

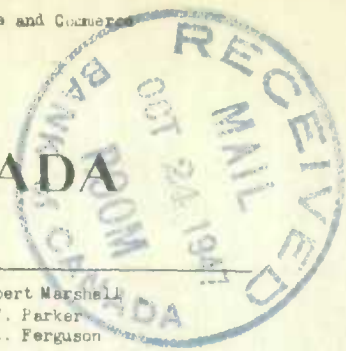
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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1947



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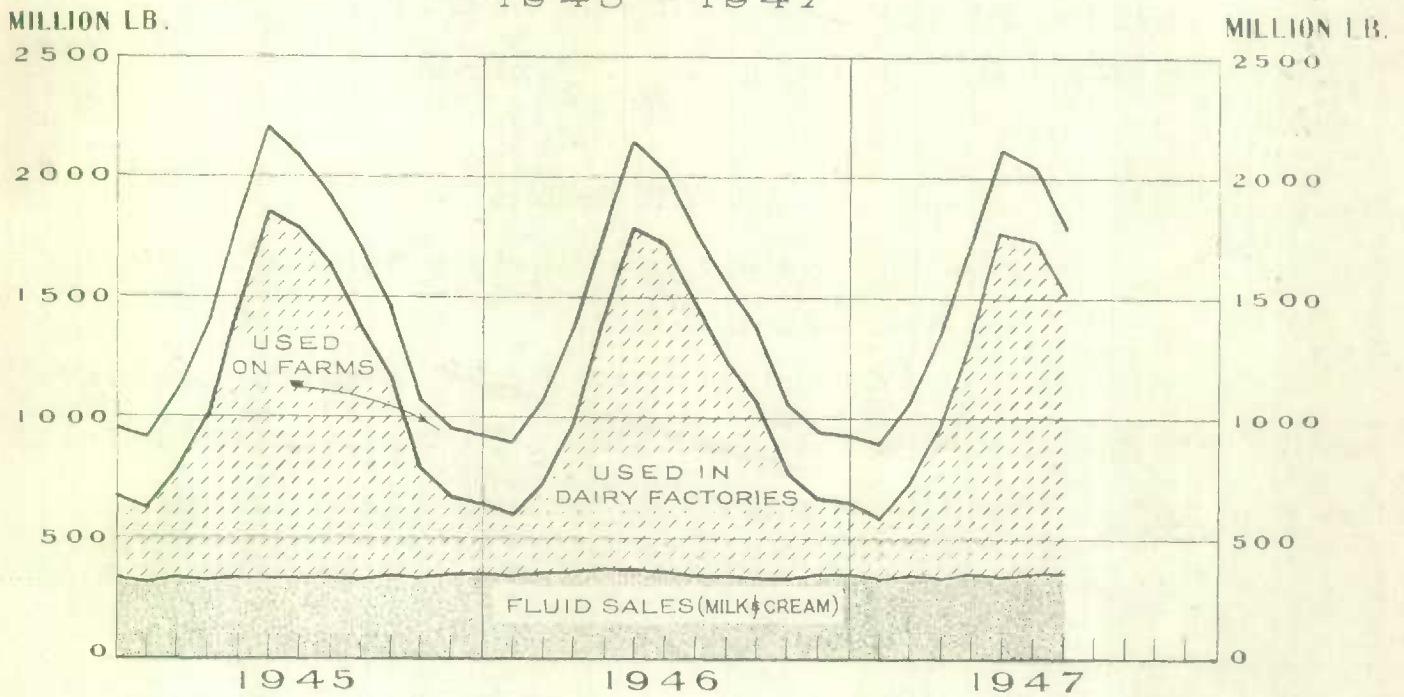
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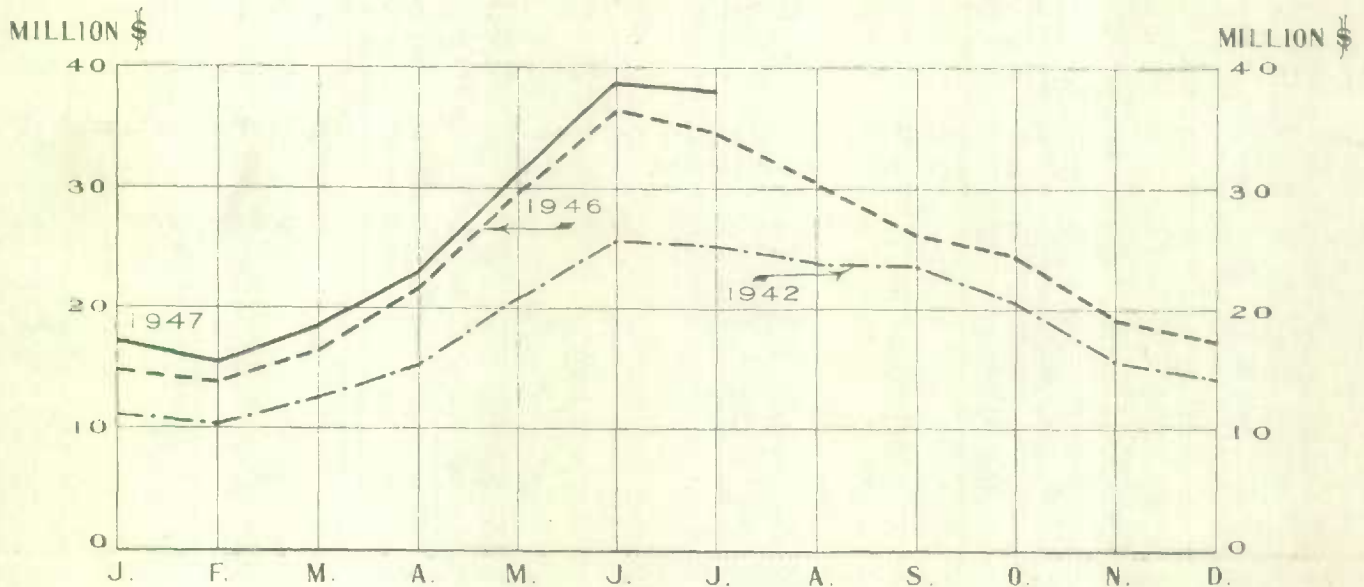
September

Published October 23, 1947.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION 1945 - 1947



SALES INCOME FROM DAIRYING



Price: \$1.00 a year

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THE DAIRY POSITION IN BRIEF

Butter production in September, 1947, was the highest for that month since 1942. The creamery butter make in September exceeded that of the same month of the previous year by 28 per cent. Dairy butter increased 5 per cent. Total butter production was $7\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds greater than that produced in the same month last year. The total butter supply was approximately 106 million pounds, an advance of 6 per cent over September, 1946.

