CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

SERIES NO. 3

REPORT NO. 2

THE DAIRY SITUATION

IN

CANADA

JUNE - JULY

1936

Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA
1936

ERRATA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

THE DAIRY SITUATION IN CANADA JUNE - JULY, 1936.
(Issued August 14, 1936)

Page 2, paragraph 3, line 6.

One million pounds is given as the increase in concentrated milk products instead of 20 thousand pounds. The complete sentence which begins on line 5, should read as follows: "The output of concentrated milk products during May and June 1936, amounted to 26,018,426 pounds, registering an increase of about 20 thousand pounds, compared with the amount produced in the corresponding months of 1935".

Page 16, table 2.

The caption used for the fourth column of figures is entitled "January to May". This should read "January to July".

Kindly make the above corrections on the copy of the report mailed to you a few days ago.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued August 14, 1936).

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, Agricultural Branch:	T. W. Grindley, Ph.D.
In charge, Dairy and Cold Storage Statistics:	P. H. Ferguson, B.S.A., M.Sc.

SUMMARY

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues to-day the second report for this year on the Dairy Situation in Canada. The third and final statement for the present season will be issued about the middle of October. The analysis made in this report is largely based on descriptive information supplied by a number of Dairy Farm Observers, comprising the officials of the Dominion Experimental Farms and Illustration stations, District Agriculturists, Dairy Inspectors, Statisticians and other officials of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Creamery managers, members of Milk Distributors' Associations and independent observers also contributed to this statement, while certain facts relating to the dairy herd and farm production are based on data supplied by a special corps of dairy correspondents.

The weather was moderately cool and damp during June and July in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and part of Ontario. A drought condition existed for a time in the southern counties of the Lower St. Lawrence, but this condition was subsequently relieved by rains. In the Ottawa Valley and eastern sections of Ontario the warm weather of July lasted for only a short period, and for the most part cool weather with occasional rains prevailed. Recently, however, a period of dry weather began to affect pastures and grain crops. The middle and south-western counties of Ontario experienced extremely warm weather during July, drying up pastures and grain crops and effecting a temporary reduction in the milk flow. Rains have since relieved the situation in several sections and milk production is returning to normal. In the Prairie Provinces a prolonged heat wave, accompanied by wind, started in the latter part of June and continued throughout the first half of July, doing widespread damage to growing crops. The drought area covers all of the southern part of the Prairies, most of western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta. While varying in intensity, the territory affected extends well into the north, going beyond Dauphin in Manitoba, to Prince Albert and Melfort in Saskatchewan and as far as the Provost, Hardisty and Wetaskiwin line in Alberta. Light showers have since fallen in some areas, but the rainfall did not extend to the sections where dry weather has been the most persistent.

Pastures in the Maritime Provinces remained uniformly good during the season and were rated by the end of July from 10 to 14 points above the condition reported at the same date last year. In Quebec, pastures are fairly good, but were rated on July 31 at 3 points below the 1935 condition, while in Ontario the estimated rating was 44 points below the condition reported on July 31, 1935. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, pastures declined 46 points and in Alberta, 40 points below the condition reported at July 31, 1935. In British Columbia, pastures are almost as good as they were last year, being only 3 points under the 1935 figures. Recent reports reveal however, that some deterioration has developed on Vancouver Island and in the Interior. For the whole of Canada the condition rating at July 31 was 18 points below the long-time average and 19 points below the condition reported at the same date in 1935.

Hay and root crops are expected to yield well in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and in British Columbia, but a very substantial decline is expected in Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces. In these provinces, the quality is also inferior to the 1935 crop. The condition figure of hay and clover for the Dominion as reported at July 31 indicated a reduction of 6 points from the same date last year, while the root crop at July 31 is 15 points below the condition at the same date of the preceding year.

Making comparisons as at the dates mentioned the hay crop falls 6 points and roots 19 points below the long time average. The fodder corn crop is unsatisfactory in all parts of Canada, but compared with the 1935 crop it seems to be particularly poor in Ontario and in the western provinces. For all Canada a decline of 17 points is revealed between the condition at July 31, 1935 and at the same date in 1936, and the 1936 figure is 21 points below the long time average.

The number of cows milking during May and subsequent months would appear to be only slightly above the numbers being milked in the same period in 1935. About 70 to 85 per cent of the cows freshened before June 1, 1936, and while some increase is expected in the numbers freshening in August and September as compared with the same period last year, there is nothing to indicate a definite change of policy. The production of milk per cow appears to have increased to a small extent in some provinces, indicating the results of a good deal of herd improvement work, particularly in the east. There were 2,337 cows exported during the months of May and June, making a total of 3,639 in January to June, compared with 2,716 in the first six months of 1935.

The production of creamery butter in June and July, 1936, amounted to 74,579,574 pounds, representing an increase of nearly 1 million pounds over the output of the same period last year. Cheese production reached a total of 40,482,770 pounds during the same two months, or an increase of approximately 5.7 million pounds over the June-July period of 1935. The output of concentrated milk products during May and June, 1936, amounted to 26,018,426 pounds, registering an increase of over ~~[illegible]~~ ten thousand pounds, compared with the amount produced in the corresponding months of 1935. Viewing conditions as they now exist it seems evident that there will be some increases in milk production in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec during the August-September period of 1936, as compared with the production during the same months last year. The conditions in all other provinces would suggest that some decline may be expected.

Cold storage stocks of creamery butter at August 1, 1936 amounted to 41,520,775 pounds, which, when adjusted for new firms represents an increase of about a half million pounds over the holdings at the same date in 1935. Cheese stocks amounted to 29,578,880 pounds. When adjustments are made for new firms a decrease of 1.3 million pounds is shown from the August 1 holdings of 1935. Concentrated milk products in storage at August 1 reached a total of 11,584,035 pounds, representing a decrease of approximately 5.5 million pounds, compared with the quantity in storage at the same date in the preceding year.

Exports of butter in June and July were 3,628,000 pounds compared with 70,400 pounds in the same months of last year. Cheese exports amounted to 16,856,200 pounds, whereas in June and July 1935, only 7,095,800 pounds were exported from Canada. The combined quantities of concentrated milk products exported from the Dominion in June and July amounted to only 3,379,700 pounds, as against 4,769,700 pounds exported in the same months last year.

The prices of butter and cheese at Montreal, moved to higher levels during June and July, 1936, showing margins at the end of July of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents for butter and $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 7/8 cents for cheese in favour of the 1936 quotations. Butter-fat prices throughout Canada averaged about 17 to 21 cents a pound at July 15, 1936, being about 2 to 3 cents higher than the prices at the same time in the previous year.

