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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1945

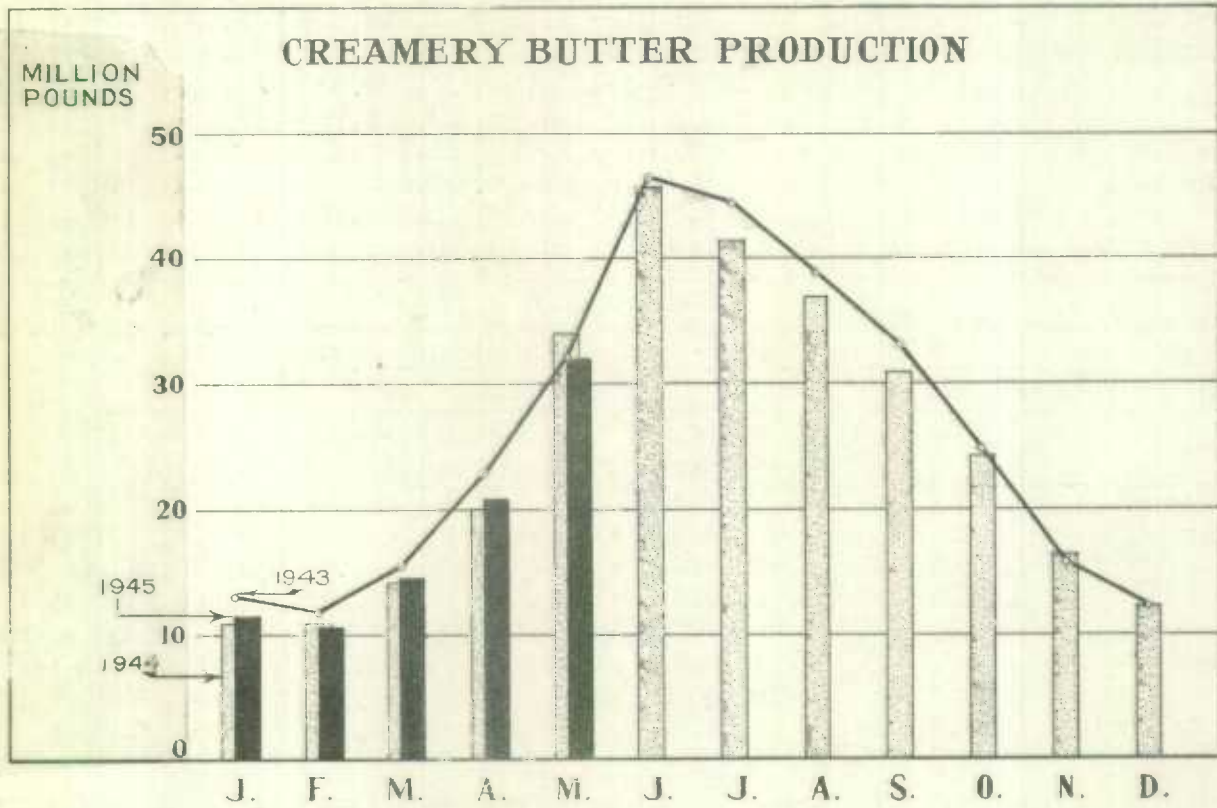
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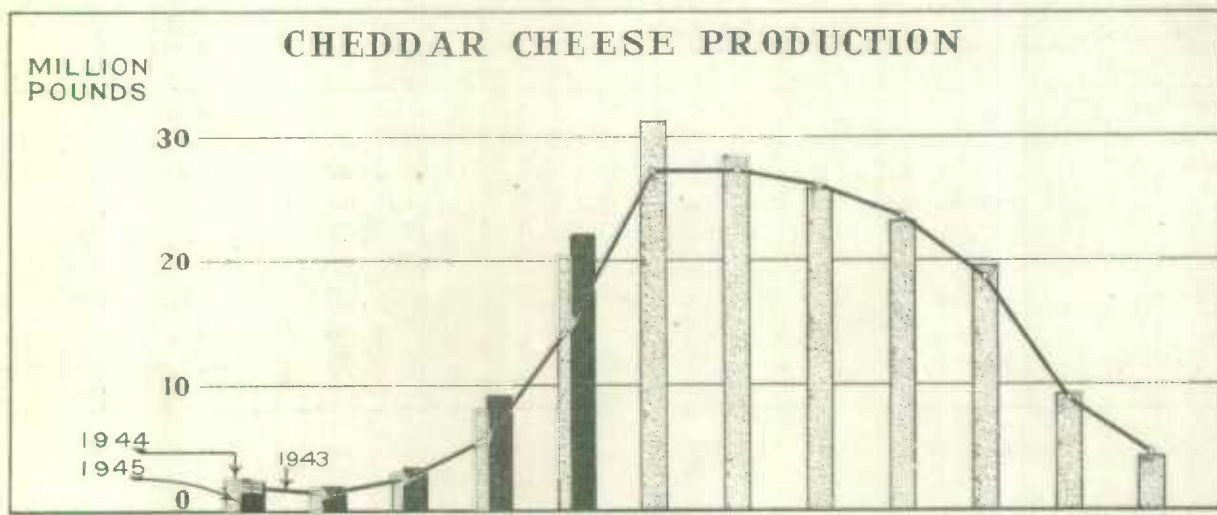
Series No. XIV Report No. 5

