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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1945

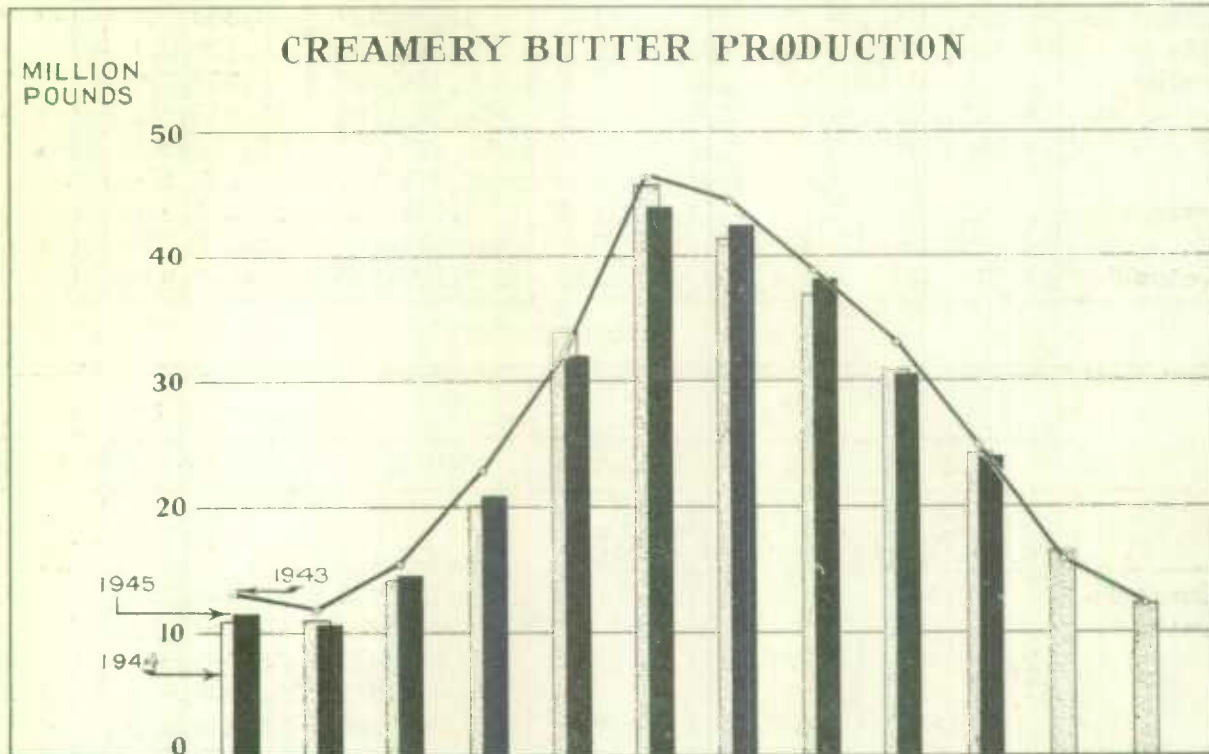
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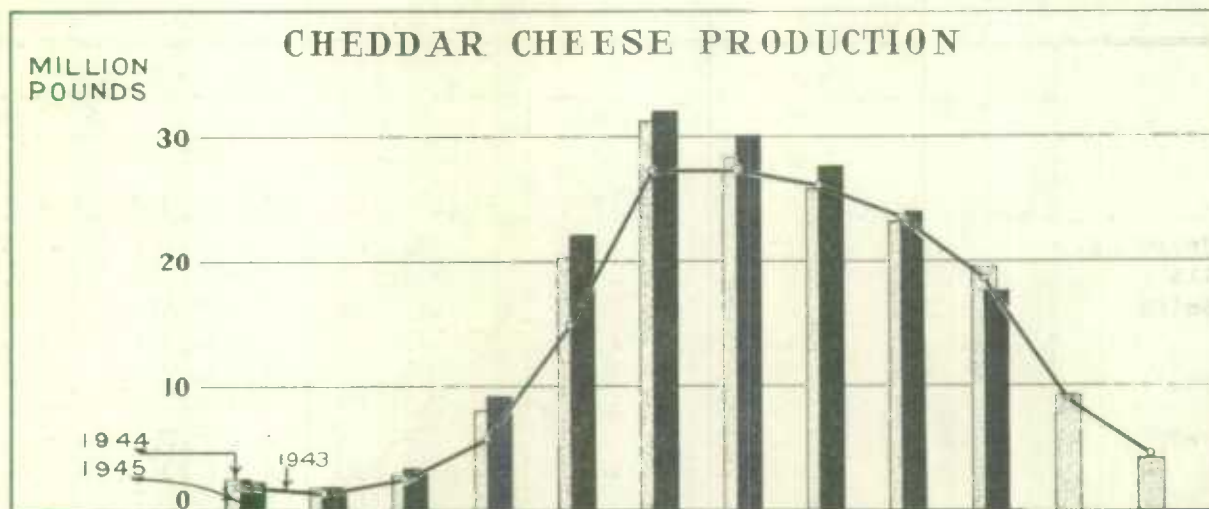
Series No. XIV, Report No. 10

October

Issued November 10th, 1945.



