

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA

1944

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
 NOV 10 1944
 PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY

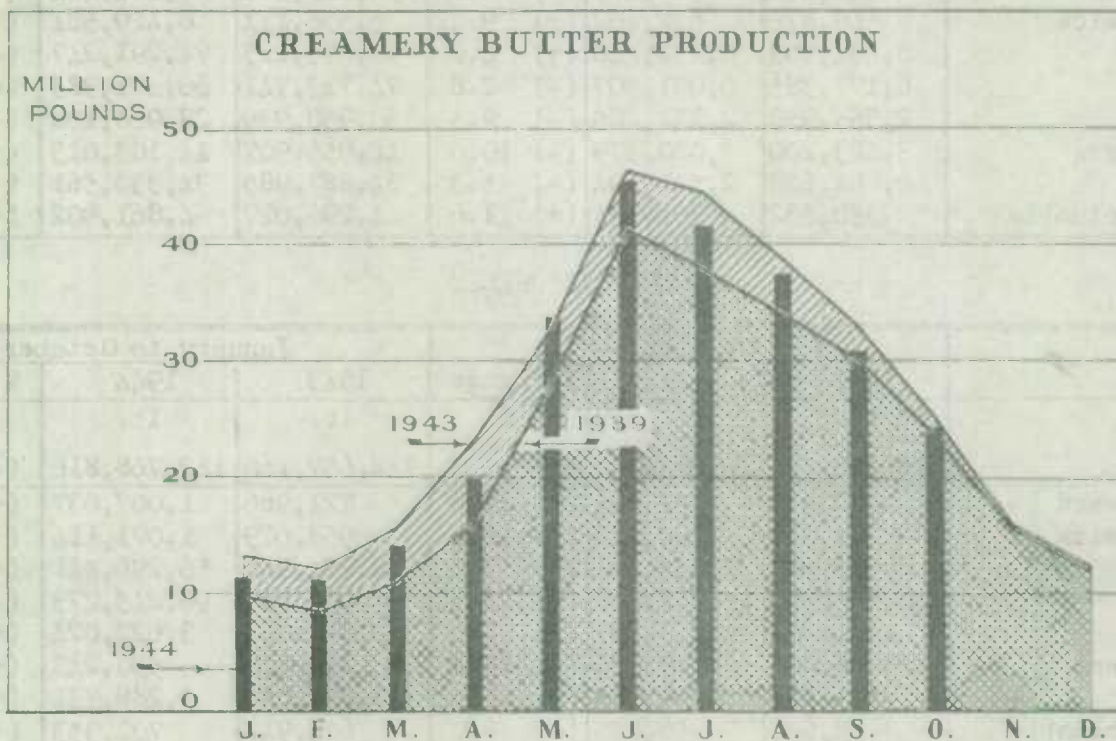
Dominion Statistician:
Chief, Agricultural Branch:
In charge of Dairying Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A., (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Ian McArthur, M.Sc.
P. H. Ferguson, M.Sc.