May

Issued June 9, 1945.



1945 compared with 1944: +5.2% -3.3% +2.7% +4.0% -6.0%



1945 compared with 1944: -6.5% +9.2% +11.4% +14.2% +8.9%

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

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	May			January to May		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	34,063,702	32,024,555	(-) 6.0	90,064,344	89,407,735	(-) 0.7
Prince Edward Is.	277,370	351,666	(+) 26.3	762,536	1,054,607	(+) 38.3
Nova Scotia	660,552	735,076	(+) 11.3	2,219,924	2,492,656	(+) 12.3
New Brunswick	716,643	812,525	(+) 13.4	1,690,356	2,002,295	(+) 18.5
Quebec	9,911,329	10,532,317	(+) 6.3	16,739,990	20,001,260	(+) 19.5
Ontario	8,408,874	8,304,278	(+) 4.7	25,426,753	27,539,180	(+) 8.3
Manitoba	3,557,153	2,580,696	(-) 27.5	11,123,122	8,745,593	(-) 21.4
Saskatchewan	3,567,667	4,022,400	(-) 27.3	17,139,270	13,397,473	(-) 18.9
Alberta	4,174,611	3,223,687	(-) 22.7	12,667,143	10,965,777	(-) 13.4
British Columbia	795,023	957,150	(+) 20.4	2,290,950	2,709,089	(+) 18.3

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	May			January to May		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	20,319,832	22,119,516	(+) 8.9	36,101,246	39,424,141	(+) 9.2
Prince Edward Is.	33,110	21,273	(-) 24.3	60,302	43,542	(-) 19.5
New Brunswick	133,319	155,001	(+) 15.8	222,627	237,232	(+) 6.6
Quebec	5,864,747	6,375,917	(+) 8.7	9,535,616	9,722,538	(+) 2.0
Ontario	13,191,744	14,684,934	(+) 11.3	23,036,092	26,323,351	(+) 14.3
Manitoba	513,817	361,741	(-) 29.6	1,479,928	1,173,330	(-) 20.4
Saskatchewan	73,710	40,000	(-) 45.7	83,112	43,674	(-) 41.4
Alberta	416,785	390,306	(-) 6.4	1,313,746	1,532,374	(+) 16.2
British Columbia	97,100	90,339	(-) 7.0	364,343	333,000	(-) 8.7

