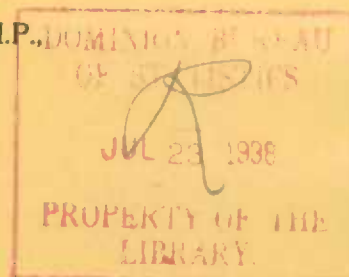


23-D-01 Historical File Copy

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



**CANADA**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**AGRICULTURAL BRANCH**

---

SERIES NO. V

REPORT NO. 2

**THE DAIRY SITUATION**  
**IN**  
**CANADA**

**SPRING QUARTER**

**MARCH - MAY**

**1938**

---



OTTAWA  
1938

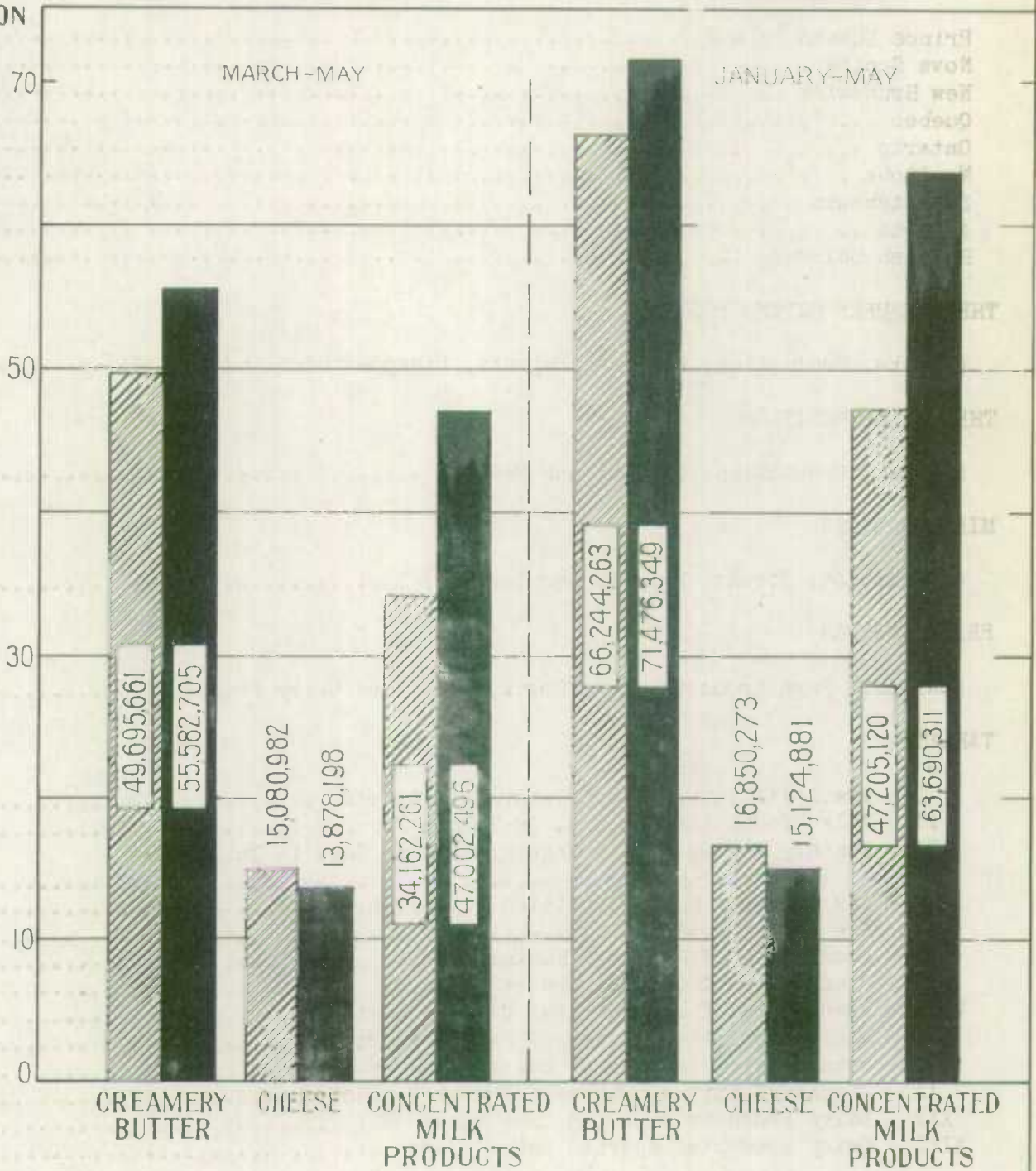
INDEX

	<u>Page Number</u>
SUMMARY .....	1
REVIEW OF THE SITUATION BY PROVINCES .....	3
Prince Edward Island .....	3
Nova Scotia .....	5
New Brunswick .....	5
Quebec .....	7
Ontario .....	10
Manitoba .....	11
Saskatchewan .....	12
Alberta .....	14
British Columbia .....	15
THE CREAMERY BUTTER POSITION	
(Stocks, Production, Exports, Imports, Disappearance and Prices) .....	17
THE CHEESE POSITION	
(Stocks, Production, Exports and Prices) .....	19
MILK PRODUCTS	
(Production, Stocks, Exports and Imports) .....	23
PRICE INDEXES	
(Saleable Farm Products, Feed Costs, Meats and Dairy Products) .....	23
TABLES -	
I - Precipitation and Temperatures in Canada .....	4
II - Milk Production Per Cow, in Pounds Per Day .....	6
III - Monthly Average Percentage of Milking Cows to Total Cows in Canada .....	8
IV - The Creamery Butter Position .....	18
V - The Cheese Position .....	20
VI - Production of Creamery Butter .....	22
VII - Production of Cheddar Cheese .....	22
VIII - Production of Concentrated Milk Products .....	24
IX - Wholesale Price Indexes of Farm Products .....	26
X - Retail Price Indexes of Dairy and Meat Products .....	27
XI - Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Milk Products .....	28
XII - Dairy Products Exported from Canada .....	29
XIII - Dairy Products Imported into Canada .....	29
CHARTS -	
1 - Production of Butter, Cheese and Concentrated Milk .....	(Back of Index)
2 - Prices of Creamery Butter and Cheese .....	30

# PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS

1937 1938

MILLION  
LB.





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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 of Dairying Statistics:	P. H. Ferguson, B.S.A., M.Sc.

SUMMARY

This statement, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, covers the dairy situation in Canada during the March to May period of 1938. The information used as a basis for this report was collected through the co-operation of Dairy Correspondents, Provincial Dairy Commissioners, Statisticians, and a special group of Dairy Farm Observers, including the Superintendents of Dominion Experimental Farms, District Representatives, Dairy Inspectors, and the managers of some of the dairy factories located in typical sections of the different provinces.

THE BUTTER POSITION as reviewed in this report contains two unsatisfactory elements; firstly, a decline of 11 per cent in the domestic disappearance from last year, and secondly, a seasonal price recession, which reduced the margin of preference over the 1937 price level from approximately 10 cents in the middle of March to 1 cent at the end of May. The high price level of the late winter and early spring was largely responsible for a 20 per cent decline in the domestic disappearance in March as compared with the same month a year ago, while the declines of 12 per cent and 2 per cent in April and May indicated that consumers were still curtailing their purchases of butter long after the price trend had been reversed. In other words, changes in the disappearance lagged behind the changes in the price movement. Based on the Canadian Commodity Exchange quotations, the average price of first grade creamery butter at Montreal for the three months, March to May, was 31 1/8 cents as compared with 25 cents in the same period of 1937.

But the relatively high price level that prevailed during the late winter and early spring produced two results apart from the reduction in the butter disappearance. First of all it stimulated creamery butter production in this country through the purchase of greater quantities of commercial feeds and the additional care given to dairy herds. Secondly, it attracted imports from other countries, principally from Australia and New Zealand, which in turn displaced the Canadian product and gave rise to a large carry-over of Canadian butter. These imports amounted to 4.1 million pounds during the March to May period and 5.2 million pounds during the five months ending May. The supply of Canadian-made creamery butter during the winter and early spring (December to April) was approximately 5 million pounds greater than the domestic disappearance; and exceeded the combined disappearance of both Canadian and imported butter in our domestic markets by 131 thousand pounds. It will be seen, therefore, that there was no shortage of Canadian butter.

The displacement of Canadian-produced creamery butter by the imported product, strengthened the stock position at May 1, 1938 to within 1.3 million pounds of the amount shown at the same date a year ago. There was also 400 thousand pounds of imported butter left in storage on that date. Notwithstanding the seasonal price recession, and the disappointment it incurred at a time when milch cows were just coming into production, the output of creameries increased nearly 12 per cent in the spring period over the March-May period of 1937. Thus, stocks in storage at June 1 advanced to 13 million pounds, representing a gain of 42 per cent over the stocks shown at June 1 of the previous year.

THE CHEESE POSITION improved during the March to May period as compared with the winter months. This was shown by an increase of 40 per cent in the exports over those of the corresponding period in 1937, whereas a decline of 53 per cent had been recorded in the previous three-month period. The domestic disappearance was less than it was a year ago; but by virtue of the heavy export movement the total disappearance rose 1.5 per cent above the 1937 figure. Production on the other hand declined 8 per

cent. Prices remained comparatively steady throughout the spring period. The average quotation of 15 cents a pound for the March-May period represented an advance of 1 1/2 cents above the average revealed during the spring months of 1937.

THE CONCENTRATED MILK INDUSTRY benefited by an increased demand on both domestic and British markets. The production of whole milk products advanced 40 per cent and milk by-products advanced 30 per cent during the March to May period as compared with the same months in 1937. Exports amounted to 6.9 million pounds, registering an advance of 13.5 per cent over the corresponding period in 1937. Shipments made to the United Kingdom represented nearly 15 per cent and those to the United States 1.4 per cent of the total.

THE ADVANCE IN MILK PRODUCTION ON CANADIAN FARMS is reflected to some extent in a 12 per cent increase in butter production in the spring period over that of the previous year. The farm milk supply during the summer months promises to register a substantial gain as compared with 1937, and it is expected that all provinces with the possible exception of Saskatchewan and British Columbia will share in the advance. Due to high butter-fat prices an unusually large proportion of the supply was forwarded to creameries, but the price relationship that now exists will be more favourable to the cheese industry.