1945 compared with 1944: +5.2% -3.3% +2.7% +4.0% -6.0% -3.8% +24% +3.3% -1.8% -1.4%



1945 compared with 1944: -6.5% +9.2% +11.4% +14.2% +8.9% +25% +6.1% +7.2% +3.1% -10.5%

I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA

By Provinces, October and January to October, 1944 and 1945

Province	CREAMERY BUTTER					
	October			January to October		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
Canada	24,364,057	24,025,381	(-) 1.4	269,408,647	268,334,133	(-) 0.4
Prince Edward Is.	410,394	350,137	(-) 14.7	3,530,837	3,860,302	(+) 9.3
Nova Scotia	585,429	583,665	(-) 0.3	6,287,209	6,525,041	(+) 3.8
New Brunswick	626,792	580,012	(-) 7.5	6,445,787	6,927,729	(+) 7.5
Quebec	8,686,818	9,173,177	(+) 5.6	74,025,189	81,046,581	(+) 9.5
Ontario	5,916,595	5,778,214	(-) 2.3	66,477,701	70,375,303	(+) 5.9
Manitoba	2,151,749	1,894,980	(-) 11.9	29,071,935	25,037,169	(-) 13.9
Saskatchewan	3,092,465	2,692,941	(-) 12.9	44,119,419	37,481,348	(-) 15.0
Alberta	2,521,225	2,596,093	(+) 3.0	34,321,042	31,456,721	(-) 8.3
British Columbia	372,590	376,162	(+) 1.0	5,129,528	5,623,939	(+) 9.6

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	October			January to October		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
Canada	19,676,524	17,620,589	(-) 10.5	164,503,113	170,849,459	(+) 3.9
Prince Edward Is.	142,076	88,349	(-) 37.8	1,025,070	908,123	(-) 11.4
New Brunswick	107,509	71,442	(-) 33.5	1,092,997	1,063,413	(-) 2.7
Quebec	7,269,591	6,277,998	(-) 13.5	57,157,637	56,035,361	(-) 2.0
Ontario	11,536,473	10,570,728	(-) 8.4	96,974,953	104,688,932	(+) 8.0
Manitoba	268,887	288,494	(+) 7.3	3,654,669	3,420,475	(-) 6.4
Saskatchewan	44,504	25,000	(-) 43.8	577,844	389,574	(-) 32.6
Alberta	250,628	248,315	(-) 0.9	3,292,480	3,689,740	(+) 12.1
British Columbia	56,855	50,264	(-) 11.6	727,463	653,841	(-) 10.1

ICE CREAM

Province	October			January to October		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	gal.	gal.	%	gal.	gal.	%
Canada	1,154,995	1,005,016	(-) 13.0	16,225,123	15,503,318	(-) 4.4
Prince Edward Is.	8,408	5,920	(-) 29.6	90,026	76,460	(-) 15.1
Nova Scotia	93,342	79,662	(-) 14.7	992,813	1,057,242	(+) 6.5
New Brunswick	36,821	23,438	(-) 36.3	449,030	439,678	(-) 2.1
Quebec	204,247	181,972	(-) 10.4	3,081,033	3,131,778	(+) 1.6
Ontario	485,068	436,504	(-) 10.0	7,069,736	6,654,708	(-) 5.9
Manitoba	70,339	60,988	(-) 13.3	1,071,119	954,796	(-) 11.0
Saskatchewan	55,676	52,000	(-) 6.6	779,711	736,000	(-) 5.6
Alberta	76,626	62,292	(-) 18.7	1,065,100	935,369	(-) 12.3
British Columbia	124,468	102,240	(-) 17.9	1,626,555	1,517,287	(-) 6.7

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA
(October, 1945)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in October decreased 1.4 per cent as compared with the output for the same month of the preceding year. During the ten months January to October, 268 million pounds were produced of which about 24 million pounds were made in October. Decreases were recorded in all provinces but Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in September, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents was approximately 1 per cent less than that produced in the same month of the preceding year and 17 per cent more than the August output. The total make in the month of September amounted to 4,749,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in October amounted to 293,859 pounds, an increase of 13.2 per cent as compared with October, 1944. Of this total 245 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 10.5 per cent in October as compared with October, 1944. The monthly make was approximately 18 million pounds, and the total for the ten months, January to October amounted to 171 million pounds. Decreases in the month of October were recorded in all provinces but Manitoba.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in October amounted to approximately 1 million gallons, 13 per cent less than the October output of 1944. For the ten months, January to October, 15.5 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS manufactured during October registered a decrease of approximately 6 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 21.2 million pounds included 17.3 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 3.9 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products.

EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased approximately 1.6 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, decreased approximately 5 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, based on daily quotations of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 35½ cents a pound in October, 1945, as compared with 34 4/5 cents a year ago. Cheese 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 are still in effect.