ICE CREAM

Province	May			January to May		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	gal.	gal.	%	gal.	gal.	%
CANADA	2,076,454	1,841,710	(-) 11.3	6,155,140	5,357,213	(-) 4.3
Prince Edward Is.	9,890	8,826	(-) 10.8	31,242	30,200	(-) 3.3
Nova Scotia	110,428	115,262	(+) 4.4	375,904	423,126	(+) 12.6
New Brunswick	52,196	48,678	(-) 6.7	151,987	169,940	(+) 11.8
Quebec	440,961	411,948	(-) 6.6	1,144,412	1,148,718	(+) 0.4
Ontario	928,112	784,898	(-) 15.4	2,727,599	2,522,450	(-) 7.5
Manitoba	127,883	99,634	(-) 22.1	400,675	347,088	(-) 13.4
Saskatchewan	94,398	90,000	(-) 4.7	294,067	267,600	(-) 9.0
Alberta	125,064	104,356	(-) 16.6	418,547	359,454	(-) 14.1
British Columbia	187,522	173,108	(-) 5.0	620,637	538,637	(-) 5.2

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in May decreased 6 per cent as compared with the output for the same month of the preceding year. During the five months January to May, 39.4 million pounds were produced of which 32 million pounds were made in May. Increases were recorded in all but the Prairie Provinces.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in April, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents was approximately 3 per cent less than that produced in the same month of the preceding year and 15 per cent less than the March output. The total make in the month of April amounted to 4,503,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in May amounted to 217,481 pounds, a decrease of 24 per cent as compared with May, 1944. Of this total 183 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 9 per cent in May as compared with May, 1944. The monthly make was approximately 22 million pounds, and the total for the five months, January to May amounted to 59.4 million pounds. The increase in the May make was confined to the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in May amounted to approximately 1.8 million gallons, a decrease of approximately 11 per cent as compared with the May output of 1944. For the five months, January to May, nearly 6 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS manufactured during May registered an increase of approximately 8 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 36 million pounds included 30 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 6 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, increased approximately 10 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, increased approximately 15 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, based on daily quotations of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 33 $\frac{3}{5}$ cents a pound in May, 1945, as compared with 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 May amounted to approximately 1100 million pounds of milk, a decrease of approximately 27 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 63.0 per cent, cheddar cheese 22.5 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 6.9 per cent and ice cream 2.6 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter was approximately 22 million pounds in April, representing an increase of 3.0 per cent from March and 0.3 per cent in comparison with April, 1944. The domestic disappearance of total butter, creamery, dairy and whey, amounted to 26.3 million pounds in April, representing on a per capita basis 2.20 pounds as compared with 2.21 pounds last year.

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

Product	MAY			JANUARY - MAY		
	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	33,667,223	36,313,245	(+) 7.9	100,148,603	110,763,384	(+) 10.6
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	27,932,221	30,092,142	(+) 7.7	84,199,339	90,601,102	(+) 7.6
Condensed Milk	3,395,058	3,391,338	(-) 0.1	12,467,043	12,090,052	(-) 3.0
Case	2,566,879	2,669,964	(+) 4.0	8,902,759	8,680,775	(-) 2.5
Bulk	828,179	721,374	(-) 12.9	3,564,284	3,409,277	(-) 4.3
Evaporated Milk	22,889,562	25,127,576	(+) 9.8	64,961,531	72,527,390	(+) 11.6
Case	22,214,770	24,280,113	(+) 9.3	63,626,738	69,926,873	(+) 9.9
Bulk	674,792	847,463	(+) 25.6	1,334,793	2,600,417	(+) 94.8
Whole Milk Powder	1,647,601	1,573,228	(-) 4.5	6,770,765	5,983,760	(-) 11.6
Spray	1,040,751	1,257,937	(+) 20.9	4,537,592	4,940,275	(+) 7.7
Roller	606,850	315,291	(-) 48.0	2,183,173	1,043,485	(-) 52.2
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	5,634,796	6,131,275	(+) 8.8	15,366,242	19,892,556	(+) 29.5
Condensed Skim Milk	549,002	308,849	(-) 43.7	1,635,616	2,432,033	(+) 44.3
Evaporated Skim Milk	235,586	250,405	(+) 6.3	792,849	956,165	(+) 20.6
Skim Milk Powder	3,764,431	4,320,613	(+) 14.8	9,697,470	12,969,334	(+) 33.7
Spray	1,435,760	1,608,634	(+) 12.0	3,911,518	4,989,531	(+) 27.6
Roller	2,262,429	2,441,612	(+) 7.9	5,421,234	7,113,508	(+) 31.2
Feed	66,242	270,367	(+) 308.2	364,718	866,245	(+) 137.5
Condensed Butter- milk	153,429	263,829	(+) 73.2	367,319	910,856	(+) 5.0
Powdered Buttermilk	491,732	399,142	(-) 18.8	1,559,703	1,325,390	(-) 15.0
Milk Preparations (Baby Foods, etc)	-	55,490	-	-	135,925	-
Casein	440,616	527,947	(+) 19.8	763,235	1,162,853	(+) 52.3

