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# MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1946

Dominion Statistician:  
Director, Agricultural Division:  
In Charge of Dairying Statistics:

Herbert Marshall  
J.B. Rutherford  
P.E. Ferguson

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## DAIRY PRODUCTION

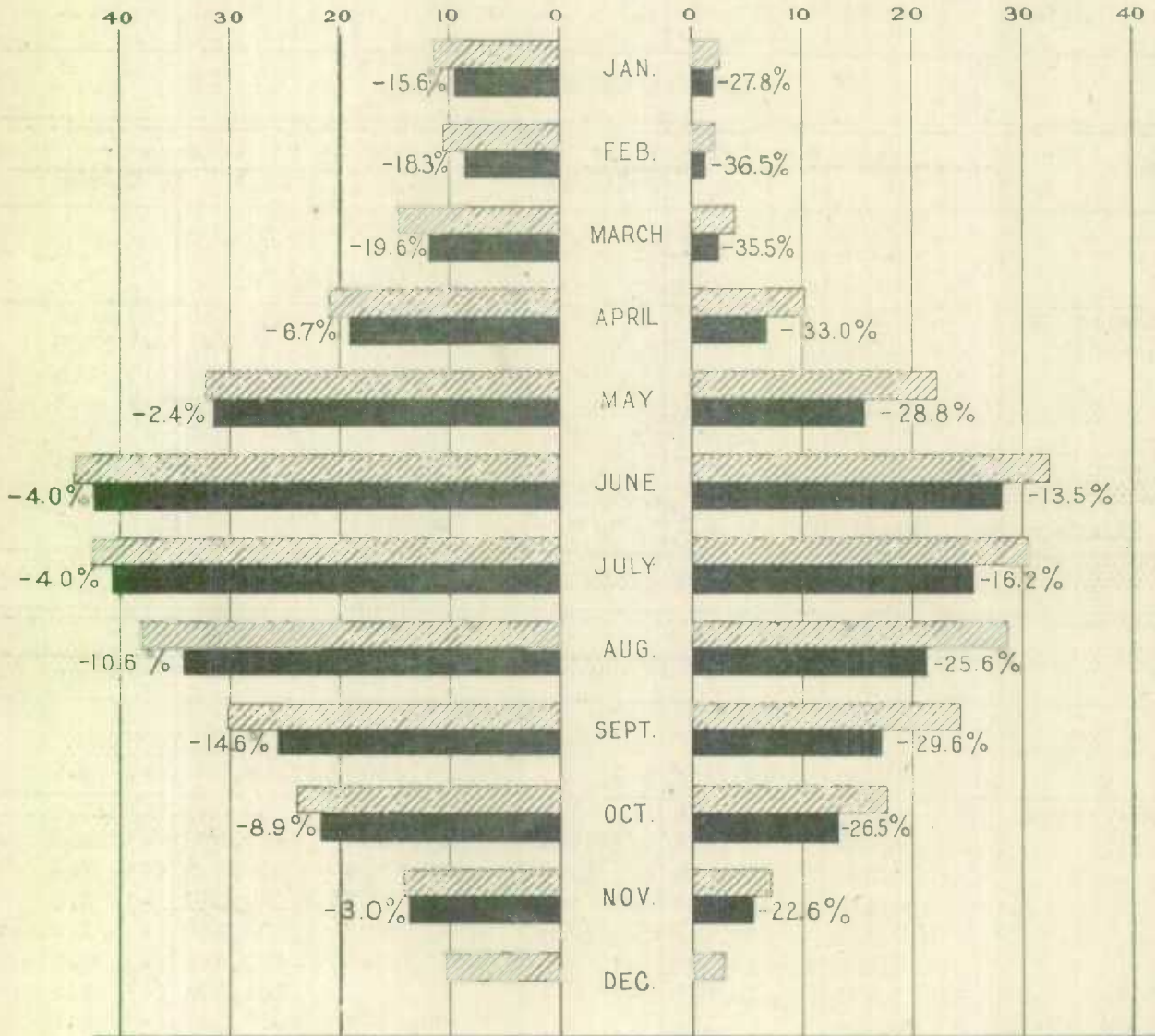
1945  1946 

### CREAMERY BUTTER

### CHEDDAR CHEESE

MILLION POUNDS

MILLION POUNDS



I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES  
November and January-November, 1945 and 1946

