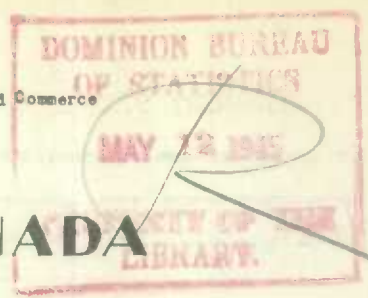


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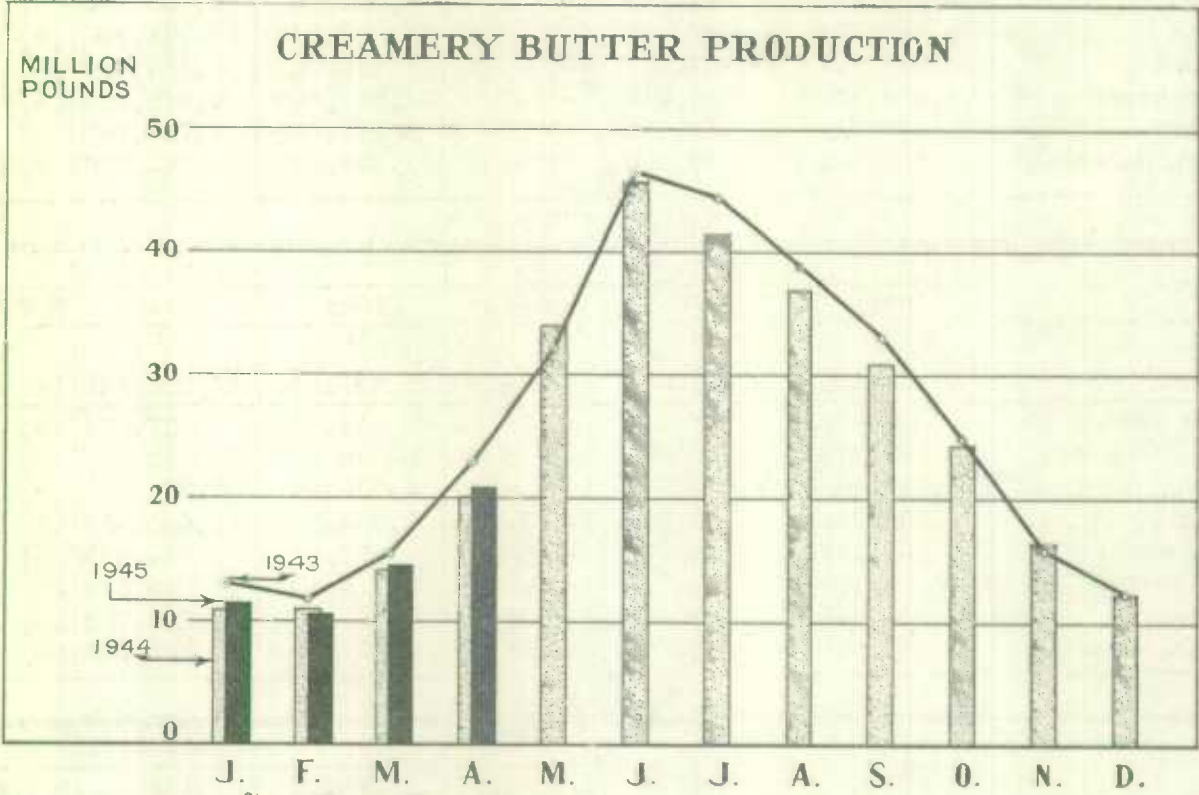
MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA

