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# MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA

## 1944

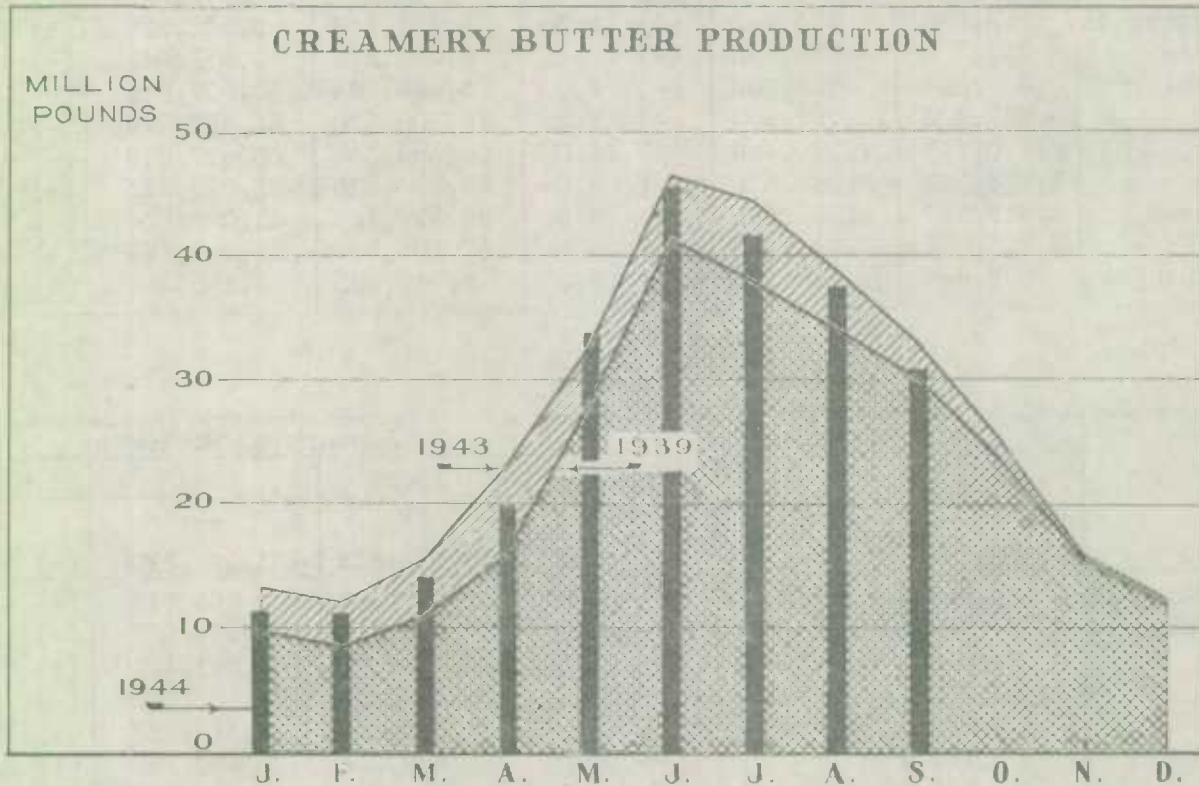
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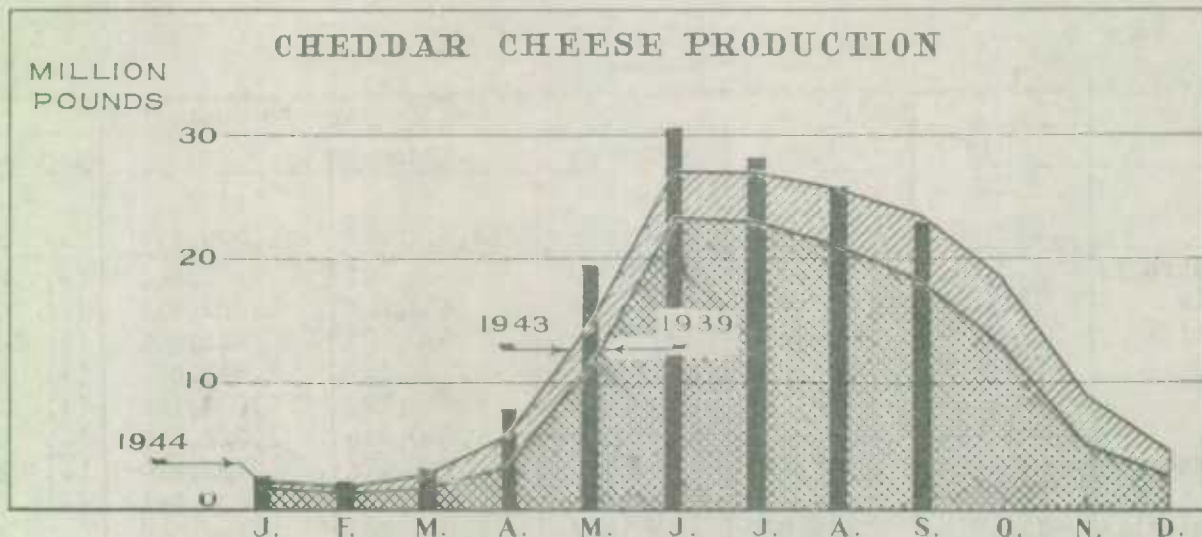
Series XIII, Report No. 10

