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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1946

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DAIRY PRODUCTION

1945  1946 

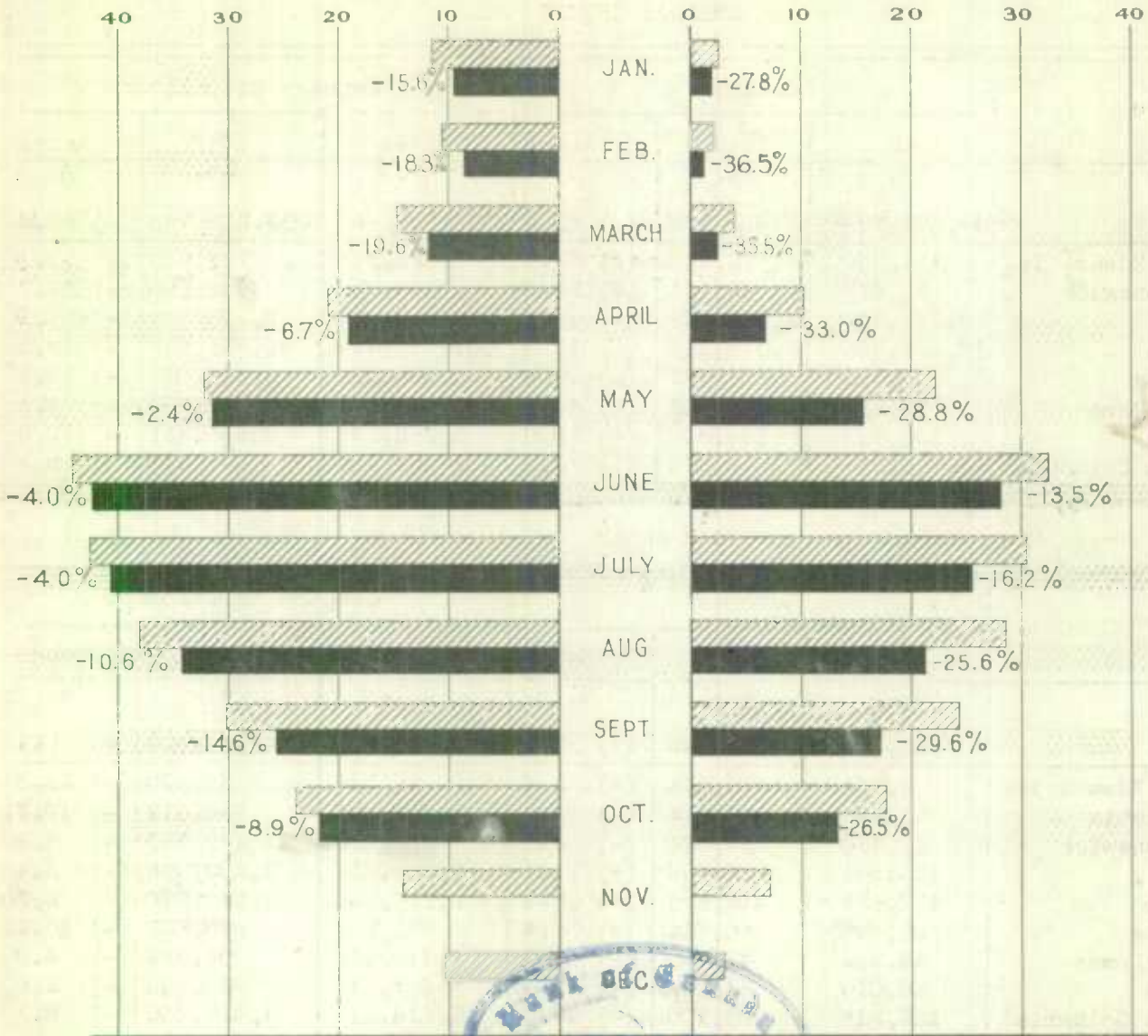
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CREAMERY BUTTER

CHEDDAR CHEESE

MILLION POUNDS

MILLION POUNDS



Price: \$1.00 a year.



