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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1944

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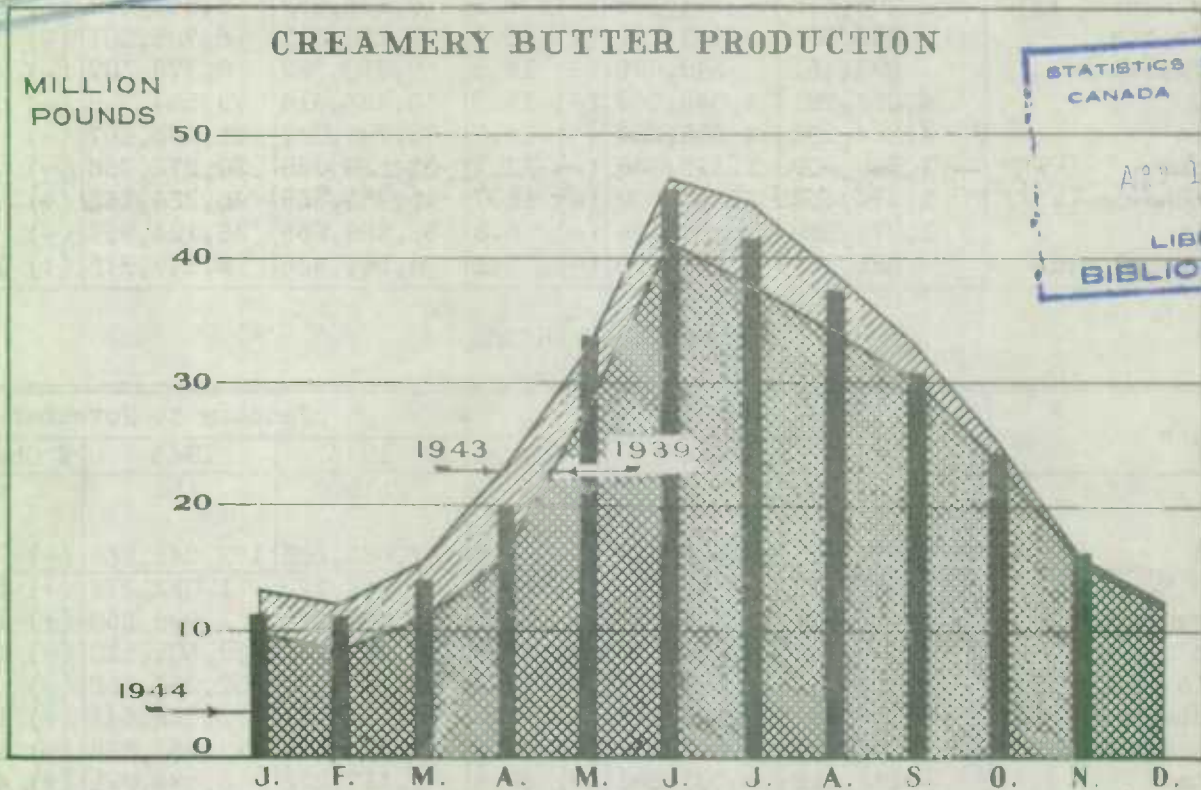
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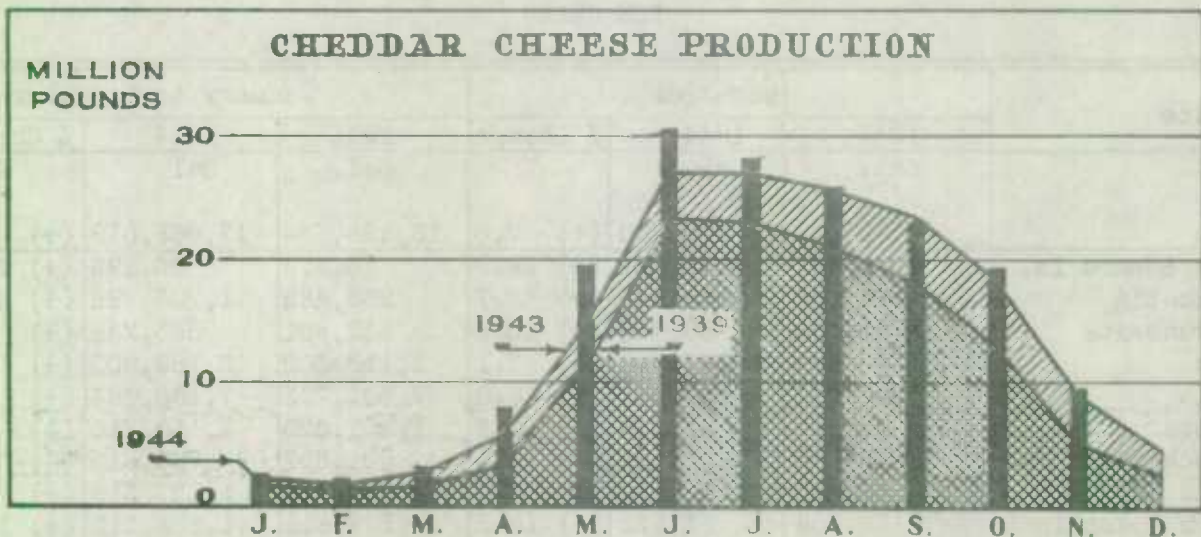
November