PASTURE CONDITIONS are quite satisfactory in most parts of the Dominion, the grass having withstood high temperatures unusually well. The growth was inclined to be slow at the start on account of cold, backward weather, but this was a condition that seemed to contribute toward the production of a heavier covering of pasture grass later on. The effects of last year's drought on the prairies have been remedied by increased moisture supplies. In eastern Canada there was very little winter killing and fields are heavy with clover. The average condition of pastures, as reported on May 31, was equal to the long time average at 100, compared with 92 on the same date a year ago. Haying is well under way in eastern Canada. In some places the crop is lighter than it was in 1937, but there is more clover, and it promises to be of better quality and equal in tonnage to that of a year ago. The Manitoba hay crop is not as good as it was in 1937 but the other two prairie provinces should have a larger tonnage than in the preceding year. In southern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan the growth of grass is reported to be the best in many years. Pastures and forage crops in British Columbia were held back by a prolonged period of drought in April and May. At Agassiz it was reported to be the driest period in forty-six years. Recent rains have improved the situation, but farmers are harvesting light hay crops in some areas.

THE PERCENTAGE OF COWS BEING MILKED in March and April averaged 64 per cent and 74.3 per cent, respectively, as compared with the previous year, the former represented a decrease of 4.5 per cent, while the latter represented an increase of nearly 4 per cent. Based on all cows in the herds of Dairy Correspondents, a daily production of 11.4 pounds per cow was recorded in the month of March and 13.8 pounds in April, 1938, as compared with 11.8 pounds and 13.1 pounds, respectively, in the same months of 1937.

PRICE INDEXES for the principal products sold off farms indicate the favourable position of dairying in competition with other branches of farming. Cheese and milk can successfully compete with other products, and with respect to butter, consumers are just beginning to respond to the price situation that now exists. This may help to strengthen prices but is not in itself a factor of sufficient importance to overcome bearish tendencies operating under the influence of production conditions at home and the favourable supply position abroad.



Review of the Situation by Provinces

Prince Edward Island

Pasture conditions in this province are about average, scarcely as good as last year but better than in several of the previous seasons. The weather was inclined to be damp and cool this spring, and while these conditions favoured the development of bottom grass on meadows, it was quite late in May before the upland pastures afforded the proper kind of forage for milking cows. In the western side of Prince county pastures showed the effects of last year's drought, and the scarcity of feed made it necessary for farmers to turn their cows out of the barns somewhat earlier than in other places. Elsewhere the supplies of roughage were adequate although all sections experienced a shortage of roots during the winter and early spring. Pastures at the end of May were rated at 93, which was 12 points below the average condition at that date in 1937. The lateness of the season in Prince Edward Island is indicated in the mean temperature of 21.8 degrees at Charlottetown during March, which was 3.7 degrees below the average for the past thirty years. The relationship between late seasons and heavy yields of grass, cereals and roots, as shown by Experimental Farm records, would offer the hope that the coming season may be a satisfactory one for feed crops.

Owing to the late spring dairy cows were not released to spring pastures until about the end of May. Animals on pastures are in fair condition except in parts where feed was scarce. Fewer cows are being milked than last year, and the percentage of milking cows to total cows, as reported by Dairy Correspondents, also declined in both March and April as compared with the same months a year ago. There is reported to be a general increase in the numbers of female animals held by Island farmers, and more fresh cows are being offered for sale than in former years. More cows are expected to freshen in June as compared with the previous June, which offers some evidence of the increased interest being taken in dairying. This situation is being attributed to the satisfactory butter-fat prices that prevailed during the fall and winter months.

The butter production of Prince Edward Island advanced 22.5 per cent in the period March to May, 1938, over that of 1937, and since the greater part of the milk supply would be sent to factories in the form of cream, it gives a fair indication of the trend in milk production as compared with the corresponding months a year ago. During the two months, March and April, reductions were indicated in the quantities of milk and cream used for butter making and home consumption which further increased butter-fat deliveries. In addition to a decline in the amount of milk and cream consumed on farms, there was also a reduction in the quantities of milk fed to live stock in the early spring months as compared with those reported last year. Higher butter-fat prices produced this result and gave farmers an opportunity to increase their cash revenues from dairy production. Milk production per cow (based on all cows in the herd) fell slightly from last year, the most pronounced decline being recorded in March. The presence of a large proportion of dry cows early in the spring was responsible for this situation, which was corrected as greater numbers of cows came into lactation.

From these observations it may be concluded that the increased numbers of female stock eligible for milking purposes would be the main factor in advancing the production of milk during the summer months from that of the previous year. It will probably exceed that of the previous summer by a small margin, although much will depend on weather conditions in July and the price of butter-fat; the latter tending to control the situation when pastures begin to dry up and extra feeding becomes necessary to keep cows in milk. It seems possible, however, that a normal rainfall in June and early July, added to the ample moisture reserves now available, might tide the pastures over the warmest period of late July and early August, in which case a more substantial gain would be anticipated.

TABLE I - PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES

MARCH TO MAY 1937 AND 1938<sup>x</sup>

Province and Year	INCHES OF PRECIPITATION				DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE			
	March	April	May	Cumulative Precipitation	March	April	May	Average Temperature
Prince Edward Island								
1937	2.4	1.5	3.5	7.4	26	38	51	38
1938	2.8	3.9	3.0	9.7	22	38	48	36
Nova Scotia								
1937	3.0	2.2	3.9	9.1	28	39	52	40
1938	3.0	3.8	2.8	9.6	27	40	48	38
New Brunswick								
1937	2.8	1.5	3.3	7.6	23	39	53	38
1938	2.0	3.3	3.6	8.9	22	40	48	37
Quebec								
1937	2.0	1.8	3.0	6.8	18	38	53	36
1938	2.6	3.3	2.7	8.6	21	39	50	37
Ontario								
1937	1.2	3.8	2.5	7.5	22	39	53	38
1938	2.7	2.5	2.4	7.6	30	41	52	41
Manitoba								
1937	.5	2.5	2.1	5.1	17	37	54	36
1938	1.1	.9	1.6	3.6	27	37	50	38
Saskatchewan								
1937	.3	.5	1.3	2.1	19	41	53	38
1938	1.1	.7	1.8	3.6	26	39	50	38
Alberta								
1937	.7	.8	1.8	3.3	26	42	51	40
1938	1.0	.8	2.3	4.1	29	39	50	39
British Columbia								
1937	1.8	4.0	2.0	7.8	38	43	53	45
1938	2.6	1.7	1.1	5.4	37	46	54	46
CANADA								
1937	1.6	2.1	2.6	6.3	24	40	53	39
1938	2.1	2.3	2.4	6.8	27	40	50	39

x Adapted from monthly weather reports issued by the Meteorological Service of Canada, Department of Transport, and based on returns from a limited number of stations.



## Nova Scotia

A damp, cool spring delayed seeding operations and checked the growth of grass for a time. Pastures are now in the best of condition, however, and promise to provide excellent forage for dairy cattle. At the end of May they were rated at 94 by Crop Correspondents, just 5 points below that recorded on the same date of the previous year. There is very little evidence of winter killing and the seedlings came through in nice shape. Fertilizers are being used more extensively on pastures, a treatment which proved beneficial in other years.

Hay is growing well and farmers are looking forward to a heavy crop. There was a good deal of delay in getting on the land in the heavy soils along the north shore, and cold, wet weather also slowed up the spring work in the valley and eastern areas. Farmers who had tractors put them to good use in their plowing and tillage operations, doing overtime work that would have been impossible with horse labour. Despite this handicap farmers are sowing larger acreages of grain than they did a year ago, and more roots are being planted. Thus, if the season is favourable, the shortage of feed grain and roots which farmers experienced during the past winter is not likely to be repeated.

The fact that farmers received more money for dairy produce made it possible for greater quantities of mill feeds and concentrates to be purchased, and compensated for the shortage of grain and roots. Consequently dairy cows were turned out to pasture in fair condition, though in some sections young cattle were in rather poor flesh. The season was late, very little pasturing being done until the end of May. Fewer cows were milked in March and April than in the same period of 1937, and since there is no appreciable increase in June freshenings, there is nothing to indicate that the numbers of cows employed for milking purposes will be any greater than in the summer of 1937. Sales were not quite as great as in the previous year, but were comparatively heavy in some of the specialized dairying communities, and would probably measure up to the average over a series of years. Farmers are not investing heavily in new breeding stock, but there is a tendency to hold potential producers on their own farms. Calves are difficult to buy; partly because less milk left on farms for feeding purposes has tended to increase the sale of vealers, and there has also been some increase in the numbers of female calves held on farms for future breeding.

Factory butter production increased 12.0 per cent in the spring period and 12.9 per cent in the first five months of the year as compared with the corresponding periods of 1937. Butter made on farms declined from last year, and there were somewhat lesser quantities of milk being used for live stock feeding and for home consumption in March and April than in the same months a year ago. The high butter-fat prices during the winter months increased the interest in dairy farming and if pastures continue as at present, it is possible that the production of milk in the period June to August may surpass that of the same period of 1937. As in former years much will depend on the weather that prevails during the midsummer.

## New Brunswick

Pastures are in fair condition in New Brunswick although in common with other parts of the Maritimes the season was inclined to be late, and the grass grew slowly. On the whole pastures are better than they were last year with the possible exception of the area east of the St. John river where grass was reported to be making poor progress up to the last week of May. The average for the province was 96 at the end of May compared with 95 a year ago. New seedlings were winter killed to some extent, but permanent pastures came through the winter in good condition. In some cases pastures show evidence of having suffered from last year's drought. There has been plenty of moisture this spring so that with warmer weather the general conditions have improved.



TABLE II - MILK PRODUCTION PER COW IN POUNDS PER DAY IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES

MARCH AND APRIL 1937-1938.

	Based on all cows in herds of Dairy Correspondents		Based on cows actually milking in herds of Dairy Correspondents	
	March	April	March	April
Prince Edward Island				
1937	16.6	9.8	23.5	17.6
1938	11.1	9.0	22.4	17.3
Nova Scotia				
1937	14.2	15.4	17.8	18.6
1938	12.3	13.3	17.2	17.4
New Brunswick				
1937	11.9	15.0	16.5	19.7
1938	11.1	13.5	16.1	17.1
Quebec				
1937	7.0	11.4	13.8	15.7
1938	7.9	13.6	14.7	16.8
Ontario				
1937	16.1	17.6	21.5	21.8
1938	15.4	17.8	20.8	21.3
Manitoba				
1937	9.2	10.4	14.6	15.0
1938	9.8	12.2	16.2	17.6
Saskatchewan				
1937	8.7	10.2	15.0	16.0
1938	8.9	12.1	15.1	16.6
Alberta				
1937	8.3	11.3	15.4	17.8
1938	10.3	13.9	16.7	20.1
British Columbia				
1937	14.1	16.6	17.9	20.6
1938	15.9	18.9	20.3	22.1
CANADA				
1937	11.8	13.1	17.3	18.1
1938	11.4	13.8	17.7	18.5

Milch cows were released from the stables between May 20 and 28, which was only a few days later than last year. On account of the cold backward weather, however, it was necessary to do some supplementary feeding throughout the greater part of May. Dairy cattle are in fair condition, a fact that can be attributed chiefly to greater care and better feeding practices during the winter. Herd improvement work is beginning to show results and farmers are becoming more interested in dairying enterprises. This is indicated in the introduction of more dairy breeds, better cows, and a larger percentage of pure bred sires.

