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# MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA

## 1945



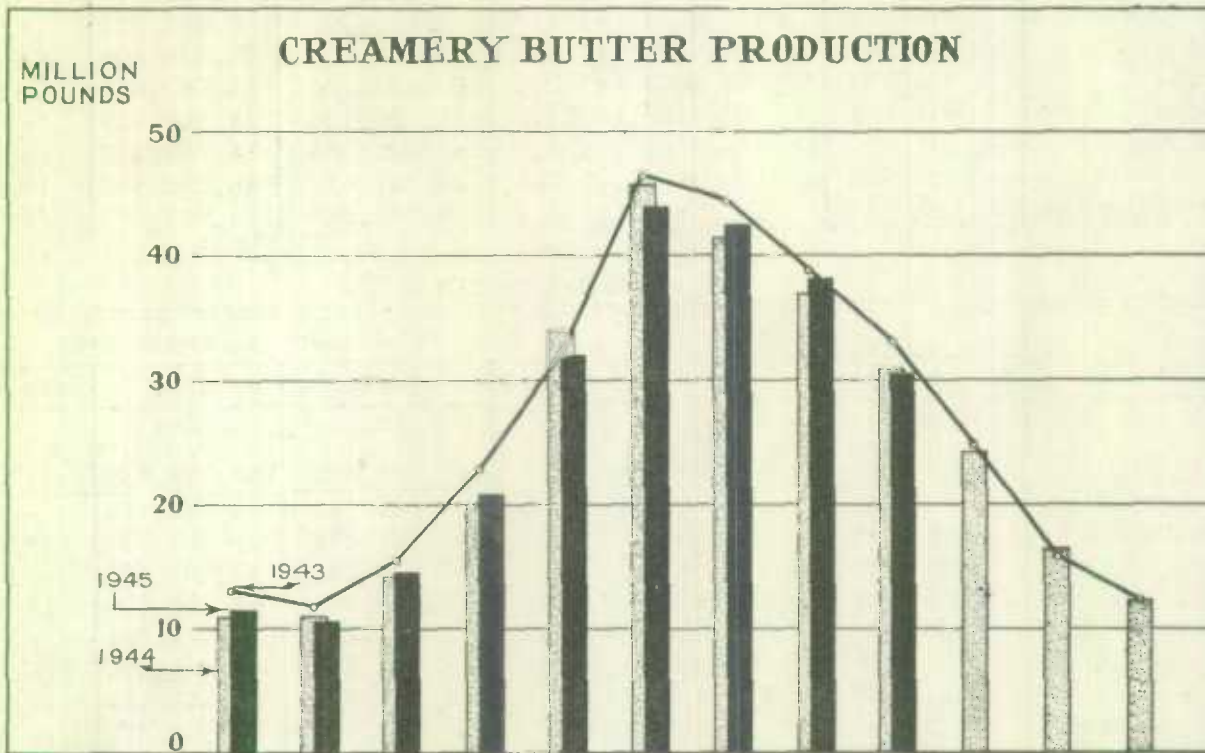
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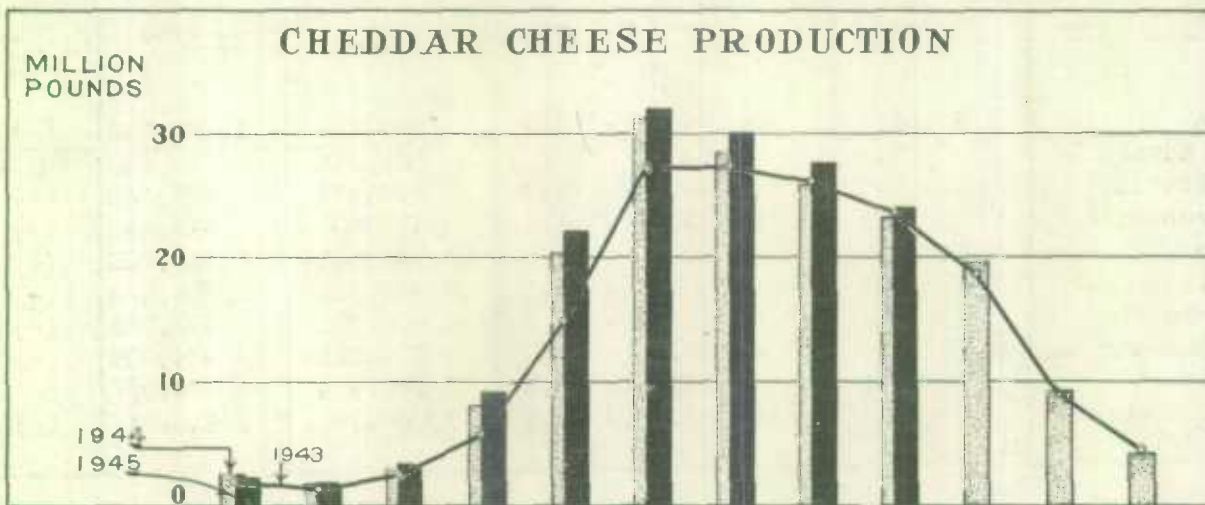
Series No. XIV, Report No. 9

September

Issued October 12th, 1945.



