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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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THE DAIRY SITUATION IN CANADA

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E R R A T U M

The Dairy Situation in Canada

Page 2, paragraph 4, line 6:

"Imports during the first ten months of 1936 show a decrease of 37 thousand pounds of butter" instead of 37 million pounds as shown.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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SUMMARY

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues to-day the third and final report for this year on the Dairy Situation in Canada. This statement contains a review of feed conditions, cow numbers and milk production by provinces, covering the period August 1 to December 1. The situation described in the various provinces is based on information supplied by Dairy Farm Observers, comprising the officials of Dominion Experimental Farms and Illustration Stations; District Agriculturists, Dairy Inspectors, Statisticians and other officials of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Creamery Managers and Milk Control Boards also contributed to this review, while the data pertaining to the numbers of milking cows and milk production per cow were compiled from the monthly reports of Dairy Correspondents.

Warm weather continued during the first part of August in many parts of Canada. Precipitation increased during the latter part of the month and throughout September and October moderate to heavy rainfall prevailed. In the Peace River district of northern Alberta a heavy snowstorm occurred in mid-September. Pastures were good to excellent in all parts of the Maritime Provinces during August, September and October and continued in good condition until well on in November, while in practically all sections abundant feed supplies are available for winter use. Aided by late August and September rains, pastures in the drought districts of Ontario made an astonishing recovery, while the general improvement in moisture conditions also produced larger yields of forage and roots. With the exception of fodder corn, Quebec will have more feed than last year. The Ontario supplies are less than those of a year ago but roots are better; stocks of roughage are sufficient to meet requirements but there is liable to be a shortage of coarse grains, mill feeds and ensilage. In the Prairie Provinces a second growth on meadows and harvest fields solved the feed problem during the fall months but with the advent of cold weather in November, a feed shortage is becoming more and more apparent. This applies to large areas of southern Manitoba, the entire western and south-border districts of Saskatchewan and a considerable proportion of eastern Alberta that suffered the ravages of the mid-summer drought. The fact that attractive prices are being offered for coarse grains will also tend to reduce the quantities available for dairy cows. In British Columbia pastures were excellent all fall and stock is going into winter quarters in splendid condition. Feed supplies are much greater than they were in 1935 but the domestic supplies of coarse grains will not be sufficient to meet requirements. Commercial feeds are high in price and farmers are expected to restrict the use of these products.

Summarizing the preliminary feed crop estimates in Canada for 1936 in comparison with those reported in 1935, it is revealed that the hay and clover crop of the Dominion amounted to 13.9 million tons, a decrease of 167 thousand tons; alfalfa 2 million tons, representing an increase of 7.6 thousand tons; oats approximated 276.3 million bushels, being a reduction of about 118 million bushels or 30 per cent; barley 72.7 million bushels, a decrease of 11.2 million bushels or 13 per cent; turnips 37.9 million hundredweights, an increase of 2.7 million hundredweights or 8 per cent; and fodder corn approximately 3 million tons, which represents

a decrease of one million tons or 24 per cent. Thus with the exception of turnips and alfalfa, all the principal feed crops produced smaller quantities in 1936 than in the previous year.

Comparisons of the milch cow population as at June 1, 1936 with a similar survey a year ago, shows that cow numbers have moved in an upward direction, the numbers being 3,874 thousand in comparison with 3,849,200 at the same date in 1935. In Prince Edward Island, milch cows decline 3 per cent, in Nova Scotia, 1.9 per cent and in New Brunswick 3.2 per cent. In Quebec the increase was less than 1 per cent, while in Ontario the numbers were practically the same as those reported a year ago. Although the estimates for the three Prairie Provinces are not final, the figures as shown reveal a decrease of 1.2 per cent in Manitoba and 3.1 per cent in Alberta, while in Saskatchewan an advance of 6.6 per cent was recorded. The British Columbia survey shows an advance of 11 per cent in comparison with the numbers reported at June 1, 1935. Dairy cattle exported from Canada, January 1 to October 31, amounted to 12,572 as compared with 7,524 in the same period a year ago. The percentages of cows actually being milked in August, September and October as compared with the percentages of cows being milked in the same months last year, were slightly higher in the eastern provinces, while a definite decline took place in the Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia very little change was indicated except in September, when a decrease was recorded. There appears to be some increase in the numbers of cows that freshened during the fall months. This trend is more definitely shown in Ontario, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Elsewhere there was practically no difference, although in Quebec some increase is indicated during the mid-winter and early spring. In many of the established dairying districts of the east an improvement in the quality of dairy stock is making its contribution to the advance in dairy production.

Creamery butter production in Canada during the eleven months ending November, amounted to 238.2 million pounds, representing an increase of 7.7 million pounds or 3.4 per cent over the amount produced in the same period last year. The cheese output during this period was 114.4 million pounds. Making comparisons on the basis of returns from four provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, a gain of 15.5 million pounds or 16.0 per cent is shown. The production of concentrated whole milk products reached a total of 72 million pounds, an advance of 2.1 million pounds or 3.1 per cent above the quantity produced in the same months of the preceding year; and concentrated milk by-products amounted to 23.2 million pounds, a decrease of 665 thousand pounds or 2.8 per cent from the output for the corresponding period of 1935. The indications are that milk production during the next five months as compared with the December-April period of 1935-36, will register a very small decline.

Exports of dairy products during the period January to October of 1936, compared with those reported in 1935, reveal a decrease of 1.9 million pounds of butter, and increases of 15.6 million pounds of cheese, 2.8 thousand gallons of fresh milk and 19.4 thousand gallons of cream. The exports of concentrated whole milk products, registered a decline of approximately 3 million pounds. Imports during the first ten months of 1936 show a decrease of 37 ~~million~~ thousand pounds of butter, but increases of 136 thousand pounds of cheese, 163 thousand pounds of concentrated milk products and 544 gallons of fresh milk and cream as compared with those reported in the same period of 1935.

Analysing the butter position in periods of three months, June--August and September--November, an increase of 6.1 million pounds in the quantities of butter absorbed in domestic and export markets was recorded in the first period but there was a decrease of 2.3 million pounds in the second period of 1936 as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year. Cheese disposals, domestic and export, registered increases of 10.9 and 5.8 million pounds respectively.

Creamery butter prices in Montreal average 24 3/4 cents in August, approximately 4 cents higher than August, 1935, but prices declined almost 2 cents in September, while October and November prices were practically on a par with those reported a year ago. Cheese prices average 14 1/4 cents in August, 15 cents in September and 13 1/4 cents in the last two months, representing average increases of 4 1/4 cents, 3 1/4 cents, 1 1/4 cents and 2 1/2 cents, respectively, over the same months of the preceding year.

TABLE I - PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN CANADA

August - September, October - November and January to November, 1935 and 1936.

	CREAMERY BUTTER			CHEESE		
	Aug. & Sept.	Oct. & Nov.	Jan. to Nov.	Aug. & Sept.	Oct. & Nov.	Jan. to Nov.
	ooo lb.	ooo lb.	ooo lb.	ooo lb.	ooo lb.	ooo lb.
CANADA						
1935	60,547	34,245	230,496	34,659	18,114	99,030
1936	59,459	36,177	238,266	37,747	20,093	114,375
Prince Edward Island						
1935	513	247	1,581	74	42	209
1936	648	327	2,014	110	36	273
Nova Scotia						
1935	966	667	4,625	-	-	-
1936	1,184	731	5,461	-	-	-
New Brunswick						
1935	821	374	2,905	96	53	270
1936	969	348	3,414	161	25	379
Quebec						
1935	21,250	12,097	71,158	7,611	2,968	20,080
1936	19,970	11,411	70,321	9,477	3,543	24,462
Ontario						
1935	18,847	11,927	78,890	25,615	14,285	74,430
1936	17,429	13,258	81,509	26,980	15,927	85,758
Manitoba						
1935	5,579	2,815	20,736	510	284	1,435
1936	5,894	2,926	22,351	459	262	1,216
Saskatchewan						
1935	5,831	2,728	21,924	204	114	576
1936	6,167	2,746	23,385	150	26	500
Alberta						
1935	5,705	2,595	22,050	386	197	1,284
1936	6,250	3,489	24,354	350	212	1,356
British Columbia						
1935	1,018	798	5,627	162	171	745
1936	928	940	5,457	59	62	431

TABLE II - SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF THE BUTTER AND CHEESE POSITION IN CANADA

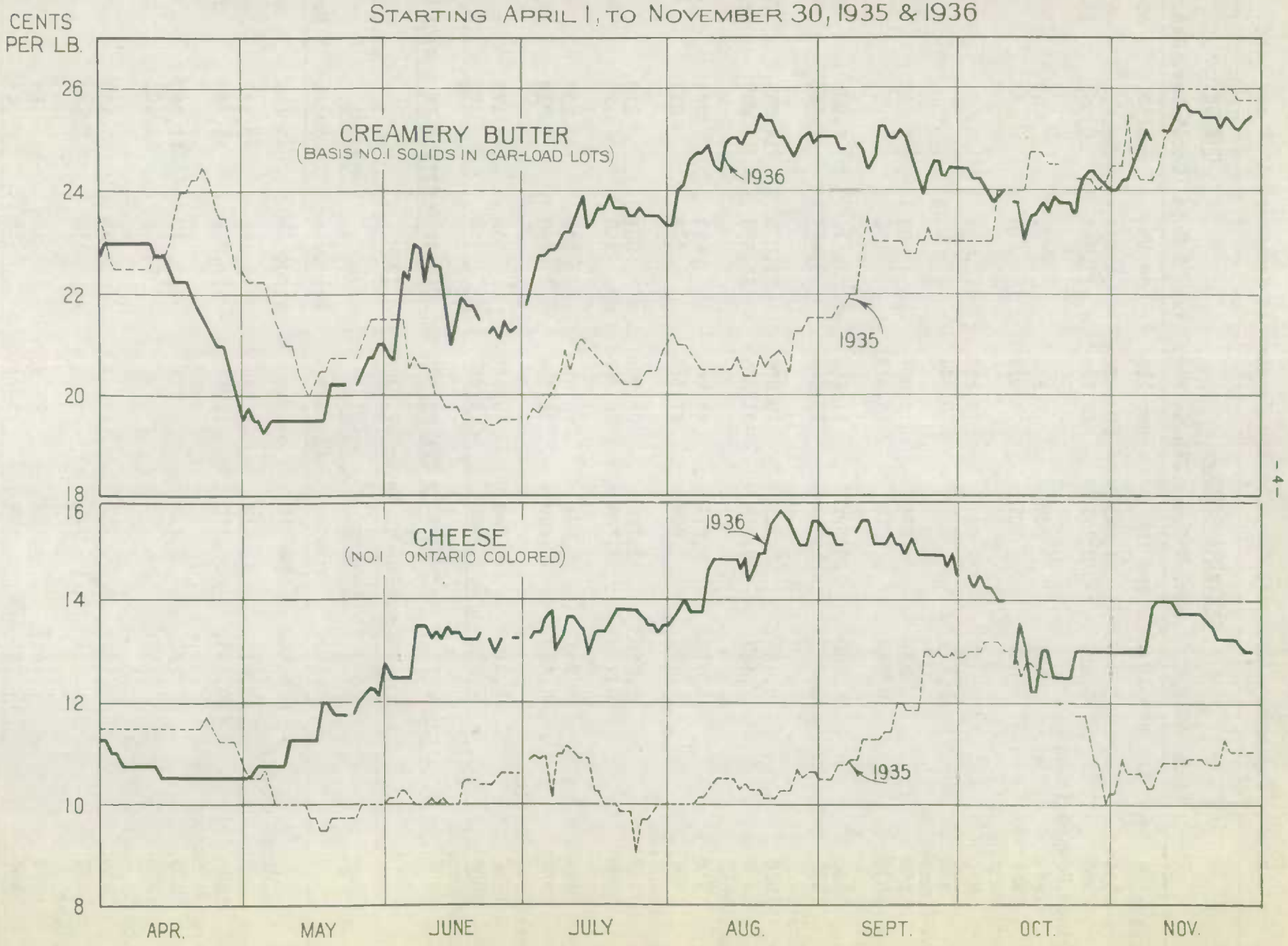
September to November, 1935 and 1936.

