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DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA
1946

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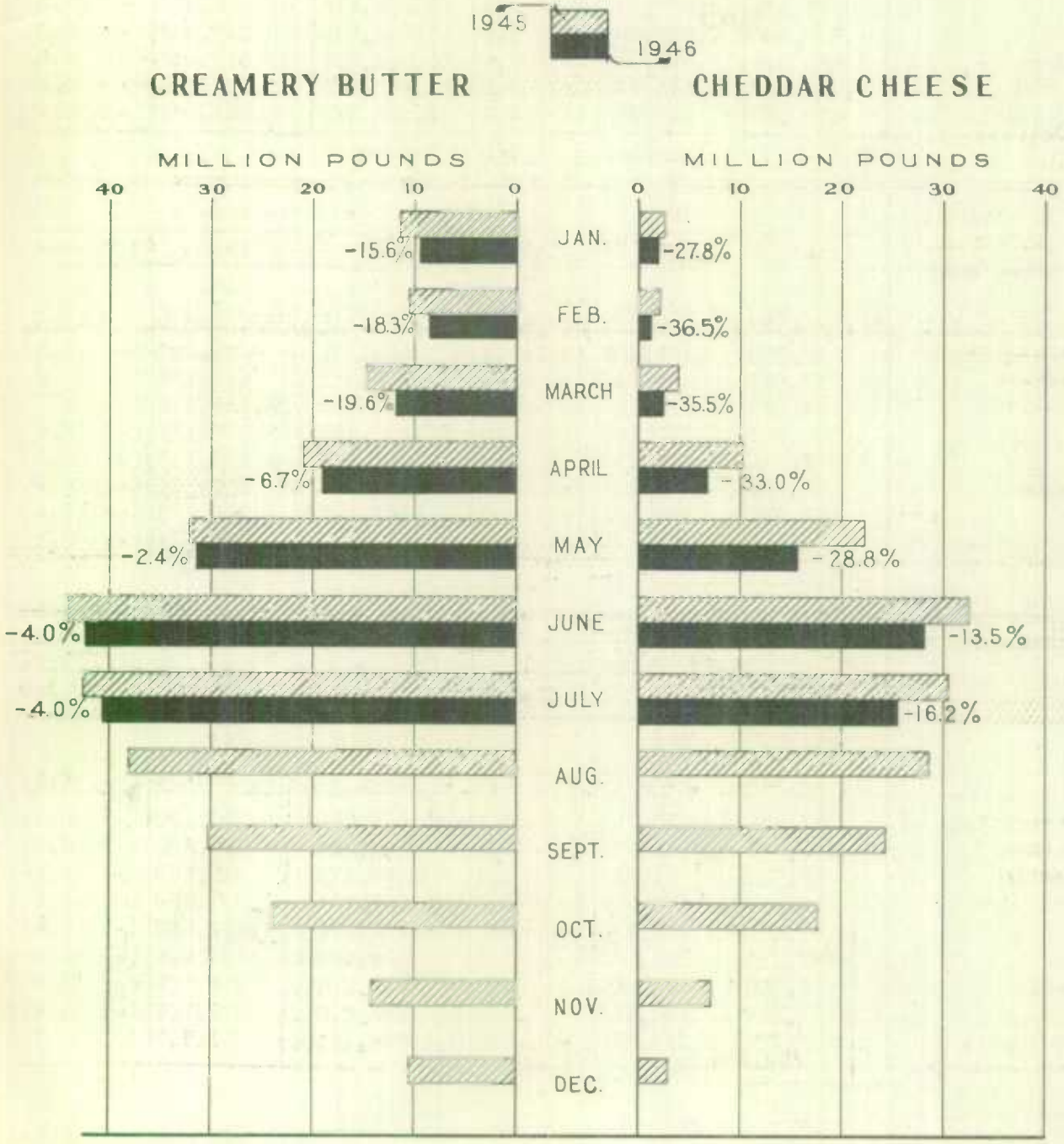
DAIRY PRODUCTION



