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# MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA

## 1944

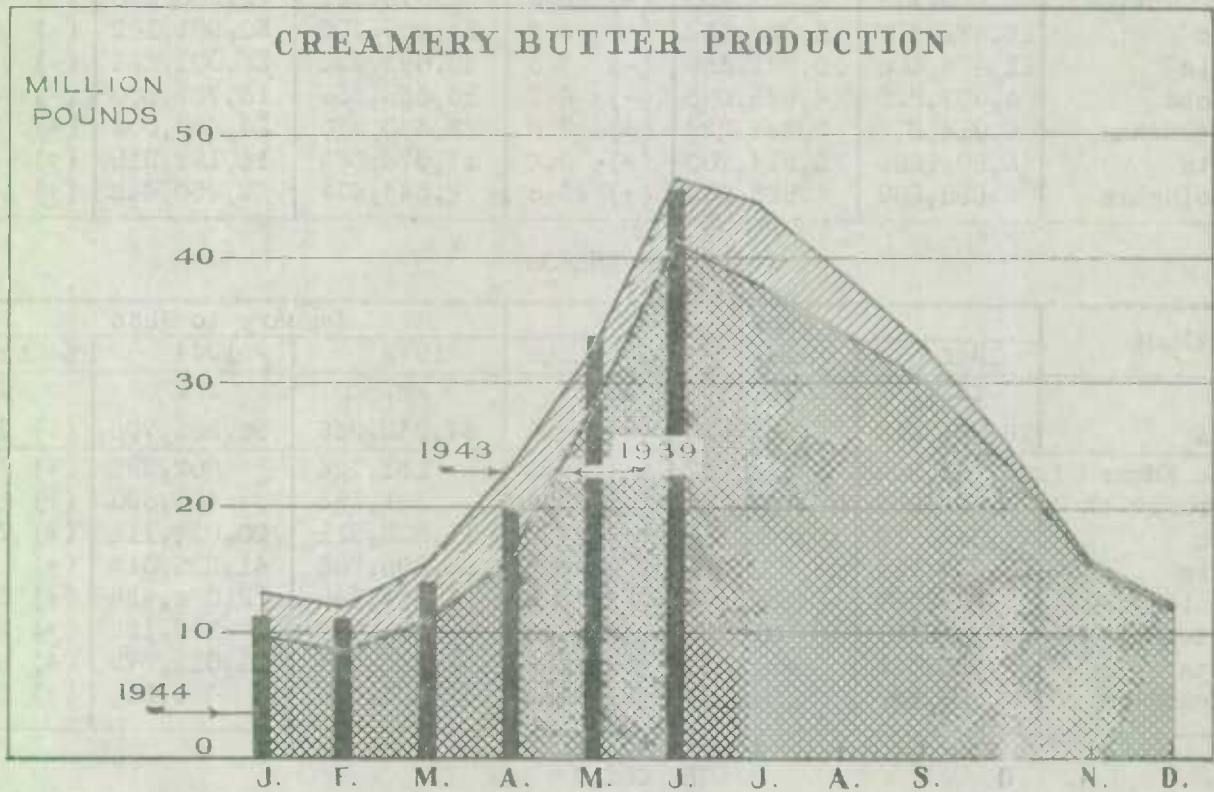
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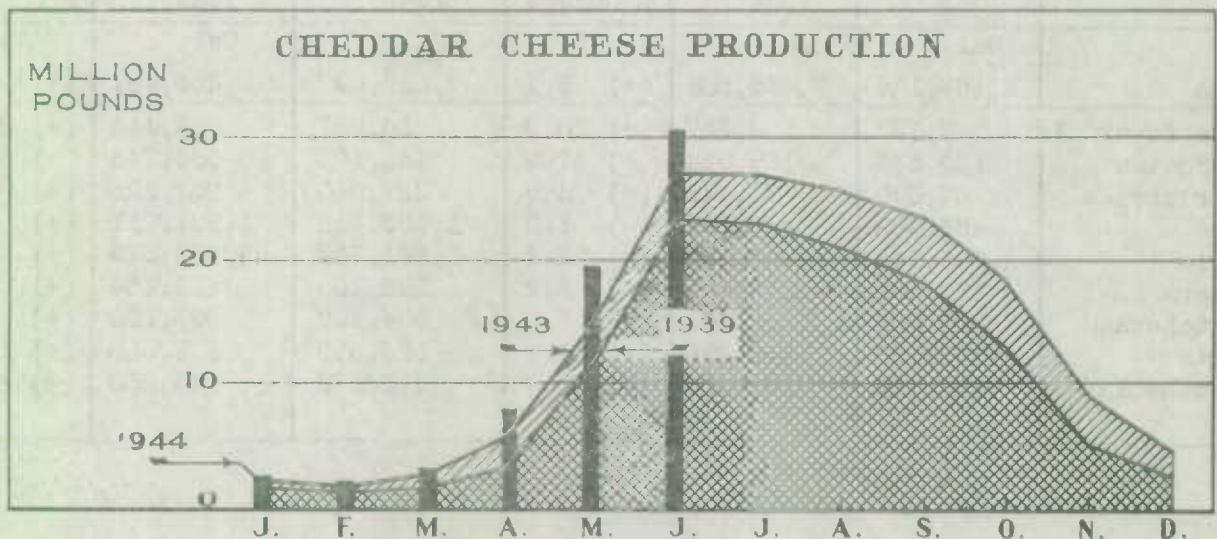
Series XIII, Report No. 6

