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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1944

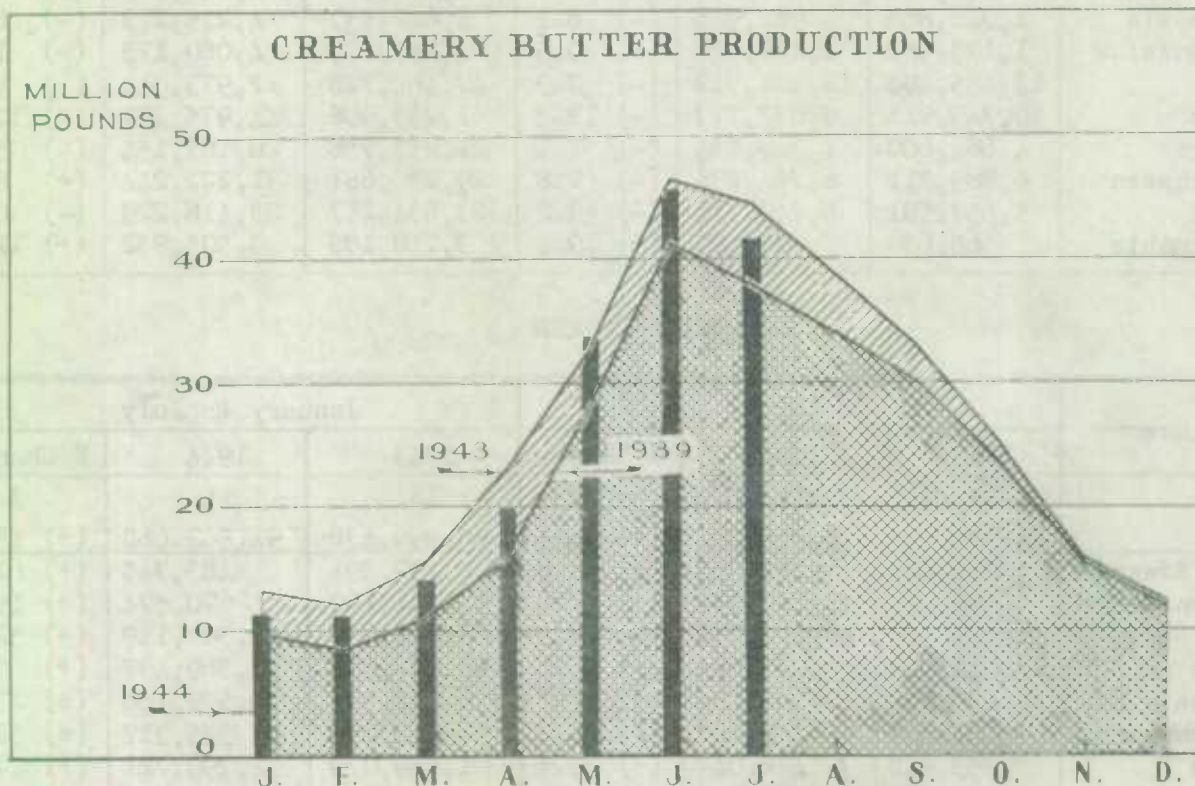
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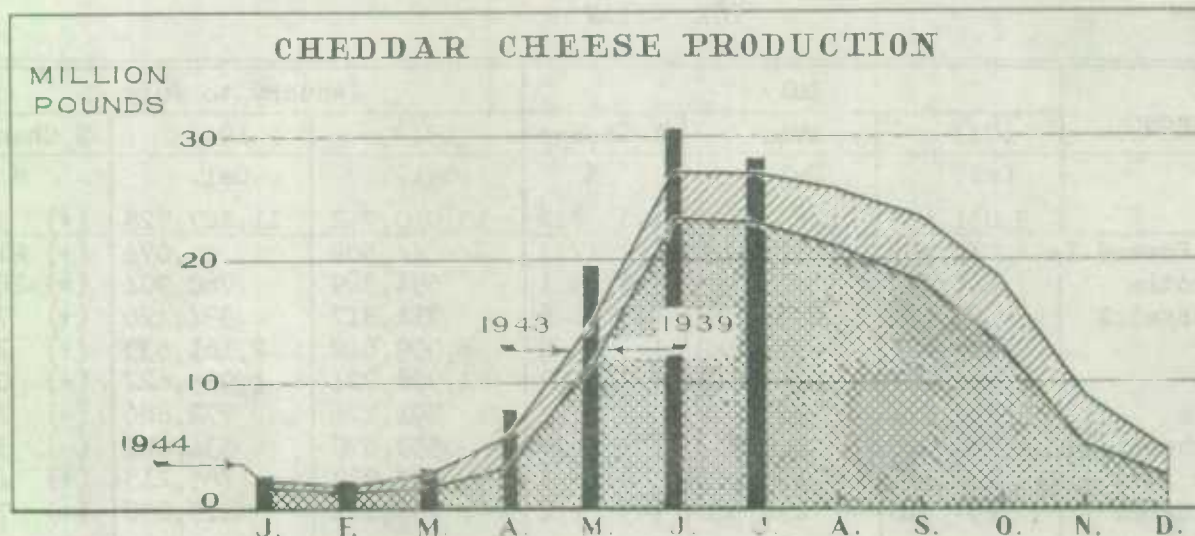
Series XIII, Report No. 7