September

Issued October 7, 1944.



1944 compared with 1943 -16.1% -8.5% -10.0% -13.6% +5.3% -2.2% -6.9% -4.8% -6.7%



1944 compared with 1943 +33.5% +19.5% +11.9% +35.5% +34.6% +4.6% +4.1% 0.0% -2.4%

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

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	September			January to September		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	33,199,425	30,977,151	(-) 6.7	259,050,187	244,696,059	(-) 5.5
Prince Edward Is.	559,238	473,443	(-) 15.3	3,397,864	3,146,872	(-) 7.4
Nova Scotia	733,525	636,745	(-) 13.2	6,249,818	5,671,941	(-) 9.2
New Brunswick	827,097	794,382	(-) 4.0	5,966,285	5,807,039	(-) 2.7
Quebec	10,989,329	10,792,980	(-) 1.8	70,600,320	65,457,799	(-) 7.3
Ontario	8,270,041	7,194,826	(-) 13.0	68,536,356	60,479,876	(-) 11.8
Manitoba	3,278,732	2,982,375	(-) 9.0	28,594,980	26,828,823	(-) 6.2
Saskatchewan	4,442,767	4,161,141	(-) 6.3	39,533,707	41,022,634	(+) 3.8
Alberta	3,705,052	3,496,483	(-) 5.6	32,225,362	31,809,367	(-) 1.3
British Columbia	393,644	444,776	(+) 13.0	3,945,495	4,470,708	(+) 13.3

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	September			January to September		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	23,406,584	22,841,908	(-) 2.4	130,170,855	142,167,310	(+) 10.0
Prince Edward Is.	143,588	172,035	(+) 19.8	599,508	855,011	(+) 42.6
New Brunswick	138,231	149,374	(+) 8.1	869,158	970,667	(+) 11.7
Quebec	7,879,802	8,982,884	(+) 14.0	36,109,626	48,941,121	(+) 35.5
Ontario	14,563,942	12,767,476	(-) 12.3	86,794,314	84,856,865	(-) 2.2
Manitoba	322,738	346,670	(+) 7.4	2,779,857	3,373,737	(+) 21.4
Saskatchewan	66,183	59,771	(-) 9.7	370,238	490,243	(+) 32.4
Alberta	237,584	325,523	(+) 37.0	2,096,839	3,034,168	(+) 44.7
British Columbia	54,516	38,175	(-) 30.0	551,317	645,498	(+) 17.1