Issued December 8, 1944.



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1944 compared with 1943 -16.1% -8.5% -10.0% -13.6% +5.3% -2.2% -69% -4.8% -6.7% -2.0% +3.4%



1944 compared with 1943 +33.5% +19.5% +11.9% +35.5% +34.6% +4.6% +4.1% 0.0% -24% +6.0% +4.9%

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

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	November			January to November		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	15,795,705	16,332,706	(+) 3.4	299,919,068	305,604,608	(-) 4.3
Prince Edward Is.	292,378	281,306	(-) 3.8	4,133,599	3,341,089	(-) 7.1
Nova Scotia	423,302	449,197	(+) 6.1	7,268,611	6,703,601	(-) 7.8
New Brunswick	294,451	349,886	(+) 18.8	6,830,562	6,779,387	(-) 0.7
Quebec	4,368,291	5,043,669	(+) 15.5	83,463,414	79,334,916	(-) 4.9
Ontario	4,084,266	4,582,284	(+) 12.2	78,798,007	71,063,667	(-) 9.8
Manitoba	1,588,909	1,312,648	(-) 17.4	32,539,848	30,272,756	(-) 7.0
Saskatchewan	2,474,459	2,161,250	(-) 12.7	45,431,366	46,264,263	(+) 1.8
Alberta	1,978,250	1,864,396	(-) 5.8	36,866,235	36,194,957	(-) 1.8
British Columbia	291,399	288,070	(-) 1.1	4,587,426	5,149,972	(+) 12.3

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	November			January to November		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	9,028,203	9,472,449	(+) 4.9	157,685,363	172,241,265	(+) 9.2
Prince Edward Is.	40,736	24,641	(-) 39.5	762,722	1,032,278	(+) 35.3
New Brunswick	13,564	27,436	(+) 102.3	967,243	1,098,550	(+) 13.6
Quebec	3,489,795	3,008,669	(-) 13.8	46,464,735	59,305,110	(+) 27.6
Ontario	5,102,041	6,011,079	(+) 17.8	102,792,237	102,256,352	(-) 0.5
Manitoba	163,389	138,317	(-) 15.3	3,184,447	3,765,341	(+) 18.2
Saskatchewan	24,274	7,125	(-) 70.6	442,578	537,368	(+) 21.4
Alberta	143,216	205,360	(+) 43.4	2,415,272	3,494,091	(+) 44.7
British Columbia	51,188	49,822	(-) 2.7	656,129	752,175	(+) 14.6

ICE CREAM

Province	November			January to November		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	789,547	849,590	(+) 7.6	16,495,324	17,065,019	(+) 3.5
Prince Edward Is.	4,982	6,224	(+) 24.9	76,879	93,195	(+) 21.2
Nova Scotia	74,605	78,845	(+) 5.7	998,482	1,207,796	(+) 21.0
New Brunswick	31,280	38,742	(+) 23.9	512,801	563,235	(+) 9.8
Quebec	135,991	145,593	(+) 7.1	3,118,302	3,189,902	(+) 2.3
Ontario	331,540	357,942	(+) 8.0	7,302,793	7,406,084	(+) 1.4
Manitoba	57,227	57,549	(+) 0.6	1,201,425	1,150,716	(-) 4.2
Saskatchewan	33,578	31,600	(-) 5.9	806,897	790,610	(-) 2.0
Alberta	50,240	51,572	(+) 2.7	1,087,934	1,127,313	(+) 3.6
British Columbia	70,104	81,523	(+) 16.3	1,389,811	1,536,113	(+) 10.5

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in November increased approximately 3.4 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding year. During the month of November 16.3 million pounds were produced, and during the eleven months ended November, the output reached a total of 285.6 million pounds. The increase in the November make occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in October, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents decreased 5.9 per cent as compared with that produced in the same month of the preceding year and nearly 12 per cent in comparison with the September output.

