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**DAIRYING STATISTICS
OF CANADA
1945**

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DAIRYING STATISTICS OF CANADA, 1945*

Historical Sketch.—From the very early days of Canadian colonization it was recognized that successful settlement would depend to a great extent on the facilities provided for the production of food products; and that dairying must of necessity occupy an important place in this self-sufficing economy. When the Acadians came to settle along the shores of Nova Scotia, they brought a few cows with them from Europe. Likewise, when the first attempts were made to transplant French immigrants to the lower St. Lawrence Valley, dairy cows were imported at the same time to provide milk and other products for the settlers. The first cows imported into Canada in 1606 were destroyed in the English raids on the Acadian colony, but 30 years later other importations were made which appear to have survived. When the English drove out the Acadians in 1755 about 1,500 cows were found in the Minas Basin of Nova Scotia, and these formed the nucleus for building up dairy herds during the era of colonization which followed. The same problems faced the struggling Selkirk settlement on the shores of the Red River about 130 years ago. The destruction wrought by Indian marauders made it necessary to send several shipments of cows through the Hudson Bay and overland from York Factory to permit the people of Kildonan to produce their own milk supply. These early importations made an important contribution to the extension of dairying enterprises in the Prairie Region, although it was a long time before this branch of farming was given very much recognition.

The first efforts in connection with dairy production were exceedingly primitive. Cheese and butter were made on farms to provide food for the occupants, and limited quantities were sold to others in nearby towns and villages. Improvements in technique were developed, however, which improved the quality and gave the producers a wider sale for the product; although the lack of transportation and inadequate storage facilities continued to limit its distribution. Since cheese made on farms could be more conveniently stored, the production of this commodity was rapidly extended. In 1764, six tons of cheese were exported from Nova Scotia and the census records of 1861 show a production of 3,000,000 lb. in Upper Canada. In 1865, farm-produced cheese from this section of the British colony won a silver medal at the world exhibition in Paris. The first cheese factory was built in Oxford county in 1864 and by 1867, 235 factories were manufacturing cheddar cheese, a product which was destined to give the Canadian dairying industry an important place in world commerce. By 1891, the census reported 1,565 cheese factories in operation in the Dominion, 893 of which were located in Ontario and 617 in Quebec. According to the Census of 1901 this number had increased during the intervening years to 2,389, and in addition there were 558 making both butter and cheese. The production for the previous year was estimated at 220,000,000 lb.

Butter production owes its development to the invention of the cream separator (1880), the Babcock system of testing cream (1890) and the introduction of pasteurization at the beginning of the present century. The fact that the cream-gathering system permitted skim milk to be kept at home for live-stock feeding gave it immediate favour among farmers; for at a time when the western expansion was at its height, the demand for meat products could not be overlooked by farmers in the older sections of the Dominion. The Census of 1911 showed the effect of creamery competition. Indeed, judging from the export movement which reached its peak (234,000,000 lb.) during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1904, it would appear

* Prepared by P. H. Ferguson, M.Sc., in charge of Dairying Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