	CREAMERY BUTTER			CHEESE		
	September	October	November	September	October	November
	ooo lb.	ooo lb.	ooo lb.	ooo lb.	ooo lb.	ooo lb.
Stocks, First of Month						
1935	52,647	55,614	48,396	34,481	29,575	28,277
1936 (x)	50,366	55,372	53,057	33,852	38,633	33,059
Exports during Month						
1935	220	6,497	644	15,950	13,050	8,654
1936	215	59	57	9,909	15,802	15,140
Imports during Month						
1935	45	7	1	83	158	182
1936	1	1	-	117	150	-
Prices						
1935	22¾	24	25 3/8	11¾	12	10¾
1936	24 5/8	24	25 1/8	15	13¼	13¼

(x) Stock figures for 1936 are adjusted for new firms added to the list during the year.

DAILY PRICES OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEESE AT MONTREAL

STARTING APRIL 1, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1935 & 1936



Prince Edward Island

The feed situation is quite satisfactory in all parts of this province. Pastures were particularly good in August and September and provided grazing well into November. Farmers are well stocked with feed for winter use and despite reductions in cow numbers, new records were established in the production of dairy products.

The weather was ideal throughout the late summer months. Moderately high temperatures in August, accompanied by showers, produced just about the right conditions for the growth of grass and feed crops. A good deal of damp cool weather prevailed in September and throughout the late fall months, which gave the pasture lands a chance to establish a nice bottom growth as a protection against winter injury. Moisture reserves were quite ample in Kings and Queens Counties and in the greater part of Prince County. A small section on the eastern side of Prince County appeared to be slightly dry in the early fall but there is nothing to indicate that the crops in this area suffered to any extent during the growing season.

There is probably a greater supply of feed in farmers hands this season than for several years past. Pastures maintained dairy cows for a longer period than usual and very little supplementary feeding was necessary until late in November. The hay and clover crop according to the latest estimate was placed at 356 thousand tons, being 93 thousand tons or 35 per cent higher than the 1935 production. Due to an abundance of clover the hay gathered in this province is of excellent feeding value. There appears to be plenty of straw on farms, estimated by observers to be about 20 per cent more than in 1935. The acreage of coarse grains was only slightly higher than that shown in the previous year but the yields were greater. The oat crop was estimated at approximately 5 2 million bushels which represents a gain of 431 thousand bushels or 9 per cent more than was recorded in the 1935 season, while barley yielded a total of 131 thousand bushels, being 39 thousand bushels or 42 per cent greater than the 1935 crop. Turnips and mangels amounted to 3.7 million hundredweights, an advance of 1.3 million hundredweights or 52 per cent over that of the previous year. The corn crop was not particularly satisfactory. The tonnage of fodder corn was about 2 thousand compared with 3 thousand in 1935. Mill feeds were comparatively high in price and it is probable that there will be much smaller quantities fed during the coming winter than was the case in 1935-36.

The milch cow population of June 1, 1936 was 45,600, a decrease of 1,400 head from June 1 of the previous year. Heifers, one year or over being raised for milking purposes, showed a slight increase over the numbers reported at the same date in 1935. It is revealed in reports from Dairy Correspondents, however, that while there were fewer cows on farms, the percentage of cows actually milking, was greater during August, September and October than in the same months of the previous year. It is also apparent from Correspondents' reports that farmers expect to have more cows freshening in December and January, than was recorded in the same months of 1935. There is also some indication that the abundance of feed and higher prices paid for dairy products during the summer months may encourage farmers to import dairy stock into the province; likewise, there is also some possibility of farmers selling cows for export to the United States. The production of milk per cow maintained a definite gain during every month beginning with May, over the results recorded in the same months of the previous year. Observers are of the opinion that this gain must be largely credited to the betterment of feed conditions and that further live stock improvement is needed if farmers are to continue producing milk on a profitable basis.

Milk production was definitely higher during the period August to October than was recorded in the same four months a year ago. This was reflected in the increase in creamery butter production shown elsewhere in this report. The advance in production was sufficiently great during the summer and autumn months to transfer the decreases

registered during earlier months to an increase for the eleven months ending November. Cheese production figures are not available for 1935. It is possible that some gain took place but the proportion of the total milk delivered to cheese factories was less than in 1935. It would be incorrect to assume that the gain in production recorded during the summer and fall would be maintained throughout the winter because it is the excellent pasture conditions that produced this result. Nevertheless, with plenty of feed available, a larger percentage of cows milking and the promise of some increase in the numbers coming into lactation, milk production during the period December to April should surpass that of the same months of 1935-36 by a substantial margin. The greatest gain may be expected during the early part of the winter with somewhat smaller advances during the late winter and early spring period. This, of course, will depend on the severity of the winter, prices and market conditions, all of which have an important bearing on production.

Nova Scotia

The continuation of satisfactory weather conditions which prevailed during the midsummer months accompanied by ample moisture during the autumn, maintained pastures and produced a splendid after-growth for feeding dairy cows. The production of dairy products was exceptionally high throughout the period August to November and with plenty of feed supplies available all prospects point to a heavy production during the winter months.

Rainfall during August and September was comparatively heavy in all eastern counties and there was also a good deal of damp cool weather in both October and November. In Inverness County the precipitation was said to be greater during the late summer and early fall than at any time during the past ten years. In north-western Nova Scotia there seems to be sufficient moisture for growing crops, but on account of the dry weather in recent years, the soil does not seem to have established sufficient moisture reserves. August was inclined to be dry and upland pastures showed the effects of warm weather particularly in western and southern sections. Fertilized pastures withstood the heat better than those that had not been treated but they too became brown and discoloured during the warm weather. The prevalence of damp weather throughout the whole of September corrected this condition so that the high temperatures did not last long enough to sustain permanent injury to pastures or forage crops. On the whole the precipitation in these two months was only slightly higher than in the previous year but the evaporation was lessened by the absence of a prolonged period of intense heat. Owing to good pastures and "open-weather" conditions that prevailed late into the fall, farmers did not do as much supplementary feeding as usual, although some extra feeding was necessary where pastures were too heavily grazed. The hay crop was gathered under very favourable conditions and there was also an unusually large percentage of clover. Thus, the quality of the hay being fed to dairy cows is above the average and promises to be a factor in increasing the milk flow during the winter season.

According to the revised estimate 734 thousand tons of hay and clover were produced on farms in Nova Scotia in 1936, which is just 160 thousand tons or 28 per cent above the amount gathered in 1935. The quantity of oats grown in 1936 was estimated at approximately 3.5 million bushels, being 439 thousand or 14 per cent more than was produced in the previous year, while barley amounted to 269 thousand bushels, a gain of 60 thousand bushels or 29 per cent. The production of roots was 3.8 million hundredweights, which represents an increase of 466 thousand or 14 per cent over that of the previous year. The corn crop yielded somewhat better than last year, being 7.2 thousand tons compared with 6.5 thousand tons in 1935. Compared with other feed crops the acreage and production was comparatively small. Farmers have an abundance of straw and according to Dairy Farm Observers there has been some increase in the quantities of sheaf oats being used for feeding purposes. On account of the high prices of mill feeds farmers will probably restrict the consumption of these feeds to the minimum requirements.

The milch cow population as shown at June 1, 1936 suffered a further reduction from last year, the numbers being 114,300, a decrease of 2,200 or 1.9 per cent. Dairy heifer numbers were placed at 24,600 head, a decline of 300 or 1.2 per cent. It is encouraging to observe that the decrease between milch cows and dairy heifers between June 1, 1935 and June 1, 1936 was substantially lower than the reduction recorded between June 1, 1934 and June 1, 1935. The decreases reported in the recent survey may be credited to the extensive sale of both young and mature stock. Farmers are again building up their herds but it would appear that the numbers of young females are not sufficient to fill the gaps that have been created by sales and slaughterings. Dairy Correspondents report increases in the percentage of cows actually milking during the months July to October inclusive, as compared with those reported by the same reporters in corresponding months of the previous year. The production of milk per cow as compared with the figures for the same months of the previous year, showed a gain in June and July but declined somewhat in August and September while in October the per cow production is higher than in October of 1935. This latter fact may be attributed to the particularly good pasture conditions as already reported, while the decline in production in the late summer was doubtless the result of the dry weather which prevailed at that time. The numbers of cows expected to freshen showed a slight gain in the August - December period and the expectations are that a considerable increase in freshenings will take place in the period November to January. It is apparent that stock improvement work is showing results in the dairying districts of this province, sufficient to practically offset the reduction in numbers. Pure bred areas were established in Shelburne and Yarmouth counties with satisfactory results and farmers are supporting the plan as it gives them an opportunity of obtaining dependable sires of good breeding quality on a free-exchange plan.

Milk production during the months of August and September showed further increases over the production recorded in the same months of the previous year and this upward trend continued during October and November. The advance in milk production was reflected in the output of creameries, showing substantial gains during the summer and fall months and recording a heavy advance in production during the first eleven months of the year as compared with the same period of 1935. An interesting fact to observe is that the quantity of butter made on farms during July, August, September and October, recorded a net decline over the quantity produced in the same four months of the preceding year. The consumption of home-made butter on farms was also substantially reduced. It is probable, therefore, that some part of the increase in creamery butter production may be attributed to this change in the marketing policy, and that more creamery butter is probably consumed in rural areas. Some adjustments are taking place in milk distribution due to competition among dealers and carriers. In western Nova Scotia the monopolistic plan is being given a trial to overcome the dangers of non-profit competition. Considering the favourable feed situation as compared with last year the increase in the numbers of cows on farms that are actually being milked, coupled with the expected increase in freshenings, it is reasonable to expect that the quantity of milk produced during the succeeding five months will exceed the 1935-36 period by a considerable margin.