WHIP BUTTER PRODUCTION in November amounted to 118,163 pounds, an increase of approximately 13.2 per cent over the output for the same month a year ago. Of this total 100 thousand pounds were made in Ontario, the remainder being produced in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 4.9 per cent in November as compared with November, 1943. The November make was approximately 9.5 million pounds and the total for the eleven months, January to November amounted to 172.2 million pounds as against 157.7 million pounds in the same period of 1943. The increase in the November make occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in November amounted to approximately 850 thousand gallons, an increase of nearly 7.6 per cent as compared with the November output of 1943. For the eleven months, January to November 17 million gallons were produced, an increase of approximately 3.5 per cent in comparison with the eleven-month period of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during November registered an increase of approximately 22.6 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 15.8 million pounds included 13.1 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 2.6 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK included in the former group, increased 17.1 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER included in the latter group, increased approximately 154 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 35 1/5 cents a pound, as compared with 35 cents a pound in November, 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 November amounted to slightly less than 536 million pounds of milk, an increase of approximately 12 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 71.4 per cent, cheddar cheese 19.8 per cent, ice cream 2.5 per cent, and concentrated wholemilk products 6.3 per cent.

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

Product	NOVEMBER			JANUARY TO NOVEMBER		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	12,857,550	15,758,619	(+) 22.6	250,076,423	260,908,949	(+) 4.3
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	11,272,285	13,098,603	(+) 16.2	212,028,958	216,885,124	(+) 2.3
Condensed Milk	1,338,597	1,738,037	(+) 29.8	25,266,887	30,327,196	(+) 20.0
Case	803,709	1,275,300	(+) 58.7	19,177,883	22,764,942	(+) 18.7
Bulk	534,888	462,737	(-) 13.5	6,089,004	7,562,254	(+) 24.2
Evaporated Milk	8,982,039	10,518,797	(+) 17.1	171,134,571	170,869,956	(-) 0.2
Case	8,797,176	10,070,861	(+) 14.5	168,152,699	166,134,112	(-) 1.2
Bulk	184,863	447,936	(+)142.3	2,981,872	4,735,844	(+) 58.8
Whole Milk Powder	951,649	839,261	(-) 11.8	15,622,655	15,685,464	(+) 0.4
Spray	675,261	653,932	(-) 3.2	12,544,843	10,809,205	(-) 13.8
Roller	276,388	185,329	(-) 32.9	3,077,812	4,876,259	(+) 58.4
Malted Milk	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
Cream Powder	-	2,508	-	4,845	2,508	(-) 48.2
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	1,482,466	2,605,039	(+) 75.7	36,904,791	42,846,680	(+) 16.1
Condensed Skim Milk	137,303	163,437	(+) 19.0	3,983,065	3,365,751	(-) 15.5
Evaporated Skim Milk	107,225	140,674	(+) 31.2	1,403,659	2,150,613	(+) 53.2
Skim Milk Powder	664,585	1,688,150	(+)154.0	22,377,188	28,256,355	(+) 26.3
Spray	230,155	560,475	(+)143.5	10,163,297	10,779,093	(+) 6.1
Roller) 434,430	1,087,658) (+)159.6) 12,213,891	16,629,110) (+) 43.1
Feed		40,017			848,152	
Condensed Butter-milk	187,039	220,277	(+) 17.8	1,504,694	1,841,559	(+) 22.4
Powdered Butter-milk	316,656	244,264	(-) 22.9	5,494,114	4,447,406	(-) 19.1
Sugar of Milk	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
Casein	69,658	148,237	(+)112.9	2,142,071	2,784,996	(+) 30.0

