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DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA
1946

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DAIRY PRODUCTION

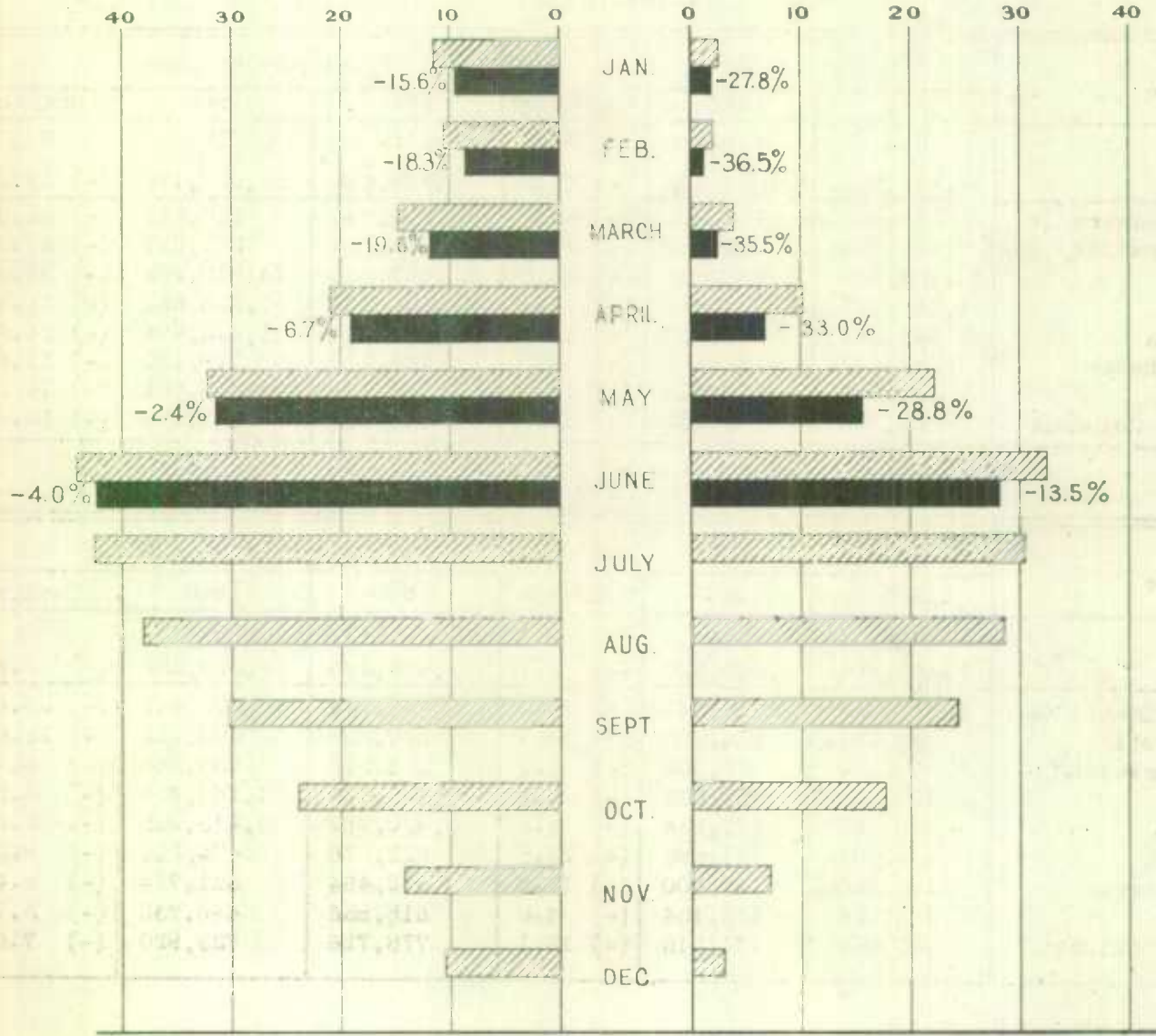
1945 1946

CREAMERY BUTTER

CHEDDAR CHEESE

MILLION POUNDS

MILLION POUNDS



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

Province	June			January to June		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	44,142,090	42,378,615	(-) 4.0	134,078,735	123,551,525	(-) 7.9
Prince Edward Is.	666,714	608,604	(-) 8.7	1,649,592	1,595,057	(-) 3.3
Nova Scotia	1,073,459	961,526	(-) 10.4	3,576,808	3,357,477	(-) 6.1
New Brunswick	1,235,620	1,186,772	(-) 4.0	3,238,656	3,139,034	(-) 3.1
Quebec	14,477,353	14,530,435	(+) 0.4	34,791,544	34,238,117	(-) 1.6
Ontario	11,004,866	10,131,248	(-) 7.9	38,667,071	33,353,180	(-) 13.7
Manitoba	4,090,524	4,018,042	(-) 1.8	12,857,959	12,221,859	(-) 4.9
Saskatchewan	5,767,957	5,490,939	(-) 4.8	19,779,160	17,691,975	(-) 10.6
Alberta	4,902,468	4,697,549	(-) 4.2	15,868,025	14,943,301	(-) 5.8
British Columbia	923,129	753,500	(-) 18.4	3,649,920	3,011,525	(-) 17.5

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	June			January to June		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	32,472,860	28,086,251	(-) 13.5	73,379,645	56,367,194	(-) 23.2
Prince Edward Is.	213,600	148,093	(-) 30.7	276,594	212,615	(-) 22.8
New Brunswick	268,756	167,550	(-) 37.7	530,703	371,671	(-) 30.0
Quebec	11,104,902	8,448,806	(-) 23.9	20,953,051	14,810,953	(-) 29.3
Ontario	19,540,057	18,156,846	(-) 7.1	47,135,647	37,336,851	(-) 20.8
Manitoba	641,242	546,930	(-) 14.7	1,863,934	1,412,994	(-) 24.2
Saskatchewan	89,403	81,331	(-) 9.0	134,579	119,150	(-) 11.5
Alberta	525,995	459,813	(-) 12.6	2,056,091	1,736,981	(-) 15.5
British Columbia	88,905	76,882	(-) 13.5	429,046	385,979	(-) 10.0

ICE CREAM

Province	June			January to June		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	gal.	gal.	%	gal.	gal.	%
CANADA	2,222,854	2,040,920	(-) 8.2	7,893,290	7,368,388	(-) 6.6
Prince Edward Is.	8,654	6,020	(-) 30.4	39,734	26,446	(-) 33.4
Nova Scotia	139,592	114,860	(-) 17.7	518,260	384,624	(-) 25.8
New Brunswick	75,574	70,036	(-) 7.3	261,542	238,840	(-) 8.7
Quebec	455,932	442,502	(-) 2.9	1,544,170	1,448,750	(-) 6.2
Ontario	925,946	877,634	(-) 5.2	3,330,762	3,213,098	(-) 3.5
Manitoba	172,882	131,698	(-) 23.8	522,076	474,216	(-) 9.2
Saskatchewan	106,180	90,500	(-) 14.8	382,464	361,764	(-) 5.4
Alberta	143,034	136,154	(-) 4.8	515,556	496,730	(-) 3.7
British Columbia	195,060	171,516	(-) 12.1	778,726	723,920	(-) 7.0

