

MONTHLY
DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA
1945

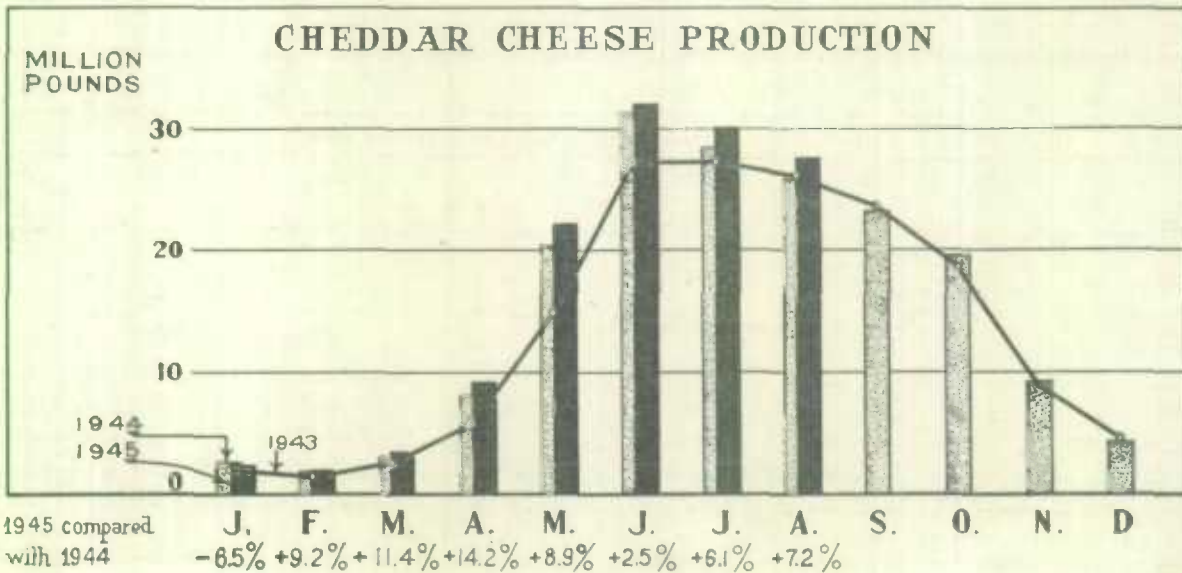
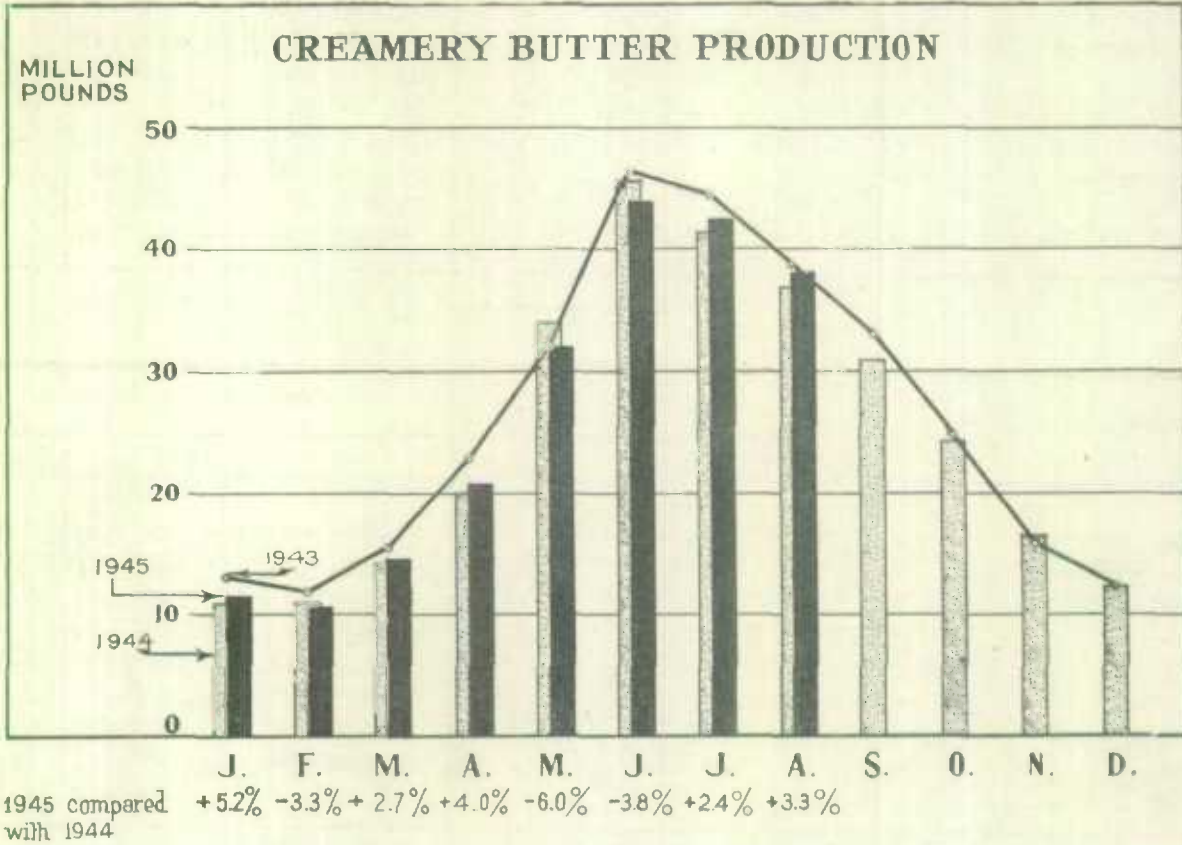
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I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA
BY PROVINCES, AUGUST AND JANUARY TO AUGUST, 1944 AND 1945.

