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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA
1946

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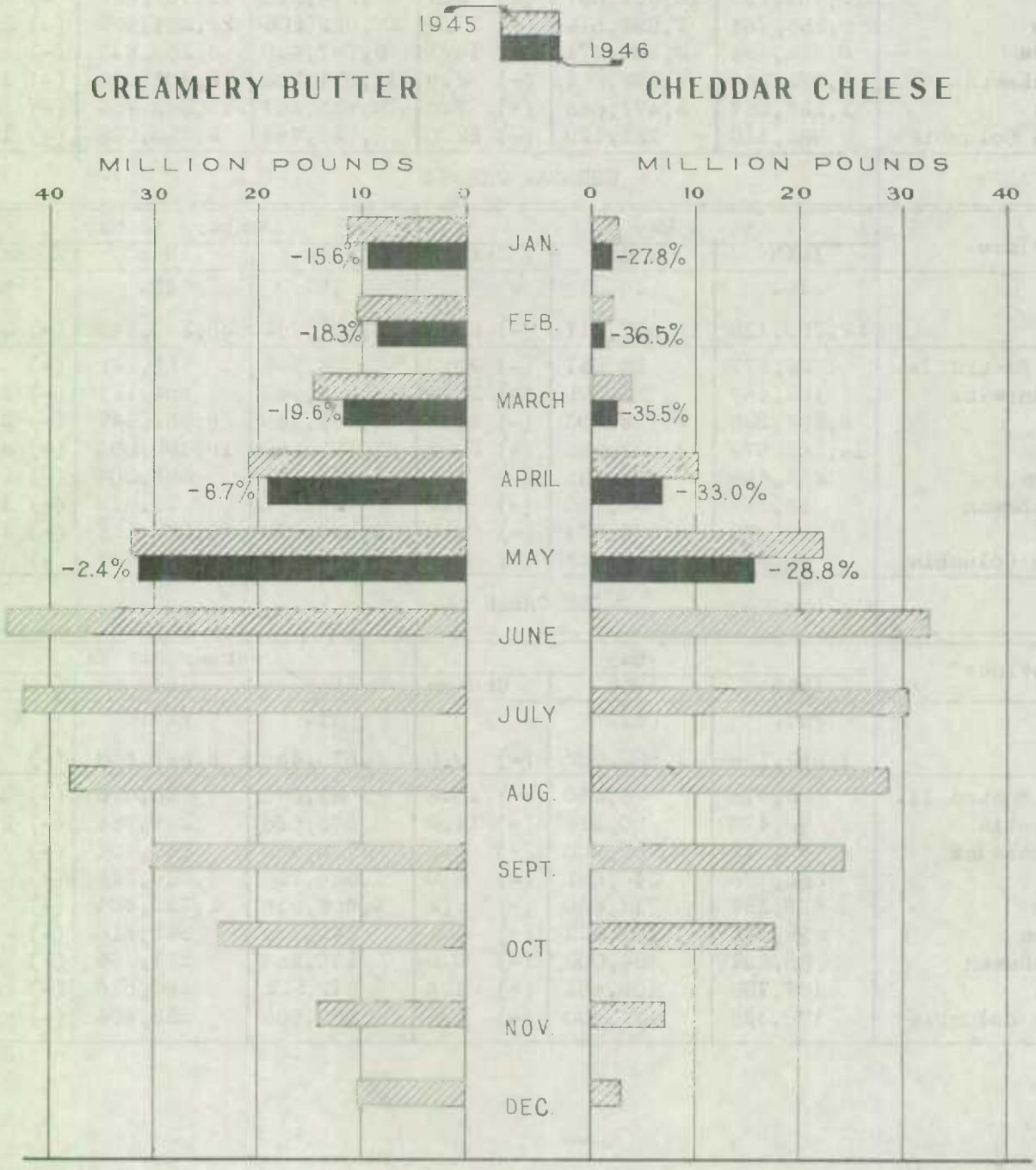
DAIRY PRODUCTION



Price: $1.00 a year.

I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES MAY AND JANUARY-MAY, 1945 AND 1946.

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	May			January to May		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	32,265,417	31,498,823	(-) 2.4	89,936,645	81,172,910	(-) 9.7
Prince Edward Is.	281,000	344,056	(+) 22.4	982,878	986,453	(+) 0.4
Nova Scotia	734,114	688,630	(-) 6.2	2,503,349	2,395,951	(-) 4.3
New Brunswick	810,499	763,800	(-) 5.8	2,003,036	1,952,262	(-) 2.5
Quebec	10,751,757	10,397,687	(-) 3.3	20,314,191	19,707,682	(-) 3.0
Ontario	8,855,764	7,894,544	(-) 10.9	27,662,205	23,221,932	(-) 16.1
Manitoba	2,566,434	2,995,071	(+) 16.7	8,767,435	8,203,817	(-) 6.4
Saskatchewan	4,075,264	4,192,263	(+) 2.9	14,011,203	12,201,036	(-) 12.9
Alberta	3,227,267	3,471,643	(+) 7.6	10,965,557	10,245,752	(-) 6.6
British Columbia	963,318	751,129	(-) 22.0	2,726,791	2,258,025	(-) 17.2