The numbers of cows on farms declined just slightly during each month since the first of the year. Yet with the dairy heifer population at December 1, 1937, 1,000 head higher than it was at the same date of the previous year, and sales to outsiders appreciably reduced, the cow population should show some increase in the summer months. A slight decline in cows actually milking in March, 1938, corresponded to the reduction in the total cows in the herds as compared with the same month in 1937. The percentage of milking cows to total cows declined from 73.9 per cent in March, 1937, to 68.2 per cent in March, 1938, but increased in April from 76.4 per cent to 78.6 per cent. Heifers coming into lactation were largely responsible for the improvement recorded. Little change is indicated in freshenings for May and June as compared with the forecasts made for the same months a year ago, but if Observers' expectations are fulfilled, there will be an increase later in the summer. An increase in milking cows would seem to be a natural development with the present cow population.

There was a gain in the production of butter in the spring period over that of the previous spring season amounting to 18.1 per cent. Coincident with the increase in the creamery make was a decline in the quantity of butter made on farms, which fell 13.9 per cent in March and April, 1938, as compared with the same months in 1937. The milk used in farm homes showed a somewhat greater reduction. The cause of the decline in the farm supply was attributed to a shortage of grain and succulent feeds. The milk production per cow was reduced from last year. Based on all cows in the herds of reporting correspondents, it represented a difference of nearly one pound of milk per cow per day in March and 1.5 pounds of milk per cow per day in April. With pastures now in full growth this situation will be changed; and with prospective freshenings on the increase the tendency would appear to be in the direction of a heavier supply of milk in the summer months of 1938 than was recorded in the June-August period of 1937. With the opening of cheese factories and a decline in butter prices, the creameries are not likely to receive as great a proportion of the supply as they received in previous months. Besides, reduced butter-fat prices may tend to increase the amount of butter made at home and the quantities of milk and cream used in the farm homes. Prices, therefore, will continue to guide the milk produced on farms into the most profitable channels.

### Quebec

There appears to be a concerted movement in this province toward improved pasture management. There is more clover in the fields than for years past, and farmers in almost every district are treating grass lands with fertilizers in the hope that the pastures will be in a better position to withstand the warm weather which invariably causes a marked depreciation in the late midsummer. Dairymen had plenty of coarse feed last winter, and there was a fair crop of oats, but the quality was inclined to be poor. Regardless of higher butter-fat prices there was no appreciable increase in the quantities of mill feeds and concentrates purchased for dairy cows, except in sections where farmers were supplying the whole milk market. The prospects for this season are indeed promising. The cool, damp spring slowed up the growth of grass on pastures and delayed seeding to some extent, but on the other hand the weather was suitable for a good root growth. At the end of May pastures were estimated at 104, which is 12 points above the rating given at that date in 1937. There is good bottom grass in the meadows and a heavy hay crop is expected



TABLE III - MONTHLY AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF MILKING COWS TO TOTAL COWS IN CANADA

(BASED ON REPORTS OF DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS, BY PROVINCES,

MARCH AND APRIL, 1937-1938)

Province and Year	March	April	Average March and April
Prince Edward Island			
1937	70.3	56.0	63.2
1938	49.4	52.0	50.7
Nova Scotia			
1937	79.7	83.0	81.4
1938	71.3	76.7	74.0
New Brunswick			
1937	73.9	76.4	75.2
1938	68.2	78.6	73.4
Quebec			
1937	50.8	72.5	61.7
1938	53.3	80.9	67.1
Ontario			
1937	74.4	80.6	77.5
1938	73.4	83.7	78.6
Manitoba			
1937	62.5	69.4	66.0
1938	61.0	69.0	65.0
Saskatchewan			
1937	58.0	63.4	60.7
1938	59.4	72.6	66.0
Alberta			
1937	53.8	63.7	58.8
1938	61.5	69.1	65.3
British Columbia			
1937	79.2	80.5	79.9
1938	78.5	85.8	82.2
CANADA			
1937	67.0	71.6	69.4
1938	64.0	74.3	69.2

in most parts of the province. Pastures are in ideal condition and good forage will be provided until well on in July, even with a light rainfall.

Dairy cattle were transferred to the open fields early in May, but backward weather conditions made it necessary for dairy farmers to house their milking cows and to do some supplementary feeding until about the twenty-fifth of the month. Thus while the majority of the herds were released early, the specialized dairy herds went out to grass not more than a few days earlier than last year. Much of the stock on pasture is inclined to be thin. The lack of clover and poor quality grains harvested on farms last year tended to keep dairy cattle in low flesh, and in many cases they were turned out to pasture too early. With a general improvement in pastures milch cows are beginning to flesh up and should continue to do so until the flies and hot weather arrive.

The numbers of cows on farms, as reported by Dairy Correspondents during the spring period, were slightly higher than in the same period of 1937. A more pronounced advance took place in the cows actually milking. Consequently the percentage of milking cows to total cows advanced from 50.8 and 72.5 per cent in March and April a year ago to 53.3 and 80.9 per cent, respectively, in the same months of 1938. Moreover the reports from Correspondents forecast increases in freshenings in both June and July, a development which is not unexpected on account of the increased numbers of cows and heifers that were shown on farms at June 1 and December 1, 1937. The cows coming into lactation in the midsummer will be principally heifers freshening for the first time, because this class registered the most pronounced numerical gains in the surveys mentioned.

In common with the Maritime provinces, creamery butter production increased in the three-month period over that of March to May a year ago, and the quantity of milk represented in the combined cheese and butter make increased 5.2 per cent, which would seem to indicate that more milk was actually produced on the farms. This conclusion is supported by the reports of Dairy Correspondents, showing a substantial advance in the farm supply during the two months, March and April, over that reported in the same months last year. In comparison with the same months in 1937 milk production per cow, based on cows actually milking, showed gains of approximately 1 pound per day during March and April, or based on all cows in the herds, 1.5 pounds per day. The production of farm butter decreased in March, but there was an increase in the April make. Dairy Correspondents showed very little variation in the milk consumed on the farms but a considerable variation in the quantities sold to cheese factories, condenseries, and to the fluid trade. Live stock received less whole milk in March and April than they did in the same months in 1937.

There are definite indications of an expansion in dairy production this year. More cows and better bred cows are being used for milking purposes and pastures are better than they were in 1937. The weeding out process which started in Quebec a few years ago is beginning to show the fruits of success in a general improvement in dairy stock. These are the main reasons for expecting a heavier milk production in the summer of 1938 than was recorded in the June-August period of 1937. It is recognized, of course, that summer temperatures and rainfall play an important part in the situation. Just what proportion of the supply will go to creameries and what proportion to cheese factories will depend upon the relative values of butter and cheese. At the present time prices seem to be tending in a direction more favourable to the cheese industry, in which case the creameries will lose the patronage that the cheese factories gain.



## Ontario

The situation in Ontario is quite promising from a standpoint of dairying. Pastures came through the winter in nice condition and there was very little winter killing except in odd spots. Some loss from heaving in alfalfa fields was reported from Northumberland county, and slight losses from winter killing of grain were reported from Waterloo, Frontenac and Grenville. The cool spring weather checked the development of grass for a time, but the abundance of moisture produced a flourishing growth toward the end of May, especially after the weather began to warm up. The pasture condition, as reported at that time, was estimated at 99 or 7 points above the rating given for the same date last year. Northern Ontario is the only section where the moisture was really excessive. There is still plenty of surface water in the north country but the land is drying rapidly. In some places, particularly in the eastern and northern counties, farmers experienced difficulty in getting their seeding completed, and corn planting was delayed in both eastern and western Ontario.

Cattle on pasture are now in fair condition, but when they were first turned out from the barns, the lack of proper feeding was most evident. With the exception of northern Ontario where hay supplies were inadequate, it could not be said that there was a feed shortage. Most farmers had plenty of grain and hay, but much of it was of low quality, lacking in flesh producing and milk producing value. The truth of this may be found in the marked increase which took place in cream receipts as soon as the cows found their natural habitat in the green pasture lots. Concentrates and mill feeds were fed liberally during the winter. Butter-fat being high in relation to feed costs, it paid farmers to make these purchases. As spring approached and butter prices weakened, however, it became necessary for them to reduce their expenditures and go back to the use of less palatable rations. Cows left the barns early. In southern Ontario it was about May 5 to 15; in the western and central counties May 14 to 18; in eastern Ontario May 10 to 18; and in northern areas dairy herds were not released before May 24 to 30. In many cases, of course, cows were sent to pasture much earlier than the dates indicated, due to variations in herd management. The spring of 1938 differed from the previous year in opening up slightly earlier, but the continuation of cool weather made it necessary for dairy herds to be returned again to the barns for extra feeding. This condition prevailed until late in the month in some areas. For the province as a whole grass feeding began about the same time as last year.

There are more cows on farms and more cows milking than was the case a year ago, and according to Dairy Correspondents, the percentage of milking cows to total cows increased in April from 80.6 per cent in 1937 to 83.7 per cent in 1938. In the previous month the percentage had declined from 74.4 to 73.4 per cent. The reports of Dairy Correspondents would indicate that the numbers of cows coming into lactation in June will show very little change from last year, but with some increase in numbers, of which the importations from the west last fall were perhaps the most important contribution, there may be a large percentage of late freshenings; hence the expectations that the average numbers of cows used for milking purposes during the summer will exceed those of the 1937 summer season.

Milk production on Ontario farms showed consistent declines from last year throughout the first three months of 1938, but as soon as the grass began to green up in April there was an immediate change for the better. The production of butter in March was about the same as in March, 1937; it was higher by 4.2 per cent in April over that of April last year while the May production rose nearly 19 per cent. The butter and cheese make, in terms of milk, increased 4.8 per cent in the three-month period over that of last year. Butter made on farms, as compared with the previous year, declined since January, the most significant reduction being recorded in April. The quantity of milk used in farm homes and fed to live stock averaged about the same as in the corresponding months of 1937.