1945 compared with 1944: +5.2% -3.3% +2.7% +4.0% -6.0% -3.8% +2.4% +3.3% -1.8%



1945 compared with 1944: -6.5% +9.2% +11.4% +14.2% +8.9% +2.5% +6.1% +7.2% +3.1%

I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA  
By Provinces, September and January to September, 1944 and 1945.

Province	CREAMERY BUTTER					
	September			January to September		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	30,946,359	30,379,255	(-) 1.8	245,044,590	244,308,752	(-) 0.3
Prince Edward Is.	472,279	435,627	(-) 7.8	3,120,443	3,510,165	(+) 12.5
Nova Scotia	657,817	620,265	(-) 5.7	5,701,780	5,941,376	(+) 4.2
New Brunswick	796,149	771,972	(-) 3.0	5,818,995	6,347,717	(+) 9.1
Quebec	10,747,084	11,340,639	(+) 5.5	65,338,371	71,873,404	(+) 10.0
Ontario	7,194,242	7,233,406	(+) 0.5	60,561,106	64,597,089	(+) 6.7
Manitoba	3,007,309	2,550,554	(-) 15.2	26,920,186	23,142,189	(-) 14.0
Saskatchewan	4,157,184	3,622,476	(-) 12.9	41,026,954	34,788,407	(-) 15.2
Alberta	3,493,625	3,378,093	(-) 3.3	31,799,817	28,360,628	(-) 9.2
British Columbia	420,370	426,233	(+) 1.3	4,756,938	5,247,777	(+) 10.3

Province	CHEDDAR CHEESE					
	September			January to September		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	23,232,703	23,950,065	(+) 3.1	144,826,589	153,228,869	(+) 5.8
Prince Edward Is.	179,201	167,853	(-) 6.3	882,994	819,774	(-) 7.2
New Brunswick	148,293	124,163	(-) 16.3	985,488	991,971	(+) 0.7
Quebec	9,227,026	8,548,255	(-) 7.4	49,388,046	49,757,363	(-) 0.3
Ontario	12,869,666	14,317,428	(+) 11.2	85,438,480	94,118,204	(+) 10.2
Manitoba	348,605	316,619	(-) 9.2	3,385,782	3,131,981	(-) 7.5
Saskatchewan	76,733	51,900	(-) 32.4	533,339	364,574	(-) 31.6
Alberta	325,517	373,672	(+) 14.8	3,041,852	3,441,425	(+) 13.1
British Columbia	57,662	50,175	(-) 13.0	670,608	603,577	(-) 10.0

Province	ICE CREAM					
	September			January to September		
	1944	1945	% Change	1944	1945	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	1,328,331	1,250,790	(-) 5.8	15,034,384	14,498,302	(-) 3.6
Prince Edward Is.	9,345	6,756	(-) 27.7	81,618	70,540	(-) 13.6
Nova Scotia	114,733	103,434	(-) 9.8	899,471	977,580	(+) 8.7
New Brunswick	50,026	37,730	(-) 24.6	412,209	416,240	(+) 1.0
Quebec	248,892	249,378	(+) 0.2	2,841,542	2,949,306	(+) 3.8
Ontario	519,159	535,506	(+) 3.1	6,584,668	6,218,204	(-) 5.6
Manitoba	86,212	70,654	(-) 18.1	1,000,780	893,308	(-) 10.7
Saskatchewan	57,219	49,800	(-) 13.0	724,035	684,000	(-) 5.5
Alberta	80,688	67,532	(-) 16.3	988,474	873,077	(-) 11.7
British Columbia	162,057	130,000	(-) 19.3	1,502,087	1,415,047	(-) 5.9

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in September decreased approximately 2.0 per cent as compared with the output for the same month of the preceding year. During the nine months January to September, 244 million pounds were produced of which about 30 million pounds were made in September. Decreases were recorded in all provinces but Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in August, based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents was approximately 1 per cent less than that produced in the same month of the preceding year and 5.4 per cent less than the July output. The total make in the month of August amounted to 4,054,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in September amounted to 319,756 pounds, a decrease of over 1 per cent as compared with September, 1944. Of this total 266 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 3 per cent in September as compared with September, 1944. The monthly make was approximately 24 million pounds, and the total for the nine months, January to September amounted to 153 million pounds. The increase in the September make was confined to the provinces of Ontario and Alberta.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in September amounted to approximately 1.3 million gallons, 6 per cent less than the September output of 1944. For the nine months, January to September, 14.5 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS manufactured during September registered an increase of approximately 14 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 27.4 million pounds included 22.5 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 4.8 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, increased approximately 23 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, increased approximately 9 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 September, 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 September amounted to approximately one million pounds of milk, a decrease of approximately 1,500 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 67.3 per cent, cheddar cheese 25.4 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 5.5 per cent and ice cream 1.8 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter was approximately 25.9 million pounds in August, representing an increase of 0.3 per cent from July and 1.1 per cent decrease in comparison with August, 1944. The domestic disappearance of total butter, creamery, dairy and whey, amounted to 30.4 million pounds in August, representing on a per capita basis 2.54 pounds as compared with 2.55 pounds last year.