New Brunswick

Farmers in this province as viewing dairying with greater optimism than they have for some years. Good crops, better butterfat prices, stabilized milk prices in some centres and the prospects of a good market for dairy cows are probably the most important factors in the present situation. Due to excellent pasture conditions, the production of dairy products recorded a considerable advance during the late summer and fall months as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, and with larger feed supplies on hand there is every indication of the present trend in production being fairly consistently maintained during the winter months.

The weather was especially suitable this season for the growth of pastures and other feed crops. During the latter part of August the weather was quite warm, but at no time did extreme temperatures develop. Rainfall was plentiful in all parts of the province with the exception of a section in the northeast where drought conditions existed for a time. According to Dairy Farm Observers, about 40 per cent of the forage available for dairy cows in the fall months was obtained from permanent seed pasture, about the same amount from native grass and the remaining 20 per cent would seem to be about equally divided between temporary or annual pasture and the after-growth of grain fields. The permanent pastures maintained a good growth and produced a fair amount of forage until well into November, although in some areas heavy grazing was observed. Haying was completed early in the season and the meadows produced a splendid aftermath which relieved the over-stocked pastures during the early fall months. In Kings and Saint John Counties a good deal of white and Dutch clover was grown, which enriched the quality of the grass in those parts. September pastures were rated by Observers in the counties mentioned at 10 per cent above those of September, 1935. While this may not apply to the entire province a general improvement in pastures was indicated at that time. Native grass began to deteriorate in October, but seeded pastures held up throughout the month and showed a fairly vigorous growth in November.

The tonnage of hay was estimated at 891 thousand tons which is 242 thousand tons or 37 per cent above the hay crop of the previous year. Oats yielded 7 6 million bushels, a gain of 1.7 million bushels or 29 per cent in comparison with the oat crop produced in 1935. Farmers had some difficulty in getting the oat crop under cover due to showery weather and lack of space in the barns. The barley crop yielded 391 thousand bushels, an advance of 83 thousand bushels or 27 per cent as compared with that produced a year ago. Turnips and other roots used for feeding purposes amounted to 2.8 million hundredweights, an increase of 552 thousand tons or 24 per cent over that of 1935. Fodder corn production was placed at 5.7 thousand tons, an increase of 700 tons or 14 per cent over the 1935 tonnage. These figures, however, do not entirely reveal the actual conditions. What really happened is that more farmers planted corn this season and while there is very little change in the gross production, growers had at least some corn to put into their silos, a number of which were constructed this year in expectation of a heavy crop. Soya beans and sunflowers were also grown more extensively, which will increase the supply of supplementary feeds for winter use. The survey of June 1, 1936, showed 110,000 cows on farms, a decrease of 3,600 or 3.2 per cent. Heifers kept mainly for milking purposes were estimated at 23,100, a decrease of 3,400 or 12.8 per cent. These figures would indicate a slight withdrawal from dairying, a fact which is supported to some extent in the reports of Dairy Correspondents. These reports show that with the exception of the months of May and June decreases in the percentages of cows being milked occurred during each month up to and including October; comparisons, of course, being made with the same months last year. It is also believed that there will be fewer cows coming into lactation during the late fall and early winter period, although this may be offset by a substantial increase in the production of milk per cow which was quite definitely indicated during the months of September and October. Some cows were exported to the United States during the early spring of 1936, and on account of the satisfactory prices obtained at that time and the possible future demand for milch cows of good producing qualities, it is believed that there will be an increased movement in 1937. Since the numbers of heifers for milking purposes show a further reduction from last year, it is apparent that there will not be a sufficient number to take care of replacements and that a further decline in the cow population is to be expected.

Milk production in New Brunswick showed a substantial increase in the months of August and September, but as soon as the native pastures began to dry up the milk flow declined. Yet for the eleven months ending November, the quantity of milk produced exceeded that of the January - November period of the preceding year by a substantial amount. A significant fact to observe is that the production of farm-made butter,

according to Dairy Correspondents, was higher during the months of May to October inclusive, than was recorded in the same months of 1935. Considering that so much butter is produced on farms it is self-evident that the creamery make would have been somewhat greater if this situation did not exist. Due to the operations of the Milk Control Board, somewhat higher prices are being paid for fluid milk in some areas which seems to have benefited both producers and distributors. The price of butterfat was higher during the greater part of the late summer and early fall than it was last year at that time. This situation is tending to encourage farmers to stay with dairying; and although mill feeds were more expensive, increased quantities of other feeds available for dairying will make it unnecessary to purchase as heavily as they did in former years. On the whole, conditions are not unfavourable. Farmers are well supplied with feed and although there are fewer cows being milked, the indications are that a somewhat better quality of milch cows are being retained on farms so that milk production during the succeeding five months may be expected to fall just slightly below the December - April production of 1935-36.

Quebec

Dairying continues to occupy an important position in the farming policy of this Province, a good deal of work has been done in weeding out diseased animals and in affecting an improvement in the producing quality of dairy cows. Aided by rainy weather in August and September, pastures made a rapid growth; they entirely recovered from the effects of the midsummer drought and the continuation of rainy weather kept the grass growing until quite late in the season. Cow numbers have increased since 1935 and farmers have provided themselves with large stocks of home-grown feeds. Milk production promises to show a slight increase over the amount produced in the winter period 1935-36. Creameries will benefit by an increase in the seasonal diversion of milk from cheese factories, a larger number of factories being operated in 1936 than in 1935.

The weather during the month of August was cool. September was warm with frequent showers. Pastures did not suffer any permanent injury from the hot weather that prevailed during the midsummer and the heavy precipitation throughout the autumn period gave the grass a good root growth for winter. Rainfall was plentiful in all sections of the province during August and September, except in certain counties on the north side of the river and in the lower St. Lawrence area. Some doubt existed for a time in regard to moisture reserves but with continued rainfall during October and part of November, it is apparent that the soil will be well saturated. Hay production shows an increase, being estimated at 5.7 million tons, an increase of 579 thousand tons or 11 per cent above the 1935 crop. The alfalfa crop was estimated at 36 thousand tons compared with nearly 26 thousand tons in 1935 or an increase of 41 per cent. Oats yielded a total of 48.7 million bushels, an increase of 3.5 million bushels or 8 per cent over last year's production. Barley amounted to 4 million bushels, an increase of over half a million bushels or 17 per cent as compared with the quantity produced in 1935. The root crop was better than last year, producing 7.5 million hundredweights, which represents an increase of 206 thousand hundredweights or 3 per cent over that of the previous year. The corn crop was rather unsatisfactory this year, fodder corn production falling from 515.5 thousand tons in 1935 to approximately 417 thousand tons in 1936. The hay crop was gathered in good condition and on account of containing a good deal of clover, the quality was considerably better than the 1935 crop. Cereals on the contrary, were somewhat inferior in quality, due to the wet weather and the prevalence of early fall frosts. These frosts were confined to the northern sections and in the Abitibi area a good deal of the frosted grain was cut for hay before it reached maturity.

The live stock survey taken on June 1, 1936 showed that there were 938,900 milch cows on farms at that date, as compared with 936,300 at June 1, 1935, an increase of 2,600 head. Heifers raised mainly for milking purposes were estimated at 192,800 a decrease of 7,800 head. Owing to the large numbers of producing cows slaughtered during the last few years in connection with tuberculosis eradication, it is quite possible that an unusually large number of cows shown in the recent survey were young females just reaching the breeding age. Dairy Correspondents reported smaller percentages of cows actually milking during the spring and early summer months but in September and October, increases were recorded. This would seem to reflect the results of late summer freshening, particularly heifers coming into lactation for the first time. Late fall and early winter freshenings are slightly lower than was shown in the forecast made by correspondents for the same period a year ago. The milk production per cow which registered a gain over the 1935 production during June and July, showed a reverse situation in August, September and October. Some encouragement is to be found, however, in the reports of Dairy Farm Observers forecasting a 5 per cent increase in the numbers of cows to be milked in the fall and winter months of 1936-37 as compared with those milked in the 1935-36 season. This expectation is likely to be realized if the young females just entering the two-year-old class are brought into production during the winter period. The August - November milk supply was slightly above the production in the same months of 1935 but the amount used for butter making was lower. During eleven months ending November, milk production showed a substantial gain over the same period of 1935. This was reflected in an increase in the quantity of both butter and cheese produced by dairy factories. With the exception of the month of July the quantity of butter made on farms as reported by Dairy Correspondents, was somewhat higher than that recorded a year ago. It is significant that a decrease in the quantity of skimmed milk fed to live stock was reported by Dairy Correspondents in September and October as compared with the same months of the preceding years, a condition which doubtless resulted from the developments in the cheese industry. Taking into account the increased quantities of home grown feeds available for feeding dairy cows, as against the reduction in cow numbers and the price of commercial feed it would appear that there would be very little change in the milk production during the first few months of the winter period in comparison with the corresponding period of 1935-36. It is believed, however, that owing to early spring freshenings during the latter part of the winter, that there will be a slight gain in the production of milk during the five months of 1936-37 as compared with the December - April production of 1935-36.

Ontario

The outstanding feature of the dairy situation in Ontario during the August - November period was the rapid recovery which took place in the central and south-western counties that suffered so severely from the mid-summer drougth. Forage crops developed new shoots and grass that had practically dried up in mid-July produced a strong and verdant growth under the influence of September rains. All the important classes of feed crops except turnips, were harvested in smaller quantities than last year but with some surplus hay stocks carried over from 1935, farmers will probably have sufficient feed to see them through the winter. Better cheese prices have given the dairy industry a new lease of life in many parts of Ontario. Coupled with some advance in the price of churning cream and domestic milk, farmers are looking upon dairying with greater favour than at any time since the depression started. Milk production during the period August to November is up from last year and likewise the eleven months production is higher than that recorded in the same period of 1935. Cow numbers at June 1, were practically on a par with those of the preceding year, and despite reduction in feed supplies, milk production in the next five months promises to be practically equal to the amount produced in the December - April period of 1935-36.