The combined output of factory products during the month of October amounted to approximately 820 million pounds of milk, a decrease of about 38.6 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 68.6 per cent, cheddar cheese 24.1 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 5.4 per cent and ice cream 1.9 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter was approximately 26.4 million pounds in September, representing an increase of 2 per cent from August and 2.7 per cent decrease in comparison with September, 1944. The domestic disappearance of total butter, creamery, dairy and whey, amounted to 31.4 million pounds in September representing on a per capita basis 2.62 pounds as compared with 2.69 pounds last year.

Table 11 - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA
October, and January to October, 1944 and 1945

Product	October			January to October		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	22,644,593	21,218,369	(-) 5.9	245,159,334	267,937,270	(+) 9.3
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	18,933,612	17,270,108	(-) 8.8	203,785,531	217,874,134	(+) 6.9
Condensed Milk	3,315,357	2,153,321	(-) 35.1	28,588,169	24,182,035	(-) 15.4
Case	2,663,587	1,585,871	(-) 40.5	21,489,642	17,548,839	(-) 18.3
Bulk	661,770	567,450	(-) 14.3	7,098,527	6,633,196	(-) 6.6
Evaporated	14,326,983	14,095,217	(-) 1.6	160,351,159	180,908,317	(+) 12.8
Case	13,669,497	13,389,690	(-) 2.0	156,063,251	176,056,966	(+) 12.8
Bulk	657,486	705,527	(+) 7.3	4,287,908	4,851,351	(+) 13.1
Whole Milk Powder	1,291,272	1,021,570	(-) 20.9	14,846,203	12,783,782	(-) 13.9
Spray	919,044	787,639	(-) 14.3	10,155,273	10,689,640	(+) 5.3
Roller	372,228	233,931	(-) 37.2	4,690,930	2,094,142	(-) 55.4
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	3,642,494	3,921,071	(+) 7.6	40,251,625	49,538,122	(+) 23.1
Condensed Skim Milk	180,201	318,967	(+) 77.0	3,202,314	4,765,028	(+) 48.7
Evaporated Skim Milk	145,815	232,346	(+) 59.3	2,010,939	2,412,860	(+) 20.0
Skim Milk Powder	2,538,399	2,398,947	(-) 5.1	26,588,215	32,554,166	(+) 22.4
Spray	855,613	871,051	(+) 1.8	10,218,618	11,954,328	(+) 17.0
Roller	1,650,281	1,441,239	(-) 12.7	15,574,612	18,515,342	(+) 18.9
Feed	32,505	86,657	(+) 166.6	794,985	2,084,496	(+) 162.2
Condensed Buttermilk	165,470	154,535	(-) 6.6	1,624,114	2,139,938	(+) 31.8
Powdered Buttermilk	364,595	451,884	(+) 23.9	4,201,784	3,685,495	(-) 12.3
Milk Preparations (Baby Foods, etc.)	-	5,146	-	-	414,449	-
Casein	248,014	359,246	(+) 44.8	2,624,259	3,568,186	(+) 35.97

NOTE: Malted Milk, Cream Powder and Sugar of Milk being produced by less than three firms, the separate items do not appear in this report. The production is included, however, in the totals shown at the top of the table.

Table III - BUTTER-FAT AND MILK EQUIVALENT OF FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTION
October and January to October, 1945.

PRODUCT	October, 1945.			January to October, 1945			
	Butter Fat	Milk	Per cent of Total	Butter Fat	Milk	Per cent of Total	
	000Lb.	000Lb.		000Lb.	000Lb.		
Creamery Butter	19,685	562,434	68.6	219,860	6,281,702	69.8	
Cheddar Cheese	6,907	197,351	24.1	66,973	1,913,514	21.3	
Concentrated Milk Products	1,543	44,092	5.4	19,439	555,404	6.2	
Condensed Whole Milk	171	4,910	0.6	1,930	55,135	0.6	
Evaporated Whole Milk	1,085	31,009	3.8	13,930	397,999	4.4	
Whole Milk Powder	286	8,173	1.0	3,579	102,270	1.2	
Ice Cream	553	15,789	1.9	8,524	243,557	2.7	
TOTAL							
	1945	28,688	819,666	100.0	314,796	8,994,177	100.0
	1944	30,041	858,291		312,922	8,940,614	

Table IV - QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MILK POWDERS SOLD IN CANADA
September and January to September, 1944 and 1945.

