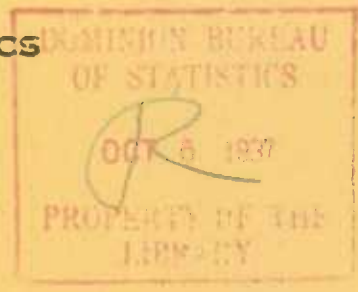


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CANADA
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH



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THE DAIRY SITUATION
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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH
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SUMMARY

The June to August quarter of 1937 was a favourable one for dairying, although the severe drought in the prairie section of the west and extreme mid-summer temperatures in the eastern provinces were responsible for a temporary decline in the milk flow, particularly toward the end of August. During this three-month period creamery butter production fell nearly 2 per cent. The output of Cheddar cheese, on the contrary, increased almost 15 per cent, and concentrated milk products advanced 53 per cent over the same period of 1936. Calculated on a milk basis, these three classes of dairy products registered a gain of approximately 95 million pounds or 3 per cent; and since the milk used for manufacturing these products would normally represent about 44 per cent of the total supply, the increase shown may be taken as a fair index to the total farm production.

The butter position contains several favourable elements. The production was not as great as it was last year. This, however, was due to a diversion of milk from creameries to cheese factories, a condition which may be expected to correct itself as the season advances. The disappearance of Canadian made butter in Canada increased nearly 5 per cent during the period under review. The stock position was weaker, showing reductions of 1.2 million to 1.6 million pounds, and on September 1 a percentage decline of nearly 5 per cent was recorded. It must be remembered, too, that there was an organized movement of butter to overseas markets a year ago, consequently exports declined from 4.6 million pounds in June to August, 1936, to only 142 thousand pounds in the same period of 1937; and in the first eight months of 1937 the shipments from Canadian ports fell from 4.7 million pounds in 1936 to 320 thousand pounds in 1937. Imports were correspondingly reduced, falling in the three-month period from 3.2 thousand pounds in 1936 to 2.4 thousand pounds in 1937; and in the eight-month period from 107.8 thousand pounds in 1936 to 50.7 thousand pounds in 1937. The fact that consumption increased in face of higher prices is possibly the most encouraging feature of the situation. Based on daily quotations for number 1 solids on the Canadian Commodity Exchange at Montreal, an average of 25 3/4 cents per pound is shown for the three months, June to August, representing an increase of 2 3/8 cents a pound over 1936. By months the gains over the same months of the previous year were as follows: June, 2 1/2 cents; July, 2 7/8 cents; and August, 1 7/8 cents. Increased purchasing power resulting from a general improvement in business conditions was an important factor in producing this result. For example, the indexes of the physical volume of business showed increases in June and July of 13.4 and 14.2 per cent over the same months in 1936, while the employment of factory labour registered advances varying from 13.7 per cent at July 1 to 14.4 per cent at September 1.

The cheese position reveals tendencies quite opposite to that of butter. Under the influence of a heavy summer production the stock holdings increased from 3.3 million pounds at June 1 to 7 million pounds at September 1, compared with those reported for the same dates of the previous year. The disappearance of Cheddar cheese in Canada suffered a decline of 18.1 per cent in the period June to September, but the total disappearance registered an increase of 12.0 per cent. The latter, of course, was due to a heavy export movement which amounted to 35.1 million pounds during the three months of 1937 in comparison with 26.9 million pounds in June to August a year ago; and a total of 40.9 million pounds for the entire eight months compared with 34.8 million pounds in 1936. Imports during the same period also increased from 235 thousand pounds to approximately 250 thousand pounds; and from 600 thousand

pounds in the eight months of 1936 to 877 thousand pounds in the June to August period of 1937. The favourable export position was associated with a general rise in cheese prices. The average for the three summer months, based on daily quotations for number 1 Ontario coloured cheese at Montreal, amounted to 14 3/4 cents a pound, 1 1/8 cents above the average for the same period a year ago. In June and July the spreads were 2 1/8 cents and 1 3/8 cents in favour of the 1937 quotations, while in August the average was 3/8 of a cent below the corresponding figure for August, 1936.

Pasture conditions continued favourable throughout the June-August period; the grass withstood the warm weather of July and late August exceptionally well in most sections of Ontario and Quebec but suffered from drought in parts of the Maritimes. Good pasture forage was provided in Manitoba and in western Alberta, but south of the northern park belt area of Saskatchewan and in the eastern prairie section of Alberta the native grass became badly deteriorated under the influence of record breaking temperatures, high winds, and low precipitation. This year's drought was the most extensive ever known in Saskatchewan; pastures were poor in regions usually well favoured with moisture, while the semi-arid sections became almost barren of vegetation. There is still good grazing in the western foothills of Alberta although the growth has recently been checked by a heavy fall of snow, and in British Columbia pastures are better than they were a year ago. According to the estimate of August 31, the average condition of pastures in Canada is given as 90, compared with 79 on the same date in 1936. Early September rains in eastern Canada have produced a further improvement. In the west, after-harvest forage and a late growth of Russian thistles are providing dairy cows with temporary pasture, but there will be an acute shortage of winter feed in the drought areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The hay crop of Canada, not including that of native origin, was estimated at the end of August at 11.3 million tons as compared with 13.8 million tons in 1936. Although oats are practically a total failure in sections of the west where the rainfall was light, the production for the Dominion was estimated at 282 million bushels, compared with 271.8 million bushels a year ago. Fodder corn is expected to turn out well and eastern farmers will have plenty for ensilage. The alfalfa crop is particularly satisfactory, and the root crop will probably measure up to the production of the preceding year.

Dairy Correspondents reporting for the months of May, June and July, advise very little change in the total milch cow population, but the percentage of milking cows to total cows kept mainly for dairying increased nearly 4 per cent in May, 6.7 per cent in June, and 2.1 per cent in July over the same months of 1936. Milk production per cow per day, based on cows both dry and in milk, averaged 17.1 pounds in May, 18.7 pounds in June, and 16.9 pounds in July. The May production represented an advance of 1.2 pounds over May, 1936; a fractional increase took place in June, but there was practically no change in July. Butter made on farms declined 8.1 per cent in May, 12.7 per cent in June, and 17.8 per cent in July, while whole milk fed to live stock increased as compared with the amount used for this purpose a year ago.

Milk and butter-fat prices are higher than they were last year. Reports of Dairy Observers indicate that milk prices advanced from 10 to 20 cents a hundred and cream for butter making advanced from 3 to 5 cents a pound butter-fat. All prices given in this report are for top grades delivered at plants and do not represent the averages of all grades actually received by producers. The outlook for the fall months is quite promising. Regardless of higher beef prices and greater relative advances in feed costs, milk production seems likely to show a gain over the same period of last year. Good fall pastures, a larger percentage of cows milking and encouraging price prospects would seem to be the important considerations.

Review of the Dairy Situation by Provinces

Prince Edward Island

Due to warm weather in July and August the situation in the Island from a dairying standpoint, is less favourable than it was in the early summer. Present indications point to some reduction in milk supply although much will depend on the September rainfall and the length of the fall pasture season.

Ample supplies of moisture during June and the first ten days of July provided a good growth of grass for hay and pasture. This was followed, by a period of warm weather which gave farmers an opportunity to gather the hay in good condition, and although there is considerably less clover than there was a year ago, the quality is good. According to the official estimate based on the reports of Crop Correspondents, 377 thousand tons of hay and clover were produced in 1937 as compared with 356 thousand tons in the previous year. The oat crop was estimated at 4.1 million bushels, 1.5 million bushels less than last year, although barley is placed at 153 thousand bushels which is slightly more than was produced in 1936. The root crop is fair, and while it suffered to some extent from a lack of moisture, there should be enough to supply local needs. At the end of August the condition was 81 as against 101 last year. The warm weather continuing throughout the last half of July and practically all of August had a most detrimental effect on pastures and reversed the favourable prospects which existed early in June. Pastures were rated at 72 at the end of August as compared with 106 at the same time in the preceding year. In Queens County the grass seemed to withstand the dry weather fairly well, while in north Prince County the drought was most pronounced.

A very slight increase took place in the numbers of dairy cows on farms as estimated at June 1, but greater numbers were milked during the late spring and early summer, than in the same months a year ago. The percentage of milking cows to total cows kept mainly for dairying, advanced 12 per cent in May, approximately 7 per cent in June and 3 per cent in July. Observers advise that farmers are experiencing a good demand for dairy cows and a number of sales have been made, principally to neighbouring farmers.

Milk production during June, July and August was greater than the same months last year. The creamery butter make advanced 11.5 thousand pounds and cheese recorded an increase of approximately 150 thousand pounds. Most of the increase took place prior to July 15 after which dry pastures began to check the milk flow. The combined output of butter and cheese represented the equivalent of 30 million pounds of milk during these three months of 1937, as compared with 27.8 million pounds for the same period a year ago. The percentage distribution between butter and cheese in 1937 was 87.6 per cent of the former and 12.4 per cent of the latter, while in 1936, 92.8 was made into butter and 7.2 per cent was made into cheese. Fluid milk appears to be selling at the average of about \$1.70 per hundred pounds, milk for cheese making at \$1.00 per hundred pounds and butter-fat delivered at creameries is realizing the patrons about 26 cents a pound. The latter appears to be about 5 cents higher than it was a year ago. Milk production per cow averaged 17.2 pounds in May, 16.4 pounds in June and 18.4 pounds in July, registering advances of 1.8 pounds in May, 2 pounds in June and a fractional increase in July over the same months last year. A marked decline took place in the quantity of butter made on farms during the past three months of 1937 as compared with 1936, while the quantity of milk fed to live stock increased. It seems quite possible that the relatively attractive beef prices played some part in this development and may affect the situation in future months. With prices so much better than they were in 1936 sentiment is quite favourable to dairying, and if pastures improve sufficiently in September, the number of cows still in lactation could easily reverse the downward trend in dairy production which at this time would

appear to be quite definitely indicated.

Nova Scotia

The excellent feed and crop outlook which prevailed during June and the first part of July was followed by a prolonged period of warm weather; and while more interest is being taken in dairying than for some years on account of improved prices, the dried up condition of pastures resulting from a general lack of soil moisture combined with a short grain supply, will tend to reduce production during the next three months below the 1936 level.

