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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1945

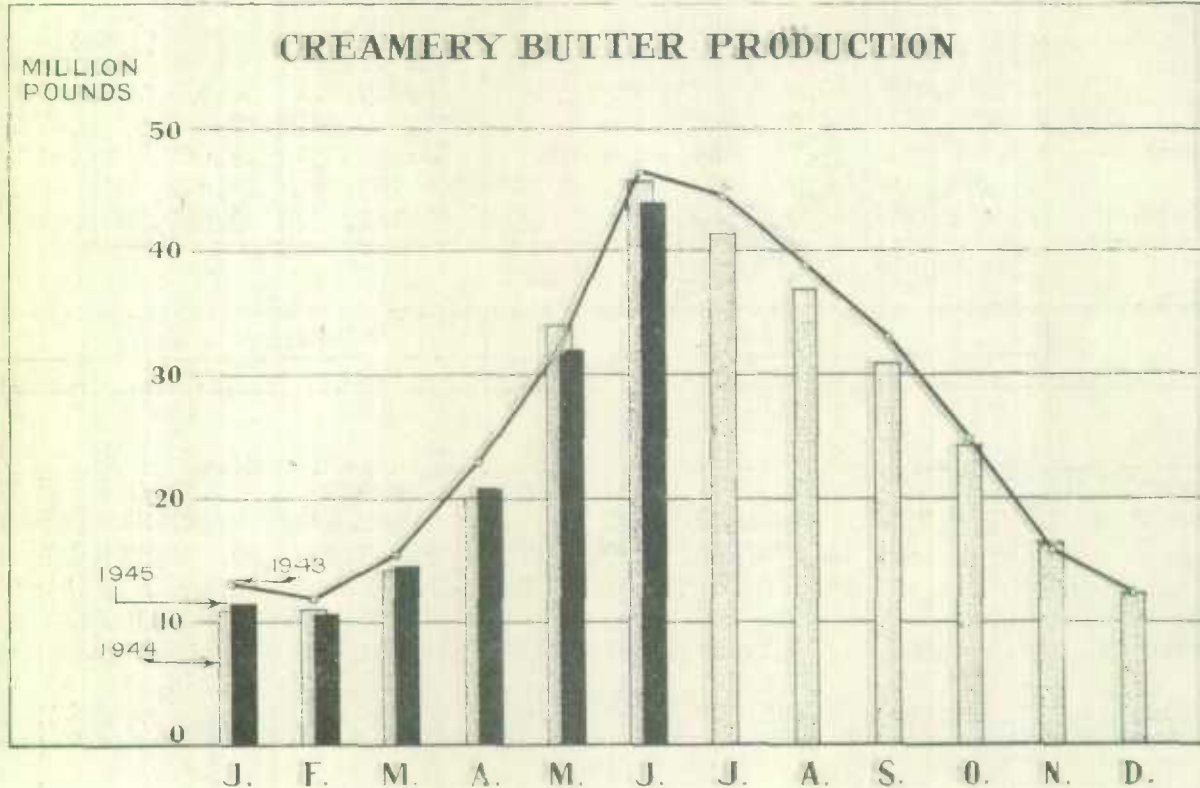
Dominion Statistician:
 Acting Chief, Agricultural Branch:
 In charge of Dairying Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Tor.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
 Ian McArthur, M.Sc.
 P. H. Ferguson, M.Sc.