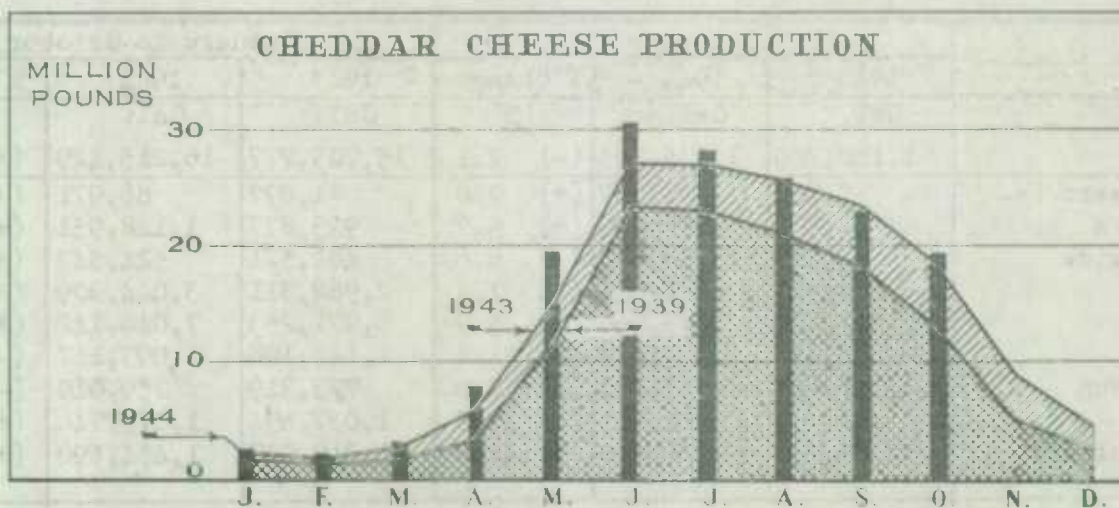
Series XII, Report No. 10

October

Issued November 8, 1944



1944 compared with 1943 -16.1% -8.5% -10.0% -13.6% +5.3% -2.2% -69% -4.8% -6.7% -2.0%



1944 compared with 1943 +33.5% +19.5% +11.9% +35.5% +34.6% +14.6% +4.1% 0.0% -24% -6.0%

I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES,
OCTOBER AND JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1943 AND 1944

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	October			January to October		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	25,073,176	24,575,843	(-) 2.0	284,123,363	269,271,902	(-) 5.2
Prince Edward Is.	443,357	412,911	(-) 6.9	3,841,221	3,559,783	(-) 7.3
Nova Scotia	595,491	582,463	(-) 2.2	6,845,309	6,254,404	(-) 8.6
New Brunswick	569,826	622,462	(+) 9.2	6,536,111	6,429,501	(-) 1.6
Quebec	8,494,803	8,832,448	(+) 4.0	79,095,123	74,291,247	(-) 6.1
Ontario	6,177,385	6,001,507	(-) 2.8	74,713,741	66,481,383	(-) 11.0
Manitoba	2,355,959	2,131,285	(-) 9.5	30,950,939	28,960,108	(-) 6.4
Saskatchewan	3,423,200	3,080,379	(-) 10.0	42,956,907	44,103,013	(+) 2.7
Alberta	2,662,623	2,521,194	(-) 5.3	34,887,985	34,330,561	(-) 1.6
British Columbia	350,532	391,194	(+) 11.6	4,296,027	4,861,902	(+) 13.2

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	October			January to October		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	18,486,305	19,601,506	(+) 6.0	148,657,160	162,768,816	(+) 9.5
Prince Edward Is.	122,478	152,626	(+) 24.6	721,986	1,007,637	(+) 39.6
New Brunswick	84,521	100,447	(+) 18.8	953,679	1,071,114	(+) 12.3
Quebec	6,865,314	7,355,320	(+) 7.1	42,974,940	56,296,441	(+) 31.0
Ontario	10,895,882	11,388,408	(+) 4.5	97,690,196	96,245,273	(-) 1.5
Manitoba	241,201	253,287	(+) 5.0	3,021,058	3,627,024	(+) 20.1
Saskatchewan	48,066	40,000	(-) 16.8	418,304	530,243	(+) 26.8
Alberta	175,217	254,563	(+) 45.3	2,272,056	3,288,731	(+) 44.7
British Columbia	53,626	56,855	(+) 6.0	604,941	702,353	(+) 16.1

ICE CREAM

Province	October			January to October		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	1,160,780	1,135,855	(-) 2.1	15,705,777	16,215,429	(+) 3.2
Prince Edward Is.	7,704	8,307	(+) 7.8	71,897	86,971	(+) 21.0
Nova Scotia	92,671	97,939	(+) 5.7	923,877	1,128,951	(+) 22.1
New Brunswick	41,417	38,680	(-) 6.6	481,521	524,543	(+) 8.9
Quebec	189,924	192,647	(+) 1.4	2,982,311	3,044,309	(+) 2.1
Ontario	503,461	473,960	(-) 5.9	6,971,253	7,048,142	(+) 1.1
Manitoba	93,253	70,517	(-) 24.4	1,144,198	1,093,167	(-) 4.5
Saskatchewan	57,841	53,800	(-) 7.0	773,319	759,010	(-) 1.9
Alberta	84,769	73,465	(-) 13.3	1,037,694	1,075,746	(+) 3.7
British Columbia	89,740	126,540	(+) 41.0	1,319,707	1,454,590	(+) 10.2