July

Issued August 10, 1944.



1944 compared with 1943 -16.1% -8.5% -10.0% -13.6% +5.3% -2.2% -6.9%



1944 compared with 1943 +33.5% +19.5% +11.9% +35.5% +34.6% +14.6% +4.1%



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

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	July			January to July		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	44,523,802	41,464,961	(-) 6.9	186,919,249	176,658,285	(-) 5.5
Prince Edward Is.	699,998	717,889	(+) 2.6	2,207,566	2,100,829	(-) 4.8
Nova Scotia	1,046,866	982,946	(-) 6.1	4,647,537	4,275,273	(-) 8.0
New Brunswick	1,173,982	1,179,547	(+) 0.5	4,150,509	4,080,173	(-) 1.7
Quebec	13,455,408	12,471,912	(-) 7.3	47,464,728	42,973,014	(-) 9.5
Ontario	10,349,916	9,073,773	(-) 12.3	51,233,908	44,975,437	(-) 12.2
Manitoba	4,684,600	4,349,854	(-) 7.1	21,239,958	20,107,154	(-) 5.3
Saskatchewan	6,889,811	6,764,236	(-) 1.8	29,230,681	31,222,244	(+) 6.8
Alberta	5,657,591	5,249,314	(-) 7.2	23,634,257	23,418,229	(-) 0.9
Br. Columbia	565,630	675,490	(+) 19.4	3,110,105	3,505,932	(+) 12.7

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	July			January to July		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	26,958,902	28,056,902	(+) 4.1	80,999,438	94,562,668	(+) 16.7
Prince Edward Is.	166,267	281,053	(+) 69.0	297,391	483,345	(+) 62.5
New Brunswick	199,767	215,676	(+) 8.0	561,160	670,574	(+) 19.5
Quebec	8,598,686	10,273,008	(+) 19.5	19,822,197	30,307,119	(+) 52.9
Ontario	17,041,933	16,093,623	(-) 5.6	56,037,439	57,369,437	(+) 2.4
Manitoba	428,282	504,704	(+) 17.8	2,082,531	2,579,158	(+) 23.8
Saskatchewan	101,479	128,180	(+) 26.3	213,196	325,317	(+) 52.6
Alberta	353,048	478,042	(+) 35.4	1,549,079	2,290,721	(+) 47.9
Br. Columbia	69,440	82,616	(+) 19.0	436,445	536,997	(+) 23.0