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

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	July			January to July		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	42,527,680	40,836,852	(-) 4.0	176,606,415	164,388,377	(-) 6.9
Prince Edward Is.	760,574	696,586	(-) 8.4	2,410,166	2,291,643	(-) 4.9
Nova Scotia	973,967	912,208	(-) 6.3	4,550,775	4,269,685	(-) 6.2
New Brunswick	1,222,241	1,205,381	(-) 1.4	4,460,897	4,344,415	(-) 2.6
Quebec	13,441,608	13,396,611	(-) 0.3	48,233,152	47,634,728	(-) 1.2
Ontario	9,912,404	8,987,793	(-) 9.3	48,579,475	42,340,973	(-) 12.8
Manitoba	4,235,836	4,025,203	(-) 5.0	17,093,795	16,247,062	(-) 5.0
Saskatchewan	6,285,761	5,819,542	(-) 7.4	26,064,921	23,511,517	(-) 9.8
Alberta	5,017,010	5,143,778	(+) 2.5	20,885,035	20,087,079	(-) 3.8
British Columbia	678,279	649,750	(-) 4.2	4,328,199	3,661,275	(-) 15.4

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	July			January to July		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	30,451,170	25,518,300	(-) 16.2	103,830,815	81,905,494	(-) 21.1
Prince Edward Is.	286,000	196,292	(-) 31.4	562,594	408,907	(-) 27.3
New Brunswick	237,664	117,815	(-) 50.4	768,367	489,486	(-) 36.3
Quebec	10,564,448	8,327,665	(-) 21.2	31,517,499	23,138,618	(-) 26.6
Ontario	18,055,806	15,736,286	(-) 12.8	65,191,453	53,073,137	(-) 18.6
Manitoba	613,715	514,819	(-) 16.1	2,477,649	1,927,813	(-) 22.2
Saskatchewan	92,054	87,234	(-) 5.2	226,633	206,384	(-) 8.9
Alberta	529,736	472,494	(-) 10.8	2,585,827	2,209,475	(-) 14.6
British Columbia	71,747	65,695	(-) 8.4	500,793	451,674	(-) 9.8

ICE CREAM

Province	July			January to July		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	gal.	gal.	%	gal.	gal.	%
CANADA	2,739,846	2,687,096	(-) 1.9	10,633,136	10,055,484	(-) 5.4
Prince Edward Is.	13,986	10,752	(-) 23.1	53,720	37,198	(-) 30.8
Nova Scotia	161,774	112,856	(-) 30.2	680,034	497,480	(-) 26.8
New Brunswick	86,730	81,526	(-) 6.0	348,272	320,366	(-) 8.0
Quebec	549,466	543,016	(-) 1.2	2,093,636	1,991,766	(-) 4.9
Ontario	1,191,422	1,221,450	(+) 2.5	4,522,184	4,434,548	(-) 1.9
Manitoba	162,824	154,230	(-) 5.3	684,900	628,446	(-) 8.2
Saskatchewan	136,760	143,000	(+) 4.6	519,224	504,764	(-) 2.8
Alberta	171,446	180,436	(+) 5.2	687,002	677,166	(-) 1.4
British Columbia	265,438	239,830	(-) 9.6	1,044,164	963,750	(-) 7.7

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in July decreased approximately 4 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding year. The monthly make was approximately 40.8 million pounds and the total for the seven months, January to July, amounted to 164 million pounds. Decreases were recorded in all provinces except Alberta.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in June, 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 May output. The total make in the month of June amounted to 5,686,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in July amounted to 323,656 pounds, a decrease of 31.8 per cent as compared with July, 1945. Of this amount 284 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 16 per cent in July as compared with July, 1945. The monthly make was 25.5 million pounds and the total for the seven months, January to July, amounted to 81.9 million pounds. Decreases occurred in all provinces.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in July amounted to approximately 2.7 million gallons, a decrease of approximately 1.9 per cent as compared with the July output of 1945. For the seven months, January to July, 10.1 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTION manufactured during July registered an increase of approximately 2 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 36.3 million pounds included 28.7 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 7.5 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased approximately 4 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, increased 10.3 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, based on daily quotations of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 39 3/8 cents a pound in July, 1946, as compared with 34½ cents a year ago. Cheese was quoted at 23¼ cents a pound as compared with 21 cents last year. Export cheese prices set by the government as from May 1, 1943 at 20 cents a pound for the first grade product, f.o.b. factory or grading station shipping point are still in effect.