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	May			January to May		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	22,229,110	15,817,817	(-) 28.8	40,906,785	28,300,943	(-) 30.8
Prince Edward Is.	33,277	26,631	(-) 20.0	62,994	64,522	(+) 2.4
New Brunswick	162,467	99,279	(-) 38.9	261,947	204,121	(-) 22.1
Quebec	6,367,235	3,792,996	(-) 40.4	9,848,149	6,362,147	(-) 35.4
Ontario	14,763,679	11,023,823	(-) 25.3	27,595,590	19,180,005	(-) 30.5
Manitoba	388,454	381,485	(-) 1.8	1,222,692	866,064	(-) 29.2
Saskatchewan	33,587	35,000	(+) 4.2	45,176	37,819	(-) 16.3
Alberta	390,072	374,371	(-) 4.0	1,530,096	1,277,168	(-) 16.5
British Columbia	90,339	84,232	(-) 6.8	340,141	309,097	(-) 9.1

ICE CREAM

Province	May			January to May		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	gal.	gal.	%	gal.	gal.	%
CANADA	1,692,136	1,682,002	(-) 0.6	5,670,436	5,327,468	(-) 6.0
Prince Edward Is.	8,918	6,390	(-) 28.3	31,080	20,426	(-) 34.3
Nova Scotia	90,470	80,316	(-) 11.2	378,668	269,764	(-) 28.8
New Brunswick	55,012	57,900	(+) 5.2	185,968	168,804	(-) 9.2
Quebec	368,778	346,652	(-) 6.0	1,088,238	1,006,248	(-) 7.5
Ontario	695,384	717,850	(+) 3.2	2,404,816	2,335,464	(-) 2.9
Manitoba	98,646	106,832	(+) 8.3	349,194	342,518	(-) 1.9
Saskatchewan	88,892	84,000	(-) 5.5	276,284	271,264	(-) 1.8
Alberta	107,708	109,462	(+) 1.6	372,522	360,576	(-) 3.2
British Columbia	178,328	172,600	(-) 3.2	583,666	552,404	(-) 5.4

ERRATA

Dairy Review of Canada - May, 1946

Owing to an error made by the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association of Vancouver in reporting the production of casein, the figures in Table II, page 4, should be changed to the following:

(1) Table II	1946 May	% Change	1946 Jan.-May	% Change
All Products	35,479,243	(-)3.1	108,171,360	(-)5.2
Milk by-products	6,939,983	(+)8.6	20,180,916	(+)4.7
Casein	493,943	(-)6.4	939,276	(-)20.2

(2) On page 3 (para. 8, line 2) change the content to read as follows:
a decrease of approximately 93 ~~thousand~~ million pounds.

Please alter your copy of the above mentioned report.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(May, 1946)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in May decreased approximately 2.4 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding year. The monthly make was approximately 31.5 million pounds and the total for the five months, January to May, amounted to 81 million pounds, Decreases were recorded in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in April, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents, was 112 thousand pounds more than that produced in the same month of the preceding year and decreased approximately 15 per cent in comparison with the March output. The total make in the month of April amounted to 4,615,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in May amounted to 216,329 pounds, a decrease of 39.4 per cent as compared with May, 1945. Of this amount 195 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 29 per cent in May as compared with May, 1945. The monthly make was 16 million pounds and the total for the five months, January to May, amounted to 28.3 million pounds. Decreases occurred in all provinces except Saskatchewan.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in May amounted to approximately 1.7 million gallons, a decrease of approximately 0.6 per cent as compared with the May output of 1945. For the five months, January to May, 5.3 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS manufactured during May registered a decrease of approximately 5.4 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 38.1 million pounds included 28.5 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 9.5 million pounds of Concentrated Milk BY-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased approximately 5 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, increased 18.2 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, based on daily quotations of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 38½ cents a pound in May, 1946, as compared with 33 3/5 cents a year ago. Cheese was quoted at 22 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 1,014 million pounds, an increase of 406 million pounds as compared with the milk used in factory products in May, 1945. Of the total used, creamery butter represented 72.7 per cent, cheddar cheese 17.5 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 7.2 per cent and ice cream 2.6 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter amounted to about 18 million pounds in April, representing an increase of approximately 12.6 per cent from March and a decrease of 15.7 per cent in comparison with April, 1945. The domestic disappearance of total butter (creamery, dairy and whey) was approximately 23 million pounds representing on a per capita basis 1.87 pounds as compared with 2.16 pounds in April, 1945.