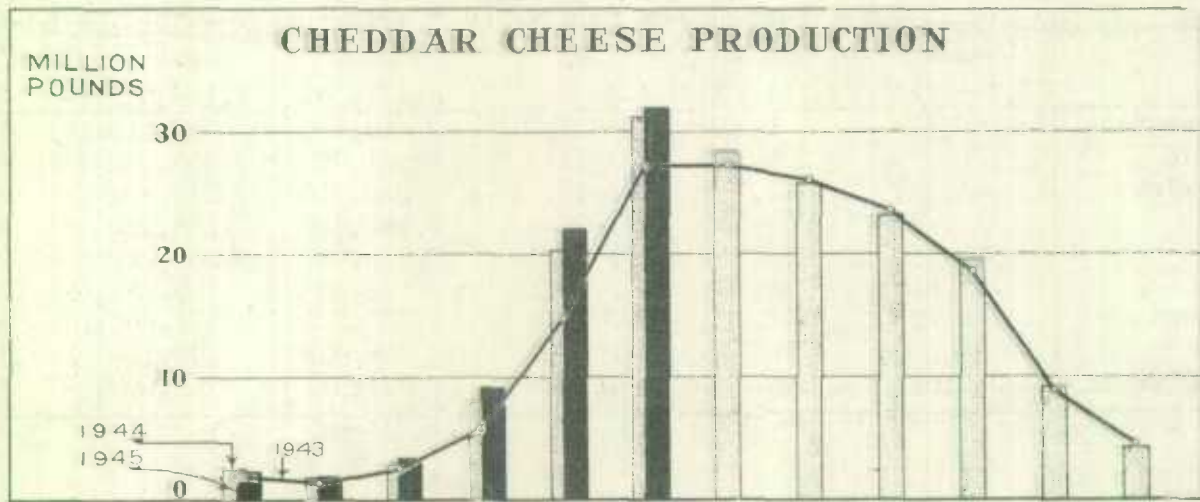
Series No. XIV Report No. 6

June

Issued on July 10, 1945.



1945 compared with 1944: +5.2% -3.3% +2.7% +4.0% -6.0% -38%



1945 compared with 1944: -6.5% +9.2% +11.4% +14.2% +8.9% +2.5%

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

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	June			January to June		
	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %
CANADA	45,655,590	43,910,023	(-) 3.8	135,720,434	133,317,758	(-) 1.8
Prince Edward Is.	599,485	642,075	(+) 7.1	1,361,821	1,696,682	(+) 24.6
Nova Scotia	1,080,265	1,079,175	(-) 0.1	3,300,189	3,571,831	(+) 8.2
New Brunswick	1,205,488	1,255,580	(+) 4.2	2,895,844	3,257,875	(+) 12.5
Quebec	13,767,055	14,339,595	(+) 4.2	30,507,045	34,340,855	(+) 12.6
Ontario	10,614,059	10,998,617	(+) 3.6	36,040,812	38,537,797	(+) 6.9
Manitoba	4,691,521	4,022,942	(-) 14.3	15,819,643	12,768,335	(-) 19.3
Saskatchewan	7,330,081	5,764,549	(-) 21.4	24,469,351	19,662,027	(-) 19.6
Alberta	5,496,449	4,906,990	(-) 10.7	18,163,592	15,872,767	(-) 12.6
British Columbia	871,187	900,500	(+) 3.4	3,162,137	3,609,589	(+) 14.2

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	June			January to June		
	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %
CANADA	31,242,077	32,028,075	(+) 2.5	67,343,323	71,452,216	(+) 6.1
Prince Edward Is.	149,426	103,861	(-) 30.5	209,708	152,403	(-) 27.3
New Brunswick	238,610	244,650	(+) 2.5	461,237	481,882	(+) 4.5
Quebec	10,927,589	11,008,295	(+) 0.7	20,463,205	20,730,883	(+) 1.3
Ontario	18,605,516	19,322,281	(+) 3.9	41,641,608	45,645,632	(+) 9.6
Manitoba	595,825	642,986	(+) 7.9	2,075,753	1,821,366	(-) 12.3
Saskatchewan	130,584	91,000	(-) 30.3	213,696	139,674	(-) 34.6
Alberta	499,366	526,097	(+) 5.4	1,818,112	2,058,471	(+) 13.2
British Columbia	95,161	88,905	(-) 6.6	460,004	421,905	(-) 8.3

ICE CREAM

Province	June			January to June		
	1944 gal.	1945 gal.	% Change %	1944 gal.	1945 gal.	% Change %
CANADA	2,276,141	2,261,631	(-) 0.6	8,431,281	8,118,844	(-) 3.7
Prince Edward Is.	9,578	8,410	(-) 12.2	40,820	38,610	(-) 5.4
Nova Scotia	126,076	110,426	(-) 12.4	501,980	533,552	(+) 6.3
New Brunswick	64,329	72,994	(+) 13.5	216,316	242,934	(+) 12.3
Quebec	446,436	537,400	(+) 20.4	1,580,848	1,686,118	(+) 6.7
Ontario	990,654	935,832	(-) 5.5	3,718,253	3,458,282	(-) 7.0
Manitoba	173,810	158,594	(-) 8.8	574,485	505,682	(-) 12.0
Saskatchewan	108,203	107,200	(-) 0.9	402,270	374,800	(-) 6.8
Alberta	150,401	135,715	(-) 9.8	568,948	495,169	(-) 13.0
British Columbia	206,654	195,060	(-) 5.6	827,351	783,697	(-) 5.3