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA
(October, 1944)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in October decreased approximately 2 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding year. During the month of October 24.6 million pounds were produced, and during the ten-month period ended October, the output reached a total of 269.3 million pounds. The decrease in the October make occurred in all provinces except New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in September, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents decreased 2.8 per cent as compared with that produced in the same month of the preceding year and increased 17.3 per cent in comparison with the August output.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in October amounted to 213,291 pounds, representing a decrease of approximately 2.4 per cent over the output for the same month a year ago. Of this total 190 thousand pounds were made in Ontario, the remainder being produced in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 6 per cent in October as compared with October 1943. The October make was approximately 19.6 million pounds, and the total for the ten months, January to October amounted to 162.8 million pounds as against 148.7 million pounds in the same period of 1943. The increase in the October make occurred in all provinces except Saskatchewan.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in October amounted to approximately 1.1 million gallons, a decrease of over 2 per cent as compared with the October output of 1943. For the ten months, January to October 16.2 million gallons were produced, an increase of approximately 3.2 per cent in comparison with the ten-month period of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during October registered an increase of approximately 11.6 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and a decrease of 6.2 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 22.6 million pounds included 18.9 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 3.7 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products.

EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased 4.7 per cent as compared with the same month last year and 2.1 per cent as compared with the preceding month.

SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, increased approximately 89 per cent and decreased 10 per cent, respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 35 cents a pound, as compared with 33½ cents a pound in October, 1943. Domestic Cheese at Montreal was unchanged, being 21 cents both last year and this year. Export cheese prices set by the government as from May 1, 1943 at 20 cents a pound for the first grade product, f.o.b. factory or grading station shipping point, is still in effect.

The combined output of factory products during the month of October amounted to slightly less than 862 million pounds of milk, an increase of approximately 3 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Of the total milk used in manufacture, creamery butter represented 66.8 per cent, cheddar cheese 25.5 per cent, ice cream 2.0 per cent, and concentrated wholemilk products 5.7 per cent.

Table II - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA
OCTOBER AND JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1943 AND 1944.

Product	OCTOBER			JANUARY TO OCTOBER		
	1943 lb.	1944 lb.	% Change %	1943 lb.	1944 lb. (2)	% Change %
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	20,262,543	22,622,575	(+) 11.6	237,218,386	245,124,812	(+) 3.3
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	17,452,849	18,884,322	(+) 8.2	200,756,683	203,746,231	(+) 1.5
Condensed Milk	3,480,621	3,315,357	(-) 4.7	23,928,290	23,588,159	(+) 19.5
Case	2,914,364	2,653,587	(-) 9.0	18,374,174	21,489,642	(+) 17.0
Bulk	565,757	661,770	(+) 17.0	5,554,116	7,098,517	(+) 27.8
Evaporated Milk	12,574,756	14,326,983	(+) 13.9	162,152,532	160,351,159	(-) 1.1
Case	12,232,567	13,669,497	(+) 11.3	159,355,523	156,063,251	(-) 2.0
Bulk	292,189	657,486	(+) 125.0	2,797,009	4,287,908	(+) 53.3
Whole Milk Powder	1,394,941	1,241,982	(-) 11.0	14,671,016	14,806,913	(+) 0.9
Spray	1,085,670	919,044	(-) 15.3	11,869,582	10,165,273	(-) 14.4
Roller	309,271	322,938	(+) 4.4	2,801,434	4,641,640	(+) 65.7
Malted Milk	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-
Cream Powder	2,531	-	-	4,845	-	-
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	2,677,754	3,669,766	(+) 37.0	35,422,325	40,256,413	(+) 13.6
Condensed Skim Milk	419,010	180,201	(-) 57.0	3,845,762	3,202,314	(-) 16.7
Evaporated Skim Milk	112,746	145,815	(+) 29.3	1,296,434	2,009,939	(+) 55.0
Skim Milk Powder	1,342,931	2,538,399	(+) 89.0	21,712,603	26,568,205	(+) 22.4
Spray	461,955	855,613	(+) 85.2	3,933,142	10,218,618	(+) 2.9
Roller) 880,976	1,650,231	(+) 91.0) 11,779,461	15,541,452	(+) 38.8
Feed		32,505			808,135	
Condensed Butter-milk	157,758	131,617	(-) 16.6	1,317,655	1,587,429	(+) 20.5
Powdered Butter-milk	473,383	413,220	(-) 12.7	5,177,458	4,251,767	(-) 17.9
Sugar of Milk	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-
Casein	171,926	260,514	(+) 51.5	2,072,413	2,636,759	(+) 27.2

(1) Malted Milk and Sugar of Milk are included in Total All Products.