1945

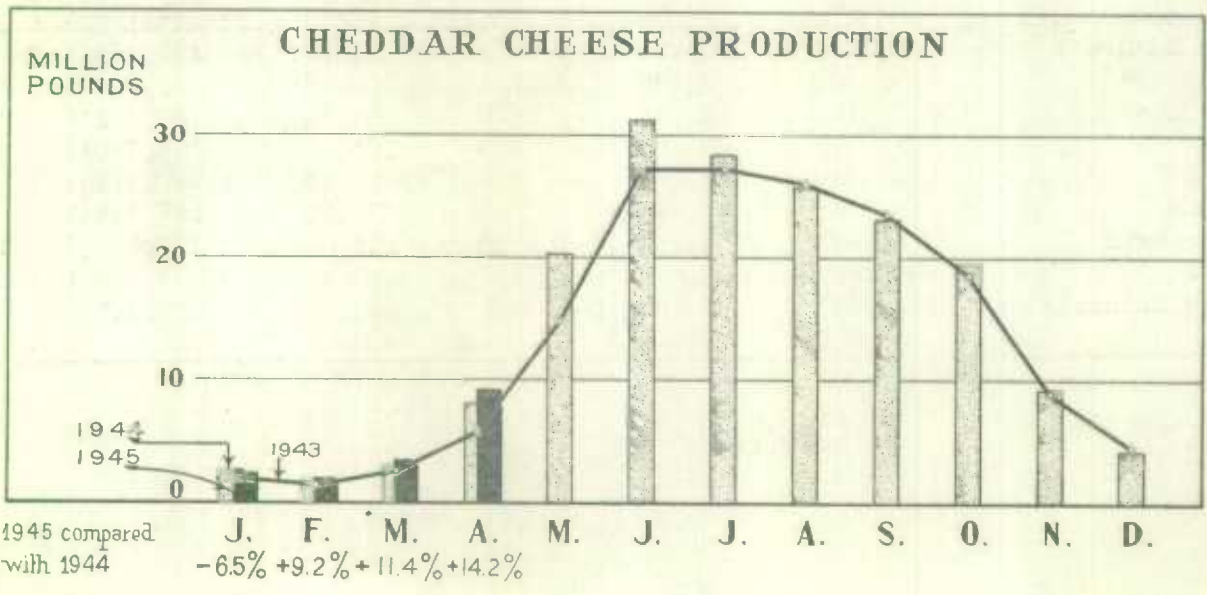
Dominion Statistician:
Acting Chief, Agricultural Branch:
In charge of Dairying Statistics:

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1945 compared with 1944 +5.2% -3.3% +2.7% +4.0%



1945 compared with 1944 -6.5% +9.2% +11.4% +14.2%

Price: \$1.00 a year

I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES,
APRIL AND JANUARY-APRIL, 1944 AND 1945

CREAMERY BUTTER						
Province	April			January to April		
	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %
CANADA	20,024,951	20,335,333	(+) 4.0	55,995,142	57,383,140	(+) 2.5
Prince Edward Is.	135,976	186,287	(+) 37.0	484,966	702,941	(+) 44.9
Nova Scotia	420,342	490,456	(+) 16.7	1,559,392	1,757,580	(+) 12.7
New Brunswick	379,731	458,200	(+) 20.7	973,713	1,189,970	(+) 22.2
Quebec	4,367,611	5,812,855	(+) 33.1	6,828,161	9,468,943	(+) 38.7
Ontario	5,557,218	6,072,451	(+) 9.3	17,017,879	18,734,902	(+) 10.1
Manitoba	2,399,717	1,886,537	(-) 21.4	7,570,969	6,164,697	(-) 18.6
Saskatchewan	3,656,652	3,012,419	(-) 17.6	11,571,603	9,875,078	(-) 14.7
Alberta	2,677,510	2,353,870	(-) 12.1	8,492,532	7,737,090	(-) 8.9
British Columbia	430,194	560,258	(+) 30.2	1,495,927	1,751,939	(+) 17.1

CHEDDAR CHEESE						
Province	April			January to April		
	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %
CANADA	8,129,233	9,283,269	(+) 14.2	15,781,414	17,304,625	(+) 9.7
Prince Edward Is.	9,705	11,025	(+) 13.6	32,172	27,264	(-) 15.3
New Brunswick	53,275	50,434	(-) 5.3	88,808	82,231	(-) 7.4
Quebec	1,937,062	2,024,223	(+) 4.5	3,670,869	3,346,671	(-) 8.8
Ontario	5,399,684	6,502,261	(+) 20.4	9,844,348	11,638,417	(+) 18.2
Manitoba	362,179	290,779	(-) 19.7	966,111	816,639	(-) 15.5
Saskatchewan	9,402	5,172	(-) 45.0	9,402	8,674	(-) 7.7
Alberta	286,286	331,633	(+) 15.8	901,961	1,142,068	(+) 26.6
British Columbia	71,640	67,742	(-) 5.4	267,743	242,661	(-) 9.4