The future prospects are difficult to visualize on account of the uncertainty always associated with dairy production in the midsummer period when the heat is most intense and insects are a constant menace to dairy cattle. Then, too, Observers have expressed the opinion that a lack of good quality grain last winter has undermined the capacity of dairy cows to maintain a high milk flow throughout the summer. There are other facts that are worth considering, however, that would have the opposite result. Warble fly treatment has been carried out in most of the dairy counties of Ontario with unusual success. The fertilization of pastures has increased the productivity of grass land to a marked extent and may do much to give pastures more stability during the period of excessive heat and evaporation. The advances in scientific management, coupled with some increase in the numbers of milch cows and the very satisfactory feed prospects, that exist at the present time are points that would tend to the conclusion that there would be an advance in milk production in the coming summer above that produced in the June to August period of 1937. The proportion of milk available for creameries and cheese factories will be expected to change with the opening of summer-operated cheese factories. In the main the cheese industry may be expected to reap the benefits of existing prices in competing for the farmers' patronage.

### Manitoba

Pasture conditions in Manitoba are practically on a par with those of a year ago. At the end of May they were rated at 96, one point below the rating given at the same date last year and only four points below the long time average. Cold weather prevailed during a great deal of the spring period, but frequent showers kept the soil in good condition to promote a sturdy root development in pastures and meadows. With somewhat warmer weather the condition of grass during the latter part of May passed from fair to good and there is every indication that pastures will be satisfactory until at least the middle of July. Farmers obtained some good catches of grass sown this year, although the frost which visited the prairies on May 24 left its impression on some of the tender shoots that were just coming through the ground. There was practically no winter killing, but the effects of last year's drought are still in evidence, particularly in the west side of the province in the area north of Russell toward Deepdale. Farmers have planted a larger acreage of alfalfa than they did last year. In some places the sales of seed are said to have been doubled. Seeded grass is inclined to be **better** than the native variety, where there is any. The seeded area is limited because many of the fields that showed some promise early in 1937 met defeat under the heat ravages of last summer.

The 1938 hay crop promises to be good. It was rated slightly below the long time average at the end of May but is above that of a year ago. The greater part of the acreage is of native origin. Regardless of heavy rain during the early spring there is very little water in the sloughs and not a great deal of reserve moisture in the land. Rain is needed to assure a good forage growth in midsummer, particularly in the light land areas. Cereal crops are good but are no better than they were last year. With a continuation of suitable growing weather farmers will harvest an average crop.

Cattle were turned into the open toward the end of April in some sections of the province, but dairy herds were held in the stables for a somewhat longer period. The date of release would probably range from about May 12 to May 15. A few herds were housed off and on until May 20, and were given extra feed to keep up the milk flow. The season was early, but in comparison with last year the feeding period terminated only a few days earlier. Milch cows are in good condition and young cattle wintered well on the ample supplies of good quality forage available. More cows are being pastured on Manitoba farms than in 1937 and more are being milked. This is due to the migration of farmers into Manitoba from western drought sections, most of whom took their



live stock with them. Notwithstanding the increase in milking cows, their proportion to the total milch cows, as reported by Dairy Correspondents, was just 61 per cent in March and 69 per cent in April. In the same months in the previous year, the respective percentages were 62.5 and 69.4. It seems evident that there were large numbers of cows that had not freshened by the end of April; and judging from the prospective freshenings reported by Correspondents, there will be an unusually large percentage of milch cows that will not come into lactation until the autumn. Observers are of the opinion that more cows will be milked in the summer of 1938 than there were in the summer of 1937. This should be realized if the present percentage of milkers continue to be so employed. Only time can tell if farmers now engaged in dairying will be lured into grain growing enterprises on the prospects of a good grain crop. If the previous year can be taken as a basis for a prophecy, it would appear that such a development is not likely to take place; or if it does happen in some areas it will not materially affect the outcome for the province as a whole.

The milk production of Manitoba, as indicated by milk and cream deliveries to dairy factories, advanced 22.3 per cent in March to May above the quantity used in this form in the same period of 1937. The milk produced per cow based on those actually milking increased from 1.5 to 2.5 pounds per day in March and April over the per cow production in the same months last year. Based on all cows in the herds an advance of 12.2 per cent was recorded. Butter made on farms declined in April; yet in previous months, more butter was produced than in the winter of 1937. Apparently high butter-fat prices had the opposite effect to that shown in the eastern provinces where less butter was made at home. The economy shown in the consumption of milk on farms in the winter was continued into the spring period. Likewise, less milk was used for live stock feeding in March and April than was reported by Dairy Correspondents in the same months of 1937.

The situation in the next three months, June to August, will depend to a large extent on weather conditions. Pastures are good and are likely to continue so for a time even if the rainfall should be below normal. It is recognized, however, that a wave of excessive heat accompanied by flies can check the milk flow very rapidly, and cancel any gains made during the earlier part of the summer period. Moreover, the 1937 season was a satisfactory one from a crop production condition standpoint, with only limited areas affected with drought. Thus, while the production per cow is higher than it was last year, and more cows are being used for milking purposes, it is doubtful if the output of milk during the next three months will show any substantial gain over the summer production of a year ago. It is believed, though, that the lead established during the winter months is likely to be maintained.

### Saskatchewan

Dairy farmers in Saskatchewan have cause for some optimism. Pastures are uniformly good, better than for any of the four previous years, including 1935 and 1936. At the end of May they were rated at 95 which is only 5 points below the long time average, and 27 points above the rating given by Crop Correspondents at the end of May a year ago. The weather was cool and grass grew slowly until the month of May was well advanced. But while the pastures did not supply much forage, these conditions gave them a chance to recover from their depleted condition. By the end of May the areas affected to the greatest extent by last summer's drought were fairly well covered with green grass. There has been a good deal of over-grazing, of course, and spots may still be found where a series of wet seasons would be required to bring them back to normal. Since over 80 per cent of the pasture in the province is native prairie grass, the remainder is quite a small factor in the feed situation. Fields of grass that were seeded last year in the southern part of the province are practically extinct, but in some northern parts the seeded grass that came through is rather better than that of native origin. With characteristic persistence farmers are continuing their efforts to secure satisfactory stands of seeded grass, realizing that seasons will return when it will be necessary to have something to supplement the native

pasture and hay crops. Large quantities of seed were sown this year and many have taken advantage of the opportunities of doing some testing work on their own account under the guidance of the Experimental Farms. There is very little excess moisture. Sloughs are by no means filled with water, as would be expected on a really wet season. Supported by Federal grants, water conservation reservoirs have been built. It is reported that these have not only increased the water supply, but have given farmers a better water supply system for all practical purposes.

Live stock went to pasture early on account of a shortage of feed. Milch cows were permanently released between May 5 and May 15, although a large percentage of the herds were discharged from the stables much earlier. Dairy cattle are substantially reduced from last year due, of course, to the exodus of live stock from the province under the plan arranged by the Government to relieve the feed shortage. This enforced depletion of dairy herds had its advantages in weeding out the unprofitable milk producers, which under other conditions would probably have been retained on the farms. The problem at the moment is for farmers to find suitable breeding stock, particularly sires, not only to rehabilitate the herds but to improve them. The reduction in the milch cow population did not result in a corresponding decline in the numbers of cows used for milking purposes. The situation would have been better still had it not been for the use of low quality feeds, which are thought to have caused sterility among farm cattle during the early spring. Expected freshenings in June and July are no higher than they were last year and under these circumstances the cows actually being milked may fall to lower levels during the summer. The percentage of milking cows to total cows advanced from 58 per cent in March, 1937, to 59.4 per cent in March, 1938. In April the advance was more pronounced on account of so many cows and heifers coming into lactation at that time. These figures show an increase from 63.4 per cent a year ago to 72.6 per cent in April, 1938.

The downward movement in milk production which had marked the first four months of this year as compared with January to April, 1937, changed to an increase in the month of May over that recorded in the same month a year ago. Most of the increased supply was sold to creameries. This was indicated by an advance of 2.1 per cent in the butter manufactured in May over that of May, 1937, whereas the output in April was 16.5 per cent less than that manufactured in April, 1937. During the March to May period the butter make was 8.2 per cent less than that recorded in the same period of last year. Cheese production showed the opposite development, moving from slightly higher levels in March and April as compared with the same months last year to a 46 per cent decline in May. The quantities made, of course, were quite small, ranging from two thousand to fifteen thousand pounds. On a milk basis the combined output of butter and cheese in the spring period showed a decrease of 8.3 per cent from last year. Butter made on farms was substantially below the production of the previous year, as reported for the months of March and April. Since the greater part of the dairy butter is used on the farms, a reduction in the employment of labour arising from a smaller acreage under crop and a general policy of economy may have been a factor in the reduction in the farm make at this season.

The outlook for the summer months is reasonably encouraging. The milk production per cow, as reported by Dairy Correspondents, is slightly higher than it was last year, and according to Observers it is much higher in those areas that suffered from the drought in 1937. This feature of the situation accounted in part for the sudden and somewhat unexpected change from a decrease to an increase in milk production in May. The decline in the numbers of low-producing cows as compared with last year, and to the improved pasture conditions was also responsible for this improvement. If pastures hold out for another few weeks, it is possible that milk production will not fall as far behind that of the previous summer as was anticipated earlier in the year.



## Alberta

The snow and rain which fell in the winter and early spring replenished moisture supplies which had been so badly depleted in certain areas of this province during the previous year. Pastures are all quite satisfactory. The prairies of southern Alberta look particularly promising, especially where they were not too heavily grazed, and south-eastern areas that suffered so severely from the drought have lost the brownish appearance that characterized that section of the country almost from the beginning of the season a year ago. Rainfall has been well distributed; hence the areas that had some moisture reserves from last year are better than usual. South-western Alberta, for example, which harvested an exceptionally heavy wheat crop in 1937 has the heaviest growth of grass in ten years. Pastures in the foothills west of Calgary and north to Red Deer and Lacombe are again in a full growth of green. In north-central Alberta the pastures received a nice start, but rain is now needed to carry the growth along. In some places the soil has already commenced to drift. The Peace River section is suffering from a lack of moisture which has persisted since early spring. Rain is needed to give farmers sufficient feed for immediate and future needs. Taking the province as a whole the rating for pastures at the end of May was 98 compared with 80 at the same date in 1937. The hay and alfalfa crop is better than it was last year. There has been no winter killing of any account except in one or two spots in northern Alberta. Farmers have seeded more land to grass and alfalfa than in former years, a movement that appears to have been accentuated by the extension of dairying in the central part of the province.