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in June decreased 3.8 per cent as compared with the output for the same month of the preceding year. During the six months January to June, 133 million pounds were produced of which about 44 million pounds were made in June. Decreases were recorded only in Nova Scotia and the Prairie Provinces.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in May, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents was approximately 2.7 per cent less than that produced in the same month of the preceding year and 13.4 per cent more than the April output. The total make in the month of May amounted to 5,107,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in June amounted to 303,112 pounds, a decrease of nearly 9 per cent as compared with June, 1944. Of this total 247 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 2.5 per cent in June as compared with June, 1944. The monthly make was approximately 32 million pounds, and the total for the six months, January to June amounted to 71 million pounds. The increase in the June make was recorded in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in June amounted to approximately 2 million gallons, approximately the same as the June output of 1944. For the six months, January to June, slightly more than 8 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS manufactured during June registered an increase of approximately 9 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 41 million pounds included 33 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 8 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, increased approximately 12 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, increased approximately 24 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, based on daily quotations of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged just about 34 cents a pound in June, 1945, as compared with 33 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.c.b. factory or grading station shipping point are still in effect.

The combined output of factory products during the month of June amounted to approximately 1500 million pounds of milk, a decrease of approximately 30 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 68.3 per cent, cheddar cheese 23.8 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 5.5 per cent and ice cream 2.4 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter was approximately 24.6 million pounds in May, representing an increase of 16 per cent from April and a decrease of 2 per cent in comparison with May, 1944. The domestic disappearance of total butter, creamery, dairy and whey, amounted to 29.9 million pounds in May, representing on a per capita basis 2.50 pounds as compared with 2.56 pounds last year.

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

Product	JUNE			JANUARY - JUNE		
	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	37,688,983	41,139,498	(+) 9.2	137,837,586	151,902,882	(+) 10.2
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	31,250,196	33,198,227	(+) 6.2	115,449,535	123,799,329	(+) 7.2
Condensed Milk	3,239,083	2,445,097	(-) 24.5	15,706,126	14,535,149	(-) 7.5
Case	2,152,913	1,668,744	(-) 22.5	11,055,672	10,349,519	(-) 6.4
Bulk	1,086,170	776,353	(-) 28.5	4,650,454	4,185,630	(-) 10.0
Evaporated Milk	26,123,722	29,157,139	(+) 11.6	91,085,253	101,684,429	(+) 11.6
Case	25,860,717	28,798,724	(+) 11.4	89,487,455	98,725,597	(+) 10.3
Bulk	263,005	358,415	(+) 36.3	1,597,798	2,958,832	(+) 85.2
Whole Milk Powder	1,897,391	1,595,991	(-) 15.9	8,668,156	7,579,751	(-) 12.6
Spray	1,124,943	1,347,725	(+) 19.8	5,712,535	6,288,000	(+) 10.1
Roller	772,448	248,266	(-) 67.9	2,955,621	1,291,751	(-) 56.3
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	6,273,601	7,880,639	(+) 25.6	21,639,843	27,773,195	(+) 28.3
Condensed Skim Milk	414,100	497,136	(+) 20.1	2,099,716	2,929,169	(+) 39.5
Evaporated Skim Milk	294,847	366,786	(+) 24.4	1,087,696	1,322,951	(+) 21.6
Skim Milk Powder	4,281,601	5,300,265	(+) 23.8	13,979,071	18,269,599	(+) 30.7
Spray	1,637,201	1,931,122	(+) 18.0	5,548,719	6,920,703	(+) 24.7
Roller	2,540,043	2,954,808	(+) 16.3	7,961,277	10,068,316	(+) 26.5
Feed	104,357	414,335	(+) 297.0	469,075	1,280,580	(+) 173.0
Condensed Buttermilk	49,468	370,884	(+) 649.7	916,787	1,281,740	(+) 39.8
Powdered Buttermilk	683,820	626,375	(-) 8.4	2,243,523	1,951,765	(-) 13.0
Milk Preparations (Baby Foods, etc)	-	36,586	-	-	172,511	-
Casein	549,765	682,607	(+) 24.2	1,313,050	1,845,460	(+) 40.5

