Number of Herds. Number **Average** Production Province. of Cows. Milk. Test. Fat. Lb. Lb. 190-7 8,198 6,669 8,177 8,857 4,962 6,725 6,586 Alberta. British Columbia... 12 3.6 3.9 3.4 4.0 12 11 25 83 67 54 98 262.9 Manitoba. New Brunswick..... Nova Scotia.... 183.4 154 416 535 235 · H 195 · 3 3 9 Ontario. Prince Edward Island...... 3.0 243.0 63 300 6,586 4,799 3.7 243-4 Quebec. Saskatchewan..... 116 1,048 3.8 182.9 44 4.944 3.0 8 192.9 Totals and averages..... 397 2,732 5.522 3.7 207 -

NUMBER OF HERDS AND COWS AND AVERAGE PRODUCTION FOR FULL LACTATION PERIODS BY PROVINCES

As in previous years, there were a great many farmers who only kept records for a few months of the year. This was especially noticeable where the testing was done at factories which were only open for the summer season.

Records for only two or three months will not give a very good basis from which to calculate the production of a cow. In order to know, records should be kept for the full lactation period and from one year to another.

TABLE No. IV.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES FOR YEARS 1915, 1916 AND 1919.

Province.	Average Production.					
	1915.		1916.		1919.	
	Milk.	Fat.	Milk.	Fat.	Milk.	Fat.
Alberta British Columbia	Lb.	Lb,	Lb.	Lb.	Lb, 5,198 6,669	Lb. 190-7 262-9
Manitoba. New Brunswick. Nova Scotia. Ontario. Prince Edward Island.	4,558 4,909 6,294 5,235	183-3 200-7 217-4 198-8	4,486 5,083 6,061 5,616	181 · 8 208 · 0 212 · 3 214 · 1	5,177 5,857 4,962 6,725 6,586	183 -4 235 -6 195 -5 243 -6 243 -6
Quebec Saskatchewan	4,472 4,392	172·9 169·2	4,856 4,818	188-0 190-1	4,793 4,944	182-5 192-5
General averages	5,285	195.5	8,417	200.7	5,522	207-9

The test is 1910 was 3.69 while in 1919 it was 3.7 a very slight increase.

This table shows that from one year to another, there is a gradual increase in the production of the cows recorded. Quite a few of the herds are the same for a number of years, but there are also a great many new herds and after a few years the cows will be practically all different. This means an increase in production from one generation to another and is due to better breeding and feeding.

If these figures can be taken as an indication that the production of the dairy cow is being increased from one year to another, and I think they ean, it means that the value of dairy products is being added to yearly to quite an appreciable extent. For example: if every one of the 3,500,000 dairy cows in Canada had given 237 pounds more milk in 1919 than in 1915, the increase in milk production would have been over 829 million pounds, valued at over 21 million dollars.

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