June

Issued July 10, 1944.



1944 compared with 1943 -16.1% -8.5% -10.0% -13.6% +5.3% -2.2%



1944 compared with 1943 +33.5% +19.5% +11.9% +35.5% +34.6% +4.6%

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

Province	CREAMERY BUTTER					
	June			January to June		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	46,550,623	45,531,104	(-) 2.2	142,395,447	135,193,324	(-) 5.1
Prince Edward Is.	555,673	598,588	(+) 7.7	1,507,568	1,382,940	(-) 8.3
Nova Scotia	1,042,319	1,080,174	(+) 3.6	3,600,671	3,292,327	(-) 8.6
New Brunswick	1,129,117	1,207,430	(+) 6.9	2,976,527	2,900,626	(-) 2.5
Quebec	14,471,427	13,720,032	(-) 5.2	34,009,320	30,501,102	(-) 10.3
Ontario	11,465,408	10,571,358	(-) 7.8	40,883,992	35,901,664	(-) 12.2
Manitoba	4,907,825	4,675,663	(-) 4.7	16,555,358	15,757,300	(-) 4.8
Saskatchewan	6,814,276	7,334,229	(+) 7.6	22,340,870	24,458,008	(+) 9.5
Alberta	5,505,889	5,514,700	(+) 0.2	17,976,666	18,168,915	(+) 1.1
Br. Columbia	658,689	828,930	(+) 25.8	2,544,475	2,830,442	(+) 11.2

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	CHEDDAR CHEESE					
	June			January to June		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	26,961,619	30,884,616	(+) 14.6	54,040,536	66,505,766	(+) 23.1
Prince Edward Is.	93,969	144,727	(+) 54.0	131,124	202,292	(+) 54.3
New Brunswick	202,959	237,112	(+) 16.8	361,393	454,898	(+) 25.9
Quebec	7,344,776	10,850,216	(+) 47.7	11,223,511	20,034,111	(+) 78.5
Ontario	18,357,714	18,270,615	(-) 0.5	38,995,506	41,275,814	(+) 5.8
Manitoba	449,707	667,499	(+) 48.4	1,654,349	2,074,454	(+) 25.4
Saskatchewan	81,611	122,735	(+) 50.4	111,717	197,137	(+) 76.5
Alberta	350,625	499,835	(+) 42.6	1,196,031	1,312,679	(+) 51.6
Br. Columbia	80,258	91,877	(+) 14.5	367,005	454,381	(+) 23.8

ICE CREAM

Province	ICE CREAM					
	June			January to June		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	2,361,144	2,455,308	(+) 3.1	7,339,097	8,455,481	(+) 7.2
Prince Edward Is.	7,739	9,357	(+) 20.9	30,937	38,143	(+) 23.3
Nova Scotia	120,532	169,938	(+) 41.0	445,127	586,748	(+) 31.8
New Brunswick	67,690	73,743	(+) 8.9	227,840	237,126	(+) 4.1
Quebec	483,766	469,014	(-) 3.0	1,483,412	1,581,611	(+) 6.6
Ontario	1,095,342	1,080,149	(-) 1.4	3,561,737	3,682,879	(+) 3.4
Manitoba	179,500	173,811	(-) 3.2	558,165	612,654	(+) 9.8
Saskatchewan	103,265	107,000	(+) 3.6	384,152	393,220	(+) 2.4
Alberta	136,190	152,296	(+) 11.8	525,555	578,550	(+) 10.1
Br. Columbia	167,120	200,000	(+) 19.7	672,172	744,550	(+) 10.8