CREAMERY BUTTER						
Province	August			January to August		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	36,931,697	38,166,426	(+) 3.3	214,098,231	213,929,487	(-) 0.1
Prince Edward Is.	568,707	612,486	(+) 7.7	2,648,164	3,074,538	(+) 16.1
Nova Scotia	766,554	771,990	(+) 0.7	5,043,963	5,321,111	(+) 5.5
New Brunswick	947,595	1,063,586	(+) 12.2	5,022,846	5,575,745	(+) 11.0
Quebec	11,610,858	12,798,445	(+) 10.2	54,591,287	60,532,765	(+) 10.9
Ontario	8,264,753	8,969,306	(+) 8.5	53,366,864	57,363,683	(+) 7.5
Manitoba	3,733,361	3,582,651	(-) 4.0	23,912,877	20,591,635	(-) 13.9
Saskatchewan	5,626,432	5,227,778	(-) 7.1	36,869,770	31,165,931	(-) 15.5
Alberta	4,394,335	4,603,229	(-) 5.9	28,306,192	25,482,535	(-) 10.0
British Columbia	519,102	536,955	(+) 3.4	4,336,268	4,821,544	(+) 11.2

CHEDDAR CHEESE

CHEDDAR CHEESE						
Province	August			January to August		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	25,847,786	27,700,165	(+) 7.2	121,593,886	129,278,804	(+) 6.3
Prince Edward Is.	212,559	222,788	(+) 4.8	703,793	651,921	(-) 7.4
New Brunswick	153,967	162,741	(+) 5.7	837,195	867,808	(+) 3.7
Quebec	9,832,871	9,849,937	(+) 0.2	40,661,020	41,209,108	(+) 1.3
Ontario	14,611,408	16,399,678	(+) 12.2	72,568,814	79,800,776	(+) 10.0
Manitoba	436,470	445,183	(+) 2.0	3,037,177	2,815,362	(-) 7.3
Saskatchewan	111,013	80,000	(-) 27.9	456,606	312,674	(-) 31.5
Alberta	419,172	480,088	(+) 14.5	2,716,335	3,067,753	(+) 12.9
British Columbia	70,326	59,750	(-) 15.0	612,946	553,402	(-) 9.7

ICE CREAM

ICE CREAM						
Province	August			January to August		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	gal.	gal.	%	gal.	gal.	%
CANADA	2,489,454	2,330,492	(-) 6.4	13,741,797	13,247,512	(-) 3.6
Prince Edward Is.	15,239	11,324	(-) 25.7	72,273	63,784	(-) 11.7
Nova Scotia	133,204	145,466	(+) 9.2	784,738	874,146	(+) 11.4
New Brunswick	71,200	45,154	(-) 36.6	362,183	378,510	(+) 4.5
Quebec	461,047	437,742	(-) 5.1	2,627,894	2,700,428	(+) 2.8
Ontario	1,117,493	1,036,506	(-) 7.2	6,065,509	5,582,698	(-) 6.3
Manitoba	161,980	154,648	(-) 4.5	914,568	823,154	(-) 10.0
Saskatchewan	121,905	124,000	(+) 1.7	666,816	634,200	(-) 4.9
Alberta	154,484	138,952	(-) 10.1	907,786	805,545	(-) 11.3
British Columbia	252,902	236,700	(-) 6.4	1,340,030	1,285,047	(-) 4.1

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in August increased 3.3 per cent as compared with the output for the same month of the preceding year. During the eight months January to August, 214 million pounds were produced of which about 38 million pounds were made in August. Increases were recorded in all but the Prairie Provinces.

DAIRY PRODUCTION in July, 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 24 per cent less than the June output. The total make in the month of July amounted to 4,285,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in August amounted to 443,888 pounds, an increase of over 20 per cent as compared with August, 1944. Of this total 382 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 7 per cent in August as compared with August, 1944. The monthly make was approximately 27.7 million pounds, and the total for the eight months, January to August amounted to 129.3 million pounds. The increase in the August make was recorded in all provinces except Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in August amounted to approximately 2.3 million gallons, 6 per cent less than the August output of 1944. For the eight months, January to August, 13.2 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS manufactured during August registered an increase of approximately 12 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 31.6 million pounds included 25.5 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 6.1 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, increased approximately 15 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, increased approximately 19 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, based on daily quotations of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 34½ cents a pound in August, 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 August amounted to approximately 1,305 million pounds of milk, an increase of approximately 51 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 68.5 per cent, cheddar cheese 23.2 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 4.9 per cent and ice cream 2.8 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter was approximately 25.6 million pounds in July, representing an increase of 11 per cent from June and 4 per cent in comparison with July, 1944. The domestic disappearance of total butter, creamery, dairy and whey, amounted to 30.4 million pounds in July, representing on a per capita basis 2.54 pounds as compared with 2.47 pounds last year.

