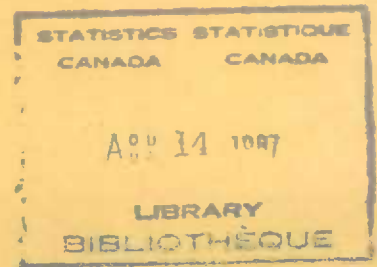


23-10-01



CANADA
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

SERIES NO. IV

REPORT NO. 1

THE DAIRY SITUATION
IN
CANADA
DECEMBER - MAY
1936 - 37

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

OTTAWA
1937

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued June 25, 1937)

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 today the first of a series of three reports on the Dairy Situation in Canada, containing a review of weather and pasture conditions, milch cow numbers and milk production by provinces, as well as a general analysis of the butter and cheese position, the production and stocks of concentrated milk, and the prices of dairy products. The descriptive statements covering conditions in the various provinces are based on the reports of Dairy Farm Observers, which include the officials of Dominion Experimental Farms, District Representatives of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and independent reporters; data pertaining to the numbers of milch cows, the production per cow and other related facts, are based on monthly reports made by Dairy Correspondents.

A late spring resulting from cool, backward weather during April and the first part of May retarded the growth of grass and delayed seeding operations in most sections of eastern Canada. In the Prairie Provinces, the growth started early but was checked by drought, high winds, and occasional periods of sub-normal weather. In British Columbia the spring was wet and cool which resulted in delaying spring work. Dairy cows were turned out to pasture between May 15 and May 25 in the eastern provinces, about May 10 to 15 on the Prairies, and May 1 to 10 in British Columbia, averaging about a week or ten days later than last year.

Pastures and meadows were slow to start and suffered from a lack of early rains until well on in May. Grain and hay crops are now quite satisfactory in the east, with the exception of western New Brunswick and sections of Quebec where there is a shortage of clover due to winter killing, thus reducing the value of pastures for dairying purposes. In Ontario the pastures are good and the hay crop is quite promising. Some heaving was reported in clover fields but there is very little winter killing, and the grass which was affected by last year's drought is rapidly recovering under the influence of beneficial rains. In Manitoba there is a splendid growth of all classes of vegetation and feed conditions are most satisfactory. Saskatchewan, on the other hand, is suffering from drought in the west-central, south-western, and southern sections, but fair crop prospects exist in the eastern and northern areas. Pastures are drying up rapidly in the dry areas and a feed shortage is fast developing. A lack of sub-surface moisture in Alberta delayed the growth of grass until well on in May when snow and a few good showers of rain appear to have saved the situation. Recent advice indicates that high winds in central sections have injured crops, and that drought in the Peace River country is causing concern. Otherwise, with the exception of the extreme south-eastern part of the province, conditions are relatively satisfactory. Forage crops and pastures in British Columbia which seemed to grow so slowly at the start are progressing favourably since the advent of warmer weather. For the Dominion as a whole, the condition of the hay and clover crop was estimated at 90 on May 31, compared with 98 a year ago; alfalfa was given a rating of 89 compared with 95 in the preceding year and pastures 92 in comparison with 101 at the same date in 1936.

According to the Live Stock Survey taken at December 1, 1936, the milch cow population was estimated at 3,974,500, and heifers being raised mainly for milking purposes reached a total of 815,700, representing increases of 1.1 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively. Dairy Correspondents reported that the percentages of cows actually milking to total cows revealed increases in all months, December to May, but while the percentages increased during each month in comparison with the same months

of the previous year, the average advance in the three spring months was much greater than that recorded in the three winter months. A reduction in milch cow numbers took place in the Prairie Provinces during the winter months owing to the shortage of feed; sales were made to outside buyers in Ontario and Quebec and at good prices, while in British Columbia several shipments of milch cows were made to Washington State and the Orient. Exports of dairy cattle reached a total of 3,396 in the December-May period as against 3,215 in the same period of 1935-36. In Alberta and British Columbia the importation of live stock of a milking strain promises to strengthen dairy herds in those provinces. The reports of Dairy Correspondents show that the production of milk per cow in December was up 1 per cent from last year and in January it was up $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. A decline developed in February which continued until April when the production of milk per cow rose 2.7 per cent over April, 1936, thus reflecting advances in spring freshenings reported in several of the provinces and the better feed conditions resulting from the temporary opening of spring pastures.

The output of butter during the six months, December to May, amounted to approximately 76 million pounds, registering a decrease of 0.8 per cent, while the cheese production was 18.4 million pounds, an increase of 15.4 per cent over the quantity made in the same period of the preceding year. Concentrated whole milk products reached a total of 31.7 million pounds and milk by-products, 9.2 million pounds in the December-April period of 1936-37, representing increases of 39.9 per cent and 11.8 per cent over the same period of 1935-36. On a milk basis the three whole milk commodities combined reveal an increase of 36 million pounds or 1.8 per cent.

In forecasting milk production during the period June to August in comparison with the production during the same period of 1936, there appears to be evidence that Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia will show increases; a slight decline is expected in New Brunswick, a marginal advance in Quebec and a substantial increase in Ontario. Conditions in Manitoba point to a considerable increase, but a heavy decline is anticipated in Saskatchewan. Alberta will possibly attain the position held in the summer of 1936, and the same will apply to British Columbia. For the Dominion as a whole it is believed that milk production during June to August will show an advance over the amount produced in the summer period of 1936. If the anticipated diversion from creameries to cheese factories materializes in Ontario and Quebec, the quantity of milk used for cheese making during the summer months will increase as compared with the preceding year, but the amount used for butter making will decline.

A review of the creamery butter position shows that the disappearance of domestic butter in Canada was about the same in the period, December to February, as that revealed in the same period last year, but in the spring period, March to May, an advance of 6.4 per cent was reported. Higher meat prices and somewhat greater purchasing power are believed to have contributed to this result. At June 1, 1937, butter stocks stood at 9 million pounds, a decrease of 11.8 per cent from last year, while cheese stocks amounted to 18.7 million pounds, an increase of 17.9 per cent over the June 1 holdings of 1936. During the December-May period of 1936-37 exports advanced nearly 2 million pounds over the same period of 1935-36. The disappearance of Canadian cheddar cheese in Canada suffered a reduction during the six months ending May, but advanced 28.5 per cent in the month of May as compared with that recorded in May, 1936. On June 1, 1937, 8,474,778 pounds of concentrated milk products were in storage representing a decline of 17.6 per cent as compared with June 1, 1936. In the period, December-May, 1936-37, exports amounted to 6,857,500 pounds, an increase of 9.9 per cent over the 1935-36 period.

Butter prices at Montreal averaged $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents during the December-May period of 1936-37 and approximately 23 cents during the same period of 1935-36. Ontario coloured cheese at Montreal was sold at prices which averaged $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents for the period, December-May, 1936-37, as compared with $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the same period of 1935-36. Higher grain and cattle prices relative to dairy products, and limited opportunities for expanding production will help to maintain prices at relatively high levels.

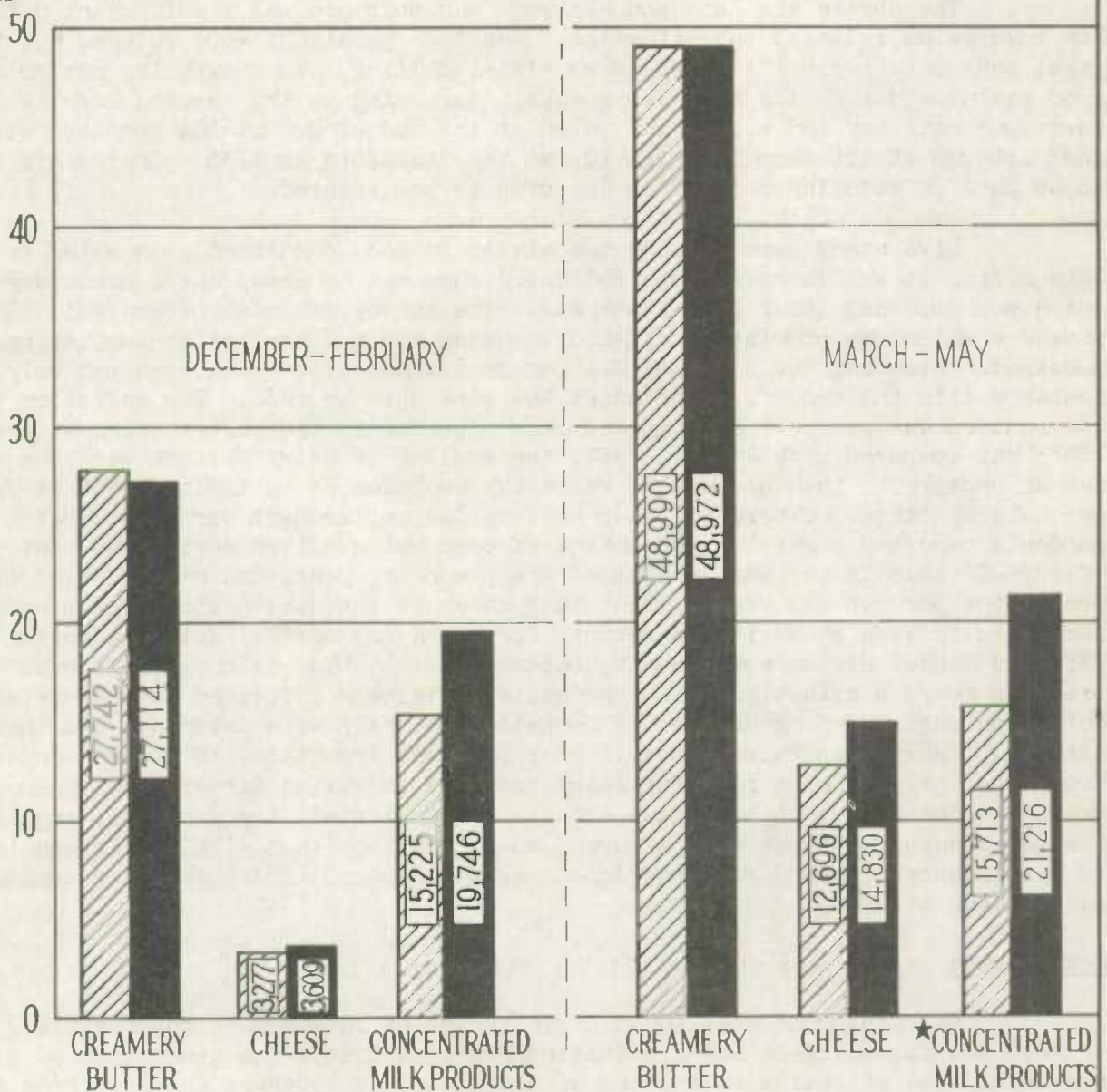
PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS

DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY, 1935-36 AND 1936-37

AND

MARCH TO MAY, 1935-36 AND 1936-37

THOUSAND
LB. 50



▨ ← 1935-36 — 1936-37 → ■

★ March to April

Review of the Situation by Provinces

Prince Edward Island

Dairy production in Prince Edward Island has been moving in an upward direction for the last six months. The milk production per cow and the milk production per farm shows that the farmers made good use of the feed supplies of last season and increased the milk flow. The prospects for the next three months are equally encouraging, although it is not expected that the advance will be as great as that recorded during the last six months.