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA - JUNE, 1944

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in June decreased approximately 2.2 per cent as compared with the June make of 1943 and increased 34.2 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of June 45.5 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the six months ended June, the output reached a total of 135 million pounds. The decrease in the June make occurred in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. All other provinces showed an increase.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in May, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents decreased 3.5 per cent as compared with that produced in the same month of the preceding year and increased 13.2 per cent in comparison with the April output.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in June amounted to 309,285 pounds, a decrease of 14.9 per cent over the output for the same month a year ago. Of this total 280 thousand pounds were made in Ontario, the remainder being produced in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 14.6 per cent in June as compared with June, 1943, and was 54.8 per cent above that of the previous month. The June make was approximately 30.9 million pounds, and the total for the six months, January to June amounted to 66.5 million pounds. The increase in the June make occurred in all provinces except Ontario.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in June amounted to approximately 2.4 million gallons, an increase of 3.1 per cent as compared with the June output of 1943. For the six months, January to June 8.5 million gallons were produced, an increase of 7.2 per cent in comparison with the six-month period of the preceding year.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS for the month of May (all classes) registered an increase of approximately 12 per cent over those of the same month of last year. During June (see table 11 of this issue) there was an increase of 4.9 per cent. Production figures for whole milk products for May, 1944, with comparative data, within brackets for the same month of 1943, amounted to approximately 28 (25) million pounds. In June, the production rose to 31 (30) million pounds. Evaporated milk included therein amounted to 23 (21) million pounds for May and 26 (25) million pounds for June, representing increases of 9.7 per cent and 23.6 per cent respectively. The production of Concentrated milk by products amounted to 5.7 (4.5) million pounds, during May and 6 (5.6) million pounds in June. Skim milk powder, included in this group, advanced to 4 (3.) million pounds for May and 4 (3.6) million pounds for June, representing increases of 31.4 per cent and 11.8 per cent respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 33 cents a pound, which was the same as last year at this time. Domestic Cheese at Montreal was also unchanged, being 21 cents both last year and this year. Export cheese prices were set by the government as from May 1, 1943 at 20 cents a pound, f.o.b. factory or grading station shipping point for first grade cheese. This price basis is still in effect.

The combined output of factory products during the month of June amounted to slightly more than 1.5 billion pounds of milk, an increase of approximately 23 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 69.7 per cent, cheese represented 22.6 per cent and Ice Cream 2.5 per cent; while concentrated milk products made from whole milk represented 5.2 per cent of the total milk used for other purposes.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of May amounted to 25 million pounds, an increase of 5.8 per cent over that shown in the same month last year, and an increase of 16.1 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

The domestic disappearance of creamery and dairy butter combined, amounted to 30.6 million pounds or 2.56<sup>x</sup> pounds per capita. In the same month of 1943 it averaged 2.46<sup>x</sup> pounds per capita.

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<sup>x</sup> Based on population of 11,812,000 estimated as at June 1, 1943 and 11,977,000 as at June 1, 1944.

Table II - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA  
June and January to June, 1943 and 1944.

Product	JUNE			JANUARY TO JUNE		
	1943 lb.	1944 lb.	% Change %	1943 lb.	1944 lb. (2)	% Change %
<b>TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS</b>	35,725,163	37,475,096	(+) 4.9	130,982,462	137,601,225	(+) 5.1
<b>WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS</b>	30,013,580	31,260,186	(+) 4.2	110,989,203	115,459,525	(+) 4.0
Condensed Milk	2,619,879	3,239,073	(+) 23.6	12,432,984	15,706,116	(+) 26.3
Case	2,008,836	2,152,913	(+) 7.2	9,046,430	11,055,372	(+) 22.2
Bulk	611,043	1,086,160	(+) 77.8	3,386,554	4,650,744	(+) 37.3
Evaporated Milk	25,236,125	26,123,722	(+) 3.3	90,131,722	91,035,253	(+) 1.1
Case	24,918,016	25,860,717	(+) 3.8	88,770,873	89,437,455	(+) 0.8
Bulk	368,109	263,005	(-) 28.6	1,360,849	1,597,798	(+) 17.4
Whole Milk Powder	2,107,576	1,897,391	(-) 10.0	8,422,183	8,668,156	(+) 2.9
Spray	1,509,226	1,124,943	(-) 25.5	6,604,975	5,712,535	(-) 13.5
Roller	598,350	772,448	(+) 29.1	1,817,208	2,955,621	(+) 62.6
Malted Milk	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
Cream Powder	-	-	-	2,314	-	-
<b>MILK BY-PRODUCTS</b>	5,597,585	6,059,724	(+) 8.3	19,493,043	21,403,492	(+) 9.8
Condensed Skimmilk	543,672	442,058	(-) 18.7	2,234,605	2,127,674	(-) 4.8
Evaporated Skimmilk	59,415	294,847	(+) 396.2	647,210	1,087,696	(+) 68.1
Skimmilk Powder	3,610,688	4,036,821	(+) 11.8	12,295,335	13,714,291	(+) 11.5
Spray	1,612,901	1,392,421	(-) 13.7	5,877,862	5,303,939	(-) 9.8
Roller	) 1,997,798	2,540,043	(+) 32.4	) 6,417,973	7,928,117	(+) 31.0
Feed		104,357			482,235	
Condensed Butter-milk	226,355	50,633	(-) 77.6	665,053	914,120	(+) 37.5
Powdered Butter-milk	775,066	685,600	(-) 11.5	2,696,496	2,246,661	(-) 16.7
Sugar of Milk	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
Casein	382,378	549,765	(+) 43.8	953,843	1,313,050	(+) 37.7