Stocks of butter at October 1 amounted to 74 million pounds, a gain of $2\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds over the same date in 1946.

The domestic disappearance of total butter amounted to 32 million pounds, 13 per cent greater than that of September, 1946; and for the nine-month period ended September, it reached a total of 257 million pounds or 11 per cent above the January-September disappearance of 1946. This represented a gain of 2 pounds per capita. The favourable production and supply position must be discounted, therefore, by the substantial increase in the rate of domestic disappearance.

Wholesale butter prices at Montreal quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange averaged $59\frac{1}{8}$ cents per pound in September as against 40 cents in the same month of 1946. Cheese prices averaged 26 cents as against 23 cents in the same month of the previous year.

The total milk production of Canada in August amounted to 1,806 million pounds, nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent more than that produced in the same month of 1946.

Fluid sales fell to $335\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds in August, representing a reduction of 3 per cent in comparison with the same month a year ago. Milk sales dropped $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent while cream sales advanced nearly 27 per cent.

The total quantity of milk used in manufacture in the month of August was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater than that used in the same month of 1946.

Sales income from dairying in the month of July reached a total of \$38,367,000, an advance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars as compared with a year ago. This represented an average of \$2.18 per hundred pounds of milk as compared with \$1.99 in July, 1946.

The numbers of milch cows on farms declined 2 per cent in August as compared with the same month last year.

With the removal of ceilings, mill feeds have increased by as much as \$10.00 a ton and large increases in the prices of concentrates also occurred during the latter half of September.

Pasture conditions were quite satisfactory in September as the result of rainfall during the latter part of the month. The second growth on fallow lands and harvest fields provided excellent forage for dairy stock. The milk supply will probably be maintained somewhat above the 1946 level during the early fall months.

Table 1 - THE BUTTER POSITION IN CANADA
September, and January - September, 1935 to 1947.

Year	Creamery Butter		Dairy Butter 1/		Total Butter 2/	
	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	27,422	196,270	8,501	77,521	36,084	274,877
1936	28,664	203,665	8,349	75,879	37,194	280,775
1937	29,179	201,692	8,223	74,521	37,620	277,707
1938	30,339	217,903	8,015	72,335	38,572	291,734
1939	30,025	216,511	7,706	69,513	37,948	287,517
1940	26,596	214,668	7,416	66,980	34,253	283,307
1941	32,337	233,888	7,273	65,830	39,870	301,496
1942	31,588	227,823	6,898	62,436	38,808	292,479
1943	33,138	258,551	4,945	44,034	38,386	304,393
1944	31,010	245,460	4,807	43,274	36,166	290,895
1945	30,272	244,960	4,749	42,279	35,318	289,617
1946	25,867	225,211	4,798	42,914	30,940	269,987
1947	33,142	237,600	5,032	44,504	38,431	283,720

DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA

1935	2.24	15.88	.83	7.16	3.08	23.14
1936	2.14	15.99	.76	6.92	2.91	23.03
1937	2.15	16.53	.75	6.75	2.92	23.41
1938	2.29	16.51	.72	6.46	3.03	23.10
1939	2.44	17.02	.69	6.19	3.15	23.35
1940	2.31	17.24	.65	5.85	2.98	23.24
1941	2.27	17.25	.64	5.73	2.93	23.13
1942	2.49	18.72	.60	5.36	3.11	24.27
1943	2.46	17.07	.42	3.70	2.90	20.92
1944	2.27	18.39	.40	3.62	2.70	22.19
1945	2.16	17.38	.39	3.50	2.57	21.05
1946	1.87	15.23	.39	3.50	2.28	18.87
1947	2.10	17.08	.40	3.61	2.53	20.82

SEPTEMBER MAKE, 1935 to 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939 AND 1946 3/

	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	91.3	106.0	110.3	177.2	95.1	116.6
1936	95.5	110.8	108.3	174.0	98.0	120.2
1937	97.2	112.8	106.7	171.4	99.1	121.6
1938	101.0	117.3	104.0	167.0	101.6	124.7
1939	100.0	116.1	100.0	160.6	100.0	122.7
1940	88.6	102.8	96.2	154.6	90.3	110.7
1941	107.7	125.0	94.4	151.6	105.1	128.9
1942	105.2	122.1	89.5	143.3	102.3	125.4
1943	110.4	128.1	64.2	103.1	101.2	124.1
1944	103.3	119.9	62.4	100.2	95.3	116.9
1945	100.3	117.0	61.6	99.0	93.1	114.1
1946	86.2	100.0	62.3	100.0	81.5	100.0
1947	110.4	128.1	65.3	104.9	101.3	124.2

1/ Data for September, 1947 are preliminary; revisions for August appear on Table 7.

2/ Includes Whey Butter amounting to 275,100 pounds in September, 1946 and 256,729 pounds in September, 1947.

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

THE DAIRY SITUATION IN CANADA

Butter

In September the total butter supply in Canada was 106 million pounds. This was 6 million pounds above last month and also 6 million pounds above the supply shown in the same month of the previous year. Compared with a year ago, the September production of creamery butter increased 28 per cent while production of dairy butter moved up 5 per cent. Total butter production was $7\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds greater than that of September, 1946. Total production of butter in the nine-month period, January to September, was 284 million pounds. This was an increase of 14 million pounds or 5 per cent more than that produced in the same period of 1946.

Storage stocks of butter on October 1 amounted to 74 million pounds, an increase of $2\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds over the same date in 1946. September 1 stocks, on the other hand, were slightly below those of September, 1946. Stocks usually reach a seasonal high-point on October 1, so that these figures have more than the usual significance. Stocks at October 1, 1947 were the highest since 1943.

The quantity held, however, must be considered in relation to consumption requirements. Domestic disappearance of total butter during September of this year amounted to 32 million pounds, about 13 per cent greater than for the same month in 1946. For the nine months ended September, it was 257 million pounds against 232 million pounds compared with the same period last year, a percentage increase of 11 per cent. The per capita disappearance this year to date is almost 2 pounds higher than last year.

The butter situation may be summed up as follows: Total production in September, 1947, was 24 per cent greater than September, 1946, and the total supply of butter was 6 per cent in excess of that available in the same month a year ago. Likewise, in the January-September period, production increased 5 per cent and the total supply advanced 9 per cent. This favourable situation, however, must be partially discounted by the substantial increase in the rate of domestic disappearance.