The combined output of factory products in terms of milk amounted to approximately 1,356 million pounds, a decrease of 94 million pounds as compared with the milk used in factory products in July, 1945. Of the total used, creamery butter represented 70.5 per cent, cheddar cheese 21.1 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 5.3 per cent and ice cream 3.1 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter amounted to about 20.5 million pounds in June, representing an increase of approximately 3.3 per cent from May and a decrease of 12.2 per cent in comparison with June, 1945. The domestic disappearance of total butter (creamery, dairy and whey) was approximately 26.5 million pounds representing on a per capita basis 2.18 pounds as compared with 2.44 pounds in June, 1945.

Table II - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA

July, and January - July, 1945 and 1946

Product	July			January - July		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	35,656,854	36,321,506	(+) 1.9	191,056,404	187,592,065	(-) 1.8
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	28,612,696	28,711,736	(+) 0.3	156,295,141	151,088,845	(-) 3.3
Condensed Milk	1,748,192	2,571,401	(+) 47.1	17,402,957	17,023,275	(-) 2.2
Case	1,241,970	2,055,690	(+) 65.5	12,722,003	12,652,093	(-) 0.5
Bulk	506,222	515,711	(+) 1.9	4,680,954	4,371,182	(-) 6.6
Evaporated Milk	25,525,996	24,633,287	(-) 3.5	129,524,708	125,507,450	(-) 3.1
Case	25,146,281	23,376,682	(-) 7.0	127,463,706	119,389,329	(-) 6.3
Bulk	379,715	1,256,605	(+)230.9	2,061,002	6,118,121	(+)196.9
Whole Milk Powder	1,338,508	1,507,048	(+) 12.6	9,367,476	8,558,120	(-) 8.6
Spray	1,148,625	1,110,532	(-) 3.3	7,703,047	6,775,011	(-) 12.0
Roller	189,883	396,516	(+)108.8	1,664,429	1,783,109	(+) 7.1
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	6,973,867	7,520,439	(+) 7.8	34,324,421	36,068,969	(+) 5.1
Condensed Skim Milk	542,748	331,171	(-) 39.0	2,643,996	1,747,564	(-) 33.9
Evaporated Skim Milk	300,595	323,427	(+) 7.6	1,434,557	1,827,459	(+) 27.4
Skim Milk Powder	4,773,264	5,264,120	(+) 10.3	23,338,307	25,631,242	(+) 9.8
Spray	1,711,037	1,966,501	(+) 14.9	8,636,390	9,583,165	(+) 11.0
Roller	2,793,181	3,190,516	(+) 14.2	13,113,403	15,369,273	(+) 17.2
Feed	269,046	107,103	(-) 60.2	1,588,514	678,784	(-) 57.3
Condensed Buttermilk	299,756	336,247	(+) 12.2	1,429,019	1,410,281	(-) 1.3
Powdered Buttermilk	451,002	494,999	(+) 9.8	2,622,587	2,062,990	(-) 21.3
Milk Preparations (Baby Foods, etc.)	110,383	160,017	(+) 45.0	520,724	1,113,738	(+)113.9
Casein	496,119	610,458	(+) 23.0	2,335,181	2,275,695	(-) 2.5

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 JULY AND JANUARY-JULY, 1946