(2) Total revised from 23,898,803 pounds to 24,109,995 pounds for September.

TABLE III - BUTTER-FAT AND MILK EQUIVALENT OF FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTION
OCTOBER AND JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1944

PRODUCT	October, 1944			January - October, 1944		
	Butter Fat	Milk	Per cent of Total	Butter	Milk	Per cent of Total
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%
Concentrated Milk Products	1,734	49,014	5.7	18,934	514,670	5.8
Condensed Whole Milk	265	7,559	0.9	2,264	64,523	0.7
Evaporated Whole Milk	1,146	31,519	3.6	12,838	352,772	4.0
Whole Milk Powder	323	9,936	1.2	3,832	98,375	1.1
Creamery Butter	20,136	575,320	66.8	220,785	6,303,654	70.9
Cheddar Cheese	7,684	219,537	25.5	63,805	1,823,111	20.5
Ice Cream	625	17,844	2.0	8,917	254,744	2.8
TOTAL	1944 30,179	861,715	100.0	312,441	8,896,179	100.0
	1943 29,886	858,778		318,323	9,091,686	

TABLE IV - QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MILK POWDERS SOLD SEPTEMBER AND JANUARY-
SEPTEMBER 1943 AND 1944

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	September					
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (all classes)	3,911,396	4,554,599	587,738	780,692	15.03	17.14
Whole Milk Powder	680,350	1,097,654	208,503	365,879	30.64	33.33
Spray	518,810	853,674	167,228	301,280	32.23	35.29
Roller	161,540	243,980	41,275	64,599	25.55	26.47
Buttermilk Powder	396,510	515,076	32,655	44,900	8.24	8.72
Skimmilk Powder	2,609,205	2,727,743	293,882	318,491	11.26	11.68
Spray	865,947	1,016,184	107,365	128,156	12.38	12.61
Roller	1,375,722	1,617,994	154,525	182,483	11.23	11.28
Feed	367,536	93,565	31,992	7,852	8.70	8.39
Casein (x)	225,331	214,126	52,698	51,422	23.39	24.01

PRODUCT	January - September					
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
TOTAL POWDER (all classes)	30,968,134	33,232,179	4,493,317	5,552,306	14.51	16.71
Whole Milk Powder	4,887,305	7,796,154	1,419,275	2,538,333	29.05	32.56
Spray	2,640,022	4,933,163	839,698	1,784,606	31.81	36.18
Roller	2,247,283	2,862,991	579,577	753,727	25.79	26.33
Buttermilk Powder	3,736,757	3,827,171	312,120	340,069	8.35	8.89
Skimmilk Powder	19,868,843	19,989,364	2,256,925	2,290,799	11.36	11.46
Spray	7,587,851	7,900,627	936,336	946,583	12.34	11.98
Roller	9,840,861	11,332,011	1,105,067	1,274,253	11.23	11.24
Feed	2,441,131	756,726	215,522	69,963	8.83	9.25
Casein	2,475,229	1,619,490	504,997	383,105	20.40	23.66

(x) Not sufficient reports to publish Rennet and Acid Casein separately.

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

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

Summary: The dairy situation in October was somewhat more favourable from the standpoint of weather and moisture conditions than that reported in the two previous months. It was moderately cool in the Eastern Provinces with less than the usual amount of sunshine; and with the possible exception of some sections of eastern Ontario there seemed to be sufficient rainfall to meet requirements at this time of the season. In the Prairie Provinces the weather was bright and clear, particularly during the latter part of the month, with frequent frosts and high winds on a few occasions. The rainfall, however, was less than that of a year ago. Increased precipitation was reported from most sections of British Columbia, and moderate temperatures prevailed throughout the province. Pastures have shown a general improvement in the Eastern Provinces but have not entirely recovered from the late summer drought. Cows have been stabled at nights for the past month and farmers are doing considerable supplementary feeding, although pastures are as good or better than they were a year ago. There was a good corn crop (3.3 million tons as compared with approximately 3 million tons in 1943) and silos are well filled with insilage for winter use. The 1944 root crop was somewhat reduced and the production of alfalfa for the Dominion as a whole was approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ million tons less than that of the previous year. Dry weather in the West has dried up pastures, but gleanings from grain fields are providing plenty of feed. With the exception of southern Alberta where a feed shortage is indicated, there will be ample quantities of grains and roughage to meet the needs of dairy farmers during the fall and winter months.