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
MAY AND JANUARY - MAY, 1945

PRODUCT	May, 1945			January - May, 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	26,239	749,696	68.0	73,257	2,093,035	73.2
Cheddar Cheese	8,671	247,739	22.5	15,455	441,551	15.4
Concentrated Milk Products	2,647	75,599	6.9	8,228	235,017	8.2
Condensed Whole Milk	271	7,732	0.7	966	27,564	1.0
Evaporated Whole Milk	1,935	55,281	5.0	5,586	159,583	5.6
Whole Milk Powder	441	12,586	1.2	1,676	47,870	1.6
Ice Cream	1,013	28,933	2.6	3,212	92,017	3.2
TOTAL						
	1945	1,101,967	100.0	100,152	2,861,620	100.0
	1944	1,129,053		99,225	2,835,016	

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

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	April					
	Lb.	Lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	3,811,008	3,555,713	710,886	617,905	18.65	17.38
Whole Milk Powder	1,188,783	736,566	407,251	265,911	34.26	36.10
Spray	822,384	620,532	307,428	235,815	37.38	38.00
Roller	366,399	116,034	99,823	30,096	27.24	25.94
Buttermilk Powder	274,420	246,475	24,116	22,793	8.79	9.25
Skim milk Powder	2,179,135	2,241,912	239,110	255,422	10.97	11.39
Spray	906,650	1,091,324	105,980	132,984	11.69	12.19
Roller	1,119,858	985,675	117,679	107,580	10.51	10.91
Feed	152,627	164,913	15,451	14,858	10.12	9.01
Casein (x)	168,670	330,760	40,409	73,779	23.96	22.31
PRODUCT	January - April					
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	9,434,080	13,444,563	1,591,110	2,541,198	16.87	18.90
Whole Milk Powder	2,497,507	3,968,272	772,698	1,378,138	30.94	34.73
Spray	1,116,446	3,086,218	397,481	1,144,120	35.60	37.07
Roller	1,381,061	882,054	375,217	234,018	27.17	26.53
Buttermilk Powder	1,016,388	968,419	87,717	83,895	8.63	8.66
Skim milk Powder	5,496,442	7,471,888	629,811	859,248	11.46	11.50
Spray	2,431,457	4,454,677	293,176	420,030	12.06	9.43
Roller	2,706,992	3,488,105	299,900	392,810	11.08	11.26
Feed	357,993	529,106	36,735	46,408	10.26	8.77
Casein	423,643	912,118	100,884	209,211	23.81	22.94

(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 reports of Dairy Correspondents and Farm Observers.)