Supply of Other Factory Products: The production of cheddar cheese in the month of September was slightly less than 15 million pounds, a decline of 14 per cent as compared with September, 1946. The total produced in the three-quarter period of 1947, was slightly over 101 million pounds, representing a decline of 17 per cent from the same period of the previous year. It is obvious that the diversion of milk to the creamery butter channel as a result of higher prices and the increased demand on domestic markets, is having an adverse effect on the output of cheese.

The quantities of concentrated milk products manufactured during September indicate that the trend is still moving in an upward direction. Compared with the same month of the previous year, whole milk products increased approximately 21 per cent and milk by-products advanced $43\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Combining all products into one group, the total production of 34,299,000 pounds was $25\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater than that produced in September, 1946. All products contributed to this increase except whole milk powder which showed a decrease of 11 per cent.

The production of 2,541,000 gallons of ice cream was the highest production since 1939; and the increase of almost 100 per cent over the previous September was the most substantial gain since the removal of sales restrictions on this product. So far this year, 19,831,000 gallons have been manufactured, which represents an increase of approximately 47 per cent over the January-September production in 1946.

Table 2 - THE CHEESE POSITION IN CANADA

September, and January - September, 1935 to 1947.

Year	Cheddar Cheese 1/		Other Cheese		Total Cheese 2/	
	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	18,866	96,511	-	-	18,955	97,307
1937	20,189	110,260	-	-	20,272	111,013
1938	18,842	98,939	-	-	18,920	99,639
1939	18,310	104,509	-	-	18,382	105,151
1940	21,287	120,561	146	976	21,502	122,150
1941	20,571	121,779	197	1,315	20,835	123,693
1942	25,781	171,814	152	1,013	25,999	173,419
1943	23,759	131,901	189	1,290	23,992	133,761
1944	23,489	146,389	173	1,341	23,724	148,295
1945	24,657	158,652	199	1,488	24,918	160,702
1946	17,350	122,139	248	3,112	17,659	125,813
1947	14,878	101,063	153	2,232	15,092	103,855
EXPORTS		IMPORTS		TOTAL SUPPLY STOCKS, OCT. 1		
1935	15,950	31,945	83	845	-	29,575
1936	9,909	44,778	117	718	53,104	38,624
1937	14,848	55,787	79	956	62,542	43,247
1938	13,993	48,714	57	902	62,616	47,228
1939	9,660	50,563	70	789	71,824	52,375
1940	17,708	78,082	19	892	54,668	33,435
1941	8,351	59,088	19	618	63,017	44,682
1942	15,765	92,500	121	699	97,918	72,672
1943	15,361	83,154	15	314	73,551	57,165
1944	14,168	81,186	19	484	85,247	65,550
1945	26,628	85,042	50	422	89,951	63,943
1946	25,425	76,124	171	857	60,996	39,412
1947	12,881	26,600	=	=	-	49,289
SEPTEMBER MAKE, 1935 to 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939 AND 1946						
	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	103.0	108.7	-	-	103.1	107.3
1937	110.3	116.4	-	-	110.3	114.8
1938	102.9	108.6	-	-	102.9	107.1
1939	100.0	105.5	-	-	100.0	104.1
1940	116.3	122.7	-	58.9	117.0	121.8
1941	112.3	118.6	-	79.4	113.3	118.0
1942	140.8	148.6	-	61.3	141.4	147.2
1943	129.7	136.8	-	76.2	130.5	135.9
1944	128.3	135.4	-	69.8	129.1	134.3
1945	134.7	142.1	-	80.2	135.6	141.1
1946	94.8	100.0	-	100.0	96.1	100.0
1947	81.3	85.8	-	61.7	82.1	85.5

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

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

- Not available

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

Milk Production: Milk production is being well maintained despite the decrease in cow numbers and unfavourable pasture conditions in some parts of the country. The estimated production of 1,806,000,000 pounds in the month of August was nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent more than that produced in the corresponding month of 1946. It is also encouraging to observe that all of the Eastern Provinces registered substantial gains. Slight advances were also recorded in Manitoba and British Columbia.

Fluid Sales: The quantity of milk and cream represented in fluid sales showed a reduction of approximately 3 per cent in August as compared with the same month a year ago. This decline was practically the same as that recorded a month ago. The August estimate shows that 269 million pounds were sold as milk and 67 million pounds in the form of fluid cream expressed as milk. In comparison with the same month of the preceding year, milk sales declined 8.5 per cent while cream sales increased 26.8 per cent. Milk sales declined in all provinces with the greatest reductions in Quebec and Ontario. In these provinces the reductions were 11 per cent and $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent respectively. A substantial decline in cream sales was reported in Prince Edward Island, while slight reductions were indicated in Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Milk Used for Other Purposes: The demand for butter and the consequent increase in the prices paid for creamery butter-fat (see summary on first page of this report), has had considerable effect on the quantities used in creamery production. Thus, in spite of a decline in the deliveries of milk to cheese factories, the total used in manufacture for the month of August was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater than that in the same month of the previous year, and nearly 66 per cent of the total milk production of Canada was used for this purpose as compared with a little more than 64 per cent a year ago. Likewise, the demand for dairy butter has made it necessary for farmers to retain larger quantities of milk on the farm, the quantities so used being $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent above those of August, 1946. In Table #, figures are presented which show the percentages of milk used for various purposes. The totals for Canada show that greater proportions of the Dominion's milk supply were used for creamery butter, dairy butter, concentrated milk products and ice cream, while the relative quantities represented in fluid sales, factory cheese and for other purposes were below those of August, 1946.

Sales Income: Farm income from dairying in July moved up to \$38,367,000. This represented an advance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars with an average of \$2.18 per hundred pounds of milk as compared with \$1.99 in 1946. Higher prices for cheese milk, fluid milk and milk for concentration contributed to this advance, while an increase of 3 cents per pound in the price of creamery butter-fat and 9 cents per pound in the price of dairy butter enhanced the farm income to a very considerable degree.

Production Conditions on Farms: Exceptionally warm weather prevailed in the Eastern Provinces during the first half of September, while comparatively cool weather prevailed during the latter part of the month. On the whole there was less sunshine than in September, 1946, while temperatures were practically on a par with those of a year ago. In western Canada, frequent rains occurred and the weather was inclined to be cloudy and rather cool in most sections of the West.