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in June decreased approximately 4.0 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding year. The monthly make was approximately 42.4 million pounds and the total for the six months, January to June, amounted to 124 million pounds. Decreases were recorded in all provinces except Quebec.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in May, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents, was 30 thousand pounds more than that produced in the same month of the preceding year and increased approximately 11 per cent in comparison with the April output. The total make in the month of May amounted to 5,137,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in June amounted to 351,720 pounds, a decrease of 23.5 per cent as compared with June, 1945. Of this amount 295 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 14 per cent in June as compared with June, 1945. The monthly make was 28 million pounds and the total for the six months, January to June, amounted to 56.4 million pounds. Decreases occurred in all provinces.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in June amounted to approximately 2.0 million gallons, a decrease of approximately 8.2 per cent as compared with the June output of 1945. For the six months, January to June, 7.4 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS manufactured during June registered an increase of approximately 3.7 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 43.1 million pounds included 34.5 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 8.6 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased approximately one-half of one per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, increased 13.7 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, based on daily quotations of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 38 5/8 cents a pound in June, 1946, as compared with 33 9/10 cents a year ago. Cheese was quoted at 22 5/8 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 1,424 million pounds, a decrease of 90 million pounds as compared with the milk used in factory products in June, 1945. Of the total used, creamery butter represented 69.6 per cent, cheddar cheese 22.1 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 6.0 per cent and ice cream 2.3 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter amounted to about 19.8 million pounds in May, representing an increase of approximately 10.4 per cent from April and a decrease of 20.5 per cent in comparison with May, 1945. The domestic disappearance of total butter (creamery, dairy and whey) was approximately 25 million pounds representing on a per capita basis 2.07 pounds as compared with 2.53 pounds in May, 1945.