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

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

PRODUCT	November, 1944			January - November, 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	1,198	33,908	6.3	20,132	549,578	5.8	
Condensed Whole Milk	139	3,963	0.7	2,403	68,486	0.7	
Evaporated Whole Milk	841	23,141	4.3	13,679	375,913	4.0	
Whole Milk Powder	218	6,804	1.3	4,050	105,179	1.1	
Creamery Butter	13,382	382,349	71.4	234,167	6,686,003	70.9	
Cheddar Cheese	3,713	106,091	19.8	67,518	1,929,202	20.5	
Ice Cream	467	13,347	2.5	9,384	268,091	2.8	
TOTAL	1944	18,760	535,695	100.0	331,201	9,432,874	100.0
	1943	17,988	513,722		336,311	9,605,408	

TABLE IV - QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MILK POWDERS SOLD IN CANADA OCTOBER, AND
JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1943 AND 1944

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	October					
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (all classes)	3,275,755	3,784,465	491,482	640,380	15.00	16.92
Whole Milk Powder	551,509	777,581	161,372	272,026	29.26	34.98
Spray	290,238	608,911	93,828	226,786	32.33	37.24
Roller	261,271	168,670	67,544	45,240	25.85	26.82
Buttermilk Powder	422,472	351,177	34,465	31,028	8.16	8.84
Skimmilk Powder	2,076,557	2,445,105	244,822	286,015	11.79	11.70
Spray	943,233	1,098,045	116,922	130,778	12.40	11.91
Roller	1,014,175	1,300,548	116,058	151,327	11.44	11.64
Feed	119,149	46,512	11,842	3,910	9.94	8.41
Casein (x)	225,217	210,602	50,823	51,311	22.57	24.36
PRODUCT	January - October					
TOTAL POWDER (all classes)	34,244,889	37,016,644	4,984,799	6,192,706	14.56	16.73
Whole Milk Powder	5,438,814	8,573,735	1,580,647	2,810,359	29.06	32.78
Spray	2,930,260	5,542,074	933,526	2,011,392	31.86	36.29
Roller	2,508,554	3,031,661	647,121	798,967	25.80	26.35
Buttermilk Powder	4,159,229	4,178,348	346,585	371,097	8.33	8.88
Skimmilk Powder	21,946,400	22,434,469	2,501,747	2,576,834	11.40	11.49
Spray	8,531,084	8,998,672	1,053,258	1,077,361	12.35	11.97
Roller	10,855,036	12,632,559	1,221,125	1,425,580	11.25	11.28
Feed	2,560,280	803,238	227,364	73,893	8.88	9.20
Casein	2,700,446	1,830,092	555,820	434,416	20.58	23.74

(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: Weather conditions were quite variable in November, but with high temperatures and less than the usual amount of sunshine in most sections of the Dominion. On the whole it was not an unfavourable month for dairy production, although heavy falls of snow and occasional rains in some areas made it necessary to place dairy herds into permanent quarters during the last half of the month. There was a considerable amount of rain in the Maritime Provinces the snowfall was light, but the weather was inclined to be dull and cloudy. The two central provinces, (Ontario and Quebec) received less than the normal amount of rain during November, although most sections shared in the heavy snowfall that came at the end of the month. In Manitoba the precipitation was quite heavy, most of which came in the form of rain, while Saskatchewan and Alberta had very little rain but light to heavy falls of snow. The interior and coastal regions of British Columbia received ample precipitation, yet there was a period of exceptionally nice weather during the middle of the month. The precipitation to date on Vancouver Island, however, is still somewhat below normal.

Pastures provided good forage for dairy stock in the Eastern Provinces during the most of November; and although harvesting operations on the prairies made it necessary to utilize grass lands for a longer period than usual, the after-harvest forage gave dairy herds abundance of feed until snow covered the stubble fields. Farmers are well supplied with feed for winter use in all parts of Canada with the exception of limited areas in the eastern counties of Ontario, the extreme south-western part of Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta. The root crop in the Eastern Provinces did not measure up to expectations, but this was offset by the splendid grain harvest, and also a good average crop of fodder corn for ensilage purposes. Dairy herds were kept on pastures or harvest fields for a considerable part of November, and went into winter quarters in good condition. Permanent stabling commenced this year between the 15th and 25th of the month, which in some sections of the country was a little later than last year. According to the October reports of Dairy Correspondents, the holdings of dairy cows were approximately 1 per cent above those of the same month of 1943. In this respect there was very little change from that reported in September. The percentage of cows milking was slightly below that of a year ago, and fewer cows were reported to be freshening. There is a possibility of this situation being reversed in the early spring, however, on account of there being more cows now in calf that should be coming into production at that time.