ICE CREAM

Province	July			January to July		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	3,051,655	2,832,247	(-) 7.2	10,940,752	11,287,728	(+) 3.2
Prince Edward Is.	13,565	15,931	(+) 17.4	44,502	54,074	(+) 21.5
Nova Scotia	146,242	174,156	(+) 19.1	591,369	760,904	(+) 28.7
New Brunswick	83,477	97,300	(+) 16.6	311,317	334,426	(+) 7.4
Quebec	616,230	579,922	(-) 5.9	2,099,642	2,161,533	(+) 2.9
Ontario	1,346,987	1,242,743	(-) 7.7	4,908,724	4,925,622	(+) 0.3
Manitoba	232,961	160,232	(-) 31.2	791,126	772,886	(-) 2.3
Saskatchewan	169,518	140,800	(-) 16.9	553,670	534,020	(-) 3.5
Alberta	205,365	186,663	(-) 9.1	730,920	765,213	(+) 4.7
Br. Columbia	237,310	234,500	(-) 1.2	909,482	979,050	(+) 7.6

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in July decreased approximately 6.9 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of July 41.5 million pounds were produced, and during the seven months ended July, the output reached a total of 176.6 million pounds. The decrease in the July make occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in June, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents decreased 0.6 per cent as compared with that produced in the same month of the preceding year and increased 9.5 per cent in comparison with the May output.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in July amounted to 333,400 pounds, a decrease of 2.0 per cent over the output for the same month a year ago. Of this total 300 thousand pounds were made in Ontario, the remainder being produced in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 4.1 per cent in July as compared with July, 1943, and was 9.2 per cent below that of the previous month. The July make was approximately 2.8 million pounds, and the total for the seven months, January to July amounted to 94.6 million pounds. The increase in the July make occurred in all provinces except Ontario.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in July amounted to approximately 2.6 million gallons, a decrease of 7.2 per cent as compared with the July output of 1943. For the seven months, January to July 11.3 million gallons were produced, an increase of 3.2 per cent in comparison with the same seven months of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during July registered an increase of approximately 1.5 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and a decrease of 14.5 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 32.3 million pounds was represented by 26.3 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 5.8 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased 4.2 per cent as compared with the same month last year and 16.6 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, increased approximately 27.8 per cent and decreased 10.3 per cent, respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 33 1/5 cents a pound, as compared with 33 cents a pound in July, 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 July amounted to slightly less than 1.4 billion pounds of milk, a decrease of approximately 63.5 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 69.4 per cent, cheddar cheese 22.5 per cent, ice cream 3.2 per cent, and concentrated whole milk products 4.9 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of June amounted to 24.7 million pounds, an increase of 3.1 per cent over that shown in the same month last year, and a decrease of 1.2 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

The domestic disappearance of creamery and dairy butter combined amounted to 30.4 million pounds or 2.54 pounds per capita. In the same month of 1943 it averaged 2.52 pounds per capita.

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

Product	JULY			JANUARY TO JULY		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	31,804,889	32,282,003	(+) 1.5	162,787,351	170,097,095 ⁽²⁾	(+) 4.5
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	26,758,751	26,317,525	(-) 1.6	137,747,954	141,777,050	(+) 2.9
Condensed Milk	2,288,595	2,759,043	(+) 20.6	14,721,579	18,465,159	(+) 25.4
Case	1,846,952	2,200,883	(+) 19.2	10,893,382	13,256,555	(+) 21.7
Bulk	441,643	558,160	(+) 26.4	3,828,197	5,208,604	(+) 36.1
Evaporated Milk	22,743,673	21,799,744	(-) 4.2	112,875,595	112,884,997	(+) 0.0
Case	22,365,930	21,053,320	(-) 5.9	111,136,803	110,540,775	(-) 0.5
Bulk	377,943	746,424	(+) 97.5	1,738,792	2,344,222	(+) 34.8
Whole Milk Powder	1,726,283	1,758,738	(+) 1.9	10,148,466	10,426,894	(+) 2.7
Spray	1,335,839	1,183,860	(-) 11.4	7,940,814	6,896,395	(-) 13.2
Roller	390,444	574,878	(+) 47.2	2,207,652	3,530,499	(+) 59.9
Malted Milk	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
Cream Powder	-	-	-	2,314	-	-
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	4,900,744	5,811,737	(+) 18.6	24,393,786	27,429,106	(+) 12.4
Condensed Skimmilk	399,951	419,378	(+) 4.9	2,634,556	2,519,094	(-) 4.4
Evaporated Skimmilk	197,865	327,082	(+) 65.3	845,075	1,414,778	(+) 67.4
Skimmilk Powder	3,007,096	3,842,040	(+) 27.8	15,302,931	17,801,111	(+) 16.3
Spray	1,473,014	1,466,497	(-) 0.4	7,350,876	7,015,216	(-) 4.6
Roller) 1,534,082	2,252,989	(+) 54.9) 7,952,055	10,181,106	(+) 35.6
Feed		122,554			604,789	
Condensed Butter-milk	208,336	210,804	(+) 1.2	873,389	1,123,759	(+) 28.7
Powdered Butter-milk	752,715	587,550	(-) 21.9	3,449,211	2,832,431	(-) 17.9
Sugar of Milk	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
Casein	334,781	424,883	(+) 26.9	1,288,624	1,737,933	(+) 34.9