ICE CREAM						
Province	April			January to April		
	1944 Gal.	1945 Gal.	% Change %	1944 Gal.	1945 Gal.	% Change %
CANADA	1,502,159	1,488,660	(-) 0.9	4,078,686	4,015,503	(-) 1.5
Prince Edward Is.	7,174	8,880	(+) 23.8	21,352	21,374	(+) 0.1
Nova Scotia	78,087	89,880	(+) 15.1	265,476	307,864	(+) 16.0
New Brunswick	33,422	39,716	(+) 18.8	99,791	121,262	(+) 21.5
Quebec	287,780	301,658	(+) 4.8	703,451	736,770	(+) 4.7
Ontario	670,104	663,862	(-) 0.9	1,799,487	1,737,552	(-) 3.4
Manitoba	88,726	77,342	(-) 12.8	272,792	247,454	(-) 9.3
Saskatchewan	72,358	64,400	(-) 11.0	199,669	177,600	(-) 11.1
Alberta	106,246	89,538	(-) 15.7	293,483	255,098	(-) 13.1
British Columbia	158,262	153,384	(-) 3.1	433,175	410,529	(-) 5.2

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in April increased 4 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding year. During the four months January to April, 57 million pounds were produced of which 21 million pounds were made in April. All but the Prairie Provinces shared in this increase.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in March, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents was approximately the same as that produced in the same month of the preceding year but increased 18 per cent in comparison with February output. Total make in the month of March amounted to 5,257,000.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in April amounted to 121,907 pounds, a decrease of 0.9 per cent as compared with April, 1944. Of this total 105 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 14 per cent in April as compared with April, 1944. The monthly make was approximately 9.3 million pounds, and the total for the four months, January to April amounted to 17.3 million pounds. The increase in the April make occurred in all provinces except New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in April amounted to approximately 1.5 million gallons, a decrease of approximately 0.9 per cent as compared with the April output of 1944. For the four months, January to April, 4 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS manufactured during April registered an increase of approximately 8.6 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 26.9 million pounds included 21.1 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 5.8 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, increased approximately 9.0 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, increased approximately 60.0 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, based on daily quotations of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 34-7/10 cents a pound in April, 1945 as compared with 35-1/2 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 April amounted to approximately 669 million pounds of milk, an increase of approximately 29 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 72.9 per cent, cheddar cheese 15.6 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 8.0 per cent and ice cream 3.5 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter fell to 21 million pounds in March, representing an increase of 5.6 per cent from February and a decrease of 5.9 per cent in comparison with March, 1944. The domestic disappearance of total butter, creamery, dairy and whey, amounted to 26.5 million pounds in March, representing on a per capita basis 2.21 pounds as compared with 2.32 pounds last year.

Table II - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA
APRIL, AND JANUARY - APRIL, 1944 AND 1945.

Product	APRIL			JANUARY - APRIL		
	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	24,787,726	26,907,461	(+) 8.6	66,431,330	74,450,139	(+)12.0
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	21,037,559	21,097,643	(+) 0.3	56,267,118	60,508,960	(+) 7.5
Condensed Milk	3,691,416	2,826,539	(-)23.4	9,071,985	8,638,714	(-) 4.1
Case	2,824,436	2,131,874	(-)24.5	6,535,880	6,010,811	(-) 5.1
Bulk	866,980	694,664	(-)19.9	2,736,105	2,687,903	(-) 1.8
Evaporated Milk	15,652,481	17,065,500	(+) 9.0	42,071,969	47,599,714	(+)12.7
Case	15,422,584	16,413,278	(+) 6.4	41,411,968	45,646,760	(+)10.2
Bulk	229,897	652,222	(+)133.7	660,001	1,752,954	(+)165.6
Whole Milk Powder	1,693,662	1,205,605	(-)28.8	5,123,164	4,410,532	(-)13.9
Spray	1,132,094	1,058,157	(-) 6.5	3,546,841	3,882,338	(+) 3.8
Roller	561,568	147,448	(-)73.7	1,576,323	728,194	(-)53.8
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	3,571,029	5,768,143	(+)61.5	9,731,446	13,761,231	(+)41.4
Condensed Skim Milk	475,223	1,300,804	(+)173.7	1,136,614	2,123,184	(+)86.8
Evaporated Skim Milk	189,373	246,664	(+)30.3	557,263	705,760	(+)26.6
Skim Milk Powder	2,121,399	3,387,985	(+)59.7	5,933,039	8,648,721	(+)45.8
Spray	683,443	1,152,545	(+)68.3	2,475,758	3,330,947	(+)36.6
Roller	1,337,776	2,021,787	(+)51.1	3,158,805	4,671,896	(+)47.9
Feed	100,175	213,653	(+)113.3	298,476	595,878	(+)99.6
Condensed Butter- milk	231,322	202,537	(-)12.4	713,890	642,027	(-)10.1
Powdered Buttermilk	385,623	302,900	(-)21.5	1,067,971	926,248	(-)13.3
Milk Preparations (Baby Foods, etc.)	-	53,166	-	-	80,435	-
Casein	168,084	274,087	(+)63.1	322,669	634,906	(+)96.8