Table II - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA  
September, and January to September, 1944 and 1945

Product	September			January to September		
	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	% Change %
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	24,111,995	27,389,449	(+) 13.6	222,514,741	246,718,901	(+) 10.9
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	19,946,254	22,527,206	(+) 12.9	184,851,919	200,604,026	(+) 8.5
Condensed Milk	3,824,942	3,089,083	(-) 19.2	25,272,812	22,028,714	(-) 12.8
Case	3,024,181	2,445,969	(-) 19.1	18,836,055	15,962,968	(-) 15.3
Bulk	800,761	643,114	(-) 19.7	6,436,757	6,065,746	(-) 5.8
Evaporated Milk	14,631,616	18,059,366	(+) 23.4	146,024,176	166,813,100	(+) 14.2
Case	13,991,991	17,633,496	(+) 26.0	142,393,754	162,667,276	(+) 14.2
Bulk	639,625	425,870	(-) 33.4	3,630,422	4,145,824	(+) 14.2
Whole Milk Powder	1,489,696	1,378,757	(-) 7.4	13,554,931	11,762,212	(-) 13.2
Spray	1,213,593	1,142,394	(-) 5.9	9,236,229	9,902,001	(+) 7.2
Roller	276,103	236,363	(-) 14.4	4,318,702	1,860,211	(-) 56.9
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	4,086,232	4,827,492	(+) 18.1	36,609,131	45,617,051	(+) 24.6
Condensed Skim Milk	216,656	442,719	(+)104.3	3,022,113	4,444,061	(+) 47.1
Evaporated Skim Milk	183,771	241,556	(+) 31.4	1,865,124	2,180,514	(+) 16.9
Skim Milk Powder	2,817,845	3,065,662	(+) 8.8	24,049,816	30,155,219	(+) 25.4
Spray	1,027,065	1,013,546	(-) 1.3	9,363,005	11,083,277	(+) 18.4
Roller	1,721,319	1,907,870	(+) 10.8	13,924,331	17,074,103	(+) 22.6
Feed	69,461	144,246	(+)107.7	762,480	1,997,839	(+)162.0
Condensed Buttermilk	142,228	152,002	(+) 6.9	1,458,644	1,985,403	(+) 36.1
Powdered Buttermilk	431,842	505,614	(+) 17.1	3,837,189	3,233,611	(-) 15.7
Milk Preparations (Baby Foods, etc.)	-	54,216	-	-	409,303	-
Casein	293,890	365,723	(+) 24.4	2,376,245	3,208,940	(+) 35.0

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  
September and January to September, 1945.

PRODUCT	September, 1945.			January to September, 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	24,891	711,179	67.3	200,174	5,719,269	70.0
Cheddar Cheese	9,388	268,241	25.4	60,065	1,716,164	21.0
Concentrated Milk Products	2,023	57,804	5.5	17,896	511,311	6.2
Condensed Whole Milk	246	7,043	0.7	1,758	50,225	0.6
Evaporated Whole Milk	1,391	39,731	3.8	12,845	366,989	4.5
Whole Milk Powder	386	11,030	1.0	3,293	94,097	0.1
Ice Cream	688	19,650	1.8	7,974	227,768	2.8
TOTAL	1945	1,056,874	100.0	286,118	8,174,512	100.0
	1944	1,058,357		282,872	8,082,064	

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

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
			August			
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	4,242,752	5,609,165	722,281	981,692	17.02	17.50
Whole Milk Powder	1,069,811	1,114,728	354,901	389,389	33.17	34.93
Spray	746,570	1,017,094	270,159	364,321	36.19	35.82
Roller	323,241	97,634	84,742	25,068	26.22	25.68
Buttermilk Powder	588,969	407,689	53,750	34,745	9.13	8.52
Skimmilk Powder	2,450,594	3,770,980	282,262	487,861	11.52	12.94
Spray	1,160,789	1,710,937	138,762	207,564	11.95	12.13
Roller	1,246,881	2,725,859	140,281	258,104	11.25	9.47
Feed	42,924	334,184	3,219	22,193	7.50	6.64
Casein (x)	133,378	315,768	31,368	69,697	23.52	22.07

PRODUCTS

January to August

TOTAL POWDER (All classes)	28,677,580	34,011,716	4,771,624	5,813,285	16.64	17.09
Whole Milk Powder	6,698,500	7,134,711	2,172,464	2,550,435	32.43	35.50
Spray	4,079,489	5,949,049	1,483,326	2,224,524	36.36	37.39
Roller	2,619,011	1,235,662	689,138	325,911	26.31	26.38
Buttermilk Powder	3,312,095	2,560,186	295,169	214,885	8.91	8.39
Skimmilk Powder	17,261,621	22,154,297	1,972,308	2,558,958	11.43	11.55
Spray	6,884,443	9,634,605	818,427	1,169,128	11.89	12.07
Roller	9,714,017	12,108,126	1,091,770	1,282,082	11.24	10.59
Feed	663,161	1,361,566	62,111	107,748	9.37	7.91
Casein	1,405,364	2,112,522	331,683	489,007	23.60	23.15