**1.—Production and Utilization of Milk in Canada, 1920-45, and by Provinces,
1944 and 1945**

Province and Year	Used in Manufacture		Milk Otherwise Used			Total Milk Production
	On Farms	In Factories	Fluid Sales	Farm-Home Consumed	Fed on Farms	
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
Canada						
1920	3,428,619	4,579,915	1,565,035	1,539,213	863,451	10,976,236
1921	2,520,091	5,086,185	1,700,257	1,662,319	928,603	11,897,545
1922	2,516,740	5,297,507	1,728,274	1,697,101	868,061	12,107,683
1923	2,596,287	5,771,567	1,825,885	1,796,988	816,891	12,807,618
1924	2,547,968	6,127,850	1,860,411	1,855,362	792,090	13,183,714
1925	2,492,682	6,232,248	1,889,198	2,033,754	773,102	13,420,984
1926	2,437,900	6,360,931	1,896,115	2,044,898	735,770	13,475,614
1927	2,392,037	6,011,305	1,839,013	1,945,823	726,408	12,914,586
1928	2,335,167	5,883,786	1,814,454	1,910,517	764,234	12,708,158
1929	2,280,811	5,678,493	1,760,806	1,894,330	796,003	12,410,443
1930	2,292,263	6,036,332	2,524,288	1,444,538	771,000	13,071,421
1931	2,317,685	6,853,235	2,759,321	1,538,545	816,000	14,339,696
1932	2,323,771	6,603,534	2,699,411	1,569,252	801,360	13,997,328
1933	2,332,047	6,619,777	2,688,035	1,591,318	849,840	11,084,017
1934	2,327,443	6,870,479	2,786,348	1,646,452	821,640	11,452,262
1935	2,295,197	7,054,893	2,774,175	1,655,861	794,600	14,572,026
1936	2,245,317	7,538,392	2,828,751	1,697,646	812,320	15,122,426
1937	2,205,298	7,667,644	2,774,427	1,676,374	801,480	15,125,233
1938	2,141,000	8,099,206	3,013,270	1,789,911	776,320	15,819,707
1939	2,057,007	8,147,108	3,011,515	1,790,754	774,720	15,781,104
1940	1,981,563	8,387,298	3,017,636	1,809,839	802,920	15,999,256
1941	1,917,198	9,106,560	3,118,839	1,641,150	736,155	16,549,902
1942	1,847,088	9,778,925	3,387,945	1,674,065	800,567	17,488,590
1943	1,305,596	10,008,382	3,706,513	1,714,112	781,370	17,518,973
1944	1,286,153	9,916,519	3,912,476	1,717,191	791,699	17,624,038
1945	1,255,685	9,844,085	4,007,858	1,716,296	796,123	17,620,017
Prince Edward Island..						
1944	11,788	107,993	21,012	26,009	7,488	174,290
1945	11,530	112,202	21,175	26,151	7,337	178,455
Nova Scotia.....						
1944	62,841	191,418	129,541	48,535	12,717	445,052
1945	60,277	199,202	135,981	48,301	12,141	455,902
New Brunswick.....						
1944	111,244	186,649	82,263	64,856	14,054	459,060
1945	105,767	196,048	82,743	65,122	13,771	463,451
Quebec.....						
1944	180,771	2,826,678	1,250,133	371,890	153,287	4,791,759
1945	185,579	2,944,586	1,282,009	373,042	157,063	4,942,879
Ontario.....						
1944	182,616	3,448,150	1,511,678	408,760	193,638	5,834,842
1945	181,306	3,579,321	1,593,867	496,307	197,256	6,018,047
Manitoba.....						
1944	135,730	801,837	190,067	139,457	75,639	1,342,730
1945	131,594	692,943	190,656	140,255	75,789	1,231,237
Saskatchewan.....						
1944	336,488	1,149,849	172,444	329,294	156,591	2,144,606
1945	328,206	977,771	172,321	326,060	153,557	1,958,815
Alberta.....						
1944	217,191	974,341	262,502	201,150	150,815	1,806,089
1945	212,690	901,703	260,555	202,476	151,932	1,729,356
British Columbia.....						
1944	38,484	229,604	292,746	37,240	27,470	625,544
1945	38,730	240,249	298,561	37,682	26,677	641,905

that this must be regarded as the turning point in cheese production. During the period 1910 to 1920 this transitory movement from cheese to butter was definitely in evidence, and with the exception of the war years of 1916 to 1918 when there was an increased demand for cheese in Britain, the trend in cheese manufacture was continually downward.

Milk Production and Utilization.—The dairy industry of Canada made its greatest development after the close of the War of 1914-18, when the demand for food products following the cessation of hostilities in Europe gave birth to new outlets for dairy products. From 1920 to 1925 the numbers of cows kept mainly for milking purposes advanced from 2,986,000 to 3,273,000. Likewise, the production of milk moved up from 10,976,000,000 lb. to 13,421,000,000 lb. A continuous decline in the dairy-cow population was shown during the next five years, although milk production did not reach its peak until 1926. An interesting fact revealed by these statistics is that the upward trend in dairying took place during a time when other lines of farming were suffering reverses. This was particularly evident after the fall in grain and live-stock prices late in 1920. When abundant grain crops were harvested in subsequent years (1926 to 1928), a slump in dairy production occurred. This downward trend continued from 1926 to 1929, when the depression years produced another change in the economic situation. Although dairying was at a low ebb, because of unemployment and small payrolls, it became a more important factor in relation to total farm production. After 1932 the milk output began to increase, moving from less than 14,000,000,000 lb. to approximately 15,800,000,000 lb. in 1939.

The development of dairying enterprises which commenced at the beginning of the War reached a peak in 1944. The stimulation of dairy production by producer subsidies during the entire war period, and the payment of consumer subsidies during the past three years has tended to increase the sales of fluid milk for direct consumption. During the six-year period, 1939 to 1945, milk production increased approximately 1,800,000,000 lb. and the industry as a whole made an immense contribution to the food supplies of both Canada and the United Kingdom. After the collapse of Germany in May, 1945, production suffered from a reactionary development which became more pronounced after the final cessation of hostilities in August. The retreat from dairying in the Prairie Provinces following the bountiful harvest of 1944 with higher prices paid for grain and live stock, and the cumulative effects of the labour shortage, all played a part in halting the upward swing in dairying production during 1945.

A notable feature of the dairy situation is the shift in production which has given Western Canada a larger share of the expansion in dairying enterprises. In 1920, Ontario and Quebec contributed approximately 67 p.c. of the total milk production of the Dominion; the Prairie Provinces produced 22 p.c., while the Maritimes and British Columbia shared to the extent of 9 p.c. and 2 p.c., respectively. In 1925 increases were recorded in Western Canada, the Prairie Provinces contributing 26 p.c. and British Columbia 3 p.c., whereas the production of Ontario and Quebec fell to 63 p.c. and the Maritimes to 8 p.c. A further shift in favour of the Prairie Provinces was recorded in 1932, and by 1945 Ontario and Quebec were supplying only 62 p.c. of the milk production while the Prairie Provinces produced 28 p.c., the remaining 10 p.c. being divided between the Maritimes and British Columbia in the ratio of approximately 6 to 4.