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

(2) Total revised from 37,475,096 pounds to 37,688,973 pounds for June.

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

PRODUCT	JULY, 1944			JANUARY-JULY, 1944		
	Butter Fat	Milk	Per cent of Total	Butter Fat	Milk	Per Cent of Total
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%
Concentrated Milk Products	2,422	68,320	4.9	13,203	353,862	6.2
Condensed Whole Milk	221	6,291	0.5	1,477	42,101	0.7
Evaporated Whole Milk	1,744	47,959	3.4	9,030	248,346	4.3
Whole Milk Powder	457	14,070	1.0	2,696	63,415	1.2
Creamery Butter	33,974	970,695	69.4	144,745	4,135,570	72.2
Cheddar Cheese	10,998	314,237	22.5	37,068	1,059,102	18.5
Ice Cream	1,557	44,495	3.2	6,207	177,330	3.1
TOTAL						
	1944	1,397,747	100.0	201,223	5,725,864	100.0
	1943	1,461,249		203,864	5,817,931	

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

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	JUNE					
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (all classes)	4,406,230	5,683,043	647,809	902,509	14.70	15.88
Whole Milk Powder	762,465	1,020,473	225,655	349,964	29.60	34.29
Spray	328,728	704,703	108,640	263,096	33.05	37.33
Roller	433,737	315,770	117,015	86,868	26.98	27.51
Buttermilk Powder	471,209	771,012	41,268	69,828	8.76	9.06
Skimmilk Powder	2,998,277	3,557,681	342,721	404,176	11.43	11.36
Spray	1,111,843	1,306,287	142,131	151,762	12.78	11.62
Roller	1,430,584	2,141,119	161,857	242,995	11.31	11.35
Feed	455,850	110,275	38,733	9,419	8.50	8.54
Casein (x)	174,279	333,877	38,165	78,541	21.90	23.52
PRODUCT	JANUARY-JUNE					
TOTAL POWDER (all classes)	18,670,429	19,688,038	2,718,300	3,251,482	14.56	16.52
Whole Milk Powder	3,087,188	4,560,544	877,673	1,460,692	28.43	32.03
Spray	1,533,415	2,542,561	482,366	926,255	31.46	36.43
Roller	1,553,773	2,017,983	395,307	534,437	25.44	26.48
Buttermilk Powder	2,271,995	2,169,565	189,873	193,044	8.36	8.90
Skimmilk Powder	11,625,222	11,977,219	1,312,070	1,366,129	11.29	11.41
Spray	4,693,015	4,694,960	579,082	556,530	12.40	11.85
Roller	5,537,955	6,737,939	622,979	757,001	11.25	11.23
Feed	1,394,252	544,320	120,009	52,598	8.61	9.66
Casein	1,696,024	980,710	328,684	231,617	19.38	23.62

