

approximately the same as in 1942. Maximum wholesale prices for cheddar cheese were introduced by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in the spring of 1942, first-grade cheese being 22 to 24 cents, depending on the score. Cheese scoring 87 to 92 is subject to a further reduction of 1½ cents. A more detailed price schedule was issued on June 2, 1943, but in the main the price basis was unchanged.

Creamery butter prices, set up under an amended order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in 1943 provided the following maximums for first-grade solids: in the Maritime Provinces, 36 cents a lb.; in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, 35 cents; and in the three Prairie Provinces, 33 cents. A discount of 1 cent per lb. was allowed on each grade below first grade. To protect the interests of producers, floor prices for 1943-44 were established by the Department of Agriculture, setting minimum price levels for the month of May at 33 cents, 32 cents and 30 cents in the three economic divisions mentioned. Provision was made for upward adjustments during each succeeding month to April, 1944, when minimum prices reached the high point of 35½ cents, 34½ cents, and 35½ cents, respectively. Ceiling prices on dairy butter were established in 1943, placing sales to consumers at 42 cents, 40 cents and 38 cents, respectively. Sales to wholesalers were reduced 4 to 5 cents a lb. and sales to retailers by 2½ to 3½ cents. Provision was also made for surplus butter to be sold to the Wartime Prices Stabilization Corporation at a discount of 7 cents below the prices quoted. Whey butter was placed under ceiling restrictions in June, 1943, the maximum price to consumers being set at 40 cents, 39 cents and 37 cents, respectively. Direct sales to wholesalers are subject to a discount of 5 cents a lb.; while indirect sales through distributors show a difference of 3 cents between such distributors price to retailers and that charged to consumers.

Value and Income.—The farm value of milk was estimated at \$291,000,000 in 1942, and moved up to \$319,000,000 in 1943. The total value of all products was approximately \$367,000,000 and \$383,000,000, respectively. Income received by farmers increased from \$265,000,000 to \$290,000,000 between 1942 and 1943. In 1939 the income from dairy products represented 15·8 p.c. of the total farm income for that year, while in 1943 it advanced to 17·8 p.c. Higher prices (including subsidies paid by the Government) during the past two years, were responsible for this development. Fluid milk producers received a subsidy of 30 cents a hundred in the winter period of 1941-42 on markets where price advances had not taken place. A subsidy of 25 cents a hundred went into effect on Sept. 1, 1942, on the principal milk markets of Canada, and on Oct. 1, 1943, the subsidy was increased to 55 cents a hundred. Since Dec. 16, 1942, consumers have also benefited by a subsidy of 2 cents a quart on milk purchased. Concentrated milk producers received a subsidy of 40 cents a hundred during the winter period of 1941-42. This was subsequently discontinued, but a subsidy of 25 cents a hundred was ordered in 1942, covering March and April, 1942, and October to April, 1943-44. Commencing Oct. 1, 1943, this was increased to 30 cents a hundred, and was made applicable to milk used in the production of skim milk powder as well as whole milk products. Estimates made for the year 1943 show that farmers received an average of \$2·28 per hundred for fluid milk, \$2·06 for milk delivered to concentrated plants, \$1·49 for milk used for the production of ice cream, and \$1·59 for milk used in the production of creamery butter.

Domestic Disappearance.—The domestic disappearance of butter (including creamery, dairy and whey butter) amounted to 386,000,000 lb. in 1942 and 337,000,000 lb. in 1943. On a per capita basis, the creamery product decreased