Review of the Situation by Provinces

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: Weather conditions in Prince Edward Island were particularly favourable this season. Attracted by higher prices and abundant feed supplies farmers are beginning to regard dairying as a permanent and no more arduous undertaking than the growing of potatoes and other cash crops which proved to be more or less speculative enterprises during the past few years.

Pastures are excellent. There is a better growth of grass than for many years past, with an unusually large proportion of white clover at the bottom of pastures and meadows. The grass has more vitality, better feeding value and appears to have withstood the hot weather unusually well. Driving through the country one sees fields that have not yet been pastured and will probably not be required this season. Owing to the cold damp weather during May and June very little haying had been done by mid-July. The growth was slow and when farmers did commence their haying operations, intermittent showers prevented them making much progress, with the result that only about five per cent of the crop had been cut and gathered by July 15 and it was the end of the month before the work got properly under way. The tonnage promises to be thirty to fifty per cent greater than last year and the quality will also be much better. A good bloom of sweet clover is reported on many farms to further augment feed supplies, but with so many other feeds available it will scarcely be needed. The root crop is good, particularly turnips, and if favourable weather continues, farmers will probably have a surplus. Last year heavy shipments of turnips were made out of the province and if the crop turns out as well as expected an export movement will develop this season. Corn has suffered from cutworms, and birds and other pests as well as from cold damp weather, so that the prospects for this crop are not as favourable as they were last year.

Judging from reports received from Dairy Correspondents there is evidently some increase in the number of cows being used for milking purposes, but the production per cow is not as high as it was last year at this time. About seventy-five per cent of the cows freshened before June 1 and the number to freshen late in the summer and early fall will probably be about the same as last year.

Milk production showed a large seasonal gain from May to June and a substantial increase over the month of June of the preceding year. During the two months, June and July, creamery butter production amounted to 675,000 pounds which was about 97,000 pounds more than the June-July production of last year. For the seven months ending in July, the creamery output was 954,000 pounds, registering an increase of 17 per cent more than the amount produced in the same period in 1935. Cheese production records are not available by months, for 1935, but in June and July of 1936, the output of cheese factories amounted to 110,000 pounds. These facts show that dairying is gaining in popularity on the Island. On account of the abundant feed supplies available for feeding purposes and the higher prices being paid for milk and cream delivered at dairy factories, farmers will probably give greater attention to milch cows during the remainder of the season. Fluid milk is being purchased at dairies for about $1.41 per hundred pounds and creameries are paying an average of 21 cents per pound for butter fat, both quotations being higher than those paid in the mid-summer of 1935. Despite some reduction in the numbers of cows milking it is believed that milk production in August and September will equal or even exceed the quantities produced in the same months of last year.

NOVA SCOTIA: Conditions in Nova Scotia this season offer a striking contrast to those described in the fall of 1934 and 1935. A plentiful supply of feed, better prices and some improvement in the producing qualities of dairy stock are the responsible factors. Dairying received a severe set-back during the drought cycle which reached its most intent stage in 1934, making it necessary to dispose of large numbers of producing cows and young female stock. It is apparent, however, that the forced sale of some of the less profitable producers was an advantage to the industry, the results of which are becoming apparent at the present time.

The weather continued damp and cool throughout the month of June. Warm weather came in July, but there was plenty of moisture in the ground to keep the grass green and luxuriant so that no evidence of deterioration developed. In Inverness county, pastures are not quite as good as elsewhere in the province, but even at that they are better than they were last year. A heavy bottom of clover is found in most of the meadows and grasslands, a fact that partly accounts for the way in which the grass withstood mid-summer temperatures. Fertilized pastures in Cumberland, Kings and Hants counties produced a better growth than those that had not been treated. Haying had just commenced by the middle of July, operations being delayed on account of the unfavourable weather. The amount actually cut at July 15, averaged from a mere start in Colchester, Cumberland and Cape Breton to about twenty per cent in the Western part of the province. The prospects point to a good crop, tonnage being estimated at twenty to thirty per cent above that of 1935. The condition of the root crop is quite satisfactory and will show an increased yield over the crop of the previous year. Corn made a slow growth on account of the damp backward weather and will not yield as large a tonnage as it did last year. However, with abundant supplies of other feeds available any reduction in the corn crop will not alter the situation materially.

Taking the province as a whole, no apparent increase in the numbers of cows being milked were recorded during June and July 1936, compared with those being milked during the same months of the previous year. In Cumberland and Kings counties fewer cows were used for milking purposes in the mid-summer period of 1936 than in the same months of 1935, due largely to the necessity of carrying out certain herd improvement policies. Dairy Correspondents reveal that there was a decided increase in the milk production per cow. This seems to be one of the results of weeding out the "boarder" cows during the dry years when feeds were comparatively scarce. About two-thirds of the milch cows freshened before June 1 and it is believed that more cows will freshen during the late summer and early autumn period of 1936 than during the same period last year.

The improvement in pastures already observed was responsible for a significant increase in milk production during June and July over the same months of the preceding year. The creamery butter output amounted to 1,732,983 pounds, an increase of approximately 414,000 pounds over the same months of 1935. For the seven months ending July 31, the production of butter was 3,522,504 pounds or an increase of 17.9 per cent over the first seven months production of 1935. The increase in butter production was not only due to better pastures but also to a change in the proportion of milk delivered to creameries, a much smaller quantity being made into butter on farms. Evidence of this change in marketing began to appear early in March and in subsequent months the proportion of milk delivered to creameries, compared with the amount used for butter making, increased over the corresponding months of the preceding year. The fact that creameries paid more money for butter-fat than they did last year was also a factor in diverting larger quantities from the farm to dairy factories. In the Cape Breton area the employment of more labouring men is believed to have resulted in offering the farmer a better local market for dairy products whereas, earlier in the season the restricted character of the market was a subject of some comment. Fluid milk prices in the province were estimated in the middle of July, at $1.90 per 100 pounds, while creameries paid from 20 to 21 cents per pound butter-fat for churning cream. Milk production appears to be definitely on the increase and unless prices fall to a considerable extent, the creameries will continue to receive a good share of the supply.

NEW BRUNSWICK: Favourable weather conditions, good pastures and high prices have combined to strengthen the dairy industry in this province. Competition with potato growing would appear to be successful. More attention was given to the development of good quality dairy stock.