NOTE: Malted Milk, Cream Powder and Sugar of Milk being produced by less than three firms, the separate items do not appear on 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
APRIL AND JANUARY - APRIL, 1945

PRODUCT	April, 1945			January - April, 1945			
	Butter Fat	Milk	Per cent of Total	Butter Fat	Milk	Per cent of Total	
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%	
Creamery Butter	17,070	487,708	72.9	47,018	1,343,339	76.3	
Cheddar Cheese	3,639	103,973	15.6	6,784	193,812	11.0	
Concentrated Milk Products	1,879	53,655	8.0	5,581	159,418	9.1	
Condensed Whole Milk	226	6,444	1.0	695	19,832	1.1	
Evaporated Whole Milk	1,315	37,566	5.6	3,651	104,302	5.9	
Whole Milk Powder	338	9,645	1.4	1,235	35,284	2.1	
Ice Cream	819	23,387	3.5	2,199	63,084	3.6	
TOTAL							
	1945	23,398	668,723	100.0	61,583	1,759,653	100.0
	1944	22,394	639,829		59,709	1,705,963	

Table IV - QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MILK POWDERS SOLD IN CANADA MARCH, AND
JANUARY TO MARCH, 1944 AND 1945

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	March					
	Lb.	Lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	2,174,702	3,466,234	338,022	675,756	15.54	19.50
Whole Milk Powder	500,555	1,207,441	139,537	395,738	27.88	32.77
Spray	131,050	834,925	37,539	291,129	28.64	34.87
Roller	369,505	372,516	101,998	104,609	27.60	28.08
Buttermilk Powder	258,477	218,010	21,860	18,544	8.46	8.51
Skimmilk Powder	1,333,896	1,827,622	157,456	211,733	11.80	11.59
Spray	645,596	862,455	79,749	105,461	12.35	12.23
Roller	612,081	834,376	70,034	95,023	11.44	11.39
Feed	76,219	130,791	7,673	11,249	10.07	8.60
Casein(x)	81,774	212,161	19,169	49,741	23.44	23.44

PRODUCT	January - March					
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	5,622,972	9,888,850	880,224	1,923,293	15.65	19.44
Whole Milk Powder	1,308,724	3,231,706	365,447	1,112,227	27.92	34.42
Spray	294,062	2,465,686	90,053	908,305	30.62	36.84
Roller	1,014,662	766,020	275,394	203,922	27.14	26.62
Buttermilk Powder	741,968	721,944	63,601	61,102	8.57	8.46
Skimmilk Powder	3,317,307	5,229,976	390,701	603,826	11.78	11.55
Spray	1,524,807	2,363,353	187,196	287,046	12.28	12.15
Roller	1,587,134	2,502,430	182,221	285,230	11.48	11.40
Feed	205,366	364,193	21,284	31,550	10.36	8.66
Casein	254,973	581,358	60,475	135,432	23.72	23.30

(x) Not sufficient reports to publish Rennet and Acid Casein separately.
(1) Prices on delivered basis.

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

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

Summary: The farm milk supply during the month of March topped the production of the same month in the previous year by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This favourable situation may be attributed largely to the advances recorded in Quebec and Ontario and to similar increases in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. As in previous months the output of milk in the Prairies continued to fall to lower levels, and in view of the apparent shortage of labour and substantial reductions in cow numbers, it is expected that this downward trend will continue in this section of the Dominion. For Canada as a whole the figures show a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reduction in the quantity of milk used for factory dairy products, whereas little change was indicated in the quantities used on farms. In proportion to the total produced, the situation continues to be more or less stabilized in comparison with the same month of the previous year. The only exception was factory products, the relationship to the total supply representing an increase of approximately eight-tenths of one per cent. About 40 per cent of the total milk production is now being used in factories as compared with 30 per cent for fluid sales and 11 per cent for farm manufacture.

The Butter Supply Position: It has greatly improved, due to two factors, namely, increased production and a reduction in the domestic disappearance. In the month of March approximately 21,128,000 pounds of creamery butter went into consumptive channels as compared with approximately 22,500,000 in the same month of the previous year. The domestic disappearance for the three-month period January to March was approximately 62,600,000 pounds as compared with 70,000,000 in the first quarter of the previous year. These figures represent reductions of 6 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. Adding in whey butter and dairy butter, elsewhere reported in this statement, the domestic disappearance of total butter amounted to 26,500,000 pounds as compared with 27,800,000 pounds in March, 1944. For the three-month period there was a total reduction of nearly 8 million pounds in comparison with the three-month period of the previous year, and the percentage decline was 9 per cent. As forecast, the stock position at the end of the storage period, May 1, showed a sizeable surplus. Thus, the new production season opens with a much more favourable supply position than that which existed at the same date a year ago.