ICE CREAM

Province	September			January to September		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	1,262,694	1,312,340	(+) 3.9	14,544,997	15,079,574	(+) 3.7
Prince Edward Is.	7,640	9,090	(+) 19.0	64,193	78,664	(+) 22.5
Nova Scotia	111,280	118,996	(+) 6.9	831,206	1,031,012	(+) 24.0
New Brunswick	52,027	62,184	(+) 19.5	440,104	485,863	(+) 10.4
Quebec	251,483	244,820	(-) 2.6	2,792,387	2,851,662	(+) 2.7
Ontario	521,358	521,741	(+) 0.1	6,467,792	6,574,182	(+) 1.6
Manitoba	89,454	93,581	(+) 4.6	1,050,945	1,022,650	(-) 2.7
Saskatchewan	48,708	55,190	(+) 13.3	715,478	705,210	(-) 1.4
Alberta	69,819	81,738	(+) 17.1	952,925	1,002,281	(+) 5.2
British Columbia	110,925	125,000	(+) 12.7	1,229,967	1,328,050	(+) 8.0

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in September decreased approximately 7 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding year. During the month of September 31 million pounds were produced, and during the nine months ended September, the output reached a total of 244.7 million pounds. The decrease in the September make occurred in all provinces except British Columbia.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in August, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents decreased 5 per cent as compared with that produced in the same month of the preceding year and nearly 8 per cent in comparison with the July output.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in September amounted to 213,230 pounds, a decrease of approximately 26 per cent over the output for the same month a year ago. Of this total 187 thousand pounds were made in Ontario, the remainder being produced in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 2½ per cent in September as compared with September, 1943, and over 11 per cent in comparison with the previous month. The September make was approximately 22.8 million pounds, and the total for the nine months, January to September amounted to 143.2 million pounds as against 128.5 million pounds in the same period of 1943. The increase in the September make occurred in all provinces except Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in September amounted to approximately 1.3 million gallons, an increase of nearly 4 per cent as compared with the September output of 1943. For the nine months, January to September 15.1 million gallons were produced, an increase of approximately 4 per cent in comparison with the nine-month period of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during September registered a decrease of approximately 7 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and a decrease of over 15 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 23.9 million pounds included 19.7 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 4.2 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased 16.1 per cent as compared with the same month last year and 21.1 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, increased approximately 24.1 per cent and decreased 15 per cent, respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 34 4/5 cents a pound, as compared with 33 3/4 cent a pound in September, 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 September amounted to slightly more than 1 million pounds of milk, a decrease of approximately 61.5 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 presented 68.8 per cent, cheddar cheese 24.3 per cent, ice cream 1.9 per cent, and concentrated wholemilk products 5.0 per cent.

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

Product	SEPTEMBER			JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER		
	1943	1944	% Change	1943	1944	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb. (2)	%
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	25,604,231	23,898,803	(-) 6.7	217,056,330	222,277,298	(+) 2.4
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	21,590,196	19,668,585	(-) 8.9	183,403,824	184,573,483	(+) 0.6
Condensed Milk	2,722,134	3,536,516	(+) 29.9	20,547,669	24,984,376	(+) 21.6
Case	2,110,418	3,024,181	(+) 43.3	15,559,310	18,836,055	(+) 21.1
Bulk	611,616	512,335	(-) 16.2	4,988,359	6,148,321	(+) 23.3
Evaporated Milk	17,422,758	14,631,616	(-) 16.0	149,577,776	146,024,176	(-) 2.4
Case	17,045,901	13,991,991	(-) 17.9	147,072,956	142,393,754	(-) 3.2
Bulk	376,857	639,625	(+) 69.7	2,504,820	3,630,422	(+) 44.9
Whole Milk Powder	1,445,404	1,489,696	(+) 3.1	13,276,065	13,564,931	(+) 2.2
Spray	1,327,780	1,213,593	(-) 8.6	10,783,912	9,246,229	(-) 14.3
Roller	117,624	276,103	(+) 134.7	2,492,153	4,318,702	(+) 73.3
Malted Milk	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-
Cream Powder	-	-	-	2,314	-	-
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	3,913,076	4,150,709	(+) 6.1	32,744,571	36,650,134	(+) 11.9
Condensed Skim milk	389,166	216,656	(-) 4.4	3,426,752	3,022,113	(-) 11.8
Evaporated Skim milk	140,078	183,771	(+) 31.2	1,183,688	1,864,124	(+) 57.5
Skim milk Powder	2,330,814	2,892,067	(+) 24.1	20,369,672	24,104,038	(+) 18.3
Spray	908,176	1,098,665	(+) 21.0	9,471,187	9,434,605	(-) 0.4
Roller	} 1,422,638	1,724,481	} (+) 26.1	} 10,898,485	13,894,333	} (+) 34.6
Feed		68,921			775,100	
Condensed Butter-milk	171,028	143,228	(-) 16.3	1,159,897	1,455,312	(+) 25.8
Powdered Butter-milk	600,100	432,750	(-) 27.9	4,704,075	3,839,455	(-) 18.4
Sugar of Milk	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-
Casein	281,890	282,237	(+) 0.1	1,900,487	2,364,592	(+) 24.4