The heavy rainfall in June and early July produced a good hay crop, and on account of fair haying weather the quality is good. There is of course very little clover in meadows and pastures and this fact has had some effect on the milk output. The estimated tonnage of hay has been placed at 734 thousand tons, exactly the same as last year. Oats are expected to yield 2.6 million bushels, a decline of over one million bushels from 1936. At any rate, farmers will be provided with plenty of fodder for winter but grain supplies will be low and the pasture outlook for fall grazing is exceedingly poor. Seeded grass withstood the dry weather somewhat better than native grass and pastures that were fertilized were slightly better but the difference was not particularly pronounced. Roots were most promising for a time but this crop is also suffering from the drought and it is believed that the results will be disappointing. The condition at the end of August was 86, which is 14 points below the condition reported at the same time in 1936.

The numbers of cows on farms were slightly greater at June 1, 1937 than were reported at the same date in 1936. A considerable increase took place in the percentage of cows actually milking, as reported by Dairy Correspondents; it was offset, however, by a reduction in July. It is apparent in any case that farmers are holding their cows for the production of milk and few sales are being made to outsiders, although farm to farm sales are quite numerous. The sales show that average cows are being purchased at prices ranging from \$50 to \$75 per cow.

The quantity of milk produced per farm in June and July was lower than it was in the same two months a year ago. Milk production per cow also suffered a sharp decline. In June 18.9 pounds per day were recorded in comparison with 22 pounds in June, 1936, and in July the production fell to 16.1 pounds as against 18.5 pounds in the same month a year ago. More milk was fed to live stock in June and July than for the corresponding months in 1936. A distinct decline took place in the amount used for making dairy butter resulting, no doubt, from a good deal of educational work being carried on in this direction during the past few years. The butter-fat formerly used for this purpose would, of course, be diverted into creameries, and together with a reduction in the amount used for family consumption in June, contributed to the output of creamery butter during that month. It seems possible that the increased quantities of milk used for ice cream and for urban distribution during the warm weather when the tourist trade was at its highest, as well as the poor pastures which developed in the middle of the month, were associated factors in the decline in the July creamery output. For the three months, June, July and August, butter production amounted to 2.4 million pounds, a decrease of 3.4 thousand pounds below that reported for the same period of 1936. Prices were rather better than they were last year at this time. According to Dairy Farm Observers, farmers received an average price of \$1.90 per hundred pounds for fluid milk, \$1.15 per hundred pounds for milk delivered to condensaries and 27 cents per pound butter-fat for first grade cream delivered to creameries. The latter was approximately 5 cents higher than it was in the preceding year. Since very little change has developed in regard to the numbers of potential milkers, and with pastures relatively poor, it seems scarcely possible

for milk production during the three falls months to equal the quantity produced in September, October and November of 1936.

New Brunswick

Weather conditions were possibly a little more favourable for crop growth in New Brunswick than in other parts of the Maritimes on account of the frequent rains which fell in the month of June. Nevertheless, on account of the dry weather in July and August the feed prospects are not very promising, and despite the higher prices being paid for dairy products it seems unlikely that production will measure up to the level established in the autumn months of the previous year.

Pastures were reported as being fair to good in St. Johns and southern counties but relatively poor in other parts. Native grass is gone quite badly on high land although there is quite a good growth in low spots where surplus moisture is available. Seeded grass is in better condition than native grass and seems to have responded fairly well to fertilizer treatment. At the end of August the general condition of pastures in the province as a whole was rated at 85, which is 16 points below the condition at the same date last year. The tonnage of hay is estimated at 719 thousand tons as compared with 891 thousand tons, a reduction of 172 thousand tons from last year. The hay crop was late, but regardless of intermittent rainfall it weathered but little and the quality is good. Although there was a marked shortage of clover in hay and pastures, it is now reappearing in the meadows, and the aftermath on fields where hay was grown is most promising. Grain crops got off to a poor start on account of late seeding, and this was followed by excessive heat which matured the crop rapidly; consequently, the yield was poor, yielding only 5.9 million bushels compared with 7.2 million bushels in 1936. There is an abundance of green feed; corn has done well, and the root crop is fair to good.

The annual live stock survey taken at June 1, reveals an increase in the numbers of milch cows on farms at that date as compared with June 1, 1936. The numbers of cows actually milking, according to Dairy Correspondents, registered a definite decline, possibly reflecting the change from dairy to beef production in certain areas. At present prices it is believed that competitive possibilities exist with the beef industry which may affect dairy production this fall. Observers advise that 90 per cent of the cows freshened before July 1, and while some increase in freshenings is indicated during the fall period, the proportion is not important enough to affect the milk flow. Sales of dairy cows were about the same as in 1936, yet farmers are holding their best producers and very few cows have been exported out of the province.

Milk production in June was about the same as in June, 1936, but fell in July and August. In the three months June to August the combined output of butter and cheese on a milk basis amounted to 50.7 million pounds, of which 91.3 per cent was used for creamery butter and 8.7 per cent for cheese. In 1936 the cheese and butter output on a milk basis amounted to 49.6 million pounds, with 93.8 per cent representing butter and 6.2 per cent representing cheese. According to Dairy Correspondents, milk production per cow per day amounted to 18.1 pounds in May; it was 23.9 pounds in June, but only 14.8 pounds in July. Compared with the same months last year respective increases of 4.1 pounds and 2.1 pounds were recorded in May and June, while a decline of 2.6 pounds developed with the advent of poor pastures in July. Less butter was made on farms in June and July than was made in the corresponding months of 1936, a decrease which may have contributed to some extent to the increase in creamery receipts during those two months. Increased revenues for dairy products are indicated in a return of \$1.90 a hundred pounds for fluid milk, \$1.10 for ordinary milk sold to cheese factories and 25 cents a

pound butter-fat for cream sold to creameries. Notwithstanding these favourable prices, with fewer cows milking and pastures for fall grazing less satisfactory than they were at the end of August, 1936, it is not expected that milk production in the next three months will recover the position it held in the fall of the previous year.

Quebec

The increased patronage given to cheese factories -- a natural development in view of the higher prices paid for this product -- was the outstanding feature of the situation in Quebec during the summer months. This occurred at the expense of butter production and not through any increase in the farm output, the milk equivalent of the two products combined being nearly 12 million pounds below the quantity used for butter and cheese making in 1936. This, of course, offers no reason for discouragement. When all outlets for milk are checked with the possible production based on daily averages per cow, it would seem that milk production did not decline very much from last year, and the indications are that during the fall months the output will nearly approximate the quantity produced on farms in the autumn of 1936.

The rainfall in June and July was practically the same, but in June the distribution was a little more uneven, resulting in a deficiency for a time in northern areas and even in some western sections. After July 15 frequent showers along with warm weather produced most satisfactory conditions for plant growth. During the last two weeks in August the excessive heat checked the milk flow and did some harm to pastures, particularly those that had been heavily grazed. Yet, taking the season as a whole, the pastures were good; and although the shortage of clover depreciated the quality of the grass from a standpoint of milk production, the growth was heavy enough to meet normal requirements. Even at the end of August pastures were rated at 96, compared with 97 a year ago, and have recently improved under the influence of early September rains.

The hay crop was disappointing, due principally to the shortage of rain in northern areas. The August 31 estimate places the crop at 42 million tons or about 1.3 million tons less than in the previous year. It is understood, of course, that this estimate does not include the native hay most of which is grown in the north, but it may be concluded that the same decline is applicable because it suffered rather more from a lack of moisture. There was a good crop of fodder corn; alfalfa is quite promising, and the root crop is about equal to that of last year.

According to Dairy Correspondents, the milch cow population in both June and July was slightly greater than it was during the same two months of the preceding year, and the percentage of cows actually milking to total cows used for dairying purposes increased nearly 3 per cent in June and 1.2 per cent in July. A decided advance in the numbers of cows expected to freshen in the same two months offers further evidence of this advance. Observers report that farmers are retaining their mature dairy stock for milk production and that sales to buyers outside the province have been checked through the improvement in the prices of dairy products.

The quantity of milk produced on farms in Quebec in the month of June fell below that of June last year but increased slightly in July, reflecting somewhat more satisfactory feed conditions during that month. The combined quantity of milk used for butter and cheese during the three summer months, June, July and August, was 990.7 million pounds as compared with 1002.4 million pounds in the same period of 1936. This decline, however, is not as important as it may seem. More butter was made on farms in the June and July period employing at least a

portion of the cream that would otherwise have gone to dairy factories. Quebec had a large tourist movement this year which has to be considered in connection with the expanding fluid milk and ice cream trade, and a striking increase was recorded in the quantities of whole milk fed to live stock; all of which would give support to conclusions already indicated. The production of milk per cow per day was 17.6 pounds in May, 21.4 pounds in June, and 19.7 pounds in July, showing a decrease of 1.3 pounds in June but otherwise there was little or no change from last year. Advancing prices of dairy products coupled with a favourable market for hogs with which the industry is so closely associated, is tending to fasten attention on dairy production regardless of the alternative opportunities in other enterprises. Dairy Farm Observers report that milk is being purchased from producers at an average price of \$1.50 per hundred pounds and butter-fat is netting the producers 25 cents a pound. The former is 10 cents higher than it was last year and the latter is 2 cents above the price reported by Observers in the preceding year. Prospects for the succeeding three months are reasonably favourable. An increase in the cows expected to freshen in the fall months is forecast. There is a short hay crop but pastures are good; so that the indications are that milk production will be practically equal to that produced in the fall months of 1936, with somewhat larger quantities being diverted into recorded channels.

Ontario

The past three months have been most productive from a standpoint of dairy farming. The prices were good, pastures have stood up well even in the most severe heat, and abundant feed supplies are being provided for winter use. Compared with last year, milk production in the summer months has increased, and with pastures improving every day as the result of the excessive September rainfall the output of dairy products should continue in an upward direction.

The weather was dry in some parts during June but on the whole conditions were satisfactory for growing crops. From July 15 to August 15 warm weather accompanied by frequent rains produced a flourishing growth, and both pastures and meadows retained a green and healthy appearance despite the abnormally high temperatures. The heat which prevailed during the last two weeks of August was a severe test for dairy herds and the milk flow was temporarily reduced in many areas. Pastures at the end of August were rated at 98 per cent for the whole province, compared with 58 a year ago. The hay crop was estimated at 4.7 million tons as compared with 4.6 million tons in 1936. It was gathered early and under dry weather conditions, so that regardless of the absence of clover the quality is better than it was last year. The shortage of clover was more pronounced than was first believed to be the case, and Observers are of the opinion that it had an adverse effect on production. There was an excellent corn crop, and silos left vacant in many localities last year will again be filled. The root crop has grown well. The tonnage promises to equal that of a year ago and may be somewhat higher if favourable growing weather continues. Heavy grain crops were harvested, but with some loss due to rust and lodging. Frequent rains made it difficult to harvest the crops, however, and sprouting was common. The oat crop was estimated at 74.7 million bushels compared with 66.8 million bushels in 1936, and barley was estimated at 16.4 million bushels compared with 14 million bushels a year ago.