Warm weather during the month of March caused an early spring break-up, and the warm sunny days at the end of March had a favourable effect on milk production. April was cold in all sections of Canada, however, with high winds in many sections and moisture deficiencies in all provinces. Consequently the growth of grass was very slow, and the season is now considered to be very little ahead of the previous year. Heavy falls of rain during the latter part of the month greatly improved the situation, however, and prospects for pastures in May are much more favourable than they were in the same month of 1944. Cow numbers were lightly reduced, but a greater percentage was milked and more cows were being freshened than was the case in the same month of 1944. Reports from observers show that more calves were vealed off in March, which may have an undesirable effect later on, but with greater numbers of cows available for milking purposes, milk production during the coming season should be well maintained.

Prince Edward Island: Light fall of snow were frequent about the beginning of the month, followed by somewhat colder weather. Rainfall during April was about normal and the temperatures were relatively high. Growth was inclined to be slow, however, and pastures are just beginning to provide forage for dairy cattle. Farmers are retaining a considerable number of cows for milk production, the numbers reported in March being nearly 6 per cent above those of the same month last year. Likewise, the percentage being milked was considerably greater; about 10 per cent more cows were in calf and freshenings showed almost as great an increase, compared with those of March, 1944. As might be expected, milk production advanced 9 per cent, and approximately one third more milk was

used in the production of manufactured products than was the case a year ago, most of this increase being represented in creamery butter production. Fluid sales increased 5 per cent, but lesser quantities were used on the farm. On the whole, the conditions as reported offer evidence of a continued increase in milk production during the future months.

Nova Scotia: The weather was quite warm during the early part of April and temperatures rose to 70 and 75 degrees for a short spell. Colder weather ensued, however, so that the seasonal growth is not as far advanced as might have been anticipated in view of the early spring. Pastures were beginning to improve by the end of April, and prospects are now more favourable. Dairy herds are being maintained at about the same strength as a year ago. In the month of March, dairy correspondents reported an increase of almost 2 per cent and this would probably apply to the province as a whole. There was practically no change in the percentage of cows being milked, and fewer cows are coming into lactation. On the other hand, prospective freshenings are on the increase, and this will probably be reflected in the future milk supply. In the month of March the farm milk output advanced nearly 4½ per cent and the amount used in factories was 11 per cent greater than that recorded in the same month of 1944. Fluid sales increased slightly, while the quantities used in farm homes advanced 2 per cent. The labour situation is expected to be an important factor in future production, the tendency being to curtail rather than to employ inefficient farm help.

New Brunswick: There was a great deal of disagreeable weather, with more than the usual amount of wind, during the greater part of April. It was warm at the beginning of the month, but followed by cold weather, pasture growth was retarded until rains relieved the situation toward the end of April. Farmers in this province have increased their holdings of dairy cows, particularly those that can be used for milk production. In the month of March a 4 per cent increase was reported, the percentage milked being approximately 78 as compared with 76 per cent in March, 1944. Fewer cows are coming into lactation, probably the result of an earlier calving season; although milk production for March advanced 2½ per cent, and the production per cow showed a substantial increase over that of March, 1944. Fluid sales moved up 8 per cent and considerably more milk was used for the production of creamery butter. Otherwise the situation appears to be about normal.

Quebec: Snow disappeared by the end of March, and bright, sunny weather prevailed during the early days of April which produced quite favourable conditions for dairying. The cold, windy weather which followed made it necessary to feed dairy herds more liberally, and there was very little growth on pastures until late in the month. On the whole the season is about two weeks ahead of a year ago, and forage prospects are considerably better than they were a year ago. Dairy herds are being well maintained, despite the sales made during the early spring, and the numbers reported in March were about 3 per cent above those of the same month in 1944. According to dairy correspondents, a much larger percentage of the cows on farms were being milked. Similarly, the situation in regard to freshenings has considerably improved, indicating that the lactation period may be earlier than that of a year ago. The sales of cows gave very satisfactory returns, grades averaging over \$100.00 as compared with about \$95.00 in the spring of 1944. Milk production has shown a significant improvement, having advanced nearly 10 per cent in March compared with that of the same month of the previous year. Farmers are making much less dairy butter, but more milk is being consumed in farm homes and fluid sales are being maintained. The quantities used in factories show a more significant increase, having advanced 38 per cent over those of the corresponding month in 1944.