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
JUNE AND JANUARY - JUNE, 1945

PRODUCT	June, 1945			January - June, 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	35,978	1,027,934	68.3	109,235	3,120,969	71.5
Cheddar Cheese	12,555	358,714	23.8	28,010	800,265	18.3
Concentrated Milk Products	2,887	82,489	5.5	11,115	317,506	7.3
Condensed Whole Milk	195	5,575	0.4	1,161	33,139	0.8
Evaporated Whole Milk	2,245	64,146	4.3	7,831	223,729	5.1
Whole Milk Powder	447	12,768	0.8	2,123	60,638	1.4
Ice Cream	1,244	35,530	2.4	4,456	127,547	2.9
TOTAL	1945	1944				
	53,664	53,708	100.0	152,806	152,933	100.0
	1,504,667	1,534,502		4,366,287	4,369,518	

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

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	4,571,005	4,312,457	757,863	731,375	16.58	16.96
Whole Milk Powder	1,042,554	825,865	338,030	320,384	32.42	38.79
Spray	721,412	760,413	265,678	303,880	36.83	39.96
Roller	321,142	65,452	72,352	16,504	22.53	25.22
Buttermilk Powder	382,165	287,577	35,499	24,342	9.29	8.46
Skimmilk Powder	2,923,096	2,855,464	332,142	302,742	11.36	10.60
Spray	957,216	1,342,628	111,592	151,698	11.66	11.30
Roller	1,889,828	1,353,083	214,106	138,133	11.33	10.21
Feed	76,052	159,753	6,444	12,911	8.47	8.08
Casein (x)	223,190	343,551	52,192	83,907	23.38	24.42

PRODUCT	January - May					
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	14,004,995	17,633,154	2,348,973	3,261,867	16.77	18.50
Whole Milk Powder	3,540,071	4,794,137	1,110,728	1,698,522	31.38	35.43
Spray	1,837,858	3,846,631	663,159	1,448,000	36.08	37.64
Roller	1,702,213	947,506	447,569	250,522	26.29	26.44
Buttermilk Powder	1,398,553	1,255,996	123,216	108,237	8.81	8.61
Skimmilk Powder	8,419,538	10,327,352	961,953	1,161,990	11.43	11.25
Spray	3,388,673	4,797,305	404,768	571,728	11.94	11.92
Roller	4,596,820	4,821,188	514,006	530,943	11.18	10.97
Feed	434,045	688,859	43,179	59,319	9.95	8.61
Casein	646,833	1,255,669	153,076	293,118	23.67	23.34

(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 backward weather conditions in the months of April and May did not entirely disappear until well on in June; and for a time these conditions seemed to have had an adverse effect on production. Nevertheless, June was a favourable month for dairying and when complete records are available, it is expected that milk production will at least equal that of the same month of 1944. As previously forecast, less milk was produced in May, the output falling exactly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the quantity produced in the same month of the preceeding year. The decline, however, was confined to the Prairie Provinces, where production dropped from 563 to 475 million pounds, or nearly 16 per cent. Factory deliveries fell $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while a decline of 25 per cent was revealed in the figures for the Prairie Provinces.

The butter supply position offers little opportunity for optimistic speculation. The lack of balance that seems to be developing is due to the decline of milk production in the Prairie Provinces to which reference has just been made. Since the facts of the situation show that 38 per cent of the June make of creamery butter was produced in the Prairie Provinces in 1944 as compared with only 33 per cent during June, 1945, it can be readily realized what this means to the supply position in Canada. It is possible, of course, that the peak production period has not yet been reached on account of the lateness of the season, but there is no indication that the difference in this respect is great enough to balance the deficiencies of the past two months. This means that considerably less butter will be available for building up needed reserves during the summer period as a safeguard against a short stock position during the period of low production in the fall and winter months.