The dry midsummer weather was projected well into August so that it was after the middle of the month before conditions changed. Light but frequent showers occurred at this time and throughout September and October the precipitation was quite heavy. Pastures rapidly regained their vitality as a result of increased moisture supplies and third-growth alfalfa produced additional forage for dairy cows. Although some casualties resulted from the exclusive use of moisture-laden alfalfa, this experience did not appear to be general. There is no indication that grass lands in the middle and south-western counties of Ontario suffered any permanent injury as the result of the hot midsummer weather, although this cannot be definitely determined until spring. Observers reveal that about 50 per cent of the pasture available for dairy cows during the fall months was permanent grass, 23 per cent native grass, 20 per cent after-growth and about 7 per cent annual or temporary seeded pasture. Hay was gathered under quite satisfactory conditions and the aftermath provided good forage at a time when good pasture showed some deterioration. Grass maintained good forage for cows until almost the middle of November and less supplementary feeding was necessary than is usually the case in late October and November. Heavy fall rains visited nearly every part of the province assuring ample soil reserves for next year.

Revised estimates made at the beginning of November show that 4.6 million tons of hay and clover were produced in 1936 which represents a reduction of 746 thousand tons or 14 per cent from last year. Alfalfa yielded 1.5 million tons in 1936 which is the same as that estimated a year ago. The estimates made after the second cutting of alfalfa revealed a decrease from last year but the heavy yield resulting from the third cutting produced the result indicated. The oat crop produced a total of 68.7 million bushels representing a reduction of 16.8 million bushels or 20 per cent as compared with the amount produced in the preceding year, while barley yielded 14.3 million bushels which is 2.5 million or 15 per cent less than the 1935 crop. Owing to the reduced supplies of corn, roots will probably be fed in greater quantities during the coming winter. Nevertheless in the dairying districts of south and western Ontario where ensilage is so extensively employed as a feed for dairy cows, a shortage of corn in these areas will doubtless reduce milk production. The oat crop was the poorest in many years and with concentrates selling at high prices it will be difficult for farmers to use substitutes of equal feeding value. It is believed, therefore, that dairymen will resort to the use of cheaper but less productive home-grown feeds.

The milk cow population according to the June 1 survey, was practically the same as that of 1935, the numbers being 1,181,500 at June 1, 1936 and 1,181,800 at June 1, 1935. Yearling heifers show a greater increase, 236 thousand being recorded in the recent survey as against 233,200 in 1935. A good deal of herd improvement work has been done in the last year, producing cows being slaughtered rather extensively in order to establish tuberculosis-free areas. The percentage of cows milked during July, August, September and October, was somewhat higher than in the same months of 1935 and the number expected to freshen between August 1 and the end of the year, shows a slight gain over the forecasts made for same period of the preceding year. Early winter freshenings are expected to be about the same in 1937 as in 1936. Milk production per cow showed a gain during the three months August to October as compared with the figures revealed for the same period a year ago, thus offsetting the declines recorded in the three previous months.

Compared with the 1935 figures, milk production recorded decreases in August and September but gains were shown in October and November. In the eleven months ending November both creamery butter and cheese showed a substantial advance over the figures reported in January to November of 1935. The most significant advance was that made in connection with cheese production due largely to the increased prices paid for this product during the season. Many of these factories, of course, have now suspended

operations and from now on there will probably be an unusually heavy diversion of milk from cheese factories to be turned into cream for sale to creameries. With cheese prices remaining fairly steady the indications are that there will be a larger number of factories operating during the winter season than was the case in 1935-36. Dairy Correspondents show that somewhat less butter was made on farms during August, September and October, thus continuing a change in milk utilization which commenced in the early summer months. Any further decline in the farm make, particularly at a time when milk production is on the increase will most invairably result in larger deliveries to creameries. Giving full weight to an increase in the percentage of cows being milked, an increase in the freshenings during the late fall and the advance indicated in the milk production per cow as compared with the numbers recorded in the previous year, it would seem to point to the conclusion that despite the shortage of feed in some areas, the milk supply should register little or no decline in the succeeding five months in comparison with the amount produced in the December - April period of 1935-36. Any improvements in the situation tending to establish a more suitable relationship between butterfat and feed costs, thus permitting farmers to purchase greater quantities of mill products and commercial concentrates, would place the 1936-37 production well above the production of the preceding year.

Manitoba

Pasturing on the gleanings of grain fields and second growth meadow lands, dairy cows recovered their normal milk flow in September, recording a heavy gain over the August production and a significant advance over the same month of the previous year. The increase over last year was maintained during October; production continued above the 1935 level in November, although cold weather is now beginning to produce a decline. Aided by late August showers and heavy rains in September, the green after-growth appearing on stubble fields, vacant lands and low lying spots, solved the feed situation during the fall months when the cattle were able to forage for themselves. Practically all classes of field crops were poorer than last year, and a shortage of feed, particularly in southern and western sections, seems almost inevitable. The oat crop was reduced by one third and seeded hay and clover was estimated at approximately half of the 1935 crop. Higher prices being paid for coarse grains have caused farmers to lose interest in dairying; on the other hand, the poorer grain crop in many parts of southern Manitoba will make it necessary for wheat growers in these areas to continue producing milk and cream as the only means of obtaining cash revenues during the winter months. With a shortage of feed in sight together with other factors to be mentioned, the total production of dairy products in the succeeding five months promises to be considerably below the quantity produced in the winter and early spring of 1935-36.

The hot weather which prevailed in July, comtinued well into August and it was past the middle of the month before rains brought relief to dried up pastures. Even then the rains that came were not sufficient to improve the situation, but a general downpour about the middle of September and heavy rains during October, gave rise to a new growth in fields and meadow lands. It is claimed however, that moisture reserves are still scarcely equal to the average and a heavy snowfall is needed to establish a proper subsoil moisture supply. Seeded grass lands suffered from the severe midsummer drought and in some cases the plants were entirely killed out. It must be remembered, however, that native grass provides the greater part of the forage for dairy cows and that this grass did not suffer to the same extent. Native meadows produced a good after-math this season and on account of the early harvest, cows were released to the open fields sonner than usual. The green after-growth that sprang up in the fields provided good pasture, and with so many unfenced hay and straw stacks available, very little supplementary feeding was found necessary until the stabling period commenced.

According to the most recent estimate, hay and clover produced 561 thousand tons, a decrease of 519 thousand or 48 per cent from that of last year. Alfalfa produced 56 thousand tons, being 14 thousand tons or 20 per cent less than the quantity gathered in 1935. Although the 1936 native hay crop was not equal to that of 1935, growers have a substantial volume on hand to take the place of other feeds that did not materialize. Native hay is demanding a good price but the cost of transporting this hay to the areas where a feed shortage exists will limit its distribution. The oat crop was very poor, yielding a total of 20.1 million bushels, being 10.6 million bushels or 34 per cent less than last year, while barley reached a total of 19.4 million bushels. a decline of 3.7 million bushels or 16 per cent as compared with the 1935 crop. Turnips and mangels amounted to 207 thousand hundredweights, a decrease of 543 thousand hundredweights or 72 per cent from that of the preceding year. The production of fodder corn was considerably less than last year, being 121 thousand tons in 1936 compared with 350 thousand tons in 1935. Nevertheless, fodder corn being grown in small quantities on many farms, has helped to augment feed supplies during the fall and will probably aid in solving the feed situation during the winter months. It will be seen, therefore, that all the principal feed crops upon which dairymen must depend yielded smaller quantities than those of a year ago, and with mill feeds and concentrates higher in price the output of dairy products during the coming winter months is certain to fall considerably below the quantities reported in the same months a year ago.

The live stock survey made on June 1, 1936, revealed a decline in the milch cow population and a somewhat greater decline in the numbers of heifers being kept mainly for milking purposes. The former was placed at 325,700, which is 4,100 less than those reported at June 1, 1935, and the latter was estimated at 75,900, being a decline of 1,100, compared with the holdings shown at the same date of the preceding year. Reports of Dairy Correspondents show that the percentage of milch cows actually milking was lower during the period May to September, inclusive, but during October practically no difference was recorded. The numbers of cows to freshen in the August - December period was shown to be lower than those reported in the forecast made by Dairy Correspondents a year ago. There is some indication, however, that there will be some slight increase in the number of cows coming into lactation later in the winter. This condition will probably develop through the use of cows normally used for the production of beef calves. Milk production per cow which showed definite decreases during the early spring months, also declined in August and September but increased again in October, probably due to the abundant forage provided at that time. In some districts farmers have reported unusually poor results from breeding, whether or not this condition is general throughout the province is not definitely known, but would appear to be confined to those localities where cows were subjected to malnutrition.

During the four months August to November, milk production reached a substantial gain over the production in the same period in the preceding year and for the eleven months ending in November, the quantity produced was well in advance of the January - November output of 1935. The cheese industry appears to be developing in a small way in the province as indicated in the production of well over a million pounds in the first eleven months of this year.

Practically all of this was produced by small factories during the summer and autumn. An interesting fact to observe is that the quantity of butter made on farms appears to be declining as the creamery make increases. Likewise, the quantity of home-made butter consumed on farms during September and October showed a slight reduction from the same months of last year. Although the results during the early fall months have been particularly encouraging owing to the abundant supplies of after harvest forage it is not to be expected that such a condition will continue. In fact production is already declining, and with a significant reduction in feed supplies,

coupled with smaller numbers of cows on farms, a decrease in the percentage actually being milked and fewer coming into lactation in the next two months, production in the December - April period is certain to fall considerably below the quantity produced in the previous winter season.

Saskatchewan

The dairy industry in this province faces two opposing sets of conditions. Extensive areas of mid-western, north western and south western Saskatchewan experienced a partial failure of cereal crops, and in certain sections where the weather was particularly dry the failure is almost complete. While more cows are being milked in some of these districts than ever before, a shortage of feed, a shortage of water and the high prices that must be paid for imported forage and grain, will materially reduce milk production. A contrary situation exists in eastern and south-central Saskatchewan. Fair to good crops of wheat, oats and barley were produced, and since farmers sold their crops at good prices there will be smaller quantities available for feeding purposes. Milk production rose to higher levels during August, September and October as a result of the abundant after-harvest forage provided but fell below the 1935 output with the advent of cold weather in November.

During August the weather continued hot and dry. There was a fair amount of rain in September, but the precipitation was still quite inadequate to produce proper moisture reserves. Pastures in many sections were eaten bare before the end of July and only partially recovered when the rains came in late August and September. Seeded pastures seemed to be permanently killed out in many cases but owing to the persistent character of the prairie grass it will probably come back to normal in the spring after the soil becomesproperly saturated. At Rosthern crested wheat grass withstood the dry weather better than brome grass and sweet clover also provided quite satisfactory pasture. Dairy Farm Observers reveal that grain fields would supply about 60 per cent of the forage available for dairy cows in the early autumn, native grass about 25 per cent, while permanent and temporary pasture accounted for the remaining 15 per cent. In many sections as much as 80 per cent of the pastures used by dairy cows consisted of after-harvest forage. The water supply, frequently inadequate in prairie districts, was particularly so during the period under review on account of insufficient rainfall to fill up the sloughs and dug-outs. Even in parts of the park belt area, such as Rosthern and Melfort, the shortage of water promises to be a serious problem.