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

(2) May total revised from 34,438,920 pounds to 33,667,223 pounds.

Table III - BUTTER-FAT AND MILK EQUIVALENT OF FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTION  
JUNE, AND JANUARY TO JUNE, 1944.

PRODUCT	JUNE, 1944			JANUARY-JUNE, 1944			
	Butter Fat	Milk	Per cent of Total	Butter Fat	Milk	Per cent of Total	
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%	'000 lb.	'000lb.	%	
Concentrated Milk Products	2,897	80,036	5.2	10,781	285,542	6.6	
Condensed Whole Milk	259	7,385	0.5	1,256	35,810	0.8	
Evaporated Whole Milk	2,090	57,472	3.6	7,286	200,387	4.6	
Whole Milk Powder	548	15,179	1.1	2,239	49,345	1.2	
Creamery Butter	37,306	1,065,883	69.7	110,771	3,164,875	73.1	
Cheddar Cheese	12,107	345,908	22.6	26,070	744,865	17.2	
Ice Cream	1,339	38,259	2.5	4,650	132,835	3.1	
TOTAL							
	1944	53,649	1,530,086	100.0	152,272	4,328,117	100.0
	1943	52,829	1,507,277		152,687	4,356,682	

Table IV - QUANTITY AND VALUES OF MILK POWDERS SOLD - MAY AND JANUARY-MAY, 1943 AND 1944

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	MAY					
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (all classes)	4,406,130	4,571,005	647,809	757,863	14.70	16.58
Whole Milk Powder	762,465	1,042,554	225,655	338,030	29.60	32.42
Spray	328,728	721,412	108,640	265,678	33.05	36.83
Roller	433,737	321,142	117,015	72,352	26.98	22.53
Buttermilk Powder	471,209	382,165	41,268	35,499	8.76	9.29
Skimmilk Powder	2,998,177	2,925,096	342,721	332,142	11.43	11.36
Spray	1,111,843	957,216	142,131	111,592	12.78	11.66
Roller	1,430,584	1,889,828	161,857	214,106	11.31	11.33
Feed	455,850	76,052	38,733	6,444	8.50	8.47
Casein (x)	174,279	223,190	38,165	52,192	21.90	23.38
PRODUCT	JANUARY - MAY					
TOTAL POWDER (all classes)	18,680,429	14,004,995	2,718,300	2,348,973	14.55	16.77
Whole Milk Powder	3,087,188	3,540,071	877,673	1,110,728	28.43	31.38
Spray	1,533,415	1,837,858	482,366	663,159	31.46	36.08
Roller	1,553,773	1,702,213	395,307	447,569	25.44	26.29
Buttermilk Powder	2,271,995	1,398,553	189,873	123,216	8.36	8.81
Skimmilk Powder	11,625,222	8,419,538	1,322,070	961,953	11.37	11.43
Spray	4,693,015	3,388,673	579,082	404,768	12.34	11.94
Roller	5,537,955	4,596,820	622,979	514,006	11.25	11.18
Feed	1,394,252	434,045	120,009	43,179	8.61	9.95
Casein	1,696,024	646,833	328,684	153,076	19.38	23.67

(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 during the month of May was quite favourable throughout Canada. The weather was cool during the first part of the month, with occasional showers, but became quite warm later on, with periods of excessive heat by the end of June, which caused a drop in milk production at the close of the month. However, it would appear that milk production for the month of June exceeded that produced in the same month of the previous year. Pasture growth reflected the extreme heat wave of late June, but in most parts of eastern Canada the supply of forage has been fair to good throughout the month. Haying is in full swing in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia and operations have also commenced in other provinces. The hay crop in the Eastern Provinces is inclined to be short and is unlikely to equal the 1945 tonnage. In Manitoba excessive moisture has caused flood damage and crops have deteriorated in the Red River Valley. Elsewhere, the pasture and feed crop prospects are quite promising. The same applies to Saskatchewan, with the exception of the west-central and south-west districts; and in Alberta drought conditions are developing in the southern areas where short pastures are beginning to cause some concern. Pastures are above average in British Columbia, although a lack of rain has been reported from sections in the interior. While the hay crop is inclined to be short in some sections, it is possible that it may not fall far short of the tonnage gathered in 1945.

