. Fluid milk sales fell  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent while cream sales moved up  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The combined sales in terms of milk, however, were only 2 per cent less than those of May 1946. A considerable decline occurred in the deliveries of milk to dairy factories, while the estimated production of farm-made butter was nearly 10 per cent above the limit of the previous year. Regardless of an increase in freshenings during the early spring, the numbers of milch cows were reported to be 8 per cent below those of the same month last year. The weather during the first part of June was comparatively wet, but warmer weather in the last half of June stimulated the growth of grass. Pastures are still a little below average though, and the yield of hay may be affected by a lack of precipitation in the fall and winter of 1946-47. Observers estimate that milk production in the summer months will fall nearly 10 per cent below that produced in the same period of the previous year.

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

	Evaporated Whole Milk		Condensed Whole Milk		Whole Milk Powder	
	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	8,959	34,321	908	4,666	308	1,058
1936	9,211	33,227	579	3,852	344	1,334
1937	12,147	42,049	741	5,864	579	2,413
1938	15,224	58,547	763	4,869	815	3,648
1939	16,142	51,454	314	3,277	735	3,377
1940	18,710	67,626	1,333	5,019	866	3,586
1941	21,725	86,153	2,328	9,311	870	4,070
1942	24,000	90,410	2,144	10,054	1,307	5,459
1943	25,311	90,240	2,624	12,458	1,927	7,618
1944	27,259	92,679	3,239	14,131	1,896	7,980
1945	29,461	104,949	2,410	15,154	1,637	8,132
1946	29,132	101,644	3,745	14,619	1,659	7,333
1947	30,161	103,996	3,143	12,828	2,163	8,209
EXPORTS						
1935	1,626	7,880	203	1,122	246	1,448
1936	794	4,252	117	626	443	2,425
1937	2,951	7,715	189	2,407	400	1,429
1938	4,507	12,173	242	1,604	366	2,090
1939	4,112	12,200	69	695	433	2,530
1940	1,059	7,360	455	1,717	913	2,978
1941	1,849	20,972	1,362	5,135	420	2,357
1942	2,134	15,687	1,503	5,431	212	915
1943	583	9,173	928	7,020	55	835
1944	1,127	7,952	1,435	8,792	97	552
1945	4,356	22,835	1,343	9,458	312	1,264
1946	3,434	10,805	1,974	7,587	340	1,961
1947	5,767	10,599	2,143	9,228	570	1,541
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
TOTAL SUPPLY STOCKS JULY 1		TOTAL SUPPLY STOCKS JULY 1		IMPORTS		
1935	16,360	10,240	1,668	810	1	12
1936	16,489	10,280	1,314	640	14	158
1937	19,952	11,461	1,527	2,814	7	379
1938	29,298	18,604	1,546	644	7	431
1939	25,217	7,986	1,185	488	13	36
1940	30,511	19,536	2,008	1,056	1	6
1941	42,563	28,086	3,121	936	5	326
1942	42,086	28,560	4,642	1,909	2	25
1943	39,511	18,592	4,985	2,500	-	25
1944	50,513	36,100	5,410	2,620	1	167
1945	69,392	46,379	6,333	4,122	15	19
1946	48,709	28,848	5,573	2,766	33	34
1947	60,658	16,555 (3)	4,885	3,005	(2)	(2)

- (1) Includes stocks at the beginning of month, plus production and imports during the month.  
 (2) Not available at date of publication.  
 (3) In the hands of wholesalers not available.

Nova Scotia: A decline of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent was recorded in the total milk production of this province in the month of May. However, there was an unusual increase, in the quantity used for fluid cream. Although milk sales dropped off nearly 6 per cent, cream sales were approximately twice those of May, 1946. Factory production declined  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent while dairy butter moved up 4 per cent. The holdings of dairy cows continued to decline. A reduction of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent was reported in May as compared with a little more than 4 per cent in April. Besides, freshenings showed a definite reduction, indicating that the situation may be a little worse in future months. Cows were permanently released from stables on June 1, approximately a week later than last year. The weather was inclined to be comparatively wet during the first part of June, but warmed up latterly, producing a very fine growth of grass. The hay crop promises to be on a par with that of a year ago but the quality may not be so good on account of the expected delay in harvesting and curing. Observers estimate that there is a shortage of about 10 to 15 per cent in labour requirements and that wages are averaging from \$60.00 to \$80.00 a month. Under these circumstances no improvement in production possibilities is anticipated.