Table II - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA

June, and January - June, 1945 and 1946

Product	June			January - June		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	41,349,868	43,099,199	(+) 4.2	155,399,550	151,270,559	(-) 2.7
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	33,220,449	34,453,873	(+) 3.7	127,682,445	122,377,109	(-) 4.2
Condensed Milk	2,444,804	3,745,045	(+) 53.2	15,654,765	14,451,874	(-) 7.7
Case	1,668,744	2,807,942	(+) 68.3	11,480,033	10,596,403	(-) 7.7
Bulk	776,060	937,103	(+) 20.8	4,174,732	3,855,471	(-) 7.6
Evaporated Milk	29,172,304	29,050,148	(-) 0.4	103,998,712	100,874,163	(-) 3.0
Case	28,798,724	27,715,318	(-) 3.8	102,317,425	96,012,647	(-) 6.2
Bulk	373,580	1,334,830	(+) 257.3	1,681,287	4,861,516	(+) 189.2
Whole Milk Powder	1,603,341	1,658,680	(+) 3.5	8,028,968	7,051,072	(-) 12.2
Spray	1,347,725	1,386,857	(+) 2.9	6,554,422	5,664,479	(-) 13.6
Roller	255,616	271,823	(+) 6.3	1,474,546	1,386,593	(-) 6.0
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	8,068,787	8,544,052	(+) 5.9	27,350,554	28,548,530	(+) 4.4
Condensed Skim Milk	497,136	218,477	(-) 56.1	2,101,248	1,416,393	(-) 32.6
Evaporated Skim Milk	320,754	413,847	(+) 29.0	1,133,962	1,504,032	(+) 32.6
Skim Milk Powder	5,475,648	6,225,221	(+) 13.7	18,565,043	20,367,122	(+) 9.7
Spray	1,931,122	2,085,105	(+) 8.0	6,925,353	7,616,684	(+) 10.0
Roller	3,096,173	3,989,274	(+) 28.8	10,320,222	12,178,757	(+) 18.0
Feed	448,353	150,842	(-) 66.4	1,319,468	571,681	(-) 56.7
Condensed Buttermilk	370,884	345,111	(-) 6.9	1,129,263	1,074,034	(-) 4.9
Powdered Buttermilk	659,240	505,732	(-) 23.3	2,171,585	1,567,991	(-) 27.8
Milk Preparations (Baby Foods, etc.)	82,518	109,703	(+) 32.9	410,391	953,721	(+) 132.4
Casein	662,607	725,961	(+) 9.6	1,839,062	1,665,237	(-) 9.5

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
JUNE AND JANUARY-JUNE, 1946

PRODUCT	June, 1946			January-June, 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	34,723	992,083	69.6	101,232	2,892,341	73.2
Cheddar Cheese	11,010	314,566	22.1	22,104	631,537	16.0
Concentrated Milk Products	3,000	85,719	6.0	10,895	311,282	7.9
Condensed Whole Milk	299	8,539	0.6	1,153	32,950	0.9
Evaporated Whole Milk	2,237	63,910	4.5	7,768	221,923	5.6
Whole Milk Powder	464	13,270	0.9	1,974	56,409	1.4
Ice Cream	1,122	32,063	2.3	4,051	115,757	2.9
TOTAL						
1946	49,855	1,424,431	100.0	138,282	3,950,917	100.0
1945	53,009	1,514,563	100.0	154,467	4,413,359	100.0