(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: Dairy conditions during the month of July were quite variable. In the eastern provinces, warm, dry weather which prevailed in May and June reached an intense stage during the first part of July. Rains late in the month relieved the situation somewhat, but drought conditions have been quite pronounced in many sections. Moisture deficiencies were most evident in Nova Scotia, western Quebec, and in the eastern counties of Ontario. Pastures have also suffered in both western and southern Ontario, and farmers in these areas have found it necessary to do considerable supplementary feeding in order to maintain a normal milk flow. On the basis of returns from dairy factories and milk plants for July, it is evident that much less milk was produced than in the month of July a year ago. In the Western Provinces conditions are quite the reverse. Moderately cool weather and abundant moisture supplies provided plenty of grass for dairy stock, and with the exception of limited areas in south-western Saskatchewan and southern Alberta where the rainfall was exceptionally light, there promises to be ample feed for winter use. In British Columbia pastures are unusually good and heavy hay crops are being gathered in the fertile areas of the Fraser River Valley. Crops and pastures show a lack of rain in sections of the Okarogan and the northern interior. The grass is also drying up rather rapidly on Vancouver Island where the usual mid-summer drought is in progress. Yet, the general condition is good; there is ample forage, more clover than usual, and yields of hay will not be far below those of 1943. The seasonal decline in production is probably a little later than usual in all four of the Western Provinces.

The estimated production of milk during the month of June showed an increase of 2 per cent over that of the same month last year. A slight decline was revealed in Manitoba and a more pronounced reduction occurred in Ontario, while all other provinces showed increased milk supplies. A larger proportion of the total farm output was used for cheese making and for fluid sales than was the case in June, 1943; relatively lesser quantities were used for creamery butter and for farm use, while about the same percentage found its way into other channels. For the first six months of 1944 milk production reached a total of 8.3 billion pounds, compared with 8.1 billion pounds a year ago. Compared with the same period of 1943 there was a decline of nearly 3 per cent in the proportion of the total milk supply used for creamery butter; the milk represented in this decrease being diverted to cheese factories and fluid milk plants in about equal proportions.

It is now evident that dry weather conditions reported for the month of July produced a substantial decline in milk production as compared with the same month a year ago. With grain-cutting operations now in the offing, accompanied by a labour shortage and an exceptionally heavy harvest in the Western Provinces, it is to be expected that dairy enterprises will suffer to some extent during the next few months. Transportation facilities are satisfactory despite the reduction in milk routes. In some areas, however, where farmers are depending entirely on their own equipment, it is becoming necessary to revert to the use of horse-drawn vehicles. The anticipated shrinkage in the milk supply is almost certain to have quite an effect on butter production during August and September. Such being the case, a curtailment in consumption would seem necessary during the summer and autumn period in order to forestall a shortage of butter supplies during the winter months.

Prince Edward Island: The weather was warm during most of July, and heavy or sustained rainfall was lacking. Nevertheless, light showers kept the pastures in fair condition and the hay crop promises to exceed the tonnage of the previous year. The quality of the hay is better than it was in 1943, and grain supplies are expected to exceed those of a year ago. Cows reported on the farms of Dairy

Correspondents in June showed increased numbers; freshenings advanced, and the production per cow moved to a new high of 20.4 pounds per day, as compared with 19.8 in the same month of the previous year. The total milk production in June was estimated at 9 per cent above that of the corresponding month in 1943. Less milk was used on farms, but increased quantities were used for other purposes.

Nova Scotia: July was a warm month and the rainfall was light. At Kentville 264 hours of sunshine were reported, with a precipitation of only 1.39 inches. Pastures suffered from extensive heat and supplied scant forage for dairy stock. In many places pastures are completely dried up. Cow numbers for June were well above those of the same month of last year, but a smaller percentage of these cows were milked. Freshenings seemed to be about the same, but there was a decline in the production of milk per cow. Nevertheless, with more cows in the herds the milk supply rose to a slightly higher level. Fluid sales reflected this advance, and more milk is being fed to live stock.