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
			September			
	Lb.	Lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	4,554,599	5,432,728	780,692	836,936	17.14	15.41
Whole Milk Powder	1,097,654	748,863	365,879	262,003	33.33	34.99
Spray	853,674	651,093	301,280	237,409	35.29	36.46
Roller	243,980	97,770	64,589	24,594	26.47	25.15
Buttermilk Powder	515,076	375,476	44,900	35,495	8.72	9.45
Skimmilk Powder	2,727,743	4,059,069	318,491	480,585	11.68	11.84
Spray	1,016,184	1,629,338	128,156	208,325	12.61	12.79
Roller	1,617,994	2,301,076	182,483	262,753	11.28	11.42
Feed	93,565	128,655	7,852	9,507	8.39	7.39
Casein (x)	214,126	249,320	51,422	58,853	24.01	23.60
PRODUCTS			January to September			
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	33,232,179	40,444,444	5,552,306	6,650,221	16.71	16.44
Whole Milk Powder	7,796,154	7,933,574	2,538,333	2,812,438	32.56	35.45
Spray	4,933,163	6,600,142	1,784,606	2,461,933	36.18	37.30
Roller	2,862,991	1,333,432	753,727	350,505	26.33	26.29
Buttermilk Powder	3,827,171	2,935,662	340,069	250,380	8.89	8.53
Skimmilk Powder	19,989,364	27,213,366	2,290,799	3,039,543	11.46	11.17
Spray	7,900,627	11,313,943	946,583	1,377,453	11.98	12.17
Roller	11,332,011	14,409,202	1,274,253	1,544,835	11.24	10.72
Feed	756,726	1,490,221	69,963	117,255	9.25	7.87
Casein	1,619,490	2,361,842	383,105	547,860	23.66	23.20

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

(1) Prices on a delivered basis.

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

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

Summary: The creamery butter position was not materially altered by the October production. While the decline continues, it is evident that the removal of restrictions on factory patronage, and the closing of cheese factories may be expected to have a favourable effect on butter production during the closing months of the year. Up to the end of October the cumulative production of factory-produced butter showed a decline of approximately 1 million pounds. This decline may be credited to reverses registered in February, May, June, September and October. Differing from the situation reported in September there was a decline in Ontario, while the Alberta output changed to an increase. The indications point to a slight recovery in the Western domain and a change from cheese to butter in the Central Provinces. It should also be noted that the supply position showed a slight improvement. Creamery butter disappearance fell from 27.1 million in September, 1944, to 26.4 million in the same month of 1945; and the total used to meet domestic requirements, (including creamery, dairy and whey butter) showed a domestic disappearance of approximately three-quarters of a million pounds less than in September 1944. Thus the loss in production was partly off-set by a smaller disappearance.

The September estimate on total milk production was approximately 1.7 million pounds, an advance of one half of one per cent over that produced in the same month last year; and the cumulative supply for the nine-month period was 14 million or three-quarters of one per cent above the corresponding period of 1944. The quantity manufactured in factories during September, changed to the extent of only 1 per cent in the Dominion as a whole, although sharp declines were registered in several of the provinces, particularly Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The decline in the use of milk in dairy factories was dominated by the reduction in creamery butter; factory cheese and concentrated milk products showing a reverse action. With regard to the use of milk in relation to the total supply, the decline in the dairy butter make was very definitely reflected in this situation, while that used for factory cheese and fluid sales continued above the level of September, 1944. On the other hand, there was practically no change in the percentage of the total milk supply used on farms.

Forage was a little more plentiful in the month of September than that reported a year ago, and the outlook for late fall pastures is possibly a little better than it was a year ago. Nevertheless heavy rains in the Eastern provinces have had a ~~damaging~~aging effect on low-lying grazing lands. In Western Canada, late September and early October frosts had a detrimental effect on the grass. Consequently pastures dried up early and with continued delays in threshing operations, farmers were unable to find a substitute in the after-harvest forage. Dairy herds were denied the use of the harvest fields for pasture purposes at a time when they were most needed, and the early snowfall made it necessary to stable earlier than usual.

The first report on late crops gives evidence of what might be expected in regard to the feed situation during the coming months. The sharp declines reported in the coarse grains harvest coupled with a reduction in the root crop which fell from almost 32 million hundredweights to 27 million, will have an important bearing on the situation. Then again, the fodder corn harvest was disappointing. The crop was quite badly injured by frost before it could be put under cover, and the total tonnage fell from 4.4 to 3.8 million tons. On the other hand, the alfalfa cutting revealed an increased tonnage over 1944, and as reported in a previous issue of this Review, the production of hay and clover moved from 15 million tons up to 17½ million tons. Some hope may be taken from the latter situation, particularly when the increased tonnage appears to be accompanied by a betterment in quality.

October was a comparatively cool and cloudy month with considerably more rain in the Eastern Provinces than was reported in the same month a year ago. Western Canada also shared in the increased moisture supplies, with a great deal of the precipitation coming in the latter part of October in the form of snow. Two inches of snow was

reported at Brandon and the greater part of the Prairie region shared in this early downfall.

The holdings of dairy cows on farms in the month of September, is indicative of the production situation in future months. This showed practically no change for the Dominion as a whole, although four of the provinces, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, registered increases. Some encouragement is offered in the turn of events in Alberta, and it is possible that more cows may be brought into production elsewhere in the West. The percentage milking, in Canada, was up about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and freshenings reported in the fall months exceeded those of a year ago. On the whole there is no indication of a great decline in milk production during the next few months, despite the fact that the feed situation is not as favourable as might be desired. Nevertheless a general increase does not appear to be in the offing, although the Central provinces would be expected to balance up the losses promised in the West. Under these circumstances, the supply position may not be substantially altered, and products such as butter that are produced principally for home use cannot be expected to any more than balance with needed requirements.