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

Product	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
May						
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All Classes)	4,312,457	5,728,459	731,375	918,143	16.96	16.03
Whole Milk Powder	825,865	896,393	320,384	335,662	38.79	37.45
Spray	760,413	770,665	303,880	304,427	39.96	39.50
Roller	65,452	125,728	16,504	31,235	25.22	24.84
Buttermilk Powder	287,577	473,256	24,342	38,811	8.46	8.20
Skimmilk Powder	2,855,464	3,958,240	302,742	447,436	10.60	11.30
Spray	1,342,628	1,566,197	151,698	187,574	11.30	11.98
Roller	1,353,063	2,256,525	138,133	248,011	10.21	10.99
Feed	159,753	135,518	12,911	11,851	8.08	8.74
Casein (x)	343,551	400,570	83,907	96,234	24.42	24.02
January-May						
TOTAL POWDER (All Classes)	17,633,154	19,831,838	3,261,867	3,173,825	18.50	16.00
Whole Milk Powder	4,794,137	3,302,586	1,698,522	1,200,390	35.43	36.35
Spray	3,846,631	2,619,302	1,448,000	1,027,405	37.64	39.22
Roller	947,506	683,284	250,522	172,985	26.44	25.32
Buttermilk Powder	1,255,996	1,778,311	108,237	140,398	8.62	7.90
Skimmilk Powder	10,327,352	13,244,063	1,161,990	1,494,860	11.25	11.29
Spray	4,797,305	5,346,931	571,728	635,570	11.92	11.90
Roller	4,841,188	7,391,379	530,943	816,733	10.97	11.05
Feed	688,859	505,753	59,319	42,557	8.61	8.41
Casein (x)	1,255,669	1,506,878	293,118	338,177	23.34	22.44

(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 May, 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	1945	Av.
CANADA	20.2	18.0	19.7	20.3	20.5	19.7	81.5	80.5	82.0	83.6	84.6	82.4
Prince Edward Island.	18.0	15.8	18.8	16.0	17.8	17.3	73.0	77.2	72.3	78.1	84.7	77.1
Nova Scotia	19.7	20.4	16.3	18.4	19.6	18.9	88.2	89.4	85.4	88.8	83.3	86.1
New Brunswick	21.3	16.7	18.7	20.7	22.5	20.0	83.2	84.7	82.4	87.9	89.4	85.5
Quebec	21.4	15.9	20.3	20.3	19.6	19.5	90.4	83.4	87.8	86.4	87.2	87.0
Ontario.....	22.2	20.6	21.9	24.0	22.7	22.3	81.4	82.5	85.2	86.5	86.1	84.3
Manitoba	18.8	16.2	16.4	16.7	18.0	17.2	74.6	77.2	74.9	77.8	79.1	76.7
Saskatchewan	17.4	15.9	18.1	17.9	18.1	17.5	70.7	73.6	73.4	76.6	76.4	74.1
Alberta	19.0	20.0	18.3	18.9	20.4	19.3	75.8	72.5	74.6	78.2	80.1	76.2
British Columbia	19.8	19.9	20.0	21.6	24.0	20.7	83.3	91.2	83.7	84.2	86.3	85.7

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA

By Provinces, May 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	5,249	5,107	5,137	286,906	234,567	216,329
Prince Edward Island.	53	52	53	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	221	205	213	-	-	-
New Brunswick	455	419	423	-	-	-
Quebec	951	856	856	20,370	29,060	16,466
Ontario	559	570	553	258,426	200,000	194,825
Manitoba	658	632	676	5,453	3,850	2,507
Saskatchewan	1,355	1,382	1,410	-	-	-
Alberta	856	847	813	699	-	1,008
British Columbia	141	144	140	1,958	1,657	1,523

REVIEW OF PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

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

Summary: It will be observed from Table I that there was a favourable seasonal increase in creamery butter production during the month of June. The improvement in the supply position during the past two months is now showing up in the stocks of butter now being held in storage. It is probable that the production of creamery butter during the midsummer period may continue at a relatively high level, and that the butter supply position will be more satisfactory than at the end of the flush production period in 1945. Much depends, of course, on the current demand. It will be seen from this disappearance figures shown at the bottom of page 3 that a reduction of approximately 20 per cent occurred in May as compared with the same month of the previous year. However, now that the six-ounce ration has been fully restored, the disappearance in subsequent months might be expected to move up to a point more closely in line with that of 1945.