The hay crop as shown in the revised estimate, was placed at 297 thousand tons, which represents an increase of 43 thousand tons or 17 per cent. Alfalfa was estimated at 26 thousand tons, an increase of 5 thousand tons or 24 per cent over the 1935 production. A fact that should be noted in this connection, however, is that most of the seeded grass is grown in the northern and eastern sections where it is easier to secure a catch, and normally represents a small proportion of the hay and pasture utilized for feeding purposes. When the native product is taken into consideration the total quantity of hay, both tame and native, would show a considerable reduction from last year. Oats yielded 65.5 million bushels, a decrease of 66.5 million bushels or 50 per cent, while barley yielded 16.6 million bushels, a decline of 6.5 million bushels or 28 per cent as compared with 1935. Turnips and mangels are not an important crop in this province and this year the production was smaller than usual, being 72 thousand hundredweights compared with 167 thousand hundredweights in the previous year. Fodder corn also suffered a heavy reduction, falling from 64 thousand tons in 1935 to only 7 thousand tons in 1936. It will be seen, therefore, that the feed supplies are far below those of last year and in places where dry weather took its greatest toll, considerable quantities will have to be shipped in to the districts affected. Recent surveys show that 125 rural municipalities will require supplies of roughage and 155 rural municipalities will need additional quantities of

grain to be supplied from districts outside their own domains. The fact that the feed for relief is only intended to meet maintenance requirements, farmers who have to depend entirely on outside sources will be unable to keep cows milking at the normal level of production.

The June 1 survey shows an increase in the number of dairy cows and a decrease in the number of heifers being kept for milking purposes as compared with the numbers reported at June 1 a year ago. In the case of milch cows the survey reveals a population of 590.6 thousand head at June 1, 1936, an increase of 36.6 thousand head or 6.6 per cent, while dairy heifers were estimated at 144.1 thousand head, a decrease of 4.4 thousand head or 3 per cent compared with the numbers reported at the same date in the preceding year. Dairy Farm Observers, reporting in September, stated that there was a slight increase in the number of cows being milked in comparison with those milked in September, 1935. A 10 per cent increase in milch cows is indicated in the Moose Jaw area, a 5 per cent increase in the area between Saskatoon and Prince Albert, but decreases of 8 to 10 per cent are reported from Saskatoon and Indian Head, with even more extensive decreases in the northwestern sections of the province. In a few areas larger numbers of milch cows are expected to freshen this fall than freshened in the fall of 1935, but for the province as a whole there appears to be very little change taking place. Where farmers harvested good crops there has been a tendency to reduce milch cow holdings but in districts where this situation does not obtain other classes of live stock are being sold off to provide more feed for milch cows that are being retained. Observers report a reduction in the production of milk per cow and forecast further declines as the weather becomes colder. A deterioration in the breeding quality of live stock is shown in the south-western areas owing to cross-breeding and the use of inferior sires. In some districts an improvement is taking place but poor crops and lack of finances seems to be limiting developments in the direction.

Milk production in August fell below the production of August, 1935. A recovery took place in September which continued throughout October, but with the commencement of cold weather in November, a sharp decline developed. The creamery output for the four months August to November, shows a substantial gain over the same months of a year ago, and likewise, the eleven months production was substantially higher than that recorded in the January - November period of 1935. Approximately one half million pounds of cheese were manufactured in the seven months, May to November, and although data are not available for last year it is probable that some increase took place. The establishment of a stabilized price structure under the direction of the Milk Control Board has benefited those within reach of fluid milk markets. An increase in milk production in the Regina plains area, where crops were relatively good would indicate that dairying can successfully compete with grain growing if the price relationship is favourable. The deficiency of home grown feeds and the shortage of water will restrict the milk supply in many sections, and even when farmers are not reducing the size of their herds as the result of the feed shortage rigid economy in rationing dairy cows will lead to a reduced milk flow. Thus, making comparisons on the basis of the December - April production of 1935-36, conditions would seem to point to a substantial decline in the same months of 1936-37.

Alberta

The dairy situation in Alberta has shown a considerable improvement since the middle of August. Pastures that had become almost barren of vegetation revived under the influence of early fall rains, and after-harvest forage also provided milch cows with a good deal of supplementary feed. Milk production in the four months August to November exceeded the quantities produced in the same months of 1935. The yields of the principal feed crops were considerably below those of last year and since farmers sold large quantities of coarse grains for cash, the supplies available for feeding

purposes may be limited somewhat. Live stock holdings have been heavily liquided, and while the best class of dairy cows were retained, the shortage of home grown grain and the high price of feed stuffs will tend to reduce milk production in the December - April period somewhat below the amount produced in the same months of 1935-36.

Rains coming in mid-August and early in September, terminated a prolonged and intense period of dry weather. In the Peace River district a snow storm occurred in mid-September which caused temporary hardship to live stock but further increased the moisture reserve in that area. In the southern part of the province rains were plentiful in September and October but there is still a shortage of sub-surface moisture. These rains revived prairie pastures, however, and started a second growth on grain fields and meadow lands. According to the reports of Dairy Farm Observers, about 60 per cent of the forage for dairy cows was obtained from grain fields and 28 per cent from native pastures, the remainder being about equally divided between seeded grass and temporary or annual pastures. In some cases the seeded grass shows evidence of injury from mid-summer drought, but it is believed that the prairie grass will entirely recover if the practice of over-stocking the pastures can be avoided. A final crop estimate places the hay and clover crop at 424 thousand tons, a decrease of 4.1 thousand tons or 9 per cent from that of last year. A fair crop of native hay was gathered in western and northern areas but for the province as a whole a smaller tonnage was obtained than in 1935. Alfalfa yielded well, especially where the land was irrigated; on non-irrigated land it suffered from dry weather but to a lesser extent than other crops. The tonnage gathered in 1936 was estimated at 166 thousand tons, 3 thousand tons less than a year ago. The quality of the crop is good and growers have been receiving high prices, $14 to $15 a ton being paid for the well cured product in the stack. The oat crop yielded 51.5 million bushels which represents a decline of 30.7 million bushels or 37 per cent less than last year's production. The barley crop amounted to approximately 17.1 million bushels, being 718 thousand bushels or 4 per cent more than the quantity reported in 1935. Turnips and other roots yielded 133 thousand tons which represents a decline of 54 thousand tons or 29 per cent compared with that of 1935. Fodder corn also registered a reduction, falling from 28 thousand tons in 1935 to 10 thousand tons in 1936. The volume of straw and oat sheaves in farmers hands was considerably below the amounts available last year, the reduction being estimated by Dairy Farm Observers at approximately 40 per cent. Owing to the opportunity given to farmers to sell oats and barley at paying prices, it is likely that the supplies of both these feed grains will be limited. Observers are of the opinion that despite the smaller quantities of straw and oat sheaves on hand, there will probably be sufficient roughage for winter feeding, but that a shortage of home-grown grains is quite probable. With milk products and concentrates also high in price such a condition cannot fail to have some affect on milk production.

Milch cow numbers as shown in the preliminary census figures of June 1, amounted to 449,600, a decrease of 14,600 or 3.1 per cent. Heifers raised for milking purposes were also reduced in numbers, 105,600 being reported in the recent survey which represents a decrease of 6.2 per cent. Reports from Dairy Farm Observers show that the percentage of cows actually milking during the summer months average slightly below the numbers employed for this purpose in the preceding year. This situation was reversed in October, and it was also revealed that the milk production per cow which fell below the 1935 figures during the summer and early fall, also recorded a substantial gain in October. This was due in part to the excellent after-harvest forage provided at that time but there are also indications that farmers have been weeding out their poorer animals, retaining cows that offer greater promise as milk producers. This action may have resulted from enforced economy in the districts where feeds are scarce. There is evidence of this in the movement of live stock to market and from southern to northern areas. It

may be concluded, however that any reduction in numbers arising from the feed situation will be offset by further increase in the production per cow, in subsequent months.

During the period August to November more milk was produced than in the same months of the preceding year. The greater part of the milk was turned into creamery butter, but it was also apparent from the increase in cheese production that this industry gained a larger share of the patronage than it did last year. The output of both creamery butter and cheese during the eleven months ending November, shows a considerable gain over the quantities produced in the previous season. Dairy Correspondents reveal that less butter was made on farms during the August - October period than was the case in the same months a year ago, and it is probable that the creameries gained the benefits of this change in marketing policy. Milk producers located adjacent to the larger centres where Milk Control legislation is in effect received a price advance ordered by the Public Utility Commission. The price of butter fat will be an important factor in the dairy situation in this province, and also the price of beef; but it would appear from analysis of the facts presented that milk production will fall somewhat below the amounts produced in the December - April period of 1935-36. The shortage of cereal grains together with the high price of mill feeds, coupled with the reduction in cow numbers shown in the June 1 survey, and a possible decrease in the number of cows to freshen in the next two months are the main reasons advanced to support this conclusion. The decline of cows is not likely to develop until mid winter, due to the extensive use of beef cows that raised calves off grass and are being used for milk production as long as they can be used for that purpose. It is apparent, however, that the present milk flow can only be temporarily sustained and that the net result promises to show a reduction from last year.

British Columbia

Dairymen in this province benefited during the latter part of the summer and fall through the production of excellent forage and pasture crops, and the indications are that farmers will have greater supplies of roughage for winter use than in the previous year. Reports show that more cows were being milked this season than last and although concentrated feed supplies are higher in price than they were in 1935, increased butterfat prices have given encouragement to farmers engaged in dairying enterprises. Attempts are being made to regulate the sale of milk on the Vancouver market and payment on a quota basis is now in effect. On the whole conditions are somewhat more favourable than they were a year ago. It is apparent that the downward trend in milk production which continued throughout the summer months has been checked and that new records will be established in the production of milk products during the winter months.

During the month of August rainfall was comparatively light except in certain sections of the northern interior, but a general increase in precipitation occurred in September. In the vicinity of Prince George precipitation was heavy during both these months and heavy crops of hay and other classes of forage were produced. Pastures suffered to some extent on Vancouver Island during the warmest part of the summer but came back to normal later in the season, without any permanent injury being sustained. September rains produced a nice growth of grass and with ample precipitation in October, pastures provided stock with good forage throughout the whole of November. Dairy Farm Observers reveal that about half of the forage used for dairy stock consists of seeded grass or meadow land and the remainder is about equally divided between temporary pasture, native grass and the after-growth of cultivated fields. Overstocking was reported in a few areas, notably around Kamloops, not because of a shortage of pasture but a lack of diversification in the use of grass available. Pastures have carried the present cow numbers throughout the three months, September, October and November without the use of large quantities of supplementary feeds although from now on grain will be fed more extensively.