Reports of Dairy Correspondents show little change in the cow population as compared with last year, but the percentage of milking cows to total cows used for dairying purposes advanced about 4 per cent in June and 1 per cent in July. The smaller percentage in July may be due in part to the use of milch cows for raising beef calves in certain areas where beef production is the principal farm enterprise. Observers also report that considerable numbers have been slaughtered

for market because of higher beef prices and that sales made to buyers outside the province were comparatively high for this season of the year. The sales made were at good prices, ranging from \$100 to \$150 per cow for the best dairy types. Dairy Correspondents forecast an advance in the number of cows expected to freshen in June and July, but fall freshenings will be somewhat lower than they were in 1936.

The combined output of butter and cheese on a milk basis amounted to approximately 1,244 million pounds in the summer months of 1937 representing 55.1 per cent of butter and 44.9 per cent of cheese, while in the same period of 1936, 1,237 million pounds of milk were used for manufacturing these two products, 59.6 of which was butter and 40.4 cheese. The total represented an increase of 7.8 million pounds over the figures given for 1936. Milk production per cow was 22.4 pounds in May, 21.6 pounds in June, and 21.2 pounds in July, representing only fractional changes from last year except in June when a decrease of 1 pound per day was recorded. Observers advise that the increased tourist trade and the development of mining centres in northern Ontario has increased the sale of fluid milk in that section during the past summer. Creameries in northern Ontario also showed a decided increase and there seems to be a ready local market for all the butter that the creameries can manufacture. The price of fluid milk, according to estimates made by Dairy Farm Observers, seems to average about \$1.90 per hundred pounds. Cheese factories paid about \$1.10, condensaries about \$1.12 and creameries 26 cents per pound for butter-fat delivered at the plants. While these prices, ranging considerably above those paid last year, have encouraged farmers in the dairying districts, those engaged in diversified undertakings may forsake dairying temporarily in order to give attention to the feeding of cattle being moved to eastern feeding areas from western Canada. In the western part of the province there is also a shortage of labour and farmers are finding it difficult to obtain sufficient help to work on dairy farms. Yet, notwithstanding these handicaps, the favourable feed and pasture conditions that now exist will permit farmers to produce milk quite economically for a time, and although the high feed prices will be a factor in the situation later on, milk production in the next three months should average well above the farm output during the same period of 1936. Many of the cheese factories will be closing at the end of another month so that a larger percentage of milk will be used for manufacturing butter.

Manitoba

A good crop of hay, and ample supplies of grass and after-harvest forage for early fall grazing, promises to place the dairying industry in this province on a relatively productive basis. The supply of milk was well maintained during the summer, and with the addition of some dairy herds from the dried out areas of Saskatchewan, it is believed that the milk supply during the next three months will show a more significant advance over the previous year than was recorded in the period just closed.

The weather early in June was inclined to be cool with sleet and rain, while July was warm. Rather warm and humid weather in August produced an unusual infestation of mosquitoes and flies which made it necessary for dairymen to employ smudges to keep the insects from annoying dairy cows. There was, however, an absence of extreme temperatures and frequent rains supplied the crops with sufficient moisture throughout the growing season. Generally, the conditions were the most ideal experienced in Manitoba for some years.

Pastures were good in most parts of the province except in western sections. The area affected by the drought comprised about six municipalities next to the Saskatchewan border, extending from Virden north to the Swan River Valley. The section most severely affected was the area west of the Assiniboine

River, while the northern area, including Deepdale and the Swan River Valley sections, developed a lesser drought condition during the month of July, a situation which is most unusual for those parts. Seeded grass for pasture and hay was relatively satisfactory, whereas last year very few farmers were able to obtain a catch. The hay crop was placed at 516 thousand tons compared with 578 thousand tons in 1936, but this does not include the native hay crop which, according to Observers, comprises about 75 per cent of the whole. When the entire crop is taken into consideration it may exceed the tonnage reported for 1936 by a considerable margin. Fodder corn was rated at 95 in the estimate made at the end of August, 31 points above that of last year. The alfalfa crop is also quite promising. A very heavy crop of oats was harvested which, according to the official estimate, amounted to 44 million bushels as compared with 20.4 million bushels a year ago. Barley is equally satisfactory, the yield being estimated at 38 million bushels compared with approximately 19 million bushels in 1936.

A considerable increase in the numbers of milch cows were reported at June 1 as compared with the same date in 1936, and the percentage of milking cows to total cows, as reported by Dairy Correspondents, increased approximately 6.5 per cent in June and 4.5 per cent in July. The increase in the price of dairy products coupled with more abundant feed supplies is tending to encourage farmers to continue milking cows although the use of so many dual purpose and beef types will make it possible for some to change to beef raising when the opportunity is offered. For example, the feeding of beef animals under the arrangements instituted by the Government for the relief of the drought areas is likely to have an adverse effect on dairy production. Observers are of the opinion that the heavy wheat crop and relatively high prices at which the crop is being sold will tend to divert attention from dairying in sections of southern Manitoba where conditions are suitable to grain growing, particularly with rust free varieties of wheat, while in central and northern parts the production of coarse grains will give dairying a more permanent place in the farming programme.

During the period June to August the production of butter and cheese amounted to 11.4 million pounds and 787 thousand pounds, respectively, representing increases of 10.5 per cent and 21.3 per cent over the same period of 1936. In terms of milk 274.6 million pounds were produced as compared with 247.6 million pounds in the same months of the preceding year, representing an increase of approximately 27 million pounds. Of this quantity 96.8 per cent was manufactured into butter and 3.2 per cent into cheese. Regardless of higher cheese prices, the patronage given to creameries seems to have been fairly well maintained. An increase in the milk production per farm was reported by Dairy Correspondents and the average milk production in pounds per cow per day during the months May, June and July amounted to 15.7 pounds, 16.3 pounds and 16.4 pounds, respectively, recording advances in the order named of 2.5 pounds, 1.6 pounds and 1.7 pounds over the same months of 1936. In May and June less butter was made on farms in the province as compared with the preceding year, while a small increase was recorded in July. There was nothing to warrant the July increase other than the pre-harvest preparation and an increase in the butter requirements on the farm due to the employment of more labour. Sales of milk and cream made by producers averaged approximately \$1.60 per hundred pounds for fluid, \$1.03 for milk delivered to cheese factories, and 24 cents a pound butter-fat for cream used for butter-making. With ample supplies of after-harvest forage, satisfactory pasture conditions throughout the province, and a possible increase in cow numbers through the migration of settlers from dried out areas of Saskatchewan, it would appear that milk production should show a considerable increase during the three fall months as compared with the production recorded in the three autumn months of last year.

Saskatchewan

The drought which spread across approximately three-quarters of the crop area of Saskatchewan during the past summer was entirely unprecedented in severity and in the extensive territory which it affected. It stands as possibly the most far reaching and calamitous experience in the history of western agriculture, leaving in its wake problems of a nature which obviously require time and experience to adjust. From a dairying standpoint, it will have far reaching repercussions, necessitating the movement of dairy herds to other districts or to one or other of the adjoining provinces where adequate feed supplies can be obtained. Thus a reduction in the output of dairy products appears inevitable as a result of unforeseen and abnormal conditions over which farmers could exercise so little control.

Records kept at the different Experimental Farms in Saskatchewan reveal that the weather in the months of June and July surpassed all previous records for hours of sunshine, high temperatures, wind velocity, and the amount of evaporation. Swift Current reported the highest mean and maximum temperatures, the greatest evaporation, and the highest wind mileage in fifteen years, which is as far back as records are kept. Rosthern, the most northerly station in the province, reported 101 degrees fahrenheit and 102 degrees fahrenheit as the average temperatures in June and July, respectively, with nine inches evaporation on a water free surface. There were 10.8 hours of sunshine in June and 10.4 in July. The precipitation was only 1.5 inches in the months of June, although for June and July combined 6.09 inches of rain were recorded. High winds and dust storms accompanied these extreme temperatures during the early part of the season. The temperatures were the highest on record at that station.

The above supplies the background for a brief synopsis of the present feed and pasture situation in Saskatchewan. The drought area covers all the southern, central and northwestern parts of the province except part of the southeast and certain sections on the eastern border. If a line were drawn from Estevan to Moosomin, then northwest to Melville, Foam Lake, Watson and Rosthern, and thence in a westwardly direction to Lloydminster, it would divide the fair to good territory in the extreme north and eastern parts, from the poor to very poor territory south and west of the line indicated. It is to be remembered, of course, that even in these areas wide extremes in crop and pasture conditions exist. For example, a small spot northeast of Saskatoon included in the dry area received an unusual amount of rain this summer and the crops were quite good. Likewise, eastern sections included in the non-drought area harvested some fair crops while stubble crops were a failure. Pastures, too, are dried up, but are not as bad as in the sections farther south. In the heavy land area, which includes Rosetown and Kindersley districts, the section north of Moose Jaw, and the Regina Plains area south and east to Weyburn and Francis, farmers were able to harvest a very light yield of wheat with the use of the combined Thresher-Harvester, though the oat crop was practically a failure, and pastures in this area as well as those in other parts of southern Saskatchewan are dried up almost beyond recognition. Central and western sections are almost void of vegetation except for Russian thistles which grew up after the July rains. In southwestern Saskatchewan the grass did not make a start until July, and then only in low places, Russian thistles supplying the only green vegetation on high land. West of Saskatoon the rainfall since July 1 was more plentiful than it was east of that point. There is little evidence of any crops, although farmers who seeded late oats may harvest some for green feed; little if any, will be threshed. In the extreme northern parts of the province, through the Carrot River valley and north of the North Saskatchewan River, a considerable quantity of oats is being harvested and

although the crops are quite spotted, some good yields have been obtained. For the Province as a whole production of oats was estimated at 28 million bushels as compared with 65.5 million bushels in the preceding year. During the month of September a certain amount of feed will be available for dairy cows on harvest fields and places where the crop was not worth cutting. Just at the present time, Russian thistles are supplying the main forage in a considerable area of the province. Soon this weed, which is becoming more and more recognized as a valuable aid to dairy farming in the west, will be too woody and fibrous to be of much value for pasture. Where the thistles got started early enough to produce a good growth, they may be stacked for winter use.