(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: It will be seen from Table I that a sharp reduction occurred in the production of creamery butter in the month of September as compared with the same month of the preceding year. The difference amounts to approximately one half million pounds, and places the cumulative production to date almost three quarter of a million pounds below the January-September make of 1944. This is the fourth month in which a reverse development has occurred; the first being February with a 3 per cent reduction, then May and June with declines of approximately 6 and 4 per cent respectively, and lastly, the decrease of nearly 2 per cent recorded for the month of September. Differing from previous months, substantial reverses took place, in the Maritime Provinces, while the Ontario production increased only one half of one per cent. Another point to be observed is that a diversion occurred between cheese factories and creameries in the Central Provinces, providing more fat for buttermaking in Quebec, but more milk for cheesemaking in Ontario. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the decline in production was more pronounced than in the previous month, whereas an improvement appears to be in evidence in the province of Alberta. Observers are of the opinion that deliveries of butter-fat to creameries in the Prairie Provinces may show a slight recovery during the next month or six weeks on account of an improvement in forage supplies.

With regard to milk production, the position reported for August remains practically unchanged; the estimated production (1,900,000,000) being approximately 3 per cent more than that shown in the same month of the previous year. Milk used for factory dairy production increased 4 per cent and fluid sales revealed an increase slightly over 1 per cent. Compared with August, 1944, more milk was fed to livestock while lesser quantities were employed for farm production and home consumption. In relation to the total supply, the position has become quite stabilized. A larger percentage was used for manufacturing as against a smaller percentage for direct consumption. The difference, however, was only about 1 per cent, and may be credited principally to the reduced demand for fluid milk as a result of the disestablishment of military units and the greater quantities of milk diverted to cheese manufacturing.

The pasture and forage situation has greatly improved during the past month, which makes the outlook for dairying more favourable. In the two Central provinces reports indicate that pastures were never better, with plenty of grass on both permanent pastures and meadow lands. In the Maritime territory, there appears to be sufficient forage for dairy herds, while in British Columbia a marked improvement is indicated. Pastures in the Prairie Provinces were practically depleted early in September and the rains came too late to revive them. Likewise, late harvesting delayed the use of stubble fields during the month of September, but from now on ample supplies of feed will be provided by second growth or gleanings from harvest fields.

As might be anticipated, the first estimate on crop yields showed a substantial reduction in the coarse grains harvest (oats and barley) as compared with 1944, falling from approximately 13 million tons to less than 10½ million tons. In percentage terms, the reduction amounted to 20 per cent, ranging from a difference of approximately 2½ per cent in Manitoba to 25 per cent in Nova Scotia, 27 per cent in Saskatchewan and nearly 29 per cent in Alberta. It is apparent, therefore, that less surplus grain will be available for shipment to Eastern Canada, and home-grown supplies in the latter region will also be substantially reduced.

September was a month of contrasts with regard to rainfall and prevailing temperatures, the first part of the month being abnormally warm with an exceptional amount of sunshine. The latter part of September was wet and cold in practically every part of the Dominion, while light to heavy falls of snow were reported in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta. Seven inches of snow were reported from some points in Alberta on the 20th of September and as high as 10 degrees of frost was registered on the 27th of the month. In the two Central Provinces,

the rainfall was approximately twice that of September, 1944, and exceeded the long-time average. The rainfall in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia varied from normal to slightly above normal.

Dairy herds were reported to be in fair condition, but the numbers of cows on farms in the month of August showed a decline of approximately 2 per cent as compared with the preceding year. This decline was offset by an equal gain in the percentage of cows being milked. On the other hand, freshenings fell to a lower level and the numbers of cows in calf were reported to be substantially below those of a year ago. Reports indicate that farmers are giving more attention to dairy herds and this is borne out in the increase in milk production per cow reported on Table V. Observers expect production to continue on a somewhat higher level in the Eastern Provinces and some slight recovery may develop in the Prairie Provinces during the after-harvest season. However, labour is still difficult to procure, and dairy farmers are not benefitting as yet from the movement of demobilized personnel into civilian occupations. It would appear that the majority are resuming ownership or acquiring dairy farm establishments operated by others during the war-time period.

Prince Edward Island: Ample rainfall during the month of September kept the pastures in good condition and very little supplementary feeding was necessary. The first estimate on field crops showed that a slight reduction occurred in the coarse grains harvest as compared with that of a year ago. The root crop is shaping up well and fair yields are expected. The numbers of cows on farms showed an increase of 1 per cent over the same month of the preceding year; but fewer cows were expected to calve and freshenings again showed a sharp reduction from that of 1944. Nevertheless, the percentage of cows milking also registered a decline. Cows were reported to be in good flesh and observers state that farmers are giving more attention than usual to the care and feeding of dairy herds. This was indicated in the average yield per cow (see table V). Milk production increased over 5 per cent in August and sales of milk and cream for manufacturing advanced nearly 7 per cent.