Pastures are good to excellent. There seems to be an abundance of white clover in fields seeded to permanent grass. Native pastures comprise about half of the total grass area of the province but on these lands as elsewhere there is a good growth of forage, and all classes of dairy stock are in good condition. The weather during June produced a rapid growth, offsetting the backward conditions that prevailed earlier in the season. Although native meadows ripened up rather rapidly during a period of warm weather in July, seeded pastures came through in good shape. Where fertilizers were used there was a better growth. Haying in the eastern sections of the province had scarcely started by mid-July, while in other areas it averaged from five to twenty per cent; the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Madawaska and sections of Western New Brunswick being grouped in the five per cent class, while in the central counties a more rapid advance in haying operations was recorded. According to reports from Dairy Farm Observers, the tonnage of hay should be about 10 to 15 per cent above the 1935 tonnage and the quality is considerably better than it was last year. There is a possibility, however, that there will be some deterioration in quality due to the unsuitable haying weather. Some good crops of sweet clover and alfalfa were reported and the root crop appears to be somewhat better in both quantity and quality than it was in 1935. The corn crop is inclined to be slow and backward but will provide a good supply of fodder. On the whole, the feed situation is quite favourable and there would seem to be a greater quantity available for dairy stock than was the case in the previous year.

The numbers of cows being milked in June and July were scarcely equal to those milked a year ago. The shipment of cows to the United States and the action taken in connection with the extermination of tuberculosis are the principal reasons for the reduction indicated. Reports also show that a good deal of work is being done in weeding out unprofitable producers, and pure bred sires of dairy breeding have been introduced into areas where they were required. The milk production per cow during the winter months was maintained at a slightly higher level than during the preceding year, but declined when milk cows began to freshen in May. About eighty-five per cent came into lactation before June 1, according to estimates made by observers, and it is believed that there will be some increase in the number freshening in August and September.

The production of milk in June and July exceeded the production for the same months of 1935 by a considerable margin. Creameries received a larger proportion than they did last year due in part to better prices and to the diversion of certain quantities of milk previously used for making dairy butter and for feeding farm live stock. Creameries produced 1,439,817 pounds of butter during these two months, an increase of 359 thousand pounds over the same months of 1935. The cumulative output for the first seven months of the year reached a total of 2,111,108 pounds, representing an increase of 27.4 per cent over the same period of the previous year. Cheese production for June and July amounted to 183,812 pounds. During the next two months, butter production should exceed the August-September make of 1935. Nevertheless, unless rainfall is heavy enough to keep native pastures in exceptionally good condition it is not to be expected that there will be any more than a marginal gain over the production during the early autumn period of 1935.

QUEBEC: Favoured with generous rainfall and a good deal of cool weather throughout the growing season, the high temperatures that prevailed for a short period during July do not appear to have done permanent damage to pastures or meadows. The drought condition was most pronounced in the lower St. Lawrence region, touching most of the middle counties on the south shore, between July 1 and July 10. The condition was relieved by subsequent rains, so that all crops are now reported as farily satisfactory except cereal crops that had been seeded late and were held back on account of excessive moisture. Pastures are practically equal to the long term average as recorded at the end of July. A fact that appears to have been demonstrated this....

year is that well managed pastures that had been permitted to become sod-bound dried up quite readily while those that had been seeded within the last few years withstood the drought. It was also definitely demonstrated that fertilized pastures remained green and continued to grow while even the best of the untreated pastures began to discolour and showed the effects of excessive heat.

Hay was late in most parts of the province, showery weather making it difficult for farmers to proceed with the work, so that only about one half the crop was cut by the middle of July. Good progress was made in the Eastern Townships while in the western part of the province farmers had just started on a few fields by July 15. Frost in the middle of May did more damage than was anticipated but the quality of the hay crop is not seriously affected; in fact it is rather better than last year on account of a larger proportion of clover. It is estimated that there will be a slightly larger tonnage than in 1935, although in some districts such as Lake Saint John, a decrease of about 20 per cent is indicated. South of the St. Lawrence haying was well advanced by that date but in the western part of the province operations were delayed by wet weather. The roots are late but promise to yield a larger crop than last year. The corn crop, though somewhat backward, will probably produce a fair quantity of forage but the tonnage will not be quite as large as it was last year.

There seems to be little change taking place in cow numbers. Reports suggest a relatively healthy market and a large export movement out of the province. Yet, on the other hand a number of shipments were made into the province so that any reduction is not believed to be sufficient to effect the situation materially. Dairy Correspondents' reports reveal a very definite increase in the production per cow, reflecting to some degree the results of the educational work being carried on in the past few years with a view to improving the breeding quality of dairy cattle.

Milk production was well maintained during the first seven months of the year and exceeded the 1935 figures even in the hot weather period when pastures began to show some deterioration. The creamery butter output for the two months June and July, amounted to 23,984,177 pounds, showing a gain of approximately 1 million pounds above the corresponding months of 1935. The cumulative production for the first seven months was 58,208,600 pounds which represented an increase of 1.7 per cent over the quantity made in the period from January to July of last year. The fact that less butter was made on the farms than was the case at this season a year ago would account for a part of the increase recorded. Cheese production showed a larger proportional advance, the production for June and July being 9,517,046 pounds or about 1½ million pounds greater than the mid-summer output for 1935. During the first seven months of 1936, 11,387,046 pounds were produced, being a gain of 18.2 per cent over the January-July production of the preceding year. There is nothing to indicate that the advance in the production of both butter and cheese should not continue. Cow production records show a high average and forage is relatively abundant. Unless a sudden reverse develops in the condition of pastures the August-September production should slightly exceed the production of the corresponding months of the previous year. A factor that has influenced the situation this season and will undoubtedly continue to control production to some extent is that prices have been relatively high. Fluid milk prices were fairly constant and observers seem to be of the opinion that the average price would be about $1.40 per hundred pounds. Cheese factories are paying from 85 to 90 cents per hundred pounds for surplus milk and about 23 to 25 cents per pound butter-fat for churning cream. The cheese industry seems to be coming into its own and will doubtless receive somewhat more patronage in the early autumn period than they did during August and September of last year.

ONTARIO: A devastating heat wave with temperatures ranging from 90 to 105 degrees covered most of the southern areas, several of the central counties and some sections of western Ontario during the first half of July. The heat wave reached its

greatest intensity in the southern part of the province but also extended into eastern Ontario beyond Belleville and nearly as far as Kingston, taking in all counties bordering on Lake Ontario and several of those west and north of Toronto. In the northern counties between Guelph and Georgian Bay dry weather was also experienced but the results were not so severe nor of the same duration. In eastern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley there was a good deal more rain and high temperatures prevailed for a much shorter time. Conditions in the northern and northwestern parts of the province seem to be practically normal, the moisture supplies being sufficient to counteract the effects of the warm weather. Fortunately, recent rains have relieved the drought situation in several of the southern and western counties.