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

(2) Total revised from 28,292,506 pounds to 28,266,457 pounds for August.

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

PRODUCT	September, 1944			January - September, 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	1,841	52,171	5.0	17,200	466,656	5.8
Condensed Whole Milk	283	8,063	0.8	1,999	56,964	0.7
Evaporated Whole Milk	1,171	32,190	3.1	11,692	321,253	4.0
Whole Milk Powder	387	11,918	1.1	3,509	88,439	1.1
Creamery Butter	25,538	725,175	68.8	200,649	5,728,334	71.3
Cheddar Cheese	8,954	255,829	24.3	56,121	1,603,574	20.0
Ice Cream	722	20,617	1.9	8,292	236,900	2.9
TOTAL	1944 37,055	1,053,792	100.0	282,262	8,035,464	100.0
	1943 39,059	1,115,289		288,437	8,323,938	

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

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	AUGUST					
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (all classes)	3,732,111	4,242,552	530,866	722,281	14.00	17.02
Whole Milk Powder	483,761	1,069,811	139,691	354,901	28.88	33.17
Spray	229,806	746,570	72,915	270,159	31.73	36.19
Roller	253,955	323,241	66,776	84,742	26.29	26.22
Buttermilk Powder	380,821	588,969	32,809	53,750	8.62	9.13
Skimmilk Powder	2,699,863	2,450,594	307,189	282,262	11.38	11.52
Spray	931,336	1,160,789	113,754	138,762	12.21	11.95
Roller	1,416,533	1,246,881	160,472	140,281	11.33	11.25
Feed	351,944	42,924	32,963	3,219	9.37	7.50
Casein (x)	227,666	133,378	51,177	31,368	22.48	23.52
PRODUCT	JANUARY - AUGUST					
TOTAL POWDER (all classes)	27,057,733	28,677,580	3,905,579	4,771,624	14.43	16.64
Whole Milk Powder	4,206,955	6,693,500	1,210,772	2,172,464	28.79	32.43
Spray	2,121,212	4,079,489	672,470	1,483,326	31.70	36.36
Roller	2,085,743	2,619,011	538,302	689,138	25.81	26.31
Buttermilk Powder	3,340,247	3,312,095	279,465	295,169	8.37	8.91
Skimmilk Powder	17,260,638	17,261,621	1,963,043	1,972,308	11.37	11.43
Spray	6,721,904	6,884,443	828,971	818,427	12.33	11.89
Roller	8,465,139	9,714,017	950,542	1,091,770	11.23	11.24
Feed	2,073,595	663,161	183,530	62,111	8.85	9.37
Casein	2,249,398	1,405,364	452,299	331,683	20.10	23.60

(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: A general improvement in the dairy situation was indicated in the reports received for the month of September. Moisture supplies were adequate in most parts of the country, and in Manitoba and sections of the West more rain fell than was actually needed. The weather was inclined to be cool, but quite suitable for dairy production. A tendency to reduce cow holdings has been in evidence during the past few months, and in the month of August a decline of approximately 5 per cent was shown as compared with the same month of 1943. The only provinces to show increases were Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. When the farm survey was taken on June 1, however (see Table No. VIII), farmers reported an increase of nearly 4 per cent compared with the same date a year ago. Associated with the August decline was a reduction in the percentage of cows actually milked as compared with the same month of 1943. A bright spot in the situation was the increase recorded in the numbers of cows bred for dairying purposes; so that while immediate freshenings are considerably reduced, it is possible that greater numbers may be coming into lactation during the winter or early spring.