The season was ideal for haying in most parts of British Columbia and the crop was gathered in quite good condition. The revised estimate places the hay and clover crop at 327 thousand tons which is an increase of 22 thousand tons or 7 per cent over the 1935 production. Alfalfa produced 163 thousand tons, being 9 thousand tons or 6 per cent more than that produced a year ago. The quantity of oats also increased; 5.4 million bushels being grown in 1936, representing an advance of 380 thousand bushels or 8 per cent, while barley reached a total of 430 thousand bushels, which was 23,000 bushels above the 1935 crop. Fodder corn produced 77 thousand tons compared with 72 thousand tons in 1935. Turnips yielded 1.4 million hundredweights, an advance of 173 thousand hundredweights or 14 per cent, so that farmers will have exceptionally large quantities of succulent feeds for winter use. As a result of organized market activity, some interest is being taken in the growing of this crop and it is believed that a greater acreage will be planted next season. It will be seen, therefore, that heavy supplies of feed were grown in the province; yet on account of the dairy industry being concentrated into comparatively small areas the amount actually in the hand of specialized producers has not increased to a corresponding degree. There will doubtless be plenty of roughage but farmers are still dependent to some extent on imported grains and mill feeds, all of which cost more money than in 1935. A bright spot in the situation is that butterfat prices have been ranging somewhat higher than they were a year ago. The feeling is, however, that the increased prices are not sufficient to compensate dairy men for the additional expense involved in the production of milk.

The survey taken at June 1, 1936 showed that 117,800 cows were on farms at that date, an increase of 11,700 head or 11 per cent as compared with the numbers reported at the same date in 1935. Heifers used mainly for milking purposes were estimated at 28,200, an increase of 3 thousand head or approximately 12 per cent over the numbers reported at the same date in 1935. According to reports made by correspondents the numbers of cows expected to freshen in the period August to December were slightly below the numbers shown in the forecasts made for the same months a year ago. While this is further confirmed in reports covering the months of November, December and January, Observers reveal, however, that a reverse situation exists in some parts of the province. A survey made through the agencies of fifteen dairies at Hazelton and adjacent areas in mid-September, indicated a 7 per cent increase in the numbers of milch cows supplying milk as compared with the numbers used in those areas a year ago. Taking into account the increased holdings of milch cows and dairy heifers, it would seem that the smaller percentage of cows milking as compared with those milked last year is a temporary condition which will be corrected as the young females come into lactation. Breeding difficulties encountered in the northern mainland through the use of improper feeds are being corrected through educational work; more clover and less timothy was grown this year than was the case in 1935. Reports show that owing to good pastures milch cows are going into winter quarters in better condition than was the case in former years.

Milk production was lower in August than in August, 1935, but beginning with September an increase took place and increases were also recorded in the months of October and November, making the four months production higher than that of the previous year, although the eleven months production was slightly lower. It is worthy of note that creameries are receiving a greater proportion of the deliveries than cheese factories and that milk is also being diverted from milk plants to factories engaged in the production of butter. There is nothing to indicate that any change is taking place in the distribution of fluid milk although probably larger numbers of dairymen are engaged in this enterprise than was the case last year. Butterfat prices are being fixed on a quota basis and it is claimed that this system has already proved advantageous to the producers. Competition among distributors is giving concern on Vancouver Island

and those engaged in the industry are considerable ways and means of correcting the situation. Farmers have been encouraged by higher prices paid for butterfat during the summer but there is a feeling that the relationship between butterfat prices and feed prices is still unfavourable to dairying. Nevertheless, with more feeds available, larger numbers of cows on farms and some improvement in the producing quality of dairy stock, there is ample evidence for the conclusion that the downward trend in milk production has been definitely arrested and that milk production in the December - April period of 1936-37 will show outstanding gains over the quantities produced in the same months a year ago.

THE BUTTER POSITION

The analysis presented in Table VI, is an attempt to bring together the more important facts in respect to the creamery butter position as at December 1, 1936, with comparisons for the four previous years. In making this analysis the position is reviewed in periods of three months. First the heavy production period June to August; second the fall period, September to November and third the winter period, December to February.

The table shows the stocks on hand at the beginning of the first month in each of the periods mentioned and likewise, the stocks shown at the end of each of these periods. The disappearance of domestic stocks is obtained by adding the stocks at the beginning of the period to the combined production during the three months under review and deducting from the result the exports, plus holdings at the end of the period. It shows the quantity of domestic creamery butter that was consumed in Canada or otherwise disappeared during each of these three-month periods. It should be noted that since these figures cover a series of years, adjustments have not been made to cover the holdings of new firms added to the list during each year 1933 to 1936. The quantities contributed by these new firms may be found in the current issues of cold storage holdings in Canada.

An examination of these data reveal increases in stock holdings at June 1 of each successive year, beginning with 1932. This is also true of the September 1 stocks with the exception of September 1, 1936, when a slight decrease was recorded. This resulted from a decline in butter production during the period June to August, 1936, as compared with the previous year and a significant increase in exports which registered an advance of 4.6 million pounds over the amount exported between June 1 and September 1, 1935. The disappearance of domestic stocks of creamery butter in Canada in the mid-summer period amounted to 62.3 million pounds as against 60.6 million pounds, an advance of 1.7 million pounds over the same period of the previous year. In referring to the second part of the table, Section B, it shows that while stocks were lower at September 1, production was approximately 3 million pounds higher in the period September to November than in the same period of 1935, and exceeded the production shown in each of the four previous years. Exports were light, however, showing a significant decline from last year when 7.4 million pounds were exported under the Export Stabilization scheme instituted by the Dominion Government. Due to heavy production and small exports therefore, stocks at December 1, stood at approximately 3 million pounds above the 1935 level. Probably the most important feature to observe is that the disappearance of domestic butter in this country increased from 66.3 million pounds in the September - November period of 1935 to approximately 71 million pounds during the same months of 1936, an increase of 4.6 million pounds. A considerable proportion in this increase took place in the month of October, which was to be expected in view of the heavy movement of butter into winter camps and for relief purposes. This was indicated in the indices of employment. In the logging industry for example, the November 1 index of 266.9 was 65.2 points above the October 1 index and 48.5 points above the November 1

index of 1935. In fact it is recorded that the figure given for November 1 was the highest since 1920. Heavy stocks of butter have also been set aside in rural areas for relief purposes which would not appear in cold storage records. In the December - February period of 1935-36 the disappearance amounted to 52.5 million pounds. Unless butter prices rise to higher levels, causing a restriction in consumption, present indications would point to increases in the quantities moving out of storage in the 1936-37 period over those of 1935-36. Such increases would, of course, be in addition to the normal year to year advance resulting from the increasing population.

THE CHEESE POSITION

Stocks of cheese at June 1 were approximately 2.6 million pounds above the stocks recorded at the same date in the previous year. The increases shown are due in part, to the inclusion of a large number of new firms added to the list. The fact that cheese factories in many cases, extended the normal period of operation during the past two years, is also a factor in the situation. Production in the mid-summer period showed a substantial gain over that of the previous year, but since exports were exceptionally heavy showing a gain of 7.7 million pounds over the same months of 1935, the stocks at September 1 fell about 629 thousand pounds below the holdings reported at the same date in the previous year. The disappearance of domestic cheese stocks in Canada during the June - August period of 1936 was 15.3 million pounds, representing a decrease of 2.4 million pounds as compared with the disappearance in the same period a year ago, while in the September - November period the disappearance was 8.8 million pounds, an increase of 2.6 million pounds over the figures given for the same months a year ago. With the addition of the exports, the total disappearance of Canadian cheese registered advances of 10.9 and 5.8 pounds respectively, during the two periods mentioned. The fact that so much cheese is now being used for processing purposes must be given consideration in accounting for the differences in the disappearance figures between the two three-month periods.

MILK PRODUCTS

The production of concentrated whole milk products in the three months August to October, amounted to 24,444,606 pounds, 21,122,173 pounds of which was evaporated milk. Compared with the output for the same months of 1935 it reveals an increase of approximately 3 million pounds or 14.3 per cent. All products contributed to this increase. During the ten months ending October, 72,038,345 pounds were manufactured which included 62,611,237 pounds of evaporated milk. The increase over the amount produced in the same period of the preceding year was approximately 2.1 million pounds or 3.1 per cent. All products contributed to this increase except condensed milk.

Concentrated milk by-products manufactured in the August - October period amounted to 6,747,310 pounds, of which 4,544,352 pounds consisted of skimmed milk powder. Comparing the total quantity with the amount produced in the same three months of last year it shows a decrease of about 292 thousand pounds or 4.2 per cent. All products contributed in this reduction except condensed skimmed milk, evaporated skimmed milk, condensed buttermilk and casein.

Concentrated milk by-products manufactured during the ten months January to October, amounted to 23,224,363 pounds, of which 15,523,309 pounds were skimmed milk powder. In comparing the first figure with the quantity made in the same months of 1935 it represents a decrease of approximately 665 thousand pounds or 2.8 per cent. Decreases were recorded for all products in this group except condensed skimmed milk, evaporated milk and condensed buttermilk.

The exports of concentrated milk products consisting of condensed milk, milk powder, evaporated milk and casein, reached a total of 7,363,600 pounds in the three months August to October and represented an increase of approximately 76 thousand pounds over the same period of last year. In the ten months ending October, 17,767,066 pounds of these products were exported, representing a decrease of approximately 3 million pounds or 14.7 per cent, as compared with the January - October period of the preceding year.

The imports of concentrated milk products consisting of condensed milk, milk powder and casein reached a total of 35,885 pounds in the three months August to October. In comparison with the same months of 1935 this combined quantity registered a decrease of approximately 13 thousand pounds or 26.8 per cent. In the ten months January to October, imports of these products reached a total of 287,669 pounds, which was approximately 163 thousand pounds above the imports during the first ten months of the previous year.

The exports of fresh milk during the months August to October revealed a decrease as compared with the quantities exported in the same months last year, but for the ten months ending in October, 3,336 gallons were shipped out of Canada in comparison with 1,487 gallons in the January to October period of 1935. Exports of cream amounted to 13,270 gallons in the three months August to October, while practically no export shipments were made during these months in 1935. Between January 1 and October, 31, 1936, 19,396 gallons of cream left Canadian ports while only 7 gallons were shipped out of Canada during the same months of 1935. These shipments were practically all made to the United States under the new Canada-United States Trade Agreement. While this movement has not yet reached important proportions, it does show that producers are beginning to take advantage of the arrangement, which provides for an export quota of 1,500,000 wine gallons on which the reduced duty rate of 35 cents a gallon is levied.