Summary: The sharp decline in the production of creamery butter in comparison with that produced during the same month of the preceeding year was the most outstanding feature of the dairy situation during the month of May. The fact that milk used in manufacture fell 27 million pounds below the 1944 level would indicate that the over-all production may be expected to register a significant decline when complete data are available. This reverse may be attributed to exceedingly cold weather accompanied by excessive rainfall, and snow in some sections of the Prairie Provinces. Reports indicate that exceedingly low temperatures, accompanied by dull, backward weather prevailed throughout the Dominion. Frost was registered at different times during the month, and did some harm to clover and pastures. At several points May temperatures were shown to be the lowest on record, and in some cases fell below those normally registered during the month of March. Excessive rainfall delayed seeding operations in Eastern Canada and in most of the West; and coupled with exceedingly cold weather, it was necessary to use up surplus grain supplies to provide extra rations for dairy cows. At many points in Eastern Canada pastures became water-soaked and were rendered unusable for a time. On account of delays resulting from unsuitable weather conditions, the acreage of coarse grains has been considerably reduced in the Eastern Provinces, and the acreage sown to corn and roots may also fall below that of 1944. In the Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, the late season has resulted in a larger acreage sown to coarse grains, a situation that may benefit dairying in providing greater quantities of feed for fall and winter use. While the spring opened up early, low temperatures during the last half of April and all of May, has placed the 1945 season ten days to two weeks behind that of the previous year. In Eastern Canada dairy herds were not released to pastures until about the 20th of the month, and it was possibly a week later in the Prairie Provinces. Better weather toward the end of May has greatly improved pasture conditions, and it is expected that there should be abundant forage for dairy stock during the early part of the summer season.

Fewer dairy cows were reported in six out of nine of the provinces during the month of April, with a 2 per cent reduction for Canada as a whole. A greater percentage of the cows were reported to be milking, however, and freshenings increased 5 per cent as compared with the same month of the previous year. Most significant reductions in cow holdings were reported from Manitoba and Saskatchewan; but one interesting fact to be observed is that in both these provinces the numbers expected to freshen were considerably above those of the previous year. This offers some slight hope that while dairying is experiencing a set back on the Prairies at the present time, some improvement may be in the offing when the stock held on farms for dairying purposes comes into full use. It should be remembered too, that much depends on the supply of farm labor. This applies even to a greater extent to the Eastern Provinces where the shortage of help on dairy farms has become a vital problem, particularly at this time when the seeding of late crops is under way.

Milk production in April was up approximately 2 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and the quantity of milk used in manufacture advanced nearly 4½ per cent. In relation to the total supply, the latter represented approximately 49 per cent as compared with 48 per cent at the same time last year. Farm milk production is expected to decline in May, but with the luscious pastures now in prospect, a reverse situation may develop during the peak production period. There is no expectation, however, that the 1945 output of milk will exceed the total farm milk supply of the preceeding year. The butter supply position is definitely better than that shown at the commencement of the summer season in 1944. The extra amount now in store will be needed, however, to take care of increased consumption on the basis of a weekly ration of 7 ounces per person, and to provide against possible deficiencies in production. During the month of April, the domestic disappearance of creamery butter showed a slight increase, while the total (including creamery, dairy and whey butter) remained at 2.2 pounds per capita.

Prince Edward Island: May was a cold month, and heavy rainfall delayed seeding operations. The cold weather made it necessary to do some supplementary feeding, although the pastures are now providing plenty of grass. Farmers are keeping more cows and greater numbers are being freshened, a situation which shows up in the April milk output which advanced 13 per cent over the same months of 1944. The quantity of milk used in manufacture advanced 33 per cent and fluid sales were 5 per cent greater than those of the same month last year. On the whole, the prospects are favourable, pointing toward a continued upturn in the farm milk supply.

Nova Scotia: Rainfall during the month of May was extremely heavy. At Napan, rain was recorded on twenty days during the month, and the total precipitation of 5.4 compared with a normal of 2.4 inches. Pastures are in excellent condition and milk production is expected to be heavy during the early part of the season. Cow numbers in April showed an increase of more than 2 per cent and freshenings were also higher than those of April, 1944. This was reflected in an 8 per cent advance in milk production and a 6 per cent increase in sales of fluid, compared with April, 1944. A much greater proportion of the April milk supply was used for manufacturing purposes, the quantities so used being 13 per cent over those of the same month a year ago.