Milk production has now registered a decline for two months in succession; the August reduction of 2.4 per cent was just slightly less than that recorded in the previous month when supplies dropped 2.6 per cent below those of the same month last year. Despite the fact that less milk has been produced on farms, fluid milk sales are still up, so that less milk has been made available for manufacture. In the month of August fluid sales increased 2.8 per cent which is a slightly smaller increase than that recorded in the month of July. Consequently the quantity used in manufacture fell only 3.4 per cent below that of the same month of the previous year as compared with a drop of 4.3 per cent a month ago. Creamery butter took less than 47 per cent of the total milk supply in August as compared with approximately 48 per cent in July, whereas fluid sales absorbed 17 per cent of the total milk output in comparison with 16 per cent in the previous month. It is apparent, therefore, that the fluid trade continues to impinge on the butter industry in meeting its requirements. Factory cheese, on the other hand, has reached a more or less stabilized position, approximately 15 per cent of the milk being used for this purpose. Compared with the proportion used in August, 1943, only a fractional increase was indicated.

The butter situation continues to hold the spotlight and while a diversion of milk from cheese factories may be in the offing, there is no evidence that this movement has yet commenced. The stock position has now reached the high point of the season, and from now until the end of April the quantity of butter produced is relatively small and stocks will gradually diminish. In order to build up larger reserves, the expiring dates of certain coupons were advanced, by order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This, however, has not produced the savings that might be expected. During the month of August the domestic disappearance of creamery butter was 2.22 pounds per capita as compared with 2.24 pounds per capita in the same month of 1943; and dairy butter averaged 0.34 pounds per capita as compared with 0.36 pounds. Thus, the domestic disappearance per capita of the two combined was only .04 of a pound less than that of a year ago. The domestic disappearance of butter (creamery and dairy combined) amounted to 231.7 million pounds for the period January to August, 1944, compared with 211.9 million pounds during the same period of 1943; and on a per capita basis the figures represent 19.3 and 17.9 pounds, respectively, for this year and last year.

Prince Edward Island: Recent rains have greatly improved pasture growth in this province during the past month. The aftermath is especially good and there should be plenty of roughage and roots for winter use. Reports for August indicate that cow numbers are being well maintained, although the increase was partially offset, by a decline in the percentage being milked during the month. More cows were reported to be

in calf and there was a substantial advance in cows due to freshen in the month following. Milk production suffered a reduction of 3 per cent as compared with August, 1943, and this was reflected in a lower yield of milk per cow. Despite this reduction fluid milk consumption advanced and the quantities used for ice cream manufacture, cheese and dairy butter, were slightly greater than the amounts used in the same month of 1943. The reduction in the milk supply was quite definitely indicated in the quantity used by manufacturers, the amount so used being reduced by approximately 1 million pounds.

Nova Scotia: A general improvement in the pasture situation as the result of recent rains has made it unnecessary to use as much forage for supplementary feeding. Cows are improving in flesh and the milk flow is coming back to normal. Dairy correspondents reporting for August showed a significant decline in cow numbers as compared with an increase recorded in the survey of June 1. There was also a reduction in the percentage of cows being used for milking purposes. Fewer cows were reported to be in calf, but a considerable gain was recorded in the number of cows coming into lactation in September. Milk production fell 3 per cent in August, a decline which was reflected in a substantial reduction in the creamery butter make. Dairy butter, on the other hand, increased 2 per cent, and fluid sales advanced 1 per cent over those of August, 1943.

New Brunswick: Wet weather in September greatly improved pastures in this province, and at the present time there is a better growth of grass than there was a year ago. Roots are good and there will be plenty of roughage for winter use. Dairy correspondents reported that farmers were holding fewer cows than they did in August of the previous year, and a smaller percentage of the cows are being milked. Freshenings, on the other hand, showed a significant gain, which should partially offset the reduction in numbers. The milk production estimate for August showed a decrease of 4.5 per cent as compared to the same month last year, and this was reflected in a sharp reduction in the output of butter, both dairy and creamery. Fluid sales continued to increase, however, and ice cream production is a little higher than it was a year ago. On the whole, farmers are selling more milk and less is being used for feeding purposes on the farms.