PRODUCT		July, 1946			January-July, 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		33,460	955,991	70.5	134,692	3,848,332	72.5
Cheddar Cheese		10,003	285,805	21.1	32,107	917,342	17.3
Concentrated Milk Products		2,523	72,112	5.3	13,418	383,394	7.2
Condensed Whole Milk		205	5,863	0.4	1,358	38,813	0.7
Evaporated Whole Milk		1,896	54,193	4.0	9,664	276,116	5.2
Whole Milk Powder		422	12,056	0.9	2,396	68,465	1.3
Ice Cream		1,478	42,214	3.1	5,529	157,971	3.0
TOTAL	1946	47,464	1,356,122	100.0	185,746	5,307,039	100.0
	1945	50,769	1,450,520		205,236	5,863,881	

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

Product	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	June					
	lb.	lb.	$	$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All Classes)	4,786,441	6,241,757	693,595	941,234	14.49	15.08
Whole Milk Powder	532,620	776,791	189,371	289,591	35.55	37.28
Spray	452,541	680,504	168,110	265,664	37.15	39.04
Roller	80,079	96,287	21,261	23,927	26.55	24.85
Buttermilk Powder	404,213	413,112	35,949	35,097	8.89	8.50
Skimmilk Powder	3,563,339	4,551,459	400,031	493,410	11.23	10.84
Spray	1,417,674	1,571,233	174,048	185,537	12.28	11.81
Roller	1,956,838	2,811,786	210,809	293,240	10.77	10.43
Feed	188,827	168,440	15,174	14,633	8.04	8.69
Casein (x)	286,269	500,395	68,244	123,136	23.84	24.61
	January-June					
TOTAL POWDER (All Classes)	22,419,595	26,073,595	3,955,462	4,115,059	17.64	15.78
Whole Milk Powder	5,326,757	4,079,377	1,887,893	1,489,981	35.44	36.52
Spray	4,299,172	3,299,806	1,616,110	1,293,069	37.59	39.19
Roller	1,027,585	779,571	271,783	196,912	26.45	25.26
Buttermilk Powder	1,660,209	2,191,423	144,186	175,495	8.68	8.01
Skimmilk Powder	13,890,691	17,795,522	1,562,021	1,988,270	11.25	11.17
Spray	6,214,979	6,918,164	745,776	821,107	12.00	11.87
Roller	6,798,026	10,203,165	741,752	1,109,973	10.91	10.88
Feed	877,686	674,193	74,493	57,190	8.49	8.48
Casein(x)	1,541,938	2,007,273	361,362	461,313	23.44	22.98

(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 June, 1942 to 1946

Province	Milk production per cow in pounds per day						Percentage of Cows Milking					
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Av.	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Av.
CANADA	21.7	22.0	21.0	23.0	23.3	22.2	85.0	86.1	84.8	86.5	87.5	86.0
Prince Edward Island	21.0	19.8	19.8	22.7	24.2	21.5	83.1	87.5	80.0	86.9	91.2	85.7
Nova Scotia	21.6	22.1	19.7	21.7	22.6	21.5	89.7	89.5	82.0	88.2	88.8	87.6
New Brunswick	25.7	18.0	21.3	23.9	25.4	22.9	93.0	90.2	87.9	91.5	90.4	90.6
Quebec	22.2	23.0	21.8	23.6	23.6	22.8	91.9	93.2	89.9	93.7	92.9	92.3
Ontario	23.5	24.3	21.8	26.0	25.9	24.3	86.6	88.9	85.6	86.1	89.8	87.4
Manitoba	19.0	17.8	18.6	20.3	21.3	19.4	80.6	79.0	80.4	80.0	80.3	80.1
Saskatchewan	19.3	18.7	20.1	22.8	20.5	20.3	75.8	74.2	80.1	82.9	81.2	78.8
Alberta	20.1	23.0	20.0	20.3	22.2	21.1	73.2	76.7	80.0	79.2	80.8	78.0
British Columbia	19.6	19.4	21.6	22.9	22.8	21.3	84.3	85.2	83.4	82.7	84.2	84.0

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

By Provinces, June 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	5,749	5,656	5,686	373,570	403,826	351,720
Prince Edward Island	58	58	58	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	269	256	256	-	-	-
New Brunswick	539	528	539	-	-	-
Quebec	899	899	872	33,905	46,700	50,596
Ontario	1,115	1,160	1,125	330,974	347,789	294,739
Manitoba	598	544	571	5,287	6,977	2,826
Saskatchewan	1,288	1,249	1,311	-	-	-
Alberta	841	828	816	1,282	455	2,016
British Columbia	142	134	138	2,122	1,905	1,543