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	November			January to November		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	14,284,882	13,863,421	(-) 3.0	283,036,793	259,857,448	(-) 8.2
Prince Edward Is.	234,884	231,691	(-) 1.4	4,058,267	3,751,545	(-) 7.6
Nova Scotia	419,514	397,342	(-) 5.3	6,993,141	6,487,018	(-) 7.2
New Brunswick	321,909	299,013	(-) 7.1	7,172,258	6,745,527	(-) 6.0
Quebec	4,735,064	4,445,078	(-) 6.1	85,903,463	82,366,085	(-) 4.1
Ontario	3,807,368	3,884,378	(+) 2.0	74,349,175	65,391,816	(-) 12.1
Manitoba	1,025,451	1,107,766	(+) 8.0	26,033,117	24,880,153	(-) 4.4
Saskatchewan	1,789,433	1,755,315	(-) 1.9	39,447,727	35,679,652	(-) 9.6
Alberta	1,677,967	1,504,908	(-) 10.3	33,143,918	29,523,207	(-) 10.9
British Columbia	273,292	237,930	(-) 12.9	5,935,727	5,032,445	(-) 15.2

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	November			January to November		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	7,134,217	5,519,634	(-) 22.6	181,524,865	138,782,377	(-) 23.5
Prince Edward Is.	23,231	14,675	(-) 36.8	1,048,777	742,185	(-) 29.2
New Brunswick	9,650	2,837	(-) 70.6	1,186,385	747,387	(-) 37.0
Quebec	2,569,684	1,427,248	(-) 44.5	58,671,525	39,620,710	(-) 32.5
Ontario	4,232,388	3,777,060	(-) 10.8	111,946,832	90,512,470	(-) 19.2
Manitoba	122,564	132,607	(+) 8.2	3,777,476	3,085,624	(-) 18.3
Saskatchewan	-	917	(+) -	366,243	350,611	(-) 4.3
Alberta	132,353	122,377	(-) 7.5	3,820,731	3,081,814	(-) 19.3
British Columbia	44,347	41,913	(-) 5.5	706,896	641,576	(-) 9.2

ICE CREAM

Province	November			January to November		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	gal.	gal.	%	gal.	gal.	%
CANADA	767,106	671,192	(-) 12.5	15,867,350	15,308,092	(-) 3.5
Prince Edward Is.	3,280	3,168	(-) 3.4	81,398	60,358	(-) 25.8
Nova Scotia	58,266	53,868	(-) 7.5	1,101,290	817,980	(-) 19.0
New Brunswick	27,580	23,048	(-) 16.4	540,212	500,398	(-) 7.4
Quebec	132,414	121,158	(-) 8.5	3,133,028	3,020,656	(-) 3.6
Ontario	344,544	284,816	(-) 17.3	6,722,070	6,806,386	(+) 1.3
Manitoba	49,308	47,592	(-) 3.5	1,021,274	920,814	(-) 9.8
Saskatchewan	31,896	30,530	(-) 4.3	772,570	734,894	(-) 4.9
Alberta	48,042	41,202	(-) 14.2	1,000,314	968,346	(-) 3.2
British Columbia	71,776	65,810	(-) 8.3	1,586,194	1,478,260	(-) 6.8