Sickness among farm animals is already assuming important proportions, and the problem of treating live stock with the limited veterinary advice available is giving the farmers some concern. A new menace has been introduced through the use of Russian thistle pastures. The cattle become sick when feeding exclusively on plants infested with sugar beet webworm. The trouble, of course, has arisen as a result of the deficiency of any kind of green forage and, in a situation of this kind, insects are always more competent scavengers. Just what effect this condition will have on dairy production is impossible to determine.

Due to the shortage of feed, the movement of live stock out of the province has already commenced. The 1936-37 movement, though of lesser relative importance, appeared to be reflected to some extent in the annual survey taken on June 1. The migration now taking place will probably be definitely revealed in the December 1 survey. It is indicated, however, in the reports of Dairy Correspondents, the numbers of cows actually milking show an increase in June but a decrease in July. The trek is largely eastward although some settlers have gone north, and Manitoba promises to benefit to the greatest extent. The percentage of cows actually milking to total cows used for dairying purposes increased approximately 6.7 per cent in June and July. Since farmers are faced with a crop failure, and are seeking every means of increasing their revenues, a larger percentage of cows will probably be milked in the next few months. It is evident, however, that the feed shortage is becoming so acute that as the season advances dairy herds will become quite badly depleted.

Milk production during the past three months was maintained at surprisingly high levels considering the apparent shortage of feed and pasture. As already explained, this was the result of more cows being milked and the temporary forage supplied by Russian thistles and fields rendered useless for harvesting. Milk production per cow in pounds per day was 13.1 pounds in May, 15.9 pounds in June, and 14.5 pounds in July, recording an increase of 1.7 pounds in May, a fractional decrease in June, and an increase of nearly 2 pounds in July. Comparisons are, of course, with the same months of the preceding year. In the three months, June, July and August, Saskatchewan produced over 12 million pounds of creamery butter compared with 11.4 million pounds a year ago and 211.6 thousand pounds of cheese compared with 302.4 thousand pounds in 1936. On a milk basis the June to August output of creamery butter and cheese amounted to approximately 284 million pounds as compared with 271 million pounds in 1936. 99.2 per cent of the combined output of this season represented creamery butter while in 1936, 98.7 per cent of the combined milk equivalent was represented in the butter make. The most encouraging feature in the present situation is the higher prevailing prices of dairy products. Milk for domestic use averaged about \$1.55 a hundred pounds during the summer months. Milk delivered to cheese factories was sold at an average of about 95 cents per hundred pounds, and butter-fat netted the producer 23 cents per pound at the creamery. Considering the serious feed situation facing the dairy farmers in the province and the extensive movement of cattle now being under-

taken, it is evident that, while some increase may be recorded in September when cattle can pasture on the open fields, the farm output of milk for the succeeding three months as compared with the same months of the previous year, may be expected to register the beginning of a heavy decline in production.

Alberta

Since grain and live stock are the primary industries in the prairie section of this province, two factors arise both of which promise to adversely affect the output of dairy products during the next three months. One is the satisfactory grain crop in the western section which at the present time will possibly induce farmers to leave dairying enterprises to others; while the poor crop in the eastern prairie section will make it almost impossible for those desiring to continue in dairying to find sufficient feed to keep milch cows on a satisfactory production basis. The most promising fields for the development of this industry, therefore, are in central and northern Alberta, and if the contribution made by these sections measures up to anticipations a greater volume of milk should be produced in the next three months than in the fall of 1936.

A normal amount of rainfall was received in northern Alberta during the growing season and the precipitation was unusually heavy on the western side of the province. A contrary situation prevailed, however, in that part of the province lying south of Stettler and east of the Edmonton-Calgary and Lethbridge line, the rains being too scanty and too infrequent to save the pasture and feed crops from almost total disaster. The area north of Stettler to Edmonton on the east side was somewhat better, but due to high temperatures and lack of rainfall during June and the first part of July, pastures and grain crops in that area received a set-back from which they only partially recovered. As the result of rain after July 15, grain and pasture crops blossomed forth into new life giving the farmers a supply of green feed and some harvestable coarse grains. Directly northwest of Edmonton the crops are good. Fair yields of grain and feed are expected in the Peace River country, although the pastures in that area are scarcely up to standard. In western Alberta the feed and crop conditions are fair to good, and in the foothills west of Calgary a fresh and abundant growth of grass covers the entire ranching area, a striking contrast to the dried out condition usually seen at this time of the year. In the extreme southwest, around Cardston and Raymond the crop was about the heaviest on record and farmers will have plenty of surplus feed for live stock. East of Lethbridge and Calgary very little crop was worth harvesting and pastures are poor to very poor. The extreme southwestern section is almost barren of vegetation except for Russian thistles and sagebush, extreme heat with little or no rain having ruined crop and pasture prospects early in the season. Estimates based on reports of Crop Correspondents rated the condition of pastures for the province as a whole at 83 compared with 65 a year ago. The fodder corn crop was placed at 84 as compared with 60 at the end of August, 1936. Hay and clover is expected to yield 355 thousand tons compared with 424 thousand tons last year. Native hay, however, which according to Dairy Farm Observers represents about 65 per cent of the total, is expected to yield smaller tonnage than last year. The oat crop, however, is estimated at 76 million bushels compared with 50 million bushels in 1936. It will be seen, therefore, that there are ample supplies of feed in the province but these supplies are unevenly distributed, making it necessary for feed to be shipped in to scores of shipping points in southwestern Alberta to maintain live stock during the winter months. How this condition will affect dairying can easily be realized.

Dairy Correspondents reported smaller numbers of cows used for dairying in June and July than in the summer of 1936, but more of them are being milked.

In June the percentage of milking cows to total cows moved up approximately 10 per cent while in July the percentage was 5 per cent greater than a year ago. The explanation may be found in the increased freshenings during the late spring and early summer months; whether these cows were of dairy breeding or common farm cows used for part time milk production is not revealed. There are indications that more specialization is developing along dairying lines, and this applies particularly to districts where live stock improvement work is being undertaken.

In the period June to August approximately 12 million pounds of butter were produced as compared with 11.2 million pounds in the same period a year ago, and 762 thousand pounds of cheese as against 601 thousand pounds in 1936. In terms of milk the combined output represented the equivalent of 290.5 million pounds in the June to August period of 1937, compared with 268.3 million pounds in the same months a year ago, an advance of approximately 22 million pounds. Smaller quantities of cheese were manufactured but the difference was not significant. Taking the figures supplied by Dairy Correspondents, it is shown that the milk production per cow per day was 15.4 pounds in May, 15.9 pounds in June, and 16.2 pounds in July, showing increases of nearly 1 pound in May and 1.5 and 1.6 pounds in June and July, over the figures given for the corresponding months of last year. Fluid milk prices averaged about \$1.60 per hundred pounds, while ordinary milk for cheese making sold at \$1.05. Butter-fat supplied to creameries was purchased at an average of 24 cents per pound. All prices given are, of course, on the delivered basis. The establishment of a condensary at Red Deer has widened the market for milk without materially interfering with the creamery trade, and has proved to be quite an incentive to the industry in that section of the province. With so much after-harvest forage available where crops were harvested, fair to good pastures in northern areas, and the production of milk per cow on the increase, it seems reasonable to expect that the dairy production in Alberta in the fall months will exceed that reported in the autumn period of 1936.

British Columbia

The dairy industry in British Columbia is developing under various difficulties. Possibly the most important one at the present time is the high price of feed, the bulk of which must be purchased by specialized producers supplying the milk to the Vancouver market. In the interior of the province where feed is plentiful there is a scarcity of dairy cows of the right type. Cows may be purchased from specialized dairymen on the Lower Mainland who are being forced to reduce their holdings under existing feed prices, but local farmers cannot purchase these cows in competition with American buyers; hence the movement to the South. The dairy industry is meeting another form of competition resulting from renewed activities in the logging and lumbering business. Farmers in outlying communities situated far from markets can procure more revenue from their labour in the logging and lumbering trade during the winter months than would be possible in their own occupations. Finally, a certain amount of instability exists in the sale of fluid milk. Not only is the trade itself divided by competition and policy but disputes have arisen in regard to marketing structures that have been erected in recent years to co-ordinate these sales activities. Consequently, it has been difficult for farmers to formulate long time production plans without knowing more definitely what marketing rights can be exercised. With more cows freshening this fall than last, a seasonal advance in dairy production is expected, but it seems scarcely possible for the farm output of milk to exceed that recorded in September-November period of the preceding year.

Weather conditions were quite variable throughout the province during the June to August period. The fore part of June was generally cool with some

rain. This was followed by warm, dry weather and only light rainfall until about July 15. The latter part of July and August were quite satisfactory for plant growth. Pastures grew well, and the alfalfa crop which up to that time had been somewhat backward, made unusually good progress. Pastures on the whole are now better than they were at the end of August last year; fodder corn is not quite so good, and the seeded hay and clover crop does not measure up to the 1936 standard in either volume or quality. Reports of Crop Correspondents place the hay crop at 302 thousand tons compared with 327 thousand tons in the preceding year. It is apparent, however, from the reports of Dairy Farm Observers, that the hay crop in the Interior of the province, much of which is of native origin and not recorded in the above estimate, will offset this decline. Unfortunately, the scarcity of suitable dairy stock and the distance from market will make it difficult for much of this surplus feed to be fully utilized. The sour condition of the soil in the Fraser River Valley due to the leeching after heavy rains is given by Observers as a reason for the lack of hay production in that area, the cost of liming the soil being considered too costly an undertaking for individual enterprise. The yield of coarse grains was fair to good. The yield of oats was estimated at the end of August at 5.7 million bushels, compared with 5.4 million bushels at the same date a year ago. The barley crop is less important but it also revealed an advance from 445 thousand bushels in 1936 to 509 thousand bushels in 1937.

The milch cow population for British Columbia advanced since June 1 last year, and the percentage of cows actually milking to total cows employed principally for milk production increased in both June and July by approximately 1 per cent as compared with the same months last year. Milk production per farm decreased, and this situation was also reflected in the butter and cheese output. Milk production per cow per day was 18.4 pounds in May, 18 pounds in June, and 15.2 pounds in July. The only important change from last year was in the latter month when an increase of 1.2 pounds was recorded. This, of course, was a result of more favourable pasture and weather conditions in the middle of summer. Dairy Correspondents forecast a heavy increase in the numbers of cows freshening in June, the results of which are partially reflected in the percentage of cows actually used for milking purposes. The demand for dairy cows continues active, however, and it is possible that midsummer sales made to outsiders may have contributed to the reduced output of dairy products. It is reported by Observers that approximately 3,000 head were shipped to buyers from United States from the Fraser Valley alone. It is probable that a part of these sales were made before June 1, but in any case it appears likely that the increase in numbers recorded in the annual survey may be partially offset by shipments of cows out of the province. Higher costs of mill feeds and concentrates and the reduction in supplies of home grown grains from the Prairie Provinces may produce a further reduction in dairy herds, unless prices advance accordingly.