Prince Edward Island: The month of October was moderately cool with frequent rains. Pastures recovered from the effects of drought in August and September, but grass lacked quality. There is a good covering, and pastures will go into winter in quite fair condition. Grains are scarce and there will be limited supplies of corn and roots. Cow numbers reported in September were practically on a level with those of a year ago, with no change in the percentage milked. Freshenings are definitely on the decline, indicating that fewer cows may be available for milking later on. Milk production showed a sharp decline in September, falling over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the same month of the preceding year. There seems to be a tendency to restrict the sales of milk, fluid sales falling 5 per cent while deliveries to factories were nearly 8 per cent below those of September, 1944.

Nova Scotia: Moderate to cool weather prevailed in October, and rains produced a better growth of grass. The condition of pastures in October varied from fair to slightly below the average. The future feed situation is not as satisfactory as it was a year ago. Less grain was harvested and the root crop did not measure up to earlier expectations. There was a 2 per cent increase in cow numbers in August, while the percentage of cows milking was unchanged. Although the gain was less pronounced than in the previous month, the numbers of cows in calf exceeded those of September, 1944. Cows are selling at good prices, averaging about \$90.00 and more for grades, and they appear to be in keen demand. Fluid sales showed a substantial increase, the total being approximately three-quarters of a million pounds over that of a year ago. Yet, deliveries to factories declined approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the total milk supply was reduced by a little more than 1 per cent.

New Brunswick: The pasture situation has improved in New Brunswick as the result of cool, rainy weather. The feed situation is less favourable than it was a year ago; slightly less grain and a considerable reduction in roots, will have an important bearing on the position. Nevertheless, farmers appear to have considerable quantities of roughage. Dairy cattle numbers showed a reduction of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in September, although this was offset by the percentage of cows being milked (see Table V). Freshenings were reduced, but those in calf at the end of the month showed a slight increase. There was a decline of only 1 per cent in the total production of milk in September, but the quantity used in manufacture fell nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Fluid sales continue to increase, and greater quantities were used in farm homes.

Quebec: Cool, cloudy weather prevailed in October, and there was more than a normal amount of rain. Old pasture lands are practically grazed off, but the aftermath

on meadows has provided good forage for dairy cows. The feed situation has been adversely affected by a slight reduction in coarse grains and corn, and a considerable decline in roots as compared with 1944. The dairy cow population appears to be increasing slightly, the September numbers being 2 per cent above those reported in the same month last year. The percentage of cows milking also showed a fractional advance over September, 1944. Cows freshening in the subsequent month showed an increase, although the totals bred for milk production were less than those of a year ago. Milk production reflected the increase in cow numbers with an advance of over 1½ per cent, and the milk represented in factory products showed the same advance over September, 1944. Milk distributors continue to draw heavily on farm supplies and the quantities used for fluid purposes in September moved up 3 per cent over those of a year ago. As the situation now stands, it would indicate that milk production will continue to advance although the difference may not be as great as in previous months.

Ontario: The weather was inclined to be moderately cool during October, and frequent rains during the month greatly improved the pasture situation. As compared with those of a year ago, the late fall pastures were considerably better, although some low-lying lands have deteriorated on account of excessive grazing during the wet weather. The feeding value of corn was very much reduced by frost and rain, and with a sharp reduction in coarse grains, and roots for feeding purposes farmers will have to depend to a greater extent on roughage. Fortunately there was an excellent hay crop, and it was gathered in good condition. The numbers of cows reported on farms in September was approximately 1 per cent less than those of a year ago, although this was offset by an increase in the percentage being milked. Milk cows are selling at good prices, grades averaging from \$90.00 to \$120.00. Farmers appear to be holding a good deal of heifer stock for replacement purposes so that by next year the number may not be materially changed. Another favourable sign is that freshenings advanced 12 per cent as compared with September, 1944. The production of milk in September moved up 5 per cent, and deliveries to factories would represent an increase of about 6 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year. Fluid sales also increased 5 per cent and slightly more milk was used in farm homes. These facts indicate that some increase in milk production may be expected during future months.

Manitoba: Early frosts and delays in harvesting tended to shorten the fall pasture season, while snow at the end of October made it necessary to start part-time stabling earlier than usual. The continued shortage of labour reduced the holdings of cows, and in September a decline of 11 per cent was reported on the farms of dairy correspondents as compared with the same month last year. Nevertheless, an effort is being made to bring all available cows into milk production, as indicated in a 4 per cent advance in the percentage of cows milked as compared with September, 1944. Freshenings are also moving up to a higher level, and if this tendency continues, it should have some effect on the numbers available for milking purposes. There is a good demand for dairy cows, and reports indicate that higher prices are being paid than was the case a year ago. The quantity of milk produced in September showed the results of inadequate forage and reduced numbers. Compared with that of a year ago, the September milk supply declined 9 per cent while the August output was only 3 per cent less than that of the same month last year. Fluid sales continue to increase despite the short supply, while the quantity used for manufacture dropped 15 per cent. There is nothing to indicate that the position will be materially altered during the winter months, although the availability of labour will determine the situation to some extent next year.