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA  
(November 1946)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in November decreased approximately 3.0 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding year. The monthly make was approximately 13.9 million pounds and the total for the eleven months, January to November, amounted to 259.9 million pounds. Decreases were recorded in all provinces except Ontario and Manitoba.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in October based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents, was 119 thousand pounds more than that produced in the same month of the preceding year and decreased approximately 11 per cent in comparison with the September output. The total make in the month of October amounted to 4,279,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in November amounted to 111,416 pounds, a decrease of 14.9 per cent as compared with November, 1945. Of this amount 99 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 22.6 per cent in November as compared with November, 1945. The monthly make was 5.5 million pounds and the total for the eleven months, January to November, amounted to 138.8 million pounds. Decreases occurred in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in November amounted to approximately 671 thousand gallons, a decrease of approximately 12.5 per cent as compared with the November output of 1945. For the eleven months, January to November, 15.3 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTION manufactured during November registered an increase of approximately 1.6 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 14.8 million pounds included 11.5 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 3.3 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased approximately 10 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-products, increased 33 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 November, 1946, as compared with 36 cents a year ago. Cheese was quoted at 23 cents a pound as compared with 21½ 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 430 million pounds, a decrease of 27 million pounds as compared with the milk used in factory products in November, 1945. Of the total used, creamery butter represented 75.5 per cent, cheddar cheese 14.4 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 7.6 per cent and ice cream 2.5 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter amounted to about 25.5 million pounds in October representing an increase of approximately 8.8 per cent from September and a decrease of 13.3 per cent in comparison with October, 1945. The domestic disappearance of total butter (creamery, dairy and whey) was approximately 30.1 million pounds representing on a per capita basis 2.48 pounds as compared with 2.83 pounds in October, 1945.

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

Product	November			January - November		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	14,623,970	14,850,814	(+) 1.6	286,111,254	284,373,698	(-) 0.6
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	11,845,550	11,476,773	(-) 3.1	233,528,397	227,481,142	(-) 2.6
Condensed Milk	2,194,637	2,094,832	(-) 4.5	27,618,022	29,246,540	(+) 5.9
Case	1,605,814	1,509,774	(-) 6.0	20,405,823	22,679,383	(+) 11.1
Bulk	588,823	585,058	(-) 0.6	7,212,199	6,567,157	(-) 8.9
Evaporated Milk	8,993,204	8,085,692	(-) 10.1	191,972,325	183,664,840	(-) 4.3
Case	8,750,734	7,754,698	(-) 11.4	188,470,845	178,400,164	(-) 5.3
Bulk	242,470	330,994	(+) 36.5	3,501,480	5,264,676	(+) 50.4
Whole Milk Powder (1)	657,709	1,296,249	(+) 97.1	13,938,050	14,569,762	(+) 4.5
Spray	435,779	1,081,133	(+) 148.1	11,271,877	11,209,624	(-) 0.6
Roller	221,930	215,116	(-) 2.6	2,666,173	3,360,138	(+) 26.0
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	2,753,251	3,340,320	(+) 21.3	51,996,481	56,186,787	(+) 8.1
Condensed Skim Milk	317,843	280,718	(-) 11.7	4,182,121	3,133,297	(-) 25.1
Evaporated Skim Milk	184,165	246,243	(+) 33.7	2,281,708	2,985,113	(+) 30.8
Skim Milk Powder	1,504,251	1,999,078	(+) 32.9	34,320,755	38,834,977	(+) 13.2
Spray	614,565	657,023	(+) 6.9	12,573,443	14,225,711	(+) 13.1
Roller	849,426	1,242,534	(+) 46.3	19,508,170	23,407,169	(+) 20.0
Feed	40,260	99,521	(+) 147.2	2,239,142	1,202,097	(-) 46.3
Condensed Buttermilk	308,494	202,687	(-) 34.3	2,292,990	2,329,489	(+) 1.6
Powdered Buttermilk	210,416	239,643	(+) 13.9	4,216,294	3,289,887	(-) 22.0
Milk Preparations (Baby Foods, etc.)	94,019	102,352	(+) 8.9	1,017,210	1,650,954	(+) 62.3
Casein	134,063	269,605	(+) 101.1	3,685,353	3,963,070	(+) 7.5

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.