Milk production in October was less than 1 per cent above that of October, 1943, and there was practically no change in the cumulative production for the ten-month period of 1943. Fluid sales are still moving toward higher levels, however, the October figures showing an increase of over 3 per cent. More milk was fed to live-stock, while lesser quantities were used in farm homes.

The closing of many cheese factories during late October and during November has had an important effect on butter production, the milk that would otherwise be made into cheese, being diverted into the butter industry. Nevertheless, the total output of butter for the eleven-month period is still 5 per cent below the January-November output of a year ago; and while it is probable that the production of butter during the winter months will continue at a somewhat higher level than that of 1943-44, the increase that takes place will not be sufficient to materially alter the supply position.

Prince Edward Island: The weather for the most part was inclined to be cold and dreary, but rainfall and temperatures varied little from those of a year ago. There was little frost, however, so that farmers were able to do a considerable amount of fall ploughing. Pastures were maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition throughout most of November and herds have gone into winter quarters in good flesh. Reports from Dairy Correspondents showed an increase of about 3 per cent in the numbers of cows on farms as compared with those reported in October, 1943. Prospective freshenings were on the decline, a smaller percentage was actually milked, and the numbers coming into lactation were substantially reduced as compared with the same month last year. Total milk production on the Island declined 2.4 per cent in October; and, with the exception of that used for fluid sales and cheese making, all products shared in this reduction.

Nova Scotia: Precipitation during the month of November was very little higher than that of a year ago. At Nappan there was more moisture in the form of snow, ten inches being recorded during the month as compared with only one inch in November, 1943. Pastures recovered from the late summer drought and provided fairly satisfactory forage throughout most of November. Dairy stock is in fair to good condition and farmers are better supplied with feed than they were a year ago. In this connection it should be remembered that a great deal of the hay fed on dairy farms was of very poor quality, whereas this year the quality is good. In the opinion of observers the low production in 1944 may be attributed to the poor quality hay during the winter and to dry weather during the summer season. There was a slight increase in cow numbers reported in October, but reports indicate that some reduction may be recorded as the season advances. A larger percentage of cows were actually milked, but smaller numbers were coming into lactation. Milk production showed only a fractional decline in October as compared to the same month a year ago; fluid sales increased 1 per cent and more milk was fed to live-stock, but lesser quantities were used for other purposes. Labour is very scarce and promises to be a limiting factor in the future output of dairy products. For this reason cows are not in as keen demand as they were in the fall of 1943 and the prices are much lower.

New Brunswick: There was a considerable amount of rain in this province during the month of November, but the precipitation on the whole was just about normal. The pastures were fair but it was necessary to feed dairy cattle during most of the month in order to maintain production. The hay crop was of better quality than that of a year ago, but a smaller root crop may have some effect on production. More cows were held on farms in October than in the same month of 1943 but a smaller percentage of these were being milked. Freshenings, on the other hand, showed a slight increase. Milk production advanced almost 2 per cent in October, the greater part of this increased supply going into the production of factory dairy products. Fluid milk sales also reflected this increase. There was a substantial reduction in dairy butter, however, and less milk was used in farm homes. On account of so many family-sized farms the labour situation so far is not an important factor in dairy production, and with feed stuffs somewhat easier to obtain it is expected that milk production may show some increase in future months as compared with the winter of 1943-44.

Quebec: The weather was comparatively mild in November; the precipitation was fairly light as compared with the same month of 1943 and there was very little snow until the end of the month. Pastures were very good, although they have little value for dairy stock at this season. Crops were good this year and farmers are encouraged to hold their stock for future use rather than to sell them at present prices. The numbers of cows on farms were approximately 2½ per cent higher than those reported in October 1943, and more cows were being freshened. Milk production in October was over 4 per cent above that of the corresponding month a year ago, and fluid sales showed a comparable advance. Less dairy butter was made on farms, however, and a reduction occurred in the quantities of milk fed to live-stock. A shortage of labour is expected to have some effect on future milk production and the supply is not expected to increase to any extent in the immediate future as compared with the previous year.