Milk production decreased during the three summer months of 1937 as compared with the same months of 1936 both in total volume and in the production per farm. This is reflected in the production of butter which amounted to 1.5 million pounds in the three summer months of this year as compared with 1.6 million pounds produced in June, July and August of 1936. Cheese production fell from 177.6 thousand pounds in 1936 to 69.7 thousand pounds in 1937. The combined quantities of butter and cheese on a milk basis reached a total of approximately 37.5 million pounds in 1937, representing a decline of 2.9 million pounds from the previous year. The division between butter and cheese was in the proportion of 97.9 per cent of the former to 2.1 per cent of the latter, while in 1936 the combined output of 40.4 million pounds on a milk basis was divided into 95.1 per cent of butter and 4.9 per cent of cheese. Although it is expected that no

radical change is to take place, it should be remembered that dairying in the province is carried on to some extent by part-time fruit growers and during the growing season dairying is subordinated to fruit production. A bright spot on the horizon is indicated by an increase in the numbers of cows to freshen this fall as compared with last year. This is in line with the trend toward winter milk production, a development which has appeared in the last few years. Milk prices have proved to be some inducement to dairymen during the past summer, fluid milk averaging about \$1.80 per hundred pounds and ordinary milk delivered to cheese factories was purchased at an average of \$1.05 per hundred pounds. Butter-fat delivered to creameries realized the producers about 25 cents per pound delivered at the plant. The latter would represent an increase of about 2-3 cents a pound. The producers believe, however, that these advances are not commensurate with the advance which has taken place in feeds, and while the outlook for the future may be slightly more encouraging, there is nothing to indicate that there would be any increase in production in the fall months over that of the previous year. It is possible, however, that the decline may slow up sufficiently to place the output more on a par with the 1936 output.

THE BUTTER POSITION

The creamery butter position in Canada is analyzed in Table I, covering the months June, July and August, 1933 to 1937. The Stocks in Storage are given as at the first of each month for five years but transit holdings are only available for three years, 1935 to 1937. Since the data in this Table cover a series of years, the stock figures have not been adjusted for new firms added to the list but are given as they appear in the monthly and annual reports. The table also includes the Production figures, Imports, Exports, the Total Disappearance, and finally, the Disappearance of Domestic Stocks in Canada for June, July and August, by months, together with the cumulative figures for the three-month period. The prices given in the fourth column (June to August) represent the average of the monthly prices shown in the three adjoining columns. These monthly prices, computed from daily quotations, appear in the chart on the last page of the report. The data covering the Disappearance of Domestic Stocks are obtained by adding the stocks in storage, stocks in transit, the production during the previous month, and deducting from the total, the stocks on hand at the end of the month or at the end of the period as the case may be. The Total Disappearance, less exports during the month or period, gives the Disappearance of Domestic Stocks in Canada which appears as the final item on the table. All figures used in making up the Disappearance data are shown except the September 1 holdings which amounted to 48,940,812 pounds in 1937 and 50,488,127 pounds in 1936, and the Transit Stocks amounting to 812,000 pounds and 420,000 pounds respectively.

In reviewing the data presented in Table I, it will be found that the Total Disappearance of Domestic Stocks amounted to 20.7 million pounds in June, 21.7 million pounds in July, and 23 million pounds in August. Respective decreases of approximately 624 thousand pounds and 1.6 million pounds as compared with the same months of the previous year were recorded in June and July whereas an advance of 720 thousand pounds took place in the month of August. The Cumulative Disappearance for the three months was 65.4 million pounds, a decline of 1.5 million pounds. When the exports are eliminated from the calculation, giving the Canadian Disappearance alone, the figure so obtained shows a general upward trend registering increases of 246 thousand pounds in the month of June, 1 million pounds in July and 1.6 million pounds in August as compared with the same months of the previous year. The Disappearance of Domestic Stocks in Canada for the three months June 1 to August 31 amounted to 65.3 million pounds, an increase of 2.9 million pounds over the same period of 1936.

It is apparent from a study of the two sets of disappearance figures reviewed in the preceding paragraph that practically opposite tendencies are revealed. The reason, of course, is found in the Export Situation and in the Stock Position for the years 1936 and 1937. Stocks as at June 1 amounted to 9.1 million pounds, on July 1 they advanced to 26.3 million pounds, on August 1 to 40.4 million pounds, and on September 1, 1937 to 48.9 million pounds, representing respective decreases as compared with the same dates of 1936 of 1.2 million pounds, 1.6 million pounds, 1.2 million pounds, and 1.5 million pounds. A more radical difference exists in the export movement. The shipments from Canada to Overseas markets during the months of June, July and August of 1937 were quite insignificant while the exports a year ago were exceptionally heavy. During the period May to July approximately 130 thousand pounds of butter were shipped from Canada compared with 3.7 million pounds in the same months of 1936. Even when the exports for the entire seven months are considered, the movement of butter to British or foreign markets in 1937 only amounted to 265 thousand pounds in comparison with 3.8 million pounds in the January to July period a year ago.

THE CHEESE POSITION

The holdings of cheese in cold storage warehouses and dairy factories amounted to approximately 19 million pounds on June 1, 29.5 million pounds on July 1, 34.2 million pounds on August 1 and 41 million pounds on September 1, 1937. Compared with the stocks reported at the same dates of the preceding year, increases of 3.3 million pounds, 5.1 million pounds, 3.5 million pounds and 7 million pounds were recorded for these four months given in the order named.

The heavy holdings reported during the summer months of 1937 were due, of course, to the diversion from butter-making to cheese production which occurred in the eastern provinces. The June production of 24.5 million pounds registered an increase of 17.4 per cent over the same month of the preceding year. In July the production of cheese changed very little as compared with the preceding month but recorded an increase of 13.8 per cent over July, 1936. The August output was 21.6 million pounds and represents a decline in cheese production in comparison with that of the preceding month, but in comparison with August 1936 an advance of 12.9 per cent was recorded. The cumulative output of cheese factories for the three months of 1937 was 70.8 million pounds, an increase of 14.7 per cent, and for the eight months ending August the production was 87.5 million pounds, an advance of 14.6 per cent over the January to August figures for 1936.

In studying the export position during the summer months an explanation may be found for the variations in stock holdings. The exports in June, 1937 amounted to 6.9 million pounds compared with 5.3 million pounds in the same month of 1936. A still more significant increase was shown in July when exports increased from 11.5 million pounds in 1936 to 15 million pounds in 1937. This advance in the export movement was indicated in the stock position of August 1 when the year to year increase fell from 5.1 million pounds in July to 3.5 million pounds in August.

The Total Disappearance of Canadian cheddar cheese was approximately 14 million pounds in June, 20 million pounds in July, and 14.6 million pounds in August. The especially large disappearance in July was due to the abnormally heavy exports made during that month. The Disappearance of Domestic Stocks in Canada (obtained by deducting the exports from the total disappearance) stood at approximately 7 million pounds in June and 5 million pounds in July. The June figures show very little change from June, 1936, but the July disappearance was

PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS

JUNE TO AUGUST, 1936 AND 1937

AND

JANUARY TO AUGUST, 1936 AND 1937

MILLION
LB. 200

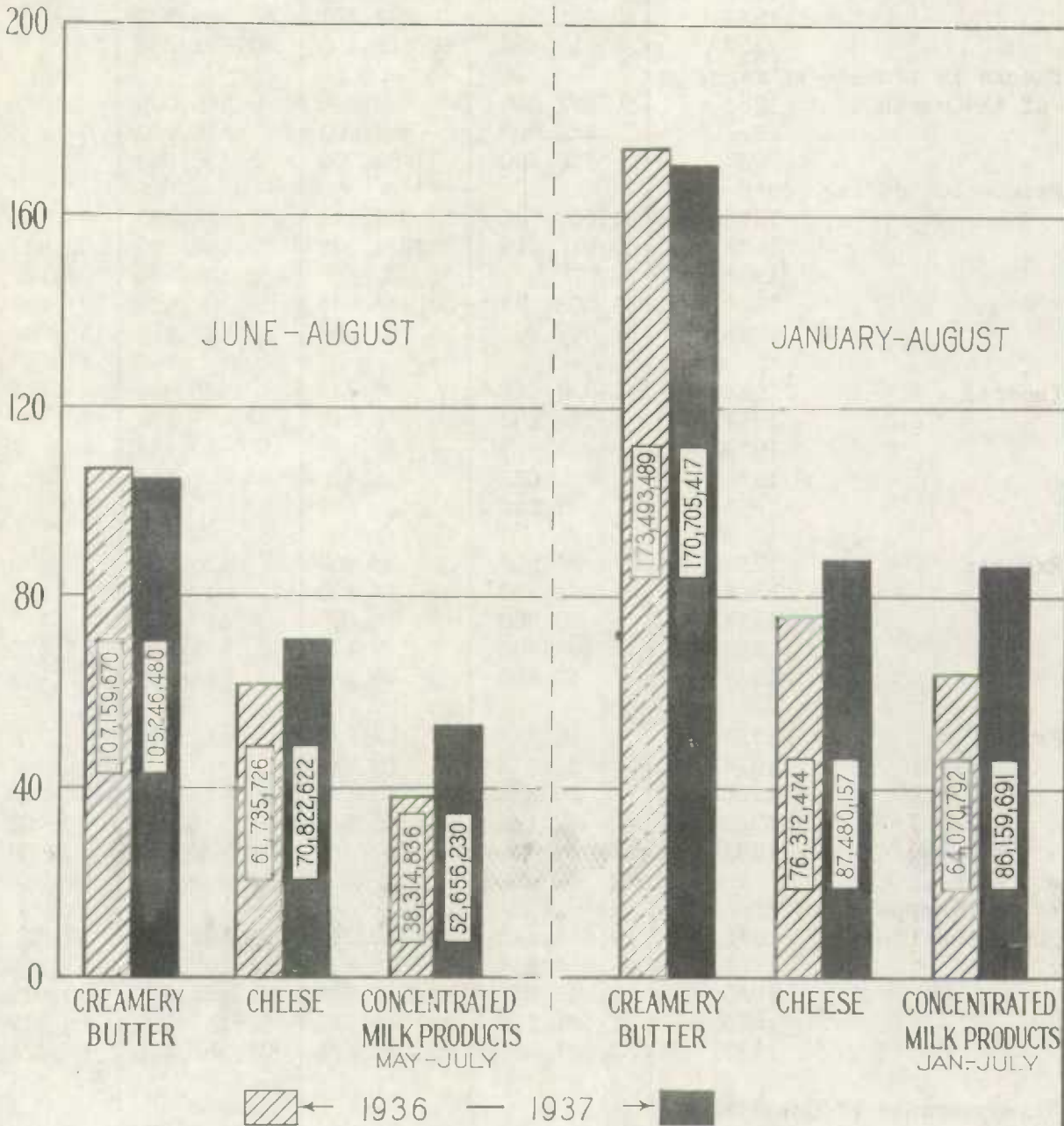


TABLE I - THE CREAMERY BUTTER POSITION IN CANADA, JUNE TO AUGUST 1933-1937.