I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES

October and January-October, 1945 and 1946

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	October			January to October		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	23,926,197	21,807,497	(-) 8.9	268,751,911	245,994,027	(-) 8.5
Prince Edward Is.	367,019	324,641	(-) 11.5	3,823,383	3,519,854	(-) 7.9
Nova Scotia	587,875	539,624	(-) 8.2	6,573,627	6,089,676	(-) 7.4
New Brunswick	574,649	526,765	(-) 8.3	6,850,349	6,446,514	(-) 5.9
Quebec	9,088,116	8,292,835	(-) 8.8	81,168,399	77,921,007	(-) 4.0
Ontario	5,763,233	5,366,906	(-) 6.9	70,541,807	61,507,438	(-) 12.8
Manitoba	1,862,625	1,830,010	(-) 1.8	25,007,666	23,772,387	(-) 4.9
Saskatchewan	2,706,331	2,567,685	(-) 5.1	37,658,294	33,924,337	(-) 9.9
Alberta	2,597,552	2,063,791	(-) 20.5	31,465,951	28,018,299	(-) 11.0
British Columbia	378,797	295,240	(-) 22.1	5,662,435	4,794,515	(-) 15.3

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	October			January to October		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	17,672,789	12,992,172	(-) 26.5	174,390,648	133,262,743	(-) 23.6
Prince Edward Is.	94,806	75,227	(-) 20.7	1,025,546	727,510	(-) 29.1
New Brunswick	85,632	65,103	(-) 24.0	1,176,735	744,550	(-) 36.7
Quebec	6,222,849	3,380,053	(-) 45.7	56,101,841	38,193,462	(-) 31.9
Ontario	10,651,166	9,013,116	(-) 15.4	107,714,444	86,735,410	(-) 19.5
Manitoba	303,053	215,762	(-) 28.8	3,654,912	2,953,017	(-) 19.2
Saskatchewan	16,226	21,881	(+) 34.9	366,243	349,694	(-) 4.5
Alberta	248,793	175,096	(-) 29.6	3,688,378	2,959,437	(-) 19.8
British Columbia	50,264	45,934	(-) 8.6	662,549	599,663	(-) 9.5

ICE CREAM

Province	October			January to October		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	gal.	gal.	%	gal.	gal.	%
CANADA	998,798	1,070,740	(+) 7.2	15,100,244	14,636,900	(-) 3.1
Prince Edward Is.	6,044	5,534	(-) 8.4	78,118	57,190	(-) 26.8
Nova Scotia	71,380	67,702	(-) 5.2	952,024	764,112	(-) 19.7
New Brunswick	37,486	36,084	(-) 3.7	512,632	477,350	(-) 6.9
Quebec	188,964	210,506	(+) 11.4	3,000,614	2,899,498	(-) 3.4
Ontario	421,828	496,816	(+) 17.8	6,377,526	6,521,570	(+) 2.3
Manitoba	60,988	66,734	(+) 9.4	971,966	873,222	(-) 10.2
Saskatchewan	48,562	42,400	(-) 12.7	740,674	704,364	(-) 4.9
Alberta	60,030	54,864	(-) 8.6	952,272	927,144	(-) 2.6
British Columbia	103,516	90,100	(-) 13.0	1,514,418	1,412,450	(-) 6.7

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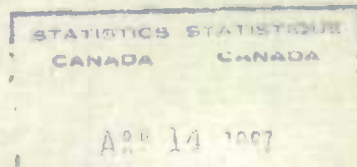
F. Norton

ERRATUM

MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA (October)

On page 7, line 3, the words, previous year should read previous month.

Please make this correction in your copy of the Review.



SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA
(October, 1946)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in October decreased approximately 8.9 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding year. The monthly make was approximately 21.8 million pounds and the total for the ten months, January to October, amounted to 246.0 million pounds. Decreases were recorded in all provinces.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in September based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents, was 49 thousand pounds more than that produced in the same month of the preceding year and increased approximately 21 per cent in comparison with the August output. The total make in the month of September amounted to 4,798,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in October amounted to 223,878 pounds, a decrease of 9.5 per cent as compared with October, 1945. Of this amount 201 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 26.5 per cent in October as compared with October, 1945. The monthly make was 13.0 million pounds and the total for the ten months, January to October, amounted to 133.3 million pounds. Decreases occurred in all provinces except Saskatchewan.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in October amounted to approximately 1.1 million gallons, an increase of approximately 7.2 per cent as compared with the October output of 1945. For the ten months, January to October, 14.6 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTION manufactured during October registered an increase of approximately 8.2 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 22.9 million pounds included 18.1 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 4.8 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products.

EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased approximately 11 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, increased 27 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, based on daily quotations of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 40 cents a pound in October, 1946, as compared with 35½ cents a year ago. Cheese was quoted at 23¼ cents a pound as compared with 21 cents last year. Export cheese prices set by the government as from May 1, 1943 at 20 cents a pound for the first grade product, f.o.b. factory or grading station shipping point are still in effect.

The combined output of factory products in terms of milk amounted to approximately 723 million pounds, a decrease of 95 million pounds as compared with the milk used in factory products in October, 1945. Of the total used, creamery butter represented 70.7 per cent, cheddar cheese 20.1 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 6.9 per cent and ice cream 2.3 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter amounted to about 23.5 million pounds in September representing an increase of approximately 2.9 per cent from August and a decrease of 10.0 per cent in comparison with September, 1945. The domestic disappearance of total butter (creamery, dairy and whey) was approximately 28.5 million pounds representing on a per capita basis 2.35 pounds as compared with 2.59 pounds in September, 1945.

Table II - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA
October, and January-October 1945 and 1946

Product	October			January-October		
	1945 lb.	1946 lb.	% Change %	1945 lb.	1946 lb.	% Change %
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	21,201,414	22,936,541	(+) 8.2	271,487,284	269,522,884	(-) 0.7
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	17,320,530	18,057,542	(+) 4.3	221,682,847	216,004,369	(-) 2.6
Condensed Milk	2,077,395	3,643,706	(+) 75.4	25,423,385	27,151,708	(+) 6.8
Case	1,509,945	3,144,679	(+) 108.3	18,800,009	21,169,609	(+) 12.6
Bulk	567,450	499,027	(-) 12.1	6,623,376	5,982,099	(-) 9.7
Evaporated Milk	14,224,945	12,729,456	(-) 10.5	182,979,121	175,579,148	(-) 4.0
Case	13,846,584	12,310,467	(-) 11.1	179,720,111	170,645,466	(-) 5.0
Bulk	378,361	418,989	(+) 10.7	3,259,010	4,933,682	(+) 51.4
Whole Milk Powder (1)	1,018,190	1,684,380	(+) 65.4	13,280,341	13,273,513	(-) 0.1
Spray	785,410	1,244,765	(+) 58.5	10,836,098	10,128,491	(-) 6.5
Roller	232,780	439,615	(+) 88.9	2,444,243	3,145,022	(+) 28.7
MILK BY-PRODUCTS +	3,953,694	4,808,421	(+) 24.8	49,243,230	52,846,461	(+) 7.3
Condensed Skim Milk	282,158	407,304	(+) 44.4	3,864,278	2,852,579	(-) 26.2
Evaporated Skim Milk	200,810	323,410	(+) 61.1	2,097,543	2,738,870	(+) 30.6
Skim Milk Powder +	2,312,892	2,940,768	(+) 27.1	32,816,504	36,835,899	(+) 12.2
Spray	871,051	875,474	(+) 0.5	11,958,878	13,568,688	(+) 13.5
Roller +	1,383,634	1,919,946	(+) 38.8	18,658,744	22,164,635	(+) 18.8
Feed +	58,157	145,348	(+) 149.9	2,198,882	1,102,576	(-) 49.9
Condensed Buttermilk	151,570	228,702	(+) 50.9	1,984,496	2,126,802	(+) 7.2
Powdered Buttermilk +	474,025	328,852	(-) 30.6	4,005,878	3,050,244	(-) 23.9
Milk Preparations (Baby Foods, etc.)	73,491	132,233	(+) 79.9	923,191	1,548,602	(+) 67.7
Casein	358,748	447,152	(+) 24.6	3,551,290	3,693,465	(+) 4.0