Table II - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA

May, and January - May, 1945 and 1946.

Product	May			January - May		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	36,627,495	38,137,385	(+) 4.1	114,049,682	110,829,502	(-) 2.8
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	30,148,312	28,514,915	(-) 5.4	94,461,996	87,923,236	(-) 6.9
Condensed Milk	3,391,338	2,936,178	(-) 13.4	13,209,961	10,706,829	(-) 18.9
Case	2,702,313	2,197,661	(-) 18.7	9,811,289	7,788,461	(-) 20.6
Bulk	689,025	738,517	(+) 7.2	3,398,672	2,918,368	(-) 14.1
Evaporated Milk	25,127,576	23,837,976	(-) 5.1	74,826,408	71,824,015	(-) 4.0
Case	24,719,690	22,861,826	(-) 7.5	73,518,701	68,297,329	(-) 7.1
Bulk	407,886	976,150	(+) 139.3	1,307,707	3,526,686	(+)169.7
Whole Milk Powder	1,629,398	1,740,761	(+) 6.8	6,425,627	5,392,392	(-) 16.1
Spray	1,257,937	1,447,920	(+) 15.1	5,206,697	4,277,622	(-) 17.8
Roller	371,461	292,841	(-) 21.2	1,218,930	1,114,770	(-) 8.5
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	6,389,355	9,534,870	(+) 49.2	19,281,767	22,662,620	(+) 17.5
Condensed Skim Milk	436,848	238,183	(-) 45.5	1,604,112	1,197,916	(-) 25.3
Evaporated Skim Milk	202,440	283,923	(+) 40.3	813,208	1,090,185	(+) 34.1
Skim Milk Powder	4,327,853	5,116,788	(+) 18.2	13,089,395	14,141,901	(+) 8.0
Spray	1,608,634	1,877,274	(+) 16.7	4,994,231	5,531,579	(+) 10.8
Roller	2,448,856	3,012,509	(+) 23.0	7,224,049	8,189,483	(+) 13.4
Feed	270,363	227,005	(-) 16.0	871,115	420,839	(-) 51.7
Condensed Buttermilk	281,970	252,315	(-) 10.5	758,379	728,923	(-) 3.9
Powdered Buttermilk	508,842	385,558	(-) 24.2	1,512,345	1,062,259	(-) 29.8
Milk Prepartations (Baby Foods, etc.)	103,455	106,017	(+) 2.5	327,873	844,018	(+)157.4
Casein	527,947	3,152,085	(+) 497.0	1,176,455	3,597,418	(+)205.8

NOTE: Malted Milk, Cream Powder and Sugar of Milk being produced by less than three firms, the separate items do not appear on this report. The production is included, however, in the totals shown at the top of the table.

Table III - BUTTER-FAT AND MILK EQUIVALENT OF FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTION
MAY AND JANUARY-MAY, 1946

PRODUCT	May, 1946			January-May, 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	25,809	737,387	72.7	66,509	1,900,258	75.2
Cheddar Cheese	6,200	177,160	17.5	11,094	316,970	12.6
Concentrated Milk Products	2,557	73,064	7.2	7,895	225,564	8.9
Condensed Whole Milk	234	6,694	0.6	854	24,412	1.0
Evaporated Whole Milk	1,836	52,444	5.2	5,530	158,013	6.2
Whole Milk Powder	487	13,926	1.4	1,510	43,139	1.7
Ice Cream	925	26,424	2.6	2,929	83,694	3.3
TOTAL 1946	35,491	1,014,035	100.0	88,427	2,526,486	100.0
1945	38,743	1,106,931		101,458	2,898,797	

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

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	April					
	Lb.	Lb.	$	$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (ALL Classes)	3,555,713	4,569,333	617,905	767,197	17.38	16.79
Whole Milk Powder	736,566	855,717	265,911	325,068	36.10	37.99
Spray	620,532	762,291	235,815	301,367	38.00	39.53
Roller	116,034	93,426	30,096	23,701	25.94	25.37
Buttermilk Powder	246,475	288,479	22,793	23,098	9.25	8.01
Skimmilk Powder	2,241,912	3,189,783	255,422	363,236	11.39	11.39
Spray	1,091,324	1,296,312	132,984	158,025	12.19	12.19
Roller	985,675	1,817,713	107,580	199,308	10.91	10.96
Feed	164,913	75,758	14,858	5,903	9.01	7.79
Casein (x)	330,760	235,354	73,779	55,795	22.31	23.71
PRODUCT	January-April					
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	13,320,697	14,103,379	2,530,492	2,255,682	19.00	15.99
Whole Milk Powder	3,968,272	2,406,193	1,378,158	864,728	34.73	35.94
Spray	3,086,218	1,848,637	1,144,120	722,978	37.07	39.11
Roller	882,054	557,556	234,018	141,750	26.53	25.42
Buttermilk Powder	968,419	1,305,055	83,895	102,587	8.66	7.86
Skimmilk Powder	7,471,888	9,285,823	859,248	1,047,424	11.50	11.28
Spray	3,454,677	3,780,734	420,030	447,996	12.16	11.85
Roller	3,488,105	5,134,854	392,810	568,722	11.26	11.08
Feed	529,106	370,235	46,408	30,706	8.77	8.29
Casein (x)	912,118	1,106,308	209,211	241,943	22.94	21.87