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

Product	AUGUST			JULY - AUGUST		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	28,266,457	31,643,571	(+) 11.9	198,402,746	219,329,452	(+) 10.5
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	23,128,605	25,515,100	(+) 10.3	164,895,665	178,076,820	(+) 8.0
Condensed Milk	2,982,701	2,853,950	(-) 4.3	21,447,370	18,921,031	(-) 11.8
Case	2,555,319	2,122,092	(-) 17.0	15,811,874	13,516,999	(-) 14.5
Bulk	427,382	731,858	(+) 71.2	5,635,996	5,422,032	(-) 3.8
Evaporated Milk	18,507,563	21,244,857	(+) 14.3	131,592,560	148,753,734	(+) 13.2
Case	17,860,938	20,351,080	(+) 16.7	128,401,763	145,035,780	(+) 13.0
Bulk	646,575	393,777	(-) 39.1	2,990,797	3,719,954	(+) 24.4
Whole Milk Powder	1,633,341	1,416,293	(-) 13.6	12,065,235	10,383,455	(-) 13.9
Spray	1,126,241	1,274,079	(+) 13.1	8,022,636	8,759,607	(+) 9.2
Roller	512,100	142,214	(-) 72.2	4,042,599	1,623,848	(-) 59.3
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	5,054,619	6,066,047	(+) 20.0	35,522,399	40,789,559	(+) 14.8
Condensed Skim Milk	286,363	529,425	(+) 84.9	2,305,457	4,001,342	(+) 42.6
Evaporated Skim Milk	265,575	281,676	(+) 6.1	1,681,353	1,933,958	(+) 15.3
Skim Milk Powder	3,395,160	4,039,037	(+) 19.0	21,231,971	27,089,557	(+) 27.6
Spray	1,305,024	1,437,991	(+) 10.2	8,335,940	10,079,731	(+) 20.9
Roller	1,933,746	2,296,547	(+) 15.5	12,203,012	15,166,233	(+) 24.3
Feed	101,390	304,499	(+) 200.3	693,019	1,853,595	(+) 167.5
Condensed Buttermilk	138,825	251,905	(+) 83.4	1,316,416	1,833,401	(+) 39.3
Powdered Buttermilk	574,274	367,437	(-) 36.0	3,405,347	2,727,997	(-) 19.9
Milk Preparations (Baby Foods, etc.)	-	104,929	-	-	355,087	-
Casein	344,422	491,638	(+) 42.7	2,082,355	2,843,217	(+) 36.5

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
AUGUST AND JANUARY - AUGUST, 1945

PRODUCT	August, 1945			January - August, 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	31,272	893,476	68.5	175,285	5,008,090	70.4
Cheddar Cheese	10,858	310,242	23.8	50,678	1,447,923	20.3
Concentrated Milk Products	2,261	64,576	4.9	15,882	453,703	6.4
Condensed Whole Milk	228	6,507	0.5	1,574	44,940	0.6
Evaporated Whole Milk	1,636	46,759	3.6	1,400	325,696	4.6
Whole Milk Powder	397	11,330	0.8	2,908	83,067	1.2
Ice Cream	1,281	36,612	2.8	7,276	208,118	2.9
TOTAL	1945	1944		1945	1944	
	45,672	43,883	100.0	249,121	7,024,520	100.0
	1,304,906	1,253,798		7,117,834		

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

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	July					
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	4,746,790	5,982,956	797,861	876,131	16.81	14.64
Whole Milk Powder	1,068,145	743,226	356,871	273,153	33.41	36.75
Spray	790,358	632,783	286,912	244,093	36.30	38.57
Roller	277,787	110,443	69,959	29,060	25.18	26.31
Buttermilk Powder	553,561	492,288	48,375	35,954	8.74	7.30
Skimmilk Powder	2,833,808	4,492,626	323,917	509,076	11.43	11.33
Spray	1,028,694	1,758,689	123,135	215,788	11.97	12.27
Roller	1,729,197	2,584,241	194,488	282,226	11.25	10.92
Feed	75,917	149,696	6,294	11,062	8.29	7.39
Casein (x)	291,276	254,816	68,698	57,948	23.59	22.74