There was excessive moisture in all sections of Eastern Canada, particularly during the first two weeks of the month, while temperatures were inclined to be somewhat below normal during this period. These conditions made it difficult for farmers to complete late plantings of forage crops, but it gave pastures a splendid chance to develop; and with the warm weather that followed, pasture and meadow grass made a very rapid growth. The forage situation is now regarded as being exceedingly favourable in the Eastern Provinces and a heavy crop of hay is being gathered under exceedingly favourable conditions. In the Western Provinces a variable situation exists. In Manitoba forage crops are just recovering from the slow backward spring. In north and west central Saskatchewan and northern Alberta, a lack of moisture has prevailed, although recent rains have greatly benefitted the situation in these areas. The forage situation seems to be quite satisfactory in British Columbia, with the possible exception of Vancouver Island.

Cow holdings in May were reduced by approximately 1 per cent from that of May, 1944. The most significant reductions were in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with minor declines in Ontario and British Columbia. The percentage of cows milking registered the same general trend, and those due to freshen in subsequent months were reduced in all provinces but British Columbia. While sales during the past few months contributed to this situation, it is evident that the shortage of labour on farms is having a reactionary effect on dairying — particularly is this so where other lines of farming have been profitably developed.

Prince Edward Island: The backward weather reported in April and May continued throughout the greater part of June. Pastures show a splendid growth and a good hay crop is in prospect. On the whole the situation was quite favourable for dairying through the month of June, despite frequent spells of moderately cool weather. The milk flow has been well maintained, and the June-July output is expected to exceed that of the same period in the previous year. Farmers are holding more young stock for milk production. This was indicated in an increase of 5 per cent in cow holdings for the month of May as compared with May, 1944, thus partially offsetting a slight reduction in the percentage of cows being milked (see Table V). Freshenings suffered a set back in May, but on the other hand, the numbers of cows due to calve in future months was greater than those reported in May, 1944. The total farm milk supply advanced nearly 11 per cent; slightly more milk was sold for fluid purposes and greater quantities were used in farm homes than was reported in the same month of the previous year.

Nova Scotia: Wet, cold weather continued to prevail throughout the month of June, but while this situation had an adverse effect on milk production, it was offset by splendid pastures in all parts of the province. In some sections, the grazing is said to be the best in many years. There is also an excellent hay crop and it is believed that the quality will be better than it was last year. Despite heavy sales of cows to the United States and Newfoundland, it is encouraging to observe that the holdings in the month of May were approximately 3 per cent above those of the same month last year. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the percentage milked and freshenings fell below those reported in May, 1944. Late-bred cows were on the increase, however, so that this decline may be reversed in the early autumn. Milk production increased 5 per cent and fluid sales moved up 4 per cent over those of May, 1944. Greater quantities of milk were used in farm homes and delivered to factories advanced 11 per cent. Lesser amounts were employed for livestock feeding and for dairy butter production. The outlook for dairying is now quite favourable, and with the splendid pastures now in prospect, the milk flow is expected to move up to higher levels during the peak period.

New Brunswick: The weather in June was generally cool with heavy precipitation in most parts of the province. However, in Madawaska county the soil was reported to be moderately dry. Pastures are good; an excellent hay crop is in prospect and the milk flow is moving to higher levels, probably exceeding the summer production of a year ago. Correspondents reported an increase of 2 per cent in cow numbers in May, and also an increase in the percentage of cows being milked. Freshenings fell below those of the same month last year, and reports showed that there was no immediate prospect of a change in this situation. The farm milk supply advanced 4 per cent and fluid sales were slightly above those of May, 1944. Farmers appear to be using more milk for consumption but lesser quantities for other purposes. Observers are optimistic about the dairy situation in view of the favourable forage conditions, but feel that labour shortages may place some restrictions on production in the late summer and early fall period.

Quebec: Conditions in this province are generally satisfactory for dairying, although the weather was inclined to be rather wet and cold, particularly during the first part of June. Pastures are better than they were a year ago and farmers are gathering in an exceptionally heavy tonnage of hay under almost ideal weather conditions. Cows reported on farms at the end of May were up from last year by about 3½ per cent, although the percentage being milked was slightly reduced and freshenings were on the decline. The milk output advanced 5 per cent over that of May, 1944; fluid sales increased 2 per cent, more milk was consumed in farm homes and a substantial reduction in the production of dairy butter was indicated. Observers expect that milk production will be maintained above the 1944 level.