Quebec: On account of heavy rains during the latter part of September, pastures have greatly improved and would seem to average from fair to good. In fact, they are a little better than they were in the same month a year ago. There was a good hay crop, but the yield of roots will not equal that of 1943. However, more corn will be available for ensilage purposes. Cow numbers showed a substantial increase on the farms of Dairy Correspondents, although a slightly smaller percentage of these cows were being milked. Future freshenings were well above those of August, 1943, while cows due to freshen in the month following showed a slight decline. More milk was produced, the increase being about 1 per cent above that of August, 1943. Fluid sales increased 3 per cent and slightly more milk was used in dairy factories than was the case a year ago. Less milk was used on farms, both for manufacturing and for direct consumption.

Ontario: Heavy rains occurred in most sections of Ontario during September, and pastures made a remarkable come-back. The aftermath is good, and although the grass was short during the mid-summer period, the hay crop was relatively satisfactory. Coarse grains will be much more plentiful than they were a year ago, and roots will be at least equal to the quantities available at the end of 1943. Despite the shortage of labour for ensiling corn and for root-pulling, it is probable that farmers will have as much or more in store as they had a year ago. Farmers are holding more cows and a greater percentage of them have been bred for dairying purposes. The local demand is quite keen, indicating a tendency to build up herds in readiness for a time when a more favourable labour situation may exist. Fewer cows were due to freshen in September, but a substantial advance was indicated in cows bred to calve for future use. Milk production in August declined 6 per cent as compared with the same month in 1943, and with the exception of milk used for fluid sales and for ice cream manufacture, all products reflected this decline. Milk used in manufacture dropped 33 million pounds as compared with that utilized for this purpose in August, 1943.

Manitoba: Owing to wet weather in September, pastures were above average, but the hay crop is lacking in quality owing to excessive moisture during the growing season. Outside of the Red River Valley, which was quite badly flooded, the coarse grain harvest was good and there will be ample supplies of forage for feeding purposes during the winter. Cow numbers registered a sharp reduction in August, and the percentage of cows milked was substantially reduced as compared with that of the same month a year ago. Cows bred for future use were considerably higher, but those due to freshen in September were practically on a level with the figures reported last year. Observers forecast a reduction in milk supplies during future months, owing to reduced numbers and the tendency to permit calves to run with the cows; the latter, of course, is a situation that has arisen as a result of labour shortages. Milk production in August declined 5 per cent, showing practically the same relationship to last year as that indicated a month ago. Fluid sales at Brandon suffered a reduction owing to the removal of part of the war-time population from that area. The provincial total, however, showed an increase of 6 per cent over the same month of 1943. Farmers are using less milk and selling greater quantities than they did a year ago.

Saskatchewan: There was plenty of moisture in this province during September, and pastures were above the average. Heavy grain crops, as well as hay, will provide dairymen with plenty of roughage for the winter. Harvesting was held up somewhat on account of rains, but many fields are now being cleared for open grazing. Cow numbers in August were considerably reduced on the farms of dairy correspondents, whereas an increase had been shown when the live stock survey was taken four months ago. A reduction was also shown in the percentage of cows actually milked, and in the numbers of cows due to freshen. On the other hand, forecasts would indicate an increase in cows coming into lactation in the winter or early spring. A decline of nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent was revealed in the milk production estimate for August, a situation which showed up in the output of both dairy and creamery butter, and in the milk fed to live stock. The quantities used in manufacture suffered a reduction of approximately 5 million pounds. The consumption of whole milk, however, continues to move in an upward direction.

Alberta: The weather was cool in September, but not sufficiently cool to interfere with dairy production. There was plenty of rain, particularly in the central and northern areas, although there is still a great deficiency in the southern sections of the province. Pastures in the southern areas are rather scant, and observers believe that there will be a shortage of feed on account of the poor crops harvested this season. There is also a shortage of water for lands under irrigation. Elsewhere pastures are above the average, and considerably better than they were a year ago. Then too, with the completion of harvesting operations, grain fields will soon be made available for dairy herds. Farmers appear to be holding more cows in many of the specialized dairying districts, although August reports from dairy correspondents showed a 3 per cent reduction. The total milk output increased slightly as compared with August, 1943. More milk was sold as fluid, and the supplies utilized in dairy factories advanced nearly 3 million pounds. Less milk, however, was used for all purposes on farms.