(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
Reported by Dairy Correspondents, for April, 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	16.6	15.9	16.3	17.9	18.0	16.9	74.6	75.1	74.0	77.9	77.6	75.8
Prince Edward Island	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.2	15.7	14.8	63.0	68.1	63.8	67.5	73.1	67.1
Nova Scotia	17.6	16.3	14.1	17.7	18.7	16.9	79.7	81.9	80.5	80.3	83.2	81.1
New Brunswick	16.5	17.6	14.9	17.9	19.0	17.2	76.5	69.6	75.4	79.7	85.3	77.3
Quebec	15.1	14.4	14.9	16.8	17.2	15.7	77.3	80.6	72.1	77.8	78.2	77.2
Ontario	18.9	17.2	17.2	20.5	19.3	18.6	78.1	74.4	77.3	81.3	77.7	77.8
Manitoba	13.8	15.7	14.9	14.3	15.6	14.9	68.4	76.9	71.6	72.0	70.0	71.8
Saskatchewan	14.9	15.2	16.9	16.7	15.7	15.9	65.2	69.6	70.8	74.3	72.7	70.5
Alberta	18.0	16.7	18.7	17.4	17.6	17.7	71.5	66.8	73.0	72.1	70.8	70.8
British Columbia ...	17.0	16.8	19.0	19.3	19.5	18.3	81.7	81.6	82.5	82.2	83.1	82.2

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA
By Provinces, April 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	4,636	4,503	4,615	122,969	121,907	106,461
Prince Edward Island	46	43	46	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	211	201	201	-	-	-
New Brunswick	404	376	384	-	-	-
Quebec	628	609	633	9,143	12,380	9,397
Ontario	795	747	732	107,160	104,816	91,357
Manitoba	462	471	485	4,168	3,186	2,432
Saskatchewan	1,287	1,274	1,338	-	-	-
Alberta	668	655	668	1,051	-	2,103
British Columbia ...	135	127	128	1,447	1,525	1,172

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on the reports of Dairy Correspondents and Dairy Farm Observers)

Summary: The creamery butter production figures for May reveal a very satisfactory seasonal increase as compared with the previous month; and with less butter being consumed, the stocks in storage are now beginning to move to a higher level. The six ounce ration which was reduced to 4 ounces for March and April, was continued on this basis until May 16, when the weekly ration advanced to 5 1/3 ounces per person; and starting June 5th, the normal ration of six ounces will be resumed. While there is little to indicate that production will move up to the 1945 level, the position may be expected to show further improvement as the season advances to the flush period of milk production. Owing to the short supplies during the winter and early spring, farmers began to make a little more butter on the farms; and while very little is being sold commercially, it has helped to ease the demand for the creamery product in some rural areas. The total make of dairy butter in April was estimated at 4,615,000 pounds, representing 20 per cent of the total (creamery, dairy and whey). The domestic disappearance of total butter amounted to 1.87 pounds per capita as compared with 2.16 pounds in the same month last year.

The total milk production of Canada during the month of April was estimated at 1,355,000,000 pounds. This represented a decline of 2½ per cent in comparison with the same month last year. It should be noted in this connection that the March estimate showed a much greater decline, being reduced by 4½ per cent. Fluid milk sales continue to climb to higher levels, and in the month of April the 356 million pounds used for this purpose represented an advance of well over 10 per cent, which may be balanced against the same percentage reduction in the quantities of milk used in dairy factories. As already indicated, slightly more butter is being made on farms, the increase in terms of milk being 2½ per cent over that of April, 1945. A similar increase was recorded in milk fed to livestock, a development that may be attributed to the attractive prices paid for veal during recent months. In relation to the total supply, fluid sales are now taking approximately 26 per cent of the milk produced on farms as compared with 23 per cent a year ago; while dairy factories are absorbing about 46 per cent as against 50 per cent in the same month of the previous year.

The improved position with regard to the milk supply referred to above was due largely to an increase in the milk production per cow. This in turn, may be credited to the early green pasturage afforded during the latter part of April. The trend in numbers, however, is still moving in a downward direction, and while an increase in the percentage of cows milking was recorded in the Maritimes, Quebec and British Columbia, the opposite tendency is shown in the figures for the Dominion. What is equally important is that cows due to freshen next month show a considerable reduction. Observer reports would indicate that considerable numbers of cows are still being purchased by outside buyers, and also that sales of cows for slaughtering purposes continue to affect the dairy situation in some communities.