Ontario: There were heavy rains in all parts of this province during the month of June but the excess was not so marked as in the month of May. Pastures made a splendid growth and there promises to be an excellent hay crop. Despite cool weather in June, cows milked well and the total production of milk is expected to be well up from last year. Correspondents reporting for the month of May indicate that the heavy sales of cows during the past few months had some effect on cow holdings, a reduction of approximately 1½ per cent being re-

corded as compared with the same month last year. There was also a slight reduction in the percentage of cows being milked. Freshenings were also reduced although the numbers coming into lactation in future months will be greater than those of a year ago. Milk production advanced 5 per cent, and fluid sales increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and strangely enough dairy butter reversed the tendency of previous months, with an increase of 2 per cent over that of May, 1944. Heavy deliveries of milk are being reported, some factories receiving more milk than can be handled with the equipment and labour available. Forage and feed conditions as they now exist offer evidence of a substantial increase in milk production during the mid-summer months as compared with the previous summer season.

Manitoba: Reports indicate that growth of all kinds has been quite late, estimated by observers to be two weeks behind the normal season. Pastures were slow to start and the lateness of the season made it necessary to do considerable supplementary feeding. But in the last couple of weeks conditions have improved very rapidly, although the hay crop is backward and water lying on the land has had a bad effect on alfalfa and sweet clover. The reduction in cow numbers is becoming more and more evident. In the month of May correspondents reported a reduction of approximately 8 per cent in comparison with the same month last year. However, due to heifers coming into production in April and May the numbers of cows being milked advanced 4 per cent. On the other hand summer freshenings were substantially reduced, so that there is no likelihood of this latter situation being continued. Milk production dropped nearly 19 per cent below that of May, 1944, and milk consumption showed a reduction of 4 per cent. There is a shortage of labour and observers offer little hope of any change in the adverse production situation which now exists.

Saskatchewan: A period of drought followed the cool, backward weather in the late spring, and dairy farmers are now facing a critical feed situation in some parts of the province. Central and western areas are the most seriously effected, and the removal of stock to more productive grazing lands is now under way. Reports for May showed a reduction of nearly 7 per cent in the numbers of cows on farms and a slight decrease in the percentage being milked. Freshenings were about the same in May, but future freshenings were slightly up from the same month of the previous year. Milk production fell 17 per cent, fluid sales declined 3 per cent and the total milk delivered to factories was 28 per cent less than that used in May, 1944. On the other hand, more dairy butter was produced, thus reversing a situation which has prevailed for a considerable time. The future prospects are not very favourable, and with the shortage of labour in all parts of Canada little improvement is in sight.

Alberta: Variable weather conditions have prevailed this spring and the variations in precipitation were particularly marked during the month of June. Above normal rainfall was reported in the southern part of the province. This was indicated in the reports from the Lethbridge Experimental Station, showing approximately 2 inches up to the 21st of June. Temperatures, however, were lower than in the same month a year ago. There seemed to be sufficient rainfall in the central part of the province, but marked deficiencies were indicated in the northern areas. At Edmonton only 1 inch of rain was recorded since April 1. Pastures are fair to good in the southern sections of the province, but in the north they were reported to be the poorest in many years. Cow numbers showed practically no change in the month of May; percentage milking increased 2 per cent, while future freshenings showed a slight decline. Milk production during the month of May reflected the backward weather and inadequate pasture conditions with a reduction of 12 per cent, and the quantity available for manufacturing dropped 21 per cent as compared with May, 1944. Fluid sales increased approximately 2 per cent, however, and consumption of milk on farms was maintained above the 1944 level. It is possible, however, that the situation in subsequent months may show some improvement, although it is not expected that the summer production will equal that of the previous season.

British Columbia: Cool weather with rain has been general throughout this province with the exception of Vancouver Island, where the weather has been unusually warm. Pastures are generally satisfactory, and dairy production conditions as they now exist throughout the province indicate that milk production will continue above the 1944 level. A one per cent reduction in cow numbers was reported in the month of May as compared with