The heavy cow holdings which have been reported from month to month still continue. The May figures show an average gain of 4 per cent above those reported in the same month of the previous year; and the percentage of cows milking was only slightly less than that of May, 1945.

Total milk production in Canada advanced approximately 7 per cent over that of May, 1945. This was due principally to increased cow numbers, many of which are now coming into full production, and to an increase in the milk production per cow. It can be seen from Table V that the average dairy yield was 18.8 pounds per day as compared to 18 pounds in May, 1945. These calculations are based on all cows in the herds of dairy correspondents.

The butter production situation is less favourable than it was a month ago. Factory production figures shown on Tables I and II would indicate that cheese factories absorbed 22.6 per cent of the total milk represented in factory-produced products during the month of June, as compared with 19.9 per cent in May, while creamery butter took only 69.7 per cent of the total as against 70.9 per cent in the preceding month. It is likely that the situation, as it now exists, with regard to butter production, will continue throughout most of the season. When cheese factories begin to close in the autumn, more milk will be diverted to creameries; but since less milk is produced at this time of the year, it would be unwise to harbour false hopes in connection with this seasonal diversion. As the situation stands, it is going to be difficult to build up stocks to meet full requirements during the winter months, unless the trend in production takes an upward turn during the summer. Failing this, domestic requirements during the winter months can only be met by reducing the quantities consumed, preferably at a time when more butter is being made.

Prince Edward Island: Dairy conditions in Prince Edward Island are relatively satisfactory this year. The pastures have suffered slightly from dry weather and the hay crop is not measuring up to expectations. Nevertheless, although there is a shortage of clover, suitable harvest weather will produce hay of good quality. However, there may be a slight reduction in the tonnage from that of 1943. Cow numbers show an increase, being up 6 per cent as compared with the same month of last year. The percentage milking was slightly less, but on the other hand, more cows are coming into lactation which indicates that this situation may be reversed. Milk production per cow showed an advance and the total output of milk in May was over 7 per cent above that of the same month in 1943.

Nova Scotia: Pastures have suffered somewhat from dry weather and the hay crop is inclined to be light, but there has been no indication of extreme drought so far and prospects are quite encouraging. Milk production in the month of May was practically on a par with that of the same month in the previous year. Dairy butter production suffered a decline. Fluid sales do not show as great an increase as formerly, the May advance being only 4 per cent above those of the corresponding month in 1943.

New Brunswick: Pastures are greatly improved as a result of rains during the month of May, and while there is no indication of a bumper hay crop it will probably be almost equal to that of a year ago. There does seem to be a shortage of clover. However, since the crop is being gathered in good condition, the quality should be better than it was in 1943. Cow numbers, as reported by dairy correspondents, showed a one per cent increase in May, although a smaller percentage of these are being milked. Subsequent freshenings are on the decline, yet cows coming into lactation in the month of June, showed a very substantial increase. It is expected that milk production in June will be well above that of the same month in the previous year. Figures for the month of May showed an increase of nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Dairy butter declined 9 per cent, but fluid sales continued above those of 1943, being up 5 per cent as compared with 9 per cent in April.

Quebec: Conditions have been somewhat variable in this province. There was a great deal of dry weather, but on the whole pastures are holding their own and show only slight signs of depletion. In some areas, particularly in the lower St. Lawrence, reports are quite favourable and it is possible that the hay crop may equal that of the previous year. In the eastern townships dry weather has affected the growth of pasture, and the yield of hay is inclined to be light. Cow numbers, according to dairy correspondents, continue above those of the previous year, the increase for May being 10 per cent greater than that of the same month of 1943. Moreover, there is a very substantial advance in the percentage milking. Fewer cows are being freshened, although more cows are reported to be coming into lactation in future months. Milk production advanced 11 per cent above that of May, 1943, and this favourable situation appears to have been carried into June. The increase in cow numbers seems to account for this higher production; and with fewer calves being fed and kept for vealing, a greater quantity of milk was available for dairy factories. Moreover, surplus milk available on farms produced a considerable advance in the production of dairy butter, as compared with May, 1943.