While rainy weather postponed threshing operations and the clearing of harvest fields for dairy herds, the increased precipitation produced an abundant supply of second-growth-forage on fallow lands and other fields available for pasture purposes. Pastures that partially dried up during the summer months were also revived and are now in a more verdant condition at this season than for many years. According to crop correspondents the average condition of pastures in September was 88 per cent of the long-time average as compared with 75 per cent in September, 1946. This improvement in the condition of pastures was very definitely indicated in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. During the autumn period when dairy herds have

Table 3 - CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS AND ICE CREAM
 Production and Domestic Disappearance in Canada
 September, and January - September, 1935 to 1947.

Year	Whole Milk Products		Milk By-Products		Ice Cream	
	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 gal.	'000 gal.
1935	7,336	64,006	2,341	22,268	-	-
1936	8,361	65,061	2,379	22,120	-	-
1937	11,058	85,029	2,680	23,484	-	-
1938	9,436	101,592	3,695	29,376	-	-
1939	12,277	100,271	3,181	28,242	666	7,763
1940	13,656	126,001	3,178	29,512	815	9,457
1941	18,393	162,061	3,290	30,740	1,049	12,136
1942	22,194	176,807	3,607	33,426	1,133	13,040
1943	21,504	182,853	3,952	32,926	1,269	14,604
1944	20,975	187,751	4,142	37,398	1,293	15,035
1945	22,595	204,496	4,589	45,079	1,150	14,032
1946	21,697	201,044	5,624	48,664	1,273	13,524
1947	26,227	211,288	8,072	61,969	2,541	19,661
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA						
					gal.	gal.
1935	.44	3.65	.17	1.78	-	-
1936	.71	4.40	.23	1.98	-	-
1937	.68	5.34	.21	1.96	-	-
1938	.76	5.62	.22	1.89	-	-
1939	.92	7.66	.40	2.60	.06	.69
1940	.89	7.06	.33	2.63	.07	.83
1941	1.09	8.22	.32	2.79	.09	1.05
1942	1.05	10.49	.31	2.75	.10	1.13
1943	1.01	11.84	.34	2.63	.11	1.24
1944	1.10	9.67	.31	2.87	.11	1.26
1945	2.04	11.96	.37	3.05	.09	1.16
1946	.95	11.11	.38	3.43	.10	1.10
1947	1.68	12.72	.33	3.54	.20	1.61
SEPTEMBER MAKE, 1935 TO 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939 AND 1946 1/						
	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	59.8	33.8	73.6	41.6	-	-
1936	68.1	38.5	74.8	42.3	-	-
1937	90.1	51.0	84.3	47.7	-	-
1938	76.9	43.5	116.2	65.7	-	-
1939	100.0	56.6	100.0	56.6	100.0	52.3
1940	111.2	62.9	99.9	56.5	122.4	64.0
1941	149.8	84.8	103.4	58.5	157.5	82.4
1942	180.8	102.3	113.4	64.1	170.1	89.0
1943	175.2	99.1	124.2	70.3	190.5	99.7
1944	170.8	96.7	130.2	73.6	194.1	101.6
1945	184.0	104.1	144.3	81.6	172.7	90.3
1946	176.7	100.0	176.8	100.0	191.1	100.0
1947	213.6	120.9	253.8	143.5	381.5	199.6

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

access to open fields, milk production promises to show an increase over the previous year. There is an element of doubt, however, in regard to the effect of decreased grain yields on the production of milk in subsequent months. Feed grain prices will also play an important part in the future position. With the removal of ceilings, mill feeds have increased by as much as \$10.00 a ton. Large increases in prices have also occurred in protein feeds, beet pulp and brewers grains. Many observers are of the opinion that this will tend to reduce the holdings of cattle kept for milking purposes, particularly in view of the continued high cost of labour.

The numbers of cows kept for milking purposes as reported by dairy correspondents in the month of August showed a 2 per cent decline compared with those on farms in the same month a year ago. This situation is comparable to that reported in previous months. In some districts farmers are introducing a greater number of young heifers into dairy herds, although it is doubtful if this will represent an increase in numbers when disposal of older stock is taken into account.

While milk production cannot be forecast over a long period of time, it is now evident that supplies will be maintained somewhat above the 1946 level during the early fall months.

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS BY PROVINCES

Prince Edward Island: Milk production in August was 5 per cent greater than that recorded in the same month last year. Creameries benefited from the increased supply and also from the diversion of milk from the fluid trade. Although there was a reduction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the holdings of milch cows, those cows that were actually milking showed a higher average yield per cow than was the case a year ago.

The weather in September was very favourable for farm work, but since pastures were quite poor (showing an average of 53 for the province as compared with 63 a year ago), it was necessary for farmers to do a considerable amount of supplementary feeding in order to maintain the milk flow.

Nova Scotia: The estimated production of milk for the month of August advanced 5 per cent in comparison with the same month of 1946 (see Table 10). This was reflected in the creamery butter make and in the total used by dairy factories. The latter represented an increase of 13 per cent. The dairy butter make also increased 6 per cent as compared with the September make in 1946. With a similar decline in fluid sales it is now evident that more and more milk is being diverted into manufacturing channels. A 2 per cent decline in the numbers of milch cows reported was offset by a greater percentage actually milked.

The weather was dry during September and occasional rains failed to revive pasture growth. With a few exceptions, there will be sufficient hay to meet farmers needs, but the yield of coarse grains was disappointing and will probably result in a short supply for the winter months.

New Brunswick: A 5 per cent advance in milk production was indicated in the over-all estimate for August as compared with the same month of the previous year. This increase, coupled with a decrease in fluid sales provided more milk for the production of butter. The creamery make increased nearly 8 per cent while dairy butter production moved up 4 per cent. A reduction of over 5 per cent in the numbers of milch cows was offset by the high percentage of cows being milked (see Table 5), and a greater yield of milk per cow.