Dairy cattle were turned out of the stables about May 15, just a few days later than last year. In some sections they were released earlier than that date, but on account of the cool weather the grass was too short until the middle of May to supply sufficient forage. Milch cows were in a fair state of flesh when they left winter quarters, but some of the young stock were inclined to be thin. They have fleshed up well in the last few weeks, however, and are now reported to be in quite fair condition. In the east central and south-west sections of the province, where feed was particularly scarce last winter it will take time for the live stock to reach a normal condition. The attractive butter-fat prices resulted in a large number of beef-type and off-type cows being used for dairy purposes. Females that were formerly used for nursing beef calves are now being milked by hand. Consequently, the percentage of milking cows to total cows which stood at 53.8 per cent in March, 1937, advanced to 61.5 per cent in March, 1938; and from 63.7 per cent in April, 1937 to 69.1 per cent in the same month of 1938. Freshenings reported in March, April, and May of this year fell below those of the same months in 1937. There is no indication that any appreciable change will take place in June and July. Observers state that inadequate feeding has produced a good deal of sterility, and many of the dry cows now on farms will go to the block before the season is over. If butter-fat prices fall to lower levels some dual purpose cows will also revert to their former occupation as nurse cows in place of being used for milking. On the other hand a great deal of live stock improvement work is being done and is partially responsible for advances taking place in the average production of dairy herds.

The quantity of milk produced in the first two months of the spring period showed a substantial advance over the same months last year. Creamery butter and cheese production, on a milk basis, advanced 48.9 per cent in the three month period over the corresponding months of last year. Dairy butter made on farms declined from last year as shown in the reports of Dairy Correspondents for March and April, and the quantity of milk used on farms was slightly lower than it was a year ago. Milk production per cow showed consistent gains of approximately 1.5 pounds of milk per day during several months past, and offers the hope that even with a possible reduction in the number of cows being milked, the summer production is likely to exceed that of the 1937 season. Much, of course, will depend on pastures which are quite promising at the present time. The establishment of a cheese factory at Coaldale last



fall and a condensery at Red Deer a year earlier has stimulated interest in dairying in the areas concerned. In the province as a whole there is more interest being taken in dairying than in former years, and if prices remain reasonably stable, it will have a favourable effect on the agriculture of the province.

### British Columbia

The farmers of this province reaped the benefits of a comparatively mild winter in being able to conserve feed supplies which would otherwise have been insufficient to meet requirements. This advantage was offset to some extent by the prevalence of cold weather and spring drought. The areas most severely affected by a lack of moisture were the Okanagan valley, the districts along the southern boundary, parts of Vancouver Island and the Peace River block, although the lower mainland has also experienced an unprecedented period of drought. At Salmon Arm about one half inch rain was reported throughout the entire month of April as compared with two inches in April, 1937. In central Cariboo rainfall was less plentiful than usual, the dry weather continued throughout May, but there was no apparent deficiency. At Prince George, Vanderhoof, and other sections of the north-interior heavy frosts and cool weather checked the growth of grass until the end of May, otherwise conditions were fairly satisfactory. The dry weather throughout April and May subjected pastures to a severe test, but for the most part they stood up remarkably well. They began to show the effects of dry weather by the end of the month. Warm weather has promoted the growth of forage in the interior and northern areas during recent weeks, but more rains are needed in the Okanagan, the Island, and in the Peace River sections of the province. At the end of May Crop Correspondents gave pastures a rating of 96, the hay and clover crop was placed at 94, and alfalfa at 97. Compared with reports made at the same date in 1937, these figures reveal very slight variations, pastures being two points lower, hay 1 point lower, and alfalfa 1 point higher. Observers advise that the hay crop is short, and can scarcely be expected to yield as heavy a tonnage as it did last year. There has been very little winter killing and the fields are well supplied with clover.

On account of the backward weather dairy farmers did a good deal of feeding in May; so that while milch cows were being grazed early in April, they were not permanently transferred to pasture lots until about May 12. In the northern sections of the interior it was still later. The date of release on the average was about one week later than a year ago. Dairy cattle were reported to be in fair condition. Early grazing conserved winter feed supplies and gave farmers some surplus which was used to good advantage in supplementing the pastures later in the spring. Farmers have had a good deal of trouble with sterility and abortion in dairy herds. In many areas the quality of the feeds is thought to have caused much of the trouble, accentuated, too, by a prolonged stabling period. Judging from the reports of Dairy Correspondents, the reduction in the dairy cattle population as reported in the survey of December 1, 1937, is a situation that still exists. A shortage of milk left on farms under the present marketing system has given rise to the practice of slaughtering young calves instead of raising them for replacement purposes. Sales of milch cows to buyers in the United States and the Orient have also militated against any increases in the milch cow population since June 1 a year ago. The sales this spring were less than they were in the spring of 1937, although several car loads were shipped from the Okanagan and Salmon Arm areas within the last month. During the past winter higher butter-fat prices and a good market for fluid milk would seem to have encouraged farmers to feed for a larger milk flow, thus offsetting the effects of reduced cow numbers. With prices recently reduced the future outcome is more uncertain. In the Okanagan valley and the Kootenays there is a distinct movement toward dairying, although the tendency to use dual purpose in place of dairy stock gives dairying somewhat less stability.



While the trend in cow numbers has been slightly downward, the numbers of cows actually milking show a marginal increase since the first of the year as compared with the same period in 1937. The most significant advance took place in April. This is revealed in the percentage of milch cows to total cows which increased from 80.5 per cent in April, 1937, to 85.8 per cent in April, 1938. There is no evidence of any advance in freshenings in the next two months, but with the fall freshening being so widely advocated, it is possible that the breeding period has been delayed. Campaigns to arrest the ravages of warble flies are expected to show some results this year and cow testing work is being pushed forward with more than the usual vigilance.

Increases in milk production on farms over the same months of last year were shown in the reports of Dairy Correspondents since the first of February. The farm supply in March and April was considerably above the amount produced in the same months of 1937. Even with an increase in fluid sales the output of factories represented an advance of 10.5 per cent in the three month period March to May. Thus the factories shared well in the distribution of the additional supply. Less milk was fed to live stock and less was used in farm homes in the spring period than that shown a year ago, but the butter made on farms in the two months for which reports are available registered a slightly higher production than that of a year ago. Cheese factories expect to obtain some increased patronage this season, and the addition of a new cheese factory at Armstrong will increase the number to four. It is believed that it will have some effect in stimulating production in that area.

The conflicting influences that operate this season, including weather conditions, prices, pastures and forage supplies make it more difficult than usual to forecast the results of dairy farm enterprises from a production standpoint. The increase in the production of milk per cow in March and April, averaging approximately 2 pounds per day above the amount reported in the same months in 1937 gives cause for some encouragement; and coupled with the increase in the percentage of cows actually milking as compared with those of a year ago, there is a possibility that the production of milk in the summer months will be greater than the amount produced in the June to August period of 1937. At the present time it depends almost entirely on the rainfall in the areas affected with dry weather, and the general pasture conditions in the province as a whole.

### THE CREAMERY BUTTER POSITION

The outstanding feature of the situation during the spring period, as revealed in Table IV was the decline in the disappearance of Canadian made butter from last year. There was also a slightly weaker stock position, and abnormally large quantities of butter were imported into Canada as compared with the same period of 1937. When stock figures and transit holdings are combined for both years, the Domestic Disappearance in the spring period was 5.8 million pounds below the corresponding period a year ago, whereas in the winter period there was an increase over the previous winter of 1.6 million pounds. Paradoxical as it may seem, the advance in the domestic disappearance in the previous three-month period occurred at a time when prices were advancing, while there was a decline in the domestic disappearance in each month of the spring period, which, with the exception of the month of March, must be regarded as a period of falling butter-fat values. It shows that the raising or lowering of prices did not produce an immediate response from consumers. In other words the public reaction lagged behind the price changes. For example, the decline in March was 20.5 per cent, in April it was 12 per cent, and in May 2.3 per cent. Thus it may be seen that people now are beginning to respond to lower prices, and an increase in the domestic disappearance might properly be expected in the next few months even without any further reductions in prices.

The position just described is subject to slight modification owing to the large amount of imported butter consumed in Canada during the past few months in place of the Canadian product. Approximately 2.8 million pounds of imported butter were used in the Dominion in the month of March, 1.6 million pounds in April, and in May the amount was reduced to 200 thousand pounds.

Since imported butter played so important a part in the situation during the spring period, it may be well to examine the position as it developed from December 1, 1937, to May 1, 1938. On the basis of a calculation made in the September-November issue of "The Dairy Situation in Canada", the domestic disappearance of creamery butter during the five months, December to April, 1937-1938, was estimated in the neighbourhood of 90.7 million pounds, indicating a maximum shortage of approximately 700 thousand pounds. It was recognized, however, that this possible shortage might be entirely cancelled by a restricted demand resulting from higher prices. Now that we are able to take a retrospective view of the situation it is found that this is precisely what happened. The domestic disappearance of Canadian made butter was only 85,423,216 pounds, but with the addition of 4,823,119 pounds as representing the disappearance of imported butter (imports during the period less stocks on hand May 1), it shows that the total domestic disappearance amounted to 90,246,335 pounds during the five months, December 1, 1937, to May 1, 1938. The supply of Canadian made butter was 90,377,326 pounds. Stimulated by higher prices, production did not decline until January, so that the factory output for the period fell only 68 thousand pounds below the production of the same period of the previous year. While it did seem quite probable that there would be a shortage equivalent to the reduced production, even this expectation did not materialize. Instead of a shortage of 68 thousand pounds (the decline in production from last year) there was a surplus of 131 thousand pounds.

The large quantity of butter imported into Canada, principally from New Zealand and Australia amounting to 5,231,619 pounds was all absorbed but approximately 400 thousand pounds left in storage on May 1. But by virtue of the absorption of imported butter, less Canadian butter was consumed. Thus, on May 1, butter stocks of Canadian origin amounted to 4.5 million pounds, and with the addition of the imported stocks there were nearly 5 million pounds in storage on that date. This quantity was only 871,503 pounds less than that shown at May 1, 1937. On June 1 imported stocks had been reduced to 215 thousand pounds, while Canadian stocks stood at 13,075,854 pounds. The gain of 4 million pounds over June 1 of the previous year could all be accounted for in the increased production of butter in the month of May.



TABLE IV - THE CREAMERY BUTTER POSITION IN CANADA, MARCH TO MAY, 1934 TO 1938.