Nova Scotia: There was plenty of rain during the past month and temperatures were comparatively high for the first two or three weeks. Thereafter increased precipitation had a favourable effect on pastures. A decline of 25 per cent in the 1945 tonnage of coarse grains was reported at the end of August, but this was offset by the production of 876 thousand tons of hay as compared with 644 thousand in 1944. Farmers are also anticipating good results from the root crop. Cows on farms showed a decline of over 2 per cent compared with August 1944. Fewer cows were reported in calf, although freshenings forecast for the month of September were well up from last year. There was a good demand for milch cows, and at prices higher than those of 1944. Milk production was less than 1 per cent above that of the same month of the previous year, but deliveries to factories advanced 2 per cent. Fluid sales continue to rise, the August sales being 4 per cent over those of a year ago. Farm help is still scarce and there is little indication of any movement of returned men or industrial workers into agriculture.

New Brunswick: It was a comparatively wet, cold month in this province, although there was a good deal of warm weather in early September. On account of the backward weather farmers found it necessary to stable their dairy herds, and to do some extra feeding. The growth of pastures greatly improved with recent rains, and are now reported to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. There was a slight reduction in the 1945 oat crop and the barley harvest was reduced from that of 1944, the combined tonnage falling 5½ per cent from last year. On the other hand, the outturn of hay was estimated at over a million tons as compared with 916 thousand in 1944. Cow numbers increased 2 per cent in August, but freshenings showed a definite decline. Grade cows were reported to be selling from \$90.00 to \$100.00 a head. The percentage of cows milking increased nearly 12 per cent and there was

a slight advance in the output per cow. Milk production exceeded that of August, 1944, by 5 per cent, and deliveries to factories increased nearly 10 per cent.

Quebec: High winds and wet weather prevailed during the latter part of September, the precipitation being about twice as much as that reported in September 1944. However, the weather was warm in the early part of the month, so that average temperatures were higher than those of a year ago. Pastures were excellent and there was a good grain harvest, although the corn crop will not yield as large a tonnage as it did in 1944. August reports showed that cow numbers had advanced nearly 1 per cent and freshenings forecast for the subsequent month were well above those of last year. Milk production for the same month increased 5 per cent and the quantity of milk moving into factory channels was 7 per cent above that of August 1944. On the whole, the dairy prospects are exceedingly encouraging and production is expected to continue at a high level.

Ontario: There was a good deal of dry, hot weather during the early part of the month and temperatures rose well above normal, particularly in the southern counties. Cold weather developed during the last ten days of September, and accompanied by heavy rains, the total precipitation advanced from 70 to 90 per cent above that of September, 1944. A sharp reduction occurred in the tonnage of coarse grains, the oat crop falling from 67 million to 54 million, and barley from 11 million to less than 10 million bushels between 1944 and 1945. The hay crop on the contrary, increased by nearly a million tons, with a marked improvement in quality. There will be less corn for fodder and ensilage, but roots are sizing up well and a good crop is expected. Reports for August showed a decline of approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in cow numbers with reduced freshenings in future months. There is a keen demand for milch cows and farmers are receiving good prices, averaging about \$115.00 for grade stock. Milk production advanced 7 per cent with a 10 per cent increase in the quantities used for manufacturing purposes. Excellent pastures were an important factor in producing this result, as indicated by the production per cow which rose from an average of 23 pounds per day in August 1944, to 26 pounds per day in August, 1945.

Manitoba: Maximum temperatures rose to a high point during the first part of the month, but cold, wet weather developed during the last 10 days of September. The mean temperature at Brandon was a little below that of last year, but the maximum was much higher. September rains came too late to relieve the pastures, and owing to delays in harvesting, dairy herds will not have the run of the fields until October. Moreover, feed grains promise to be less plentiful. The first estimate showed that the oat crop fell from 61 million in 1944 to 56 million bushels in 1945. A sharp reduction in cow numbers was reported in August showing a greater decline than in previous months. However, the percentage used for milking purposes advanced from 74 to 78 per cent. Freshenings were reduced and a much smaller number of cows were reported to be in calf than was the case in the same month of the previous year. Milk production was reduced by approximately 3 per cent from that of August, 1944. As harvest fields become available for pasturage purposes it is possible that some improvement may be shown during the early fall months. Nevertheless, observers expect a sharp reduction during the winter and early spring.

Saskatchewan: Heavy rains were reported in most parts of this province during the latter part of the month, with snow in northern areas. Pastures, of course, are practically dried up, but harvest fields will soon be made available for dairy herds. The production of oats dropped from 198 million in 1944 to 143 million bushels in 1945, and barley fell from 72 million to 54 million, representing a combined reduction of nearly 25 per cent. It is probable, of course, that farmers will have sufficient for feeding purposes, and there will be a fair supply of roughage in

(Continued on page 14)