	June	July	August	June to August
Stocks in storage at first of the month -				
1933	5,352,563	20,263,866	34,320,868	..
1934	7,064,894	24,780,765	42,326,109	..
1935	6,193,940	23,278,162	40,840,023	..
1936	10,305,845	27,948,331	41,555,603	..
1937	9,118,488	26,359,158	40,391,382	..
Stocks in transit at first of the month -				
1935	672,000	784,000	868,000	..
1936	532,000	952,000	868,000	..
1937	728,000	588,000	756,000	..
Production during month -				
1933	34,554,745	32,047,343	27,892,491	94,494,579
1934	36,970,219	35,274,332	30,686,683	102,931,234
1935	36,929,479	37,070,528	33,129,723	107,129,730
1936	39,003,644	36,955,993	31,200,033	107,159,670
1937	37,977,903	35,731,659	31,536,918	105,246,480
Imports -				
1933	1,051	6,749	3,467	11,267
1934	34,182	6,042	611	40,835
1935	5,747	22,550	30,484	58,781
1936	651	1,488	1,104	3,243
1937	1,052	689
Exports				
1933	27,800	51,400	110,100	189,300
1934	51,300	43,500	47,800	142,600
1935	30,900	39,500	37,300	107,700
1936	908,900	2,719,100	951,400	4,579,400
1937	38,800	49,100	54,300	142,200
Prices				
1933	18 7/8	19 7/8	18 3/4	19 1/8
1934	21	19 1/8	19	19 3/4
1935	20 1/8	20 3/8	20 3/4	20 3/8
1936	22 1/8	23 1/8	24 7/8	23 3/8
1937	24 5/8	26	26 3/4	25 3/4
Total Disappearance of Domestic Stock -				
1933	19,643,442	17,990,341	20,193,651	57,827,434
1934	19,254,348	17,728,988	22,165,417	59,148,753
1935	19,845,257	19,508,667	21,322,915	60,676,839
1936	21,361,158	23,348,721	22,267,509	66,977,388
1937	20,737,233	21,699,435	22,987,488	65,424,156
Disappearance of Domestic Stocks in Canada -				
1933	19,615,642	17,938,941	20,083,551	57,638,134
1934	19,203,048	17,685,488	22,117,617	59,006,153
1935	19,814,357	19,469,167	21,285,615	60,569,139
1936	20,452,258	20,629,621	21,316,109	62,397,988
1937	20,698,433	21,650,335	22,933,188	65,281,956

approximately 1 million pounds greater than that recorded in June a year ago. For the entire three months 13.6 million pounds of cheese were consumed or otherwise disposed of in Canada, 3 million pounds or 18.1 per cent less than the disappearance recorded in the June to August period of last year. While the consumption of Cheddar cheese is frequently lower in the middle of the summer on account of processed cheese manufactured in advance of market requirements, being more extensively used by tourists, campers and cottagers, price may also have entered the situation in bringing about the result indicated; the July prices averaging slightly lower than those shown during the previous month.

MILK PRODUCTS

Whole Milk Products manufactured in Canada during the period May, June and July, 1937, amounted to 41.9 million pounds as compared with 28.4 million pounds for the same period of 1936, an increase of 47.5 per cent. The most important item in this group, - Evaporated milk, included in the figures given, amounted to 37.2 million pounds in the May to July period of 1937 and 25.3 million pounds in the same period of 1936. During the seven months, January to July, 67.9 million pounds of Whole Milk Products were manufactured compared with 47.6 million pounds in the same period of 1936, an increase of 42.8 per cent. Making comparisons for Evaporated milk alone, it is found that the output of this product amounted to 58.3 million pounds in the January to July period of 1937 as compared with 41.5 million pounds in the preceding year, thus registering an advance of 40.5 per cent.

The production of Concentrated Milk By-Products amounted to 10.7 million pounds in the three months May to July of 1937 as compared with 9.9 million pounds for the corresponding months of 1936, an advance of 8.5 per cent. Skim Milk Powder, which is the most important of the by-products included above, advanced from 6.8 million pounds in the May-July period of last year to 6.9 million pounds for the same months of 1937, an increase of 1.7 per cent. The output of all Milk By-Products during the seven months January to July inclusive, amounted to 18.2 million pounds compared with 16.4 million pounds in the first seven months of 1936. Skim Milk Powder, included in the figures given, amounted to 11.1 million pounds in 1937 in comparison with 10.9 million pounds in 1936, an increase of 1.3 per cent. In comparing the production of these two classes of Concentrated Milk Products for the May-July period, it may be noticed that Concentrated Milk By-products represented approximately one-fifth of the total (whole milk and milk by-products combined), 64 per cent of which was Skim Milk Powder. Whole Milk Products constituted four-fifths of the total of which 88.8 per cent was Evaporated milk.

In analyzing the stock situation (see Table VII) it will be seen that the holdings of Whole Milk Products decreased 1.1 million pounds at June 1 as compared with the stocks in store at the same date of the previous year, thus reversing the situation reported during the three previous months. At July 1, however, stocks again advanced, followed by similar advances at August 1 and September 1 over the figures reported at the same dates in 1936. The September 1 holdings were 16,416,133 pounds or 15.1 per cent above those reported a year ago.

Concentrated Milk By-Products held in storage as at the first of each month January to September, inclusive, registered consistent declines over the corresponding dates of the previous year varying from 5.6 per cent to 39.1 per cent, the most significant decline having taken place in the month of January. The holdings at September 1 were approximately 532 thousand pounds below those re-

ported at September 1, 1936.

It will be observed from a study of the export position (see Table VIII) that evaporated milk is the most important of the four products mentioned in the Trade Reports. From May 1 to July 31 there were 7.6 million pounds shipped out of Canada, an increase of 4.1 million pounds as compared with the same period of the previous year. Exports of evaporated milk for the entire seven months of 1937 reached a total of 10.5 million pounds, 4.6 million pounds higher than in the January-July period of 1936. The next important product from an export point of view is condensed milk. Shipments of this product from Canadian ports amounted to approximately 1.2 million pounds in the May to July period of 1937, an increase of 882 thousand pounds, and in the seven months ending July 2.7 million pounds, representing an increase of 2 million pounds; both comparisons are made with the same period of 1936. Exports of condensed milk show fairly consistent advances from last year throughout the entire seven months, while the exports of evaporated milk show the most pronounced advances during the summer months, the May-July shipments amounting to 72 per cent of the January to July total. There were no exports of casein subsequent to April. The total exports of this product for the seven months fell from 55.2 thousand pounds in 1936 to approximately 3 thousand pounds in 1937. The shipments of fresh milk which registered a slight decline in the first four months of this year were only slightly higher during the May-July period of 1937 than they were in 1936. Exports of fresh cream continued the advance indicated in the first few months of 1937, the shipments amounting to 41.9 thousand pounds in the May-July period of this year as against 3.4 thousand pounds in the same three months of 1936. The total shipments out of Canada for the first seven months of the year were 60 thousand pounds, 54 thousand pounds higher than that recorded in the January-July period of the preceding year. It is apparent that producers and milk dealers have taken advantage of the privileges offered under the Canada-United States agreement to market cream in the United States but apparently the market for fresh milk in the United States has not yet been sufficiently developed to prove very attractive to the shippers of this product.

PRICE INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND FOOD COMMODITIES

The wholesale price indexes of farm products for May, June and July with May to July and January to July averages for 1936 and 1937 are given in Table II. The purpose of the table is to show the relationship between the price indexes for milk and its products in comparison with feeds which the farmer would be required to purchase, and other farm commodities competitive with dairy products.

It would appear from an analysis of the price indexes for milk and its products in comparison with those for the previous year, that the increases were less pronounced than in the early spring months, the increases for both June and July being less than in the month of May and still lower than those recorded in March and April. The average increase, however, for the three months is exactly the same as that given for the January to July period, namely, 11 per cent over that recorded in the corresponding period of the preceding year. A corresponding situation exists with respect to feeds, but it may be noted that whole milk products advanced 11 per cent, while feed products advanced 38.2 per cent in the three later months and 44.9 per cent in the period January to July; thus, it gives support to the claim that the advancing prices of dairy products is not commensurate with the increase in the prices which farmers are required to pay for feeds.

Comparing the advances that have taken place in the price of milk and

its products with those of grain and live stock, it will be seen that while the percentage increases for grain follow the same lines as those mentioned in connection with feeds and dairy products, the price indexes for steers reveal higher relative increases over the same months or the same periods of the preceding year. Grain advanced 62.7 per cent in the months May to July and 64.2 per cent in the January to July period, while steers increased 52.9 per cent in the first period and 34.1 per cent in the second period. Both of these products are quite out of line with the increases that have taken place in the price of milk, and products manufactured therefrom. The advances recorded in the price of hogs and veal, however, would indicate that the advantage is in favour of dairying. Thus it may be concluded, that at the existing prices of grain and beef, a considerable degree of competition is introduced which may be expected to have its effect in districts where it is possible for farmers to take advantage of alternative opportunities. What should be remembered, of course, is that higher prevailing prices for a given product do not always govern farming policies.

The way in which dairy products under advancing prices may be able to compete with each other, and with foods which are to a certain extent interchangeable products in the consumers' diet, is revealed in Table III. The average advance in the price indexes of creamery butter from May to July was 12.9 per cent and 7.5 per cent for the seven months ending July. Cheese price indexes show a slightly smaller increase, the figures being 10.9 per cent in the first period and 9.9 per cent in the latter period. In making a similar analysis for beef sirloin and beef chuck it may be observed that the former advanced 22.1 per cent from May to July and the latter 22.3 per cent, while fresh pork increased only 2.1 per cent and eggs 3.2 per cent.