The spring was late and backward and moisture was insufficient until early May when rains relieved the situation. Seeding operations were delayed but the grass made a fair growth; there is no winter killing, and everything now points to good pastures during the next few months. According to the reports made by Crop Correspondents hay and clover was rated at the end of May at 104 compared with 103, and pastures at 105 compared with 101 at the same date in 1936. Grains are likely to be late in maturing but a fair hay crop is now assured.

Live stock came through the winter in good condition, but owing to the late spring it was impossible to put dairy cows out to grass until about May 24, which was somewhat later than last year. The survey taken at December 1, 1936, showed a milch cow population of 42.4 thousand and a dairy heifer population of 8.6 thousand, revealing decreases of 2.3 per cent and 8.5 per cent, respectively, as compared with the numbers reported at the same date in 1935. The reduction in milch cow numbers was scarcely as great as that recorded in the survey taken at June 1, 1936; but compared with June 1, 1935, the decline in dairy heifers was more pronounced at December 1 than at June 1, which may be taken as an indication that farmers are holding larger numbers of young heifers for replacement purposes. Dairy Correspondents reported a greater percentage of cows being milked during the winter months of 1936-37 than in the same months of the preceding year, and also advised that the production per cow was greater than that shown in the same period a year ago. The same results were shown in the reports for March and April. Milk production per farm was higher during every month, December-April, than in the same months of the previous year, a situation which was quite definitely reflected in the creamery butter output. Beef production is competing slightly with dairying, but there is nothing to show that this factor is of sufficient importance to affect production. The higher prices being paid for dairy products is giving farmers some encouragement, and the fact that more cows are being used for milking purposes, together with the satisfactory outlook for pastures, would indicate that milk production is likely to be slightly higher during the June-August period of 1937 than was recorded in the same months of 1936.

Nova Scotia

Dairying continues to hold the center of interest in the farming districts of Nova Scotia, while in the specialized fruit districts the production of milk is receiving some attention as a means of supplementing revenues obtained from regular sources. Some competition is arising as the result of better prices for beef compared with those paid for dairy products, but this is not a serious factor in the districts where dairying is the main undertaking. The establishment of a better class of dairy stock and more adequate provision for pasture and feed is tending to give the dairy industry a greater degree of stability. While weather conditions have not been very favourable this spring, the prospects at the end of May were reported to be greatly improved and everything points to a heavy production of dairy products.

Growth started early on pastures and meadow lands, but owing to the cool weather and a lack of rain in many sections the forage was inclined to be rather scanty until rains came about the middle of May, after which the situation rapidly changed for the better. Unfertilized pastures are fair, while fertilized pastures are very good and seem to be quite equal to the condition reported in other years. Crop Correspondents place the hay and clover crops at 100 which is 4 points below the condition reported a year ago, while pastures were rated at 99 which is 3 points below the condition at May 31, 1936. There is no indication as yet of winter killing, but owing to backward weather clover has made a slow growth and some damage may yet be revealed.

Dairy cows were released to spring pastures about May 20 or 24, which was somewhat later than last year. Live stock appear to be in a much better condition than at this time last spring. It is probable that the larger supplies of feed from last year's harvest were mainly responsible for this improvement. While the high price of mill feeds forced farmers to curtail the use of these feeds, the abundance of home-grown grains, hay and other roughage placed farmers in a more independent position so that relatively small quantities were purchased.

A slight increase took place in the milch cow numbers at December 1 over those of the previous December, the numbers being 117.7 thousand compared with 116.1 thousand. The increase practically offsets the decline at June 1. Heifers showed a somewhat greater reduction at December 1 than at June 1, which may be attributed to the ready market for veal calves and the fact that the price of cream was not considered satisfactory. Farmers are not reducing their herds, however; in fact the recent survey would indicate that the opposite tendency prevails. A smaller percentage of cows were being milked during the winter than in the same months a year ago; but a marked increase took place during March and April, revealing increased freshenings in the early spring period. Dairy Correspondents forecast a larger number of cows coming into lactation during the mid-summer months. The formation of calf clubs, and a wider use of pure-bred dairy sires, procured under the loaning policy now in operation, is indicative of the interest being taken in dairying. Sales of dairy cows to buyers outside the province was apparently less than a year ago, although the number of calves sold to local drovers and butchers is causing some concern and is liable to deplete the number of potential producers if steps are not taken to hold larger numbers of young breeding stock on the farms. Sires of beef and dual-purpose breeding are being used more extensively, due largely to the inducement offered through higher beef prices; still it is believed that this change is only taking place where dairying is carried on as a temporary enterprise.

The production of milk during the past six months was somewhat higher than that produced in the same period a year ago, and in view of the definite increase in the numbers of cows freshening this spring, and in the proportion of the total cows which are actually being milked, it would appear to be a safe conclusion that milk production in the next three months will exceed the amount produced in the same period of 1936. Much depends, of course, on the pasture conditions, which at this time appear to be practically on a par with those of a year ago.

New Brunswick

The large supplies of feed provided by the 1936 harvest were mainly responsible for the increase in dairy production recorded during the last six months, as compared with the same period of the previous year. There is evidence, too, that due to the steady market afforded, dairying is proving more and more attractive to those engaged in the industry. Nevertheless, in a province where dairying has not yet reached a high stage of specialization, there is a possibility of farmers

reverting to beef production if beef prices continue on a higher level than butter-fat. At the present time the outlook is favourable for dairying, but it is doubtful if the summer milk production will equal the production level established in the June-August period of 1936.

The winter was rather prolonged, and although the snow was not quite so plentiful as in other years, it melted more slowly. The spring was cold and even by the middle of May some snow was to be found in forest areas. Excessive moisture on low ground prevented farmers from getting on with their seeding, so that all grains will be late. At Fredericton, for instance, practically no seeding was done before May 25. Grass made an early start, but cool weather and a shortage of rain retarded the growth for almost a month. Crop Correspondents rate the hay and clover crop at 94, which is 6 points below the long time average and 10 points below the condition of last year. Pastures were placed at 95 on May 31, which is 8 points below the rating given at the same date a year ago. Winter killing of clover is quite apparent, particularly in the western part of the province. In some areas white clover is practically all killed out, but on account of native grass being used so extensively for dairy pastures, this development may not have as serious results as in some other provinces where seeded pastures comprise a larger proportion of the whole. There is also the possibility that some of these pastures may recover under favourable moisture conditions. Fertilized pastures grew well, and proved to be about two weeks in advance of those that had not been treated.

Live stock went out to grass quite late. It would probably be about May 25 before dairy cows were permanently released, approximately a week later than last year. The condition of dairy cows on grass is much better than that of a year ago. This was probably the result of better feeding during the winter months. The December 1 survey showed that there were approximately 122.1 thousand milch cows on farms, 1.5 thousand more than at December 1, 1935. Between June 1 and December 1, an increase of 11 per cent took place. Dairy heifers were estimated at 23.6 thousand at December 1, an advance of 4 per cent over the December 1 survey of a year ago, and 2.2 per cent over the numbers reported at June 1; all of which indicates that farmers are beginning to build up their herds. In the December-February period, according to Dairy Correspondents, more cows were being milked than in the same months of the previous year, and the percentage of cows actually milking to total cows was greater than in 1935-36. Farmers apparently began to reduce their holdings toward the end of February, as there were fewer cows being milked in March and April than in the same months of 1936 and the percentage of milking cows to the total cows fell 5 points below the corresponding figures of the previous year. A marked advance in milk production per cow took place in March, although in April it was practically the same as in April of 1936. Several herd improvement associations have been organized, and cow testing work is being extended in many areas of the province, which indicates the increased interest being taken in dairying.

Dairy Correspondents reported a reduction in the quantity of milk produced on farms in January, reversing the situation which existed a month previous. It was not until February that the effect was revealed in the output of creamery butter, when a decline of 9.1 per cent was recorded as compared with the production of the same month in 1936. In March and April an increase took place in the deliveries to creameries, but with the opening of cheese factories it is believed that creameries will lose some patronage because of the price preference that exists. Present indications are that the pasture conditions will not be as satisfactory as a year ago; and although there are more cows on farms, a smaller percentage of these cows are being milked and fewer cows are expected to come into lactation during the mid-summer period. These facts may be taken as a basis for the conclusion that the quantity of milk produced in the June-August period will scarcely equal the production in the same months of 1936.

Quebec

The outlook for dairying in this province is exceedingly promising from a long time point of view; yet viewed from the standpoint of immediate results it contains some disappointing elements. Dairy herds are being built up, farmers are encouraged by better prices, and a great deal of dairy organization work is being done. Feed and pasture conditions are rather unfavourable, however, and present indications suggest that the production of milk in the early summer will not greatly exceed the quantity produced in the summer of 1936. Favourable weather conditions, of course, may change the situation as the season advances.