PRODUCTS	January - July					
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	24,434,828	28,402,551	4,049,343	4,831,593	16.57	17.01
Whole Milk Powder	5,628,689	6,069,983	1,817,563	2,161,046	32.29	35.60
Spray	3,332,919	4,931,955	1,213,167	1,860,203	36.40	37.72
Roller	2,295,770	1,138,028	604,396	300,843	26.33	26.44
Buttermilk Powder	2,723,126	2,152,497	241,419	180,140	8.87	8.37
Skimmilk Powder	14,811,027	18,383,317	1,690,046	2,071,097	11.41	11.27
Spray	5,723,654	7,973,668	679,665	961,564	11.87	12.06
Roller	8,467,136	9,382,267	951,489	1,023,978	11.24	10.91
Feed	620,237	1,027,382	58,892	85,555	9.50	8.33
Casein	1,271,986	1,796,754	300,315	419,310	23.61	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: A more satisfactory stock position seems to have developed as a result of increased butter production during the past two months, and a less pronounced demand for fluid products. Creamery butter stocks at September 1 were approximately 3 million pounds greater than those shown at the same date of the previous year. On the other hand, the July disappearance of creamery butter was 4 per cent greater than that shown in the same month of 1944, while the August disappearance remained approximately the same. Viewing the situation over the eight-month period, it will be found that the cumulative disappearance January to August, reflecting the reduced ration of 6 ounces per person in effect from January to March, showed a per capita disappearance of 15.34 as compared with 16.00 pounds in the same period of 1944, a decline of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But another factor to be considered is that the production of creamery butter up to the end of August was actually 169 thousand pounds less than that produced during the first 8 months of 1944, and when due allowance is made for possible recessions during the autumn and winter period of 1945-46, it is evident that the total butter supplies in sight (including the additional stocks in storage) will all be needed to provide a safe margin for the equitable distribution of this product during the late winter months.

The over-all production of milk during the month of July (see Table VII) amounted to approximately 2,088,000,000 pounds which was just about 2 per cent more than that produced in July, 1944. Utilization figures in relation to the total supply revealed a slightly larger percentage of the milk used for factory cheese production, while the percentage of total milk used for other products was about the same or slightly less than that recorded in the same month of the previous year. Compared with the total figures for June, 1944, the principal factory products (creamery butter, factory cheese and concentrated milk products) showed increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. Fluid sales also showed a slight advance, while the quantity fed to livestock increased nearly 10 per cent. It will be noted, however, that there was a considerable reduction in the volume of milk used in farm homes and for the manufacture of farm-made products.

Pastures and feed prospects appear to be rather variable. Dry weather with relatively high temperatures were more or less general throughout the Dominion during the month of August. In Eastern Canada the pastures stood up well, with the possible exception of some sections of the Maritime Provinces where the reserve moisture supplies were not sufficient to tide over this period; although on the whole there was more moisture and better pastures than in the same month last year. Moreover, there was a very heavy hay crop, and while the quality may have suffered from over-maturity and showery weather in the haying season, the total tonnage will be considerably greater than that produced in 1944. The corn crop has made splendid progress in recent weeks and late August rains will benefit the root crop. The situation in Western Canada is not so favourable. Drought persists in the mid-prairie region, particularly in the west-central and north-western parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Moisture deficiencies were also apparent in the south border areas from Swift Current to the foothills. Pastures in the four Western Provinces have deteriorated rapidly under the influence of dry, warm weather during the past month, and supplementary feeding became necessary in an effort to keep up the milk flow.

The tendency toward fewer cow holdings was not so definitely indicated during the month of July. Prince Edward Island, Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces continue to show marked declines, however, and this was reflected in the latter domain by a marked decline in the July milk production. On the other hand, an increase of 2 per cent was recorded in the percentage of cows milking, an advance shared by all provinces but Prince Edward Island.

Farm labour problems continue to play a part in the post-war development of dairy enterprises. The situation has improved by service men returning to farms and additional workers transferred from the Western Provinces during the haying season. Nevertheless, much of the work on dairy farms is still being carried on by women, and dairy farmers are in need of experienced workers willing to engage in diversified farming. Yet despite these handicaps, milk production in August appears to have been well maintained and observers are of the opinion that the September milk supply will not show a significant decline as compared with the corresponding month of 1944.

Prince Edward Island: Warm dry weather continuing throughout the latter part of July and the first three weeks of August has had an ill effect on pastures in this province. Herds are in fair condition, but quite a number of farmers are going into beef raising because of the shortage of help. Nevertheless cow numbers showed a very small decline, as compared with those of a year ago, which represents an improvement over previous month when a marked decline was indicated. This was reflected in milk production for July which advanced nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as compared with an increase of only 2 per cent in June. This may be partly accounted for, however, by the lateness of the season and the fact that milk production did not reach its peak until late in June.

Nova Scotia: The condition of pastures suffered considerably from warm dry weather during the past month and in some cases farmers have not supplied themselves with sufficient green feed to meet the emergency. Late-seeded grain crops are being used to keep up milk production as well as possible. The hay crop turned out exceptionally well. At Nappan Experimental Station a yield of 2.92 tons per acre of upland hay was reported as against 2.5 tons in 1944. Owing to the pasture situation, milk production declined very rapidly during the last part of July and early August. The total production of milk in the month of July was approximately 1 per cent above the output of the same month last year, indicating virtually the same relationship as that reported in June. It is believed, however, that August production will show a less favourable result unless pastures greatly improve, and in September the production is likely to be below that of the same month of 1944.