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

Product	November, 1946			January-November, 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	11,359	324,543	75.5	212,914	6,083,263	71.9
Cheddar Cheese	2,164	61,820	14.4	54,403	1,554,363	18.4
Concentrated Milk Products	1,153	32,935	7.6	20,556	587,303	6.9
Condensed Whole Milk	167	4,776	1.1	2,334	66,682	0.8
Evaporated Whole Milk	623	17,789	4.1	14,142	404,063	4.7
Whole Milk Powder	363	10,370	2.4	4,080	116,558	1.4
Ice Cream	369	10,544	2.5	8,417	240,490	2.8
TOTAL						
1946	15,045	429,842	100.0	296,290	8,465,419	100.0
1945	15,975	456,414		332,677	9,505,058	

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

	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	October					
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All Classes)	6,144,299	5,981,979	987,972	1,203,503	16.08	20.12
Whole Milk Powder	1,156,285	1,563,977	414,206	588,529	35.82	37.63
Spray	999,685	1,303,838	375,693	516,100	37.58	39.58
Roller	156,600	260,139	38,513	72,429	24.59	27.84
Buttermilk Powder	567,199	404,834	41,400	40,845	7.30	10.09
Skimmilk Powder	4,210,906	3,636,641	482,533	467,212	11.46	12.85
Spray	1,609,832	1,300,334	207,951	182,895	12.92	14.07
Roller	2,411,059	2,169,654	261,275	266,661	10.84	12.29
Feed	190,015	166,653	13,307	17,656	7.00	10.59
Casein (x)	209,809	376,527	49,833	106,917	23.74	28.40
	January-October					
TOTAL POWDER (All Classes)	46,589,743	49,829,183	7,638,193	8,448,844	16.39	16.96
Whole Milk Powder	9,089,859	9,484,216	3,226,644	3,503,025	35.50	36.94
Spray	7,599,827	7,885,625	2,837,626	3,091,470	37.34	39.20
Roller	1,490,032	1,598,591	389,018	411,555	26.11	25.74
Buttermilk Powder	3,502,861	3,801,748	291,780	319,549	8.33	8.41
Skimmilk Powder	31,424,272	32,869,613	3,522,076	3,747,420	11.21	11.40
Spray	12,923,775	13,187,103	1,585,404	1,608,145	12.27	12.19
Roller	16,820,261	18,539,212	1,806,110	2,037,130	10.74	10.99
Feed	1,680,236	1,144,298	130,562	102,145	7.77	8.93
Casein (x)	2,571,751	3,673,606	597,693	878,850	23.24	23.92

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

(1) Prices on a delivered basis.

Table V - Total Milk Production in Canada, By Provinces,  
January to October, 1944, 1945 and 1946

Province and Year	TOTAL MILK Production	Distribution of Milk Production According to Use					
		Butter (1)	Cheese (2)	Concentrated Products	Ice Cream	Otherwise Used (3)	
	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	
CANADA	1944	15,482,659	7,429,720	1,885,633	539,952	254,343	5,373,011
	1945	15,588,174	7,378,627	1,977,028	566,859	237,224	5,428,436
	1946	14,872,432	6,863,490	1,525,540	555,750	229,944	5,700,708
Prince Edward Island	1944	152,354	92,934	11,921	-	1,414	46,085
	1945	158,142	99,384	11,496	-	1,227	46,035
	1946	149,599	92,660	8,159	-	899	47,881
Nova Scotia	1944	381,098	200,436	280	5,562	15,597	159,223
	1945	392,018	204,882	270	8,478	14,956	163,432
	1946	382,825	193,841	274	11,656	12,004	165,050
New Brunswick	1944	400,006	247,741	12,329	-	7,054	132,882
	1945	406,334	251,151	13,219	-	8,053	133,911
	1946	393,961	243,966	8,379	-	7,499	134,117
Quebec	1944	4,224,151	1,898,237	657,338	131,372	47,849	1,489,355
	1945	4,390,626	2,057,725	638,708	134,251	47,140	1,512,802
	1946	4,195,441	1,979,830	439,229	143,498	45,553	1,587,331
Ontario	1944	5,104,063	1,723,018	1,106,350	325,946	111,066	1,837,683
	1945	5,344,806	1,812,117	1,214,010	345,906	100,190	1,872,583
	1946	5,000,866	1,602,165	984,461	326,269	102,454	1,985,517
Manitoba	1944	1,192,668	795,423	41,643	-	16,827	338,775
	1945	1,092,370	697,212	42,280	-	15,270	337,608
	1946	1,071,001	673,368	34,242	-	13,719	349,672
Saskatchewan	1944	1,900,448	1,327,476	7,933	-	12,249	552,790
	1945	1,730,841	1,168,588	5,758	-	11,636	544,859
	1946	1,667,504	1,086,665	5,236	-	11,065	564,538
Alberta	1944	1,595,610	992,706	39,330	25,739	16,734	521,101
	1945	1,524,943	921,978	43,501	25,507	14,960	518,997
	1946	1,464,782	845,643	35,480	25,426	14,565	543,668
British Columbia	1944	532,261	151,749	8,509	51,333	25,553	295,117
	1945	548,094	165,590	7,786	52,717	23,792	298,209
	1946	546,453	145,352	7,080	48,901	22,186	322,934