Farmers had plenty of feed for winter use, and some surplus supplies are available. The high prices paid for feed concentrates, however, made it impossible for dairymen to use these feeds extensively, which resulted in a somewhat lower production during the winter months. Cool, backward weather delayed seeding operations in the province and cereal crops will be late. The grass was slow to start and the winter killing of clover is in evidence in many parts of the province, thus affecting both the quantity and quality of pastures and hay crops. On account of the slow growth it is difficult, of course, to definitely measure the extent of the damage, and with suitable weather pastures may come back to normal. Crop Correspondents reported the hay and clover crop at 91 on May 31, 1937, compared with a condition of 100 at the same date of the previous year. Alfalfa was given a rating of 85 as against 95 last year and pastures were placed at 92 in comparison with 109 as at the end of May a year ago. In many cases the fact that live stock was released to spring pastures before the ground was sufficiently dry has also contributed to the deterioration of pastures. The most favourable conditions exist in the Ottawa valley and in the lower St. Lawrence; in the eastern townships and the south St. Lawrence river areas damage from frost and winter killing was more pronounced.

Live stock was released from winter quarters about the last week in May which was approximately ten days later than last year. Dairy cows were reported in fair condition at the end of May, but the indications are that they suffered from being released from the stables prematurely and at a time when pastures were quite scanty. According to the December survey 986.3 thousand milch cows were reported on farms, which was an advance of approximately 15 thousand, or 1.6 per cent, over the numbers reported at December 1 of the preceding year, and represented a 5 per cent increase over the numbers reported at the survey of June 1, 1936. Heifers being raised for milking purposes were estimated at 186.5 thousand at December 1, an increase of 26.8 thousand, or 16.7 per cent. With this advance in the dairy heifer population as compared with that reported at the same date of the previous year farmers should have plenty of young females to fill the gaps created under the T.B. extermination scheme which depleted the herds on many farms. According to Dairy Correspondents, the percentage of cows actually milking was higher during the period December-March than in the corresponding months a year ago, but in the month of April a decline developed as compared with April, 1936. During the month of December milk production per cow was above the December figure of 1935, but in the January-April period the milk production per cow fell below the figures recorded during the same months a year ago. Milk production per farm maintained a lead over the same months of the previous year until the end of January. The recession which developed in the month of February was reflected in the creamery butter make, but not in cheese production. Some increase in the number of cows freshening in the early spring over those reported a year earlier, and the early opening of market roads may have been responsible for an advance of 11.7 per cent in butter production and 61.4 per cent in the cheese output in the month of March, compared with the same month of 1936.

While a slight increase in cow numbers and some increase in the number of cows expected to freshen in June and July must be considered, a smaller percentage

of cows actually milking and rather unfavourable pasture conditions compared with last year would seem to partially offset the two factors first mentioned. The facts would suggest, therefore, that the total production of milk in the June-August period will show a marginal advance over the amount produced in the same three months a year ago. Deliveries to cheese factories promise to show a considerable increase over the deliveries in the summer months of 1936, while less cream will be available for butter making purposes.

Ontario

Two factors promise to occupy an important position in the dairy situation in Ontario. One is the advance that has taken place in the price of cheese, which will be an advantage to the dairy industry; while the other is the higher beef prices, introducing an element of competition. The former is very likely to show its effect in diverting the milk from creameries to cheese factories during the present summer, while the effect of the latter may not become apparent for some time. Production during the winter months was practically on a par with last year, and while the effects of the 1936 drought are still in evidence, the prospects are improving and milk production during the summer months of 1937 should register an appreciable advance over the 1936 season.

In common with other parts of eastern Canada the spring was cool and backward, following an exceptionally mild winter and a light snowfall. Grains for winter feeding were not plentiful, particularly in the western sections of the province, and the high price of feed concentrates made it necessary for farmers to curtail the use of these commercial products. Although a shortage of ensilage proved to be a serious handicap to dairymen, good use was made of home grown feeds to increase the milk flow. Between December 1 and May 31 the quantity of butter produced was practically on a level with the output for the same months in 1935-36. Pastures made an early start this season, yet due to the cool weather and lack of moisture the growth was quite slow until about the middle of May. In the central and western counties the drought which prevailed during the summer of 1936 left many pastures in a depleted condition, and this fact may be responsible in part, for the slow recovery. The estimates made by Crop Correspondents as at May 31, 1937, gave the hay and clover crop a condition rating of 87, which was just 5 points below the condition reported a year ago. Alfalfa was rated at 89 compared with 95 at May 31, 1936, and pastures were placed at 92, as against 95 at the same date a year ago. All figures, of course, are based on the long time average at 100. Winter killing of clover is reported from a few sections, but it does not appear to be general, and the expectation is that with a normal rainfall the supplies of summer forage should be quite satisfactory.

Backward weather and poor grazing conditions delayed the date at which dairy cows were released from winter quarters. In parts of southern Ontario dairy cows were placed on pasture about May 10 to 15, but in central and eastern counties it ranged from May 18 to May 25, and in northern Ontario very little live stock was transferred until almost June 1. On the whole the dates of release would average about a week to ten days later than last year. Dairy cow numbers were reported at December 1 as approximately 1.2 million, an increase of 26.7 thousand, or 2.2 per cent, over the figures reported at December 1, 1935, and representing an advance of 2.8 per cent over the June 1 survey of the same year. Heifers raised for milking purposes were estimated at 243.5 thousand, an increase of 7.3 per cent over December 1 of the preceding year, and 3.2 per cent over the numbers reported at June 1, 1936. The percentage of cows actually milking was slightly higher during the period December-April, 1936-37, than was reported in the same months of 1935-36. Milk production per cow was higher in December, 1936, and February, 1937, than in the corresponding months of the previous year. Educational work designed to prevent Bang's disease and to

reduce the warble fly infestation, promises to reduce the loss from these sources. Good dairy cows are selling at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150, but while there seems to be the usual farm to farm selling, the sale of dairy cows to outside buyers is not as important a factor in the situation as it was ~~twelve~~ months ago. Herd improvement work, calf clubs, and establishment of T.B. free areas are helping to place the dairy industry on a more profitable foundation.

The advance which has taken place in the price of cheese is regarded as one of the brightest spots in the situation this year. Factories which opened up this spring commenced paying their patrons 2 cents a pound, cheese basis, above 1936 prices. Unless a decline develops it is likely that cheese factories will receive a larger proportion of the milk sold off farms than they received a year ago. This will apply particularly to eastern Ontario. In other sections of the province, such as Grey, Middlesex, Wellington, and areas where beef production has always been the mainstay of agriculture, it is possible that there will be less milk produced in 1937 than in the season of 1936, although the full effect of higher beef prices is not likely to develop immediately. On the whole a general advance in milk production is anticipated. The fact that there are more cows on farms, some increase in freshenings, and an increase in the number of cows actually being milked as compared with a year ago, and quite satisfactory pasture conditions, would seem to offer support to this conclusion.

Manitoba

Farmers in this province are experiencing the most promising season they have had for several years. Conditions are particularly well suited for dairying, and while some producers may be attracted by high prices paid for grain and live stock, the majority have become sufficiently entrenched in this branch of farming to continue rather than to make a sudden change which may not be any more profitable in the long run. Cheese production is advancing without materially affecting the creamery industry, and all facts point to a heavy output of both butter and cheese during the coming summer season.

The feed prospects are exceptionally bright. The spring opened up early and the gradual melting of the snow provided about the right amount of moisture to give grass a good start, and to permit native pastures that had deteriorated as the result of the dry weather and overstocking, to entirely recover. In southern and south-western areas growth was slow at the start, but owing to the recent rains pastures are now quite fair; while in eastern and northern sections a heavy growth of green forage appears to have covered the entire country, in striking contrast to the conditions described in these reports in mid-summer of last year. Fields of brome and other varieties of seeded grass are coming along very nicely and seem to be supplying good pasture. Some of these fields sown last year and the year before are patchy, but on the whole they have made an astonishing recovery. Crop Correspondents estimated the condition of hay and clover on May 31, 1937, at 92, whereas a year ago at the same date the hay crop was estimated at 99, practically on a par with the long time average. Alfalfa was rated at 93 as compared with 97 and pastures were placed at 97 in comparison with 98 on May 31, 1936. In the Inter-Lake district where so many uncertain features exist in connection with crop growing, it is being found that the deep-rooted alfalfa crop may prove to be a solution to feed problems in that area.

Dairy cattle were temporarily placed on pasture late in April, but on account of the changeable weather it would be about May 15 before they were permanently transferred, possibly a few days earlier in the south and a few days later in the north. Compared with last year it might be said that winter stabling

terminated about a week earlier. The December 1, live stock survey placed the milch cow population at 346.6 thousand and heifers raised for milking purposes at 74.4 thousand. The increase in cow numbers over the December survey of the previous year amounted to 7.1 thousand, or 2.1 per cent, and showed an advance of 6.4 per cent over the numbers reported on June 1. Dairy heifer numbers were only slightly higher at December 1, 1936, compared with those recorded in the previous December survey and registered a slight decline in comparison with the number reported at June 1, 1936. Although some work has been done on the introduction of pure-bred stock it is felt that the dairy industry could be strengthened by a larger proportion of dairy cows to take the place of dual-purpose and off-bred producers. Some increase took place in the number of cows milking in the December-April period of 1935-36, as compared with the previous year, and the percentage of milking cows to total cows during the months January-April ranged several points higher than was reported in the corresponding months of 1936. Milk production per cow was slightly lower during the December-April period, while the milk production per farm seemed to be subject to considerable variation. The most significant increase in the production per farm was recorded in the month of April, probably reflecting the early spring freshenings and the improvement in feeding conditions. According to Dairy Correspondents the number of cows expected to freshen in June and July is somewhat above the number shown in the forecast made for the same months of 1936.