Ontario: Unusually fine weather prevailed in the month of June and both crop and pasture prospects are above normal. Haying is now in full swing and farmers are starting to harvest their fall-sown grains. Pasture prospects are fair to good, particularly in the south-western part of the province; corn is doing well and root crops are making good progress. Farmers are holding considerable numbers of cows, and sales to outside points appear to be falling off. Dairy correspondents reported an increase of nearly 10 per cent in numbers and nearly 86 per cent of these were being milked in the month of June as compared with 82.5 per cent in the same month of 1943. Cows coming into milk production in future months are still up, but freshenings are on the decline. The estimated production of milk in the month of May revealed

an increase of 4 per cent, partly from more cows and partly due to an increase in the production of milk per cow. The June output will be well up, but warm weather during the latter part of the month checked the milk flow. The shortage of labour is being partly solved by the use of farmerettes from adjacent camps. Farmers are making more dairy butter and fluid sales, relative to the previous year, show the same percentage change as that reported a month ago, namely 5 per cent increase.

Manitoba: Heavy rains and high temperatures during May produced an abundant growth of pasture and hay. Feed crops are progressing favourably and the outlook for dairying is particularly promising. Heavy rains flooded some lands in the Red River Valley but while excessive rainfall caused some damage to grain and garden stuff, forage crops have benefited from this additional supply of surface moisture. Fewer cows were reported on farms in May and a general decline in cows expected to freshen later in the season was indicated. The percentage of cows milk showed a slight decrease, but owing to better pastures the total production of milk was nearly 5 per cent greater than that shown for the same month of the previous year. With ample supplies of forage, the situation seems to point to an increase in the June milk supply, as compared with the same month of 1943.

Saskatchewan: Conditions were relatively satisfactory in this province; the rainfall was above normal, and weather conditions were favourable to crop and pasture growth; Rain is still needed in the south-western sections of Saskatchewan; otherwise the situation is more favourable than it was a year ago. Despite labour shortages farmers are milking more cows, the numbers increased 3 per cent over those of May, 1943. Freshenings are falling off, but prospects point to an increase in cows coming into maturity late in the season. The farm milk supply estimated for May was nearly 10 per cent above that of the corresponding month in the previous year. This was reflected in creamery butter production and in sales of fluid milk, the latter being 3 per cent above those of a year ago. Dairy butter continues to decline. On the basis of advance information, milk production in June would appear to be well above that of the same month in 1943.

Alberta: The weather was cool in most parts of Alberta during the month of June, but feed crops are growing well and pastures on the whole are quite satisfactory. There was a lack of moisture in southern parts of the province, and milk production may suffer to some degree. Elsewhere conditions are favourable, with the exception of limited sections of the Peace River area. Hay and alfalfa crops are good to excellent, the best yields being shown on irrigated lands in southern Alberta and on general farm lands in the north. There is no indication that farmers are switching to beef production; in fact, the reverse situation obtains. More calves have been weaned off this spring, indicating an increase in cows available for milk production. Future freshenings, however, are slightly below those of a year ago. The production of milk in May increased about 8 per cent, apparently the result of excellent pastures during that month, and according to dairy correspondents the percentage of cows milking has increased since May, 1943.

British Columbia: June was cooler than usual, and there was a good deal of cloudy weather. In some districts, particularly around Courtenay and Vanderhoof, there was a shortage of rain, and on account of high winds the moisture reserves quickly disappeared. The situation on the whole is quite satisfactory, however, and pastures were reported to be a little better than they were a year ago. The hay crop is inclined to be light in some sections and may not measure up to the tonnage of the preceding year. According to dairy correspondents' reports, there was a substantial increase in cows on farms in May, but a smaller percentage were being milked. Freshenings are up, and an increase was recorded in the numbers of cows coming into production in subsequent months. Cow sales are falling off, but the prices are above those of a year ago. The milk production estimate for May shows an increase of 11 per cent over the same month last year. Fluid sales increased 5 per cent and milk consumed in farm homes moved up  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. There was no change in the quantity made into dairy butter.



Table V - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, IN MAY, 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.
Prince Edward Island	13.6	14.6	18.0	15.8	18.2	16.0	71.2	85.1	73.0	77.2	70.4	74.1
Nova Scotia .....	17.7	18.0	19.7	20.4	19.1	18.8	91.3	87.8	89.7	89.5	89.0	87.6
New Brunswick .....	18.1	19.2	21.3	16.7	18.8	18.5	82.9	86.3	83.2	84.7	82.0	83.5
Quebec .....	15.3	20.2	21.4	15.9	18.1	17.9	85.6	88.3	90.4	83.4	78.6	84.0
Ontario .....	20.7	20.9	22.2	20.6	20.9	20.9	83.6	82.0	81.4	82.5	85.8	82.9
Manitoba .....	17.5	19.2	18.8	16.2	15.5	17.3	76.9	74.3	74.6	77.2	72.7	76.1
Saskatchewan .....	17.0	18.3	17.4	15.9	17.2	17.1	71.3	74.6	70.7	73.6	69.9	71.8
Alberta .....	17.4	18.9	19.0	20.0	18.8	18.5	70.1	71.6	75.8	72.5	73.5	72.4
British Columbia ..	21.5	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.9	20.4	86.3	83.3	83.3	91.2	82.1	84.7
CANADA .....	17.9	19.8	20.5	18.0	18.8	19.0	80.6	81.4	81.5	80.5	79.0	80.6