Saskatchewan: Heavy frosts in late September and early October dried up grass pastures, and followed by wet weather and delayed threshing operations, dairy cows were denied use of harvest fields at a time when they were needed most. Supplementary feeding was general before the middle of October, and the early snow fall which was more or less general through the province, has now placed a limit on the use of fields for pasturing purposes. September reports showed a decline of 6 per cent in dairy cow numbers, while there was a slight increase in the percentage being milked. Furthermore, a decline in freshenings and in the numbers bred to calf, would indicate that this trend is likely to continue. Milk production fell off nearly 7 per cent in September compared with a year ago, and milk used in manufacture declined 13 per cent. On the other hand, more milk is being used for direct consumption. These facts offer some indication of a continued decline in the farm milk supply.

TABLE V - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGE OF COWS MILKING
Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents, for September, 1941 to 1945.

Province	Milk Production per cow in Pounds per day						Percentages of Cows Milking					
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Av.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Av.
CANADA	17.9	17.5	18.3	17.9	18.6	18.0	83.1	83.0	83.6	81.7	83.2	83.2
Prince Edward Island .	18.7	17.6	22.5	18.7	18.7	19.2	88.4	88.5	94.5	88.9	88.9	89.7
Nova Scotia	17.3	16.5	16.9	17.9	18.1	17.4	87.7	86.0	86.5	84.4	83.9	85.6
New Brunswick	15.8	20.2	18.2	18.1	19.7	18.5	88.0	87.3	85.0	83.9	87.4	86.2
Quebec	18.8	19.0	18.9	19.3	19.5	19.1	91.6	93.4	90.0	90.1	90.5	91.1
Ontario	20.1	19.1	20.2	19.0	21.1	19.9	85.0	83.0	86.5	84.7	85.9	85.1
Manitoba	14.6	15.8	14.1	15.0	14.2	14.7	77.1	83.4	74.0	71.0	73.6	76.2
Saskatchewan	16.9	13.5	15.6	15.4	15.0	15.4	73.4	68.2	75.7	72.5	74.3	72.7
Alberta	13.8	15.4	18.7	16.6	16.9	16.0	65.0	71.7	74.4	71.3	72.8	70.8
British Columbia	14.9	15.7	17.7	17.9	19.4	17.3	79.0	78.6	82.9	78.8	80.6	80.0

TABLE VI - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA
By Provinces, September, 1943, 1944 and 1945.

Province	DAIRY BUTTER			WHEY BUTTER		
	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945
	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
CANADA.....	4,945	4,807	4,749	303,553	323,236	319,756
Prince Edward Island .	48	46	45	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	262	246	242	-	-	-
New Brunswick	355	323	329	-	-	-
Quebec	874	926	917	15,035	43,381	51,081
Ontario	425	412	400	281,588	274,456	265,879
Manitoba	634	621	602	4,883	2,938	1,875
Saskatchewan	1,415	1,358	1,344	-	-	-
Alberta	773	727	720	828	1,260	-
British Columbia	159	148	150	1,219	1,201	921

TABLE VII - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, SEPTEMBER 1943, 1944 AND 1945

Province and Year	Total Milk Production	Distribution of Milk Production according to use.					
		Butter(1)	Cheese(2)	Concentrated Products	Ice Cream	Other-wise Used (3)	
	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	,000 lb.	
CANADA	1943	1,750,655	891,511	268,713	55,106	19,932	515,393
	1944	1,698,273	836,986	262,980	52,974	20,314	525,019
	1945	1,709,199	822,357	270,801	57,804	19,650	538,587
Prince Edward Island	1943	20,431	14,215	1,639	-	123	4,454
	1944	18,902	12,133	2,008	-	147	4,614
	1945	17,831	11,253	1,881	-	106	4,591
Nova Scotia	1943	41,395	23,301	28	301	1,750	16,015
	1944	39,363	21,158	28	609	1,802	15,766
	1945	38,891	20,192	27	663	1,625	16,384
New Brunswick	1943	44,133	27,632	1,530	-	818	14,153
	1944	43,405	26,199	1,665	-	786	14,755
	1945	42,883	25,785	1,395	-	593	15,110
Quebec	1943	528,915	277,550	91,379	12,731	3,950	143,305
	1944	543,220	273,266	104,370	14,721	3,356	147,507
	1945	551,816	286,945	96,757	13,828	3,918	150,368
Ontario	1943	589,024	202,438	165,937	33,917	8,216	178,516
	1944	542,436	178,062	145,313	30,440	8,156	180,465
	1945	571,389	178,690	161,381	35,577	8,413	187,328
Manitoba	1943	128,943	91,459	3,786	-	1,405	32,293
	1944	122,545	84,939	4,028	-	1,354	32,224
	1945	111,368	73,810	3,655	-	1,110	32,793
Saskatchewan	1943	189,204	137,130	889	-	775	50,410
	1944	182,190	129,111	993	-	899	51,187
	1945	169,759	116,275	713	-	782	51,989
Alberta	1943	162,069	104,842	2,876	2,267	1,097	50,987
	1944	158,708	98,805	3,892	2,531	1,268	52,212
	1945	156,555	95,930	4,394	2,177	1,061	52,993
British Columbia	1943	46,541	12,944	649	5,890	1,798	25,260
	1944	47,504	13,313	683	4,673	2,546	26,289
	1945	48,707	13,477	598	5,559	2,042	27,031