The month of May was cold and dry until after the 15th of the month. In the Eastern Provinces, this was followed by heavy rains and warm weather which stimulated plant growth. In the Prairie Provinces, the weather continued very dry until the last week of May when rains were reported in many districts. Pastures in this region have been very poor, however, and milk production suffered accordingly. The seeding of coarse grains in the Eastern Provinces was completed much earlier than last year and feed crop prospects are quite favourable. In Western Canada seeding commenced very early, but growth has been very seriously retarded by a shortage of rain. On the whole, the season is probably one to two weeks ahead of last year, but the pasture situation is much less favourable. In the Eastern Provinces, timely rains have greatly improved pasture growth, and at the end of May

Table V11 - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, APRIL 1944, 1945 and 1946.

Province and Year		Total Milk Production	Distribution of Milk Production according to Use.				
			Butter(1)	Cheese(2)	Concen-trated Products	Ice Cream	Other-wise Used(3)
		'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
Canada	1944	1,341,692	578,374	94,312	55,301	23,599	590,106
	1945	1,389,910	596,969	116,429	61,664	24,073	590,775
	1946	1,354,758	566,630	77,722	60,632	23,024	626,750
Prince Edward Island	1944	9,324	4,264	114	-	113	4,833
	1945	10,695	5,511	120	-	141	4,923
	1946	11,012	5,690	163	-	91	5,068
Nova Scotia	1944	32,774	14,780	28	332	1,227	16,407
	1945	35,351	16,203	27	623	1,335	17,163
	1946	36,446	16,005	28	1,017	942	18,454
New Brunswick	1944	32,632	18,397	603	-	525	13,107
	1945	33,839	19,608	562	-	676	12,993
	1946	34,445	19,949	595	-	665	13,236
Quebec	1944	338,426	117,220	22,964	12,907	4,521	180,814
	1945	380,629	152,394	24,994	13,823	4,855	184,563
	1946	390,800	158,612	17,168	15,029	4,520	195,471
Ontario	1944	447,355	149,176	61,946	33,018	10,527	192,688
	1945	486,662	160,697	82,313	38,181	10,943	194,528
	1946	450,820	142,429	52,579	35,918	10,625	209,269
Manitoba	1944	106,299	66,960	4,113	-	1,394	33,832
	1945	93,188	55,495	3,448	-	1,211	33,034
	1946	90,581	51,961	2,998	-	1,331	34,291
Saskatchewan	1944	178,709	115,797	258	-	1,137	61,517
	1945	158,843	100,354	249	-	1,011	57,229
	1946	152,224	91,841	165	-	1,034	59,184
Alberta	1944	144,159	78,355	3,447	2,381	1,669	58,307
	1945	136,173	70,552	3,921	2,428	1,480	57,792
	1946	134,010	66,153	3,295	2,207	1,575	60,780
British	1944	52,014	13,425	839	6,663	2,486	28,601
	1945	54,530	16,155	795	6,609	2,421	28,550
	1946	54,420	13,990	731	6,461	2,241	30,997

(1) Represents Creamery Butter (Table 1) and Dairy Butter (Table V1) 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 Consumed and Milk Fed to Livestock, the production of which amounted to 356 million pounds, 138 million pounds and 132 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in April, 1946.

the average condition was somewhat better than at the same time in 1945. In British Columbia, a variable situation would seem to exist; the season being a little earlier with good pastures in coastal areas, but a deficiency of rain on the Island and in the interior. Milch cows were permanently relaased to grazing grounds on or about May 1 in British Columbia, the 15th of the month on the Prairies and between the 20th and 25th in Eastern Canada.

It may be concluded from the above that the reduction in numbers of cows on farms, coupled with a decline in freshenings will tend to keep milk production on a lower level. This may be offset to some extent by a favourable pasture situation in the Eastern Provinces. But on the other hand, the shortage of men offering to work on dairy farms, increasing farm-operating costs and competition from other branches of agriculture that require less labour, will continue to have an important bearing on dairying enterprises during the 1946 season.

Prince Edward Island: Milk production appears to be on the increase on the Island, the April supply being 3 per cent above that of the same month last year. Slightly more milk was delivered to factories; dairy butter advanced 7 per cent and fluid sales moved up 11 per cent as compared with those of April, 1945. The increase in milk production was apparently due to a greater production of milk per cow, total holdings being slightly below those of a year ago. The fact that the percentage milking moved up 8 per cent is also a factor of some importance. It would appear, therefore, that dairying enterprises are being extended to some extent, regardless of the deficiency in the dairy cow population.