The holdings of dairy cows in Canada in September would appear to have increased about 1 per cent over those of the same month in 1943. A smaller percentage of these cows were being milked, however, and although more are expected to come into lactation during the late winter or early spring, no increase in freshenings was forecast for October. On the whole dairy stock would appear to be in good condition and farms are heavily stocked with young females for replacement purposes next season. Fewer cows were being sold to outsiders, and with the exception of first quality cows the prices are not as high as they were a year ago.

The production of milk continues to decline. September supplies were approximately 3 per cent below those of the same month last year and milk used in dairy factory production fell nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Fluid sales are still on the increase but the difference is not as great as that recorded in previous months. The increase ranged from an advance of 1 per cent in Alberta to 6 per cent in Prince Edward, New Brunswick and British Columbia. The proportion used in the form of cream is being maintained at about the same level, but greater quantities of low test cream are being marketed.

Butter production is still declining, but judging from the returns for October it would appear that milk is now beginning to be diverted from cheese factories to creameries, and by the end of the year it is possible that the monthly make may balance up fairly closely with that produced a year ago. It is not expected, however, that the total for 1944 will exceed 295 million pounds. So far the fluid milk trade continues to impinge on the production of butter and there is no evidence of any diversion having taken place in recent months; the quantity of milk used in butter and cheese manufacture being practically on a par with that of a year ago. In an effort to build up butter stocks the expiry date of butter coupons were advanced in the months of March, June, August and October, which reduced the ration to nearly 7 ounces per week. The saving resulting from this plan has been entirely offset, however, by the increase that has taken place in the number of butter coupons actually used by the consumers. The butter position during the first six months, the first nine months, and the last three months (July to September) can best be visualized by comparing the gain or loss in the average monthly production of butter (creamery and dairy make combined) and the average monthly disappearance of butter in Canada in each of these periods as compared with the same

period of the previous year. The results of this analysis are shown below:

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE OF BUTTER IN 1944.

Period	Monthly Average (millions of pounds)	Comparison with Previous Year (millions of pounds) (-) less (+) more
1. January-June 1944		
(a) Production	22.5	(- 1.2)
(b) Disappearance	28.6	(+ 3.0)
2. January-September 1944		
(a) Production	27.2	(- 1.6)
(b) Disappearance	29.2	(+ 2.0)
3. July-September 1944		
(a) Production	36.5	(- 2.4)
(b) Disappearance	30.5	(- .5)

It will be seen from the above that the domestic disappearance is averaging approximately 30 million pounds monthly, and with the exception of the last three months (July to September) the average monthly disappearance exceeded that of a year ago and was greater than the amount produced. Taking the nine-month period as a whole the average monthly disappearance advanced 2 million pounds while the supply fell 1½ million pounds below the monthly production of January to September 1943.

Prince Edward Island: Dairying conditions were fairly satisfactory on the Island during the month of October. The weather was inclined to be cool with high winds, but temperatures were not abnormally low. The rainfall advanced to well over 5 inches but the hours of sunshine, as recorded at Charlottetown, dropped to approximately 100 as compared with a normal of 132 hours, and 112 hours in October, 1943. Pastures have improved but they are not providing sufficient forage for dairy stock. Grains from harvest fields provided good forage for a time, but most of this has now disappeared, so that farmers have been forced to do a good deal of supplementary feeding during the last couple of weeks. Owing to a shortage of labour, dairying is not receiving as much attention as might be expected. The milk supply decreased in September, but fluid sales advanced 6 per cent as compared with September, 1943. Cow numbers increased 1 per cent over those of the same month of last year, but this was offset by a considerable decline in the percentage being milked. The total milk production was nearly 8 per cent below that of the previous year.