NOTE: Since less than three firms report malted milk, cream powder and sugar of milk, these products are not listed separately on this statement.

(1) 1945 figures for whole milk powder have been revised since the report of December, 1945 was issued to give effect to corrections made by manufacturers.

+ New firms added since January 1, 1946 - 1 factory producing Skim Milk Powder (roller) 4 (feed) and 2 Buttermilk Powder.

Table III - BUTTER-FAT AND MILK EQUIVALENT OF FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTION
October and January-October, 1946

Product	October, 1946			January-October, 1946		
	Butter Fat	Milk	Per Cent of Total	Butter Fat	Milk	Per Cent of Total
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%
Creamery Butter	17,868	510,514	70.7	201,555	5,758,720	71.6
Cheddar Cheese	5,093	145,512	20.1	52,239	1,492,543	18.6
Concentrated Milk Products	1,743	49,788	6.9	19,403	554,368	6.9
Condensed Whole Milk	291	8,308	1.1	2,167	61,906	0.8
Evaporated Whole Milk	980	28,005	3.9	13,520	386,274	4.8
Whole Milk Powder	472	13,475	1.9	3,716	106,188	1.3
Ice Cream	589	16,821	2.3	8,048	229,946	2.9
TOTAL						
1946	25,293	722,635	100.0	281,245	8,035,577	100.0
1945	28,627	817,915		316,703	9,048,644	

Table IV - QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MILK POWDERS SOLD IN CANADA SEPTEMBER,
AND JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1945 AND 1946

Product	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	September					
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All Classes)	5,432,728	5,932,807	836,936	1,155,073	15.41	19.47
Whole Milk Powder	748,863	1,687,407	262,003	631,091	34.99	37.40
Spray	651,093	1,481,365	237,409	578,938	36.46	39.08
Roller	97,770	206,042	24,594	52,153	25.15	25.31
Buttermilk Powder	375,476	319,501	35,495	27,835	9.45	8.71
Skimmilk Powder	4,059,069	3,569,937	480,585	409,767	11.84	11.48
Spray	1,629,338	1,393,792	208,325	172,287	12.79	12.36
Roller	2,301,076	2,041,827	262,753	224,650	11.42	11.00
Feed	128,655	134,318	9,507	12,830	7.39	9.55
Casein (x)	249,320	355,962	58,853	86,380	23.60	24.27
	January-September					
TOTAL POWDER (All Classes)	40,444,444	43,847,204	6,650,221	7,245,341	16.44	16.52
Whole Milk Powder	7,933,574	7,920,239	2,812,438	2,914,496	35.45	36.80
Spray	6,600,142	6,581,787	2,461,933	2,575,370	37.30	39.13
Roller	1,333,432	1,338,452	350,505	339,126	26.29	25.34
Buttermilk Powder	2,935,662	3,396,914	250,380	278,704	8.53	8.20
Skimmilk Powder	27,213,366	29,232,972	3,039,543	3,280,208	11.17	12.20
Spray	11,313,943	11,886,769	1,377,453	1,425,250	12.17	11.99
Roller	14,409,202	16,368,558	1,544,835	1,770,469	10.72	10.82
Feed	1,490,221	977,645	117,255	84,489	7.87	8.64
Casein (x)	2,361,842	3,297,079	547,860	771,933	23.20	23.41

(x) Not sufficient reports to publish Rennet and Acid Casein separately.