REVIEW OF PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

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

Summary: The decline in butter production reported on Page 2 of this Review may be taken as an indication that little relief can be anticipated in the supply situation in 1946. A reduction of 2 per cent was reported in the production of milk in the month of June as compared with the same month last year and information received from observers for the month of July would indicate that a further decline in the farm output may be anticipated. Cold weather and generally backward conditions in the month of June may have contributed to some extent to the decline in production; and there is considerable evidence that this was the most important factor in checking the upward swing in fluid sales. (The increase in May being approximately 12 per cent as compared with less than 10 per cent in June). Observers believe, however, that the removal of the subsidy was also a factor of some importance, although this cannot be judged on the basis of information at present available. For the opposite reasons (warm weather and drought in some areas) it is expected that the decline in the farm milk output will continue throughout the mid-summer period; nor is there any hope of any substantial change in the quantity of milk flowing into butter - making channels. The figures show (see Table VII) that approximately the same percentage of the total milk supply was used for butter as that indicated a year ago.

Despite a sharp reduction in cow numbers in the three Prairie Provinces as reported by dairy correspondents for the month of June in comparison with the same month last year, the total holdings in Canada were reduced by only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There was an increase, however, of almost the same amount in the percentage of cows being milked. Thus, with fewer dry cows in the herds the situation is better than might be anticipated later on in the year. This will depend, of course, on the number of heifers available for replacement purposes.

Hot weather during the month of July checked the growth of pastures and reduced the probable yields of hay, particularly on high land. The second crop of alfalfa is showing the effects of weather conditions, in the Maritimes and sections of the Prairie Provinces. In the Central Provinces pastures have stood up fairly well but the effects of drought is reflected in both pastures and late-maturing hay crops. Fairly good yields of grain are anticipated but frost in mid July in some sections of the Prairies, followed by the severe hot wave at the end of the month will have some effect on available feed supplies.

Prince Edward Island: Milk production declined approximately 8 per cent in the month of June as compared with the same month a year ago. The weather was cold in June while the rainfall was light throughout June and July. Pastures are in a very poor condition and unless there is more rain, forage conditions will be very unfavourable in August. The hay crop will be considerably below that of last year. Although herds are in good condition there is a tendency to sell off some stock in view of the shortage of hay. Milk production reached its peak the first two weeks of July which was a little earlier than a year ago. The seasonal decline has now commenced and a sharp drop in the milk output is anticipated.

Nova Scotia: Milk production continued to decline in this province, the decline in comparison with the previous year was 5 per cent being greater than in the month of May. The most pronounced change was noted in the milk used in manufacture. The weather has been very dry, a most severe drought being experienced in the month of July. Pastures are very poor and the hay crop will be substantially lower than those of the previous year. In most cases however, the hay is of fairly good quality. The condition of dairy cows is about average, but the numbers on farms in the month of June was 4 per cent below those of the same month in 1945. In the Upper Canard district a reduced demand for fluid milk was reported by dairy correspondents. The peak production was reached around the third week of June, somewhat earlier than last