(1) Represents Creamery Butter (Table 1) and Dairy Butter (Table VII) on a milk basis.

(2) Represents Cheddar Cheese (Table 1) together with Farm-made Cheese and Factory-produced Whole Milk Cheese, other than Cheddar, neither of which are shown in this report.

(3) Includes Fluid Sales, Farm-home Consumer and Milk fed to livestock, the production of which amounted to 3,562 million pounds, 1,442 million pounds and 697 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in the period, January-October, 1946.

## THE DAIRY SITUATION IN CANADA

Butter Supplies: A more optimistic outlook is indicated in the butter production figures for November than for several months past. It is now evident that the increase in fluid milk prices has reduced the demand to a marked degree, and milk otherwise sold as such is being diverted into the creamery butter channel. Nevertheless, the situation is still rather grim; and since we are now entering the low production period it would be idle to speculate on the possibility of having sufficient butter in Canada to maintain a six-ounce ration during the December to April period of 1946-47. The output of creamery butter in 1946 is tentatively estimated at 270 million pounds, and this, together with dairy butter and whey butter amounting to approximately 56 million pounds, would represent a total of 326 million pounds. The over-all production for the year would appear to be 6 per cent below that of 1945. Stocks are now being taken out of storage to off-set the reduction in the current make. Hence, the holdings of creamery butter in store and transit at December 1 amounted to approximately 56 million pounds, a decline of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds from November 1. Compared with those of the same date in the previous year, the stocks at December 1 showed an increase of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds. The domestic disappearance of total butter (creamery, dairy and whey butter), amounted to approximately 30 million pounds in October, and although trade figures are not yet available, it would appear that the November disappearance will be only somewhat less, approximately 28 million pounds.

Milk Production and Utilization: The over-all production of Canada in the month of October was estimated at 1,368,000,000 pounds, a decline of approximately  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from the same month of the previous year. This represented a considerable improvement over the previous month. September production had been adversely affected by a combination of factors such as dry weather, the Western strike, and the tendency to dry-off cows prematurely. In the month of October, on the other hand, the availability of feed supplies and open weather conditions tended to help the dairy situation. Factory production benefited in a marked degree by the diversion of milk from fluid sales following the advance in prices in October. An increase of practically 6 per cent in September fluid sales was changed to a decrease of nearly 3 per cent in October, compared with the same month last year. Including cream expressed as milk, the total for the month amounted to 336,529,000 pounds, the lowest October sales since 1944. For the ten-month period ended October, the total milk production of Canada, (see Table V) amounted to 14,872,000,000 lbs., a decline of approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as compared with the same period of 1945.