New Brunswick: Temperatures and rainfall in July were comparable with those of a year ago. Up to July 26 the rainfall at Fredericton was 2.4 inches. Pastures were somewhat better than they were last year, although it is believed that the aftermath from clover fields will not be as good. Cow numbers, as reported by dairy correspondents, showed a substantial advance and more cows were being freshened for use in the autumn period. Freshenings in June were just about the same as those of a year ago. More calves are being kept but fewer suckling calves are seen on farms. More calves are being pail fed; an increase in the quantity of milk used for this purpose was reported in June as compared with the same month a year ago. Milk production per cow advanced to nearly 21 pounds per day, and the total milk supply increased 4.5 per cent over that of June, 1943. A considerable amount of this additional supply went into fluid sales. More milk was also used in farm homes.

Quebec: The weather was warm and dry during the first part of July, but frequent rains during the latter part of the month resulted in a considerable improvement. The pastures are fair, but the hay crop will be reduced about 15 per cent as compared with the condition reported at the end of June a year ago. Cow numbers advanced 4 per cent on the farms of Dairy Correspondents. A smaller percentage of these cows were being milked, however, and the production per cow was down. This latter situation may be attributed to continued stretches of hot weather in late June which had a devastating effect on pasture growth. It is doubtful, however, if any better results will be revealed when the reports are complete for the month of July. Fluid sales showed a substantial advance over those of June, 1943, and more milk was used for both dairy butter and for consumption in farm homes. Transportation arrangements were fairly satisfactory, although in some areas the shortage of rubber has caused farmers to revert to the use of horse drawn vehicles.

Ontario: Dry, hot weather prevailed during July. The first part of the month was exceptionally warm, but light showers later in the month improved the situation. Pastures are fair to poor, and the hay crops, though of fair quality, will be considerably reduced in tonnage. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa reports the July precipitation as the second lowest on record. Dairy farmers have found it necessary to turn their cows into hay fields, and into second growth alfalfa crops intended for cutting. In many cases both hay and corn have been fed in pastures to keep up the milk flow. Sales of cows are increasing, and females calves are being kept for replacement purposes. This tendency, in the opinion of many observers will leave fewer mature cows in herds and the immediate result will be a reduction in the farm milk supply. The milk production estimate for June revealed a decline of 2 per cent and it is now evident that a much more significant decline will be reported in the month of July. Fluid sales are being well maintained in spite of the low production, 17.6 per cent being used for this purpose in June as compared with 21.3 per cent in the previous month.

Manitoba: Less rain was recorded in July than in the month of June, but frequent showers continued to interfere with haying operations. Large sections of the Red River Valley are still covered with water. Elsewhere crops are excellent, Pastures are good, and there should be considerable increases in the tonnage of hay, grain and forage crops, compared with those of a year ago. There was practically no change recorded in cow numbers in June, but a decrease in the percentage milking offset the advance in the milk production per cow which resulted from improved pastures. The total output of milk, therefore, was scarcely equal to that of the previous June. A notable feature of the situation is that considerably more milk is being fed to calves, and since there has been little or no increase in freshenings this season, this may reveal a change from dairy to beef production under the impact of war-time labour conditions.

Saskatchewan: The month of July was slightly cooler than that reported for the same month a year ago. There was less rain, and warm weather during the latter part of July caused pastures to brown up in some sections, particularly in the light land areas in the southern part of the province. Moisture conditions on the whole were relatively satisfactory, and with the exception of limited areas in the extreme west-central and south-west parts of the province, both pastures and feed crops range from fair to excellent. The most favoured regions are in northern Saskatchewan and in the heavy clay belt of the south-central and mid-west areas. More cows were reported on farms in June, and a 7 per cent increase was recorded in the proportion of these cows being milked. A similar increase was reported in the production of milk per cow. Less milk was used for farm butter making, but greater quantities were used for fluid sales, the latter having advanced 4 per cent over those of June, 1943.

Alberta: Conditions throughout the province were quite satisfactory as a whole. Ample rainfall has produced excellent pastures and heavy hay crops in the central and northern areas. Southern Alberta and east-central sections of the province are suffering from drought to some extent. This is most evident on non-irrigated lands south of Lethbridge. In these parts the grain is short and a scarcity of feed is anticipated. Taking the province as a whole the pastures are good and yields of hay and grain will not be far below those of 1943. Dairy correspondents reporting for June, revealed a reduction in cow numbers, although the percentage milked was somewhat greater than a year ago. The milk production is being well maintained in spite of the unfavourable pastures in some areas, and milk production estimated for the month of June was almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above that of the same month of a year ago.