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

Year	Evaporated Whole Milk		Condensed Whole Milk		Whole Milk Powder	
	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	6,264	54,590	776	6,971	271	1,885
1936	7,456	56,561	649	5,874	234	2,083
1937	9,480	71,585	996	8,636	550	4,122
1938	8,035	88,075	776	7,240	584	5,430
1939	10,403	88,132	1,264	5,777	549	5,027
1940	11,577	109,667	1,528	9,836	508	5,569
1941	14,787	156,970	2,724	17,832	860	6,649
1942	19,078	149,631	1,892	17,364	1,197	9,139
1943	17,439	149,752	2,728	20,587	1,279	11,954
1944	15,538	150,308	3,825	23,703	1,524	12,978
1945	17,907	167,912	3,082	22,823	1,429	12,449
1946	16,335	163,622	3,548	23,631	1,527	11,869
1947	20,900	174,436	3,787	21,942	1,361	12,853
EXPORTS						
1935	1,909	14,457	191	1,714	176	2,229
1936	1,769	10,389	84	978	165	3,155
1937	3,119	16,433	327	3,384	260	2,244
1938	2,004	21,040	152	2,119	342	3,127
1939	2,448	17,832	98	874	734	4,135
1940	4,638	21,688	763	3,986	175	3,616
1941	2,387	32,198	1,869	11,536	498	3,918
1942	14,646	36,336	690	9,144	364	1,906
1943	6,655	23,526	3,165	12,751	112	1,199
1944	4,221	22,458	1,151	14,039	52	798
1945	3,538	38,863	1,506	13,571	368	2,478
1946	10,514	39,102	1,662	14,481	438	3,236
1947	5,765	30,672	972	13,845	973	3,337
TOTAL SUPPLY STOCKS, OCT. 1						
1935	19,167	13,251	1,469	592	16	33
1936	19,020	10,640	2,504	1,327	8	166
1937	24,476	14,905	1,580	554	148	634
1938	30,881	21,974	1,640	1,035	94	702
1939	18,736	7,578	1,918	672	(1)	195
1940	40,711	27,512	2,966	867	1	11
1941	52,009	38,134	4,095	1,425	6	333
1942	51,764	26,373	5,167	3,766	8	39
1943	38,677	20,763	5,073	2,559	(1)	151
1944	59,747	44,636	6,171	4,125	(1)	167
1945	69,814	43,468	6,495	4,254	-	19
1946	48,118	29,577	6,353	2,838	(1)	34
1947	50,866	16,428(3)	(2)	4,694	(2)	(2)
IMPORTS						

Note - Supply data which appear in the first and third columns includes stocks at the beginning of the month, plus production and imports during the month. (1) Less than 500 lbs. (2) Not available on date of publication. (3) Stocks in the hands of wholesalers not included in data for October 1, 1947.

September was bright and sunny at the beginning, while cool weather with occasional frosts was reported in the latter part of the month. The precipitation was about normal with slightly lower temperatures than in September, 1946.

Quebec: The farm output of milk in this province was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater in August than that produced in the corresponding month of the previous year. This increase together with some additional quantities diverted from the fluid sales, contributed to a 14 per cent advance in the creamery butter make and a 10 per cent increase in dairy butter. Reports from dairy correspondents showed a 2 per cent decline in cow numbers in August as compared with the same month last year. This reduction in numbers was offset by an equal gain in the percentage of cows milked. The increase in milk production may be attributed, however, to a substantial increase in the yield of milk per cow.

The precipitation in September was about the same as last year, but temperatures were lower with fewer hours of sunshine than was recorded in the same month of 1946. Pastures were quite satisfactory in September, averaging 90 for the province as a whole as compared with 81 a year ago.

Ontario: The quantity of milk produced on farms in August (see Table 3),¹⁰ was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent greater than that of August, 1946. With an increase of 10 per cent in the creamery butter make the quantity of milk represented in factory production showed a net gain of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the same month a year ago. The amount so used represented about two-thirds of the total milk supply. A reduction of 4 per cent in fluid sales in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year provided some additional quantities of milk for manufacturing. Although the numbers of milch cows reported to be on farms were almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than those reported in August, 1946, there was a slight increase in the percentage being milked. Freshenings also advanced and the milk production per cow was substantially higher than a year ago.

Weather conditions in September were generally quite favourable for dairying, with unusual temperature extremes. The first part of the month was quite warm while the latter part was cool with heavy frosts. At Ottawa, temperatures averaged about normal ($58\frac{1}{2}$ degrees), with $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain and 196 hours of sunshine. There were three or four heavy frosts, the heaviest occurring on September 23, when the temperature at Ottawa fell to 24 degrees, the lowest September temperature on record. With somewhat more rain than that recorded a year ago, pasture conditions for the province were exceptionally good, showing an average of 94 as compared with 67 in September, 1946.

Manitoba: An increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the production of milk was recorded in August as compared with the same month of the previous year. This represented a marked improvement, a reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent having been indicated in the figures given for the month of July. This increase in supply, combined with a reduction of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in fluid sales provided more milk for dairy factories, representing an increase of about 3 per cent over the August deliveries in 1946. There were fewer milch cows reported, however, but the 2 per cent reduction in numbers was partially offset by an increase in the percentage of cows being milked.

Reports from observers indicate that pasture conditions were exceptionally satisfactory in September, being rated at 98 as compared with 86 a year ago. Heavy precipitation was recorded during the month, and quite heavy frosts during the latter part of September caused damage to late crops and pasture grass. Harvest fields are now cleared for dairy herds, but fields were not available as early as they were a year ago. Mill feeds are being quoted about \$7.50 per hundred above prices of the previous year.

Saskatchewan: Milk production in this province declined almost 2 per cent as compared with that of August, 1946. This was reflected in the deliveries to

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

Year	Skimmilk Powder		Condensed Skimmilk		Casein	
	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.
PRODUCTION						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	1,855	15,531	140	3,312	84	1,052
1936	1,506	14,776	381	3,535	119	1,041
1937	1,755	15,131	474	4,071	108	1,416
1938	2,652	20,375	411	3,874	119	1,260
1939	2,334	20,646	325	2,262	120	1,494
1940	2,386	21,739	329	3,047	74	1,207
1941	2,313	22,367	387	3,514	98	987
1942	2,243	22,312	458	4,390	345	2,693
1943	2,246	19,617	378	3,323	402	2,709
1944	2,825	24,203	210	2,987	298	2,423
1945	3,260	31,627	236	3,058	380	3,168
1946	3,898	35,119	378	2,652	436	3,260
1947	5,776	44,014	484	3,552	659	4,960
EXPORTS						
1935	59	743	-	-	24	65
1936	55	1,052	-	-	16	96
1937	87	748	-	-	(3)	177
1938	3	720	-	-	30	186
1939	127	2,174	-	-	52	609
1940	97	694	-	-	221	1,743
1941	14	476	-	-	3	971
1942	12	279	-	-	10	1,833
1943	12	365	-	-	67	159
1944	1	22	-	-	2	474
1945	833	3,727	-	-	-	200
1946	212	1,636	-	-	22	110
1947	2,039	8,978	-	-	(2)	(2)
IMPORTS (1)						
1935	59	743	-	-	24	65
1936	55	1,052	-	-	16	96
1937	87	748	-	-	(3)	177
1938	3	720	-	-	30	186
1939	127	2,174	-	-	52	609
1940	97	694	-	-	221	1,743
1941	14	476	-	-	3	971
1942	12	279	-	-	10	1,833
1943	12	365	-	-	67	159
1944	1	22	-	-	2	474
1945	833	3,727	-	-	-	200
1946	212	1,636	-	-	22	110
1947	2,039	8,978	-	-	(2)	(2)
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA						
1935	.09	1.18	.04	.30	.01	.09
1936	.15	1.26	.03	.35	.01	.12
1937	.13	1.22	.04	.35	.01	.14
1938	.17	1.26	.03	.30	.01	.10
1939	.28	1.80	.04	.22	.02	.17
1940	.23	1.78	.03	.26	.04	.27
1941	.22	1.94	.04	.31	.02	.19
1942	.22	1.73	.04	.37	.02	.31
1943	.21	1.53	.03	.27	.03	.23
1944	.21	1.79	.02	.23	.01	.20
1945	.25	2.11	.02	.25	.04	.17
1946	.33	2.48	.03	.22	-	.09
1947	.19	2.24	.03	.28	.01	.26