New Brunswick: There was practically no rain in this province from the third week in July until August 26th which halted the growth of pastures and dried out the aftermath on meadows. Nevertheless owing to reserve moisture supplies the results were not as serious as might have been expected. Although labour shortages were not an important factor in the situation, observers offer the opinion that increased plantings of potatoes may have adversely affected dairying to some extent. Cow numbers have been well maintained, being 2 per cent above those of July, 1944, while freshenings are also on the increase. This same relationship was reflected in the milk production during July, and deliveries to factories showed an advance of approximately 6 per cent over the same month of the previous year. It is doubtful, however, if the output will show the same result in August, and observers anticipate a slight decline in September.

Quebec: An excellent hay crop was gathered in this province, which will augment food supplies for future use. In some districts considerable surpluses are expected. Pastures have suffered by dry weather which prevailed during late July and the greater part of August. Nevertheless, the situation on the whole is probably a little better than it was a year ago when considerable damage resulted from the August drought. Cow numbers in July advanced about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and there has been a marked improvement in freshenings which may show favourable results in future months. Milk production increased 5 per cent over that of July, 1944, and deliveries to factories would appear to have advanced about 6 per cent. Indications are that milk production can be expected to be well maintained during the next couple of months, although possibly showing less significant advances as compared with the previous year.

Ontario: August was quite a favourable month for dairy production and despite about three weeks of dry weather, the pasture growth was well maintained. Pastures were better than those of August, 1944. There was an exceptionally good hay crop, and although the quality suffered from over-maturity and occasional rains, the total tonnage will exceed the amount produced in 1944 by a considerable margin. The corn crop made a fine growth in August, although yields promise to be rather variable. The root crop should benefit from late August rains. Farmers do not appear to be holding as many cows on farms, although the July figures show only a slight reduction from the same month of the previous year. Yet, with fewer cows coming into milk, the future situation is not as favourable as the numbers would indicate. The milk flow has been well maintained. The peak production was not reached until late in June, and owing to good pastures and the absence of flies, production did not taper off as quickly as it did last year. The August milk output exceeded that of the same

month last year and observers expect a substantial increase in September.

Manitoba: The pastures have dried up very rapidly, particularly in the light soil areas, a condition which was hastened by dry cool weather throughout the greater part of August. There was a fair hay crop yielding approximately the same as last year, and it is cured under better conditions. The numbers of dairy cows reported on farms in July showed a 5 per cent decline, but in this respect the outlook was better than in the two previous months. Freshenings, however, continue to register reductions so that no immediate improvement is in sight. A scarcity of labour may be an important factor in carrying out any extensions in dairying enterprises. The farm milk supply fell nearly 2 per cent below that of July, 1944, and estimated deliveries to factories were reduced by the same amount. Less milk was used in farm homes and lesser quantities were used for livestock feeding.

Saskatchewan: The dairy situation in this province is usually dependent on the rainfall received. This season observers report a somewhat variable picture. While the temperatures were comparatively moderate there were a number of days when quite high temperatures were recorded. Rainfall was satisfactory in the Eastern sections, but marked deficiencies were reported from western and north-western areas. West of Saskatoon, a semi-drought condition has developed which has had a devastating effect on pastures. Both hay and grain crops show variable results, the latter having suffered from both lack of moisture and hail in some areas. Reports for June showed a decline of 5 per cent in cow numbers and fewer cows are due to freshen in future months. The production of milk declined 6 per cent and the estimated deliveries to factories were reduced about 8 per cent as compared with those of the previous year. Fluid sales declined as well as milk consumed in farm homes, but more milk was fed to livestock.

Alberta: Occasional showers during August helped the feed situation in northern Alberta, but east-central areas continued to suffer from dry weather until quite late in the month when heavy rains relieved devastated pastures and late grain crops. Up to the 27th of the month the precipitation at Lacombe was only 1.21 inches while 1.77 inches fell in the last four days of the month. Despite scant pastures, dairy herds are in fair condition. The numbers of dairy cows reported on farms in July showed a decline of 2 per cent and freshenings were also substantially reduced. This situation was reflected in the farm milk supply which dropped 3 per cent with a decline of 4 per cent in the quantities delivered for manufacture. The peak production period was reached late in June, and the seasonal decline became evident in the latter part of July, which was somewhat earlier than last year. Fluid sales were slightly reduced but more milk was used for livestock feeding. Observers forecast a decline in the September milk supply as compared with that of the same month last year.

British Columbia: Dry warm weather during the month of August had a marked effect on dairy production. The rainfall at Agassiz, for example, was less than one third of an inch up to August 27th, as compared with 1.71 and 1.05 inches for June and July respectively. For the first time in many months cow numbers are being maintained at approximately the level of the previous year, but owing to reduced freshenings it would not be surprising to see a possible decline in the numbers available for milking purposes in future months. However, the reports for July showed an increased percentage actually milked as compared with the same month of 1944. July milk production registered a minor increase of only 100 thousand pounds. Labour continues to be scarce and the high prices paid for fruit this year tended to introduce some competition with dairying.