British Columbia: This province has been well supplied with moisture this season. Pastures are good and the hay crop promises to yield a tonnage almost equal to that of the previous year. In the Fraser Valley, pastures have been exceptionally good and the farmers are getting larger hay crops than they did a year ago. There was less rain than usual recorded in the interior. Rain is needed in the Okanogan Valley, and on Vancouver Island the usual mid-summer drought is drying up the pastures quite rapidly. Clover is more abundant this year, and favourable weather during the latter part of July permitted farmers to finish their haying operations. Fewer cows were reported on farms in June, but the production per cow showed a substantial gain. The total production of milk increased 10 per cent over that of June, 1943. Fluid sales reflected this increase with an advance of 7 per cent. More milk was consumed, but less was fed to live stock.

Table V - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, IN JUNE, 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	16.5	20.3	21.0	19.8	20.4	19.5	83.9	77.8	83.1	87.5	80.2	82.6
Nova Scotia	20.5	19.7	21.6	22.1	19.9	20.7	91.3	87.8	89.7	89.5	83.9	88.1
New Brunswick	19.7	20.1	25.7	18.0	20.9	20.6	88.8	82.9	93.0	90.2	87.1	87.8
Quebec	22.2	22.7	22.2	22.8	21.8	22.4	93.1	94.7	91.9	93.2	89.7	92.0
Ontario	23.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	22.5	23.4	87.4	86.4	86.6	87.1	88.8	87.2
Manitoba	20.3	18.5	19.0	17.8	18.0	18.8	80.1	78.2	80.6	79.0	78.2	79.1
Saskatchewan	19.8	20.4	19.3	18.7	20.0	19.6	75.2	76.3	75.8	74.2	79.3	76.4
Alberta	20.2	18.2	20.1	22.8	19.3	19.9	72.1	70.0	73.2	76.7	78.4	74.1
British Columbia ...	21.3	21.0	19.6	19.4	21.5	20.7	85.7	84.5	84.3	85.2	84.1	84.7
CANADA	21.7	21.5	21.7	21.8	21.1	21.6	85.1	84.9	84.9	85.3	85.3	85.1

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JUNE 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	8,322	5,786	5,749	419,865	363,544	309,285
Prince Edward Island	95	53	58	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	472	316	269	-	-	-
New Brunswick	852	550	539	-	-	-
Quebec	1,195	810	899	14,563	9,720	21,295
Ontario	1,822	1,042	1,115	387,565	342,732	280,215
Manitoba	782	586	598	12,755	7,513	4,371
Saskatchewan	1,776	1,385	1,288	-	-	-
Alberta	1,162	895	841	3,334	2,122	1,282
British Columbia ...	166	149	142	1,648	1,457	2,122

Table VII - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JUNE 1942 - 1944.