Ontario: Extremely high temperatures prevailed throughout the province during the first week of April, reaching the high point of 80 degrees in some sections. Ground frosts were reported in several sections of the province for a period centering around the 20th of the month, and cool weather from about April 9th, tended to retard pasture growth. Late in April, rains improved the situation, and grass is now making good progress. Pasture prospects are now considered to be much better than they were a year ago. Cow numbers reported in March slightly exceeded those of the same month last year, and a greater per-

centage of them are being milked. Freshenings are also much greater than those reported in the spring of 1944. Cows have been selling at good prices, averaging about \$112 for grades as compared with less than \$100 in the previous year. According to observers, farmers are vealing off more calves than formerly, but with a substantial increase in freshenings, there will, of course, be more cows available for milking purposes. Milk production during the month of March increased nearly 4½ per cent, which may be attributed to more cows in the herds and a greater production per cow. Dairy factories absorbed a considerable proportion of the increased supply, while fluid sales showed a slight gain over those of March 1944. Milk production is expected to show some advance throughout the coming season, although the extent of the advance will depend on the availability of labour.

Manitoba: The spring opened up very early this year but growth has been slow and pastures are not yet far enough advanced to be of much value for forage. Supplies of roughage are running low but there has been no shortage of grain. The exceptionally dry weather that prevailed in April is now being corrected by heavy falls of snow. In March there was a decline in cow holdings of approximately 10 per cent, and the percentage being milked was estimated at approximately 66 as compared with 70 per cent a year ago. Despite this unfavourable indication, dairy correspondents reported slightly greater numbers of cows in calf, and freshenings in March were 5 per cent above those of the same month in 1944. This may be due to earlier breeding, of course, and does not necessarily suggest any change in the potentialities of the situation during the production season. Farm to farm sales of cows indicate that values were about the same as last year, averaging approximately \$90 a head for grades. Owing to a substantial decrease in cow numbers, milk production fell to lower levels in March showing a decline of well over 8 per cent as compared with the same month of 1944, and the production per cow was also reduced. The fall in production was reflected in the quantities used for manufacturing purposes which dropped nearly 15 per cent, although fluid sales were maintained at a slightly higher level than those of the corresponding month a year ago. The prospects for milk production during the coming season are not particularly bright. The reduction in cow holdings, due to labour shortages and the success obtained by grain growers in 1944, promises to have an adverse effect on the farm milk supply during the coming season.

Saskatchewan: Cold, cloudy weather prevailed in this province throughout the month of April, with light snow flurries but less rain than in the previous year. Temperatures were lower than average; and, owing to a lack of moisture, sloughs and dugouts were about dried up before the end of April, with a shortage of water in the offing in many areas. Recently, the situation has changed with heavy falls of snow and rain. Cow numbers are declining, the March reports showing a reduction of 5 per cent, and fewer calves are being born. To partially offset this decline the percentage of cows being milked was somewhat higher than that of a year ago. Cows have been selling at good prices, averaging up to \$100 for grades, which are somewhat higher than the prices reported a year ago. The farm milk supply has been running at a reduced level. In March there was a reduction of 7 per cent, and the quantities used for the production of manufactured products was approximately 12 per cent below those of the same month last year. Fluid sales, on the contrary, are being maintained at a slightly higher level, although less milk is being used in farm homes.

Alberta: The weather during April was characterized by a lack of moisture and high winds, resulting in soil drifting in some sections of the province. With practically no moisture until the latter part of the month pastures have shown very little growth and are only now beginning to green up. Recent reports indicate that snow storms are now interfering with seeding operations. The dairy cow population may be on the decline, although holdings in March were only 2 per cent below those of a year ago. The percentage milking, on the contrary, showed an advance which would tend to counteract the effect of reduced numbers. Freshenings reflected the decline in holdings, but the indications are that more cows will be coming into lactation later on. Prices were well maintained, averaging about \$86 for grades, a comparable figure to that reported at cow

sales a year ago. The production of milk fell approximately 5 per cent in March, and 8 per cent less milk was used in manufacture than in the same month of the previous year. Fluid sales showed no change, but the quantities consumed in farm homes was somewhat reduced. The prospects, though not very favourable at the present time may improve with a betterment in pasture conditions; and especially if more labour can be secured to work on farms where milk is produced.