Table VII - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JUNE 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	2,233,023	1,204,061	356,180	82,843	35,758	554,181
	1945	2,204,852	1,165,779	366,261	82,597	34,921	555,294
	1946	2,149,024	1,125,192	316,323	85,843	32,063	589,603
Prince Edward Island	1944	22,680	15,408	1,737	-	150	5,385
	1945	24,866	16,966	2,393	-	136	5,371
	1946	22,845	15,605	1,660	-	95	5,485
Nova Scotia	1944	51,533	31,585	28	1,379	1,980	16,561
	1945	51,888	31,128	27	1,675	2,193	16,865
	1946	49,283	28,502	28	2,166	1,804	16,783
New Brunswick	1944	58,130	40,996	2,687	-	1,010	13,437
	1945	58,704	41,286	3,014	-	1,187	13,217
	1946	56,507	40,400	1,881	-	1,100	13,126
Quebec	1944	654,816	344,188	124,912	21,783	7,014	156,919
	1945	671,647	359,961	125,462	22,286	7,163	156,775
	1946	655,920	360,571	95,661	24,053	6,952	168,683
Ontario	1944	735,905	275,478	211,567	49,972	15,563	183,325
	1945	752,796	284,780	219,741	49,570	14,547	184,158
	1946	729,759	263,509	203,504	49,937	13,787	199,022
Manitoba	1944	171,504	123,763	6,695	-	2,731	38,315
	1945	156,427	108,494	7,302	-	2,716	37,915
	1946	154,391	107,429	6,236	-	2,069	38,657
Saskatchewan	1944	265,999	201,882	1,607	-	1,700	60,810
	1945	228,290	164,267	1,171	-	1,668	61,184
	1946	224,552	159,233	1,044	-	1,422	62,853
Alberta	1944	209,508	148,435	5,845	3,651	2,363	49,214
	1945	195,176	134,150	6,118	3,267	2,247	49,394
	1946	192,131	129,073	5,412	3,909	2,139	51,598
British Columbia	1944	63,948	22,326	1,102	6,058	3,247	30,215
	1945	55,058	24,747	1,033	5,799	3,064	30,415
	1946	63,636	20,870	898	5,778	2,694	33,396

(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 370 million pounds, 142 million pounds and 78 million pounds, respectively, for the whole of Canada, in June 1946.

year due to the drought. August production is expected to show a sharp decline although much will depend on rainfall. Fluid milk sales in June remained on a level with 1945 and is regarded as a profitable form of revenue and cream sales for butter making suffered a sharp reduction.

New Brunswick: A 4 per cent decline was shown in the June milk production as compared with the same month of 1945. This reduction was the same as that of the previous month. Milk deliveries to factories were down 7 per cent as compared with the same month last year. Fluid sales showed a slight decrease, while that used in manufacture on farms increased. The weather on a whole has been very dry, and the rainfall around the Fredericton district has been the lowest recorded in the past 20 years. Pastures are drying up in most areas due to a lack of moisture and the late start this spring due to cold weather. The hay crop will be lighter than last year, and the situation seems to be general all over the province. There is very little change in the numbers of dairy cows and they appear to be in good condition. In the potato growing areas the size of herds has been reduced. The labour shortage has been a serious handicap, but on a whole farmers have overcome this by the farm families working longer hours during the production season. The flow of milk has been very good in spite of the drought and reached the peak the first week of July, a little earlier than last year. Due to the drought a sharp decline in the July milk flow was indicated in the middle of July. More moisture is needed to produce a normal quantity of milk in August. Supplementary feeding on pastures has already commenced. Some farmers are reducing dairy herds to cut down on labour costs, and young cattle are being sold in the areas where there is an acute shortage of hay. A great deal of fluid milk is being sold and dairy butter produced in June moved up 2 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The increase in price was probably responsible for the latter.

Quebec: Milk production in June fell a little over 2 per cent below last year, while factory deliveries declined over 5 per cent. Fluid sales showed an increase of 10 per cent. The reduction in the quantity received at factories was mainly due to less milk received for cheese making. Pastures have suffered from drought and are very poor in some areas. The hay crop will show a sharp reduction in tonnage as compared with that of 1945. Dairy herds are being maintained above the 1945 level and, according to observers, there is a tendency to increase the numbers. Dairy cattle are in good condition despite the dry weather. The labour situation shows some improvement. Production reached the peak later than usual due to cold weather in June, while an early decline was produced by drought and high mid-summer temperatures. If there is sufficient moisture, however, August milk production may not suffer as much as in previous months.