Province and Year	Total Milk Production	Distribution of Milk Production according to use					
		(1) Butter	(2) Cheese	Concen- trated Products	Ice Cream	Otherwise Used (3)	
	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	
CANADA	1942	2,148,228	1,165,992	374,972	68,384	32,014	506,866
	1943	2,180,081	1,225,200	305,372	78,835	37,094	533,580
	1944	2,223,319	1,200,467	348,845	80,036	38,259	555,712
Prince Edward Island	1942	22,566	14,464	2,753	-	129	5,220
	1943	21,112	14,249	1,054	-	122	5,687
	1944	23,022	15,371	1,622	-	147	5,882
Nova Scotia	1942	53,974	35,542	31	1,303	1,652	15,446
	1943	52,001	31,799	28	964	1,894	17,316
	1944	53,251	31,584	28	1,374	2,670	17,595
New Brunswick	1942	58,217	41,319	4,308	-	936	11,654
	1943	55,618	39,307	2,277	-	1,063	12,971
	1944	58,139	40,884	2,660	-	1,158	13,437
Quebec	1942	595,306	304,024	123,907	15,770	6,374	145,231
	1943	616,425	357,738	83,226	19,292	7,600	148,569
	1944	650,770	342,232	122,571	21,680	7,368	156,919
Ontario	1942	743,675	293,790	226,631	42,109	15,089	166,056
	1943	742,327	292,798	207,411	49,255	17,208	175,655
	1944	727,174	273,578	205,979	47,323	16,969	183,325
Manitoba	1942	168,553	124,284	8,700	-	1,996	33,573
	1943	173,441	128,611	5,208	-	2,820	36,802
	1944	172,089	123,456	7,587	-	2,731	38,315
Saskatchewan	1942	243,274	181,777	1,157	-	1,624	58,716
	1943	255,105	191,945	1,050	-	1,622	60,488
	1944	265,846	201,846	1,509	-	1,681	60,810
Alberta	1942	206,697	150,021	6,386	3,197	2,087	45,006
	1943	206,765	149,845	4,144	2,908	2,140	47,728
	1944	209,749	148,787	5,823	3,532	2,393	49,214
British Columbia	1942	55,966	20,771	1,099	6,005	2,127	25,964
	1943	57,287	18,908	974	6,416	2,625	28,364
	1944	63,279	22,729	1,066	6,127	3,142	30,215

(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 335 million pounds, 145 million pounds and 76 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in June, 1944.

Table VIII - PASTURE CONDITIONS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,
AT THE END OF JUNE AND JULY, 1940 TO 1944.

Province	JUNE						JULY					
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Av.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Av.
CANADA	102	83	104	104	94	97	99	79	99	104	90	94
Prince Edward Island	105	103	93	86	107	99	101	108	84	102	104	100
Nova Scotia	103	98	103	95	92	98	99	97	92	101	79	94
New Brunswick	102	99	101	96	95	99	99	99	97	95	88	96
Quebec	101	87	104	108	88	98	98	81	100	111	90	96
Ontario	107	67	107	106	97	97	104	69	95	106	91	93
Manitoba	88	108	104	102	104	101	75	95	106	105	102	97
Saskatchewan	88	83	102	98	107	96	82	66	115	85	93	88
Alberta	101	84	101	95	89	94	103	68	114	85	83	91
British Columbia ...	96	102	107	96	97	100	83	94	105	90	83	91

Table IX - HAY AND CLOVER CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,
AT THE END OF JUNE AND JULY, 1940 TO 1944.

Province	JUNE						JULY					
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Av.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Av.
CANADA	100	85	101	100	89	95	98	80	100	101	88	93
Prince Edward Island	102	100	88	86	104	96	99	103	89	92	112	99
Nova Scotia	104	96	102	93	87	96	102	96	97	101	80	95
New Brunswick	100	96	103	89	87	95	98	99	100	88	87	94
Quebec	99	92	101	109	85	97	98	78	97	108	86	93
Ontario	104	66	104	97	90	92	105	71	102	99	90	93
Manitoba	82	105	99	95	96	95	67	101	105	101	96	94
Saskatchewan	84	88	97	96	103	94	76	75	107	91	97	89
Alberta	100	83	95	93	90	92	100	76	106	89	85	91
British Columbia ...	100	101	106	86	92	97	90	101	104	88	90	95



ORDERS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION, PRICES AND SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

July 10, 1944. Cheddar cheese manufactured in Ontario and Quebec after June 24, 1944 shall be disposed of to one or more of the exporters licensed by the Dairy Products Board. The order lists the names and addresses of these exporters through whose agency all such cheese is to be exported (Order No. 68 D.P.B.)

July 17, 1944. Cheddar cheese shall be sold to patrons supplying milk to cheese factories, provided that cheese held for sale to local suppliers is manufactured in accordance with the specifications given in Order No. 67; also that the maximum number of cheese put aside for this purpose be limited to four cheese per calendar month, and in making their sales it is understood that the cheese is used only for the patron's own use or his immediate family. Furthermore, the secretary of the factory is required to keep a record of sales made to patrons, and their records must be open at any time for inspection by officers of the Dairy Products Board (Order No. 69 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.

1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212