Nova Scotia: The April milk production advanced 3 per cent over the same month last year, and fluid milk sales showed the same increase. Slightly less milk was used by dairy factories, while the quantities fed to livestock showed a substantial increase. The upward movement in milk production was due to a more satisfactory feed supply situation in the early spring and to better forage conditions. This was reflected in an advance of 4 per cent in the milk production per cow. The weather in May was more or less normal, both with respect to sunshine, temperature and rainfall. The average mean temperature was about 3 degrees above that of 1945. Pasture growth at Nappan was reported to be about 3 weeks ahead of the previous year. Cows were turned out to grass between the 15th and 18th of the month, and appeared to be in fairly good condition. At the present time, the outlook for dairying is quite favourable.

New Brunswick: The farm milk supply in this province showed an increase comparable to that reported last month, being 2 per cent greater than the output for April, 1945. On the other hand, there was a marked improvement in the quantities delivered to factories; while the sales of fluid milk moved from a slight decline to an increase of 1 per cent. Considerably more milk was fed to livestock and slightly greater quantities were used for other purposes on farms. Although the numbers of dairy cows showed a sizeable reduction, the percentage milked was well up and more cows were expected to freshen in subsequent months. Dairy cattle left winter quarters for pasture lots about the 15th of May, although the grass was rather poor until about the 24th. Observers place the condition of pastures about 10 per cent better than last year at the same date. The demand for milch cows and the good prices being paid for potatoes may have an adverse effect on dairy production for a time, but the outlook on the whole shows an improvement. Farmers are churning more cream on account of the shortage of butter, which explains a 2 per cent increase in this product.

Quebec: A 3 per cent increase in the production of milk in the province of Quebec was reported for the month of April and the milk used in dairy factories was just slightly reduced from the same month last year. Dairy butter production moved up 2½ per cent, and fluid sales showed a 10 per cent increase over the estimate of April, 1945. The increased milk flow may be attributed to a higher average production of milk per cow. The numbers of cows on farms also showed a substantial advance. During the month of May, excessive quantities of rain helped the pasture growth, so that the general

Table V111 - SALES INCOME FROM DAIRYING WITH PRICE AVERAGES FOR PRODUCTS SOLD
(March, 1945 and 1946)

Province	Income 1945	Income 1946	Price Basis 1945	Price Basis 1946	Income 1945	Income 1946	Price Basis 1945	Price Basis 1946
	Total Income (x)				(1) Fluid Sales (Milk and Cream)			
	$ '000	$ '000	$	$	$ '000	$ '000	$	$
Canada	16,529	16,217	2.05	2.19	8,643	9,530	2.61	2.63
P.E.I.	102	107	1.83	1.87	42	46	2.17	2.16
N.S.	578	580	2.32	2.43	326	337	3.02	3.11
N.B.	433	372	2.10	2.26	221	220	2.86	2.87
Que.	3,619	3,941	2.24	2.32	2,618	2,861	2.52	2.55
Ont.	6,849	6,594	2.13	2.31	3,444	3,846	2.68	2.71
Man.	1,007	1,026	1.73	1.93	379	459	2.28	2.53
Sask.	1,370	1,203	1.66	1.70	361	395	2.37	2.32
Alta.	1,397	1,306	1.77	1.79	541	585	2.43	2.43
B.C.	1,094	1,088	2.35	2.52	711	781	2.89	2.83
	Fluid Sales (Milk only)				(2) Milk for Concentration			
Canada	7,805	8,617	2.76	2.80	1,030	949	2.12	2.12
P.E.I.	37	40	2.25	2.27	-	-	-	-
N.S.	307	319	3.21	3.30	10	17	2.21	2.24
N.B.	210	211	3.00	3.02	-	-	-	-
Que.	2,354	2,564	2.64	2.66	155	212	1.94	2.15
Ont.	3,207	3,605	2.79	2.83	702	574	2.19	2.15
Man.	316	382	2.47	2.72	-	-	-	-
Sask.	309	338	2.61	2.55	-	-	-	-
Alta.	471	508	2.64	2.67	42	36	1.91	1.85
B.C.	594	650	3.23	3.14	121	110	2.08	2.02
	(3) Cheese Milk				(4) Ice Cream			
Canada	896	601	1.99	2.06	263	230	1.93	1.95
P.E.I.	1	1	1.80	1.71	1	1	1.82	1.90
N.S.	-	-	-	-	25	16	2.08	2.07
N.B.	5	5	1.85	1.92	9	8	1.90	1.91
Que.	130	120	1.82	1.96	54	40	2.18	2.21
Ont.	623	393	2.05	2.17	99	98	1.91	1.93
Man.	58	22	1.92	1.87	13	13	1.62	1.69
Sask.	1	-	1.85	-	11	11	1.64	1.69
Alta.	65	48	1.86	1.75	16	15	1.57	1.66
B.C.	13	12	1.85	1.80	30	28	2.04	2.08
	(5) Creamery Butter-fat				(6) Dairy Butter Sold			
	$ '000	$ '000	¢	¢	$'000	$ '000	¢	¢
Canada	5,357	4,476	44.5	46.2	340	431	36.2	37.5
P.E.I.	56	55	46.9	48.8	2	4	36.0	39.0
N.S.	180	171	50.0	48.3	37	39	39.1	41.0
N.B.	111	111	48.8	48.6	87	28	36.0	38.0
Que.	622	647	47.2	48.5	40	61	35.4	35.0
Ont.	1,882	1,549	45.3	48.3	99	134	35.0	38.0
Man.	618	514	43.0	46.3	14	18	34.0	37.0
Sask.	981	740	42.8	43.8	16	57	35.0	36.0
Alta.	723	565	41.9	40.9	10	57	35.8	38.0
B.C.	184	124	44.5	46.1	35	33	40.0	38.0