		March	April	May	March to May
Stocks in storage at first					
of the month	1934	7,410,224	3,803,498	2,511,557	-
(Not adjusted for new	1935	15,043,571	7,103,184	3,722,698	-
firms)	1936	16,429,074	8,797,312	4,824,048	-
	1937	18,775,193	9,152,773	5,817,243	-
	1938	10,194,362	4,437,349	4,537,240	-
Stocks in transit at first					
of the month -	1935	476,000	588,000	196,000	-
	1936	632,800	224,000	140,000	-
	1937	800,800	336,000	308,000	-
	1938	89,600	224,000	140,000	-
Production during month -					
	1934	9,894,189	14,358,853	24,881,353	49,134,395
	1935	9,134,906	13,684,048	23,548,193	46,367,147
	1936	9,518,260	14,489,750	25,403,949	49,411,959
	1937	9,683,033	15,256,072	24,756,556	49,695,661
	1938	10,089,759	16,397,918	29,095,028	55,582,705
Imports -					
	1934	1,586,955	716,910	38,184	2,342,049
	1935	13,999	1,484	8,521	24,004
	1936	16,922	5,770	56,289	78,981
	1937	17,932	9,212	1,158	28,302
	1938	3,794,050	338,854	526	4,133,430
Exports -					
	1934	24,700	13,300	31,600	69,600
	1935	26,800	57,800	23,600	108,200
	1936	30,300	29,700	35,600	95,600
	1937	40,900	36,400	42,600	119,900
	1938	25,700	23,200	66,300	115,200
Prices -					
	1934	29 3/8	25 7/8	20 1/2	25 1/4
	1935	24	23 1/4	21 1/8	22 3/4
	1936	22 5/8	22 1/4	19 7/8	21 5/8
	1937	26	26 1/8	22 7/8	25
	1938	35 3/4	30 3/4	26 3/4	31 1/8
Total Disappearance of					
Canadian made	1934	13,500,915	15,650,794	20,328,016	49,479,725
butter	1935	17,075,293	17,064,534	21,076,951	55,216,778
(Domestic and	1936	17,150,022	18,463,014	19,922,152	55,535,188
Export)	1937	19,305,453	18,591,602	21,352,675	59,249,730
	1938	15,846,772	16,298,027	20,556,414	52,701,213
Domestic Disappearance of					
Canadian made	1934	13,476,215	15,637,494	20,296,416	49,410,125
butter	1935	17,048,493	17,006,734	21,053,351	55,108,578
	1936	17,119,722	18,433,314	19,886,552	55,439,588
	1937	19,264,553	18,555,202	21,310,075	59,129,830
	1938	15,821,072	16,274,827	20,490,114	52,586,013

### BUTTER PRICES

The upward movement in butter prices which had characterized the winter period continued throughout the month of March. Prices varied from 34 3/4 cents on March 2 to 36 1/8 cents on March 17. After that date there was a slight recession which reduced the price level to 36 cents. Prices remained at this point until March 25 when they rose again to 36 1/8 cents, but returned at the end of the month to 36 cents. The monthly average for March was 35 3/4 cents, while the average for the same month of the year previous was 26 cents.

The decline in butter prices might be said to have commenced on April 2 when there was a drop of 1/8 of a cent from the previous day. By April 7 prices had fallen to 35 cents, and by the middle of April they had reached 33 5/8 cents. For the remainder of the month there was a period of active selling. Dealers became anxious to unload; prices fell nearly 3 cents in less than a week. On April 21 the market had declined to 30 1/4 cents and the next day it had declined to 29 cents, a fall of 7 cents in approximately three weeks. But it had not yet reached the bottom. On April 23 prices were reduced another cent and three days later they fell to 26 cents. The market strengthened the following day with a 1/4 cent advance, and two days later rose to 26 5/8 cents. The recovery was not a permanent one, for on April 30 butter was being purchased at 26 1/2 cents. The average for the month was 30 3/4 cents, as compared with 26 1/8 cents in April, 1937.

Outside of minor fluctuations there was a fairly stable market throughout the month of May, although the trend was still downward. For the first few days the market moved from 26 3/4 cents to 27 1/8 cents. After a fractional decline the price returned to the former level and then advanced to 28 1/2 cents. This was followed in a couple of days by small reductions and finally reached 28 cents on May 16. From that date until the end of the month prices fell steadily with the exception of a few fractional recoveries. The low point of 25 1/4 cents was reached on May 27. At the end of the month butter was quoted at 25 1/2 cents. The average price for May was 26 3/4 cents, compared with 22 7/8 cents in May a year ago. During the entire three-month period prices averaged 6 cents above the March to May prices in 1937.

The most important factor in the price recession was the reduction in the Domestic Disappearance in February and March. It was seen that the carry-over of butter promised to be equal to that of the previous year, and with Australian and New Zealand butter on hand as well as the Canadian product, the holding of these stocks became too costly an enterprise. At the present time consumers are just beginning to respond to lower prices, and it may be some time before prices show any material gain through pressure exerted from the demand side. Production will offset the situation considerably in the next two months, and it is expected that the high point will be reached earlier than it was last year. Conditions in the Old Country will continue to control the Canadian market to a large extent; and on account of the disturbed conditions that exist in Europe the situation there may have more than the usual effect on prices in other countries.

### THE CHEESE POSITION

Following the heavy production of 1937 the holdings of cheese in Canada remained high throughout the winter months. With the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence and a better overseas market, cheese exports advanced well above those of the previous season, and at the end of the spring period on May 1, it was found that 6.2 million pounds had been exported in the three months, a gain of 1.8 million pounds over the exports recorded in the spring period of 1937. Thus, the total disappearance of Canadian cheddar cheese was particularly encouraging, increasing from 3.4 million pounds in March, 1938, to 6.8 million pounds in May, 1938. The total disappearance in



TABLE V - THE CHEESE POSITION IN CANADA, MARCH TO MAY, 1936 TO 1938.

		March	April	May	March to May
Stocks in storage at first of the month -	1936	19,344,121	16,875,807	14,170,257	-
(Not adjusted for new firms)	1937	20,112,309	18,008,959	15,985,455	-
	1938	24,049,492	21,288,184	17,676,022	-
Production during month -	1936	1,209,953	2,240,637	9,499,887	12,950,477
	1937	1,162,934	2,408,362	11,509,686	15,080,982
	1938	685,562	1,721,077	11,471,559	13,878,198
Imports -	1936	116,244	89,419	54,365	260,028
	1937	155,873	141,932	157,401	455,206
	1938	85,049	173,276	171,529	429,854
Exports -	1936	2,065,400	505,700	3,608,700	6,179,800
	1937	1,307,300	669,600	2,446,600	4,423,500
	1938	858,300	1,620,400	3,725,700	6,204,400
Prices -	1936	11 3/4	10 5/8	11 3/8	11 1/4
	1937	13 1/2	13 5/8	14 3/8	13 7/8
	1938	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15 3/8
Total Disappearance of Canadian-made Cheese	1936	3,678,267	4,946,187	7,809,994	16,434,448
	1937	3,266,284	4,431,866	7,586,405	15,284,555
	1938	3,446,870	5,333,239	6,827,113	15,607,222
Domestic Disappearance of Canadian-made Cheese	1936	1,612,867	4,440,487	4,201,294	10,254,648
	1937	1,958,984	3,762,266	5,139,805	10,861,055
	1938	2,588,570	3,712,839	3,101,413	9,402,822

the March to May period amounted to 15.6 million pounds, which was slightly higher in the aggregate than that of a year ago.

The domestic disappearance of cheddar cheese during the months March to May would indicate that price differentials between 1937 and 1938 did not affect the situation from the consumers' standpoint as much as the price movement during the season. The domestic disappearance in March was 2.6 million pounds, over 600 thousand pounds above that of the same month of the previous year. The price level during the same month was 2 cents above that of March, 1937. In April 3.7 million pounds of cheese were used in Canada, placing the amount practically on a par with that of April, 1937. This occurred at a time when the average prices were the same as in the previous month. The May disappearance of 3.1 million pounds represented a substantial decline from the month of May a year ago. The price differential was the same as it was in March, but price fluctuations during the month may have had some effect on the quantity consumed. Another factor that is responsible for somewhat abrupt changes in the domestic disappearance is the large quantities of cheese used at this season by processing firms in preparation for the summer trade. During this period large quantities of the processed variety are consumed by campers and tourists. The disappearance figures shown in Table V have reference to cheddar cheese only.

Stocks in storage on March 1 amounted to approximately 24 million pounds. On a basis of stock adjustments for new firms the quantity in storage at that date represents an increase of 2.7 million pounds. By June 1 the stocks had declined to 22.3 million pounds, but on a comparative basis with the same date last year these holdings represented an increase of 1.3 million pounds. On the present price basis it is believed that the cheese industry can successfully compete with butter production, and that some advance in production would be expected over that of the previous year if the present price relationship continues.

#### CHEESE PRICES

Ontario coloured cheese was quoted at 15 cents by Montreal dealers at the beginning of March. On March 3 the price rose to 15 1/4 cents and on March 10, 15 1/2 cents was the average price. The market seemed to be stabilized at this point until March 22 when a 1/4 cent advance was recorded. From that time until the end of the month 15 3/4 cents became the ruling quotation. The average for the month was 15 1/2 cents as compared with 13 1/2 cents in March, 1937.

There was no change in cheese prices during the first half of April, but a recession developed on April 20, bringing the price down to 15 1/2 cents. After a further decline of 1/2 cent on April 26 the market became settled at 15 cents. The average quotation for the month was 15 1/2 cents, whereas in April, 1937, cheese was selling for 13 5/8 cents.

The market fluctuated fractionally during the month of May without indicating a distinct trend up or down. For the first few days the price appeared to be fixed at 15 cents. This period of stability was followed by a 1/4 cent decline in cheese prices, although they returned almost immediately to the former level and remained at 15 cents until May 23. After that date a stronger market ensued, and prices rose to 15 1/2 cents. The advance was only a temporary one, however, for three days later prices fell. They reached 15 cents on May 27 and 14 3/4 cents on May 30. The average price for the month was 15 cents, only 5/8 of a cent above the average for May of the previous year. For the three months, March to May, the average was 1 1/2 cents above the 1937 level.