New Brunswick: Milk production is being well maintained in this province. In the month of May the production of 44 million pounds (see Table 8), was only fractionally reduced from the same month last year. Less milk was used for fluid sales. On the other hand, cream sales were 90 per cent greater; so that the total on a milk basis was 4 per cent above that of May, 1946. Farmers are using more milk in the production of farm-made butter, while the deliveries to factories showed a comparable reduction to that of fluid milk sales. There is some indication that more attention is being given to dairying. This is revealed both in the production of milk and in the numbers of cows being reported on farms. It may be noted, however, that the increase of 3 per cent in cow holdings reported in the month of April was changed to an increase of less than 1 per cent in May. A substantial advance in freshenings and in the numbers of cows bred to calve at other times during the summer months is an encouraging feature of the situation. Observers report that about 85 per cent of the cows have already freshened. The weather was wet and comparatively cool up to about June 20, and pastures still show the effects of the backward spring. Clover wintered well, and there probably will be about 10 per cent more hay than there was last year. Labourers are demanding \$4.00 to \$5.00 a day and there is an estimated shortage of about 20 per cent in the quantity of labour required on dairy farms. Compared with last year, it is possible that milk production may show a small increase in July and August if pastures are well maintained.

Quebec: Approximately 506 million pounds of milk was produced in Quebec in the month of May, revealing a decline of 2 per cent from the corresponding month of 1946. Owing to a substantial increase in cream sales, the milk equivalent of milk and cream combined was only 1 per cent less than that recorded in the same month a year ago. Milk sales fell off 7 per cent while cream sales were approximately one-third greater. Farmers are making more dairy butter, but factory deliveries declined as a result of reduced milk supplies. The quantity used in May was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent less than last year. A favourable indication may be found in an increase of 2 per cent in cow numbers and the heavy freshenings reported during the month of May. Observers state that calving was late this season. The numbers of milk producers have now reached the peak, showing approximately 86 per cent in production. This is slightly less than the percentage recorded at this time last year. Precipitation was quite heavy during the first part of June, although the rainfall for the month was scarcely equal to that of June 1946. There was less sun, but pastures and sown crops grew rapidly during the latter part of the month. Rainfall further delayed the seeding of late sown crops, again reducing the acreage available for feed and forage. Labourers are receiving about \$80.00 per month and there is an estimated shortage of about 10 per cent in farm help requirements. A fall-off in milk production is expected in July and August as compared with the same months last year, although much will depend on weather and pasture conditions.

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

	Skim milk Powder		Condensed Skim milk		Casein	
	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	2,652	9,210	556	2,480	263	711
1936	2,700	9,154	694	2,392	184	682
1937	2,630	9,041	553	2,609	300	1,024
1938	3,408	11,613	642	2,542	291	754
1939	3,631	12,563	293	1,173	330	1,057
1940	3,566	13,278	394	1,990	309	882
1941	3,753	14,062	456	2,310	178	632
1942	3,822	14,149	543	2,986	575	1,588
1943	3,477	11,941	527	2,166	545	1,360
1944	4,349	14,164	442	2,150	577	1,336
1945	5,642	19,094	466	2,175	667	1,828
1946	6,389	21,226	315	1,607	726	1,679
1947	7,678	24,444	404	2,396	815	2,622
EXPORTS			IMPORTS (1)			
1935	82	482	-	-	2	39
1936	148	809	-	-	30	69
1937	133	476	-	-	92	141
1938	10	421	-	-	11	125
1939	542	1,770	-	-	140	357
1940	154	469	-	-	166	1,173
1941	22	351	-	-	253	684
1942	41	195	-	-	141	676
1943	23	285	-	-	11	64
1944	-	21	-	-	3	468
1945	-	500	-	-	3	50
1946	5	863	-	-	2	86
1947	590	2,148	-	-	(2)	(2)
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA						
1935	.17	.78	.03	.19	.02	.06
1936	.17	.77	.06	.23	.02	.08
1937	.17	.75	.04	.22	.03	.10
1938	.20	.78	.04	.19	.02	.07
1939	.27	1.10	.02	.12	.02	.10
1940	.19	1.11	.03	.16	.04	.19
1941	.26	1.23	.04	.19	.04	.12
1942	.24	1.03	.04	.24	.05	.16
1943	.21	.89	.04	.18	.04	.14
1944	.30	1.05	.04	.16	.02	.14
1945	.35	1.24	.04	.16	.02	.10
1946	.38	1.50	.03	.14	.03	.11
1947	.40	1.42	.03	.19	.03	.19