The estimated milk production of Canada for the month of May was approximately 3 per cent below the same month of the previous year. While this revealed a less favourable situation than a month ago, the relationship shown coincides with that reported six months ago. Indications point to a fairly heavy milk flow throughout the season, and on account of the cool weather in May and June, the peak point in milk production will probably not be reached until early July. Nevertheless, production per cow is up from last year, and prospects for the next two months are quite favourable.

Analysing the figures presented in an abbreviated form in Table VII, page 8, it will be seen that milk used in factory products showed a decline of approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This was due to the substantial reduction in the cheese make and to a slight reduction in the manufacture of creamery butter. Fluid sales, on the other hand, continue to increase, showing an advance of nearly 12 per cent as compared with May, 1945. A month ago the difference was only $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The production of farm-made products has become more or less stabilized, the advance in dairy butter being balanced by a decrease in cheese. In relation to the total milk production, fluid sales are now taking approximately 21 per cent of the supply as compared with 18 per cent a year ago. Observers indicate that fluid sales were somewhat reduced since the removal of the consumer-subsidy on June 1. However, wide variations in the sales reported from urban markets does not offer very conclusive evidence, except that the increases were less pronounced.

Cow numbers revealed a slight decline from those of May, 1945. Heavy sales are still taking place, and outside buyers are paying top prices for both grades and pure breds. The reduction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was offset, however, by an increase in the percentage milking; and based on all cows in the herd, there was also a slight increase in the production of milk per cow. On the other hand, May freshenings showed a substantial decline, slightly greater than that of the previous month, and the total numbers in calf were reduced by approximately 4 per cent.

The month of June was comparatively cool throughout the Dominion, frequent showers prevailed in the Central Provinces, while drought conditions existed in parts of the Maritimes and some sections of the West. Recent rains have greatly improved crop prospects and the pasture situation in Western Canada. In southern Alberta pastures are better than last year, and although moisture is still required in parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the situation has generally improved in recent weeks. In Eastern Canada the growth of grass is almost equal to that of a year ago and there is a good hay crop in prospect. The growth is lacking in density, but the quality of the crop is better than in 1945. Haying has now commenced in the southern counties of Ontario, but will not be general throughout the Eastern Provinces until about the 10th or 15th of July. Slow growth and cool weather during the month of May and early June delayed maturity. Forage prospects are quite favourable throughout Canada, and it is believed that milk production will be maintained at a point slightly below that of the preceding year.

Table VII - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MAY 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	Other-wise Used(3)	
	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	
Canada	1944	1,849,703	922,001	232,595	71,938	32,621	590,548
	1945	1,822,314	874,888	251,125	76,226	26,583	593,492
	1946	1,770,232	857,644	179,016	73,237	26,424	633,911
Prince Edward Island	1944	13,931	7,742	328	-	155	5,706
	1945	13,996	7,795	374	-	140	5,687
	1946	15,500	9,295	299	-	100	5,806
Nova Scotia	1944	40,092	20,836	28	838	1,735	16,855
	1945	41,721	21,985	27	1,090	1,421	17,198
	1946	41,059	21,107	28	1,346	1,262	17,316
New Brunswick	1944	44,631	27,521	1,508	-	820	14,782
	1945	46,360	28,783	1,824	-	864	14,889
	1946	44,489	27,783	1,116	-	910	14,680
Quebec	1944	510,595	254,914	67,548	18,001	6,927	163,205
	1945	537,243	271,738	72,449	21,185	5,794	166,077
	1946	510,766	263,449	43,667	17,709	5,446	180,495
Ontario	1944	613,837	210,652	150,397	43,480	14,581	194,727
	1945	641,015	220,657	165,813	45,263	10,924	198,358
	1946	592,600	197,757	123,614	44,440	11,277	215,512
Manitoba	1944	142,356	98,628	5,788	-	2,009	35,931
	1945	115,930	74,875	4,467	-	1,550	35,038
	1946	128,020	85,940	4,383	-	1,678	36,019
Saskatchewan	1944	233,705	162,160	966	-	1,483	69,096
	1945	195,935	127,755	531	-	1,396	66,253
	1946	201,481	131,149	525	-	1,320	68,487
Alberta	1944	187,152	117,824	4,908	3,216	1,965	59,239
	1945	163,993	95,378	4,591	3,147	1,692	59,185
	1946	171,279	100,303	4,404	3,341	1,720	61,511
British Columbia	1944	63,404	21,924	1,124	6,403	2,946	31,007
	1945	66,121	25,922	1,049	5,541	2,802	30,807
	1946	65,038	20,861	980	6,401	2,711	34,085