(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. (3) Less than 500 lbs.

factories and in a decline of 3 per cent in fluid sales. The numbers of dairy cows on farms was reduced by a little more than 3 per cent from last year as compared with a 4 per cent reduction in the previous month. It is also encouraging to note that there was a substantial advance in the percentage of cows being milked.

A considerable amount of rain fell during September and temperatures were somewhat below normal. The increased moisture kept the pastures in a verdant condition and produced a heavy growth on summer fallows and harvest fields. It is apparent, therefore, that there will be plenty of forage for dairy herds during the autumn, which should have a favourable effect on dairy production.

Alberta: Total milk production in Alberta declined 3 per cent in August and the deliveries to dairy factories fell nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below those of the same month in 1946. Less milk was sold for fluid purposes, but more was consumed in farm homes. Dairy butter production showed an increase of 3 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year. The holdings of milch cows appear to be fairly constant at approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below those of August, 1946. This decline, however, was balanced by an increase in the percentage being milked.

September was a cool, cloudy month with heavy precipitation in the form of both rain and snow. Twenty-seven inches of snow were recorded at Lethbridge and 3.43 inches of rain as compared with less than 2 inches a year ago. A heavy frost was recorded on September 17. On account of the abundant supplies of after-harvest-forage, it is expected that milk production will be maintained at a point close to the 1946 level.

British Columbia: The milk production estimate for August revealed an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the same month last year, and with a 2 per cent decline in fluid sales, the deliveries of milk to factories were 6 per cent greater than those of a year ago. More milk was used on farms. Dairy butter production moved up $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the quantities of milk fed to livestock showed an advance of 4 per cent. Cow numbers as reported in August were less than those held on farms a year ago, but with the increase in the percentage milked, the situation was practically unchanged. The advance in milk production was due to an increase in the milk production per cow. September was relatively dry with cool weather at nights. Pastures were only fair, but in most districts the supply of forage was adequate. For the province as a whole, the average condition of pastures was about the same as last year. Labour is still scarce and with the increase in feed costs following the removal of ceiling prices, a reduction in the profits from dairying would seem to be indicated.

Table 6 - PASTURE CONDITIONS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES FOR SEPTEMBER 1943 TO 1947

Provinces	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Av.
CANADA	96	85	90	75	88	87
Prince Edward Island.	93	77	57	63	53	69
Nova Scotia	91	80	84	76	61	78
New Brunswick	80	82	67	61	79	74
Quebec	103	90	95	81	90	92
Ontario	98	80	98	67	94	87
Manitoba	92	99	92	86	98	93
Saskatchewan	75	88	71	83	94	82
Alberta	79	92	83	103	101	92
British Columbia	85	88	79	91	92	87

Table 7. - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING
Reported by Dairy Correspondents, for August 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	20.5	18.9	23.0	19.4	19.9	20.3	85.9	84.4	86.5	84.0	85.4	85.2
Prince Edward Island ...	22.5	20.4	22.1	20.0	22.3	21.5	91.1	92.2	90.6	93.7	95.5	92.6
Nova Scotia	18.2	17.6	21.7	19.1	19.2	19.2	87.7	84.2	85.4	85.6	86.5	85.9
New Brunswick	19.6	17.8	21.8	17.5	19.8	19.3	91.4	82.6	91.0	83.3	93.3	88.3
Quebec	21.7	20.5	22.5	19.3	20.6	20.9	93.3	91.2	90.8	90.6	92.2	91.6
Ontario	21.7	19.8	25.3	20.9	21.7	21.9	87.0	86.5	89.1	85.8	86.7	87.0
Manitoba	16.9	15.5	21.3	18.7	18.7	18.2	80.4	74.3	77.9	82.6	83.6	79.8
Saskatchewan	18.7	18.0	22.4	17.0	16.8	18.6	78.3	79.9	79.6	78.5	82.3	79.7
Alberta	20.0	17.0	22.8	18.6	18.1	19.3	76.0	75.9	83.7	77.0	77.9	78.1
British Columbia	19.0	18.3	23.1	19.6	20.1	20.0	83.0	80.8	82.7	81.3	82.3	82.0

Table 8. - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA
By Provinces, August 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	4,054	3,966	4,131	443,888	329,257	255,642
Prince Edward Island ...	49	48	54	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	256	262	278	-	-	-
New Brunswick	402	408	424	-	-	-
Quebec	678	600	660	56,757	37,181	31,411
Ontario	358	347	364	381,808	284,601	214,305
Manitoba	341	375	379	3,871	4,259	7,518
Saskatchewan	1,123	1,101	1,123	-	-	-
Alberta	679	652	672	-	1,792	1,568
British Columbia	168	173	177	1,452	1,424	840

DAIRY CATTLE NUMBERS

The results of the June 1 survey for cattle released on October 11 and reviewed in the table below reveals a fractional decline in the numbers of milch cows on farms as compared with a year ago. This decrease was reflected in the figures for all provinces except Quebec and Ontario where numbers advanced 2 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively. The holdings of dairy cows which reached the peak in 1945 declined at a much more rapid pace during the course of the past year than in the twelve-month period from June to June, 1945-1946. The opposite situation, however, was revealed in the holdings of dairy heifers. Between 1945 and 1946, a decrease of 5½ per cent was recorded in the twelve-month period, 1946-47. Whereas, between June 1, 1946 and June 1, 1947 there was an increase of one-half of one per cent. The figures given for calves include both beef and dairy types, but since the proportion used for dairying varies little from year to year, it indicates the numbers likely to be available for replacement purposes. While a decrease of 3.5 per cent was recorded in the 1946 report, an increase of nearly 2 per cent was revealed in the holdings of calves on farms at June 1, 1947, as compared with those shown at the same date in 1946. Thus, based on the data shown for both heifers and calves, there is some evidence that an upward swing in dairy cow numbers may be expected in the course of the next two years.