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MAY 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 .....	7,623	5,459	5,249	346,361	221,644	236,864
Prince Edward Island.	92	51	53	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	383	257	221	-	-	-
New Brunswick .....	775	500	455	-	-	-
Quebec .....	1,276	365	951	9,054	3,682	14,945
Ontario .....	905	518	559	322,056	208,983	213,345
Manitoba .....	924	693	658	10,736	6,015	5,917
Saskatchewan .....	1,389	1,473	1,355	-	-	-
Alberta .....	1,222	941	856	2,683	1,562	699
British Columbia ..	159	141	141	2,332	1,402	1,958

Table VII - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MAY, 1942, 1943 and 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	1,787,133	867,414	283,535	64,468	25,587	546,129
	1943	1,714,812	881,250	168,246	67,712	28,504	569,100
	1944	1,839,048	916,921	226,254	71,449	32,067	592,357
Prince Edward Island	1942	12,978	6,451	435	-	126	5,966
	1943	14,153	7,764	136	-	120	6,133
	1944	15,209	8,244	285	-	149	6,531
Nova Scotia	1942	41,474	23,288	31	927	1,270	15,958
	1943	41,004	21,824	28	459	1,447	17,246
	1944	40,969	20,447	28	853	1,802	17,839
New Brunswick	1942	44,955	27,812	3,125	-	800	13,218
	1943	43,577	27,309	1,174	-	781	14,313
	1944	44,613	27,413	1,553	-	865	14,732
Quebec	1942	469,302	215,449	77,381	15,368	5,384	155,720
	1943	455,588	244,782	32,008	15,642	5,871	157,285
	1944	505,417	253,482	63,865	18,011	6,854	163,205
Ontario	1942	649,410	232,055	137,968	33,833	11,502	179,054
	1943	582,595	212,492	126,255	42,366	12,717	138,765
	1944	607,368	207,667	148,313	42,896	13,765	194,727
Manitoba	1942	135,982	95,089	7,324	-	1,627	31,942
	1943	136,183	95,865	4,171	-	1,966	34,181
	1944	142,321	98,784	5,360	-	2,246	35,931
Saskatchewan	1942	203,618	138,889	583	-	1,233	62,913
	1943	212,417	144,663	448	-	1,316	65,990
	1944	233,322	162,017	862	-	1,347	69,096
Alberta	1942	172,539	107,864	5,181	3,010	1,738	54,746
	1943	172,780	109,729	3,106	2,304	1,874	55,767
	1944	187,017	117,681	4,363	3,216	2,018	59,239
British Columbia	1942	56,875	20,519	1,507	6,230	1,907	26,612
	1943	56,515	16,822	920	6,941	2,412	29,420
	1944	62,812	21,186	1,125	6,473	3,021	31,007

(1) Represents Creamery Butter (Table I) and Dairy Butter (Table VI) on a milk basis.

(2) Represents Cheddar Cheese (Table I) together with Farm-made Cheese and Factory-produced Whole Milk Cheese other than Cheddar, neither of which are shown in this report.

(3) Includes Fluid Sales, Farm-home Consumed and Milk Fed to Live Stock, the production of which amounted to 330 million pounds, 149 million pounds and 113 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in May, 1944.

ORDERS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION, PRICES AND SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

June 17. Fluid Milk, Fluid Milk Products and Cream were made subject to a revised and consolidated administrative order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The maximum prices of standard milk in the principal markets of Canada remain unchanged, but certain amendments have been made in regard to regulations governing price adjustments which may be more clearly understood if the schedule of prices for standard milk is given. Here are the maximum rates that may be charged in principal markets:

Maximum Standard Milk Prices at Principal Markets

(In Cents per Quart)			
<u>Market</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Market</u>	<u>Price</u>
Charlottetown .....	11.0	Windsor .....	13.0
Sydney .....	14.0	Winnipeg .....	12.0
Halifax .....	13.0	Regina .....	12.0
Saint John (N. B.) .....	13.0	Saskatoon .....	12.0
Fredericton .....	12.0	Moose Jaw .....	12.0
Campbellton .....	13.0	Prince Albert .....	12.0
Quebec City .....	12.0	Swift Current .....	12.0
Three Rivers .....	11.0	Edmonton .....	12.0
Montreal .....	12.5	Calgary .....	12.0
Sherbrooke .....	11.0	Lethbridge .....	12.0
Hull .....	12.0	Vancouver .....	12.0
Toronto .....	13.0	Victoria .....	13.0
Hamilton and Niagara District .	12.5		