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

(2) Represents Cheddar Cheese (Table I) 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 375 million pounds, 148 million pounds and 111 million pounds, respectively, for the whole of Canada, in May 1946.

Prince-Edward Island; Milk production advanced over 10 per cent in the month of May as compared with the same month a year ago. This indicates a much more favourable situation than that reported a month ago. A larger percentage of cows were milked, but fewer cows were expected to come into lactation in subsequent months. There was a good deal of cold weather during the month of June, and rainfall was comparatively light. Pastures are only fair, although the condition has improved considerably as the result of recent rains.

Nova Scotia; Milk production continued to decline in this province, but the reduction in comparison with the previous year was less pronounced than in the month of April. Fluid sales advanced 2 per cent, but the quantity of milk delivered for manufacture declined approximately 5 per cent from that of May, 1945. There was an increase of 4 per cent in the dairy butter make, but less milk was used for other purposes on farms. Dairy correspondents reported a considerable decrease in cow numbers, although the percentage milked remained practically on a par with that of the same month last year. However, freshenings showed a substantial increase, and the milk production per cow moved to a higher level. There was a good deal of dull weather in June and moisture supplies were deficient in some sections of the province. Recent rains have produced an improvement, although pastures are not as satisfactory as they were twelve months ago.

New Brunswick; A 4 per cent decline in milk production was reported for the month of May, and milk deliveries to factories were reduced by approximately 8 per cent as compared with the same month of 1945. Fluid sales, on the other hand, remained approximately the same. The reduction in the milk supply may be attributed to smaller herds and to substantial reductions in freshenings; although offset in part by an increase in the percentage of cows milking and the production of milk per cow. During the month of June the weather continued rather cool until the latter part of the month; moisture was deficient in some areas, and high winds tended to absorb the moisture on hillsides. Pastures are now reported to be fairly satisfactory, and clover seems to have come through the winter with very little loss from killing. There appears to be a promising hay crop, but haying operations are not expected to commence until about July 15th. Observers believe that the prospects for dairying are quite favourable, with a possible improvement in milk supplies during the midsummer months.

Quebec; The month of May was not particularly favourable for dairy production in this province, a decrease of nearly 5 per cent in the total milk supply being recorded as compared with the previous year. The amount used in factories declined 13 per cent, while fluid sales advanced approximately 12 per cent over those of May, 1945. Dairy butter showed a fractional increase, and the quantity of milk used in farm homes was 3 per cent greater than that of a year ago. Dairy correspondents reporting for the same month revealed a very slight decline in milch-cow numbers, but this was more than offset by an increase in the percentage being milked. Fewer cows were expected to freshen next month, but the total numbers in calf were slightly greater than in the same month last year. The weather was moderately cool and dull in June with local showers. The total precipitation would probably average about 2 inches for the month, and despite hot weather towards the end of June, pastures are in good condition, and there is a good hay crop in prospect. The hay crop will be of better quality than in 1945, although the tonnage may be considerably reduced.