British Columbia: Conditions in this province are probably about the average at this season, some districts being rather dry and others receiving a moderate amount of rain. The Coastal areas are not suffering from a lack of rain, but marked shortages were reported from the Kootenays and the Interior of the Province. Recent rains have improved the situation somewhat, but deficiencies are still evident in many areas. Farmers are holding more cows than they did a year ago - in fact, a great many more, although this advantage has been partially offset by a smaller percentage actually milked. More cows were reported in calf, however, and potential freshenings show a substantial gain over those of August, 1943. Milk production in August moved up 5 per cent; more milk was consumed in both urban and rural areas, while less was used for dairy butter and for live stock feeding. Milk used in dairy factories increased nearly 2 million pounds in comparison with August, 1943.



Table V - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, AUGUST 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	1,874,801	991,008	324,925	59,753	35,462	463,653
	1943	1,910,136	1,012,378	291,244	62,949	36,786	506,779
	1944	1,864,702	963,523	290,982	60,743	38,953	510,501
Prince Edward Island	1942	20,433	13,999	2,327	-	205	3,902
	1943	22,149	15,850	1,776	-	189	4,334
	1944	21,456	14,504	2,237	-	244	4,471
Nova Scotia	1942	42,829	25,161	30	523	2,047	15,063
	1943	45,773	26,400	28	437	2,020	16,888
	1944	44,384	23,970	28	714	2,374	17,298
New Brunswick	1942	50,422	34,531	2,483	-	1,139	12,269
	1943	50,697	34,148	1,905	-	1,206	13,438
	1944	48,431	31,731	1,692	-	1,402	13,606
Quebec	1942	532,211	270,222	113,331	13,645	6,453	128,560
	1943	557,542	300,731	95,095	13,653	6,932	141,131
	1944	564,710	289,297	109,004	16,427	6,996	142,986
Ontario	1942	631,452	223,912	194,001	37,210	15,639	160,690
	1943	636,431	221,047	182,516	39,828	16,302	176,738
	1944	596,719	202,979	165,851	33,755	17,702	176,432
Manitoba	1942	140,186	102,990	5,827	-	2,623	28,746
	1943	142,518	104,158	4,344	-	2,677	31,339
	1944	135,416	95,754	5,128	-	2,454	32,080
Saskatchewan	1942	218,895	167,410	1,139	-	2,001	48,345
	1943	218,311	164,860	1,154	-	1,777	50,520
	1944	213,110	159,124	1,312	-	1,822	50,852
Alberta	1942	186,734	137,915	4,889	2,765	2,471	38,694
	1943	182,428	130,957	3,690	2,579	2,391	42,311
	1944	183,223	130,175	4,905	3,828	2,440	41,875
British Columbia	1942	51,639	14,868	898	5,605	2,884	27,384
	1943	54,287	14,227	736	6,452	3,292	29,580
	1944	57,253	15,989	825	6,019	3,519	30,901

(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 324 million pounds, 147 million pounds and 40 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in August, 1944.

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING, REPORTED BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS, FOR AUGUST, 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 .....	15.4	13.7	18.7	20.3	19.6	18.7	82.4	83.4	84.4	86.0	84.1	84.1
Prince Edward Island	13.0	19.4	21.5	22.5	21.1	19.5	81.6	80.7	87.1	91.1	90.5	85.6
Nova Scotia .....	16.5	17.9	17.9	18.2	17.7	18.0	89.8	86.9	87.9	87.7	84.6	87.5
New Brunswick .....	16.5	19.2	20.5	19.6	17.8	18.5	90.7	88.4	86.5	91.4	86.6	88.8
Quebec .....	18.1	20.9	19.0	21.1	21.8	20.7	93.5	93.6	93.3	93.3	91.9	93.2
Ontario .....	20.4	20.7	20.5	21.6	20.4	21.2	85.3	86.2	85.7	87.0	86.1	86.0
Manitoba .....	16.2	19.2	15.2	16.9	15.3	17.7	78.2	86.3	73.8	80.4	75.9	81.5
Saskatchewan .....	14.8	13.3	17.1	18.7	18.3	17.6	74.1	78.4	78.3	78.3	77.1	77.1
Alberta .....	14.7	16.0	16.1	20.0	17.4	16.9	66.9	71.5	72.7	76.0	73.4	71.6
British Columbia ...	17.4	16.3	16.6	19.0	18.6	18.0	62.1	73.3	76.7	83.0	79.9	80.4