British Columbia: April was a cold, backward month in this province. Although spring opened up earlier than last year, the pasture situation has not been very satisfactory in many parts of the province. In the northern interior frequent ground frosts had a detrimental effect on the growth of grass, and less than the normal amount of rain was recorded. Cow numbers showed a decline of 2 per cent on the farms of dairy correspondents during March, reversing the situation reported in previous months; and the percentage milking was also slightly reduced. On the other hand, there was a sizeable increase in the numbers of cows in calf, and a substantial advance in freshenings was forecast for the month of April. Since young stock for replacement purposes is just beginning to come into maturity, the prospects as a whole are probably quite satisfactory. Milk production increased 6 per cent over that of March, 1944, and the quantity of milk used for factory production moved up approximately 20 per cent. Fluid sales were fractionally reduced, but larger quantities of milk were used in farm homes. In view of the tendency to enlarge dairy herds, it is believed that the farm milk supply in future months will exceed that reported in the early part of the 1944 production season.

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

Provinces		Dairy Cows		Dairy Heifers		Calves (x)	
		No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
		'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
CANADA	1943	3,953		1,249		2,416	
	1944	4,088	+ 3.4	1,380	+ 10.5	2,577	+ 6.7
Prince Edward Island	1943	45		13		26	
	1944	47	+ 4.4	14	+ 7.7	28	+ 7.7
Nova Scotia	1943	107		27		47	
	1944	107	-	29	+ 7.4	44	- 6.4
New Brunswick	1943	110		24		50	
	1944	115	+ 4.5	28	+ 16.7	47	- 6.0
Quebec	1943	1,077		201		319	
	1944	1,134	+ 5.3	233	+ 15.9	327	+ 2.5
Ontario	1943	1,239		413		663	
	1944	1,260	+ 1.7	426	+ 3.1	677	+ 2.1
Manitoba	1943	378		118		223	
	1944	384	+ 1.6	135	+ 14.4	240	+ 7.6
Saskatchewan	1943	518		209		494	
	1944	553	+ 6.8	248	+ 18.7	562	+13.8
Alberta	1943	385		198		507	
	1944	389	+ 1.0	220	+ 11.1	562	+10.8
British Columbia	1943	94		46		67	
	1944	99	+ 5.3	47	+ 2.2	90	+ 3.4

Note: Figures shown for calves include those raised for beef as well as for dairy purposes. Dairy cows and heifers, though classified as such, may include a certain number being used for both purposes.

Table VI- PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING, REPORTED BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS, FOR MARCH, 1941 TO 1945.

Province	Milk production per cow in pounds per day						Percentage of Cows Milking					
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Av.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Av.
CANADA	11.4	13.5	13.0	13.6	14.7	13.3	58.8	63.5	63.4	64.4	66.4	63.4
Prince Edward Island	9.1	12.5	11.4	10.1	11.4	11.0	65.8	58.4	71.3	62.3	57.5	61.4
Nova Scotia	12.3	14.0	17.2	13.7	15.1	14.5	67.5	76.6	75.5	74.9	75.4	72.6
New Brunswick	12.7	13.4	13.6	14.4	17.3	14.1	83.5	66.5	70.6	75.9	77.8	74.3
Quebec	8.2	10.4	10.7	9.3	11.2	9.9	47.7	57.9	57.1	51.8	56.0	54.3
Ontario	13.1	16.8	15.0	15.7	17.3	15.3	61.5	70.6	67.1	69.2	71.4	67.6
Manitoba	12.6	13.0	14.2	13.8	12.9	13.2	63.5	66.4	63.9	69.8	65.6	66.5
Saskatchewan	10.8	10.4	11.9	14.2	15.0	11.8	56.1	56.2	63.1	65.7	68.4	60.3
Alberta	13.3	15.5	12.3	17.8	16.2	14.4	62.6	65.3	54.0	63.3	69.9	62.9
British Columbia	16.3	15.1	13.9	17.0	17.0	15.8	83.4	76.8	77.1	79.6	76.4	79.1

Table VII- PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA BY PROVINCES, MARCH 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	5,084	5,268	5,257	47,205	56,041	55,007
Prince Edward Island	42	39	36	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	199	137	191	-	-	-
New Brunswick	410	422	388	-	-	-
Quebec	503	533	559	273	3,776	5,248
Ontario	1,289	1,302	1,354	41,496	46,715	43,835
Manitoba	456	451	460	3,688	2,927	2,928
Saskatchewan	1,284	1,323	1,297	-	-	-
Alberta	764	848	806	528	1,021	1,703
British Columbia	137	153	166	1,220	1,602	1,293