(1) Condensed skim milk is not separately listed in import returns. Condensed milk designated as such in trade exports consists principally of condensed whole milk products. (2) Not available at date of publication.

Ontario: The total milk production of approximately 572 million pounds in the month of May represented a decline of over 6 per cent from May, 1946. Milk sales showed a reduction of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as against an increase of 27 per cent in cream sales. The over-all sales of fluid production were 4 per cent less than those of the same month a year ago. Dairy butter production was 5 per cent greater, while factory deliveries were reduced by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. A further reduction in the holdings of milch cows was reported in the month of May, the numbers being down  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as against  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the previous month. Freshenings were also reduced from last year, although the number reported in calf were almost equal to those of the same month in 1946. Favourable weather conditions were indicated in reports for June. In the whole, the rainfall was above normal, the greater part falling during the fore part of the month. As a result of warm weather in late June, forage and seeded crops have made wonderful progress. Pastures are excellent and the hay crop is quite promising, possibly 10 to 15 per cent greater than last year. Farmers expect to have difficulty in harvesting the hay crop because of the delay in completing seeding operations, and if allowed to stand too long the quality may be adversely affected. Reports indicate that the seeding of corn had not been completed at the end of June. A considerable acreage of millets and buckwheat are being planted as catch crops to meet the impending feed shortages. Labour is still scarce on Ontario farms. There seems to be a shortage of about 10 per cent, and farmers are paying \$70.00 to \$100.00 a month for steady help. Owing to good pastures, the output of milk in the month of June should show heavy seasonal increase, but the total is unlikely to reach the level of the previous year. Owing to an increased demand for cream, fluid sales will continue to absorb a substantial quantity of the total milk supply.

Manitoba: A 3 per cent decline in the over-all production of milk was revealed in the month of May. Fluid sales, however, were the same as those reported in the same month of the previous year. An advance of 34 per cent in cream sales was balanced by a decline of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in milk sales. Dairy butter production moved up 6 per cent, while the quantity of milk represented in dairy factory production was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent less than that of May, 1946. The holdings of dairy cows fell  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, but the percentage milking was practically the same as that reported a year ago. On the whole, there is a tendency to give greater attention to dairying and Observers believe that some improvement is in sight. The precipitation was normal during the month of June. Temperatures were slightly below normal, but the hours of sunshine were about the average. Flies have not given any trouble as yet and cows are milking well. Pasture conditions in June were on a par with those of a year ago. The tonnage of hay will be somewhat greater than that harvested in 1946 and some excellent stands of clover were reported from different parts of the province. Dairying prospects are quite favourable, but it is not expected that milk production in the summer months will equal the quantity produced in the same period of 1946.

Saskatchewan: The milk production of approximately 202 million pounds in the month of May, 1946, dropped to 196 million pounds in May, 1947. This 3 per cent decline was reflected in the sales of fluid milk which fell off  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, while the deliveries to dairy factories declined 8 per cent as compared with the same month last year. Dairy butter production advanced 2 per cent, and the quantity of milk consumed in farm homes moved up 3 per cent. The numbers of cows on farms show variations from month to month. In April, there was no change from last year, but in May, a decline of 3 per cent was indicated. The percentage milking also showed a slight reduction. Observers suggest, however, that new herds coming into production on the farms of war veterans may improve the situation in future months. A great deal of cold weather was reported during June, but the rainfall was slightly below normal. Pastures appear to be better than last year and considerably more hay will be gathered in 1946. Wages are still high, averaging from \$80.00 to \$100.00 a month and more help is required on farms. It would now appear that milk production in July and August will continue on a lower level than that reported in the same period of the previous year.