TABLE V - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING, REPORTED BY DAIRY CORRESPONDENTS, FOR JULY, 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	20.1	20.6	22.1	19.8	21.1	20.4	85.9	85.4	87.7	85.4	87.2	86.1
Prince Edward Island.	21.6	21.2	22.4	22.8	22.6	22.4	87.2	93.9	90.6	94.4	89.9	90.9
Nova Scotia	19.0	18.9	21.1	20.6	19.6	19.8	91.4	87.6	93.1	86.4	89.0	89.6
New Brunswick	21.2	18.6	22.0	20.6	21.2	20.7	92.3	84.7	91.4	90.1	90.7	90.0
Quebec	20.5	20.6	22.7	21.0	21.0	21.0	92.9	91.8	94.0	90.6	91.2	92.0
Ontario	21.6	22.1	24.3	20.3	23.1	22.2	87.9	86.7	88.9	86.7	88.1	87.8
Manitoba	17.9	19.0	18.1	17.6	17.6	17.9	81.2	80.2	80.2	80.8	81.5	80.8
Saskatchewan	18.3	18.9	20.3	18.7	19.9	19.0	76.1	76.8	81.9	79.0	83.7	79.2
Alberta	18.6	21.1	20.5	18.0	20.3	19.4	73.5	80.1	80.1	78.8	83.0	78.5
British Columbia	19.0	17.3	19.4	19.2	20.5	19.2	81.1	78.3	83.0	80.9	83.2	81.7

TABLE VI - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JULY 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	4,614	4,433	4,285	355,173	376,606	406,362
Prince Edward Island .	47	48	45	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	344	327	307	-	-	-
New Brunswick	435	400	388	-	-	-
Quebec	677	731	702	16,404	38,066	47,083
Ontario	440	427	436	329,505	331,341	354,334
Manitoba	509	489	479	6,462	4,150	3,366
Saskatchewan	1,138	1,081	1,016	-	-	-
Alberta	848	763	748	1,230	1,008	-
British Columbia	176	167	164	1,552	2,041	1,579

TABLE VII - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JULY 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	2,095,458	1,148,479	308,229	68,270	48,088	522,392
	1944	2,042,673	1,074,030	320,792	68,728	44,319	534,804
	1945	2,087,952	1,093,946	339,779	71,714	43,959	538,554
Prince Edward Island	1943	23,858	17,486	1,898	-	216	4,258
	1944	25,903	17,924	3,154	-	255	4,570
	1945	26,791	18,973	3,100	-	218	4,500
Nova Scotia	1943	52,469	32,554	28	722	2,299	16,866
	1944	51,362	30,532	28	1,224	2,349	17,229
	1945	51,814	30,074	27	1,373	3,065	17,275
New Brunswick	1943	53,516	37,608	2,209	-	1,312	12,387
	1944	53,725	36,974	2,490	-	1,173	13,088
	1945	54,912	38,446	2,504	-	1,420	12,542
Quebec	1943	600,243	330,632	99,590	16,836	9,681	143,504
	1944	601,676	309,115	117,085	17,936	9,206	148,334
	1945	627,718	329,969	119,975	18,916	9,058	149,800
Ontario	1943	681,427	251,200	193,263	41,097	21,226	174,641
	1944	643,385	222,121	183,857	39,562	19,320	178,525
	1945	682,391	240,938	199,759	42,395	18,662	180,637
Manitoba	1943	163,219	121,385	4,964	-	3,660	33,210
	1944	155,760	113,512	6,010	-	2,798	33,440
	1945	152,919	110,493	6,257	-	2,558	33,611
Saskatchewan	1943	247,725	187,930	1,293	-	2,711	55,791
	1944	242,214	183,885	1,611	-	2,241	54,477
	1945	228,748	170,712	1,175	-	2,127	54,734
Alberta	1943	215,832	152,313	4,169	2,985	3,226	53,139
	1944	208,795	140,724	5,595	4,296	2,896	55,284
	1945	202,648	134,708	6,142	3,738	2,693	55,367
British Columbia	1943	57,169	17,371	815	6,630	3,757	28,596
	1944	59,853	19,243	962	5,710	4,081	29,857
	1945	60,011	19,633	840	5,292	4,158	30,088

- (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, 144 million pounds and 59 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in July, 1945.