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

Province	DAIRY BUTTER			WHEY BUTTER		
	1942 000 lb.	1943 000 lb.	1944 000 lb.	1942 lb.	1943 lb.	1944 lb.
CANADA .....	6,064	4,314	4,098	357,813	322,705	317,426
Prince Edward Island	83	46	47	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	387	259	264	-	-	-
New Brunswick .....	729	470	423	-	-	-
Quebec .....	1,032	700	665	13,316	11,127	23,365
Ontario .....	716	410	361	332,139	302,348	235,000
Manitoba .....	498	373	351	3,495	6,258	1,624
Saskatchewan .....	1,515	1,182	1,153	-	-	-
Alberta .....	920	708	666	2,525	1,377	823
British Columbia ...	184	166	163	1,338	1,095	1,614

DAIRY CATTLE NUMBERS

The results of the live stock survey of June 1, 1944 revealed that cows kept mainly for milk production were estimated at 3,929,600 at that date; also that farmers were holding 1,047,500 heifers, which were being raised mainly for dairy purposes. Combining these two classes, it shows a total of 3,687,500 cows and heifers, or approximately 5 per cent more than on June 1, 1943. The total calf population also increased, even to a greater extent than cows and heifers; and assuming that the usual percentage of these calves are being kept for dairy replacements, the heifer population might be expected to register further gains in 1945. At any rate, it is apparent that the trend in the dairy cattle population is still moving in an upward direction, and unless something arises to cause farmers to export more cows or to send greater numbers to the block, there should be sufficient cows available during the next two or three years to permit further extensions in dairying enterprises.

Table VIII - NUMBERS OF DAIRY CATTLE ON FARMS, IN CANADA,  
BY PROVINCES, JUNE 1, 1943 AND 1944.

Province		Dairy Cows		Dairy Heifers		Calves (x)	
		No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
CANADA	1943	3,794,700		983,500		2,523,300	
	1944	3,929,600	+3.6	1,047,500	+6.5	2,640,000	+4.6
Prince Edward Island	1943	46,300		11,800		27,300	
	1944	45,800	-1.1	12,200	+5.4	28,800	+5.5
Nova Scotia	1943	104,300		24,700		46,800	
	1944	108,700	+4.2	29,100	+17.3	47,100	+0.6
New Brunswick	1943	113,400		27,000		60,500	
	1944	118,000	+4.1	30,700	+13.7	58,000	-4.1
Quebec	1943	1,018,900		216,800		489,000	
	1944	1,071,300	+5.1	247,800	+14.3	502,300	+2.7
Ontario	1943	1,169,700		290,600		649,400	
	1944	1,187,600	+1.5	296,400	+2.0	665,700	+2.5
Manitoba	1943	370,000		102,000		254,000	
	1944	387,000	+4.6	109,000	+6.9	259,000	+2.0
Saskatchewan	1943	502,400		166,400		461,900	
	1944	529,400	+5.4	176,100	+5.8	528,400	+14.4
Alberta	1943	376,000		118,000		451,400	
	1944	385,500	+2.5	119,500	+1.3	470,200	+4.2
British Columbia	1943	93,700		26,000		83,000	
	1944	96,300	+2.8	26,700	+2.7	80,500	-3.0

(x) All classes of calves are represented in these figures.



THE DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF CREAMERY BUTTER

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of August amounted to 26.6 million pounds, an increase of 0.5 per cent over that shown in the same month last year, and an increase of 7.6 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

The domestic disappearance of creamery and dairy butter combined amounted to 30.7 million pounds in August or 2.56 pounds per capita. In the same month of 1943 it averaged 2.60 pounds per capita

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.