NOTE: The figures that appear in this table are preliminary data subject to revision at the end of the year.

(x) Total Income represents the summation of items 1 to 6; Fluid Milk Sales being excluded because they form a part of item No. 1. Government subsidies and bonuses are represented in Income and Price data.

condition is bettered by approximately 5 per cent compared with 1945. Due to the good hay crop in 1945, there was no shortage of feed during the early spring months. Consequently, dairy herds were released from stables in good condition between the 24th and 27th of the month. On the whole, the outlook for dairying is rather better than that reported at the same date in 1945; although the heavy rainfall delayed the seeding, so that crops are not very far advanced.

Ontario: Total milk production figures for April would indicate a decline that may be expected to continue. The reduction of 7½ per cent compares with 5 to 6 per cent in the early part of 1945. The quantities of milk used in dairy factories fell 18 per cent, which was offset by a 12 per cent advance in the milk and cream used for fluid sales. Likewise, more milk was used on farms and the dairy butter make moved up 4 per cent over that of April, 1945. A fall of 4 per cent in the percentage of cows milking and a 6 per cent drop in the production of milk per cow were two factors responsible for the reduced milk flow. The latter was particularly evident in April owing to low stocks of feed, especially grain; which resulted, of course, from the light grain harvest in 1945. In May a considerable improvement was indicated; precipitation was normal and the mean temperature was slightly above the average of May, 1945. Cows were released to pastures between the 15th and the 24th of the month. This was possibly a week earlier than last year. Dairy cows showed the results of insufficient feed during the latter part of the spring period, a situation that was reflected in the daily milkings; and while it is possible that some improvement in milk production may develop during the mid-summer period, it is not expected that the quantity supplied will rise to the level of a year ago. The feed grain crop prospects are much better than in 1945, when a protracted period of wet weather proved to be a serious handicap to farmers carrying out their seeding operations.

Manitoba: A decline of nearly 5 per cent in the April milk production represented a marked improvement, the March output being about 10 per cent below the previous year. This was reflected in factory production which dropped only per cent as compared with 25 per cent in the previous month. Fluid sales held the same relative position to that of April, 1945, with an advance of 9 per cent; while dairy butter and milk for home consumption remained stationary at 3 and 2 per cent respectively. Reversing the tendency of the early winter period, less milk was fed to livestock. Despite the improvement indicated, cow numbers continued below those of the same date in 1945. Likewise, a smaller percentage of cows were milked than in April, 1945. On the other hand, future freshenings appeared to be on the increase, and owing to the early spring the production per cow showed a slight advance. The month of May was very dry and pastures were far below normal. The total precipitation at Morden was .93 inches as compared with 2.38 inches in May, 1945, and a 28-year average of 2.12 inches. Temperatures were slightly up and there was a longer period of clear sunshine. Observers report that the season was about ten days earlier than last year, but the pastures were the poorest in 14 years. The estimated rating at Morden was only 50 per cent of the 1945 condition.

Saskatchewan: While milk production dropped 4 per cent below that of April, 1945, it represented a marked improvement over that of March which fell nearly 10 per cent. Similarly, the quantity of milk used in manufacturing was 14 per cent down as compared with a 26 per cent reduction in March. Fluid sales advanced 11 per cent over those of April, 1945, while dairy butter increased 5 per cent and slightly more milk was used for feeding livestock. According to dairy correspondents, cow numbers declined about 2 per cent, and forecasts indicate that fewer cows will be coming into production. A continuous period of cold, dry weather during the first half of the month retarded the germination of cereals sown in the early spring and seriously delayed the spring growth of pasture grass. In some places, there was practically no rain at all until late in the month when beneficial showers relieved the situation. The condition of pastures were rated by observers at about 30 to 35 per cent below the condition indicated in May, 1945. With fewer cows and poor pasture prospects, it is