TABLE V - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGE OF COWS MILKING

Based on reports of Dairy Correspondents, for August, 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 .....	19.6	18.6	20.5	18.9	20.1	19.3	85.6	84.3	85.9	84.4	85.8	85.2
Prince Edward Island .	19.4	21.5	22.5	20.4	21.4	20.8	80.7	87.1	91.1	92.2	86.3	87.2
Nova Scotia .....	17.9	17.9	18.2	17.6	17.9	17.8	86.9	87.9	87.7	84.2	84.7	86.2
New Brunswick .....	19.2	20.5	19.6	17.8	20.3	19.3	88.4	86.5	91.4	82.6	92.3	88.1
Quebec .....	20.9	19.0	21.7	20.5	20.2	20.4	93.6	93.3	93.3	91.2	91.1	92.5
Ontario .....	20.7	20.5	21.7	19.8	22.9	20.9	86.2	85.7	87.0	86.5	88.3	86.7
Manitoba .....	19.2	15.2	16.9	15.5	16.4	16.8	86.3	73.8	80.4	74.3	78.0	79.5
Saskatchewan.....	18.3	17.1	18.7	18.0	17.3	17.8	78.4	78.3	78.3	79.9	76.2	78.3
Alberta .....	16.0	16.1	20.0	17.0	19.0	17.4	71.5	72.7	76.0	75.9	83.3	75.6
British Columbia .....	16.3	16.6	19.0	18.3	19.2	17.9	78.3	76.7	83.0	80.8	82.6	80.6

TABLE VI - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA

By Provinces, August 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 .....	4,314	4,098	4,054	337,249	368,540	443,888
Prince Edward Island ..	46	47	49	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	259	264	256	-	-	-
New Brunswick .....	470	423	402	-	-	-
Quebec .....	700	665	678	16,043	45,386	56,757
Ontario .....	410	361	358	313,106	315,370	331,808
Manitoba .....	373	351	341	5,669	4,847	3,871
Saskatchewan .....	1,182	1,158	1,123	-	-	-
Alberta .....	708	666	679	1,082	823	-
British Columbia .....	166	163	163	1,349	1,614	1,492

TABLE VII - TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION, IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, AUGUST, 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	1,911,749	1,010,770	295,280	61,976	36,944	506,779
	1944	1,863,200	960,505	292,342	60,743	39,109	510,501
	1945	1,914,867	988,378	312,740	64,657	36,612	512,480
Prince Edward Island	1943	22,184	15,849	1,809	-	192	4,334
	1944	21,505	14,413	2,382	-	239	4,471
	1945	22,636	15,493	2,496	-	178	4,469
Nova Scotia	1943	45,772	26,396	28	437	2,023	16,888
	1944	44,258	24,125	28	714	2,093	17,298
	1945	44,618	24,067	27	812	2,285	17,427
New Brunswick	1943	50,622	34,099	1,878	-	1,207	13,438
	1944	48,538	32,085	1,728	-	1,119	13,606
	1945	50,989	34,306	1,827	-	709	14,147
Quebec	1943	559,647	300,543	97,368	13,673	6,932	141,131
	1944	565,229	287,378	111,195	16,427	7,243	142,986
	1945	594,297	315,491	111,346	16,937	6,877	143,646
Ontario	1943	635,826	219,831	184,252	38,657	16,348	176,738
	1944	594,518	201,929	164,846	33,755	17,556	176,432
	1945	637,202	218,338	184,584	39,414	16,283	178,583
Manitoba	1943	142,371	103,986	4,370	-	2,676	31,339
	1944	135,253	95,615	5,013	-	2,545	32,080
	1945	131,460	91,840	5,095	-	2,430	32,095
Saskatchewan	1943	218,350	164,860	1,172	-	1,798	50,520
	1944	212,969	158,825	1,377	-	1,915	50,852
	1945	201,724	148,678	1,072	-	1,948	50,026
Alberta	1943	182,615	130,971	3,690	2,752	2,391	42,811
	1944	183,244	130,167	4,948	3,828	2,426	41,875
	1945	176,365	123,665	5,588	3,464	2,183	41,465
British Columbia	1943	54,362	14,235	713	6,457	3,377	29,580
	1944	57,686	15,968	825	6,019	3,973	30,901
	1945	55,576	16,500	705	4,030	3,719	30,622

(1) Represents Creamery Butter (Table I) and Dairy Butter (Table VI) on a milk basis.

(2) Represents Cheddar Cheese (Table I) together with Farm-made Cheese and Factory-produced whole milk cheese, other than cheddar, neither of which are shown in this report.

(3) Includes Fluid Sales, Farm-home Consumed and Milk Fed to Livestock, the production of which amounted to 328 million pounds, 144 million pounds and 41 million pounds respectively, for the whole of Canada, in August 1945.