- (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 Livestock, the production of which amounted to 328 million pounds, 160 million pounds and 51 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in September 1945.

TABLE VIII - SALES INCOME FROM DAIRYING AND AVERAGE FARM PRICES OF PRODUCTS SOLD
In Canada, by Provinces, August and January-August, 1944 and 1945.

Province	Income in Thousands				Price Basis per cwt. of milk			
	August		Jan.-August		August		Jan.-August	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
(A)	Total Sales Income							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	28,435	29,712	182,438	187,987	1.81	1.79	1.88	1.90
P.E.I.	288	308	1,484	1,624	1.66	1.62	1.74	1.72
N.S.	691	690	4,978	5,467	1.95	2.03	2.05	2.17
N.B.	602	686	4,376	4,678	1.80	1.81	1.88	1.94
Que.	9,194	9,869	52,279	55,460	1.83	1.78	1.92	1.90
Ont.	10,230	11,039	68,623	73,428	1.95	1.91	2.01	2.03
Man.	1,713	1,675	12,166	11,048	1.58	1.56	1.68	1.70
Sask.	2,327	2,207	15,352	13,633	1.54	1.55	1.57	1.59
Alta.	2,304	2,189	14,888	13,699	1.60	1.55	1.64	1.62
P.C.	1,086	1,049	8,292	8,950	2.18	2.17	2.21	2.30
(B)	Fluid Sales							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	7,695	7,839	64,504	68,091	2.37	2.39	2.47	2.57
P.E.I.	37	38	316	331	2.01	2.15	2.19	2.26
N.S.	275	314	2,274	2,680	2.51	2.76	2.65	2.99
N.B.	158	184	1,334	1,565	2.28	2.59	2.44	2.82
Que.	2,415	2,471	20,107	21,024	2.31	2.34	2.42	2.49
Ont.	2,992	3,032	25,460	27,099	2.44	2.40	2.51	2.62
Man.	373	362	3,088	3,016	2.25	2.20	2.40	2.38
Sask.	299	308	2,617	2,725	2.15	2.25	2.27	2.41
Alta.	496	480	4,159	4,078	2.35	2.32	2.38	2.38
P.C.	650	650	5,149	5,573	2.54	2.58	2.64	2.83
(C)	Cheese Milk							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	5,762	5,916	27,283	27,923	1.98	1.90	1.98	1.91
P.E.I.	40	43	136	127	1.71	1.73	1.73	1.74
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.B.	32	36	177	187	1.87	1.94	1.89	1.92
Que.	2,179	1,937	9,082	8,373	1.96	1.74	1.96	1.79
Ont.	3,294	3,689	16,433	17,856	2.00	2.00	2.01	1.99
Man.	91	90	657	601	1.85	1.80	1.92	1.90
Sask.	23	15	94	61	1.83	1.68	1.83	1.73
Alta.	89	94	579	605	1.88	1.74	1.90	1.75
B.C.	14	12	125	113	1.76	1.77	1.82	1.82
(D)	Milk for Concentration							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	1,223	1,300	9,037	9,418	2.01	2.01	2.06	2.07
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	16	18	106	158	2.20	2.23	2.21	2.25
N.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Que.	335	355	2,117	2,206	2.04	2.10	2.03	2.06
Ont.	658	773	5,402	5,649	1.95	1.96	2.04	2.04
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alta.	74	61	436	402	1.93	1.75	1.90	1.86
B.C.	140	93	976	1,003	2.33	2.30	2.37	2.39

TABLE VIII - SALES INCOME FROM DAIRYING AND AVERAGE FARM PRICES OF PRODUCTS SOLD
In Canada, by Provinces, August and January-August, 1944 and 1945
(Continued)