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

Province	Income in Thousands				Price Basis per cwt. of Milk			
	June		Jan.-June		June		Jan.-June	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Total Sales Income								
Canada	\$ 33,038	\$ 33,290	\$ 123,281	\$ 125,894	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.97
P.E.I.	297	303	831	935	1.67	1.68	1.81	1.80
N.S.	783	823	3,486	3,944	1.91	2.01	2.11	2.24
N.B.	809	896	3,017	3,188	1.75	1.77	1.93	2.00
Que.	10,519	10,738	33,140	35,096	1.80	1.75	1.98	1.97
Ont.	12,107	12,615	47,512	50,490	1.88	1.88	2.03	2.08
Man.	2,138	1,934	8,526	7,395	1.57	1.60	1.74	1.78
Sask.	2,753	2,373	10,464	8,885	1.51	1.51	1.59	1.62
Alta.	2,495	2,415	10,164	9,177	1.55	1.51	1.68	1.66
B.C.	1,137	1,193	6,141	6,784	2.03	2.09	2.25	2.36
Fluid Sales								
Canada	\$ 7,761	\$ 7,964	\$ 48,960	\$ 52,306	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.64
P.E.I.	37	38	239	252	2.15	2.18	2.24	2.30
N.S.	266	310	1,721	2,032	2.50	2.80	2.71	3.06
N.B.	152	172	1,022	1,206	2.23	2.51	2.49	2.89
Que.	2,535	2,527	15,101	15,966	2.31	2.28	2.45	2.55
Ont.	2,964	3,099	19,446	21,032	2.31	2.38	2.54	2.70
Man.	385	360	2,343	2,302	2.26	2.20	2.45	2.44
Sask.	319	331	2,011	2,106	2.19	2.32	2.31	2.45
Alta.	496	478	3,170	3,122	2.28	2.26	2.40	2.40
B.C.	607	649	3,907	4,288	2.49	2.65	2.69	2.91
Cheese Milk								
Canada	\$ 6,925	\$ 6,773	\$ 15,260	\$ 15,444	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.91
P.E.I.	29	21	42	30	1.73	1.74	1.79	1.76
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.B.	50	53	98	102	1.87	1.93	1.90	1.88
Que.	2,408	2,211	4,631	4,217	1.95	1.78	1.97	1.78
Ont.	4,165	4,212	9,502	10,175	1.99	1.94	2.02	1.98
Man.	126	139	456	396	1.88	1.93	1.95	1.94
Sask.	26	18	44	28	1.78	1.75	1.84	1.78
Alta.	102	101	392	409	1.82	1.71	1.92	1.77
B.C.	19	18	95	87	1.78	1.80	1.84	1.84
Milk for Concentration								
Canada	\$ 1,595	\$ 1,624	\$ 6,457	\$ 6,717	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.97	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.11
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	29	35	64	110	2.11	2.15	2.25	2.28
N.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Que.	427	430	1,427	1,482	1.97	1.93	2.04	2.09
Ont.	935	971	3,980	4,058	1.96	1.96	2.08	2.08
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alta.	65	53	280	272	1.84	1.63	1.96	1.88
B.C.	139	135	706	795	2.27	2.32	2.41	2.44

TABLE VIII - SALES INCOME FROM DAIRYING AND AVERAGE PRICES OF PRODUCTS SOLD OFF FARMS
In Canada, by Provinces, June and January-June, 1944-1945
(Concluded)

Province	Income in Thousands				Price Basis per cwt. of Milk			
	June		Jan.-June		June		Jan.-June	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945

Ice Cream Milk

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	569	542	2,088	1,986	1.59	1.52	1.58	1.57
P.E.I.	2	2	8	9	1.33	1.45	1.25	1.53
N.S.	34	33	138	143	1.72	1.90	1.75	1.80
N.B.	15	18	51	59	1.48	1.57	1.50	1.64
Que.	121	143	416	454	1.73	1.69	1.68	1.71
Ont.	253	218	943	846	1.63	1.49	1.61	1.56
Man.	37	33	125	106	1.36	1.31	1.39	1.33
Sask.	23	24	87	82	1.35	1.40	1.38	1.38
Alta.	33	28	125	104	1.40	1.33	1.40	1.48
B.C.	51	43	195	183	1.57	1.40	1.50	1.48

Creamery Butter-Fat

	\$	\$	\$	\$	¢	¢	¢	¢
Canada	15,430	15,719	47,270	47,237	43.3	43.7	44.7	44.7
P.E.I.	216	242	513	643	46.2	46.1	48.3	47.6
N.S.	407	426	1,264	1,391	48.3	48.1	49.1	49.2
N.B.	448	487	1,121	1,271	47.6	47.3	49.6	49.1
Que.	4,778	5,256	10,807	12,402	44.5	44.7	45.4	45.3
Ont.	3,701	4,077	13,149	14,211	44.7	45.2	46.8	46.6
Man.	1,504	1,395	5,456	4,529	41.1	42.3	44.2	44.7
Sask.	2,367	1,933	8,093	6,509	41.4	40.9	42.4	41.8
Alta.	1,719	1,580	5,801	5,012	40.1	39.25	40.9	39.85
B.C.	290	323	1,066	1,269	42.7	43.7	43.2	44.5

Dairy Butter Sold

	\$	\$	\$	\$	¢	¢	¢	¢
Canada	758	668	3,246	2,204	37.7	35.5	38.0	36.3
P.E.I.	13	-	29	1	35.7	34.0	35.7	35.0
N.S.	47	19	299	268	37.7	36.0	39.4	38.2
N.B.	144	166	725	550	37.8	37.0	40.0	37.4
Que.	250	171	758	575	39.1	38.0	37.9	36.2
Ont.	89	38	492	168	36.0	34.0	39.6	34.5
Man.	86	7	146	62	36.7	33.0	33.9	35.5
Sask.	18	67	229	160	34.9	33.0	34.4	34.0
Alta.	80	175	396	258	36.9	33.0	35.5	33.4
B.C.	31	25	172	162	39.7	39.0	39.7	40.0

TABLE IX - CONDITION OF PASTURES AND HAY CROPS IN CANADA,
BY PROVINCES, JULY, 1941 TO 1945.