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

Province	Income in Thousands				Price Basis per cwt. of Milk			
	July		Jan.-July		July		Jan.-July	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
(A)	Total Sales Income							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	30,722	32,381	154,003	158,275	1.78	1.79	1.90	1.93
P.E.I.	365	381	1,196	1,316	1.64	1.60	1.76	1.74
N.S.	801	833	4,287	4,777	1.88	2.03	2.06	2.20
N.B.	757	804	3,774	3,992	1.79	1.81	1.90	1.96
Que.	9,945	10,495	43,085	45,591	1.82	1.79	1.94	1.93
Ont.	10,881	11,899	58,393	62,389	1.90	1.91	2.02	2.05
Man.	1,927	1,978	10,453	9,373	1.56	1.58	1.70	1.73
Sask.	2,561	2,541	13,025	11,426	1.51	1.54	1.58	1.60
Alta.	2,420	2,333	12,584	11,510	1.57	1.54	1.65	1.63
B.C.	1,065	1,117	7,206	7,901	2.05	2.12	2.22	2.32
(B)	Fluid Sales							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	7,849	7,946	56,809	60,252	2.37	2.36	2.48	2.60
P.E.I.	40	41	279	293	2.05	2.13	2.21	2.28
N.S.	278	334	1,999	2,366	2.42	2.82	2.67	3.02
N.B.	154	175	1,176	1,331	2.27	2.61	2.46	2.85
Que.	2,591	2,587	17,692	18,553	2.37	2.32	2.44	2.52
Ont.	3,022	3,035	22,468	24,067	2.41	2.35	2.52	2.65
Man.	372	352	2,715	2,654	2.25	2.13	2.42	2.40
Sask.	307	311	2,318	2,417	2.18	2.25	2.29	2.43
Alta.	495	476	3,663	3,598	2.29	2.30	2.38	2.38
B.C.	592	635	4,499	4,923	2.45	2.60	2.66	2.87
(C)	Cheese Milk							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	6,261	6,563	21,521	22,007	1.96	1.94	1.98	1.92
P.E.I.	54	54	96	84	1.70	1.73	1.73	1.74
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.B.	47	49	145	151	1.91	1.98	1.89	1.91
Que.	2,272	2,219	6,903	6,436	1.94	1.85	1.96	1.80
Ont.	3,637	3,992	13,139	14,167	1.98	2.00	2.01	1.99
Man.	110	115	566	511	1.87	1.86	1.94	1.92
Sask.	27	18	71	46	1.83	1.70	1.83	1.75
Alta.	93	102	490	511	1.82	1.72	1.90	1.76
B.C.	16	14	111	101	1.72	1.78	1.82	1.83
(D)	Milk for Concentration							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	1,357	1,401	7,814	8,118	1.97	1.95	2.07	2.08
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	26	30	90	140	2.12	2.16	2.21	2.26
N.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Que.	355	369	1,782	1,851	1.96	1.95	2.03	2.06
Ont.	764	818	4,744	4,876	1.95	1.93	2.05	2.05
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alta.	82	69	362	341	1.92	1.86	1.94	1.88
B.C.	130	115	836	910	2.27	2.17	2.39	2.40

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

Province	Income in Thousands				Price Basis per Unit			
	July		Jan.-July		July		Jan.-July	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
(E)	Ice Cream Milk (x)							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	690	794	2,778	2,780	1.56	1.81	1.57	1.63
P.E.I.	3	4	11	13	1.46	1.73	1.39	1.59
N.S.	42	61	180	204	1.77	2.00	1.76	1.85
N.B.	19	26	70	85	1.57	1.85	1.55	1.70
Que.	140	168	556	622	1.53	1.85	1.63	1.75
Ont.	313	339	1,256	1,185	1.62	1.81	1.62	1.62
Man.	38	40	163	146	1.36	1.57	1.37	1.39
Sask.	31	34	113	116	1.39	1.62	1.38	1.45
Alta.	41	42	166	146	1.41	1.56	1.40	1.40
B.C.	63	80	258	263	1.55	1.95	1.51	1.60
(F)	Creamery Butter-Fat							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	¢	¢	¢	¢
Canada	13,959	15,246	61,229	62,483	45.2	45.8	44.3	44.5
P.E.I.	254	274	767	917	45.4	45.7	47.3	46.4
N.S.	367	380	1,631	1,771	48.1	47.5	48.9	48.8
N.B.	448	483	1,569	1,754	48.7	47.0	49.4	48.5
Que.	4,339	4,931	15,146	17,333	44.6	44.9	48.2	45.2
Ont.	3,110	3,694	16,259	17,905	44.0	45.7	46.2	46.4
Man.	1,384	1,460	6,840	5,989	40.7	42.0	43.5	44.0
Sask.	2,182	2,167	10,275	8,676	41.3	42.1	42.2	41.9
Alta.	1,654	1,622	7,455	6,634	40.4	39.5	40.8	39.3
B.C.	221	235	1,287	1,504	43.3	42.4	43.2	44.2
(G)	Dairy Butter Sold							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	¢	¢	¢	¢
Canada	606	431	3,852	2,635	37.5	36.6	37.9	36.4
P.E.I.	14	8	43	9	35.0	33.0	35.9	33.3
N.S.	88	28	387	296	36.5	35.7	38.7	38.0
N.B.	89	71	814	621	37.3	37.2	39.7	37.4
Que.	248	221	1,006	796	38.1	37.0	38.0	36.4
Ont.	35	21	527	189	37.0	37.0	39.5	34.8
Man.	23	11	169	73	39.6	32.0	34.7	34.9
Sask.	14	11	243	171	35.0	32.0	34.3	35.8
Alta.	52	22	448	280	36.3	34.0	35.5	33.5
B.C.	43	38	215	200	40.0	40.0	39.7	40.0

(x) Ice cream price data represent both milk and butter-fat prices converted to a milk basis. The all-Canada figures represent 83.4 per cent purchased as butter-fat and 16.6 per cent purchased as milk for the month of July, 1945.