Nova Scotia: Owing to increased rainfall the pastures have developed rapidly in this province in the last few weeks and were somewhat better at the end of October than at the same date of the previous year. The aftermath was particularly satisfactory and provided excellent forage in late September and October. Hay is of good quality but less plentiful than a year ago. The root crops, though fairly satisfactory, dropped to 3.4 million hundredweight as compared with 3.8 million hundredweight in 1943. Labour is still scarce but considerable help has been obtained from the armed forces. Cow numbers, as reported in September, showed an increase of 4 per cent over the same month of last year; freshenings declined, but many cows were expected to freshen later on in the season. The production of milk in Nova Scotia fell 6 per cent below the output of September, 1943, while fluid sales showed a slight increase.

New Brunswick: Prospects were relatively more favourable for dairy production in October than in the same month a year ago. There was more rainfall, but otherwise the situation was not much different to that of October, 1943. Meadows and grass fields provided good forage for dairy stock during the autumn, a considerable improvement being

noticed during the past month. Farmers appeared to be keeping about 4 per cent more cows, and future freshenings as reported in September, advanced 5 per cent above those of September, 1943. Milk production, however, showed a slight decline, although fluid sales moved up 6 per cent over those of the same month of the previous year. These sales, of course, include cream which still represents a considerable quantity of the fluid milk supply. Observers believe that the availability of feed grains will determine the quantity of milk produced in the winter months, and if there is sufficient to meet requirements the farm milk supply may be increased without very much outside labour. On the whole farmers are tending more toward dairying enterprises than they were in 1943.

Quebec: Increased precipitation during October, as compared with the same month of a year ago, produced a satisfactory pasture growth, and the forage situation is evidently a great deal better than it was at that time. Figures recently released show heavy yields of late crops such as peas and beans, but the root crop is definitely reduced, being only 6.7 million hundredweight as compared with 7.8 million hundredweight in 1943. Corn, on the other hand, increased from 690 to 726 thousand tons. September reports from Dairy Correspondents showed an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in cow holdings and observers advise that fewer cows are being moved out of farming districts than was the case in the autumn of 1943. A larger percentage of cows were being milked and future freshenings showed an increase, although fewer cows were reported to be coming into lactation during the month of October. Milk production in September increased approximately 3 per cent and fluid sales advanced 5 per cent over the same month of a year ago.

Ontario: Moderate temperatures prevailed during the month of October and the rainfall was relatively plentiful in most districts, with the possible exception of the Ottawa Valley and adjacent areas. Pastures made a splendid recovery and the aftermath on meadows was somewhat better than it was in the autumn of 1943. The quality of grass is somewhat inferior, however, and farmers have been required to do some supplementary feeding. There was a good corn crop as well as a heavy grain crop so that silos are well filled to provide the necessary feed for winter use. Cow numbers, as reported in September, showed an increase of nearly 2 per cent over the same month last year, although the percentage milking was somewhat reduced. Freshenings also increased and more cows were expected to calve in the winter and early spring. The market for milch cows is not as brisk as it was a year ago. High class springers are in keen demand but there is not as much farm to farm trading as formerly. Milk production declined 8 per cent in September as compared to the same month of 1943, but fluid sales held a 3 per cent lead over those of a year ago. Less milk was being used on farms and in the manufacture of dairy products.

Manitoba: October was generally cool and cloudy during the first part of the month but warmed up later on. There was very little rain, though land is well supplied with moisture. Pastures are practically dried up but since dairy cattle are now foraging for themselves in the open harvest fields, there seems to be sufficient forage for dairy stock. Labour is still a limiting factor in dairy production; and with fewer cows on farms and a smaller percentage of these cows being milked, there is little hope of any increase in milk production in subsequent months. Observers believe that this situation may improve when cows come into lactation next spring although there is no indication of this in the figures on prospective freshenings. Milk production fell 5 per cent below that of September, 1943, while fluid sales were maintained above the 1943 level. Milk used for dairy factory production fell 8 per cent as compared to September, 1943, and there were lesser quantities used for the manufacture of dairy products on farms.

Saskatchewan: The precipitation was rather light in October, with high winds but few temperature extremes. On the whole the weather was generally fine with more sunshine but slightly lower temperatures. Owing to the dry weather pastures dried up early and there has been very little green feed available since late September. However, the gleanings from harvest fields are now providing plenty of forage for dairy cows, and this is especially so in fields where crops were affected by hail or saffly damage. Dairy cows reported in September showed a decline of nearly 5 per cent as

compared to the same month last year, and this also applied to the percentage being milked. So far there is no indication of any increase in freshenings. Milk production fell nearly 4 per cent in September and this was reflected in the quantity available for manufacturing which declined over 6 per cent below that of September 1943. Less milk was consumed in farm homes and the dairy butter make was reduced 4 per cent.