The future situation will be conditioned by feed supplies, the prices of dairy products, and the availability of labour. The labour situation has eased with the completion of field work. The recent introduction of Polish labour into Canada has also helped to relieve the shortage. However, the lack of concentrated feed stuffs, high labour costs and a reduction in the size of dairy herds, is certain to have an adverse effect on milk production during the next few months. The price situation is also causing some concern, and in this connection the attitude of farmers has been influenced to some extent by competitive factors that place the producers of butter-fat and cheese-milk in a less advantageous position than that which existed earlier in the year. These considerations lead competent observers to the conclusion that the production of milk in the Dominion during the winter of 1946-1947, will be maintained well below that of the same period of 1945--1946.

## REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS

Summary: Dairy production benefited from a long open fall, with moderate temperatures and frequent rains. The weather was comparatively mild in the Eastern Provinces until the last week of November, when snow and low temperatures ushered in the winter season. In the Prairie Provinces, cattle were grazed on stubble fields

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING  
Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents, for October, 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 .....	15.0	15.7	15.7	15.8	16.6	15.8	78.7	81.0	79.5	78.7	79.1	79.4
Prince Edward Island.	16.1	15.8	17.4	15.9	15.7	16.2	88.3	88.1	88.3	84.5	86.3	87.1
Nova Scotia .....	13.5	15.9	16.4	16.5	18.0	16.1	63.7	86.7	84.2	81.7	85.7	80.4
New Brunswick .....	16.5	17.5	15.5	16.0	17.4	16.6	88.2	85.6	75.5	82.6	86.0	83.6
Quebec .....	16.5	16.8	17.9	17.7	17.1	17.2	91.6	90.0	90.0	86.4	83.8	88.4
Ontario .....	16.5	16.5	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.0	79.1	83.3	83.9	84.0	82.4	82.5
Manitoba .....	11.9	13.5	12.2	12.7	14.5	13.0	69.4	72.0	65.9	68.9	73.6	70.0
Saskatchewan .....	11.3	12.3	12.4	11.4	13.6	12.2	65.3	68.2	65.6	63.2	65.6	65.6
Alberta .....	13.5	15.6	13.0	14.2	14.5	14.2	68.2	71.7	68.5	70.0	67.1	69.1
British Columbia ...	14.8	16.7	14.8	15.0	18.1	16.1	80.7	78.8	78.4	77.5	79.1	78.9

Table VII - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER, IN CANADA  
By Provinces, October, 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 .....	4,225	4,160	4,279	259,553	293,859	223,878
Prince Edward Island.	38	37	39	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	196	193	200	-	-	-
New Brunswick .....	311	299	308	-	-	-
Quebec .....	620	604	592	33,955	40,094	20,294
Ontario .....	508	477	501	221,589	247,792	201,480
Manitoba .....	448	444	471	1,885	2,805	998
Saskatchewan .....	1,016	996	1,006	-	-	-
Alberta .....	950	969	1,027	955	2,016	-
British Columbia ...	138	141	135	1,169	1,152	1,106



until November 15. Abnormally heavy falls of snow thereafter, made it necessary to place cattle indoors and to commence winter feeding. Despite the short hay crop in Eastern Canada, farmers are well supplied with roughage, and have more than the usual quantities of grain. There was a good root crop, and farmers had ample supplies of fodder corn for ensilage. On the other hand, the shortage of concentrates offers a more serious problem. Farmers feel that they are not able to profitably make use of their home-grown feeds for dairy cattle without the use of protein supplements, and with the exception of Alfalfa and Soy Bean meal these are very difficult to procure. Ready mixed feeds are being sold by feed merchants in the larger centres, but at prices which add considerably to production costs. Besides, dairymen feel that they can better control the production capacity of dairy herds by mixing their own feeds.

The cow population of Canada which showed a decline of 2 per cent on June 1, appears to be standing at exactly the same point in relation to 1945. The only provinces to show increases were Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. Besides, the October figures show a decline of approximately 1 per cent in the percentage of cows being milked. Likewise, freshenings are down 2 per cent from last year, and the sales of cows are moving to higher levels. The prices are attractive. The sales price for grade cows averaged \$87.00 in October, as compared with \$83.00 a year ago, while well bred milkers are fetching \$150 to \$200 per head. While the future is uncertain, observers do not expect that dairying will benefit from the introduction of heifers coming into lactation until well on in the spring. Then too, there is a tendency on the part of small operators to dispense with their herds, giving attention to other lines of farming that demand a smaller expenditure of labor. However, a more favourable outlook for dairy production appears to be developing in Western Canada, especially in districts where farmers have suffered from frost and have surplus supplies of feed.