Province	Income in Thousands				Price Basis per Unit			
	August		Jan.-August		August		Jan.-August	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
(E)	Ice Cream Milk (x)							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	582	645	3,360	3,425	1.49	1.81	1.56	1.66
P.E.I.	3	3	14	16	1.41	1.69	1.40	1.60
N.S.	36	45	216	249	1.70	1.97	1.75	1.87
N.B.	18	13	53	98	1.63	1.86	1.56	1.72
Que.	110	124	666	746	1.52	1.81	1.61	1.80
Ont.	242	287	1,498	1,472	1.38	1.76	1.57	1.65
Man.	46	38	209	184	1.28	1.55	1.45	1.42
Sask.	31	32	149	148	1.60	1.61	1.42	1.48
Alta.	34	36	200	182	1.40	1.65	1.40	1.44
B.C.	62	67	320	330	1.57	1.80	1.52	1.63
(F)	Creamery Butter-Fat							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	¢	¢	¢	¢
Canada	12,801	13,573	74,031	76,056	44.1	43.4	44.3	44.3
P.E.I.	203	220	970	1,137	45.7	43.8	47.0	45.9
N.S.	292	292	1,923	2,063	48.9	46.1	48.9	48.4
N.B.	352	395	1,921	2,149	47.6	45.3	49.1	47.9
Que.	4,075	4,765	19,221	22,098	45.0	45.4	45.1	45.2
Ont.	2,998	3,236	19,257	21,141	46.5	44.0	46.3	46.0
Man.	1,191	1,175	8,031	7,164	40.9	40.0	43.1	43.3
Sask.	1,942	1,809	12,218	10,485	42.1	42.2	42.2	41.9
Alta.	1,561	1,492	9,016	8,126	40.9	39.5	40.8	39.7
B.C.	187	189	1,474	1,693	46.2	43.0	43.6	44.0
(G)	Dairy Butter Sold							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	¢	¢	¢	¢
Canada	373	439	4,224	3,074	37.6	37.3	37.9	36.5
P.E.I.	5	4	48	13	40.0	33.0	36.3	33.2
N.S.	72	21	459	317	37.6	35.0	38.5	37.7
N.B.	42	58	856	679	39.2	40.0	39.7	37.6
Que.	80	217	1,086	1,013	39.2	39.0	38.4	36.9
Ont.	46	22	573	211	38.0	35.0	39.4	34.8
Man.	12	10	181	83	30.0	31.0	34.4	34.4
Sask.	33	43	275	214	35.0	32.0	34.4	33.4
Alta.	50	26	498	306	35.4	33.0	35.5	33.4
B.C.	33	38	248	238	41.0	40.0	39.8	40.0

(x) Ice cream price data represent both milk and butter-fat prices converted on a milk basis. The all-Canada figures represent 15.6 per cent purchased as fat and 84.4 per cent purchased as milk for the month of August, 1945.

TABLE IX - PASTURE CONDITIONS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,
AT THE END OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1941 TO 1945

Province	AUGUST						SEPTEMBER					
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Av.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Av.
CANADA.....	83	97	103	81	92	91	85	97	96	85	90	91
Prince Edward Island .	106	93	108	72	70	90	104	96	93	77	57	80
Nova Scotia	102	88	104	68	89	90	100	80	91	80	84	87
New Brunswick	101	89	103	76	76	89	102	80	80	82	67	82
Quebec	82	98	107	88	99	95	82	96	103	90	95	93
Ontario	74	96	103	75	95	89	78	103	98	80	98	91
Manitoba	93	104	93	98	91	96	104	101	92	99	92	98
Saskatchewan	76	110	85	87	69	85	87	106	75	88	71	85
Alberta	70	110	87	87	74	86	91	109	79	92	83	91
British Columbia.....	92	96	93	80	73	87	102	95	85	88	79	90

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Continued)

Alberta: Fall pastures greatly improved as a result of early October rains, but with the advent of cold weather and snow, it became necessary to start winter feeding. Feed shortages are expected in some southern areas; elsewhere farmers are relatively well supplied. A 2 per cent increase in the numbers of cows on farms was reported in the month of September and observers advise that farmers are disposing of older cows and holding greater numbers of quality heifers. Top grade cows are selling at prices averaging from \$100.00 to \$125.00. These prices are probably a little higher than those of a year ago for first class grades. A decline in freshenings and in cows bred to calf was indicated in the reports for September, so that there is little expectation of any change in the numerical position. A somewhat larger percentage of cows were being milked, however, and it is possible that more general-purpose cows are being introduced into dairy herds. Milk production declined approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in September, and deliveries to factories were 3 per cent less than those of a year ago. These facts indicate that the situation is improving, and that the decline in production is slowing up.

British Columbia: The feed situation is quite favourable in most localities and it is expected that there will be ample roughage and coarse grains for feed requirements. Fall pastures improved on account of the recent rains, and if open weather continues, the effect on milk production may be quite pronounced. Cow numbers are being maintained slightly above those of the previous year, the September numbers being 2 per cent above those of the same month in 1944. Freshenings were also somewhat higher, and the total number bred for milk production reflected this increase. Likewise, the percentage of cows milking was greater than that reported a year ago. The September estimate for total milk production was in line with the increase in cow holdings, an advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent being recorded in comparison with the same month last year. This also applied to the quantity of milk used in dairy factory production. Fluid sales increased and the quantities used in farm homes was a little above the figure offered a year ago.

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