Despite the lack of feed, farmers milked more cows in the winter and early spring of 1936-37; and creamery butter production was 8.2 per cent above the amount produced in the December-May period of 1935-36. Feed concentrates were high in price, and this was a factor in reducing profits, particularly affecting those catering to the fluid milk trade. Some adjustment in prices, however, has helped the position of the fluid producers and it is doubtful if there will be any diversion from the fluid channel to cheese factories and creameries during the coming season. Although competition from wheat growing and cattle production cannot be entirely dismissed, the fact that these enterprises are less certain than dairying may tend to discourage any radical changes, particularly in districts where dairy herds have been established. As already noted more cows are being milked than was the case a year ago, freshenings have increased, and further advances in freshenings are forecast for June and July. When these indications are associated with the general improvement in feed conditions, some support may be found for expecting a substantial increase in milk production in the summer months over the amount produced in the same period of the preceding year.

Saskatchewan

The outlook in this province is highly unsatisfactory, particularly from the point of view of dairy production. A shortage of feed, a reduction in cow numbers, high feed costs, and relatively lower profits compared with other enterprises, may be expected to react unfavourably against this industry. Farmers will continue to milk cows now on farms because of the certainty of the revenues produced, but without a radical change in weather conditions there is little hope of the production of milk and milk products in the summer months reaching the 1936 level.

In many parts of the province a critical feed situation developed last fall which made it necessary for feed to be shipped in to several districts to meet maintenance requirements. Pastures might have revived had there been plenty of snow and rain in the early spring, but reports indicate that much of the hardy native pasture has suffered from the drought of last year and this spring, and will not recover. South-western and west-central Saskatchewan, including the area west of a line drawn from Rosetown to Gravelbourg and south of a line drawn in an eastwardly direction from Gravelbourg to Yellow Grass, and thence to Stoughton and the Manitoba boundary, would roughly indicate the extent of the area affected by this year's drought. The

Regina plains area, mid-central and eastern Saskatchewan, appear to be in a better position; yet even in these parts pastures are beginning to show the effect of hot weather. The province as a whole is experiencing conditions which offer little hope of obtaining a satisfactory supply of grass and forage and an acute feed shortage is fast developing. In southern sections, sloughs which are usually filled with water in the month of June are already drying up, and on account of the necessity of depending on these as a source of supply the water problem may be a serious one before mid-summer. Growing conditions have been fairly satisfactory in the north, around Melfort and throughout the Carrot River valley and in the area west of Saskatoon. At the end of May Crop Correspondents rated the hay crop at 78 in comparison with 94 a year ago; alfalfa was placed at 88 compared with 93, and the condition of pastures was estimated at 68, which was 25 points below the condition reported at May 31, 1936. Crested wheat grass, brome and other seeded pasture crops are being tried out in northern areas to supplement the native grass. The efforts being made in this direction are meeting with success.

A light snowfall and an early spring permitted farmers to turn stock into the fields comparatively early but on account of scanty pastures and changeable weather it would be about May 12 before dairy cattle were permanently released from winter quarters. Milch cow numbers at December 1 were estimated at 576.7 thousand which is practically the same as the numbers reported a year ago, while heifers raised for milking purposes were placed at 132.2 thousand, also showing little change over the survey at the same date of the preceding year. Declines were recorded in the numbers of dairy cows and heifers, between June 1 and December 1, 1936, amounting to 2.4 and 8.3 per cent, respectively, and reflects the movement of cows and young animals to central markets for slaughtering purposes. It is believed that the best class of dairy producers were retained but there is no doubt that this movement will have some effect on the dairy production this season. Some herd improvement work is being carried on, but farmers generally are not importing stock to strengthen dairy herds. A slight reduction took place in the number of cows actually milking between December 1 and April 1, as compared with the same months of the previous year, but in relation to the total cows on farms the percentage was considerably higher during each month December-April, as compared with 1935-36; which indicates that farmers have been utilizing all possible producers to increase output of saleable dairy products. Freshenings have not increased and there is no indication of any advance in the numbers freshening in the mid-summer period. Marked reductions in the production per cow took place in December, February and March, in comparison with the same months a year ago; a slight increase was recorded in January, while the results in April were practically the same as in 1936.

Milk production developed a marked decline during the winter and spring months. The situation was revealed in the output of creamery butter. Making comparison with the same months of the preceding year, the decline ranged from 19 per cent in December and January to 21 per cent in February. The percentage reduction in the six months, December-May, 1936-37, was 10.8 per cent as compared with the quantity produced in the same period of 1935-36. Owing to the fact that prospects for summer feed are exceedingly doubtful, coupled with a reduction in the number of cows on farms, the number actually milking, and a slight reduction in the number of cows expected to freshen in the mid-summer months, there can be little hope of the total production of milk in June, July and August reaching the level of the combined production for the corresponding months of the previous year. Much, of course, will depend upon the amount of rainfall but apart from the speculative feature of the situation a decline is more or less inevitable.

Alberta

The dairy industry in this province still retains a close connection with cattle production, and owing to the opportunities for diversification resulting from the use of so much dual-purpose stock, a change from dairying to beef raising is not unexpected when the price relationship is such as that which now exists. Although a shortage of feed was mainly responsible for the decline in milk production which has taken place in the last six months, competition with the beef industry is quite the most important factor in the situation and is likely to have more influence in future months. Even under the most favourable pasture conditions, therefore, it is scarcely to be hoped that dairying will any more than recover the production position it occupied in the summer period of 1936.

The spring opened up comparatively early, after a light snowfall during the winter months. Growth started in April. The grass was short and scanty, however, and did not afford proper feed for dairy cows until well on in May. A snow storm followed by rain on May 10 and comparatively heavy precipitation since that date, has changed the pasture outlook, and with the exception of the extreme southeast corner of the province, the situation is quite hopeful. In central areas large quantities of brome and other grass seeds have been sold this season; in fact there appears to be quite a united effort in the districts mentioned to find a substitute for native grass which offers a greater degree of dependability. Alfalfa is doing well and sweet clover is being grown more extensively, so that if suitable weather continues the prospects for hay and grain crops are quite favourable. Rains have occurred since the last crop reports were submitted, but at the end of May pastures were rated at 80, as compared with 97 on May 31 last year, hay was rated at 84 and 97, and alfalfa at 85 and 94 for 1937 and 1936, respectively, comparisons being made on the basis of the long time average at 100.

Live stock was released to spring pastures before the grass had really made a good start, resulting not only in pasture deterioration but also affecting the condition of the live stock. Dairy cattle finally left the stables about May 10, approximately 5 days earlier than in 1936, but owing to a shortage of feed milch cows remained in poor condition until pastures improved in the latter part of May. The numbers of milch cows on farms at December 1 was estimated at approximately 437.1 thousand, and heifers being raised for dairying purposes at 94.3 thousand. The former showed a decrease of 9.1 thousand, or 2 per cent, and the latter a decrease of 6 thousand, or 6 per cent, over the numbers reported at December 1 of the preceding year. The number of cows actually being milked declined during the period December-February as compared with the corresponding months of 1935-36, but in March and April when milch cows began to freshen, the number actually milking was practically the same as a year ago. The percentage of cows being milked to total cows remained below the 1935-36 figure for December and January, but increased in February, March and April, averaging for the three months approximately 3 points above the percentage recorded in the same months of 1936. This situation may be attributed to an increase in freshenings in the spring months of this year. Milk production per farm declined in the period December-March, but increased in April as compared with the corresponding months of 1936. Milk production per cow was higher in December, 1936, than in December, 1935; in January, February and March it fell below the 1936 level, while in April a reverse situation developed. The shortage of feed was apparently the main cause of the decline in milk production and even with the scanty pastures in April the results were much more satisfactory. Although farmers appear to be giving their first attention to the beef industry several herds of dairy cattle have been established in the past year, and it is a matter of interest to note that Jersey cows are being imported into some districts. The part of the province that suffered the most from live stock reduction was the area east of Edmonton. In this area the reduction in numbers has

given dairying a serious set-back. This also applies to some extent to the south and southeastern sections. In central areas, particularly in the vicinity of Red Deer, more cows will be milked than last year. The establishment of a condensary at Red Deer is encouraging farmers in that vicinity to give more attention to dairying. In many northern sections, particularly in the Peace River district, the distance from market and a somewhat more favourable price offered for beef is tending to attract farmers into the less arduous type of employment.

It may be seen from the foregoing that milk production has suffered from reductions in the size of herds, which of course, was to be expected on account of the feed shortage that occurred last year. The decline in the production of milk forecast in the previous statement issued in November came earlier than was expected. Apparently the milch cows which would ordinarily have had a longer lactation period could only be retained on a purely maintenance ration, making it necessary to dry many of them off early in January. The situation during the summer months is somewhat speculative owing to the difficulty of determining to what extent milch cows will be employed for the raising of beef calves. There are fewer cows on farms but the quality is better and the percentage of cows milking has actually advanced. The recovery of pastures and the prospects for fair hay and grain crops will be quite an advantage to dairy farmers, so that regardless of the developments that may take place in respect to the use of cows for purposes other than dairying, milk production in the next three months ought at least to approximate the amount produced in the summer months of 1936; it appears, though, that the peak of production may not be reached as early as it was last season.

British Columbia

Higher prices for dairy products have given the farmers of this province some encouragement in the past year; yet there is still a feeling that the revenue obtained is not commensurate with the advances that have taken place in the price of grain and beef. In fact it is found that the advancing costs of imported grains absorbs all the extra profits, leaving farmers in a worse position financially, than in former years. Notwithstanding this situation the dairy industry is progressing. This is indicated in the interest being taken in the improvement of dairy stock, and if farmers can provide themselves with sufficient home-grown feeds, the opportunities for the expansion of dairying enterprises can be more easily realized. As the situation now stands, however, no material change can be expected this summer.