Ontario: Temperatures in November were higher than those of November, 1943, and the precipitation was comparatively light until the end of the month when a heavy snowfall occurred. Dairy cattle pastured in the open and permanent stabling did not commence until late in the month. Cow numbers reported by dairy Correspondents in October showed an increase of approximately 2 per cent which was about the same as that reported in September,

and there was also a slight advance in the percentage of cows being milked. The numbers freshening showed a decline, although some improvement is forecast for the future when the cows now in calf begin to come into lactation. Milk production in October advanced less than 1 per cent; yet increased quantities used for fluid purposes advanced the sales of this product 3 per cent as compared with October, 1943, and more milk was fed to live-stock; on the contrary, dairy butter production and milk used in farm homes fell to lower levels. The shortage of labour continues to react unfavourably on dairy production; nevertheless, increased feed supplies will tend to offset this situation and increase the milk supply in the winter months.

Manitoba: Moderate weather prevailed during the month of November, the precipitation was light and temperatures were above normal. In some sections there was a great deal of dull foggy weather. Harvesting was not completed until rather late in the fall so that fields were not available for pasture purposes as early as usual. There is plenty of feed, however, to carry dairy stock throughout the winter months. Stabling commenced about the middle of November. Cow numbers appear to be on the decline. Reports from Dairy Correspondents for October showed a reduction of 1 per cent as compared with the same month a year ago, and it is possible that this reduction may be increased with the approach of winter. There was a reduction in the percentage of cows milking and fewer cows were being freshened, although it is believed that the latter situation may be reversed in the early spring. The estimated production of milk on farms in October was approximately 4 per cent below that of October, 1943. Fluid sales were maintained slightly above the level of the previous year however, and while considerably more milk was fed to live-stock, less was used for other purposes. Dairy butter production declined 10 per cent representing a more radical change than that shown in the previous month.

Saskatchewan: November was inclined to be somewhat dry, with very little rain and light falls of snow in most sections of the province. On the whole the temperatures were moderate, but there was less than the normal amount of sunshine. There was plenty of feed and dairy cattle have gone into winter quarters in fairly good condition. Sales of cows have been heavier than usual this fall, a situation which was reflected in a 3 per cent decrease in cow numbers as compared with last year. The percentage of cows milked was just slightly reduced, however, and more cows were reported to be freshening. Nevertheless it is apparent that the tendency at present is toward smaller herds on Saskatchewan farms. Milk production showed a decline of 5 per cent in October and the production of dairy butter dropped 7 per cent as compared to the same month of 1943. On the other hand, fluid sales showed a substantial increase, although less milk was used in farm homes. While the supplies of milk for direct consumption may be on the border line, as yet there is no indication of a possible shortage.

Alberta: Conditions were quite favourable for dairying during the past month; moderate temperatures prevailed and dairy stock ranged in the open until late in the month when snow and colder weather made it necessary to place the cattle in barns. Farmers have an abundance of feed and dairy herds were able to obtain plenty of pickings from harvest fields until late November. Sales of dairy cattle have increased slightly and some shipments have been made out of the province. Owing to a shortage of labour there is a growing tendency to favour beef production. According to the reports of Dairy Correspondents for October, cow numbers declined a little more than 1 per cent from the same month last year and a considerable reduction took place in the percentage of cows being milked. Freshenings showed an increase, although the numbers due to calve in future months were below those of a year ago. There was a slight reduction in total milk production in October which was reflected in the butter output and in the milk consumed on farms. Yet, fluid sales were maintained slightly above the level of the previous year and considerably more milk was fed to live-stock. The shortage of labour continues to be an important factor in milk production and this may be more pronounced in the future on account of so many men being transferred to industries where the wage rates are higher than those that farmers can afford to pay.

(Cont'd on page 11)