Ontario; The milk supply continues to decline in this province and there is little indication of any change in this trend. The total produced was about 7½ per cent less than that of the same month last year. Factory production appears to have suffered from the heavy demand for fluid milk, the latter having advanced 13 per cent, as compared with a decline of 15 per cent in deliveries to factories. Dairy butter production was also down, and slightly less milk was used in farm homes. The fall in milk production was reflected in the milk production per cow which declined 5 per cent. The month of June was rather cool, but there was ample rain, particularly during the first three weeks. This was followed by high temperatures and dry weather. Pastures are in fair conditions and of good quality, although late frost did some damage. The hay crop is inclined to be rather spotty, and the clover is short. Nevertheless,

Table VIII - SALES INCOME FROM DAIRYING WITH PRICE AVERAGES FOR PRODUCTS SOLD
April 1945 and 1946

Province	Income		Price Basis		Income		Price Basis	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Total Income (x)				(1) Fluid Sales (Milk & Cream)			
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$	\$	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$	\$
Canada	20,272	21,358	1.95	2.14	8,198	9,336	2.54	2.62
P.E.I.	120	136	1.79	1.96	40	45	2.16	2.18
N.S.	639	657	2.31	2.46	357	379	3.05	3.14
N.B.	486	447	2.04	2.23	201	202	2.93	2.93
Que.	5,668	6,368	1.95	2.12	2,532	2,798	2.46	2.47
Ont.	8,205	8,221	2.04	2.25	3,188	3,709	2.58	2.68
Man.	1,165	1,259	1.75	1.99	364	450	2.27	2.57
Sask.	1,432	1,521	1.63	1.83	346	395	2.36	2.43
Alta.	1,492	1,574	1.74	1.85	528	611	2.41	2.49
B.C.	1,065	1,155	2.24	2.44	642	747	2.80	2.74
	Fluid Sales (Milk only)				(2) Milk for concentration			
Canada	7,424	8,434	2.71	2.77	1,283	1,265	2.08	2.09
P.E.I.	36	39	2.28	2.29	-	-	-	-
N.S.	338	361	3.26	3.29	14	22	2.20	2.18
N.B.	192	193	3.09	3.05	-	-	-	-
Que.	2,293	2,484	2.60	2.61	275	325	1.99	2.16
Ont.	2,971	3,448	2.70	2.79	809	747	2.12	2.08
Man.	304	389	2.50	2.73	-	-	-	-
Sask.	294	346	2.61	2.64	-	-	-	-
Alta.	461	537	2.65	2.67	46	40	1.89	1.89
B.C.	535	637	3.12	3.24	139	131	2.10	2.02
	(3) Cheese Milk				(4) Ice Cream			
Canada	2,266	1,649	1.96	2.14	450	451	1.87	1.96
P.E.I.	2	3	1.78	1.75	3	2	1.86	2.02
N.S.	-	-	-	-	27	20	2.04	2.14
N.B.	10	11	1.80	1.97	13	14	1.91	2.05
Que.	452	341	1.81	1.99	95	95	1.96	2.11
Ont.	1,651	1,164	2.01	2.22	205	205	1.87	1.93
Man.	66	56	1.92	1.94	20	23	1.66	1.74
Sask.	2	1	1.86	1.81	16	19	1.62	1.82
Alta.	69	61	1.86	1.97	24	27	1.61	1.76
B.C.	14	12	1.82	1.79	47	46	1.95	2.06
	(5) Creamery Butter-Fat				(6) Dairy Butter Sold			
	\$ '000	\$ '000	¢	¢	\$ '000	\$ '000	¢	¢
Canada	7,729	8,263	44.9	51.4	346	374	36.3	38.8
P.E.I.	74	86	46.7	53.4	1	-	35.0	-
N.S.	201	211	50.0	53.2	40	25	38.0	42.0
N.B.	185	204	48.8	53.1	77	16	37.0	41.0
Que.	2,226	2,695	46.0	53.5	88	114	36.0	40.0
Ont.	2,292	2,352	45.7	53.6	60	44	35.0	40.0
Man.	696	715	44.7	50.3	19	15	36.0	38.0
Sask.	1,045	1,020	42.3	48.12	23	86	34.0	38.0
Alta.	813	788	42.0	44.5	12	47	35.0	35.0
B.C.	197	192	42.7	49.8	26	27	40.0	39.0

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.

a fair yield is expected although it is doubtful if it will equal the tonnage of a year ago. Haying has already commenced in the southern counties, but will not be general until July 10th.