Prince Edward Island: While the total milk production for the province declined  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in October, fluid sales were maintained at a higher level than those of the same month a year ago. However, the latter was obtained by withdrawing milk from manufacturing. The month of November, was comparatively mild, with a fair amount of sunshine and light rainfall. Farmers are not holding as many cows as formerly and while there was a good grain crop, there was a smaller tonnage of hay for winter use. Advance forecasts indicate that the farm milk output is likely to continue at a lower level than that recorded in the previous year.

Nova Scotia: The October reduction in the farm milk supply was less pronounced than in the previous month. The 4 per cent decline was reflected in fluid sales, which showed a reduction of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from the same month last year. On the other hand, the quantity used in manufacturing revealed a slight improvement over the previous month. More heifers are being introduced into dairy herds, but with grade cows selling at prices ranging from \$75.00 to \$150.00, the introduction of young stock is not sufficient to balance with cows sold. Open weather conditions during the autumn period permitted farmers to pasture dairy herds until about November 20. The forage, however, was not equal to that of the previous year. At Nappan, the November rainfall was only 2.21 inches as against 4.09 inches in the same month of 1945. Hay and roots are plentiful, but mill feeds and concentrates are extremely difficult to obtain. This feed deficiency is expected to have an unfavorable effect on dairy production during the winter months.

New Brunswick: In comparison with the previous year, the decline in milk production was less pronounced than that reported a month ago. The reduction of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent was associated with a decline of 7 per cent in fluid sales. Consequently, the quantity used for factory production showed a less reduction than that indicated in

September. There was a 5 per cent reduction in cow numbers in October, which represents a more pronounced decline than that reported in September. This was partially off-set by a greater percentage of cows being used for milking purposes. Dry weather during the autumn produced a shortage of water in some sections, but there was a slight improvement following the rain and snowfall of late November. Since potato harvesting is now completed, labor is more plentiful. Nevertheless, the high wages which dairy farmers are requested to pay is standing in the way of increased production. Observers advise that the farm milk supply promises to continue at a low level during the next six months.

Quebec: Milk production suffered a decline of 11 per cent in this province during the month of October, and this was reflected in both fluid sales and in milk used in manufacture. The former fell 4 per cent and the latter 16 per cent as compared with the same month in 1945. Cow numbers are being maintained at the 1945 level, but freshenings showed a further decline. Weather conditions during November were very favourable and pastures improved as a result of November rains. Cattle were kept out until the latter part of November when heavy snowfall made it necessary to put them in permanent winter quarters. There is very little indication of any improvement in farm milk supplies during future months. The shortage of concentrates and mill feeds will probably govern the situation to quite an extent during the winter season.

Ontario: For the first time this year, fluid sales registered a decline from the same month of the previous year. The September increase of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent was changed to a 6 per cent decline in October. The quantity used in manufacture benefited from this diversion, so that while there was a reduction of 8 per cent from the same month last year, this represented a very considerable improvement over the previous month. Compared with 1945, the over-all production of milk showed a decline of 6 per cent in October against  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in September. Cow holdings for the same month were 5 per cent below those of the previous year while freshenings increased. There was a fair amount of rainfall during November and cows were kept on pasture until late on in the month, although pasture forage was inclined to be poor. Farmers will probably have enough hay and grain to see them through the winter, but the shortage of mill feeds and concentrates is already giving dairymen much concern. The labor situation has improved with the completion of field work and by the addition of Polish immigrants that have recently come into the province. It is doubtful however, if there will be any improvement in the milk production situation. While there is a fair supply of grain and roughage, the shortage of concentrates will have an important bearing on the output per cow. Coupled with this, is a reduction of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in cow numbers reported by correspondents in October. Moreover, cows are being exported in large numbers, and with fewer heifers for replacement purposes it is difficult to see how dairying enterprises can be extended at the present time.