DAIRY CATTLE NUMBERS

The results of the livestock survey of June 1, 1945, revealed a cow population of 3,998,000 kept mainly for milking purposes; also that farmers were holding 1,033,000 dairy heifers, raised mainly for dairy purposes. Combining these two classes, it shows a total population of 5,031,000 cows and heifers or approximately 1 per cent more than were reported at June 1, 1944. The total calf population (including those of both beef and dairy breeding) showed a similar advance, moving from 2,640,000 to approximately 2,686,000, an increase of 1.7 per cent. Assuming that the usual percentage of these calves are to be kept for replacement purposes in dairy herds, the heifer population in 1946 might be expected to show a slight increase over those reported at this time. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the trend in dairy cattle numbers is slowing up and dairy establishments cannot be expected to show any spectacular enlargement during the ensuing year; and should there be a large export movement, numbers on farms a year hence may show very little variation from those reported at this time.

Table IX - NUMBERS OF DAIRY CATTLE ON FARMS, IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JUNE 1, 1944 AND 1945.

Province		Dairy Cows		Dairy Heifers		Calves (x)	
		No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
CANADA	1944	3,929,600		1,047,500		2,640,000	
	1945	3,998,200	+1.7	1,033,300	-1.4	2,685,800	+1.7
Prince Edward Island	1944	45,800		12,200		28,800	
	1945	47,000	+2.6	11,800	-3.3	29,000	+0.7
Nova Scotia	1944	108,700		29,100		47,100	
	1945	109,400	+0.6	30,800	+5.8	42,600	-9.6
New Brunswick	1944	118,000		30,700		58,000	
	1945	118,800	+0.7	27,600	-10.1	54,700	-5.7
Quebec	1944	1,071,300		247,800		502,300	
	1945	1,103,700	+3.0	236,800	-4.5	454,700	-9.5
Ontario	1944	1,187,600		296,400		665,700	
	1945	1,253,100	+5.5	309,700	+4.5	703,100	+5.6
Manitoba	1944	387,000		109,100		259,000	
	1945	366,000	-5.7	101,000	-7.3	246,000	-5.0
Saskatchewan	1944	529,400		176,100		528,400	
	1945	525,100	-0.8	176,400	+0.2	543,300	+2.8
Alberta	1944	335,500		119,500		470,200	
	1945	376,400	-2.4	113,100	-5.4	521,300	+10.9
British Columbia	1944	96,300		26,700		80,500	
	1945	98,700	+2.5	26,100	-2.3	91,000	+13.0

(x) All classes of calves are represented in these figures.

most sections of the province. The holdings of dairy cows in August were reported to be 5 per cent below those of a year ago with a corresponding reduction in the percentage being milked. Cows coming into lactation in September were up somewhat, although the total numbers in calf were substantially reduced. Milk production in August declined 5 per cent as compared with the same month last year, so that the situation is practically unchanged from that of August, 1944. There was no indication of a marked improvement in the dairy outlook; except that more milk may be produced as a result of better pasturage on harvest fields during the next two months.

Alberta: September precipitation was considerably greater than that of a year ago, and slightly above normal. Rains were general throughout the latter part of the month, with considerable snow. At Lacombe 7 inches of snow was reported on the 20th and 10 degrees of frost was registered at one point on September 27th. The forage and feed situation is fair to good although east of Taber in the south-eastern Alberta area a short supply of oats is indicated. The total production of oats based on the first estimate dropped from 112 million bushels in 1944 to 80 million in 1945, and barley fell from 52 million to 37 million. Cow numbers declined  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in August but a sharp increase took place in the percentage of cows milking, and more were expected to freshen in the subsequent month. The milk production of August was reduced by nearly 4 per cent with a decline of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the quantities available for manufacturing. Owing to a lessening of the demand for military requirements, fluid sales showed a slight decline as compared with the same month of 1944. Observers believe that the outlook for the future is somewhat better than that indicated in previous months.

British Columbia: Pastures greatly improved in this province as a result of late September rains and the feed supplies are likely to be better than earlier reports indicated; although the total yield of coarse grains promises to be considerably below that of last year. Farmers were holding about the same numbers of cows as in August 1944. However, the percentage milking increased from about 31 to 83 (see table V). Freshenings were substantially reduced from those of a year ago, although its effect has not yet shown up in the total numbers coming into lactation in future months. Milk production dropped approximately 4 per cent in August, and deliveries to factories fell  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent below that of August, 1944.

Province	1944	1945	% Change	Province	1944	1945	% Change
Quebec	107,226	105,720	-1.4	Quebec	107,226	105,720	-1.4
Ontario	607,534	607,534	0.0	Ontario	607,534	607,534	0.0
Manitoba	230,447	230,447	0.0	Manitoba	230,447	230,447	0.0
Saskatchewan	323,400	323,400	0.0	Saskatchewan	323,400	323,400	0.0
Alberta	470,200	470,200	0.0	Alberta	470,200	470,200	0.0
British Columbia	200,000	200,000	0.0	British Columbia	200,000	200,000	0.0
Total	1,738,807	1,738,807	0.0	Total	1,738,807	1,738,807	0.0

(Table V shows the percentage of cows milking and the percentage of cows freshening in each province.)



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