Table 6. - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING  
Reported by Dairy Correspondents, for May 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 .....	18.0	19.7	20.3	20.5	20.7	19.8	80.5	82.0	83.6	84.6	83.8	82.9
Prince Edward Island.	15.8	18.8	16.0	17.8	18.3	17.3	77.2	72.3	78.1	84.7	85.4	79.5
Nova Scotia .....	20.4	16.3	18.4	19.6	19.4	18.8	89.4	85.4	83.8	83.5	84.9	85.4
New Brunswick .....	16.7	18.7	20.7	22.5	18.2	19.4	84.7	82.4	87.9	89.4	78.7	84.6
Quebec .....	15.9	20.3	20.3	19.6	19.6	19.1	83.4	87.8	86.4	87.2	86.5	86.3
Ontario .....	20.6	21.9	24.0	22.7	23.5	22.5	82.5	85.2	86.5	86.1	87.6	85.6
Manitoba .....	16.2	16.4	16.7	18.0	19.3	17.3	77.2	74.9	77.8	79.1	81.4	78.1
Saskatchewan .....	15.9	18.1	17.9	18.1	18.5	17.7	73.6	73.4	76.6	76.4	78.2	75.6
Alberta .....	20.0	18.3	18.9	20.4	19.8	19.5	72.5	74.6	78.2	80.1	80.9	77.3
British Columbia ....	19.9	20.0	21.6	22.0	22.1	21.1	91.2	83.7	84.2	86.3	83.1	85.7

Table 7. - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA  
By Provinces, May, 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 .....	5,107	5,137	5,298	234,567	216,329	222,056
Prince Edward Island.	52	53	58	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	205	213	222	-	-	-
New Brunswick .....	419	423	431	-	-	-
Quebec .....	856	856	882	29,060	16,466	19,715
Ontario .....	570	553	561	200,000	194,825	195,383
Manitoba .....	632	676	717	3,850	2,507	3,607
Saskatchewan .....	1,382	1,410	1,438	-	-	-
Alberta .....	847	813	825	-	1,008	2,352
British Columbia ....	144	140	144	1,657	1,523	999

Alberta: The total milk production of 173 million pounds estimated for the month of May represented an increase of  $1\frac{5}{8}$  million or 1 per cent over that of the previous year. Fluid milk sales dropped 8 per cent, while the distribution of fluid cream was 40 per cent greater than that of May, 1946. The quantities of milk being used for fluid sales and factory use showed very little change from the same month last year, both having increased approximately 1 per cent. Dairy Correspondents reported a decline of 5 per cent in cow numbers as against a  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent decline a month ago, and the percentage being milked advanced from an increase of 1 per cent in April to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in May. Cows were inclined to freshen somewhat late this year, but the majority of them are now in production. Moisture reserves are satisfactory and adequate precipitation was provided for the growth of grass and seeded crops. Pastures are excellent; much better than last year. On the whole, dairying prospects are quite favourable. Wages are running high, approximately \$90.00 a month, and the number of competent men applying for work on dairy farms appears to be 10 to 15 per cent short of current requirements. Milk production in July and August will probably exceed that of the previous year, depending to some extent, of course, on weather and grazing conditions.