In places other than principal markets the price must not be greater than that fixed by the provincial authorities or by special order of the W.P.T.B. prior to June 1, 1944. Elsewhere, the maximum retail price of 10 cents a quart shall continue. If the maximum price authorized prior to June 1 is above 10 cents a quart (the maximum for standard milk in other areas), approval to continue selling milk at this higher price must be obtained from the provincial authorities before August 1, 1944. This price must not exceed the price fixed for the principal market within the area.

Milk Other than Standard shall be sold at the maximum prices allowed for standard milk products, except where special provision had been made prior to June 1; but whether the maximum price in effect prior to June 1st is above or below 10 cents a quart, such prior maximum prices shall continue, except in the case of fluid milk to which butter-fat has been added.

Prior Maximum Price is defined in the order as that price set before the consumers' subsidy of 2 cents a quart was established. All maximum prices on milk sold at retail are subject to adjustment by the provincial authorities, providing such adjustment is first approved in writing by the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Special Milk is defined as fluid milk which, in its natural state (without the addition of extra butter-fat) conforms to the description of special milk as given in the orders of the provincial authorities; otherwise it shall be known as fluid milk, which, in its natural state, contains more than 4 per cent of fat. No person is allowed to sell fluid milk or special milk unless it conforms to the regulations; and no one is allowed to sell fluid milk which has been standardized above 4 per cent by the addition of fat.



Consumers' Subsidy. The new order clarifies the situation in regard to the application of subsidies. (1) Sales of all classes of milk, including buttermilk, homogenized milk and chocolate drink, are subject to the consumers' subsidy at 2 cents a quart. (2) Sales of milk are not subject to a subsidy discount or price reduction if such sales are made under the following circumstances:

- (a) Sales to other distributors, or to primary producers buying milk for resale to the public.
  - (b) Sales made by distributors to manufacturers of dairy products.
  - (c) Sales by primary producers to distributors or manufacturers.
  - (d) Sales to persons using the product for purposes other than human consumption.
  - (e) Sales at retail in half-pint containers.
  - (f) Sales of skimmed milk or cultured buttermilk in quantities greater than one imperial gallon.
- (3) Milk distributors and others selling milk and milk products are reimbursed for the monies paid on account of the subsidy by the Wartime Prices Stabilization Corporation, whether in gallons, quarts, pints, or half pints (except retail sales mentioned in the preceding paragraph).

Cream Sales are restricted to a fat content of 18 per cent and no more than two grades of cream can be sold; said grades as designated by the provincial authorities responsible for regulating the sale of milk and milk products within their respective domains. These restrictions do not apply to farmers selling fluid cream to dairies or manufacturers; nor does it apply to inter-plant transfers.

Maximum Prices for Fluid Cream sold at retail, established under the framework of this order, are as follows: (1) 18 per cent cream; quarts, 50 cents; pints, 28 cents, and half pints, 15 cents. Prices fixed by any order prior to June 1, 1944, shall continue whether lower or higher than those quoted. (2) The retail price of fluid cream containing less than 18 per cent butter-fat shall be in accordance with the price established during the basic period, September 15 to October 11, 1941. Except otherwise provided by subsequent orders any price differences that exist between dealers operating in the same market, will continue in effect. Maximum prices of fluid cream may be varied or fixed by the provincial authorities, however, subject to the approval of the Board.

Records of Sales must be kept by all sellers of fluid milk and cream, giving full particulars. These must be made available for inspection by any authorized representative of the Government. (Administrative Order No. A 1250, W.P.T.B.).

March 15, 1944. The sale of evaporated milk by a supplier in a restricted area to a person not in a restricted area may be covered by authorization granted by the W.P.T.B.'s administrator of wholesale trade, in lieu of a special purchase permit, but will not be deposited with the coupon bank. (Order No. 375, W.P.T.B. being an amendment to Section 8, Order No. 326 and as amended by Order No. 339.)

June 13, 1944. Cheddar cheese, manufactured in Ontario and Quebec on and after the 19th day of June, shall be white and unwaxed. (Order No. 67, D.P.B.)

Note - THIS BUREAU IS CO-OPERATING IN THE CONSERVATION OF PAPER ON ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT CRITICAL SHORTAGE THEREOF. IF THIS BULLETIN IS NOT NEEDED BY YOU, PLEASE NOTIFY THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN AND YOUR NAME WILL BE REMOVED FROM OUR MAILING LIST.