Forage crops and pastures suffered severely from the effects of the mid-summer drought in the areas mentioned above, the most serious condition being reported from Oxford, Middlesex, Lambton and Kent. In these districts grass crumbled to powder underfoot, wells dried up and farmers found it difficult to carry on their normal farming operations on account of the blistering heat. In some cases the warm weather caused losses in dairy herds. It was found necessary to feed cows in stables and feed-lots much the same as in the winter time in order to maintain the milk flow at a normal level. Fortunately most farmers had some surplus supplies from last year and were able to use these feeds to good advantage. The hay crop was harvested early, most of it being cut in southern and western sections, by the middle of July. The tonnage, however, was comparatively small as compared with last year and owing to the shortage of pasture, farmers were forced to turn their cows into hay fields to provide them with the necessary amount of green forage, consequently quite a number of fields were not cut for hay. In the middle counties and in northern sections of western Ontario the hay crop is reported to be of fair quality but the tonnage will be much less than last year. The proportion of the crop that was actually cut by the middle of July in this section varied from as low as 40 per cent to about 60 per cent. For the province as a whole about 65 per cent of the crop was cut and gathered by that date. Hay and pasture crops are fairly satisfactory in the Ottawa Valley and other sections of Eastern Ontario. Coarse grains are short on some of the light lands and the corn crop is a little below the average condition for this season. Roots are poor in most sections of Ontario and the production will fall considerably below that of 1935. The corn crop is inclined to be short and will not yield a heavy tonnage. On July 31, 1936 it was rated 16 points below the average condition reported at the same date a year ago and 19 per cent below the average. The alfalfa crop is doing exceedingly well except in the drier areas of the province where observers indicate that growth was more or less at a standstill during the warm period in July. On the whole, the feed prospects appear to be satisfactory in all northern and eastern counties but there may be some shortage of feed in some southern and western districts.

Reports made by Dairy Correspondents would indicate that while the number of cows actually milking in May was about on a par with the number milking at that time a year ago, some increase has taken place in the production of milk per cow in the mid-summer period as compared with the figures given for the same period in 1935. About sixty-five to seventy per cent of the milch cows are believed to have freshened before June 1 and the majority of these came into lactation slightly earlier than last year, which means, of course, that they will not be milked for quite so long a period. The shortage of feed in some areas may also shorten the lactation period. To offset this however, it is expected that there will be an increase in the number of cows freshening in the late summer and early fall.

Milk production was maintained at a high level during June. When the hot weather set in early in July a seasonal decline took place, but the combined production for the two months was considerably greater than for the same period last year. It is revealed through the reports of Dairy Correspondents that less butter is being.....

made on the farm this season than was made in the summer of 1935. Creamery butter production amounted to 22,609,616 pounds in the June-July period of 1936 which represented a decrease of approximately half a million pounds from the June-July output of the previous year. For the seven months ending in July, the production was 49,854,058 pounds or an increase of 3.5 per cent as compared with the amount produced in the same period of 1935. Cheese production in June and July advanced to 30,396,081 pounds, an increase of over 4 million pounds over the same month of the preceding year. For the first seven months of 1936 the production amounted to 41,658,263 pounds or an increase of 20.8 per cent over the first seven months of the previous year. This trend in cheese production reflects the increase in cheese prices over those of the 1935 season. Some of the additional quantities of milk used for cheese making this year were possibly diverted from condenseries and to some extent from creameries. There is no indication that the fluid trade has been restricted in any way as a result of the increased demand for milk on the part of cheese factories. The opposite situation exists in some districts, and the reason given for increased milk sales was the heavy tourist traffic during the past season. Observers' reports show that the average price of fluid milk was $1.61 per hundred pounds, 97 cents per hundred pounds for milk used for cheese making and $1.01 per hundred pounds for milk sent to condenseries. Creameries paid an average of 20 cents per pound butter-fat.

A stronger market for butter and cheese is reported to have caused farmers to return to farm lands that had been temporarily abandoned. Cheese factories that had been closed for the past couple of years have re-opened and are operating again this season. The price of hogs has reflected favourably on the dairy industry, some farmers milking cows and patronizing creameries and cheese factories because they require the skim milk or whey for feeding pigs. For the same reason creameries and cheese factories are receiving milk that would otherwise be sold to condenseries in districts where these plants are located. Viewing the situation from all angles the situation in Ontario is not unfavourable despite the poor crop and partially depleted pastures in some sections. With the price advantages offered, a possible increase in the number of cows freshening in the early fall and feed conditions improving with recent rains, the situation is not entirely unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, there is little hope of the August-September production reaching the 1935 level. If the present price relationship between butter and cheese is maintained the proportion delivered to cheese factories should show a substantial increase over the quantities delivered in the same months of the previous year.

MANITOBA: The prevalence of dry weather dating from about June 20 caused the grain crops to head prematurely, shrivel and dry up in many sections of southern Manitoba. The drought stricken area is not confined to a portion of the south-west as was the case in 1934 but extends well into the north. Conditions improve to some extent north of Neepawa but the Swan River Valley and the Inter Lake district are the only areas where dry weather has not taken some toll. Facing depleted revenues from both grain and live-stock, farmers will be forced to depend to a greater extent than before on the creamery and cheese factory cheques to pay farm operating expenses.

Dairying has also suffered. Sixty per cent of the pasture available for dairy cows is native grass. With temperatures holding at 100 to 105 degrees for several days at a stretch, pastures bleached and withered on sun-baked soils and made it necessary for cattle to seek forage in the low spots at the bottom of valleys and in shaded areas along the rivers. Elsewhere the grass is gone and it is unlikely that rains can produce a recovery. The drought was most intense in north-western Manitoba but also covers other parts of the south with the possible exception of the moisture laden lands adjacent to the Red and Assiniboia Rivers and in parts of the Pembina Valley. On the Manitoba dairy farms at Marchand, pastures were saved to some extent by erecting checks in drainage ditches, thereby constituting an irrigated condition. Seeded pastures are somewhat better than the native grass but the percentage is small and most of it is grown...

for hay. The aftermath will be of little value. North of Neepawa and Birtle the situation seems to improve but this area also shows the effects of the drought. North of Dauphin and more particularly in the Swan River Valley, there appears to be a fairly good growth of grass, and sweet clover is abundant. Much interest is being taken in the Swan River district in the growing of both alfalfa and sweet clover and these crops have proved to be a saving factor in the situation, not only in that district but also in other parts of central and southern Manitoba. The hay crop was extremely light in the south but will probably be about equal to last year's tonnage in the north. In quality it is about the same as the 1935 crop. Less than half of the available quantity was cut by mid-July. In southern areas farmers left their haying, feeling that it would be more profitable to do road work while the opportunity was offered to obtain some ready cash. Coarse grains are an absolute failure in all southern districts while in the north the yields will be small. Owing to the spotty rainfall there is quite a variation in conditions prevailing in the province. The inter-lake area was supplied with large quantities of moisture both in the early spring and throughout the season. Grass and forage crops, particularly sweet clover, have done well in that area and will provide plenty of feed for winter use. Despite the fact that so much of the land is of an inferior character farmers will be in a better situation from a dairying standpoint than in most other districts. Roots made an unsatisfactory growth on account of the shortage of moisture in so many places. The corn crop is below average but those who have corn are finding it a valuable asset on account of other crops being a complete failure.