Ontario: The production of milk for the month of June registered a decline of 3 per cent. Fluid sales on the other hand increased 11 per cent as against a reduction of 7 per cent in the deliveries to dairy factories. Although the future situation is a little difficult to determine it is apparent that the output of milk in both July and August will show the effects of the dry mid-summer weather. Up to the end of July pastures were suffering considerably from lack of moisture and a reduced tonnage of hay is anticipated. According to dairy correspondents milch cow numbers showed a decline of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as compared with those of June 1945 but 4 per cent more cows were being milked. The continued demand for fluid milk was probably an important factor in this connection.

Manitoba: A one per cent decrease was shown in the milk supply for June as compared with that of June of 1945. Fluid sales increased 6 per cent, but there was a decrease in milk used in manufacture of approximately 3 per cent. Dairy butter continues to increase showing a rise of 5 per cent in June as compared with June a year ago. Although cow numbers are still declining, freshenings appear to be on the increase and there was a slight increase of cows in calf as compared with those of June, 1945. The month of July has been a very good month for dairying. There

was ample rain in most sections although shortages were indicated in some areas. Owing to the late spring the hay crop will be lighter than last year, but pastures have improved by recent rainfalls. There is a tendency for farmers to keep fewer cows owing to lack of labour and good wheat prices. In fact very few men are seeking work on dairy farms. Milk production began to fall off during the low-moisture period of late July. The northern part of the province suffered most severely from the dry weather, but if pasture conditions improve the August milk supply may not fall behind the 1945 level.

Saskatchewan: Milk production in June showed a decrease of approximately 2 per cent as against a 3 per cent increase in May. Although there was an increase shown in fluid sales there was a decline in that used for manufacture. The former increased 12 per cent while the latter declined 5 per cent. The dairy butter output was slightly below that of June, 1945 as against a 2 per cent increase in May. The holdings of dairy cows continue to decline. Freshenings were up in June, but there was a decline in the numbers of cows in calf as compared with the same month a year ago. Rainfall during the first two weeks in July supplied sufficient moisture for all crops and promoted rapid growth. This was offset however, by comparatively dry weather in the last part of the month. Although hay is better in some parts than it was last year, late-maturing and upland areas suffered from drought during the latter part of the month. Dairy herds are in fair conditions, probably a little better than last year. Milk production reached its peak later in 1945, but started to decline about the second week of July. If ample rainfall is received August production should be almost equal to that of the same month last year.

Alberta: Milk production declined nearly 2 per cent in June as compared with June a year ago. Although fluid sales advanced 10 per cent there was a decline in milk delivered to factories of nearly 4 per cent. The continual decline in the milk supply may be attributed entirely to fewer cows on farms and a smaller percentage used for milk production. Reports for June also showed that freshenings were on the decline. Despite this situation the milk production per cow was well above that of the same month of the previous year. There was sufficient rainfall to assure a good pasture growth during the early part of the month, although later in the month the reverse situation prevailed. The lack of precipitation in northern parts of the province had an adverse effect on production and the hay crop will be shorter than usual in those areas. Particularly is this true of the Peace River District. Hay crops in other areas are expected to be as good as last year and in some cases above that of 1945. Milk production reached a peak around the first week of July, and where pasture conditions were favourable, production held at a high level until late in the month. In relation to 1945, it is expected that the August milk output will be lower than in July, owing to increased labour requirements during the harvest season.

British Columbia: Milk production showed a decline of 2 per cent in June as compared with June of 1945. It is still evident that the diversion of milk from factories to fluid sales is still in progress; the increase of 12 per cent in fluid sales being out-balanced by a decline of 14 per cent in the milk deliveries to factories. More cows were reported on farms in June, but the percentage milking was only slightly higher than that reported a year ago. In the month of July the weather has been exceptionally good, most areas showing ample moisture and a sturdy pasture growth. The forage conditions throughout the Lower Mainland are particularly favourable. There is an excellent hay crop and yields will be much heavier than last year. Farmers are expecting heavy yields of second growth alfalfa, and in some areas the total tonnage will be almost doubled as compared with last year. Herds are in good condition and with a light increase in the numbers milking the prospects are quite favourable. Milk production reached its peak around the latter part of June and should continue a high level for the next two months.