TABLE VI - PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,  
MARCH TO MAY, 1937 AND 1938.  
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Province	March		April		May		March to May		Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	
Prince Edward Island	65	73	72	90	125	158	262	321	(+) 22.5
Nova Scotia	334	385	380	425	510	560	1,224	1,370	(+) 11.9
New Brunswick	104	125	170	211	320	367	594	703	(+) 18.4
Quebec	1,072	1,027	4,300	4,123	8,155	9,300	13,527	14,450	(+) 6.8
Ontario	4,816	4,813	6,492	6,701	8,419	10,003	19,727	21,517	(+) 9.1
Manitoba	1,014	1,225	1,222	1,565	2,344	2,801	4,580	5,591	(+) 22.1
Saskatchewan	931	730	1,120	935	2,107	2,151	4,158	3,816	(-) 8.2
Alberta	984	1,361	1,103	1,903	2,145	3,058	4,232	6,322	(+) 49.4
British Columbia	363	351	397	445	632	697	1,392	1,493	(+) 7.3
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>9,683</b>	<b>10,090</b>	<b>15,256</b>	<b>16,398</b>	<b>24,757</b>	<b>29,095</b>	<b>49,696</b>	<b>55,583</b>	<b>(+) 11.8</b>

TABLE VII - PRODUCTION OF CHEDDAR CHEESE IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,  
MARCH TO MAY, 1937 AND 1938.  
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Province	March		April		May		March to May		Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	55	49	55	49	(-) 10.9
Quebec	92	61	213	128	1,923	1,700	2,228	1,889	(-) 15.2
Ontario	803	301	1,923	1,196	9,081	9,106	11,807	10,603	(-) 10.2
Manitoba	163	176	178	232	255	339	596	747	(+) 25.3
Saskatchewan	1	2	2	4	28	15	31	21	(-) 32.3
Alberta	78	96	78	107	143	198	299	401	(+) 34.1
British Columbia	26	49	14	54	25	65	65	168	(+) 158.5
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>11,472</b>	<b>15,081</b>	<b>13,878</b>	<b>(-) 8.0</b>

## MILK PRODUCTS

The concentrated milk industry is gaining increasing importance as the overseas and domestic trade increases. At the present time there are 22 concentrated milk plants in the Dominion, of which 18 are in Ontario, 2 in British Columbia, 1 in Alberta, and 1 in Nova Scotia. In addition to these, 34 creameries are engaged to some extent in the production of concentrated milk products.

In the period March to May, 1938, 37.3 million pounds of whole milk products were manufactured in Canada and 9.7 million pounds of concentrated milk by-products, registering advances of approximately 40 per cent and 30 per cent respectively over the production of the same period in 1937. In the former group the most important product is evaporated milk, the output of which amounted to 32.1 million pounds, or 86 per cent of the total. Skim milk powder ranks in first position among the products manufactured from skim milk, buttermilk and whey with a production of 6.3 million pounds or approximately 65 per cent of the total milk by-products.

At the first of each month, March to June, the stocks of concentrated whole milk in comparison with those reported at the same date a year ago increased 371 thousand pounds, 1.3 million pounds, 3 million pounds, and 6.9 million pounds, respectively; while stocks of milk by-products registered respective increases of approximately 385 thousand pounds, 373 thousand pounds, 1.2 million pounds and 2 million pounds. These stocks reflect corresponding advances in the quantity manufactured during the period under review.

British and foreign markets continue to absorb a large proportion of the output of milk plants. In the March-May period of 1938, 14.7 per cent of the total production was shipped out of the Dominion. Exports to the United Kingdom represented 57 per cent and exports to the United States represented nearly 14 per cent of the quantities shipped out of Canada in the March to May period of 1938. Evaporated milk constituted 4.8 million pounds of the total, milk powder 1.3 million pounds and condensed milk 818 thousand pounds. The two first mentioned showed substantial increases over the quantities exported in the same period last year, while the latter declined.

The market for fresh milk in the United States is practically non-existent. Exports of cream have also declined from 21 thousand gallons in the three spring months of 1937 to only 936 gallons in the same period of 1938.

## PRICE INDEXES

The economic position of the dairy industry can best be judged by comparing the wholesale prices of dairy products with other farm products, and the retail prices of butter, cheese and milk with those of other foods occupying an equally important place in the family budget. These comparisons are made on the basis of index numbers for the months of March to May, 1937 and 1938.

In reviewing the situation from the producers standpoint (see Table IX) it will be seen that the averages of the indexes shown for the three months reveal declines in the wholesale prices of steers, coarse grains and wheat. Veal, on the contrary, has moved upward, while butter, milk, cheese and hogs also offer the farmers larger returns than they did in the same period of 1937. It should be noted that while the average butter index is higher than it was in the winter period, it fell from 85.2 in April to 69.1 in the month of May. Likewise, cheese fell from 71.5 in April to 68.8 in May. The same development took place in connection with wheat, veal, and the



TABLE VIII - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA,  
MARCH TO MAY, 1937 AND 1938.  
(In Thousands of Pounds)

Commodity	March		April		May		March to May		Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	

WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS

Condensed	1,241	915	1,221	913	1,222	1,245	3,684	3,073	(-) 16.6
Evaporated	5,188	8,311	7,328	10,550	9,041	13,245	21,557	32,106	(+) 48.9
Milk Powder	419	582	436	744	591	764	1,446	2,090	(+) 44.5
Cream Powder	3	7	2	8	2	-	7	15	(+) 114.3
TOTAL	6,851	9,815	8,987	12,215	10,856	15,254	26,694	37,284	(+) 39.7

MILK BY PRODUCTS

Skim Milk:

Condensed	353	435	485	451	524	597	1,372	1,483	(+) 8.1
Evaporated	21	66	30	55	38	41	89	162	(+) 82.0
Powder	1,040	1,355	1,342	2,068	2,008	2,861	4,390	6,284	(+) 43.1
Buttermilk:									
Powder	205	231	279	348	205	494	689	1,073	(+) 55.7
Condensed	172	67	177	68	180	117	529	252	(-) 52.4
Casein	88	49	107	110	160	240	355	399	(+) 12.4
Sugar of Milk	15	10	10	21	19	35	44	66	(+) 50.0
TOTAL	1,904	2,213	2,430	3,121	3,134	4,385	7,468	9,719	(+) 30.1

WHOLE MILK AND MILK BY PRODUCTS, COMBINED

TOTAL	8,755	12,028	11,417	15,336	13,990	19,639	34,162	47,003	(+) 37.6
-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	----------

all products index. The average index given for hogs and steers for the spring period registered increases over the winter period, and in each case an upward trend from one month to another was quite definitely indicated.

In making comparisons with the previous year the average index of farm products for the March to May period is nearly 10 per cent below that of the same period in 1937. Creamery butter shows the greatest advance, followed closely by hogs; while cheese, veal and fresh milk are next in order. On the basis of these data, dairying would appear to stand in a good position in competition with other branches of farming, and since milk is necessary for the production of hogs, the price advances shown for this product must also be regarded as an aid to the development of dairying enterprises.

The analysis of retail prices (Table X) reveals that the average indexes for the three months are all above those of the former three-month period, except that given for lard. The fresh milk indexes registered an increase, but the trend in butter is now downward. This is indicated in the index of 74.5 for the month of May, as compared with an average of 83.6 for the three months, March to May.

Compared with the same months of 1937 creamery butter heads the list of price advances, with pork, veal, eggs, beef chuck, cheddar cheese, and fresh milk next in order. From a consumer's standpoint meat and eggs would appear to have some advantage over butter on the basis of the indexes shown in the table. Cheese and milk can successfully compete with other products, although it is recognized, of course, that there is a limit to the extent to which these products are exchangeable in actual practice with other foods even of equal value. It must be remembered, too, that prices alone are not always the determining factor; unless wide variations develop the buying habits of the people are likely to follow the usual course.



TABLE IX - WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF THE PRINCIPAL DAIRY PRODUCTS  
IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, IN CANADA<sup>x</sup>  
MARCH TO MAY 1937 AND 1938

Base 1926 = 100

		March	April	May	Average March to May
Fresh Milk	1937	88.8	89.0	89.0	88.9
	1938	92.1	91.8	89.1	91.0
	%	(+) 3.7	(+) 3.1	(+) .1	(+) 2.4
Butter	1937	67.8	70.8	60.8	66.5
	1938	89.8	85.2	69.1	81.4
	%	(+) 32.4	(+) 20.3	(+) 13.7	(+) 22.4
Cheese	1937	67.0	65.7	68.3	67.0
	1938	74.2	71.5	68.8	71.5
	%	(+) 10.7	(+) 8.8	(+) .7	(+) 6.7
Coarse Grains <sup>∧</sup>	1937	117.0	113.7	108.5	113.1
	1938	95.2	90.5	90.1	91.9
	%	(-) 18.6	(-) 20.4	(-) 17.0	(-) 18.7
Wheat (All Grades)	1937	92.4	94.3	88.7	91.8
	1938	88.4	88.4	76.9	84.6
	%	(-) 4.3	(-) 6.3	(-) 13.3	(-) 7.8
Veal	1937	81.0	79.9	75.5	78.8
	1938	84.8	82.5	75.5	80.9
	%	(+) 4.7	(+) 3.3	-	(+) 2.7
Steers	1937	100.1	109.8	108.2	106.0
	1938	80.6	85.7	91.1	85.8
	%	(-) 19.5	(-) 21.9	(-) 15.8	(-) 19.1
Hogs	1937	65.3	67.5	66.6	66.5
	1938	76.7	77.2	79.7	77.9
	%	(+) 17.5	(+) 14.4	(+) 19.7	(+) 17.1
All Farm Products	1937	90.0	91.4	87.8	89.7
	1938	83.0	82.5	77.3	80.9
	%	(-) 7.8	(-) 9.7	(-) 12.0	(-) 9.8

<sup>x</sup> Data supplied by the Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<sup>∧</sup> Includes Oats No. 2 C.W. and Barley No. 3 C.W.