The problem being faced at the present time is to take care of live stock in the border municipalities, particularly in the extreme south-west corner of the province. Recent rains have improved conditions considerably but even at that the feed supplies are scarcely sufficient to carry present numbers. Farmers will doubtless retain dairy cows because this will be their main source of revenue, but young dairy stock in many cases may have to be sold. Reports from Dairy Correspondents reveal that more cows were milking during the midsummer period of 1936 than was the case in the previous year. The production per cow also registered an increase, indicating the results of a good deal of improvement work that has been carried on in the province. About eighty per cent of the cows were freshened before June 1. No change in the date of freshening is indicated, but it is believed that the number still to freshen will be somewhat greater than the number that freshened in the late summer and early fall period a year ago. With a scanty wheat crop in prospect it is probable that a greater proportion of dairy cows will be milked this fall, providing of course, that feed supplies can be obtained.

As anticipated earlier in the season the increases in milk production established during the winter months when so much waste feed was available could not be maintained when cows had to depend on a low quality native grass. In the month of June butter production was practically on a par with that of June, 1935, but the June and July production combined amounted to 7,143,798 pounds, registering an increase of 82,083 pounds compared with the same months last year. For the seven months ending in July 1936, the creamery output amounted to 13,446,539 pounds or an increase of 9.1 per cent as compared with the production for January to July of 1935. Complete cheese production data are not available but with the addition of two new cheese factories it is expected that the amount of milk used for cheese making up to July 31 should show some increase over the quantity produced in the same period of the preceding year. Viewing the situation as it now stands, a heavy reduction in the creamery butter production during August and September is almost inevitable. The prices of dairy products in June and July averaged about 1½ to 2 cents per pound butter-fat above those recorded in the same period last year and it is unfortunate that insufficient feed supplies will not permit farmers to take advantage of the increased values. During the mid-summer period about $1.45 per hundred pounds was the average price of...

fluid milk, while 95¢ per hundred pounds was the average for surplus milk sold to cheese factories and 17¢ per pound butter-fat for cream delivered to creameries. All these prices are Observers'quotations.

A significant fact about the situation in the province is that districts that had been known for many years as wheat growing centres are becoming noted for dairying. One of these is the Souris district where shipments made during the production season of 1936 averaged about a carload of butter per week. Cold storage figures indicate that most of the butter is being held in cold storage plants in the province to meet consumption requirements in Winnipeg and other large centres, or for subsequent export if a home market is not available. The fact that so much of the butter manufactured in the province is of exceptionally good quality has given it a price advantage over the eastern product; but of course this differential can only be maintained while a restricted supply situation exists.

SASKATCHEWAN: It became apparent by the first of July that farmers in many parts of this province were facing another feed shortage. The satisfactory condition that existed early in June was entirely reversed within a period of three to four weeks, which illustrates the penetrating effects of hot winds and almost tropical temperatures ranging at times from 90 to well over 100 degrees. The heat wave was intensified during the first ten days of July, the weather being either hot or extremely hot. This resulted in the drought formerly limited to the semi-arid regions of the southwest and west central portions, being extended to the northwest and to southeastern sections of the province. Even northern areas that usually receive ample supplies of moisture began to show the effects of the abnormally high temperatures. At the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, the rainfall between May 15 and July 15 was just 2.31 inches, while at Indian Head where conditions have remained somewhat better than in other districts, the rainfall in two months was just 3.6 inches. A drought condition now exists in all of southwestern and western Saskatchewan, a portion of the west central area and the extreme south and southeastern areas. The district affected would fall within the boundaries of a line drawn approximately from Melfort and Prince Albert south to Mortlach and Weyburn and thence in an easterly direction to the Manitoba boundary. It is to be understood, of course, that the conditions whithin these areas vary considerably, the worst spots being in the section south and west of Swift Current and in the northwestern districts between Rosetown and Kerrobert. A limited area in the southeast was also quite dry for a time but recent rains have produced an improvement.

Pastures are poor in practically all parts of the province. It is estimated that about seventy-five per cent of the pasture is native grass which dries up early even in normal seasons. This year the prairie grass was practically depleted by July 10 and even seeded grass lands were unable to withstand the exceedingly hot weather. Pastures in the eastern part of the province are fair to good, and conditions in central sections, particularly the area around Saskatoon are better than in most other places. Yet even in the more favoured districts spots may be found that are quite dry, and in northern sections such as North Battleford and Prince Albert where there is usually an abundance of moisture, drought conditions exist this season.

Fall rye frequently grown with good results in the area west of Moose Jaw, is reported to be a failure. Sweet clover on the other hand has done well and where farmers have been growing this crop it has practically solved the feed problem. The condition of roots is very poor. Corn made a nice growth at the start but at the end of July was rated at 43 per cent below average. Very little hay was gathered in the southern districts and practically none in the southwest. In many places the grain crops are being used for feed. In the Indian Head district it is estimated that the yield of hay will be forty per cent less than it was last year. In the Maple Creek area the farmers are resorting to Russian Thistle to provide hay and pasture and this...

will probably be the only forage available until cattle are given the run of the fields. Farmers who grew corn are expected to turn a considerable quantity of it into sileage and where sweet clover is produced it is being cured for hay to take the place of oat sheaves for feeding purposes.

The opinion expressed in reports of Dairy Farm Observers is that cow numbers have increased about as far as existing farming methods permit. If larger numbers of dairy cattle are kept it will mean that feed crops will have to be grown in greater abundance to meet conditions of the kind experienced this year. Then again, any improvement in the situation must take into consideration the need for cows of better breeding. Some work is being done in this direction but on account of limited finances progress is reported to be exceedingly slow. Dairy Correspondents reported that the production per cow during the mid-summer period was below that of the same period in 1935 and with conditions as they are this situation is likely to continue. About sixty-five per cent of the cows freshened before June 1, most of this number coming into lactation a little later than last year. The number to freshen in August and September will be less than the number that freshened in these two months last year. Warble flies are reported to be quite bad in some parts and preventive methods are being considered.