(1) Prices on a delivered basis.

Table V - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING
Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents, for September, 1942 to 1946

Province	Milk Production per cow in pounds per day						Percentages of Cows Milking					
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Av.	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Av.
CANADA	17.5	18.3	17.9	18.6	18.1	18.1	83.0	83.6	81.7	83.2	82.6	82.8
Prince Edward Island.	17.6	22.5	18.7	18.7	18.4	19.2	88.5	94.5	88.9	88.9	95.5	91.3
Nova Scotia	16.5	16.9	17.9	18.1	17.7	17.4	86.0	86.5	84.4	83.9	83.8	84.9
New Brunswick	20.2	18.2	18.1	19.7	19.4	19.1	87.3	85.0	83.9	87.4	85.4	85.8
Quebec	19.0	18.9	19.3	19.5	18.4	19.0	93.4	90.0	90.1	90.5	89.6	90.7
Ontario	19.1	20.2	19.0	21.1	19.4	19.8	83.0	86.5	84.7	85.9	84.1	84.8
Manitoba	15.8	14.1	15.0	14.2	15.9	15.0	83.4	74.0	71.0	73.6	76.5	75.7
Saskatchewan	13.5	15.6	15.4	15.0	15.2	14.9	68.2	75.7	72.5	74.3	76.4	73.4
Alberta	15.4	18.7	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.9	71.7	74.4	71.3	72.8	67.1	71.5
British Columbia	15.7	17.7	17.9	19.4	19.0	17.9	78.6	82.9	78.8	80.6	79.6	80.1

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA
By Provinces, September, 1944, 1945 and 1946

Province	DAIRY BUTTER			WHEY BUTTER		
	1944	1945	1946	1944	1945	1946
	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
CANADA	4,807	4,749	4,798	323,236	319,756	270,215
Prince Edward Island.	46	45	46	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	246	242	232	-	-	-
New Brunswick	323	329	336	-	-	-
Quebec	926	917	899	43,381	51,081	30,399
Ontario	412	400	416	274,456	265,879	235,645
Manitoba	621	602	626	2,938	1,875	2,858
Saskatchewan	1,358	1,344	1,304	-	-	-
Alberta	727	720	792	1,260	-	672
British Columbia	148	150	147	1,201	921	641

THE DAIRY SITUATION IN CANADA

Butter Supplies: The decline in creamery butter production shown in Table 1 was reflected in the stocks in store on November 1st which fell more than 4 million pounds below those of the same date in the previous year. The saving resulting from a six-ounce ration continues to hold the domestic disappearance below that of the previous year. But it is a fact of some significance that the seasonal up-swing has tended to narrow the margin of difference in disappearance for 1946 as compared with corresponding months of 1945. In July, there was a reduction of close to 4 million pounds; in August, the saving amounted to approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, while in September, the disappearance was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds less than that of the same month in 1945. While trade statistics are not yet available, it is apparent that the domestic disappearance of all butter (including creamery, dairy and whey butter) was approximately 30 million pounds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million more than that used in September. This increased demand is due in part to the larger population, and must be reckoned with in forecasting the supply situation during the next six months.

Milk Production and Utilization: The total production of milk in the month of September fell to 1,500,000,000 pounds, a decline of approximately 9 per cent. Fluid sales, now representing almost one quarter of the milk supply, moved up nearly 6 per cent as compared with September, 1945. The fall-off in milk production was due to some extent to the strike situation in Alberta and limited areas of Saskatchewan. Unfortunately, the strike situation seems to have had a long-time affect on milk and cream deliveries, receipts a month later being considerably below normal in the affected areas.

The future situation is by no means encouraging. Reports received from observers forecast reductions of 10 to 15 per cent in milk production during the remainder of the year. High labour costs and competition with other branches of farming that offer more remuneration for labour employed are the main reasons given for the downward trend in the farm output. Based on the nine-month production, January to September, it would appear that the total milk production for 1946 will be approximately 16.6 billion, a decline of 1 billion pounds or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than last year.