Manitoba: A 10 per cent increase in the milk supply was shown in the estimate for May as compared with that of May, 1945. Fluid sales increased 8 per cent, and there was also an increase of approximately 15 per cent in the amount used in manufacture. Dairy butter production is now on the increase although the make is limited largely to the amount required for home use. There was also more milk used in farm homes. The former advanced 7 per cent and the latter 2 per cent. Although cow numbers are still declining, it is evident that the margin of difference between last year and this year is narrowing up. Freshenings fell 7 per cent below those of May, 1945, and there was a corresponding reduction in the numbers of cows in calf. Inadequate precipitation was reported from many areas during the month, and frost was recorded on the 3rd and again on the 18th; which did damage to pastures and tender leaf crops. The stand of grass is rather below average and quite poor in southern areas. Observers expect a very substantial reduction in the tonnage of hay, although operations will not commence until about the middle of July. Regardless of the forage situation, cows have been milking fairly well. The fact that flies were less plentiful than last year helped to maintain production. While farmers are taking more interest in dairying than for the past two years, it is unlikely that there will be any noticeable change until a greater supply of farm labour is available.

Saskatchewan: The milk production situation showed an improvement over the previous month. Making comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, the figures reveal a 3 per cent increase as against a 4 per cent decline in April. This was immediately reflected in the factory deliveries which followed a similar trend. Fluid sales moved up 11 per cent over those of May, 1945; and the production of dairy butter increased 2 per cent. The holdings of dairy cows showed a more pronounced reduction than in previous months, and freshenings registered a substantial decline in comparison with those of a year ago. On the other hand, the milk production per cow was slightly up from last year. Moderately cool weather prevailed throughout the month of June, with slight rainfall. At Swift Current the precipitation was 1.68 inches. Pastures on the whole are fair, very little grass being killed out during the winter months. The hay crop promises to be very light, and the yield of forage crops will definitely be below average. Cultivated forage crops are doing well in some areas, and this is particularly evident in the reclaimed sections west of Moose Jaw.

Alberta: A definite comeback is indicated in the milk production for Alberta which advanced $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over that of May, 1945. Likewise, deliveries to factories increased nearly 7 per cent despite an advance of 13 per cent in the estimated sales of fluid milk and cream. Nevertheless the numbers of dairy cows were less than those of a year ago, and freshenings showed a decline. A reverse situation was reflected in the percentage milking and the production of milk per cow; the latter having advanced 8 per cent as compared with May, 1945. Ample rains during the month of June have greatly improved the pasture outlook in Alberta, and particularly is this true of the southern sections of the province. Lethbridge reported 4.36 inches as against 3.48 in June, 1945. The outlook for both grain and pastures is brighter than it was a year ago, but the hay crop is lacking in density and is expected to show a reduced yield. A fair production of milk is now indicated, although this will depend to some extent on the outcome of the grain harvest and the degree of competition that exists in bidding for farm labour.

British Columbia: Very little change is indicated in the milk production situation, a decline of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent being reported in May as compared with a reduction of two-tenths of one per cent in the previous month. It is evident, however, that milk is still being diverted from factories to the fluid trade; the increase of 14 per cent in fluid sales being balanced by a decrease of 13 per cent in the amount used in the manufacture of factory dairy products. Slightly more cows were reported on farms, and a greater percentage are being milked. The production per cow showed a slight increase

as compared with that of May, 1945. In the month of June the weather was inclined to be wet and cool. Pastures are now in excellent condition and there is a good stand of hay and clover. Now that pastures have come into full growth, it is expected that production may advance, although heavy sales of cows to outside buyers may have an adverse effect on the output this season.

ORDERS AFFECTING THE PRICES AND SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

May 15: The Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable J.G. Gardiner, announced an increase in subsidies paid on fluid milk. Those markets receiving a 35 cent subsidy during the summer period will now receive a payment of 55 cents per hundred on milk delivered for fluid sales. This change is made retro-active to May 1, 1946.

May 21: The Honourable J.L. Ilsley announced in the House of Commons that the cheese milk subsidy would be advanced as from May 1, to 50 cents per hundred in place of 20 cents per hundred paid in the same period of the previous year.

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