TABLE V. - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING, REPORTED BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS, FOR MAY, 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	19.8	20.2	18.0	19.7	20.2	19.6	81.8	81.5	80.5	82.0	81.7	81.5
Prince Edward Island.	14.6	18.0	15.8	18.8	16.3	16.6	85.1	73.0	77.2	72.3	70.8	75.3
Nova Scotia	18.0	19.7	20.4	16.3	17.2	16.4	82.8	88.2	89.4	85.4	82.6	85.4
New Brunswick	19.2	21.3	16.7	18.7	21.0	19.1	86.3	83.2	84.7	82.4	86.6	84.8
Quebec	20.2	21.4	15.9	20.3	20.1	19.4	88.3	90.4	83.4	87.8	86.7	87.3
Ontario	20.9	22.2	20.6	21.9	23.7	21.5	82.0	81.4	82.5	85.2	83.9	82.8
Manitoba	19.2	18.8	16.2	16.4	17.0	17.7	79.3	74.6	77.2	74.9	78.0	77.1
Saskatchewan	18.3	17.4	15.9	18.1	16.7	17.2	74.6	70.7	73.6	73.4	72.4	73.0
Alberta	18.9	19.0	20.0	18.3	18.5	18.8	71.6	75.8	72.5	74.6	76.2	73.8
British Columbia	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.0	21.4	20.1	83.3	83.3	91.2	83.7	83.6	85.0

TABLE VI. - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MAY 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	5,439	5,249	5,107	229,804	286,906	234,567
Prince Edward Island .	51	53	52	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	257	221	205	-	-	-
New Brunswick	500	455	419	-	-	-
Quebec	865	951	856	5,309	20,370	29,060
Ontario	518	559	570	216,419	258,426	200,000
Manitoba	693	658	632	5,449	5,453	3,850
Saskatchewan	1,473	1,355	1,382	-	-	-
Alberta	941	856	847	900	699	-
British Columbia	141	141	144	1,727	1,958	1,657

TABLE VII. - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MAY 1943, 1944, 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	1,713,767	879,790	170,230	66,038	28,609	569,100
	1944	1,847,332	920,451	230,453	71,450	32,621	592,357
	1945	1,819,033	869,255	249,806	75,777	28,933	595,262
Prince Edward Island	1943	14,155	7,763	138	-	121	6,133
	1944	14,736	7,734	316	-	155	6,531
	1945	16,327	9,448	239	-	138	6,502
Nova Scotia	1943	41,002	21,821	28	459	1,448	17,246
	1944	41,092	20,637	28	853	1,735	17,839
	1945	43,120	22,019	27	1,090	1,811	18,173
New Brunswick	1943	43,529	27,276	1,158	-	782	14,313
	1944	44,533	27,428	1,503	-	820	14,782
	1945	46,210	28,816	1,740	-	765	14,889
Quebec	1943	456,244	244,633	32,793	15,661	5,872	157,285
	1944	509,236	254,299	66,793	18,012	6,927	163,205
	1945	532,818	266,599	72,456	21,184	6,472	166,077
Ontario	1943	580,819	211,340	127,452	40,513	12,749	188,765
	1944	611,101	209,938	148,959	42,896	14,581	194,727
	1945	639,890	219,456	164,931	44,814	12,331	198,358
Manitoba	1943	136,069	95,722	4,200	-	1,966	34,181
	1944	142,501	98,677	5,884	-	2,009	35,931
	1945	115,946	75,202	4,161	-	1,565	35,018
Saskatchewan	1943	212,433	144,663	454	-	1,326	65,990
	1944	233,598	162,059	960	-	1,483	69,096
	1945	194,767	126,519	581	-	1,414	66,253
Alberta	1943	172,944	109,740	3,105	2,459	1,873	55,767
	1944	187,073	117,767	4,886	3,216	1,965	59,239
	1945	163,985	95,422	4,592	3,147	1,639	59,185
British Columbia	1943	56,572	16,832	902	6,946	2,472	29,420
	1944	63,462	21,912	1,124	6,473	2,946	31,007
	1945	65,970	25,774	1,049	5,542	2,798	30,807

(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 336 million pounds, 148 million pounds and 112 million pounds, respectively, for the whole of Canada, in May, 1945.

British Columbia (Concluded):

the same month last year, with a corresponding reduction in the percentages used for milk production. Freshenings showed a substantial increase, however, and it is expected that larger numbers of cows will be available for dairy purposes in future months. The May production of milk was 4 per cent above that of May, 1944, and the quantity used for manufacturing advanced 9 per cent. Fluid sales were approximately the same as those reported in the same month of 1944.

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