The province experienced a relatively long winter and the spring was inclined to be rather wet and backward. Consequently grass and forage crops were slow to start, but a considerable improvement has occurred since the middle of May. There was a shortage of feed grains in the dairying districts of the province during the past winter, though the supplies of roughage were greater than in former years. The outlook for the summer months is promising. The reports made by Crop Correspondents at May 31 rated pastures at 98 which was the same as last year. Alfalfa was given a condition rating of 96, as compared with 100 in 1936, and hay and clover were placed at 95, which was 3 points below the rating of May 31, 1936. There was practically no winter killing this season whereas in 1936 severe loss from this source was reported, particularly on the lower mainland. With favourable weather conditions it now appears that dairy cows should be well provided with summer forage.

Milch cows were released to permanent pastures somewhat later than in 1936. Ordinarily it is possible to place cows on pasture early in April, whereas this year it was between May 1 and May 10. In the Kootenays and northern areas it was even later, ranging from May 15 to May 20. The condition of cows was reported as being fair to good, having improved considerably since going to the spring pastures. The

live stock survey taken at December 1, 1936, placed the milch cow population at 130.6 thousand, and the heifers raised mainly for milking purposes at 29.5 thousand. The milch cow numbers were only slightly higher than at the same date a year ago, whereas heifers showed a decrease of approximately one per cent. The increase in the numbers of milch cows and heifers between June 1 and December 1 was less than in 1935. According to Dairy Correspondents there was a small increase in the numbers of cows being milked in the month of December, as compared with December, 1935, but in the period January-April a slight decline took place. In the December-February period there was practically no change in the percentage of milking cows to total cows. In March and April, however, a slight increase was reported, due to the fact that spring freshenings were somewhat greater than in the spring of 1936. The numbers of cows expected to freshen in June and July show a decided reduction in the Vancouver area. It is possible that this may be attributed to the tendency to freshen somewhat larger numbers in the fall of the year; the explanation offered is that milk payments on a quota basis have given rise to this change of policy. A considerable amount of cow testing and herd improvement work is being carried on. Live stock imported into the province includes bulls from Ontario and dairy cows direct from the island of Jersey. On the other hand, there has been some activity in the exportation of dairy cows to Washington State, China and the Orient. The strict regulations governing the exports would suggest that some of the best producers have been shipped out of the province, good prices and high feed costs having influenced farmers in this direction. In sections of southern British Columbia farmers are reported to have slaughtered cows formerly used for milking, on account of the higher beef prices. In the Kootenays and in the Vanderhoof area somewhat more attention is being given to beef and dual-purpose stock, and in those areas using nurse cows for the raising of beef calves may lessen the numbers available for milking purposes. There is no information to suggest, however, that this development applies to the province as a whole.

The production of milk during the winter months has shown a considerable decline, as compared with the winter months of 1935-36. The greatest reductions took place in January, March and April. As the summer advances and pastures improve it is possible that the quantity of milk produced will be about on a par with the summer production of 1936. Feed conditions, of course, will practically control the result as the numbers of cows being used for milking purposes are approximately the same. A decrease in milk production is indicated in the Kootenays, Agassiz and northern British Columbia, where some competition with beef raising is revealed; on Vancouver Island, the Delta, and southern sections of the lower mainland, very little change to a slight increase in milk production is forecast during the summer months of 1937 as compared with the summer of 1936. In the Fraser River Valley area, however, observers are of the opinion that some decrease is likely to develop. Cheese production has been on the decline during the past year, but advancing prices may offer an incentive to producers to give a greater share of patronage to this industry.

THE BUTTER POSITION

The Creamery Butter position in Canada by periods December-February and March-May during the past five years is shown in Table I. It reveals the changes that have taken place in Stock holdings at December 1, March 1, and June 1 during the years 1932-33 to 1936-37, and contains data covering the Production, Exports, the Total Supply and the Disappearance of Domestic butter stocks in Canada by months December-May for the same years. In Table II the stock position is given at the first of each month December 1 to May 1, but for two years only, 1935-36 and 1936-37. Production, Imports, Exports, Average Prices and the Disappearance of Domestic stocks are shown for each month December-May for the two years mentioned. It will be seen that two sets of disappearance figures are represented in the table: First, the Total Disappearance of butter produced in Canada, which amount includes exports,

TABLE I. - THE CREAMERY BUTTER POSITION IN CANADA.

(A) Winter Period, December - February, 1932 - 33 to 1936 - 37

Year	Stocks December 1	Production Dec. to Feb.	Exports Dec. to Feb.	Total Supply Dec. to Feb.	Stocks March 1	Disappearance Domestic Stocks in Canada
	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.
1932-33	26,361	25,685	149	51,897	9,711	42,186
1933-34	29,089	25,515	128	54,476	7,410	47,066
1934-35	41,515	24,445	99	65,861	15,044	50,817
1935-36	40,616	27,742	111	68,247	16,429	51,818
1936-37	44,388	27,114	124	71,378	18,796	52,582

(B) Spring Period, March to May, 1933 - 1937.

Year	Stocks March 1	Production Mar. to May	Exports Mar. to May	Total Supply Mar. to May	Stocks June 1	Disappearance Domestic Stocks in Canada
	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.
1933	9,711	46,160	84	55,787	5,353	50,434
1934	7,410	49,134	70	56,474	7,065	49,409
1935	15,044	46,367	108	61,303	6,194	55,109
1936	16,429	48,990	96	65,323	10,306	55,017
1937	18,796	48,972	120	67,648	9,088	58,560

TABLE II - THE CREAMERY BUTTER POSITION IN CANADA, BY MONTHS DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY, 1935-36 AND 1936-37 AND MARCH TO MAY, 1936-37.

(A) Winter Period

	December	January	February
Stocks first of month -			
1935-36	41,119,898	32,389,722	25,440,113
1936-37	43,969,841	36,206,696	29,038,228
Production during month			
1935-36	10,398,899	9,354,039	7,989,252
1936-37	10,700,031	8,852,608	7,561,341
Imports -			
1935-36	1,058	8,965	16,607
1936-37	6,725	7,302	12,724
Exports -			
1935-36	54,800	25,700	30,700
1936-37	66,400	30,500	27,100
Prices -			
1935-36	26	25 1/2	23 1/4
1936-37	26	26	25
Total Disappearance of Domestic Stocks-			
1935-36	20,049,039	16,303,648	16,412,291
1936-37	19,383,140	16,021,076	17,195,758
Disappearance of Domestic Stocks in Canada -			
1935-36	19,994,239	16,277,948	16,381,591
1936-37	19,316,740	15,990,576	17,168,658

(B) Spring Period

	March	April	May
Stocks first of month -			
1936	17,017,074	9,021,312	4,964,048
1937	19,403,811	9,328,863	6,003,397
Production during month -			
1936	9,451,744	14,367,335	25,171,449
1937	9,480,089	15,047,206	24,444,582
Imports -			
1936	16,922	5,770	56,289
1937	17,932	9,212	-
Exports -			
1936	30,300	29,700	35,600
1937	40,900	36,400	42,600
Prices -			
1936	22 5/8	22	19 7/8
1937	26	26	22 1/2
Total Disappearance of Domestic Stocks-			
1936	17,447,506	18,424,599	19,297,652
1937	19,555,037	18,372,672	20,782,188
Disappearance of Domestic Stocks in Canada -			
1936	17,417,206	18,394,899	19,262,052
1937	19,514,137	18,336,272	20,739,588

thus accounting for butter consumed in British and foreign markets as well as butter consumed at home; second, the disappearance of domestic butter consumed in Canada only. Since the disappearance analysis deals only with the domestic stocks, imports do not enter into the compilation. The estimates for both years appearing in Table II are based on stocks adjusted to cover new firms added to the list during the previous year, while the disappearance estimates made in Table I covering the two three-month periods are based on unadjusted stock holdings. The same method of calculation is used in arriving at the disappearance estimates shown in both Table I and II, namely, stocks at the beginning of the month, or the beginning of the period as the case may be, are added to the production figures, giving a total from which the exports and the stocks at the end of the period are subtracted, the balance being the disappearance of domestic stocks in Canada. The total disappearance, of course, is obtained by simply omitting exports in the second part of the calculation.

In reviewing the data presented in Table I, it will be observed that the disappearance of Canadian made butter in this country during the spring period March-May was consistently higher than during the winter months December-February. This situation has operated regardless of price advantages that would seem to produce a contrary result. The movement of butter into summer camps during the early spring and the increase in consumption arising from a greater employment of labour during the spring season would offer an explanation. Much the same thing develops in the early fall when the employment of labour is at its height and at a time when butter is being purchased in large quantities to supply lumbering and mining camps and other frontier industries.

In Table II the disappearance of creamery butter is shown by months for the December-February and March-May periods, 1935-36 and 1936-37. Comparing these data with those given for the corresponding months of the preceding year, decreases of 3.4 per cent and 1.8 per cent are shown in the months of December and January. In February and March the position was reversed with an increase in the disappearance of domestic butter in Canada amounting to 4.8 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. In April there was practically no change but a 7.7 per cent advance took place in the disappearance of domestic stocks during the month of May. In combining these monthly data to show the disappearance figures in two three-month totals, there is revealed in the winter period, December-February, a disappearance of 52,475,974 pounds, which represents a decrease of 177.8 thousand pounds or 0.3 per cent as compared with the same months of 1935-36; while during the March-May period the disappearance amounted to 58,589,997 pounds, an increase of 3.5 million pounds or 6.4 per cent over the corresponding months of the preceding year. There is but little doubt that the favourable disappearance which developed in the spring period may be credited in part to the increase in the price of meat. It is also probably that the increased purchasing power which is so inseparably associated with a general improvement in business conditions made its contribution to the situation described.