Table V - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, OCTOBER 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	1,533,367	735,461	235,943	47,846	15,202	498,915
	1943	1,483,411	692,027	209,778	46,582	18,236	516,788
	1944	1,493,091	674,228	222,262	49,201	17,844	529,556
Prince Edward Island	1942	17,010	11,097	1,243	-	79	4,591
	1943	17,370	11,339	1,373	-	121	4,537
	1944	16,936	10,555	1,710	-	131	4,560
Nova Scotia	1942	36,319	19,456	30	452	1,148	15,233
	1943	36,246	18,670	28	243	1,456	15,849
	1944	36,352	18,224	28	580	1,539	15,981
New Brunswick	1942	37,549	23,327	1,369	-	548	12,305
	1943	36,257	21,416	951	-	651	13,239
	1944	36,896	21,852	1,129	-	607	13,308
Quebec	1942	440,456	216,743	75,843	10,682	2,568	134,613
	1943	446,319	214,150	77,969	11,936	2,984	139,280
	1944	465,691	221,282	82,442	12,870	3,026	145,070
Ontario	1942	548,038	185,001	149,802	20,205	6,948	176,082
	1943	492,651	157,254	123,100	27,793	7,909	176,595
	1944	496,107	152,387	128,685	27,923	7,446	179,666
Manitoba	1942	109,120	72,558	3,620	-	1,231	30,711
	1943	103,767	66,811	2,846	-	1,465	32,645
	1944	97,536	60,381	2,948	-	1,108	33,099
Saskatchewan	1942	152,075	100,763	436	-	802	50,008
	1943	158,716	105,724	673	-	908	51,411
	1944	150,264	95,897	532	-	845	52,940
Alberta	1942	147,265	92,319	1,379	1,549	822	48,696
	1943	145,575	85,250	2,179	1,767	1,332	55,047
	1944	142,136	81,261	3,062	1,910	1,154	54,808
British Columbia	1942	45,535	12,185	661	4,957	1,036	26,676
	1943	46,510	11,413	659	4,843	1,410	28,185
	1944	51,092	12,389	674	5,918	1,988	30,124

- (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 230 million pounds, 50 million pounds and 149 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in October, 1944.

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING, REPORTED BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS, FOR OCTOBER, 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	14.0	14.8	15.0	15.7	16.4	15.2	78.0	79.2	78.7	81.6	80.8	79.6
Prince Edward Island.	10.8	12.7	16.1	17.6	18.9	15.0	79.8	76.2	88.3	90.9	86.8	83.8
Nova Scotia	13.1	14.7	13.5	15.4	17.0	14.9	82.1	79.9	63.7	83.4	84.7	78.6
New Brunswick	12.6	15.9	16.5	20.0	18.1	16.4	81.6	82.2	88.2	88.0	85.2	84.4
Quebec	13.9	14.9	16.5	17.6	18.9	16.3	88.3	88.0	91.6	91.9	91.4	89.8
Ontario.....	16.2	16.2	16.5	16.8	17.8	17.0	80.0	78.6	79.1	83.9	84.8	80.9
Manitoba	12.8	12.2	11.9	13.4	13.3	13.3	72.2	75.2	69.4	71.5	69.2	72.1
Saskatchewan	12.1	14.1	11.2	11.9	12.8	12.9	67.7	75.1	65.2	68.5	67.6	69.4
Alberta	11.9	11.4	12.5	13.2	12.9	13.3	60.8	64.0	68.2	70.6	65.5	65.1
British Columbia	16.1	14.2	14.8	17.4	15.7	16.0	79.5	78.2	80.7	81.2	81.2	79.9

Table VII - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, OCTOBER 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	6,309	4,488	4,225	272,776	218,578	212,291
Prince Edward Island.	75	41	38	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	302	202	196	-	-	-
New Brunswick	525	345	311	-	-	-
Quebec	962	652	620	2,872	2,086	20,125
Ontario	945	540	508	256,201	202,420	190,000
Manitoba	664	498	448	5,207	4,029	1,658
Saskatchewan	1,402	1,092	1,016	-	-	-
Alberta	1,271	979	950	1,429	1,060	229
British Columbia	152	127	128	957	972	1,169

(Continued from page 8)

British Columbia: Temperatures ranged slightly above normal during November, with a good deal of sunshine in the middle of the month. There was a considerable amount of rain in the Coastal and Fraser Valley areas, but less than the normal supply on Vancouver Island. A drop in temperature occurred during the latter part of the month which made it necessary for dairy farmers to house their stock. However, pastures were very good during most of November, which made it unnecessary to use as much feed as usual at this season. Fewer cows have been sold this fall, and for the month of October the holdings were 3 per cent above those of the same month last year. There was practically no change in the percentage milking or in the numbers freshening. The estimated farm milk supply showed an increase of 4 per cent in October compared with October, 1943, and this was reflected in the total production of manufactured products, including both dairy and creamery butter. The supply of farm labour has eased up considerably and promises to be a less important factor in the milk supply situation than was the case early in the year.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of October amounted to 28.4 million pounds, an increase of 5.9 per cent over that shown in the same month last year, and 5.9 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

The domestic disappearance of creamery and dairy butter combined amounted to 32.7 million pounds in October or 2.72 pounds per capita. In the same month of 1943 it averaged 2.64 pounds per capita.



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