British Columbia: A decline of 5 per cent in the production of milk was recorded in the month of May. This reduction from the same month of the previous year was reflected in fluid milk sales which declined  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and deliveries to factories which fell 7 per cent below those of a year ago. With an increase of nearly 10 per cent in cream sales due, of course, to the removal of sales restrictions, the total reduction in fluid sales (milk and cream combined), was only 5 per cent. Very little change was recorded in milch cow holdings, the relationship remaining at approximately 1 per cent below those of 1946. A slight improvement was shown in the percentage milking, May reports showing 83 per cent as against 81 per cent last month and 82 per cent last year. Frequent June rains provided adequate moisture supplies. There was less than the usual amount of sunshine, but the weather was quite warm providing favourable conditions for the growth of grass and cereal crops. Pastures were reported to be quite good at the end of June, and a heavy hay crop is anticipated. Unsatisfactory haying weather has made it difficult for farmers to cut and cure the crop. Hence, the quality will be poor with more than the average loss in gathering. A 20 per cent shortage of farm labour was indicated by Observers, even at wages of \$75.00 per month. In many cases farmers are unable to compete with industries and there is little prospect of any improvement. The decline in milk production reported for May is expected to be much less pronounced in June. Indeed if pasture growth is maintained, the quantity produced should almost equal that of the same month in 1946.

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

(Section A)

		Total Milk Production '000 lb.	Factory Production					Farm Production	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Creamery Butter '000 lb.	Factory Cheese '000 lb.	Conc. Milk '000 lb.	Ice Cream '000 lb.	Dairy Butter '000 lb.	Farm Cheese '000 lb.	
CANADA	1945	1,825,297	758,054	252,492	76,826	24,080	119,656	697	
	1946	1,795,090	746,573	194,819	74,623	24,108	120,361	695	
	1947	1,753,820	732,633	139,437	73,041	33,096	124,132	695	
P.E.I.	1945	15,394	8,036	323	-	129	1,218	1	
	1946	15,544	8,153	256	-	86	1,242	1	
	1947	14,074	6,490	245	-	172	1,359	1	
N.S.	1945	41,694	17,315	-	1,065	1,286	4,803	27	
	1946	41,450	16,612	-	1,318	1,186	4,991	27	
	1947	40,448	14,597	-	1,087	1,801	5,202	27	
N.B.	1945	46,301	19,189	1,716	-	686	9,817	4	
	1946	44,361	17,924	1,170	-	672	9,911	4	
	1947	44,154	16,940	1,103	-	857	10,098	4	
Que.	1945	536,521	251,779	72,700	20,608	5,273	20,056	28	
	1946	516,445	247,819	44,226	18,848	4,973	20,056	28	
	1947	506,436	249,881	27,282	21,120	6,473	20,665	28	
Ont.	1945	641,957	207,426	167,457	45,284	9,932	13,355	145	
	1946	609,620	187,112	138,671	44,706	10,517	12,957	145	
	1947	571,861	193,508	100,781	41,080	13,218	13,613	145	
Man.	1945	116,068	60,192	4,503	-	1,415	14,808	112	
	1946	128,543	70,267	4,778	-	1,529	15,839	111	
	1947	124,955	65,065	4,708	-	1,929	16,799	111	
Sask.	1945	196,395	95,922	434	-	1,272	32,380	134	
	1946	202,120	98,664	613	-	1,186	33,036	134	
	1947	196,278	89,901	320	-	2,201	33,692	134	
Alta.	1945	164,040	75,632	4,356	3,267	1,543	19,845	212	
	1946	171,170	81,372	4,169	3,342	1,515	19,049	212	
	1947	173,000	80,506	4,274	3,502	2,644	19,330	212	
B.C.	1945	66,927	22,563	1,003	6,602	2,544	3,374	34	
	1946	65,837	18,650	936	6,409	2,444	3,280	33	
	1947	62,614	15,745	724	6,252	3,801	3,374	33	