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS

Summary: The month of October was quite warm in the eastern provinces and high temperatures were accompanied by abundant supplies of moisture. Snow flurries were reported in some sections but for the most part precipitation came in the form of rain, particularly in the latter part of the month. In the Prairie Provinces the weather was inclined to be cold and damp. Heavy snow storms followed by frost made it necessary to house dairy herds and deprive them of the use of harvest fields. In a few districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, threshing has not been completed, and some grain will be left in the fields until spring. In British Columbia, the dry weather of the mid-summer period continued into the autumn and in some of the dairy sections the rainfall in October was only one third to one half of that recorded a year ago.

Crops turned out well in all parts of Canada and more grain and roots will be available than in the previous year. Farmers, however, anticipate a shortage of roughage, particularly hay; and due to the early snowfall in the Prairie Provinces, dairymen will be faced with a longer feeding period. The cow population continues to decline, a reduction of nearly 3 per cent being recorded in September compared with the same month last year. A lesser reduction was indicated in the percentage of cows milking, while a substantial reduction in freshenings is indicative of the smaller heifer population reported on farms at June 1. Buyers are active in many sections of the country, particularly in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and farmers are taking advantage of the attractive prices being offered. The average sales price of grade cows was approximately \$94.00 as compared with \$80.00 a year ago. There are

also a number of cows being sent to slaughter. This is taking place principally in those areas where dairying is a side-line to other branches of farming. Due to more satisfactory prices, there seems to be no apparent reduction in cows held on farms where fluid milk is being supplied. The labour situation is improving but a less optimistic outlook is indicated where lumbering and other seasonal activities compete with agriculture. The high costs of production are largely attributed to the increased wages being paid for farm help; labour costs being the principal factor in reducing holdings of cows, and indirectly responsible for the reduced milk production forecast for subsequent months.

Prince Edward Island: Milk production in September decreased nearly 4 percent as compared with the same month last year. Fluid sales advanced over 8 per cent, and there was also an increase of 3 per cent in the production of dairy butter. The production of milk per cow (based on those actually milking reflected the reduced output per farm. While the percentage of cows milking was higher than last year, the total numbers showed a very substantial decline. Future freshenings were up, but fewer cows were reported to be coming into lactation during the next few months. The weather was exceptionally warm during the month of October. Harvest fields were available on October 1 and farmers are harvesting good root crops to supply succulent feed for winter use.

Nova Scotia: A decline of 5 per cent in the September production of milk in this province may be attributed to reduced numbers of dairy-cows. Reports for the month showing a decline of 7 per cent as compared with September, 1945. The percentage of cows milking appears to be well maintained, but freshenings have fallen off considerably. Fluid sales also declined, while dairy butter was reduced 4 per cent from last year. Labour is still scarce and the costs are high. Weather conditions during the month of October were quite favourable for hauling in grain crops which gave farmers a chance to store their feed in good condition. Due to timely rains, the after-growth on harvest fields and meadows has helped the forage situation during the last few weeks. Harvest fields have been available for pastures since about the 15th of September.

New Brunswick: Production of milk was reduced by nearly 7 per cent for the month of September and fluid sales also fell slightly below those of the same month of last year. More milk was consumed in farm homes, and dairy butter production advanced 2 per cent. While fewer cows were held on farms and the percentage milking declined nearly 6 per cent, it was encouraging to observe that freshenings during future months were reported to be well above those of the previous year. Dry weather during October was reflected in low water supplies in many districts, particularly in the southern part of the province. There was a short hay crop in New Brunswick, but the roots are good and farmers will probably have enough straw and other roughage to see them through the winter. Pastures during the month of October were below average, and probably affected the milk flow except where supplementary feeding practices were continued.