It may be noted that the retail beef prices (see July indexes) have now returned to the 1926 price level which is the base year for all these indexes, but creamery butter still lags 35.3 per cent behind and cheese is 35 per cent below the 1926 base. Thus in comparison with the base price and in comparison with the advances that have taken place from last year, dairy products have the price advantage in their favour. It is known, of course, that when beef is high in price and butter and cheese low in price there is a tendency for more of the latter to be consumed and vice versa. Lard, on the other hand, which is much more directly competitive with butter than any of the other meat products, advanced only 8.2 per cent in the period May to July as against the 11 per cent increase for butter already mentioned. However, the price index itself compares less favourably with butter from a standpoint of the base price, being 69.0 for July while butter was 64.7 for that month. Obviously dairy products can compete very successfully with beef but this does not apply to other consumable products. Between butter and cheese the latter offers the purchasers a slight advantage but the difference is scarcely enough to create any demand for cheese as a substitute product, whereas in the case of beef the difference is more pronounced and might be a factor in deciding the relative quantities that consumers shall purchase.

The conclusion may be drawn from the above that while the dairying industry is being operated under a handicap through higher feed prices and higher prices for grain and live stock where competition exists, this situation is to some extent offset by a more favourable relationship between dairy products and meat. Notwithstanding the advantages which may result from a more satisfactory consumptive situation, therefore, the dairy industry may be expected to suffer more than it will gain.

PRICES

Creamery butter prices at Montreal, based on the daily spot quotations for the first grade product on the Canadian Commodity Exchange (see chart on the final page of this report), averaged 25 3/4 cents a pound during the three months, June to August, 1937. For the same period of 1936 butter prices averaged 23 3/8 cents a pound, a spread of 2 3/8 cents. During the first part of the month June prices declined fractionally but began moving in an upward direction on June 10, reaching the peak five days later at 25 3/8 cents. This was followed by a fractional decline, and finally on June 28 the price fell to 24 1/8 cents. The average price for the month was 24 5/8 cents as compared with 22 1/8 cents in June, 1936. An upward trend commenced on the last day of June, terminating on the twenty-sixth of the month with a top quotation of 26 7/8 cents. Prices fell on the following day, however, to 26 3/4 cents and then to 26 1/4 cents. The average price for the month of July was 26 cents as compared with 23 1/8 cents in the same month a year ago. The market again strengthened on the thirtieth of the month on which date the price was quoted at 26 5/8 cents, and this advance continued until it reached 27 cents on August 4. Fractional recessions and advances occurred after this until August 20 when prices again became stabilized at 27 cents. Subsequently, the market moved upward and seven days later butter was quoted at 27 1/8 cents which was the peak price of the summer season. Taking the daily prices for the month of August as a basis, an average of approximately 26 3/4 cents is revealed compared with 24 7/8 cents in August, 1936.

Based on the daily quotations given for Ontario coloured cheese at Montreal, prices averaged 14 3/4 cents for the three months, June, July and August, 1937, as compared with 13 3/4 cents in the same period of 1936, a spread of exactly 1 cent. During the month of June the prices continued at a relatively high level. At the first of the month cheese was quoted at 15 cents. This quotation was reduced the following day, but on June 8 the market again advanced to 15 1/4 cents and this became the ruling price until about the twenty-second of the month when a fractional increase took place. On June 25 the market weakened, however, and prices fell to 15 1/4 cents and then to 14 3/4 cents at the close of the month. The average price for June was 15 1/8 cents as compared with 13 cents in June, 1936. Early in July a slight advance took place but fell again to 14 1/4 cents, continuing on this basis until the twelfth of the month when the market moved to 14 1/2 cents and then to 14 3/4 cents two days later. Prices continued at 14 5/8 cents to 14 3/4 cents until July 23 when a further advance was recorded which placed cheese at 15 cents. Three days later cheese was quoted at 15 1/8 cents. This price ruled only for a few days. On July 29 prices fell to 15 cents and continued at that level until the end of the month. The average price for July was 14 3/4 cents compared with 13 1/2 cents in the same month of the previous year. The market opened on August 2 with a fractional decline after which small fluctuations occurred until August 11 when the price position became consolidated at 14 cents. An advance occurred on August 24 and 14 1/4 cents became the ruling price until the end of the month when an additional increase of 1/4 cent put the price up to 14 1/2 cents. The average quotation for August was 14 1/4 cents, compared with 14 5/8 cents in the same month of 1936.

The general improvement which has taken place in business within the last few months promises to have a favourable effect on consumption and prices. This is reflected in the physical volume of business which showed gains of 11 to 15 per cent in the period May to July, while the employment of factory labour showed similar advances over 1936. Butter prices may tend to higher levels on account of a slightly smaller production and a weaker stock position as indicated at September 1, while heavier cheese supplies in Canada and certain competing countries may tend to weaken cheese prices slightly in future months.

TABLE II - WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTS^x

	May	June	July	Average May to July	Average January to July
Milk and its Products					
1936	66.3	67.3	69.0	67.5	69.0
1937	75.2	74.0	75.5	74.9	76.6
Percentage Change	(+)13.4	(+)10.0	(+) 9.4	(+)11.0	(+)11.0
Feed [†]					
1936	68.8	69.0	80.8	72.8	70.9
1937	102.2	96.7	102.9	100.6	102.7
Percentage Change	(+)48.5	(+)40.1	(+)27.4	(+)38.2	(+)44.9
Grain					
1936	53.6	55.2	66.3	58.4	57.6
1937	93.1	89.3	102.5	95.0	94.6
Percentage Change	(+)73.7	(+)61.8	(+)54.6	(+)62.7	(+)64.2
Veal					
1936	70.7	65.8	61.9	66.1	76.4
1937	75.5	69.1	69.2	71.3	79.3
Percentage Change	(+) 6.8	(+) 5.0	(+)11.8	(+) 7.9	(+) 3.8
Steers					
1936	71.5	73.1	80.1	74.9	77.4
1937	108.2	116.6	118.6	114.5	103.8
Percentage Change	(+)51.3	(+)59.5	(+)48.1	(+)52.9	(+)34.1
Hogs					
1936	64.6	68.9	70.6	68.0	66.8
1937	66.6	70.1	76.6	71.1	67.5
Percentage Change	(+) 3.1	(+) 1.7	(+) 8.5	(+) 4.6	(+) 1.0

† 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 III - RETAIL PRICE INDEXES OF FOOD COMMODITIES

Commodity	May	June	July	Average May to July	Average January to July
Creamery Butter					
1936	60.0	56.4	58.6	58.3	62.4
1937	68.9	63.8	64.7	65.8	67.1
Percentage Change	(+)14.8	(+)13.1	(+)10.4	(+)12.9	(+) 7.5
Cheese					
1936	64.2	63.8	65.1	64.4	64.6
1937	71.1	71.1	72.0	71.4	71.0
Percentage Change	(+)10.7	(+)11.4	(+)10.6	(+)10.9	(+) 9.9
Milk (fresh)					
1936	89.2	89.2	86.7	88.4	88.8
1937	91.7	90.0	90.0	90.6	90.7
Percentage Change	(+) 2.8	(+) 0.9	(+) 3.8	(+) 2.5	(+) 2.1
Veal Roast					
1936	71.4	68.8	69.3	69.8	72.9
1937	74.5	74.0	74.5	74.3	74.8
Percentage Change	(+) 4.3	(+) 7.6	(+) 7.5	(+) 6.4	(+) 2.6
Beef Sirloin					
1936	78.6	78.2	78.9	78.6	78.5
1937	91.5	96.3	100.3	96.0	87.2
Percentage Change	(+)16.4	(+)23.1	(+)27.1	(+)22.1	(+)11.1
Beef Chuck					
1936	81.1	79.9	78.6	79.9	80.0
1937	93.1	98.1	101.9	97.7	88.1
Percentage Change	(+)14.8	(+)22.8	(+)29.6	(+)22.3	(+)10.1
Pork Fresh					
1936	70.2	70.2	72.5	71.0	70.4
1937	70.5	72.2	74.8	72.5	70.4
Percentage Change	(+) 0.4	(+) 2.8	(+) 3.2	(+) 2.1	-
Lard					
1936	64.9	63.7	62.4	63.7	66.8
1937	68.6	69.0	69.0	68.9	68.0
Percentage Change	(+) 5.7	(+) 8.3	(+)10.6	(+) 8.2	(+) 1.8
Eggs					
1936	50.6	52.1	58.1	53.6	66.2
1937	54.5	53.8	57.7	55.3	62.8
Percentage Change	(+) 7.7	(+) 3.3	(-) 0.7	(+) 3.2	(-) 5.1

TABLE IV - PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES - JUNE TO AUGUST
1936 and 1937
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Province	June		July		August		June to August		Percentage Increase(+) Decrease(-)
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	
Prince Edward Island	336	371	418	443	348	299	1,102	1,113	(+) 1.0
Nova Scotia	870	905	859	846	632	607	2,361	2,358	(-) 0.1
New Brunswick	670	703	750	720	569	554	1,989	1,977	(-) 0.6
Quebec	12,908	12,110	12,107	11,004	10,688	10,400	35,703	33,514	(-) 6.1
Ontario	12,339	11,267	10,530	9,869	8,606	8,166	31,475	29,302	(-) 6.9
Manitoba	3,661	4,082	3,534	4,022	3,078	3,249	10,273	11,353	(+)10.5
Saskatchewan	3,926	4,043	4,178	4,191	3,332	3,781	11,436	12,015	(+) 5.0
Alberta	3,650	3,870	4,030	4,142	3,500	4,033	11,180	12,045	(+) 7.7
British Columbia	644	627	550	495	447	448	1,641	1,570	(-) 4.3
CANADA	39,004	37,978	36,956	35,732	31,200	31,537	107,160	105,247	(-) 1.8

TABLE V - PRODUCTION OF FACTORY CHEESE IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES - JUNE TO AUGUST
1936 - 1937
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Province	June		July		August		June to August		Percentage Increase(+) Decrease(-)
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	
Prince Edward Island	42	93	71	140	67	97	180	330	(+)83.3
Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	82	153	106	145	86	97	274	395	(+)44.2
Quebec	4,313	5,952	5,537	6,653	5,053	5,800	14,903	18,405	(+)23.5
Ontario	15,866	17,669	15,316	17,050	13,468	15,144	44,650	49,863	(+)11.7
Manitoba	228	317	201	292	219	178	648	787	(+)21.5
Saskatchewan	105	67	109	80	88	65	302	212	(-)21.8
Alberta	190	244	245	255	165	262	600	761	(+)26.8
British Columbia	66	32	68	20	44	18	178	70	(-)60.7
CANADA	20,892	24,527	21,653	24,635	19,190	21,661	61,735	70,823	(+)14.7