The out-of-storage movement, calculated on the basis of adjusted stock data, may be studied with interest in relation to the stock disappearance figures quoted in the preceding paragraph. The out-of-storage movement in the month of December, 1936, as compared with the same month of the preceding year, shows a decrease of 10.1 per cent, which compares favourably with the disappearance figure of 3.4 per cent. A slight variation of this kind is to be expected at a time when retailers are holding large quantities of butter on their own premises to meet a heavy seasonal demand. In January an increase of 3.1 per cent was shown while the disappearance fell 1.8 per cent below the calculation for January, 1936. During February and March the out-of-storage movement was 14.4 per cent and 26.0 per cent respectively, which registered the same trend as the disappearance data but the changes from last year were much more

pronounced. The opposite tendency was indicated in April when the out-of-storage movement as well as the disappearance revealed a decline in the consumption position, but as in the two preceding months, there was little relationship between the two sets of data, the one showing very little change and the other a decrease of 18.0 per cent below the figures given for April of the previous year. In May, the out-of-storage movement declined 37.6 per cent below the figures recorded in the same month of 1936 while the disappearance, as already indicated, showed a conspicuous increase, thus illustrating the movement of unrecorded stocks into consuming channels at a time when a seasonal advance in butter production is just commencing. A point to be noted in this connection is that a change in stocks from one month to the other does not offer a true measurement of the movement of goods during a given thirty day period; the actual movement can only be obtained by calculating both receipts and shipments, data which are not available at the present time. Although the out-of-storage movement gives a fair indication of the trend from a purely storage standpoint, the disappearance figures offer a truer picture of the entire consumption situation. It should be understood, of course, that the figures can only be used to represent apparent consumption and not the actual quantities of butter used for domestic purposes.

CHEESE POSITION

Stocks of cheese at December 1, 1936, amounted to approximately 22 million pounds compared with 25.1 million pounds at the same date in 1935. On January 1, stocks had reached 21.3 million pounds, but, in comparison with January 1, 1936, they represented a decline of 3.2 million pounds. The stock reduction which took place at February 1 as compared with the same date of 1936, amounted to 3.6 million pounds. At March 1, April 1 and May 1, declines of 2.3 million pounds, 1.5 million pounds and 1.2 million pounds were recorded, in comparison with the stocks shown at the same dates in 1936. On June 1, an increase in cheese stocks took place, showing 16.5 million pounds in storage as compared with 15.8 million pounds at June 1, 1936, and representing an increase of 712.5 thousand pounds or 4.5 per cent. All comparisons are made on the basis of stock figures which have been adjusted to cover the holdings of new firms added to the list during the previous year.

A study of the export position from December to May, indicates that while the movement of cheese overseas during four of the six months was somewhat below the figures given for last year, the total exports showed a substantial gain over the December-May period of 1935-36, a gain which was quite definitely reflected in the stock situation described in the preceding paragraph. The December exports amounted to 6,169,800 pounds, registering an advance of 4,099,500 pounds over the shipments made to British and foreign markets in December of last year. However, in all subsequent months except March and May, the exports amounted to less than 1 million pounds. In May, the highest since December, there were 2,446,600 pounds of cheese shipped from Canadian ports, a decrease of 1,162,100 pounds as compared with the exports for May, 1936. During the six months, December-May, cheese shipments out of Canada amounted to 11,926,800 pounds, which represents a total gain of 1,950,100 pounds over the December-May shipments in 1935-36.

A review of the cheese production figures by months reveals slight advances over the monthly production figures shown in the previous year in four out of six months, but only in the month of May did any appreciable change take effect. The May production amounted to 11,259,643 pounds, compared with May, 1936, which represents an increase of 1,923,657 pounds or 20.6 per cent. During the six months, December-May, 1936-37, the cumulative production reached a total of 18,438,375 pounds, which was an increase of 2,464,228 pounds, or 15.4 per cent, over the December-May period of the previous year. The disappearance of Canadian made cheddar cheese in Canada during the six months, December-May, 1936-37, was slightly less than that recorded a year

ago, being 11,894,389 pounds, a decline of 3,429,673 pounds, or 22.4 per cent. In two of the months, January and May, however, the disappearance was greater, showing advances of 810,572 pounds, or 34.3 per cent, in January and 1,152,256 pounds, or 28.5 per cent in May. The fact that the May disappearance figures registered an unusually large increase in face of the highest average price of the season would seem to have more than the usual significance. It suggests that a new demand has arisen either through the employment of labouring men with whom cheese is a convenient and popular diet, or that processing firms are anticipating an increased demand for the processed product during the camping and tourist season. It is quite possible that both these developments may have contributed to the result shown.

MILK PRODUCTS

Concentrated milk products may be divided into two groups, those made from whole milk and those made from by-products, such as skim milk, buttermilk and whey. Whole milk products manufactured in Canada during the period December-February, 1936-37, amounted to 14.9 million pounds as compared with 10.6 million pounds for the same period of 1935-36. Included in the first mentioned figure was 12.6 million pounds of evaporated milk while the figure for the previous year includes 8.7 million pounds of evaporated milk. In the two spring months for which data are available 16.9 million pounds of whole milk products were manufactured. This includes 13.6 million pounds of evaporated milk. In the same two months of the previous year 12.1 million pounds of whole milk products were manufactured. Evaporated milk, included in the figures given, amounted to 10.4 million pounds. In percentage terms the figures for the winter period represent increases over the same period of the previous year of 40.6 per cent in the case of the whole milk products, and 44.4 per cent as applied to evaporated milk. During the months of March and April, 1937, the production of whole milk products represented an increase of 39.2 per cent and evaporated milk revealed an increase of 30.3 per cent, both comparisons being made with the corresponding months of 1936.

The production of concentrated milk by-products amounted to 4.9 million pounds in the December-February period of 1936-37, compared with 4.6 million pounds for the same period of 1935-36. The most important product, skim milk powder, advanced from 2.9 million pounds in December-February of last year to approximately 3 million pounds in the same months of 1936-37. In the two spring months, March and April, 1937, 4.3 million pounds of concentrated milk by-products were produced, which includes 2.4 million pounds of skim milk powder. During the same two months of 1936 the production of concentrated milk by-products amounted to 3.6 million pounds. This figure includes 2.3 million pounds of skim milk powder. On a percentage basis the increase in the output of concentrated milk by-products during the December-February period, 1936-37, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, was 4.9 per cent while skim milk powder registered an increase of 3.5 per cent. In the two spring months concentrated milk by-products advanced 20.9 per cent and skim milk powder advanced 2.4 per cent.

In comparing the production of these two classes of concentrated milk products it may be noted that concentrated milk by-products represent approximately one third of the whole milk products; also, that the production of the former was greater in the two spring months than in the three winter months, while milk by-products was just slightly less in March and April than in the period December to February.

In analysing the stock situation (see Table VIII) it may be found that on December 1 the holdings of whole milk products registered a decrease of approximately 700 thousand pounds below the stock of December, 1935. Stocks at January 1 were relatively close to those reported at the same date of the previous year but at

February 1 they declined approximately 1.6 million pounds as compared with the holdings reported at the same date a year ago. The position was reversed at March 1, when an advance of approximately 1 million pounds was recorded and since that time the stock position relative to last year at the same date, has remained fairly constant. On June 1, 1937, the stocks were 1.2 million pounds below those reported on June 1, 1936. Concentrated milk by-products also suffered a sharp decline on December 1, 1936, falling 1.8 million pounds below those reported on December 1, 1935. On February 1 there was a decline of about one million pounds but in subsequent months the difference was not so great, although the holdings remained consistently lower. On June 1, 1937, the stocks of concentrated milk by-products stood at about 600 thousand pounds less than those reported at June 1, 1936.

In reviewing the export position it will be found that the shipments of concentrated milk products to Britain and foreign countries has shown a substantial advance during the December-April period of 1936-37, as compared with the exports reported in the same months a year ago. During this period evaporated milk, which is the principal export product, amounted to 3,868,900 pounds, compared with 3,044,900 pounds in the same months a year ago, representing an advance of 27.1 per cent, while exports of condensed milk advanced from 470,100 pounds to 1,574,000 pounds. Imports of concentrated milk products are comparatively insignificant, the principal item being milk powder, the imports of which reached a total of 363 thousand pounds in the period December-April as compared with 142,131 pounds in the same months of the previous year. The movement of fresh milk from Canada to the United States has not yet reached a sizeable volume. In the months December-April only 1,022 gallons were exported. In the same months of 1935-36, 1,617 gallons were shipped from Canadian ports. Cream exports were of much greater importance, amounting to 25,883 gallons during the December-April period of 1936-37, compared with only 2,700 gallons in the same months of 1935-36, thus registering an increase of 23,183 gallons.

PRICES

A study of the price chart on the last page of this report shows the price movement of butter during the past six months based on reports made by the Canadian Commodity Exchange, Montreal. All quotations are spot prices for creamery butter, basis No. 1 Solids. It will be noticed that the prices reported were somewhat below the 1935 quotations at the beginning of December, but crossed the line at the beginning of the second week of the month, and during the first two weeks of January, prices ranged from 26 to 27 cents; thereafter the market became slightly depressed and the price settled at about 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents until the end of the month. A fractional recession began on February 12, subsequently falling to 24 cents on February 18, but after the 22nd of the month the market strengthened again, rising to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and then to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The trend continued in an upward direction with some slight recessions until April 6, when the market reached the high point of the season, namely 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. On April 12 the market weakened fractionally and two days later prices fell to 26 cents. A steady decline commenced April 20 and at the end of the month butter was selling at 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. On May 3 prices fell to 22 cents, and on the 4th, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents was quoted. Since that date prices have been following an upward course. The highest price for May was 25 cents, quoted on May 26, and by the end of the month butter was being sold at 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, just 4 cents below the high point reached at the beginning of April. In making comparisons with the previous year, it may be seen that the 1937 butter market moved on a definitely high price level since the latter part of January. In February, the 1937 prices average 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents higher than the 1936 prices; in March, butter prices average 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ higher. The April prices were 4 cents in favour of 1937, while in May the 1937 butter prices average 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents above those reported in 1936.