Creamery butter production in June exceeded that of June, 1935 by 3.9 per cent but with the advent of hot weather and poor pastures in July, a reduction took place during the same month of the preceding year. The output of creamery butter for the two months amounted to 8,108,352 pounds, an increase of approximately 180 thousand pounds as compared with the June-July production of 1935. For the seven months ending with July, 14,476,778 pounds of creamery butter were produced, registering an increase of 8.3 per cent over the amount recorded in the same months of the previous year. Although comparative cheese production figures are not available for 1935, it is apparent that some increase has taken place in the quantities of milk delivered to cheese factories. With pastures practically depleted there will be very little additional forage available until live stock are given a chance to graze on the stubble fields. Heavy rains would help the situation materially, but regardless of any improvement that may result it seems evident that milk production in August and September will suffer a considerable reduction as compared with the amount produced in the same months of 1935.

ALBERTA: The weather during June and July did widespread damage to all growing crops east of a line running from the southern boundary north to Lethbridge, Calgary and Wetaskiwin, and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway line which operates from Saskatoon to Edmonton via Provost, Hardisty, Camrose and Wetaskiwin - an area comprising possibly three fifths of the cultivated agricultural area of the province. Farmers in the southern part of the province particularly are expected to experience a feed shortage. Records kept at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe showed that the rainfall from May 15 to July 18 was just 2.7 inches and the summer temperatures were reported as being the highest in the past twenty-nine years. What proved ruinous to the growing crops were the extremely high winds that accompanied the hot weather.

Pastures made a good start early in May but subsequent rainfall was quite insufficient to maintain the growth; pastures began to dry up before the end of June and by the middle of July they were practically gone in all the eastern areas. In the foothills and in the districts west of Lacombe and Red Deer, pastures have held up fairly well although not as good as the average. The hay crop was also poor and will yield a much smaller tonnage than last year's crop. Conditions were were quite favourable for haying so that the quality is relatively satisfactory. Corn did very poorly this year, and suffered from dry weather except in a few places..

where the land was exceptionally well prepared. The yield for the province is expected to be about one half of the amount produced last year. The first cutting of alfalfa produced a good yield, particularly on irrigated lands.

A larger number of cows were milked in May of 1936 than in the same month last year, according to Dairy Correspondents, and those used for milking purposes in the mid-summer period of 1936 were slightly greater than those employed for milking purposes during the same months of last year. Observers believe, however, that a decline may be expected in the August-September period compared with the August-September period of 1935. Milk production per cow was slightly lower in June and July 1936 than in the 1935 period, but compares favourably with the production per cow in other provinces. Nearly eighty-five per cent of the milch cows freshened before June 1 and the numbers freshening in the early fall promise to be about the same as in the previous year. The number of cows being used for nursing calves in the Peace River area is increasing, probably due to the limited market for dairy products in that section of the province. It is believed that a greater decline would have taken place in the number of cows used for milking purposes were it not for the fact that the by product is so valuable for feeding to hogs.

The quantity of milk produced in June and July was greater than in the same months of 1935. On account of the higher prices being paid for butter-fat, smaller quantities of milk were used for feeding young pigs and calves but about the same amount was used for butter making as in the mid-summer period of last year. Creamery butter production in June and July amounted to 7,680,000 pounds, which was nearly half a million pounds more than that produced in the June-July period a year ago. During the first seven months of the year the output amounted to 14,615,000 pounds which represented an increase of 6.3 per cent over the same months of 1935. Cheese production also showed an increase, the output for the two mid-summer months being 435,000 pounds or 60,978 pounds greater than that recorded in the same period last year. The production for the first seven months of 1936 amounted to 794,000 pounds, representing an increase of 13.2 per cent over the same period of the preceding year. Although some sections in the western part of the province will probably continue to produce a large volume of dairy products, it is apparent that some decrease in the production of milk can be expected in August and September as compared with the August-September production of last year. Creameries will probably suffer a greater reduction than cheese factories although relative prices will continue to govern the distribution. It is apparent from Observers reports that farmers received during the mid-summer period an average of about $1.80 per hundred for fluid milk, 70¢ per hundred for surplus milk sold to cheese factories and 17¢ a pound butter-fat for cream delivered to creameries. These prices are slightly higher than last year, particularly fluid milk prices. The improvement in this field is attributed to the regulatory methods employed under milk control legislation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Conditions in this province have been quite favourable this season. Rains were plentiful and were well distributed. There was plenty of warmth to produce a good growth but at no time did temperatures rise to abnormally high levels. Dairy products are selling at slightly higher prices than at this time last year and farmers are looking to the future with more confidence. In specialized dairying districts, however, there seems to be a feeling that feed costs and other expenses are still out of proportion to the revenues obtained.

Grass and forage crops have grown well this year and the damage from winter killing does not appear to have been as severe as was expected early in the season. The average condition of pastures in July would seem to almost equal the condition in July of 1935, while in some areas the condition was reported as much better than at the same time in the preceding year. The hay crop turned out well and will yield a greater tonnage than the hay crop of 1935. In some places an increase of 20 to 30 per cent was reported although in other districts, such as Lulu Island, the hay crop does not appear to be quite...

as satisfactory as it was last year. On account of showery weather farmers found it difficult to do their haying so that only about half the haying was completed by the middle of July. One result of this delay was that the crop over-ripened, thus reducing the feeding quality in some cases. Until quite recently, the brightest spot on the map has been Vancouver Island, a plentiful supply of moisture taking place of the dry winds that prevailed a year ago. The hay and root crops on the Island are quite satisfactory but pastures are now showing the results of dry weather. Nevertheless, farmers hope to have plenty of feed for winter use. For the province as a whole the root crop is late but it is believed that the production will measure up to that of last year.

There is no apparent change in the dairy cattle population. Dairy Correspondents show that the number of cows being milked is just about the same as at this time last year. Nearly 65 per cent of the cows freshened before June 1, and the number coming into lactation in August and September promises to be about the same as in the early fall of last year. Farmers on the mainland and interior areas report a mineral deficiency in the soil to which they attribute difficulties experienced in getting young stock into proper flesh. A change taking place in breeding policies that may affect dairying in the future is the use of large numbers of beef sires instead of dairy sires. There is a growing feeling that dangers are to be encountered by too much specialization and that stock of dual purpose breeding would fit in better with a diversified type of agriculture.