(continued on page 13)

DAIRY CATTLE NUMBERS

The results of the survey at December 1, 1945 are reviewed in Table X, showing 4,012,600 milch cows, 1,369,400 dairy heifers and 2,403,800 calves. The figures given for heifers and calves include animals being raised for beef as well as for milk. Compared with corresponding figures for the previous year, milch cows show a reduction of approximately 2 per cent while heifers declined three quarters of one per cent and calves fell almost 7 per cent below those reported at the same date in the previous year. It may be of interest to know that the cow population reported in this table represented 33 per cent of the human population of Canada as against 34 per cent at December 1, 1944. While the decrease in the calf population would indicate a downward trend, it is difficult to determine to what extent it will affect the ultimate numbers of dairy cows.

Table IX - NUMBERS OF DAIRY CATTLE ON FARMS, IN CANADA,
By Provinces, December 1, 1944 and 1945

Province		Dairy Cows		Heifers[x]		Calves[x]	
		No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
Canada	1944	4,088,400		1,378,600		2,577,200	
	1945	4,012,600	-1.9	1,369,400	-0.7	2,403,800	-6.7
Prince Edward Island	1944	46,900		13,900		28,200	
	1945	46,900	-	13,000	-6.5	26,900	-4.6
Nova Scotia	1944	107,100		29,000		44,300	
	1945	105,600	-1.4	28,900	-0.3	42.500	-4.1
New Brunswick	1944	114,800		28,300		46,900	
	1945	113,300	-1.3	25,200	-11.0	42,400	-9.6
Quebec	1944	1,134,400		233,000		327,100	
	1945	1,127,900	-0.6	213,400	-8.4	279,500	-14.6
Ontario	1944	1,259,600		425,600		677,200	
	1945	1,259,200	-	438,800	+3.1	650,800	-3.9
Manitoba	1944	384,500		134,700		239,800	
	1945	363,200	-5.5	126,500	-6.1	220,600	-8.0
Saskatchewan	1944	552,800		247,700		561,600	
	1945	533,900	-3.4	252,800	+2.1	508,500	-9.5
Alberta	1944	389,000		219,500		562,200	
	1945	364,900	-6.2	220,400	+0.4	545,600	-3.0
British Columbia	1944	99,300		47,100		89,900	
	1945	97,700	-1.6	50,400	+6.2	87,000	-3.2

[x] Both beef and dairy classes are represented in the figures given for heifers and Calves.

unlikely that the quantity of milk produced will show much improvement in relation to the previous year.

Alberta: The farm milk supply in April was approximately 1½ per cent less than that produced in the same month of the previous year. The quantity used in factory production was reduced by 9 per cent, while fluid sales increased 12 per cent. It is evident, therefore that the fluid market continues to draw considerable supplies from other sources. More milk was used for all purposes on farms, including that used for farm-made dairy butter which moved up 2 per cent as compared with April, 1945. Cow numbers suffered a further reduction, being over 4 per cent less than those reported by dairy correspondents a year ago. The percentage of milkers was also reduced, and a substantial decline was indicated in future freshenings. The month of May was extremely dry, with high winds which absorbed the reserve moisture with great rapidity. Up to the 22nd of the month only ¼ inch of rain was recorded at Lacombe as compared with 2 inches in the same period last year. The weather was also very cold with frequent frosts, registering as much as 15 degrees on one occasion. Pastures were considered to be about 25 per cent below those of April, 1945, but may improve as a result of recent rains. Cows were released to pasture about May 20th and were in rather poor condition owing to the low feed supplies and unusually long stabling period. While the seasonal increase in milk production may be a little above normal, observers forecast a decline in comparison with the previous year.

British Columbia: The farm milk supply was reduced by about 10 million pounds in April as compared with the same month last year. However, deliveries to factories fell 11 per cent below those of April, 1945, while about the same percentage increase was recorded in fluid sales. Slightly more milk was used for home consumption and for the production of dairy butter. An increase of 4 per cent was recorded in the holdings of dairy cows in April, but the percentage milked remained practically the same as a year ago. More cows were reported in calf, although cows due to freshen in May showed a slight reduction. The weather was inclined to be rather wet in April, but very dry in May. The season was similar in many respects to last year, but it was about a week earlier. Coastal regions seemed to have sufficient moisture for pasture growth, but the situation was less favourable in the interior and on Vancouver Island. At Agassiz, pastures were reported to be about 5 per cent better than those of a year ago, and may show further improvement as the result of rains late in May. Feed was very scarce this spring and cows were turned out to pasture in poor condition. Nevertheless, on account of the increased holdings of cows on farms and favourable pasture prospects, it is expected that the milk production will register an increase in the midsummer months as compared with the same period of the previous year.