Manitoba: Indications point to a slight improvement in the milk production prospects in this province. The farm output in October was approximately the same as that produced in the same month of the previous year, which represents a distinct betterment in comparison with the situation which existed earlier in the season. This trend was reflected in the quantity used in manufacture. Fluid sales were well maintained, being up 3 per cent from last year and dairy butter production advanced 6 per cent. Another indication is the introduction of more heifers into dairy herds and a lesser reduction in the percentage of cows being milked. The first part of November was warm and dry, and winter did not set in until about the fifteenth of the month, when heavy snowfalls made it necessary to place cattle in winter quarters. Farmers are well supplied with feed and the improvement in the labour situation is expected to have a favorable effect on dairying.

Saskatchewan: The milk production situation would appear to be improving in

this province. The over-all output of milk in October although down only 1.4 per cent from last year was much better than that of the previous months when a decline of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent was reported. Similarly, deliveries to factories declined only 5 per cent against a 14 per cent reduction of the previous month, due in part to the diversion of milk from fluid milk plants. A less favorable indication in the future development of dairying, is found in the reports of dairy correspondents which showed a decline of 11 per cent in the holdings of dairy cows. It was also revealed that a smaller percentage were milked than that recorded in October of the previous year. Freshenings appeared to be on the increase, a fact which may be of some significance next season. Quite favorable weather prevailed during the first part of the month and the rainfall was light. However, after September 15 very heavy snowfalls deprived dairy stocks of the harvest fields and winter feeding commenced. While there is no immediate expectation of any increase in milk production, there is some indication that farmers with frosted grain or surplus supplies are finding it advantageous to give more attention to dairying.

Alberta: Milk production in Alberta declined 7 per cent as compared with the same month of 1945 and indicates that dairying has not yet recovered from the setback it received at the time of the strike in September and early October. Many farmers have dried off their cows and it may be sometime before a sufficient number are freshened to bring production up to normal. Fluid sales are being well maintained, a 3 per cent increase was reported in October as compared with the same month in 1945. Deliveries to factories continued at a low level, however, showing a decline of 20 per cent in comparison with October, 1945. Due to heavy snowfalls in the southern part of the province winter feeding started early in October, so that greater quantities of feed will be required to carry cattle through the winter. Elsewhere, open weather conditions prevailed until the middle of the month. Fifteen inches of snow was recorded at Lacombe during the last two weeks of November, as compared with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches for the entire month of October in 1945. Accompanied by a sharp drop in temperatures from the high-point of 64 degrees, the abrupt change had an adverse effect on milk production. Favourable weather up to the middle of October gave dairy herds the use of harvest fields for about three weeks longer than in the previous year and there is plenty of roughage and coarse grain to provide feed for dairy herds during the winter months. Nevertheless, with a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent decline in the percentage of cows being milked, which seems to have resulted from competition with other lines of farming, it is expected that the decline in milk production will continue well into next season.

British Columbia: A  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent decline in total milk production in this province would indicate that the dairy situation is slightly less favourable than it was a month ago. This was due in part to dry weather conditions during the autumn period and to sales of cows for export and slaughter during the recent months. Although cow holdings were up to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from October 1945, the percentage milking was reduced 3 per cent. Fluid sales were fairly well maintained, being up 8 per cent as compared with 12 per cent in October; but deliveries to factories suffered a further reduction, falling 21 per cent below those of October 1945. Heavy falls of snow were reported in the Interior and throughout the Fraser River Valley Area during the latter part of October, although most of it has now disappeared. Feed stocks are slightly above normal, but the fact that the feeding season started about two weeks earlier than last year will mean that greater quantities will be required. While milk production may be maintained at the 1946 level, an increase is not expected during the winter or early part of 1947.



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