New Brunswick: Cool, wet weather during May had a beneficial effect on pastures, now reported to be in a luscious condition in all parts of the province. Cows were not permanently released to pastures until late in May, however, and seeding operations were seriously delayed on account of the cold and unseasonable weather during most of April and all of May. The holdings of dairy cows declined in April, but greater numbers were freshened, due apparently to a higher proportion of cows coming into lactation in the early spring. Buyers have been active in purchasing cows for export to the United States, but the prices obtained by farmers were below those of a year ago. Milk production increased 3½ per cent in April, while fluid sales advanced only 1 per cent over those of the same month in 1944. On the other hand, 19 per cent more milk was used for manufacturing; and despite the tendency toward smaller herds, observers see no indication of any reduction in the total milk supply.

Quebec: Excellent pastures are being reported from all parts of Quebec province, but due to excessive rainfall during the past six weeks, farmers experienced much difficulty in seeding coarse grains and fodder crops. The outlook for late plantings is not very satisfactory at the present time. Yet, with abundance of pasture and cow holdings slightly up, the opportunities for dairying during the early part of the summer are exceptionally favourable. Cows and heifers freshened early this season and a substantial increase in the numbers coming into lactation will help to augment the milk supply. Moreover, a larger percentage of cows were being milked in April, and the output per cow was on the increase. The total farm milk supply advanced nearly 11 per cent above that of April, 1944, a greater percentage of which was used for factory production.

Ontario: Freakish weather conditions prevailed during the whole of May: continuous rains and low temperatures placed farmers in a desperate position in many localities, delaying the seeding of coarse grains and retarding the growth of seed already in the ground. A reduction in the acreage of roots and corns is anticipated and in some counties many are sowing sorghums and millets on ground intended for other crops. Abnormally cold weather with frequent frosts did some damage to clover and grass, while the continuous rainfall rendered some pasture fields unusable. Dairy farmers will benefit, however, from the abundance of forage being provided during the early summer period. Owing to spring sales, a 3 per cent reduction in cow numbers was reported in April, and those coming into milk were below those of the same month in the previous year. Yet, milk production increased 5 per cent, due to a greater yield per cow and a higher percentage actually milked. Deliveries to factories were approximately 9 per cent above those of April, 1944, and fluid sales moved up 2 per cent over the previous April. Providing the labour situation improves, observers expect milk production to be well maintained during the 1945 season.

Manitoba: It was a cold, late spring in this province, with considerable snow and rain throughout the month of May. Seeding was delayed on account of the wet weather and the growth on pastures was slow and backward. Indeed, many fields are just beginning to provide sufficient forage for dairy stock. Cows were not released to grazing fields until late in May, about ten days to two weeks behind 1944. As to the future situation, there is little improvement in sight. Farmers are short of labour, and the April holdings of dairy cows were down 6 per cent from last year. The numbers available for milk production, however, may be adjusted later on by increased freshenings. April milk production dropped nearly 13 per cent, and deliveries to factories fell 21 per cent below those of the same month in 1944.

Saskatchewan: Cold weather, accompanied by rain and snow delayed the seeding in many parts of Saskatchewan during the month of May. This made it necessary to sow more coarse grains, and should prove advantageous to dairying in supplying more feed for milkers and young cattle. The growth of grass had been very slow, however, and the continuous cold weather has tended to adversely affect the milk flow. Some improvement in pastures is now being reported however, and observers are viewing the prospects more favourably. A 6 per cent reduction in cows held on farms was reported by dairy correspondents; but since freshenings were definitely on the increase, it would appear that farmers may not have reduced their holdings of dairy breeding stock. However, regardless of this encouraging prospect, milk production fell 11 per cent below that of April, 1944, and deliveries to factories dropped 18 per cent. The fluid milk sales were equal to those of the same month in the previous year, but less milk was used in farm homes and for live stock feeding.