Table 9- NUMBERS OF DAIRY CATTLE ON FARMS, IN CANADA BY PROVINCES, June 1, 1946 and 1947

Province	DAIRY COWS 1/		DAIRY HEIFERS 2/		CALVES 3/	
	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
CANADA	1946 3,711,400		938,400		2,437,700	
	1947 3,697,400	- 0.4	943,900	+ 0.6	2,483,300	+ 1.9
Prince Edward Is.	1946 45,800		12,100		28,400	
	1947 43,000	- 6.1	11,500	- 5.0	26,700	- 6.0
Nova Scotia	1946 103,400		29,100		44,200	
	1947 98,200	- 5.0	27,400	- 5.8	41,500	- 6.1
New Brunswick ...	1946 115,800		26,500		53,200	
	1947 111,200	- 4.0	25,200	- 4.9	51,600	- 3.0
Quebec	1946 1,098,200		222,800		452,300	
	1947 1,120,800	+ 2.1	235,800	+ 5.8	472,200	+ 4.4
Ontario	1946 1,250,600		303,600		694,700	
	1947 1,252,600	+ 0.2	308,400	+ 1.6	695,700	+ 0.1
Manitoba	1946 276,900		87,600		209,100	
	1947 266,700	- 3.7	83,000	- 5.3	212,200	+ 1.5
Saskatchewan	1946 399,000		153,900		424,600	
	1947 393,500	- 1.4	130,100	- 2.8	444,300	+ 4.6
Alberta	1946 326,200		98,300		453,100	
	1947 315,900	- 3.2	99,000	+ 0.7	465,700	+ 2.8
British Columbia	1946 95,500		24,500		78,100	
	1947 95,500	-	23,500	- 4.1	73,400	- 6.0

1/ Cows kept for milk purposes. 2/ Heifers one to two years old being kept for milk.
3/ All classes of calves are represented in these figures.

Table 10. MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES
August, 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	1,920,651	889,849	324,411	66,114	32,924	94,986	708
	1946	1,767,425	802,900	241,719	65,503	30,165	92,921	696
	1947	1,806,206	855,828	210,147	67,810	54,088	96,790	696
P.E.I.	1945	22,617	14,550	2,384	-	157	1,148	1
	1946	18,897	11,504	1,415	-	128	1,124	1
	1947	19,841	12,207	1,493	-	315	1,265	1
N.S.	1945	43,836	18,744	-	794	1,586	5,998	27
	1946	41,730	16,214	-	959	1,715	6,139	27
	1947	45,877	16,846	-	918	3,687	6,514	27
N.B.	1945	51,058	24,320	2,139	-	1,029	9,419	4
	1946	47,139	20,829	1,571	-	1,000	9,559	4
	1947	49,608	22,446	1,537	-	1,443	9,934	4
Que.	1945	593,160	297,702	112,191	16,891	6,816	15,886	28
	1946	535,914	274,459	75,863	17,837	5,716	14,058	28
	1947	553,991	313,306	48,369	21,746	11,061	15,464	28
Ont.	1945	645,267	208,129	195,183	40,863	13,976	8,388	145
	1946	576,944	177,131	151,972	38,052	13,161	8,130	145
	1947	597,513	195,289	149,153	36,285	23,807	8,529	145
Man.	1945	130,605	82,567	5,629	-	2,201	7,990	112
	1946	127,212	78,350	5,125	-	1,915	8,786	112
	1947	129,248	80,013	4,556	-	3,358	8,880	112
Sask.	1945	202,522	123,406	858	-	1,786	26,312	134
	1946	191,535	110,918	835	-	1,458	25,796	134
	1947	188,124	108,411	657	-	2,515	26,312	134
Alta.	1945	176,151	107,755	5,359	3,465	1,986	15,909	212
	1946	170,544	101,874	4,348	3,276	1,900	15,276	200
	1947	165,628	96,532	3,881	3,150	2,872	15,745	200
B.C.	1945	55,435	12,676	668	4,101	3,387	3,936	45
	1946	57,510	11,621	590	5,379	3,172	4,053	45
	1947	58,376	10,778	501	5,711	5,030	4,147	45

Table 10. MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES
August, 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	280,954	47,298	143,549	39,858	1,313,298	95,694	511,659
	1946	293,623	52,625	147,428	39,845	1,140,287	93,617	533,521
	1947	268,765	66,739	145,615	39,728	1,187,873	97,486	520,847
P.E.I.	1945	1,503	285	2,391	198	17,091	1,149	4,377
	1946	1,716	287	2,534	188	13,047	1,125	4,725
	1947	1,703	200	2,471	186	14,015	1,266	4,560
N.S.	1945	10,226	1,168	4,171	1,122	21,124	6,025	16,687
	1946	10,349	931	4,296	1,100	18,888	6,166	16,676
	1947	9,500	1,103	4,210	1,072	21,451	6,541	15,885
N.B.	1945	6,473	619	5,745	1,310	27,488	9,423	14,147
	1946	6,421	742	5,860	1,153	23,400	9,563	14,176
	1947	6,084	1,007	5,965	1,188	25,426	9,938	14,244
Que.	1945	90,835	14,738	32,082	5,991	433,600	15,914	143,646
	1946	92,212	16,528	32,563	6,650	373,875	14,036	147,953
	1947	82,055	24,510	30,935	6,517	394,482	15,492	144,017
Ont,	1945	112,935	13,391	41,673	10,584	458,151	8,533	178,583
	1946	118,935	14,971	43,757	10,690	380,316	8,275	188,353
	1947	107,725	20,825	44,851	10,904	404,534	8,674	184,305
Man.	1945	12,764	3,729	11,758	3,855	90,397	8,102	32,106
	1946	13,465	3,688	11,993	3,778	85,390	8,898	32,924
	1947	12,400	3,981	12,113	3,835	87,927	8,992	32,329
Sask,	1945	10,520	3,181	26,292	10,033	126,050	26,446	50,026
	1946	11,939	3,630	27,344	9,431	113,211	25,930	52,394
	1947	11,665	3,485	25,703	9,242	111,583	26,446	50,095
Alta.	1945	16,562	4,326	16,212	4,565	118,565	16,121	41,465
	1946	18,266	4,905	15,888	4,611	111,398	15,476	43,670
	1947	17,418	5,174	16,206	4,450	106,435	15,945	43,248
B.C.	1945	19,336	5,861	3,225	2,200	20,832	3,981	30,622
	1946	20,320	6,893	3,193	2,244	20,762	4,098	32,650
	1947	20,215	6,454	3,161	2,334	22,020	4,192	32,164

1/ Cream expressed as milk.