PRICES

A study of the price chart on page 4 reveals that the butter market continued to show considerable strength throughout the months of August and September, the prices remaining above the 1935 level during those two months. In October, however, declines developed which placed the average price for the months on a par with that of October, 1935, while in November the average price was fractionally lower than that of November, 1935. On a basis of No. 1 Solids in carload lots at Montreal, the price quoted at the beginning of August was 23 3/8 cents. By the 4th of the month it had moved up to 24 cents and by mid-August it had reached 25 cents. From then until the end of the month prices fluctuated between 24 7/8 and 25 3/8 cents, finally closing the month at the former figure. Starting at 25 cents at the beginning of September the market weakened slightly but recovered by September 12 and continued at 25 cents or higher until the end of the third week when prices again weakened fractionally, and on the twenty-third of the month moved down to 23 7/8 cents. But the market again recovered its strength and continued to the end of September at 24 1/4 to 24 7/8 cents. The price quoted at the beginning of October was 24 3/8 cents. By the 9th of the month it had moved down to 23 7/8 and by the middle of the month it had declined to 23 cents. From that date until the end of the month prices moved upward and reached 24 1/8 cents at the end of the month. Starting at the beginning of November the market price stood at 24 cents, a steady increase took place between the first and fifteenth, on the latter date it reached 25 3/4 cents and remained almost stationary to the end of the month, finally closing at 25 1/2 cents per pound.

Cheese prices held relatively firm throughout August, averaging about 4 cents above the August 1935 prices and in September there was a difference of about 2 3/4 cents in favour of the 1936 quotation. In October the differential was approximately 1 1/4 cents while November prices averaged about 3 cents above those of 1935. At the beginning of August first grade Ontario coloured cheese at Montreal was quoted at 13 1/2 cents but before the end of the first week it had moved up to 13 3/4 cents. In the second week 14 3/4 cents was the ruling price. This level was maintained with fractional fluctuations up and down until August 24, when a stronger market developed, cheese being quoted at 15 1/2 cents and later as high as 15 3/4 cents. During the last week of August, 15 to 15 1/2 cents were the usual quotations. Prices continued on this basis throughout the first half of September. Minor fluctuations occurred between September 17 and September 23, after which the market became fairly well stabilized at 14 3/4 cents.

The price at October 1 was 14 1/2 cents, after which the market remained steady for about ten days when prices declined to 12 3/4 cents. Little change took place from that date until October 24 when prices declined a fraction and then returned to 13 cents, which price was maintained until the end of the month. The market was steady during the first two weeks of November, 13 cents being the ruling price. An advance of 1 cent was recorded on October 14 but afterwards declined to 13 cents.

TABLE III - CHEESE PRODUCTION IN CANADA, JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1936.

With the production in four provinces, January to November, 1935 and 1936.

Province	January to May	June and July	August and September	October and November	January to November
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
CANADA					
1936	14,121,954	42,412,639	37,747,424	20,093,413	114,375,430
Total Four Provinces					
1935	10,428,938	34,715,831	33,774,757	17,620,402	96,539,928
1936	13,991,279	41,404,865	36,866,787	19,744,343	112,007,274
Quebec					
1935	1,552,120	7,948,964	7,610,964	2,967,964	20,080,012
1936	1,603,353	9,837,631	9,477,452	3,543,462	24,461,898
Ontario					
1935	8,296,885	26,233,111	25,615,337	14,284,893	74,430,226
1936	11,853,185	30,997,591	26,980,183	15,926,959	85,757,918
Alberta					
1935	320,400	381,000	386,200	196,700	1,284,300
1936	359,000	435,000	350,000	212,000	1,356,000
British Columbia					
1935	259,533	152,756	162,256	170,845	745,390
1936	175,741	134,643	59,152	61,922	431,458

TABLE V - THE BUTTER POSITION

(A) June to August, 1932 to 1936.

Year	Stocks June 1	Production June to Aug.	Exports June to Aug.	Stocks September 1	Disappearance of Domestic Stocks
1932	4,345,451	87,645,972	2,490,700	29,883,411	59,617,312
1933	5,352,563	94,494,579	189,800	42,019,708	57,638,134
1934	7,064,894	102,931,234	142,600	50,847,375	59,006,153
1935	6,193,940	107,123,148	107,700	52,646,831	60,562,557
1936	10,337,856	106,872,055	4,579,400	50,366,304	62,264,207

(B) September to November, 1932 to 1936.

	Stocks September 1	Production Sept. to Nov.	Exports Sept. to Nov.	Stocks December 1	Disappearance of Domestic Stocks
1932	29,883,411	54,391,943	333,900	26,360,858	57,580,596
1933	42,019,708	53,306,198	4,016,700	29,088,920	62,220,286
1934	50,847,375	57,318,738	133,700	41,514,556	66,517,857
1935	52,646,831	61,665,259	7,360,500	40,615,898	66,335,692
1936	50,366,304	64,486,817	331,000	43,522,649	70,999,472

(C) December to February, 1932-33 to 1935-36.

	Stocks December 1	Production Dec. to Feb.	Exports Dec. to Feb.	Stocks March 1	Disappearance of Domestic Stocks
1932-33	26,360,858	25,684,755	148,500	9,711,322	42,185,791
1933-34	29,088,920	25,514,881	127,900	7,410,224	47,065,677
1934-35	41,514,556	24,440,839	98,600	15,043,571	50,813,224
1935-36	40,615,898	27,905,361	111,200	15,912,061	52,497,998

TABLE VI - THE CHEESE POSITION

(A) June to August, 1932 to 1936.

Year	Stocks June 1	Production June to Aug.	Exports June to Aug.	Stocks September 1	Disappearance of Domestic Stock
1932	7,535,841	-	37,541,000	22,119,314	-
1933	8,356,711	-	21,414,500	33,009,493	-
1934	9,822,163	-	18,296,400	32,154,332	-
1935	12,002,854	53,838,322(x)	13,575,400	34,480,619	17,785,157
1936	14,618,414	61,542,274	26,963,300	33,851,525	15,345,863

(B) September to November, 1932 to 1936.

	Stocks September 1	Production Sept. to Nov.	Exports Sept. to Nov.	Stocks December 1	Disappearance of Domestic Stock
1932	22,119,314	-	40,741,900	13,228,723	-
1933	33,009,493	-	43,406,000	16,612,478	-
1934	32,154,332	-	36,877,800	17,886,343	-
1935	34,480,619	34,555,479(x)	37,654,600	25,186,765	6,194,733
1936	33,851,525	38,711,202	40,850,800	22,895,958	8,815,969

(C) December to February, 1932-33 to 1935-36.

	Stocks December 1	Production Dec. to Feb.	Exports Dec. to Feb.	Stocks March 1	Disappearance of Domestic Stocks
1932-33	13,228,723	-	5,082,400	10,577,535	-
1933-34	16,612,478	-	7,881,700	12,351,874	-
1934-35	17,886,343	2,524,479	3,526,400	13,033,786	3,850,636
1935-36	25,186,765	3,100,853	3,796,900	19,258,779	5,231,939

(x) Data includes estimated production for four provinces, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

TABLE VII - PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN CANADA

by Provinces, January to November, 1935 and 1936

Province and Year	January to May	June and July	August and September	October and November	January to November
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Canada					
1935	61,707,359	73,995,619	60,547,325	34,245,463	230,495,766
1936	66,907,128	75,743,267	59,439,030	36,176,575	238,266,000
Prince Edward Island					
1935	242,205	579,632	512,802	246,802	1,581,441
1936	284,734	754,181	648,051	326,868	2,013,834
Nova Scotia					
1935	1,672,785	1,320,008	965,939	666,665	4,625,397
1936	1,816,054	1,729,731	1,183,933	731,106	5,460,824
New Brunswick					
1935	614,647	1,095,997	820,611	373,507	2,904,762
1936	673,688	1,422,483	969,260	348,339	3,413,770
Quebec					
1935	13,764,535	24,046,821	21,249,659	12,096,636	71,157,651
1936	14,113,544	24,826,506	19,970,010	11,410,902	70,320,962
Ontario					
1935	25,780,571	23,336,347	18,846,779	11,926,609	79,890,306
1936	28,036,025	22,786,699	17,428,507	13,257,510	81,508,741
Manitoba					
1935	5,262,163	7,061,715	5,597,049	2,814,583	20,735,510
1936	6,302,741	7,228,175	5,894,142	2,926,278	22,351,336
Saskatchewan					
1935	5,436,481	7,927,995	5,831,066	2,727,990	21,923,532
1936	6,363,023	8,108,916	6,166,691	2,746,478	23,385,108
Alberta					
1935	6,550,000	7,200,000	5,705,000	2,595,000	22,050,000
1936	6,935,000	7,680,000	6,250,000	3,489,325	24,354,325
British Columbia					
1935	2,383,972	1,427,104	1,018,420	797,671	5,627,167
1936	2,382,519	1,206,576	928,436	939,769	5,457,100

Table VIII - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA

January to November, 1935 and 1936

Product and Year	January To May	June And July	August And September	October	January To October
Condensed Milk					
1935	3,659,846	1,718,604	1,410,710	847,458	7,636,618
1936	3,180,755	1,104,331	1,423,173	889,048	6,597,307
Evaporated Milk					
1935	25,445,233	16,215,402	13,106,188	5,267,086	60,033,909
1936	23,953,688	17,535,376	14,926,985	6,195,188	62,611,237
Whole Milk Powder					
1935	813,162	641,345	586,896	152,083	2,193,486
1936	1,094,766	701,643	509,189	448,643	2,754,241
Cream Powder					
1935	6,207	5,520	2,783	6,410	20,920
1936	18,119	5,061	42,647	9,733	75,560
Total Whole Milk Products					
1935	29,924,448	18,580,871	15,106,577	6,273,037	69,884,933
1936	28,247,328	19,346,411	16,901,994	7,542,612	72,038,345
Condensed Skim Milk					
1935	1,744,623	927,446	334,367	285,080	3,291,516
1936	1,673,434	1,147,713	662,000	364,819	3,847,966
Evaporated Skim Milk					
1935	45,582	38,500	25,700	14,900	124,682
1936	48,208	28,560	37,500	11,307	125,575
Skim Milk Powder					
1935	6,484,617	4,911,330	3,957,397	1,340,213	16,693,557
1936	6,227,695	4,751,262	3,279,530	1,264,822	15,523,309
Buttermilk Powder					
1935	958,095	736,501	500,202	164,888	2,359,686
1936	876,526	669,000	454,892	197,030	2,196,448
Condensed Buttermilk					
1935	151,868	5,089	71,715	79,900	308,572
1936	336,016	164,915	130,619	63,695	595,245
Casein					
1935	397,386	370,657	164,559	48,970	981,572
1936	357,223	237,313	152,382	86,023	832,941
Sugar of Milk					
1935	33,038	45,204	36,172	15,639	130,053
1936	21,436	38,752	28,091	14,600	102,879
Total Milk By-Products					
1935	9,815,209	7,034,727	5,090,112	1,949,590	23,889,638
1936	9,540,538	7,037,515	4,745,014	2,002,296	23,224,363