Alberta: Cold, backward weather with moisture deficiencies in some sections had a detrimental effect on pasture growth, during the month of May. The season now appears to be two weeks behind last year; cows were not permanently released to pastures until late in the month, and farmers did considerable supplementary feeding during the first three weeks of the month to keep up the milk flow. War-time labour shortages continue to be a factor in the situation, and the numbers of cows on dairy farms in April were about 2 per cent below those of a year ago. Freshenings were higher, and it is possible that more cows may be introduced into dairy herds instead of using them to nurse beef calves. Nevertheless in the midst of the dairying region of central Alberta, observers report a 30 per cent decline in cows calved up to the end of May. Milk production in April dropped 5 per cent below that of the same month last year, and there was a sharp reduction in the butter-fat deliveries to creameries. There is no indication of any increase in the overall production of milk, although it is recognized that much will depend on rainfall and pasture growth.

British Columbia: Heavy precipitation and cool weather was general throughout British Columbia during May. At Agassiz, 30 inches of rain was recorded during the first three weeks of May as compared with 24 inches a year ago. Pastures were slow to start, and cattle were not turned out permanently to pasture until about May 1. Excessive rainfall produced a heavy growth of grass, but it is inclined to be coarse, and not the best feed for dairy cows. Fewer cows were reported on farms in April and the freshening situation was much less favourable than that reported in the same month of the previous year. Production was well up, however, showing an advance of 5 per cent over the output of April, 1944, and factory deliveries to date are well above those of the previous year.

Table V - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING, REPORTED BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS, FOR APRIL, 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	15.4	16.6	15.9	16.3	17.2	16.3	72.6	74.6	75.1	74.0	76.3	74.6
Prince Edward Island	13.9	14.7	14.6	14.8	13.9	14.4	64.1	63.0	68.1	63.8	60.4	64.0
Nova Scotia	16.4	17.6	16.3	14.1	16.3	16.2	81.1	79.7	81.9	80.5	80.1	81.0
New Brunswick	15.8	16.5	17.6	14.9	18.5	16.6	74.0	76.5	69.6	75.4	80.4	74.9
Quebec	14.5	15.1	14.4	14.9	16.2	14.9	76.2	77.3	80.6	72.1	76.7	76.9
Ontario	16.6	18.9	17.2	17.2	19.6	17.8	76.1	78.1	74.4	77.3	78.8	76.6
Manitoba	13.8	13.8	15.7	14.9	13.8	14.4	63.2	68.4	76.9	71.6	67.9	69.3
Saskatchewan	14.5	14.9	15.2	16.9	16.2	15.3	64.4	65.2	69.6	70.8	75.3	68.1
Alberta	15.5	18.0	16.7	18.7	17.5	17.0	66.1	71.5	66.8	73.0	75.4	69.5
British Columbia	17.5	17.0	16.8	19.0	18.7	17.7	79.7	81.7	81.6	82.5	82.4	81.5

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA BY PROVINCES, APRIL 1943, 1944 AND 1945.

Province	DAIRY BUTTER			WHEY BUTTER		
	1943 000 lb.	1944 000 lb.	1945 000 lb.	1943 lb.	1944 lb.	1945 lb.
CANADA	4,792	4,636	4,503	97,714	122,969	121,907
Prince Edward Island	47	46	43	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	222	211	201	-	-	-
New Brunswick	430	404	376	-	-	-
Quebec	661	628	609	1,125	9,143	12,380
Ontario	803	795	747	90,326	107,160	104,816
Manitoba	486	462	471	4,376	4,168	3,186
Saskatchewan	1,313	1,287	1,274	-	-	-
Alberta	689	668	655	623	1,051	-
British Columbia	141	135	127	1,264	1,447	1,525