	Pasture Condition						Hay and Clover Crop Condition					
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Av.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Av.
CANADA	79	99	104	90	99	94	80	100	101	88	101	94
P.E.I.	108	84	102	104	106	101	103	89	92	112	101	99
N.S.	97	92	101	79	101	94	96	97	101	80	107	96
N.B.	99	97	95	88	102	96	99	100	88	87	104	96
Que.	81	100	111	90	103	97	78	97	108	86	108	95
Ont.	69	95	106	91	102	93	71	102	99	90	100	92
Man.	95	106	105	102	99	101	101	105	101	96	96	100
Sask.	66	115	85	93	75	87	75	107	91	97	78	90
Alta.	68	114	85	83	65	83	76	106	89	85	70	85
B.C.	94	105	90	83	92	93	101	104	88	90	90	95

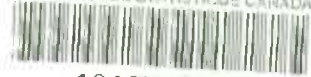
ORDERS EFFECTING THE PRODUCTION, PRICES AND SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

April 15th Maximum prices for creamery butter were modified and revised to provide equitable adjustments between markets in an Order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. These prices are summarized below:

MAXIMUM PRICES OF FIRST GRADE CREAMERY BUTTER SOLIDS IN CENTS PER POUND

Class of Buyer	Maritime Provinces	Ontario & Quebec	Manitoba	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Sales Made By Manufacturers						
Manufacturers and wholesale distributors	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$
Buyers other than consumers	38	37	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sales Made By Wholesale Distributors						
Wholesale Distributors and buyers	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
All other buyers	38	37	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	36 $\frac{1}{2}$

N.B. On sales by manufacturers a differential of 1 cent per pound is provided between solids and prints; and there is a reduction of 1 cent on each grade below first grade. On sales made by wholesalers, prints are only $\frac{1}{2}$ cent greater than solids, otherwise the same margins apply.



ORDERS EFFECTING THE PRODUCTION, PRICES AND SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS
(Concluded)

April 16th - Commencing April 1, 1945, the production of processed cheese was restricted to the quantity made during the previous year; and the amount of cheddar cheese used in the manufacture of such processed cheese during any quarter period (April-June, July-September, etc.) shall be no greater than that used in the same quarter of 1944.

This order does not apply to manufacturers under contract to the armed forces, military canteens and the Red Cross. (Order No. 71, D.P.B.)

April 31st - Effective April 1, 1945, cheddar cheese shipped from the Eastern Provinces into the four Western Provinces must not exceed 50 pounds by weight. Another provision limits the total quantities of processed cheese shipped into these provinces to the amount shipped during the corresponding quarter of 1944.

Applications for the interprovincial movement of cheese, or modifications in regard to the above regulation, are subject to the approval of the Dairy Products Board. (Order No. 73, D.P.B.)

May 10 - Maximum cheese prices were clarified and revised in a consolidated order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the essential features of which are summarized below:

MAXIMUM CHEESE PRICES IN CENTS PER POUND

(a) Sales made by Manufacturers:

(1) To manufacturers, wholesale distributors and buyers:

First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade	Below Third Grade
22	21½	21	20

Plus additional charges for paraffining (1/8 cent per pound) storage interest and shrinkage at the rate of 1/4 of a cent per pound per month. (Not to exceed 5 cents per month).

(2) To others (excluding consumers):

Prices and charges listed above, plus a charge for cutting of 1/8 to 5/8 cents per pound, depending on the number of divisions, and a markup not exceeding 2½ cents per pound.

(3) To consumers:

The maximum price shown for no. 1 above, plus the customary markup which must not exceed 25 per cent of the selling price.

(b) Sales by wholesale distributors:

The actual price paid, but not more than the maximum that may be charged by the supplier, plus actual transportation costs if not included in the price, the cost of paraffining and cutting together with charges for storage interest and shrinkage, and a markup not exceeding 1/2 of a cent per pound on sales to another distributor or wholesale buyer, or 2½ cents on sales to any other buyer.

(c) Sales by Retailers:

The maximum prices on such sales shall represent the actual price paid, but not exceeding the maximum price that may be charged by the supplier, plus transportation to the retailers place of business if not already included in the price plus extra charges mentioned in B above and a markup which shall be the lesser of the following; (1) the markup obtained during the basic period; or (2) that authorized markup shown under Symbol "H" Schedule "A" of Board Order No. 450.

(d) Sales by those other than manufacturers, wholesale distributors or retailers:

The maximum price shall be an amount equal to the price at which a manufacturer could sell cheese to a wholesale distributor. (Administrator's Order No. A 1591 W.P.T.B.)

August 14th: Administrator's Order No. A-1591 was amended by making provision for manufacturers to make additional charges of 1/8 to 3/8 of a cent to cover the cost of making small cheese weighing 5 to 45 pounds. (Administrator's Order No. A-1767 W.P.T.B.)