Ontario coloured cheese was quoted at 13 cents at Montreal at the beginning of December but on the 22nd of the month prices moved up $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent and continued at this price for the remainder of December and throughout January and February. On March 12, cheese was sold at $13 \frac{1}{2}$ cents and this became an established price until April 28, when prices suddenly advanced 1 cent a pound, placing the price of cheese at $14 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, exactly 4 cents above the 1936 quotation. Since that date the market has fluctuated considerably, falling to 14 cents on May 4 and continuing at this level until May 18 when prices advanced to $14 \frac{3}{4}$ cents, then dropped to $14 \frac{1}{2}$ cents until May 25 when a fractional increase took place. During the latter part of May the market became stabilized at $14 \frac{3}{4}$ to 15 cents. Comparing these prices with those reported in the December-May period of 1935-36, it will be seen that the 1936-37 prices averaged considerably higher. During December there was a margin of 2 cents in favour of the 1936 price, while in January a difference of $1 \frac{1}{4}$ cents was shown. This difference continued until March 11 when an advance in the 1937 price widened the margin to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, and this difference was maintained until the beginning of April. A further recession in the 1936 prices advanced the margin in favour of the 1937 quotation to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ and then on April 28 the margin widened to 4 cents. In April the average increase over the price of the previous year was 3 cents, while in May, 1937, prices averaged $2 \frac{3}{4}$ cents above those quoted in the same month of 1936.

Of the several factors that may have taken a part in strengthening cheese prices, three may be considered as relatively important. First, an increase in purchasing power resulting from a greater employment of labour has tended to increase the demand both at home and abroad. Another is the fact that there has been an increase in the volume of goods moving into consumptive channels for productive enterprises. Thirdly, the advancing prices of other foodstuffs, particularly those that compete with dairy products, appear to be opening a wider market for cheese. This, of course, may only be a temporary situation. Without extending our analysis beyond the period under review it is found that the average advance in the indexes of employment from December-February, as compared with the same period last year, is 5.3 per cent and in March and April 4.8 per cent. The physical volume of business increased 8.3 per cent over the first three-month period and 12.7 per cent in the two spring months. The advancing prices of other commodities may also contribute to the increase in the consumption of butter and cheese, this is shown particularly in the case of meat. The price index for sirloin, for example, having moved from 77.9 in April, 1936, to 84.4 in April, 1937, thus registering an advance of 8.3 per cent. Beef chuck changed from 12.6 to 13.6, an increase of 7.9 per cent. Butter, of course, is directly competitive with meat because it serves as a substitute for other animal fats.

On the production side it is quite apparent in many sections of the country that farmers are not in a position to take advantage of the increased demand for dairy products which, of course, will tend to keep prices at a higher level. If cheese continues to be sold at present prices the diversion of milk from creameries to cheese factories during the summer may be reflected in a short supply and speculative tendencies which will tend to strengthen the butter market. This development depends, of course, on the demand for Canadian cheese in Britain, which according to the latest reports is selling at from 72-79 shillings per cwt., the former being the quotation for new cheese and the latter the quotation for old cheese. The prices of foods relative to butter and cheese and the general trend in living costs will also be factors in controlling the values of dairy products.

PRICE INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND FOOD COMMODITIES

Reference has already been made to some of the figures appearing in Tables III and IV. The main points to which attention might be drawn are those which show tendencies relative to the production and consumption of dairy products.

It will be seen from Table III that milk products (all classes) advanced 9.6 per cent in the months December-April, as compared with feeds which advanced 50.2 per cent, grains 62.6 per cent and steers 14.3 per cent; all comparisons are made with last year for the same period. In some cases more significant increases took place in individual months. In April, for instance, grain prices rose from 56 in 1936 to 98.5 in April, 1937, an increase of 75.9 per cent. The prices of good steers moved from 75.4 in March, 1936, to 100.1 in the same month of 1937, an increase of 32.8 per cent; while in April, 1937, the index moved up to 109.8, showing an increase of 45.0 per cent. The combined feed index in relation to the index of milk and its products for the December-April period was 97.5 in 1935-36 and 133.5 in 1936-37, showing an increase of 36.9 per cent. Grains, in relation to milk and its products, averaged 80.6 in the December-April period of 1935-36 and 119.6 in the same period of 1936-37, which represents an increase of 48.4 per cent. Market steers of the best quality, in relation to milk and its products, rose from 113.7 in 1935-36 to 118.6 in 1936-37, an increase of 4.3 per cent.

In studying Table IV it will be observed that the average increase in cheese prices during the period December-April, as compared with the same period in 1935-36, was 9.1 per cent and was the most significant advance in the entire group of food commodities. Next in order is butter, with an increase of 2.6 per cent. If we check the indexes by months, however, it may be noticed that beef sirloin advanced from 77.9 in April, 1936, to 84.4 in April, 1937, an increase of 8.3 per cent, and beef chuck moved from 12.6 to 13.6, an advance of 7.9 per cent, whereas the averages for the whole period showed increases of 1.8 for the former and 0.8 for the latter. The price of beef sirloin, in relation to creamery butter, was 126.3 in April, 1936, and 123.8 in April, 1937, a decrease of 2.0 per cent. Cheese, in relation to creamery butter, stood at 105.0 in April, 1936, and 103.8 in April, 1937, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. For the five-month period, December-April, the price index for cheese, in relation to creamery butter, was 98.2 in 1935-36 and 104.4 in 1936-37, showing an increase of 6.3 per cent.

TABLE III - WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTS ^x

By months, December to April, 1935-36 and 1936-37

	December	January	February	March	April	December- April
Milk and its Products						
1935-36	72.8	72.7	70.0	69.3	68.5	70.7
1936-37	76.1	77.9	77.1	77.6	78.6	77.5
% Change	(+) 4.5	(+) 7.2	(+)10.1	(+)12.0	(+)14.7	(+) 9.6
Feed ¹						
1935-36	66.6	69.3	69.1	69.8	69.6	68.9
1936-37	100.4	103.8	103.2	104.2	105.9	103.5
% Change	(+)50.8	(+)49.8	(+)49.3	(+)49.3	(+)52.2	(+)50.2
Grain						
1935-36	57.0	58.3	56.8	56.9	56.0	57.0
1936-37	86.0	90.8	91.7	96.6	98.5	92.7
% Change	(+)50.9	(+)55.7	(+)61.4	(+)69.8	(+)75.9	(+)62.6
Veal						
1935-36	85.8	91.2	93.4	76.1	75.7	84.4
1936-37	84.8	95.7	84.5	81.0	79.9	85.2
% Change	(-) 1.2	(+) 4.9	(-) 9.5	(+) 6.4	(+) 5.5	(+) 0.9
Steers (Good, over 1,050 lb.)						
1935-36	84.9	84.2	81.9	75.4	75.7	80.4
1936-37	76.2	85.0	88.5	100.1	109.8	91.9
% Change	(-)10.2	(+) 1.0	(+) 8.1	(+)32.8	(+)45.0	(+)14.3
Hogs						
1935-36	61.9	64.9	66.8	65.8	65.7	65.0
1936-37	69.3	63.8	62.9	65.3	67.5	65.8
% Change	(+)12.0	(-) 1.7	(-) 5.8	(-) 0.8	(+) 2.7	(+) 1.2

¹ The combined feed index includes bran, straw, oats, barley, flax and peas.

^x Data supplied by the Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE IV - RETAIL PRICE INDEXES OF FOOD COMMODITIES ^x

By months, December to April, 1935-36 and 1936-37

Commodity	December	January	February	March	April	December-April
Creamery Butter						
1935-36	67.8	68.5	67.3	64.2	61.7	65.9
1936-37	65.8	67.8	69.1	66.9	68.2	67.6
% Change	(-) 3.0	(-) 1.0	(+) 2.7	(+) 4.2	(+) 10.5	(+) 2.6
Cheese						
1935-36	64.5	64.8	64.5	64.8	64.8	64.7
1936-37	70.4	70.4	71.1	70.4	70.8	70.6
% Change	(+) 9.1	(+) 8.6	(+) 10.2	(+) 8.6	(+) 9.3	(+) 9.1
Milk						
1935-36	88.3	89.2	89.2	89.2	89.2	89.0
1936-37	90.8	90.0	90.0	91.7	91.7	90.8
% Change	(+) 2.8	(+) 0.9	(+) 0.9	(+) 2.8	(+) 2.8	(+) 2.0
Veal Roast						
1935-36	69.8	73.4	76.6	79.2	71.9	74.2
1936-37	69.2	73.4	77.6	75.0	74.5	74.0
% Change	(-) 0.9	-	(+) 1.3	(-) 5.3	(+) 3.6	(-) 0.3
Beef Sirloin						
1935-36	75.9	77.6	78.6	79.6	77.9	78.0
1936-37	74.8	77.2	81.3	79.3	84.4	79.4
% Change	(-) 1.5	(-) 0.5	(+) 3.4	(-) 0.4	(+) 8.3	(+) 1.8
Beef Chuck						
1935-36	12.1	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.6	12.6
1936-37	11.8	12.2	12.9	12.8	13.6	12.7
% Change	(-) 2.5	(-) 3.2	-	(-) 0.8	(+) 7.9	(+) 0.8
Pork, Fresh						
1935-36	68.9	69.9	70.5	69.9	69.5	69.7
1936-37	67.5	67.9	70.2	67.9	69.2	68.5
% Change	(-) 2.0	(-) 2.9	(-) 0.4	(-) 2.9	(-) 0.4	(-) 1.7
Lard						
1935-36	74.7	73.1	70.2	67.8	65.3	70.2
1936-37	64.9	64.9	67.8	67.8	68.6	66.8
% Change	(-) 13.1	(-) 11.2	(-) 3.4	-	(+) 5.1	(-) 4.8
Eggs						
1935-36	92.7	88.7	72.2	81.4	60.0	79.0
1936-37	97.4	84.6	67.5	63.7	57.3	74.1
% Change	(+) 5.1	(-) 4.6	(-) 6.5	(-) 21.7	(-) 4.5	(-) 6.2

^x Data supplied by the Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE V - PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN CANADA