Table IX - STOCKS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA

By Months, January 1 to November 1, 1935 and 1936

	[x]Creamery Butter	Dairy Butter	[x]Cheese	Concentrated Whole Milk Products	Concentrated Milk By-Products
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
January 1					
1935	31,980,087	442,632	17,196,375	8,758,706	2,259,712
1936	32,055,958	220,197	24,558,064	10,414,346	2,544,090
February 1					
1935	22,655,810	315,998	15,330,780	8,049,679	1,924,260
1936	24,383,119	121,453	21,919,811	10,086,893	2,672,373
March 1					
1935	15,043,571	294,909	13,033,786	5,215,078	1,522,613
1936	16,232,505	92,092	19,319,095	6,383,929	1,984,063
April 1					
1935	7,103,184	260,464	13,023,829	5,175,390	1,609,656
1936	8,532,189	52,659	16,647,883	5,566,341	1,442,217
May 1					
1935	3,722,698	202,321	11,216,501	6,810,030	1,651,854
1936	4,529,486	34,636	13,787,840	5,935,218	1,228,647
June 1					
1935	6,193,940	154,340	12,002,854	8,804,030	2,173,645
1936	9,904,444	59,113	17,039,485	8,648,486	1,633,245
July 1					
1935	23,278,162	284,749	19,087,215	11,877,164	3,225,379
1936	27,321,967	213,493	22,978,020	11,597,725	2,448,888
August 1					
1935	40,840,023	544,161	29,598,282	13,451,487	3,670,071
1936	41,409,460	294,354	29,732,010	13,969,586	2,308,722
September 1					
1935	52,646,831	803,431	34,480,619	14,654,792	3,940,653
1936	50,366,304	335,846	33,851,525	14,264,453	2,433,769
October 1					
1935	55,613,578	362,333	29,574,690	14,863,107	4,366,945
1936	55,372,160	367,609	38,632,728	12,798,067	2,198,302
November 1					
1935	48,396,176	384,958	28,277,334	13,364,719	3,952,053
1936	53,251,361	309,696	33,178,168	11,674,872	2,104,425

[x] Stocks shown for 1936 are adjusted to cover new firms added to the list during the year, thus making these data comparable with those for 1935.

TABLE X.- DAIRY PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM CANADA JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1935 AND 1936.

	Butter	Cheese	Condensed Milk	Milk Powder	Evaporated Milk	Casein	Fresh Milk	Fresh Cream
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Gal.	Gal.
Jan. to May								
1935	174,000	2,418,400	919,000	1,603,100	6,254,200	-	-	5
1936	152,000	7,906,400	508,200	2,642,500	3,457,800	55,266	1,755	4,38[illegible]
June and July								
1935	70,400	7,095,800	437,700	838,900	3,493,100	-	-	-
1936	3,628,000	16,856,200	225,200	991,900	2,522,600	-	575	1,740
August								
1935	37,300	6,479,600	166,500	295,300	2,801,300	-	484	2
1936	951,400	10,107,100	159,900	352,400	2,639,100	-	280	1,93[illegible]
September								
1935	220,300	15,950,300	191,300	234,500	1,908,500	-	570	-
1936	215,000	9,908,600	84,100	220,300	1,769,200	-	132	3,94[illegible]
October								
1935	6,496,700	13,050,300	153,900	651,400	885,300	-	433	-
1936	58,800	15,802,000	129,200	327,200	1,682,200	-	594	7,385
Jan. to October								
1935	6,998,700	44,994,400	1,868,400	3,623,200	15,342,400	-	1,487	[illegible]
1936	5,005,200	60,580,300	1,106,600	4,534,300	12,070,900	55,266	3,336	19,396

TABLE XI - DAIRY PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CANADA, JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1935 AND 1936.

	Butter	Cheese	Condensed Milk	Milk Powder	Casein	Milk and Cream
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Gal.
Jan. to May						
1935	36,117	434,439	15,706	10,713	37,820	643
1936	104,553	365,104	10,816	143,430	39,533	833
June and July						
1935	28,297	207,880	2,283	6,301	2,741	397
1936	2,139	144,784	3,037	14,006	40,962	602
August						
1935	30,484	120,320	2,596	397	516	231
1936	1,104	90,257	4,850	69	1,902	976
September						
1935	44,593	83,082	1,497	16,204	23,797	928
1936	953	117,149	272	7,816	15,583	688
October						
1935	7,351	157,831	794	964	2,238	560
1936	966	150,247	2,523	176	2,694	204
Jan. to October						
1935	146,842	1,003,552	22,876	34,579	67,112	2,759
1936	109,715	867,541	21,498	165,497	100,674	3,303

TABLE XII - NUMBERS OF MILCH COWS AND HEIFERS ON FARMS IN CANADA,

By Provinces, at June 1, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Province	Year	Milch Cows 2 years and over		Dairy Heifers 1 year old	
		Numbers on farms at June 1	Percentage Increase (+)or Decrease (-)	Numbers on farms at June 1	Percentage Increase (+)or Decrease (-)
Prince Edward Island	1934	46,300	-	10,900	-
	1935	47,000	(+) 1.5	11,400	(+) 4.6
	1936	45,600	(-) 3.0	11,500	(+) 0.9
Nova Scotia	1934	124,100	-	27,400	-
	1935	116,500	(-) 6.1	24,900	(-) 9.1
	1936	114,300	(-) 1.9	24,600	(-) 1.2
New Brunswick	1934	114,500	-	28,300	-
	1935	113,600	(-) 0.8	26,500	(-) 6.4
	1936	110,000	(-) 3.2	23,100	(-)12.8
Quebec	1934	947,000	-	224,700	-
	1935	936,300	(-) 1.1	200,600	(-)10.7
	1936	938,900	(+) 0.3	192,800	(-) 3.9
Ontario	1934	1,176,800	-	249,000	-
	1935	1,181,800	(+) 0.4	232,200	(-) 6.7
	1936	1,181,500	(-) 0.03	236,000	(+) 1.6
Manitoba	1934	339,100	-	77,700	-
	1935	329,800	(-) 2.7	77,000	(-) 0.9
	1936	325,700	(-) 1.2	75,900	(-) 1.4
Saskatchewan	1934	556,000	-	140,200	-
	1935	553,900	(-) 0.4	148,500	(+) 5.9
	1936	590,600	(+) 6.6	144,100	(-) 3.0
Alberta	1934	461,700	-	116,700	-
	1935	464,200	(+) 0.5	112,600	(-) 3.5
	1936	449,600	(-) 3.1	105,600	(-) 6.2
British Columbia	1934	98,700	-	24,100	-
	1935	106,100	(+) 7.5	25,200	(+) 4.6
	1936	117,800	(+)11.0	28,200	(+)11.9
Canada	1934	3,864,200	-	899,000	-
	1935	3,849,200	(-) 0.4	858,900	(-) 4.5
	1936	3,874,000	(+) 0.7	841,800	(-) 2.0

Table XIII - RELATIVE PERCENTAGES OF MILKING COWS TO TOTAL COWS REPORTED BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, 1935 and 1936.

Province and Year	Percentage of cows actually milking				Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-), in comparison with previous year			
	July	August	September	October	July	August	September	October
Prince Edward Island								
1935	86	74	64	68				
1936	89	77	74	72	(-)8.1	(+)4.1	(+)15.6	(+)5.9
Nova Scotia								
1935	87	84	87	82				
1936	89	86	91	84	(+)2.3	(+)2.4	(+) 4.6	(+)2.4
New Brunswick								
1935	91	92	96	95				
1936	89	96	89	91	(-)2.2	(+)4.3	(-) 7.3	(-)4.2
Quebec								
1935	99	94	94	91				
1936	94	94	94	93	(-)5.1	-	-	(+)2.2
Ontario								
1935	82	90	86	83				
1936	88	94	85	83	(+)7.3	(+)4.4	(-) 1.2	-
Manitoba								
1935	81	81	79	70				
1936	76	78	74	59	(-)6.2	(-)3.7	(-) 6.3	(-)15.7
Saskatchewan								
1935	65							
1936	65							
Alberta								
1935	72	66	69	58				
1936	68	64	69	60	(-)5.6	(-)3.0	-	(+)3.4
British Columbia								
1935	80	80	80	73				
1936	85	80	77	72	(-)6.3	-	(-) 3.7	(-)1.4

TABLE XIV - FEED PRICES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF CANADA

At December 10, 1935 and 1936.

City		Bran in bag	Oil Cake in bag	Oats No. 3 C.W. in bulk	Barley No. 3 C.W. in bulk
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Halifax	1935	1.22	-	-	-
	1936	1.72	-	-	-
Saint John	1935	1.20	1.75	(No 1 feed) 1.47	1.34
	1936	1.70	2.00	(No.1 feed) 1.84	1.90
Quebec	1935	1.07	1.60	(3 c.w.) 1.28	1.12
	1936	1.49	1.90	1.64	1.57 (No.4)
Montreal	1935	1.05	1.40	1.53	0.85
	1936	1.60	1.80	1.62	1.58 (No.3)
Toronto	1935	1.00	1.65	none	none
	1936	1.55	2.13	c.i.f. Toronto .54	1.50 c.i.f.Sarnia
Fort William	1935	0.75	1.50	0.75	0.68
	1936	1.30	2.05	1.34	1.40
Winnipeg	1935	0.75	1.50	0.75	0.68
	1936	1.40	x 2.10	1.34	1.40
Regina	1935	x 0.95	-	x 0.88	x 0.73
	1936	x1.40 - 1.45	-	x 1.32 - 1.47	x1.25 - 1.36
Edmonton	1935	0.82½	1.90	xx 0.49	xx 0.36
	1936	1.25	2.25	xx 0.98	xx 1.05
Vancouver	1935	1.20	2.25	1.21	1.19
	1936	1.50	2.25	1.39	1.55

Feed Prices at Fort William, December 3, 1935 and 1936.

Year	Oats 1 feed	Barley 4 C.W.	Rye, Reg. 2 C.W.	Bran	Oat Chop	Barley Meal
	(Cents per bush)	(Cents per bush)	(Cents per bush.)	$ (per cwt.)	$ (per cwt.)	$ (per cwt.)
1935	.23 5/8	.27 5/8	Rej. 33 5/8	0.75	1.15	0.95
1936	.45 1/8	.62 3/4	Rej. 78 7/8	1.30	1.60	1.55

1935 (Alfalfa Meal) per cwt. 2.25
1936 " " " " 2.00

x Less than car-load lots.

xx Elevator street prices.