Quebec: A reduction of 9 per cent in milk production in the month of September seems to have been due in part to fewer cows and to a reduced output per cow. Fluid sales increased 3½ per cent, while the quantities used in farm homes and for dairy butter production declined 3 and 2 per cent, respectively. Variable weather conditions prevailed during the month of October, but on the whole the precipitation and sunshine was greater than that recorded in the same month of the previous year. Heavy snowfalls were registered in the northern sections. Fields were cleared for the use of the dairy herds on or about September 1, and pastures have remained quite satisfactory throughout the autumn period.

Ontario: The milk supply fell to 521 million pounds in this province during the month of September, a decline of approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as compared with September, 1945. Fluid sales were well maintained, however, being up $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over 1945 and represented $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the entire milk supply for September. Similarly there was an increase in the quantity of milk used in farm homes and a 4 per cent increase in the production of dairy butter. The fall-off in production was reflected in a decline of nearly 17 per cent in the quantity of milk used in manufacture. The cow population showed a decline of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A decline of nearly 6 per cent in the percentage milking and a similar reduction in the production of milk per cow seems to have contributed to this situation. Labour is still comparatively scarce and wages are high. Observers indicate that increasing costs are largely the result of higher wages.

Manitoba: The downward trend in milk production would appear to be checked. In the month of September, the quantity produced was within 1 per cent of that shown in the same month of the previous year. Fluid sales continued to increase, showing a 5 per cent advance over those of September, 1945, and the output of dairy butter moved up 4 per cent. The dairy-cow population continues to decline. A sharp reduction in September was accompanied by a substantial fall-off in the freshenings. The per cent milking, however, moved up 2 per cent and the milk production per cow revealed a substantial increase. The latter seems to have been due to good pastures during the month of September. In October, heavy snowfall and rain made it necessary to house cattle earlier than usual and it is not expected that this favourable situation will be maintained.

Saskatchewan: The milk supply suffered a further reduction in September, falling approximately $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below that of the same month of last year. Fluid sales were maintained at a high level, being up $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from September 1945, and greater quantities of milk were used in farm homes. Less butter was manufactured on farms. A decline of 10 per cent in the numbers of milch cows was partially offset by a 3 per cent advance in the percentage of cows milking in the month of September. Fewer cows were reported to be in calf but the prospective freshenings were comparable with those of September, 1945. The weather in October was cold and wet with heavy snowfall and frost in many sections. Reports from the Indian Head Experimental Station indicate that weather conditions in September and October were more favourable than those of a year ago. Frost came later in the season and more moisture was supplied for pasture growth. Observers forecast a 10 per cent reduction in the production of milk in subsequent months.

Alberta: Strike conditions in this province during the month of September were responsible in part for the sharp decline in production. The total milk supply dropped 25 per cent as compared with September, 1945 and this shrinkage was reflected in the milk and cream deliveries, other than those used for fluid purposes. The quantity of milk used for dairy production in factories fell 53 per cent below those of September 1945. However, the non-delivery strike had a favourable affect on the dairy butter output, an increase of 10 per cent being recorded in comparison with the same month last year. Reports for September showed a reduction of 2 per cent in cow numbers, and a 12 per cent reduction in the percentage of cows being milked. Freshenings also fell off sharply. Excessive moisture supply was reported in the southern part of Alberta while dry weather prevailed in northern sections. Eighteen inches of snow was recorded at Lethbridge between the 25th and 28th of the month. Since it is necessary to house cows earlier than usual, they would not benefit greatly from the harvest fields made available early in October. While there is plenty of feed, it is apparent that greater quantities will be required on account of the longer feeding season.

British Columbia: There was an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the production of milk in September, a lesser increase than that recorded a month ago. This is due principally to dry weather and comparatively poor pastures in many areas. Fluid

sales were well maintained. The increase in September was 12 per cent above that of the same month a year ago. There was also a 3 per cent advance in the quantities used in farm homes. Reports suggest that a less favourable situation may be expected in October as a result of the higher prices being paid by consumers. Then again, deficient moisture supplies continues to affect forage conditions, and farmers are drying up cows earlier than usual.

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