Table 11 - UTILIZATION OF MILK IN PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION
Canada, By Provinces, August, 1946 and 1947

Province	Sold for Distribution and Used in Manufacture				Used on Farms		
	Creamery Butter %	Fluid Sales %	Factory Cheese %	Conc. Milk & Ice Cream %	Dairy Butter %	Other Purposes %	
CANADA	1946	45.4	19.6	13.7	5.4	5.3	10.6
	1947	47.4	18.6	11.6	6.7	5.4	10.3
Prince Edward Island	1946	60.9	10.6	7.5	0.7	5.9	14.4
	1947	61.5	9.6	7.5	1.6	6.4	13.4
Nova Scotia	1946	38.9	27.0	-	6.4	14.7	13.0
	1947	38.4	24.2	-	10.5	14.8	12.1
New Brunswick	1946	44.2	15.2	3.3	2.1	20.3	14.9
	1947	45.3	14.3	3.1	2.9	20.0	14.4
Quebec	1946	51.2	20.3	14.2	4.4	2.6	7.3
	1947	56.6	19.2	8.7	5.9	2.8	6.8
Ontario	1946	30.7	23.2	26.3	8.9	1.4	9.5
	1947	32.7	21.5	25.0	10.0	1.4	9.4
Manitoba	1946	61.6	13.5	4.0	1.5	6.9	12.5
	1947	61.9	12.7	3.5	2.6	6.9	12.4
Saskatchewan	1946	57.9	8.1	0.4	0.8	13.5	19.3
	1947	57.6	8.1	0.3	1.3	14.0	18.7
Alberta	1946	59.7	13.6	2.6	3.0	9.0	12.1
	1947	58.3	13.6	2.4	3.6	9.5	12.6
British Columbia ..	1946	20.2	47.3	1.0	14.9	7.1	9.5
	1947	18.5	45.7	0.8	18.4	7.1	9.5

NOTE: The figures given in this table represent relationship to total with milk production taken as 100.

Table 12. FARM INCOME FROM DAIRYING AND PRICE AVERAGES PER HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK
By Provinces and By Products, July 1946 and 1947

	Income		Price		Income		Price	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	TOTAL MILK				(1) FLUID SALES (MILK ONLY)			
	'000 \$	'000 \$	\$	\$	'000 \$	'000 \$	\$	\$
CANADA	34,751	38,367	1.99	2.18	8,893	9,567	2.82	3.32
P.E.I.	376	381	1.86	2.03	44	46	2.47	2.98
N.S.	850	894	2.20	2.28	346	190	3.20	3.20
N.B.	792	859	2.01	2.19	189	304	3.10	3.45
Que.	11,419	12,662	2.01	2.18	2,851	3,255	2.75	3.36
Ont.	12,306	14,216	2.10	2.31	3,537	3,921	2.78	3.36
Man.	2,258	2,330	1.82	1.93	392	387	2.81	2.94
Sask.	2,747	2,881	1.73	1.92	325	330	2.77	3.25
Alta.	2,737	2,895	1.76	1.93	524	502	2.71	3.07
B.C.	1,266	1,269	2.41	2.57	685	602	3.39	3.47
	(2) FLUID CREAM				(3) MILK FOR CONCENTRATION			
CANADA	894	1,357	1.71	2.02	1,472	1,823	2.04	2.27
P.E.I.	6	10	1.73	2.24	-	-	-	-
N.S.	17	34	1.51	1.85	36	29	2.11	2.41
N.B.	11	30	1.52	2.18	-	-	-	-
Que.	310	506	1.73	1.91	419	589	2.11	2.39
Ont.	247	380	1.67	2.08	852	999	2.01	2.22
Man.	67	92	1.88	2.40	-	-	-	-
Sask.	61	65	1.57	1.79	-	-	-	-
Alta.	53	107	1.65	1.94	69	82	1.85	2.21
B.C.	122	133	1.84	2.32	96	124	1.97	2.16
	(4) CHEESE MILK				(5) ICE CREAM			
CANADA	5,781	5,591	2.03	2.22	757	1,269	1.93	2.27
P.E.I.	36	36	1.80	2.19	2	7	1.98	2.09
N.S.	-	-	-	-	35	80	1.83	2.45
N.B.	43	30	2.01	2.19	23	30	2.04	2.22
Que.	1,802	1,550	1.92	2.08	174	249	2.07	2.23
Ont.	3,638	3,936	2.09	2.29	327	546	1.88	2.29
Man.	124	114	2.00	2.01	45	72	1.79	1.95
Sask.	21	20	1.90	2.15	38	43	1.86	2.01
Alta.	102	93	1.94	2.04	44	97	1.84	2.18
B.C.	15	12	1.98	2.03	69	145	2.03	2.57
	(6) CREAMERY BUTTER-FAT				(7) DAIRY BUTTER			
CANADA	16,615	18,139	49.4	52.4	339	621	39.8	49.1
P.E.I.	287	277	51.5	54.2	1	5	40.0	49.6
N.S.	394	376	51.7	53.3	22	71	40.0	51.0
N.B.	501	482	51.1	54.8	25	77	42.0	50.4
Que.	5,712	6,492	51.5	53.5	151	241	40.0	50.0
Ont.	3,684	4,364	50.4	53.0	21	70	42.0	49.6
Man.	1,616	1,622	47.7	50.2	14	43	36.0	46.8
Sask.	2,245	2,330	47.0	51.6	57	43	39.0	45.2
Alta.	1,920	1,970	45.5	49.6	25	44	39.0	45.0
B.C.	256	226	47.9	49.7	23	27	41.0	49.0

Government subsidies and bonuses are represented in Income and Price data for July, 1946

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