The June and July milk production was somewhat disappointing. Regardless of favourable pastures the quantity produced fell considerably below the amount produced in the same months a year ago. For the two months combined, the creamery butter output amounted to 1,205,831 pounds, a decrease of approximately 218 thousand pounds as compared with the amount produced in the corresponding period of 1935. For the seven months - January to July, 3,927,084 pounds were produced registering an increase of 3.3 per cent over the first seven months of the previous year. A similar decline took place in cheese production, the June and July make being 134,643 pounds or 25 thousand pounds less than the quantity made in the same months of last year. For the seven months period January to July inclusive, 308,305 pounds were produced representing a reduction of 29.4 per cent over the production during the January-July period of 1935. Butter-fat prices averaged about 3 cents a pound higher in July than in July of 1935. Some advances in fluid sales are reported which Observers attribute to an increase in the numbers visiting the coast this year. At any rate, it is apparent that the reduction in the quantity of butter and cheese manufactured in June and July as compared with the amounts manufactured in the corresponding months of 1935 is not entirely due to a reduced milk flow, but that changes are taking place in the proportions of milk available for butter-making and cheese-making purposes. Although much will depend on weather and pasture conditions, indications point to the August and September milk production being somewhat below the production in the same period of 1935.

DOMESTIC STOCKS AND THE EXPORT MOVEMENT

On August 1, 1936 stocks of creamery butter in cold storage plants and dairy factories amounted to approximately 41.5 million pounds compared with 40.6 million pounds on the same date last year and 27.3 million pounds on the first of the previous month. Making adjustments for new firms added to the list since September, 1935, the stocks at August 1 recorded an increase of 637,840 pounds over those in store at the same date of the previous year. In making these comparisons it is well to take into consideration the movement of creamery butter overseas, particularly in the months of June and July. Export returns show that the total shipments out of Canada for the two months amounted to 3,628,000 pounds and for the seven months a total of 3,780,000 pounds, being 3,535,600 pounds more than was exported in the January-July period a year ago.

Cheese stocks at August 1 amounted to approximately 29.5 million pounds which was practically the same as the quantity recorded at August 1 a year ago, while at the first of the previous month the holdings amounted to 22.9 million pounds. Making adjustments for cheese factories and creameries added to the list since September 1, 1935 and included in the figures given, a decrease of 1,383,482 pounds is shown in the stocks at August 1, 1936, compared with stocks at August 1, 1935. The movement overseas during June and July amounted to 16,856,200 pounds which was an advance of 9,760,400 pounds compared with the quantity exported in the same months of last year. For the first seven months of 1936 the exports were 24,762,600 pounds as compared with 9,514,200 pounds for the same month of 1935. Concentrated milk products in storage at August 1 amounted to 11,584,035 pounds, of which 8,754,621 pounds consisted of evaporated milk and 1,062,432 pounds of skim milk powder, the remainder being condensed milk, milk powder, cream powder, condensed skim milk, evaporated skim milk, buttermilk powder and casein. Making a comparison with stocks at the same date last year, it shows that stocks of evaporated whole milk decreased 3,059,541 pounds and skim milk powder decreased 1,274,632 pounds, and all concentrated milk products were reduced to 5,537,523 pounds. The exports of concentrated milk products consisting of condensed milk, milk powder, evaporated milk and casein amounted to 3,739,700 pounds during the two months June and July compared with 4,769,700 pounds for the same two months last year. For the seven months ending in July the exports were 10,403,466 pounds, showing a reduction of 3,142,534 pounds from the same period in the previous year.

PRICES

The chart shown on the last page of this report traces the price movement of creamery butter in Montreal during the first seven months of 1935 and 1936. It will be seen that butter was quoted at about 21 cents on the first of June, being about half a cent under the 1935 price. By the fifth of the month there was a margin of about one cent in favour of the 1936 quotation and by the eighteenth the margin had widened to $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents, the 1935 prices moving downward and the 1936 prices moving in an upward direction. For the remainder of the month a difference of approximately two cents a pound was recorded. Early in July the market strengthened and by the end of the second week a price differential of 2 3/4 cents was established. For the remainder of the month prices were maintained at about $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents to 23 7/8 cents, but the margin of difference had increased to about $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

Cheese prices stood at about $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 3/4 cents during the first week of June but strengthened at the beginning of the second week and continued throughout June and July at an average of about $13\frac{1}{4}$ to 13 5/8 cents. The 1936 prices were about 2 cents higher during the first week in June and with the development of stronger prices about the eighth of the month, the margin of difference advanced about another cent. The 1935 prices advanced from one-half cent to one cent during the last week of July, which produced a differential of about $3\frac{1}{4}$ to about 3 7/8 cents between the 1935 and 1936 quotations.

Table I - Production of Creamery Butter in Canada, by Provinces, January to July, 1935 and 1936.

Province	Jan. to May	June	July	Jan. to July
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Prince Edward Island				
1935	237,700	200,500	377,330	815,530
1936	279,000	325,000	350,000	954,000
Nova Scotia				
1935	1,669,650	636,495	682,259	2,988,404
1936	1,789,521	861,496	871,487	3,522,504
New Brunswick				
1935	576,337	481,718	598,955	1,657,010
1936	671,291	697,982	741,835	2,111,108
Quebec				
1935	13,598,665	12,183,916	11,796,557	37,579,138
1936	14,224,423	12,016,177	11,968,000	38,208,600
Ontario				
1935	25,097,141	11,643,957	11,419,018	48,160,116
1936	27,244,442	12,175,617	10,433,999	49,854,058
Manitoba				
1935	5,262,163	3,654,064	3,407,651	12,323,878
1936	6,302,741	3,640,712	3,503,086	13,446,539
Saskatchewan				
1935	5,435,981	3,792,316	4,135,479	13,363,776
1936	6,368,426	3,940,612	4,167,740	14,476,778
Alberta				
1935	6,550,000	3,400,000	3,800,000	13,750,000
1936	6,935,000	3,650,000	4,030,000	14,615,000
British Columbia				
1935	2,376,322	753,639	670,405	3,800,366
1936	2,721,255	654,145	551,688	3,927,084
Total				
1935	60,803,959	36,746,805	36,887,654	134,438,218
1936	66,536,097	37,961,739	36,617,835	141,115,671

Table II - Production of Cheese in four provinces of Canada, January to July, 1935 and 1936.