Alberta: Bright sunny weather, with light frosts at night prevailed in October providing ideal conditions for dairy production. There was very little rainfall so that pastures have practically dried up, except on irrigated lands or where drought resistant varieties of grass are being grown. Nevertheless, the feed situation is generally satisfactory with the exception of the southern part of the province where dry weather has prevailed during most of the season. Although there is little green feed available the harvest fields are providing good forage for dairy stock. Cow numbers increased approximately 1 per cent on the farms of dairy correspondents in September as compared with the same month a year ago, and the percentage milking fell 2 per cent below that of September, 1943. There was a good deal of activity in farm to farm trading in dairy cows, but at prices considerably below those of the previous year. Milk production in September dropped 2 per cent from last year but for the nine-month period there was an increase of 26 million pounds over the January-September production of 1943. Fluid sales showed only a slight gain. This change in the situation may be attributed to shifts in the military or non-resident population.

British Columbia: Wet warm weather was reported from the Caribou district in October, but southern areas are still suffering from moisture deficiencies, and a consequent drop in milk receipts due to insufficient pastures. On the whole, however, conditions in the province have improved during the last month. There has been an increase in moisture supplies and the pasture growth is much more satisfactory. Farmers have taken off heavy crops of alfalfa this season and advance estimates indicate that there will be a yield of over 200 thousand tons or about 10 per cent more than last year. Observers feel, however, that the short hay crop will have some effect on dairy production. Roots yielded well, but a smaller tonnage will be harvested than was the case in 1943. September reports from dairy correspondents revealed an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in dairy cow holdings, and about the same relative increase was recorded in the percentage being milked. More cows were reported to be in calf, but those freshening in October were reduced. Milk production advanced 2 per cent over that of September, 1943; there was almost as much milk used for factory production, and fluid sales increased 6 per cent as compared with the monthly distribution of the previous year.

Table V - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, SEPTEMBER 1942-1944.

Province and Year	Total Milk Production	Distribution of Milk Production according to use					
		(1) Butter	(2) Cheese	Concentrated Products	Ice Cream	Otherwise Used (3)	
	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	
CANADA	1942	1,741,235	900,962	290,736	56,058	17,802	475,677
	1943	1,749,300	892,961	265,610	56,093	19,837	515,393
	1944	1,694,862	837,707	258,545	52,974	20,617	525,019
Prince Edward Island	1942	19,874	14,010	1,746	-	62	4,056
	1943	20,399	14,216	1,609	-	120	4,454
	1944	18,845	12,160	1,928	-	143	4,614
Nova Scotia	1942	40,559	24,002	31	457	1,234	14,835
	1943	41,397	23,305	28	301	1,748	16,015
	1944	38,937	20,665	28	609	1,869	15,766
New Brunswick	1942	42,298	27,342	1,837	-	646	12,473
	1943	44,196	27,674	1,552	-	817	14,153
	1944	43,567	26,158	1,677	-	977	14,755
Quebec	1942	508,035	259,031	101,761	11,722	3,598	131,923
	1943	526,927	277,720	89,241	12,710	3,951	143,305
	1944	542,248	274,341	101,833	14,721	3,846	147,507
Ontario	1942	592,028	206,524	175,442	36,087	7,948	166,027
	1943	589,721	203,551	164,385	35,078	8,191	178,516
	1944	541,133	178,076	143,956	30,439	8,197	180,465.
Manitoba	1942	131,117	95,321	4,593	-	1,424	29,779
	1943	129,062	91,597	3,767	-	1,405	32,293
	1944	122,043	84,355	3,994	-	1,470	32,224
Saskatchewan	1942	192,066	143,593	816	-	813	46,844
	1943	189,181	137,130	876	-	765	50,410
	1944	182,060	129,203	803	-	867	51,187
Alberta	1942	169,369	116,714	3,771	2,151	1,027	45,706
	1943	161,916	104,831	2,877	2,124	1,097	50,987
	1944	158,762	98,872	3,862	2,532	1,284	52,212
British Columbia	1942	45,889	14,425	739	5,641	1,050	24,034
	1943	46,501	12,937	675	5,886	1,743	25,260
	1944	47,267	13,877	464	4,673	1,964	26,289

- (1) Represents Creamery Butter (Table I) and Dairy Butter (Table VII) on a milk basis.
- (2) Represents Cheddar Cheese (Table I) together with Farm-made Cheese and Factory produced Whole Milk Cheese other than Cheddar, neither of which are shown in this report.
- (3) Includes Fluid Sales, Farm-home Consumed and Milk Fed to Live Stock, the production of which amounted to 317 million pounds, 158 million pounds and 50 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in September, 1944.