Table 8. - MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES  
May 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	286,959	48,728	148,035	109,770	1,111,452	120,353	593,492
	1946	322,650	52,533	147,631	111,097	1,040,123	121,056	635,911
	1947	298,960	68,153	149,025	114,648	978,207	124,827	630,786
P.E. I.	1945	1,503	272	2,169	1,743	8,488	1,219	5,687
	1946	1,613	286	2,147	1,760	8,495	1,243	5,806
	1947	1,542	319	2,168	1,778	6,907	1,360	5,807
N.S.	1945	10,327	1,232	4,163	1,476	19,666	4,830	17,198
	1946	10,925	865	4,080	1,446	19,116	5,018	17,316
	1947	10,305	1,721	4,219	1,489	17,485	5,229	17,734
N.B.	1945	6,270	628	6,089	1,902	21,591	9,821	14,889
	1946	6,279	619	5,785	1,997	19,766	9,915	14,680
	1947	5,999	1,175	5,901	2,077	18,900	10,102	15,152
Que.	1945	92,101	15,645	32,123	26,208	350,360	20,084	166,077
	1946	103,009	17,667	33,087	26,732	315,866	20,084	180,495
	1947	95,934	23,535	33,583	27,935	304,756	20,693	180,987
Ont.	1945	118,591	14,224	43,823	21,720	430,099	13,500	198,358
	1946	134,503	15,578	43,385	22,046	381,006	13,102	215,512
	1947	124,354	19,724	42,951	22,487	348,587	13,758	209,516
Man.	1945	11,561	3,537	10,998	8,942	66,110	14,920	35,038
	1946	13,012	3,294	11,218	8,495	76,574	15,950	36,019
	1947	11,894	4,412	11,330	8,707	71,702	16,910	36,343
Sask.	1945	10,644	3,083	28,393	24,133	97,628	32,514	66,253
	1946	11,879	3,358	28,393	24,857	100,463	33,170	68,487
	1947	11,110	3,898	29,245	25,777	92,422	33,826	70,030
Alta.	1945	17,832	4,438	16,739	20,176	84,798	20,057	59,185
	1946	20,474	4,691	16,069	20,277	90,398	19,261	61,511
	1947	18,837	6,580	16,230	20,885	90,926	19,542	62,532
B.C.	1945	18,130	5,669	3,538	3,470	32,712	3,408	30,807
	1946	20,956	6,175	3,467	3,487	28,439	3,313	34,085
	1947	18,985	6,789	3,398	3,513	26,522	3,407	32,685

(1) Cream expressed as milk.

Table 9. - FARM INCOME FROM DAIRYING AND PRICE AVERAGES PER HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK  
By Provinces and By Products, February, 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	21,734	22,929	2.15	2.29	8,561	9,276	2.81	3.30
P.E.I.	135	140	1.96	2.19	39	50	2.29	3.05
N.S.	652	641	2.45	2.47	360	353	3.28	3.30
N.B.	443	487	2.27	2.39	197	216	3.12	3.45
Que.	6,416	7,131	2.13	2.34	2,528	3,022	2.66	3.35
Ont.	8,486	8,873	2.26	2.39	3,521	3,680	2.85	3.31
Man.	1,281	1,345	2.00	2.04	392	368	2.82	2.94
Sask.	1,526	1,446	1.83	1.91	341	346	2.72	3.14
Alta.	1,617	1,619	1.90	1.97	533	556	2.67	3.05
B.C.	1,178	1,247	2.49	2.67	650	685	3.42	3.47
	(2) FLUID CREAM				(3) MILK FOR CONCENTRATION			
CANADA	932	1,178	1.79	1.96	1,282	1,230	2.09	2.13
P.E.I.	6	8	1.64	2.26	-	-	-	-
N.S.	17	18	1.61	1.58	22	20	2.18	2.22
N.B.	9	16	1.57	2.01	-	-	-	-
Que.	315	297	1.73	1.70	325	367	2.16	2.27
Ont.	260	365	1.77	2.09	763	669	2.08	2.08
Man.	68	103	1.88	2.40	-	-	-	-
Sask.	58	84	1.56	1.76	-	-	-	-
Alta.	76	115	1.67	1.82	42	45	1.89	1.92
B.C.	123	172	1.92	2.32	130	129	2.02	2.06
	(4) CHEESE MILK				(5) ICE CREAM			
CANADA	1,819	1,367	2.09	2.26	407	630	1.96	2.19
P.E.I.	2	3	1.76	2.17	2	2	1.71	2.17
N.S.	-	-	-	-	22	31	2.14	2.21
N.B.	12	15	1.95	2.14	11	15	1.89	2.26
Que.	343	253	1.93	2.11	83	122	2.11	2.34
Ont.	1,331	959	2.15	2.36	186	265	1.89	2.14
Man.	59	75	1.93	2.06	20	25	1.71	1.87
Sask.	2	1	1.79	1.80	18	24	1.85	1.93
Alta.	57	51	1.86	1.82	23	45	1.75	2.04
B.C.	13	10	1.79	1.98	42	101	2.04	2.42
	(6) CREAMERY BUTTER-FAT				(7) DAIRY BUTTER SOLD			
CANADA	8,358	8,785	51.7	51.7	375	463	38.8	42.4
P.E.I.	86	75	53.4	52.6	-	2	35.0	45.0
N.S.	206	191	52.7	52.7	25	28	41.0	45.0
N.B.	198	190	53.1	53.8	16	35	37.0	45.0
Que.	2,708	2,907	53.5	53.5	114	163	40.0	42.5
Ont.	2,381	2,849	53.6	53.2	44	86	40.0	44.0
Man.	727	743	50.3	50.0	15	31	38.0	40.0
Sask.	1,020	919	48.1	48.2	87	72	38.0	40.0
Alta.	839	772	47.2	45.8	47	35	35.0	40.0
B.C.	193	139	49.8	50.0	27	11	39.0	44.0