Table VII - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, APRIL, 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	1,359,264	649,702	67,638	54,051	21,830	566,043
	1944	1,342,708	577,313	93,563	57,063	23,599	591,170
	1945	1,368,223	593,118	106,259	53,627	23,387	591,832
Prince Edward Island	1943	10,674	5,397	116	-	83	5,078
	1944	9,823	4,260	110	-	113	5,340
	1945	11,070	5,373	124	-	139	5,434
Nova Scotia	1943	35,424	17,703	28	267	1,140	16,286
	1944	33,330	14,780	28	331	1,227	16,964
	1945	35,958	16,174	27	616	1,412	17,729
New Brunswick	1943	33,572	20,250	311	-	518	12,493
	1944	32,581	18,348	601	-	525	13,107
	1945	33,708	19,522	569	-	624	12,993
Quebec	1943	342,966	148,123	7,646	10,930	3,949	172,318
	1944	337,927	116,948	22,719	12,925	4,521	180,814
	1945	374,379	150,339	23,738	11,000	4,739	184,563
Ontario	1943	471,437	185,619	53,104	35,881	9,820	187,013
	1944	448,341	148,704	61,416	35,006	10,527	192,688
	1945	471,068	159,650	73,487	32,974	10,429	194,528
Manitoba	1943	109,575	72,475	3,385	-	1,288	32,427
	1944	106,398	66,993	4,179	-	1,394	33,832
	1945	92,792	55,196	3,367	-	1,215	33,014
Saskatchewan	1943	170,143	110,382	159	-	1,197	58,405
	1944	178,624	115,731	239	-	1,137	61,517
	1945	158,780	100,348	191	-	1,012	57,229
Alberta	1943	140,092	78,896	2,218	1,713	1,709	55,556
	1944	143,796	78,318	3,432	2,070	1,669	58,307
	1945	136,016	70,429	3,960	2,428	1,407	57,792
British Columbia	1943	45,381	10,857	671	5,260	2,126	26,467
	1944	51,888	13,231	839	6,731	2,486	28,601
	1945	54,452	16,087	796	6,609	2,410	28,550

(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 Livestock, the production of which amounted to 323 million pounds, 139 million pounds and 130 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in April, 1945.

ORDERS AFFECTING PRODUCTION, SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

April 15, 1945. Maximum prices of creamery butter were revised and established on a more uniform basis by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The order replaces Board Order no. 221 with amendments, and provides price ceilings for all dealers, and seasonal reductions in wholesale prices are passed on to consumers under the new price set-up. Furthermore, adjustments are made in the price relationship between provinces in line with transportation costs. The new schedule of prices is designed to give wholesalers throughout the Dominion uniform mark-ups rather than to base mark-up on the prices in effect during the basic period. This allows distributors a margin sufficient to cover the necessary handling charges. In addition to reducing the consumer price with each reduction in the wholesale price, it also limits the mark-up to that taken by retailers during the basic period, and must not in any case exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. It was explained by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that the effect of the new order is to establish a more equitable price structure throughout the Dominion. This order comes into effect on May 1, 1945. (Administrators Order No. A-1563, W.T.P.B.)

May 10th, 1945. Maximum prices of cheddar cheese, establishing a new and revised price structure was ordered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board on the above-mentioned date, replacing Administrators Order No. A-752 as amended. The new order applies the same principals to the sale and prices of cheese as those given above for creamery butter. It sets uniform prices for the various grades, and gives recognition to variations in transportation costs, storage charges and additional expenses such as paraffining and cutting. Maximum prices covering sales to manufactures, wholesale distributors and wholesale buyers are shown as follows:

Grade	Cents per pound
1st grade cheese	22
2nd grade cheese	$21\frac{1}{2}$
3rd grade cheese	21
Below 3rd grade	20

Sales to retailers provides a mark-up not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; and sales to consumers are subject to a mark-up not exceeding 25 per cent of the selling price.

The maximum prices on sales made by wholesale distributors includes the price paid, plus storage, shrinking and transportation charges; and the customary mark-up which must not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound when sales are made to another wholesale distributor, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound when sales are made to any other buyer.

The maximum prices on sales by retailers includes the price paid for the product, plus transportation charges, paraffining, not exceeding $\frac{1}{8}$ cents per pound, storage interest and shrinking at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound per month, and a mark-up which may be either of the following, whichever is the lesser: (a) the lawful percentage mark-up during the 1941 basic period or (b) the mark-up provided in Board Order No. 450 which is based on the actual cost of the cheese. This order goes into effect on May 14th, 1945. (Administrators order No. A-1591).

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