A. By Provinces, Winter Period, December to February, 1935-36 and 1936-37
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Province	December		January		February		December to February		Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
	1935	1936	1936	1937	1936	1937	1935-36	1936-37	
Prince Edward Island	91	70	53	74	44	60	188	204	(+) 8.5
Nova Scotia	282	324	324	326	306	293	912	943	(+) 3.4
New Brunswick	69	71	71	70	72	67	212	208	(-) 1.9
Quebec	2,240	2,258	1,016	1,060	510	510	3,766	3,828	(+) 1.6
Ontario	4,516	4,960	4,314	4,324	3,722	3,799	12,552	13,083	(+) 4.2
Manitoba	796	893	908	879	901	843	2,605	2,615	(+) 0.4
Saskatchewan	928	750	1,016	824	1,013	792	2,957	2,366	(-) 20.0
Alberta	1,045	1,021	1,200	954	1,050	883	3,295	2,858	(-) 13.3
British Columbia	432	353	452	342	371	314	1,255	1,009	(-) 19.6
Canada	10,399	10,700	9,354	8,853	7,989	7,561	27,742	27,114	(-) 2.3

B. By Provinces, Spring Period, March to May, 1936 and 1937.
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Province	March		April		May		March to May		Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	
Prince Edward Island	47	64	47	77	91	133	185	274	(+) 48.1
Nova Scotia	312	333	364	382	513	510	1,189	1,225	(+) 3.0
New Brunswick	98	104	146	168	295	325	539	597	(+) 10.8
Quebec	940	1,050	3,505	4,224	8,181	8,000	12,626	13,274	(+) 5.1
Ontario	4,414	4,673	6,128	6,365	9,308	8,273	19,850	19,311	(-) 2.7
Manitoba	981	1,003	1,130	1,208	1,899	2,331	4,010	4,542	(+) 13.3
Saskatchewan	1,090	930	1,228	1,120	2,038	2,106	4,356	4,156	(-) 14.6
Alberta	1,165	964	1,380	1,101	2,140	2,137	4,685	4,202	(-) 10.3
British Columbia	405	359	439	402	706	630	1,550	1,391	(-) 10.3
Canada	9,452	9,480	14,367	15,047	25,171	24,445	48,990	48,972	(-) 0.4

TABLE VI - PRODUCTION OF FACTORY CHEESE IN CANADA

A. By Provinces, Winter Period, December to February, 1935-36 and 1936-37
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Province	December		January		February		December to February		Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
	1935	1936	1936	1937	1936	1937	1935-36	1936-37	
Prince Edward Island	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	(-)100.0
Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	(-)100.0
Quebec	186	265	126	198	69	110	381	573	(+) 50.4
Ontario	1,087	1,297	756	676	603	560	2,446	2,533	(+) 3.6
Manitoba	21	81	59	58	66	69	146	208	(+) 42.5
Saskatchewan	9	1	8	1	17	1	34	3	(-) 91.2
Alberta	80	84	65	71	60	65	205	220	(+) 7.3
British Columbia	7	25	21	27	30	20	58	72	(+) 24.1
Canada	1,397	1,753	1,035	1,031	845	825	3,277	3,609	(+) 10.1

B. By Provinces, Spring Period, March to May, 1936 and 1937
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Province	March		April		May		March to May		Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	25	54	25	54	(+)116.0
Quebec	74	120	170	215	1,145	1,650	1,389	1,985	(+) 42.9
Ontario	878	856	1,773	1,933	7,794	9,194	10,445	11,983	(+) 14.7
Manitoba	96	116	119	131	156	164	371	411	(+) 10.8
Saskatchewan	25	1	28	3	47	30	100	34	(-) 66.0
Alberta	58	78	82	78	94	143	234	299	(+) 27.8
British Columbia	43	25	14	14	75	25	132	64	(-) 51.5
Canada	1,174	1,196	2,186	2,374	9,336	11,260	12,696	14,830	(+) 16.8

TABLE VII - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA

A. Winter Period, December to February, 1935-36 and 1936-37.
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Commodity	December		January		February		December to February		Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
	1935	1936	1936	1937	1936	1937	1935-36	1936-37	
Whole Milk Products -									
Condensed	502	545	588	568	531	632	1,621	1,745	(+) 7.6
Evaporated	2,930	4,448	2,709	4,169	3,064	3,951	8,703	12,568	(+) 44.4
Milk Powder	110	110	74	218	59	218	243	546	(+)124.7
Cream Powder	2	5	4	6	5	2	11	13	(+) 18.2
Total	3,544	5,108	3,375	4,961	3,659	4,803	10,578	14,872	(+) 40.6
Milk By-Products -									
Skim Milk:									
Condensed	368	274	360	296	337	292	1,065	862	(-) 19.1
Evaporated	8	13	6	12	6	11	20	36	(+) 80.0
Powder	1,045	1,178	1,059	1,066	834	797	2,938	3,041	(+) 3.5
Buttermilk:									
Powder	150	185	139	217	114	121	403	523	(+) 29.8
Condensed	-	26	48	116	43	107	91	249	(+)173.6
Casein	62	40	36	63	23	42	121	145	(+) 19.8
Sugar of Milk	5	11	3	6	1	1	9	18	(+)100.0
Total	1,638	1,727	1,651	1,776	1,358	1,371	4,647	4,874	(+) 4.9

B. Spring Period, March to April, 1936 and 1937
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Commodity	March		April		March to April		Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	
Whole Milk Products -							
Condensed	660	1,241	580	1,221	1,240	2,462	(+) 98.5
Evaporated	4,470	5,109	5,939	8,452	10,409	13,561	(+) 30.3
Milk Powder	170	419	301	436	471	855	(+) 81.5
Cream Powder	4	2	4	2	8	4	(-) 50.0
Total	5,304	6,771	6,824	10,111	12,128	16,882	(+) 39.2
Milk By-Products -							
Skim Milk:							
Condensed	250	363	314	485	564	848	(+) 50.4
Evaporated	6	21	9	30	15	51	(+)240.0
Powder	1,025	1,040	1,302	1,342	2,327	2,382	(+) 2.4
Buttermilk:							
Powder	129	205	203	279	332	484	(+) 45.8
Condensed	79	172	108	177	187	349	(+) 86.6
Casein	43	88	114	107	157	195	(+) 24.2
Sugar of Milk	-	15	3	10	3	25	(+)733.3
Total	1,532	1,904	2,053	2,430	3,585	4,334	(+) 20.9

TABLE VIII - STOCKS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS

IN CANADA
By Months, December to June, 1935-36 and 1936-37

	Creamery Butter	Dairy Butter	Cheese	Concentrated Whole Milk Products	Concentrated Milk By-Products
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
December 1					
1935	40,615,898	432,055	25,186,765	11,046,346	3,709,606
1936	44,388,158	230,134	22,771,387	10,375,692	1,885,263
January 1					
1936	32,081,722	220,797	24,562,606	10,414,346	2,547,990
1937	35,871,696	161,405	24,248,804	10,536,370	1,551,074
February 1					
1936	24,964,113	121,984	22,216,782	10,086,933	2,674,023
1937	28,894,228	151,671	21,825,866	8,523,440	1,639,210
March					
1936	16,429,074	92,040	19,344,121	6,383,929	1,988,363
1937	18,795,811	104,055	20,080,514	7,466,381	1,217,442
April					
1936	8,797,312	52,239	16,875,807	5,566,341	1,449,267
1937	9,133,863	75,972	17,961,149	6,331,634	1,166,133
May ^x					
1936	4,824,048	36,930	14,170,257	5,934,218	1,268,244
1937	5,759,397	34,897	15,344,346	7,057,436	1,197,539
June					
1936	10,305,845	61,074	15,860,150	8,648,486	1,640,395
1937	9,087,791	45,856	18,699,740	7,439,878	1,034,900

^x Comparisons for Buttermilk Powder added in May.

TABLE IX - DAIRY PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM CANADA

December to April, 1935-36 and 1936-37

	Butter	Cheese	Condensed Milk	Milk Powder	Evapo-rated Milk	Casein	Fresh Milk	Cream
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	gal.	gal.
December								
1935	54,800	2,070,300	102,600	489,900	538,600	-	317	-
1936	66,400	6,169,800	72,200	372,400	908,100	-	364	7,694
January								
1936	25,700	1,015,500	47,000	691,300	581,400	6,162	260	-
1937	30,500	629,700	172,800	258,400	664,000	-	219	4,526
February								
1936	30,700	711,100	88,900	573,200	633,700	45,104	373	70
1937	27,100	703,800	115,500	268,500	798,200	3,100	130	3,456
March								
1936	30,300	2,065,400	170,500	577,900	833,000	-	454	1,330
1937	40,900	1,307,300	571,100	293,000	558,700	-	264	6,615
April								
1936	29,700	505,700	61,100	335,900	458,200	4,000	213	1,300
1937	36,400	669,600	642,400	219,200	939,900	-	45	3,592
December to April								
1935-36	171,200	6,368,000	470,100	2,668,200	3,044,900	55,266	1,617	2,700
1936-37	201,300	9,480,200	1,574,000	1,411,500	3,868,900	3,100	1,022	25,883

TABLE X - DAIRY PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CANADA

December to April, 1935-36 and 1936-37

	Butter	Cheese	Condensed Milk	Milk Powder	Casein	Milk and Cream
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	gal.
December						
1935	1,058	88,814	300	298	18,226	145
1936	6,725	101,358	800	81,447	977	276
January						
1936	8,965	67,581	90	64	16,750	133
1937	7,302	65,705	1,639	7,547	2,699	177
February						
1936	16,607	37,495	-	63,923	12,256	168
1937	12,724	106,757	2,704	90,387	13,652	219
March						
1936	16,922	116,244	8,570	9,814	2,494	338
1937	17,932	155,873	5,054	90,939	6,027	256
April						
1936	5,770	89,419	122	68,032	646	44
1937	9,212	141,932	3,309	92,680	-	16
December to April						
1935-36	49,322	399,553	9,082	142,131	50,372	828
1936-37	53,895	571,625	13,506	363,000	23,355	944

**DAILY PRICES OF CREAMERY BUTTER
 AND CHEESE AT MONTREAL**
 DECEMBER - MAY, 1935-36 AND 1936-37