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING, REPORTED BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1940 TO 1944.

Province	Milk Production per cow in Pounds per day						Percentage of Cows Milking					
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Av.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Av.
CANADA	16.3	17.7	17.5	18.3	17.8	17.5	83.9	82.8	83.0	82.9	81.9	82.9
Prince Edward Island.	13.4	13.7	17.6	20.6	20.2	18.0	79.9	88.4	88.5	86.5	94.8	87.5
Nova Scotia	14.6	17.3	16.5	17.5	18.4	16.7	85.0	87.7	86.0	87.2	84.6	86.1
New Brunswick	15.9	15.8	20.2	20.1	18.3	17.4	86.5	88.0	87.3	89.0	87.1	87.5
Quebec	17.4	18.8	19.0	18.9	19.0	18.5	93.8	91.6	93.4	87.8	89.8	91.7
Ontario	18.7	20.1	19.1	20.6	19.3	19.5	86.0	85.0	83.0	88.1	86.7	85.7
Manitoba	14.8	14.6	15.8	13.9	14.9	14.8	75.7	77.1	83.4	75.5	70.9	76.4
Saskatchewan	14.0	16.9	13.5	14.4	14.4	14.8	72.5	73.4	68.2	73.0	69.6	71.5
Alberta	12.2	13.8	15.4	18.5	17.0	15.1	57.8	65.0	71.7	71.9	69.9	66.0
British Columbia	16.4	14.9	15.7	18.3	18.2	16.6	80.3	79.0	78.6	82.0	80.2	80.0

Table VII - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, SEPTEMBER 1942, 1943 AND 1944.

Province	DAIRY BUTTER			WHEY BUTTER		
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944
	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
CANADA	6,898	4,945	4,807	321,743	290,160	213,257
Prince Edward Island .	86	48	46	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	391	262	246	-	-	-
New Brunswick	550	355	323	-	-	-
Quebec	1,288	874	926	11,958	10,428	22,029
Ontario	743	425	412	300,138	271,913	187,000
Manitoba	845	634	621	6,647	5,391	2,439
Saskatchewan	1,314	1,415	1,358	-	-	-
Alberta	1,004	773	727	1,921	1,438	588
British Columbia	177	159	148	1,079	990	1,201



Table VIII - PASTURES CONDITIONS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,
AT THE END OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1940 TO 1944.

Province	August						September					
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Av.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Av.
CANADA	92	83	97	103	81	91	93	85	97	96	85	91
Prince Edward Island.	80	106	93	108	72	92	86	104	96	93	77	91
Nova Scotia	83	102	88	104	68	89	82	100	80	91	80	87
New Brunswick	86	101	89	103	76	91	91	102	80	80	82	87
Quebec	93	82	98	107	88	94	91	82	96	103	90	92
Ontario	99	74	96	103	75	89	101	78	103	98	80	92
Manitoba	80	93	104	93	98	94	88	104	101	92	99	97
Saskatchewan	74	76	110	85	87	86	81	87	106	75	88	87
Alberta	90	70	110	87	87	89	94	91	109	79	92	93
British Columbia	86	92	96	93	80	89	88	102	95	85	88	92

THE DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF CREAMERY BUTTER

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of September amounted to 26.8 million pounds, a decrease of 8.1 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and an increase of 0.8 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

The domestic disappearance of creamery and dairy butter combined amounted to 31.6 million pounds in September or 2.64 pounds per capita. In the same month of 1943 it averaged 2.89 pounds per capita.

During the nine-month period, January to September, the disappearance amounted to 263 million pounds, an increase of over 17 million pounds, as compared with the same period last year, and represented on a per capita basis 22.0 pounds as compared with 20.8 pounds in the January-September period of 1943.