TABLE VI - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA, MAY - JULY,
1936 - 1937

(In Thousands of Pounds)

Commodity	May		June		July		May to July		Percentage Increase(+) Decrease(-)
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	
Whole Milk Products -									
Condensed	821	1,222	562	706	542	977	1,925	2,905	(+) 50.9
Evaporated	7,773	10,569	9,188	14,798	8,348	11,875	25,309	37,242	(+) 47.1
Milk Powder	491	591	381	595	321	599	1,193	1,785	(+) 49.6
Cream Powder	2	2	1	2	3	2	6	6	-
Total -	9,087	12,384	10,132	16,101	9,214	13,453	28,433	41,938	(+) 47.5
Milk By-Products -									
Skim Milk: Condensed	412	524	684	527	464	477	1,560	1,528	(-) 2.0
Evaporated	20	38	-	46	28	80	48	164	(+) 241.7
Powder	2,009	2,008	2,605	2,566	2,146	2,299	6,760	6,873	(+) 1.7
Butter Milk: Powder	289	205	364	286	306	202	959	693	(-) 27.7
Condensed	58	180	51	354	14	395	123	929	(+) 655.3
Casein	142	160	132	190	106	110	380	460	(+) 21.0
Sugar of Milk	14	20	20	25	18	27	52	72	(+) 38.5
Total -	2,944	3,135	3,856	3,994	3,082	3,590	9,882	10,719	(+) 8.5

TABLE VII - STOCKS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA,
BY MONTHS, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1936-37

	Creamery Butter	Dairy Butter	Cheese	Concentrated Whole Milk Products	Concentrated Milk By- Products
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
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 1					
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 1					
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 1					
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 1					
1936	10,305,845	61,074	15,860,150	8,648,486	1,640,395
1937	9,118,488	45,332	19,179,820	7,515,838	1,329,864
July 1					
1936	27,948,331	213,782	24,373,263	11,597,725	2,465,938
1937	26,359,158	286,439	29,466,592	13,168,532	2,143,904
August 1					
1936	41,555,603	326,951	30,700,229	14,083,837	2,381,648
1937	40,391,382	419,140	34,223,691	15,491,120	1,902,288
September 1					
1936	50,488,127	335,846	34,031,775	14,264,453	2,445,569
1937	48,940,812	426,969	41,064,465	16,416,133	1,913,352

TABLE VIII - DAIRY PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM CANADA, January to July, 1936, and 1937.

	Butter	Cheese	Condensed Milk	Milk Powder	Evapo-rated Milk	Casein	Fresh Milk	Cream
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Gal.	Gal.
January to April								
1936	116,400	4,297,700	367,500	2,178,300	2,506,300	55,266	1,300	2,700
1937	134,900	3,310,400	1,501,800	1,039,100	2,960,800	3,100	658	18,189
May								
1936	35,600	3,608,700	140,700	464,200	951,500	-	455	1,686
1937	42,600	2,446,600	715,500	332,900	1,802,700	-	427	11,208
June								
1936	908,900	5,315,100	117,000	590,700	793,500	-	259	1,380
1937	38,800	6,883,800	169,000	532,900	2,951,000	-	149	15,540
July								
1936	2,719,100	11,541,100	108,200	401,200	1,729,100	-	316	360
1937	49,100	15,071,200	343,400	329,900	2,846,600	-	1,513	15,184
May to July								
1936	3,663,600	20,464,900	365,900	1,456,100	3,474,100	-	1,030	3,426
1937	130,500	24,401,600	1,247,900	1,195,700	7,600,300	-	1,889	41,932
January to July								
1936	3,780,000	24,762,600	733,400	3,634,400	5,980,400	55,266	2,330	6,126
1937	265,400	27,712,000	2,749,700	2,234,800	10,561,100	3,100	2,547	60,121

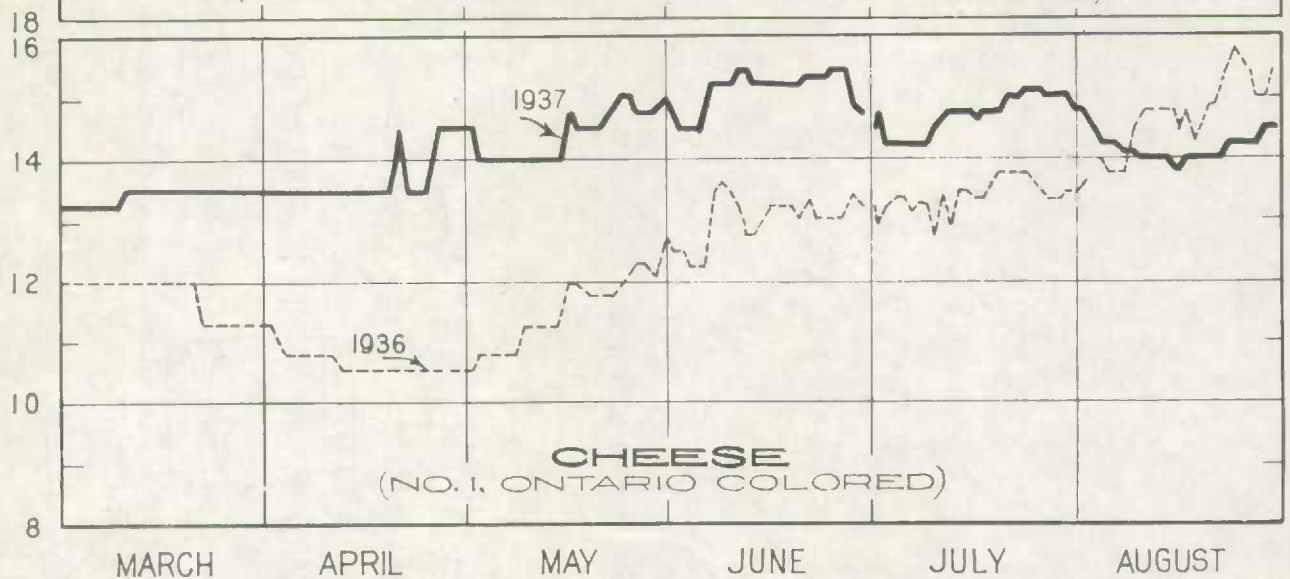
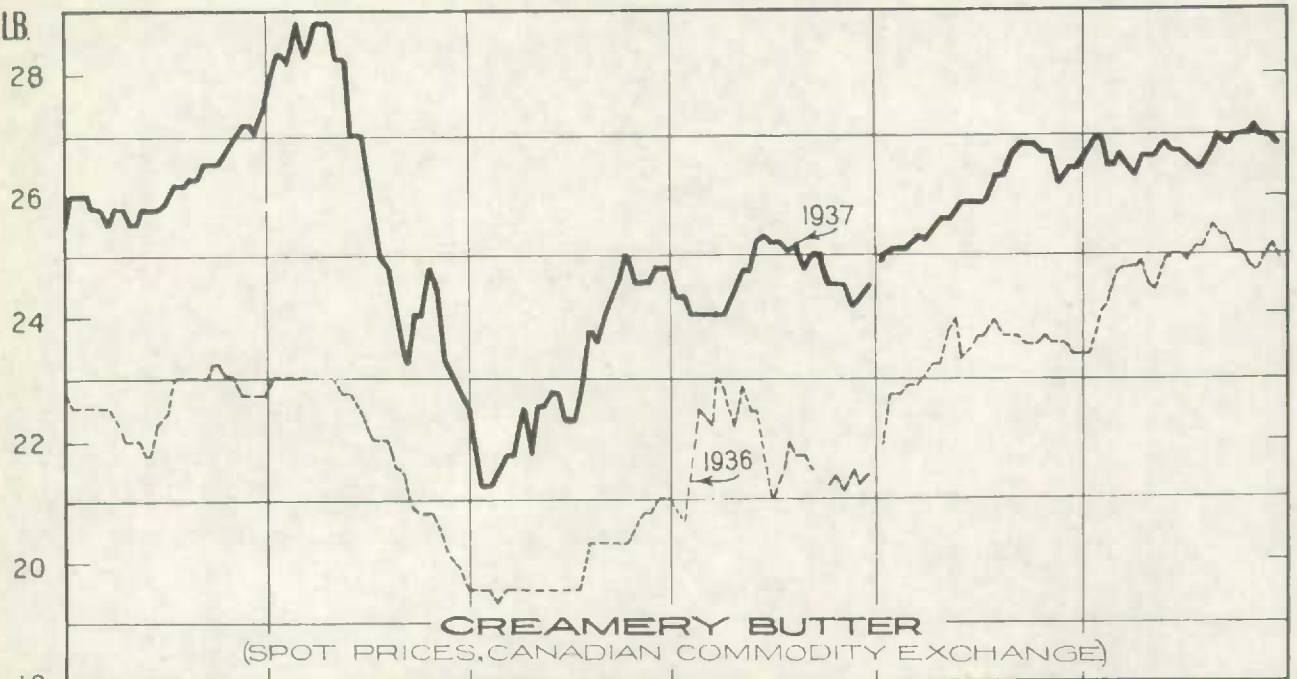
TABLE IX - DAIRY PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CANADA, January to July, 1936, and 1937.

	Butter	Cheese	Condensed Milk	Milk Powder	Casein	Milk and Cream
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Gal.
January to April						
1936	48,264	310,739	8,782	141,833	32,146	683
1937	47,170	470,267	12,706	281,553	22,378	668
May						
1936	56,289	54,365	2,034	1,597	7,387	150
1937	1,158	157,401	7,085	89,918	12,590	176
June						
1936	651	66,865	-	13,640	30,202	194
1937	1,052	76,255	-	6,605	91,899	210
July						
1936	1,488	77,919	3,037	366	10,760	408
1937	689	107,193	2,418	424	1,361	977
May to July						
1936	58,428	199,149	5,071	15,603	48,349	752
1937	2,899	340,849	9,503	96,947	105,850	1,363
January to July						
1936	106,692	509,888	13,853	157,436	80,495	1,435
1937	50,069	811,116	22,209	378,500	128,228	2,031

DAILY PRICES OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEESE AT MONTREAL

MARCH - AUGUST 1936-37

CENTS
PER LB.



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