Table VIII- TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MARCH 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	1,081,072	482,836	33,336	40,549	16,126	508,425
	1944	1,093,088	454,440	37,547	43,635	15,017	542,449
	1945	1,108,223	463,090	41,504	46,056	14,129	543,444
Prince Edward Island	1943	9,104	4,675	50	-	64	4,315
	1944	8,247	3,468	79	-	78	4,622
	1945	8,978	4,323	59	-	66	4,530
Nova Scotia	1943	33,139	15,740	28	36	1,015	16,350
	1944	32,070	13,689	28	58	1,270	17,025
	1945	33,484	14,556	27	450	1,268	17,183
New Brunswick	1943	29,462	16,335	149	-	500	12,478
	1944	29,375	15,543	190	-	382	13,260
	1945	30,110	15,626	80	-	442	13,962
Quebec	1943	201,362	53,861	2,438	7,017	2,793	135,253
	1944	194,865	36,070	6,699	3,729	2,485	142,882
	1945	214,046	50,084	6,614	7,977	2,775	146,595
Ontario	1943	393,083	156,133	25,090	27,406	7,116	177,338
	1944	336,538	133,333	23,051	29,595	6,303	192,256
	1945	403,425	147,880	27,029	29,626	5,566	193,324
Manitoba	1943	99,132	60,588	2,884	-	1,232	34,478
	1944	99,952	59,162	3,370	-	1,072	36,548
	1945	91,523	51,953	3,062	-	1,061	35,452
Saskatchewan	1943	147,847	94,968	133	-	733	52,005
	1944	159,282	104,704	134	-	712	53,732
	1945	147,709	94,876	152	-	635	52,046
Alberta	1943	124,145	70,227	1,912	1,401	1,040	49,565
	1944	133,316	73,838	3,177	2,089	1,072	53,140
	1945	126,445	68,172	3,732	2,183	873	51,485
British Columbia	1943	43,718	10,309	649	4,489	1,628	26,643
	1944	49,393	12,583	819	5,164	1,643	29,184
	1945	52,498	15,620	749	5,820	1,442	28,867

(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 on this report.

(3) Includes Fluid Sales, Farm-home Consumed and Milk Fed to Live Stock, the production of which amounted to 332 million pounds, 139 million pounds and 73 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in March 1945.



Table IX - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 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	
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	
CANADA	1943	2,927,134	1,230,165	78,739	92,023	36,832	1,439,469
	1944	2,951,173	1,176,873	91,554	99,000	40,478	1,543,268
	1945	2,978,886	1,131,619	94,720	106,079	39,697	1,556,771
Prince Edward Island	1943	26,486	13,792	175	-	124	12,385
	1944	24,140	10,489	255	-	223	13,173
	1945	27,820	14,236	184	-	196	13,154
Nova Scotia	1943	92,313	45,215	84	342	2,512	44,660
	1944	89,519	39,330	84	296	2,944	46,871
	1945	94,948	41,784	81	1,462	3,425	48,196
New Brunswick	1943	82,064	46,078	299	-	1,219	34,468
	1944	81,326	43,074	410	-	1,043	36,799
	1945	82,824	43,751	368	-	1,231	37,424
Quebec	1943	542,858	133,382	7,844	15,357	5,384	330,391
	1944	541,265	91,428	21,751	17,193	6,373	404,520
	1945	571,886	119,911	16,499	16,515	6,336	412,125
Ontario	1943	1,033,423	381,734	56,233	62,843	16,364	512,297
	1944	1,019,021	331,642	51,676	66,105	17,743	551,856
	1945	1,064,102	360,051	53,924	67,848	16,867	560,402
Manitoba	1943	265,120	161,967	6,657	-	2,695	93,801
	1944	261,272	151,399	7,133	-	2,891	99,844
	1945	237,233	129,708	6,226	-	2,673	98,621
Saskatchewan	1943	414,254	267,551	406	-	1,982	144,415
	1944	433,439	279,133	401	-	1,999	151,921
	1945	404,224	251,373	437	-	1,773	150,670
Alberta	1943	343,003	199,065	5,217	3,892	2,534	133,279
	1944	362,939	196,852	7,523	5,469	2,943	150,162
	1945	343,335	133,831	9,923	5,609	2,600	146,582
British Columbia	1943	125,023	31,240	1,324	3,592	3,573	78,793
	1944	133,232	33,541	2,306	5,943	4,319	83,123
	1945	147,309	36,869	2,068	14,645	4,040	89,587

- (1) Representing Creamery Butter (Table I) and Dairy Butter (Table VI) on a milk basis.
- (2) Representing 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 986 million pounds, 397 million pounds and 173 million pounds, respectively.