Province	Jan. to May	June	July	Jan. to July
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Quebec				
1935	1,657,400	3,500,000	4,475,000	9,632,400
1936	1,870,000	3,860,046	5,657,000	11,387,046
Ontario				
1935	8,260,684	12,628,485	13,599,260	34,488,429
1936	11,262,182	15,493,183	14,902,898	41,658,263
Alberta				
1935	320,400	152,000	229,000	701,400
1936	359,000	190,000	245,000	794,000
British Columbia				
1935	276,893	81,000	78,700	436,593
1936	173,662	66,990	67,653	308,305
Total (Four Provinces)				
1935	10,515,377	16,361,485	18,381,960	45,258,822
1936	13,664,844	19,610,219	20,872,551	54,147,614

Table III - Production of Concentrated Milk Products in Canada, January to June, 1935 and 1936.

Month and Year	Concentrated Whole Milk Products		Concentrated Milk By-Products	
	Evaporated Milk	All Whole Milk Products	Skim milk Powder	All Milk By-Products
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
January				
1935	2,654,291	3,315,560	969,405	1,417,199
1936	2,709,193	3,375,009	1,058,806	1,651,398
February				
1935	2,686,125	3,431,650	844,414	1,417,854
1936	3,063,800	3,658,763	833,961	1,357,835
March				
1935	4,812,440	5,813,925	1,129,728	1,758,626
1936	4,469,726	5,303,576	1,024,604	1,532,094
April				
1935	7,379,348	8,371,175	1,596,597	2,271,894
1936	5,938,617	6,823,398	1,301,842	2,053,883
May				
1935	7,913,029	9,444,530	1,944,473	2,497,244
1936	7,772,352	9,498,694	2,008,482	2,532,216
June				
1935	8,985,142	10,713,471	2,620,483	3,343,585
1936	9,187,544	10,815,861	2,605,154	3,171,655
Total - Six Months (January to June) inclusive.				
1935	34,430,375	41,090,311	9,105,100	12,706,402
1936	33,141,232	39,475,301	8,832,849	12,299,081

Table IV - Stocks of Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated Milk Products in Canada, by months, Jan. 1 to August 1, 1935-36.

	x Creamery Butter Lb.	Dairy Butter Lb.	x Cheese Lb.	Concentrated Whole Milk Products - Lb.	Concentrated Milk By Products - Lb.
January 1,					
1935	31,980,087	442,632	17,196,375	8,758,706	2,259,712
1936	32,055,958	220,197	24,558,064	10,414,346	2,544,090
February 1,					
1935	22,655,810	315,998	15,330,780	8,049,679	1,924,260
1936	24,383,119	121,453	21,919,811	10,086,893	2,672,373
March 1,					
1935	15,043,571	294,909	13,033,786	5,215,078	1,522,613
1936	16,232,505	92,092	19,319,095	6,383,929	1,984,063
April 1,					
1935	7,103,184	260,464	13,023,829	5,175,390	1,609,656
1936	8,532,189	52,659	16,647,883	5,566,341	1,442,217
May 1,					
1935	3,715,136	202,321	11,216,501	6,810,030	1,651,854
1936	4,529,486	34,636	13,787,840	5,935,218	1,228,647
June 1,					
1935	6,193,940	154,340	12,002,854	8,804,030	2,173,645
1936	9,904,444	59,113	17,039,485	8,648,486	1,633,245
July 1,					
1935	23,243,626	284,749	19,087,215	11,877,164	3,225,379
1936	27,321,967	213,493	22,978,020	11,597,725	2,448,888
August 1,					
1935	40,687,935	539,900	29,598,282	13,451,487	3,670,071
1936	41,520,775	320,909	29,578,880	10,220,385	1,363,650

x In comparing creamery butter stocks for 1936 with those reported for the same months last year allowance should be made for the quantities reported by new firms.

Creamery Butter - January 1, 392,000 Lb.; February 1, 350,000 Lb.; March 1,320,000 Lb.; April 1, 200,000 Lb.; May 1, 255,000 Lb.; June 1, 1,012,000 lb.; July 1, 476,000 Lb.; and August 1, 295,000 Lb.

Cheese - April 1, 180,000 Lb.; May 1, 160,000 Lb.; June 1, 1,449,000 Lb.; July 1, 1,417 Lb.; and August 1, 1,364,000 Lb.

Table V - Dairy Products Exported from Canada January to June, 1935 and 1936.

	Butter Lb.	Cheese Lb.	Condensed Milk Lb.	Milk Powder Lb.	Evaporated Milk Lb.	Casein Lb.	Fresh Milk Gal.	Cream Gal.
January								
1935	35,800	287,200	169,600	281,100	371,300	-	-	-
1936	25,700	1,015,500	47,000	691,300	581,400	6,162	260	-
February								
1935	30,000	312,200	154,200	396,100	713,500	-	-	-
1936	30,700	711,100	88,900	573,200	633,700	45,104	373	70
March								
1935	26,800	366,400	193,900	316,600	1,702,100	-	-	-
1936	30,300	2,065,400	170,500	577,900	833,000	-	454	1,330
April								
1935	57,800	248,500	148,500	280,000	1,041,800	-	-	-
1936	29,700	505,700	61,100	335,900	458,200	4,000	213	1,300
May								
1935	23,600	1,204,100	252,800	329,300	2,425,500	-	-	5
1936	35,600	3,608,700	140,700	464,200	951,500	-	455	1,686
June								
1935	30,900	1,735,100	202,900	327,600	1,626,200	-	-	-
1936	908,900	5,315,100	117,000	590,700	793,500	-	259	1,380
January to June								
1935	204,900	4,153,500	1,121,900	1,930,700	7,880,400	-	-	5
1936	1,060,900	13,221,500	625,200	3,233,200	4,251,300	55,266	2,014	5,766

Table VI - Dairy Products Imported into Canada January to June, 1935 and 1936.

	Butter Lb.	Cheese Lb.	Condensed Milk Lb.	Milk Powder Lb.	Casein Lb.	Milk and Cream Gal.
January						
1935	5,969	67,620	150	912	9,918	33
1936	8,965	67,581	90	64	16,750	133
February						
1935	6,144	55,954	72	526	23,734	329
1936	16,607	37,495	-	63,923	12,256	168
March						
1935	13,999	79,707	-	4,236	2,581	117
1936	16,922	116,244	8,570	9,814	2,494	338
April						
1935	1,484	63,695	1,120	4,205	126	30
1936	5,770	89,419	122	68,032	646	44
May						
1935	8,521	167,463	14,364	834	1,461	134
1936	56,289	54,365	2,034	1,597	7,387	150
June						
1935	1,519	15,408	623	968	1,631	164
1936	199	15,682	-	13,640	30,202	194
January to June						
1935	37,636	449,847	16,329	11,681	39,451	807
1936	104,752	380,786	10,816	157,070	69,735	1,027

DAILY PRICES OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEESE AT MONTREAL

JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 1, 1935 AND 1936