TABLE X - RETAIL PRICE INDEXES OF DAIRY AND MEAT PRODUCTS IN CANADA<sup>x</sup>,  
MARCH TO MAY 1937 AND 1938

Base 1926 = 100

	March	April	May	Average March to May
<b>Creamery Butter</b>				
1937	66.9	68.2	68.9	68.0
1938	87.5	88.8	74.5	83.6
%	(+) 30.8	(+) 30.2	(+) 8.1	(+) 22.9
<b>Cheese</b>				
1937	70.4	70.8	71.1	70.8
1938	73.6	74.5	74.8	74.3
%	(+) 4.5	(+) 5.2	(+) 5.2	(+) 4.9
<b>Milk (Fresh)</b>				
1937	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7
1938	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8
%	(+) 4.5	(+) 4.5	(+) 4.5	(+) 4.5
<b>Veal Roast</b>				
1937	75.0	74.5	74.5	74.7
1938	82.8	81.3	81.3	81.8
%	(+) 10.4	(+) 9.1	(+) 9.1	(+) 9.5
<b>Beef Sirloin</b>				
1937	79.3	84.4	91.5	85.1
1938	85.4	87.8	91.5	88.2
%	(+) 7.7	(+) 4.0	-	(+) 3.6
<b>Beef Chuck</b>				
1937	80.5	85.5	93.1	86.4
1938	88.1	90.6	95.0	91.2
%	(+) 9.4	(+) 6.0	(+) 2.0	(+) 5.6
<b>Pork Fresh</b>				
1937	67.9	69.2	70.5	69.2
1938	74.8	78.1	80.5	77.8
%	(+) 10.2	(+) 12.9	(+) 14.2	(+) 12.4
<b>Lard</b>				
1937	67.8	68.6	68.6	68.3
1938	62.4	62.9	62.9	62.7
%	(-) 8.0	(-) 8.3	(-) 8.3	(-) 8.2
<b>Eggs</b>				
1937	63.7	57.3	54.5	58.5
1938	68.4	62.0	55.3	61.9
%	(+) 7.4	(+) 8.2	(+) 1.5	(+) 5.8

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



TABLE XI - STOCKS OF BUTTER<sup>x</sup>, CHEESE AND CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA,  
BY MONTHS, MARCH TO MAY, 1937 AND 1938.

Product	March 1	April 1	May 1	June 1
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
<b>Creamery Butter</b>				
1937	19,575,993	9,488,773	6,125,243	9,949,124
1938	10,283,962	4,661,349	4,677,240	13,299,854
<b>Dairy Butter</b>				
1937	165,319	97,917	43,652	49,426
1938	41,110	12,787	10,109	26,515
<b>Cheese</b>				
1937	20,112,309	18,008,959	15,985,455	19,908,736
1938	22,849,492	20,188,184	16,726,022	21,220,468
<b>Concentrated Whole Milk Products</b>				
<b>Condensed Milk</b>				
1937	391,973	633,019	657,710	785,610
1938	344,981	352,083	438,116	1,118,248
<b>Evaporated Milk</b>				
1937	6,958,785	6,288,148	7,148,389	7,804,703
1938	7,453,967	7,817,148	10,145,467	14,030,747
<b>Milk Powder</b>				
1937	370,655	389,166	418,209	546,977
1938	301,189	426,085	651,388	860,273
<b>Total Whole Milk Products</b>				
1937	7,730,900	7,318,718	8,231,172	9,141,855
1938	8,102,250	8,601,402	11,244,802	16,009,268
<b>Concentrated Milk By-Products</b>				
<b>Condensed Skim Milk</b>				
1937	119,778	198,559	218,435	215,968
1938	84,082	102,258	195,930	391,833
<b>Evaporated Skim Milk</b>				
1937	32,810	8,326	49,124	49,988
1938	/	/	/	/
<b>Skim Milk Powder</b>				
1937	931,385	907,726	777,220	950,023
1938	1,075,751	1,013,426	1,634,975	2,121,252
<b>Total By-Products</b>				
1937	1,217,442	1,174,459	1,213,396	1,379,852
1938	1,602,060	1,547,391	2,438,602	3,414,995

x Butter stocks include transit stocks as well as stocks in storage.

/ Less than three reports received.

TABLE XII - DAIRY PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM CANADA,  
MARCH TO MAY, 1937 AND 1938.

	Butter	Cheese	Condensed Milk	Milk Powder	Evaporated Milk	Fresh Milk	Cream
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	gal.	gal.
March							
1937	40,900	1,307,300	571,100	293,000	558,700	264	6,615
1938	25,700	858,300	267,300	434,400	1,388,800	66	326
April							
1937	36,400	669,600	642,400	219,200	939,900	45	3,592
1938	23,200	1,620,400	100,600	324,300	568,100	342	350
May							
1937	42,600	2,446,600	715,500	332,900	1,802,700	427	11,208
1938	66,300	3,725,700	449,700	491,500	2,870,800	96	260
March to May							
1937	119,900	4,423,500	1,929,000	845,100	3,301,300	736	21,415
1938	115,200	3,204,400	817,600	1,250,200	4,827,700	504	936

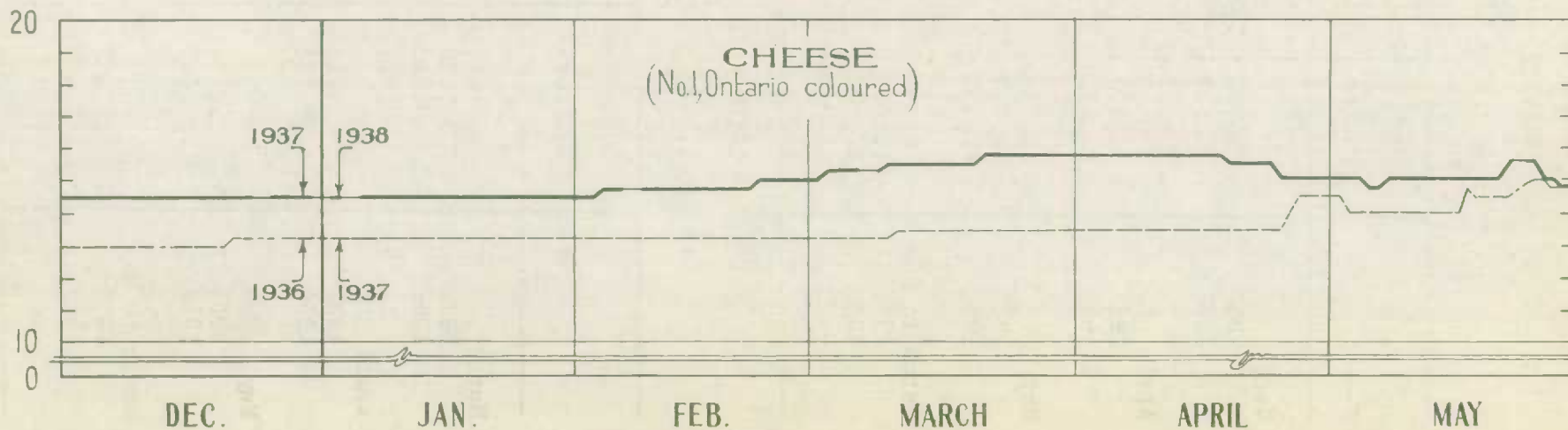
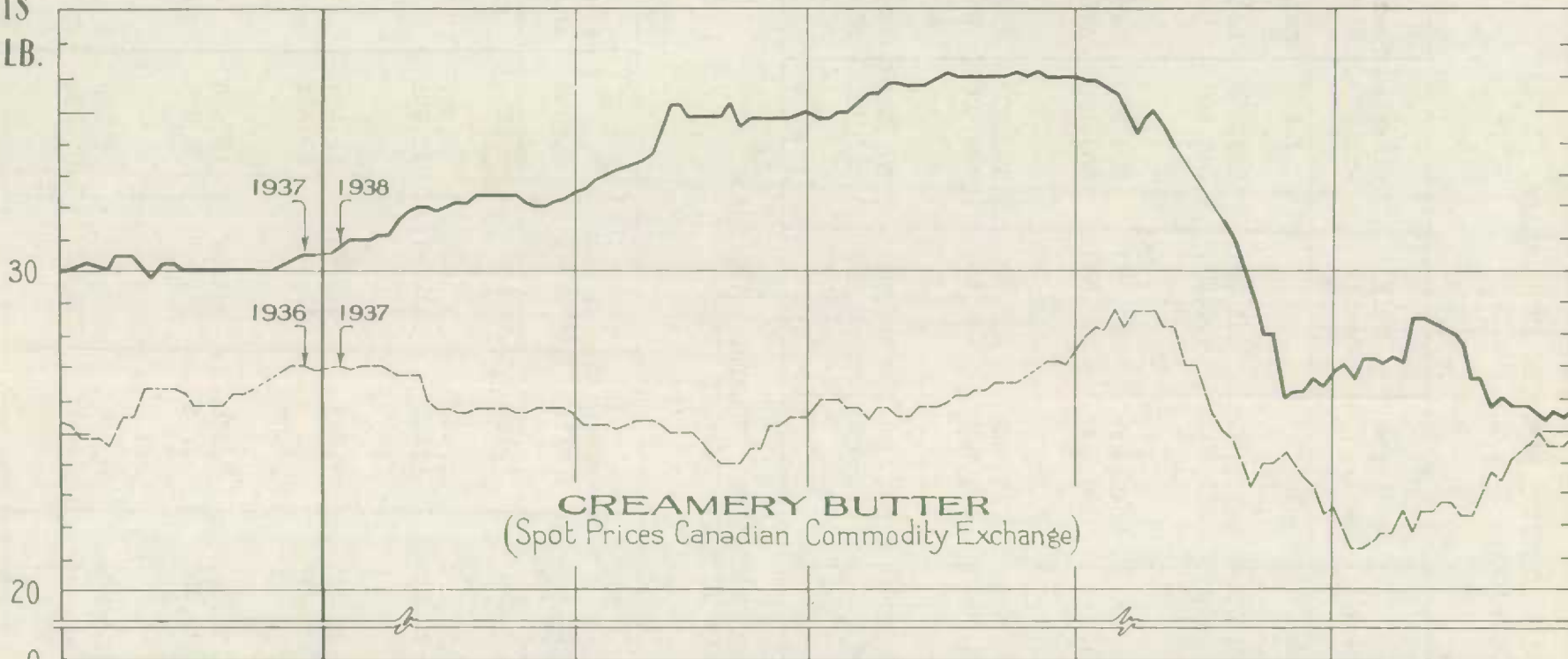
TABLE XIII - DAIRY PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CANADA,  
MARCH TO MAY, 1937 AND 1938.

	Butter	Cheese	Condensed Milk	Milk Powder	Casein	Fresh Milk and Cream
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	gal.
March						
1937	17,932	155,873	5,054	90,939	6,027	256
1938	3,794,050	85,049	310	147,391	41,926	423
April						
1937	9,212	141,932	3,309	92,680	12,981	16
1938	338,854	173,276	-	45,961	39,822	83
May						
1937	1,158	157,401	7,085	89,918	12,590	176
1938	526	171,529	153	11,648	11,476	117
March to May						
1937	28,302	455,206	15,448	273,537	31,598	448
1938	4,133,430	429,854	463	205,000	93,224	623



# DAILY PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE AT MONTREAL DEC. 1936 AND 1937 JAN. TO MAY 1937 AND 1938

CENTS  
PER LB.



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
 BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA  
 1010746150