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

CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN JUNE

June 9: The Right Honourable J. L. Ilsley announced in the House of Commons that the ceiling prices on dairy products would be lifted as from this date.

June 11: A conference was called at Ottawa by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to discuss the feed grain situation. Following the conference, a memorandum was forwarded to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Right Honourable James G. Gardiner, offering the following recommendations;

1. "That the present price structure on feed grains - floors and ceilings and drawbacks - be continued until at least July 1, 1948.
2. That plans be made as early as possible for the movement of the normal supply of feed grains into Eastern Canada and British Columbia.
3. And that in view of the emergency in Eastern Canada, special measures be instituted to move the necessary additional supplies of feed grains from Western Canada to Eastern Canada before freeze-up, in order to build the largest possible grain bank in both elevators and farmers' bins to meet the emergency.
4. Unless extraordinary measures such as these are taken, said the delegation, Canadian consumers will suffer shortages of some farm products and face the danger of high prices in some instances; and further Canada may fall down badly in her export commitments."

June 15: The Right Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture announced that the Commodity Boards established during the war period would continue. This applies to the Dairy Products Board which will function as formerly in supervising export contracts during the transition period.

June 20: A cream marketing scheme for the Province of Ontario to include all cream delivered directly or indirectly to creameries for the manufacture of butter was announced by the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, Mr. T. L. Kennedy. The plan to take effect on September 1. He also advised that a local board would be set up to supervise the scheme, cream producers organizing themselves into county groups to elect representatives who will be charged with the responsibility of electing members for the local marketing board of the Province. The election of this board will take place on November 30 of each year.

June 21: The monthly wages paid to farm workers, including room and board, as at May 15, 1947, showed an average of \$77.01 as compared with \$71.36 in the same month of 1946. Workers paid by the day received an average of \$3.59 as against \$3.25 at the same date a year ago. (Farm wages in Canada - Press Release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS REVIEW

United States: In the month of May, the production of creamery butter in the United States amounted to only 145 million pounds. This was the lowest production for any other May in 23 years and fell 33 per cent below the record of May, 1941. Reserve supplies of creamery butter in cold storage warehouses in the United States showed a total of 17 million pounds, the smallest for that date since 1928. During the month of May, only 8 million pounds was added to storage reserves.

The May production of milk in the United States amounted to 12.3 billion pounds, slightly more than that of May last year. The average production of milk per cow also showed a slight increase. The total for the period January to May was 50 billion pounds, an increase of 1.8 per cent over the corresponding period of 1946. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that milk production for the remainder of the year is not expected to be much different from 1946. However, it is expected that more milk will go into butter and other manufactured products.



The summer resistance to high meat prices is beginning to develop in the United States and it is believed that a larger volume of the purchasing power may be diverted to the purchase of dairy products.

Australia: During the months of December and January (which compares with the summer season in Canada), butter production amounted to approximately 28,400 tons representing a decrease of nearly 8 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of 1945-46.

Cheese production in December and February revealed a total of approximately 8,600 tons, an increase of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with the January-February output a year ago.

-----ooo0000ooo-----