Analysing the data given in Table I on milk utilization, it may be observed that the proportion used in factories has decreased. On the other hand, with the growth

**2.—Production of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1920-45, and by Provinces,
1944 and 1945**

Province and Year	Butter			Cheese		
	Creamery	Dairy	Total	Factory ¹	Farm-made	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada						
1920	111,691,718	103,487,506	215,179,224	149,201,856	533,561	149,735,417
1921	128,744,610	107,379,000	236,123,610	162,117,494	566,900	162,684,394
1922	152,501,900	107,222,000	259,723,900	135,821,116	595,800	136,416,916
1923	162,834,698	110,610,000	273,444,698	151,624,376	616,700	152,241,076
1924	178,893,937	108,535,000	287,428,937	149,707,530	639,600	150,347,130
1925	169,494,967	106,167,350	275,662,317	177,139,113	652,115	177,791,228
1926	177,269,287	103,818,000	281,027,287	171,731,631	671,500	172,403,131
1927	176,978,947	101,846,000	278,824,947	138,056,908	698,400	138,755,308
1928	168,027,039	99,400,000	267,427,039	144,581,619	733,500	145,317,919
1929	170,810,230	97,058,000	267,868,230	118,746,286	773,300	119,521,586
1930	185,751,061	97,529,095	283,280,156	119,105,203	812,998	119,918,201
1931	225,955,246	98,590,000	324,545,246	113,956,639	856,320	114,812,959
1932	214,002,127	98,825,000	312,827,127	120,524,245	917,450	121,441,693
1933	219,232,546	99,117,000	318,379,546	111,146,493	979,875	112,126,368
1934	234,852,961	98,925,000	333,777,961	99,316,617	1,036,210	100,352,827
1935	240,918,799	97,447,000	338,365,799	100,427,390	1,094,973	101,522,363
1936	250,931,777	95,405,000	346,336,777	119,123,483	1,061,200	120,184,683
1937	247,056,746	93,724,000	340,780,746	130,625,838	1,001,700	131,627,538
1938	267,347,271	91,010,000	358,357,271	123,971,308	933,485	124,904,793
1939	267,612,546	87,459,000	355,071,546	125,475,359	856,375	126,331,734
1940	264,723,669	81,256,138	345,979,807	135,338,538	814,838	146,153,376
1941	285,818,196	82,790,000	368,614,196	151,865,538	798,450	152,663,988
1942	284,591,372	78,525,000	363,116,372	207,431,370	787,275	208,218,645
1943	314,709,476	55,407,000	367,116,476	166,274,312	760,500	167,034,717
1944	298,777,262	54,580,000	353,357,262	181,896,679	753,070	182,649,749
1945	293,541,341	53,283,000	346,824,341	186,250,510	743,975	186,994,485
Prince Edward Island.....						
1944	4,014,280	503,000	4,517,280	1,111,575	996	1,112,571
1945	4,233,386	492,000	4,725,386	1,057,950	984	1,058,934
Nova Scotia.....						
1944	7,142,040	2,670,000	9,812,040	Nil	29,700	29,700
1945	7,387,362	2,561,000	9,948,362	"	29,340	29,340
New Brunswick.....						
1944	7,089,136	4,750,000	11,839,136	1,149,719	3,960	1,153,679
1945	7,422,269	4,510,000	11,938,269	1,201,041	3,914	1,204,955
Quebec.....						
1944	82,194,738	8,092,000	90,286,738	62,995,483	30,406	63,025,889
1945	88,110,958	7,913,000	96,023,958	60,948,969	30,041	60,979,010
Ontario.....						
1944	75,074,073	7,725,000	82,799,073	107,525,655	158,470	107,684,125
1945	77,406,537	7,070,000	85,166,537	114,025,478	150,556	114,182,034
Manitoba.....						
1944	31,553,018	5,741,000	37,294,018	3,839,913	119,000	4,058,913
1945	26,995,379	5,565,000	32,560,379	3,867,693	117,560	3,985,253
Saskatchewan.....						
1944	48,264,062	14,305,000	62,569,062	602,043	143,496	745,539
1945	41,030,582	13,952,000	54,991,582	398,139	141,761	539,900
Alberta.....						
1944	37,806,568	9,169,000	46,975,568	3,738,095	227,400	3,965,495
1945	34,652,528	8,978,000	43,630,528	3,995,150	224,657	4,219,816
British Columbia.....						
1944	5,639,338	1,625,000	7,264,338	834,100	39,642	873,838
1945	6,203,340	1,636,000	7,839,340	756,072	39,162	795,234

¹ Data shown for 1942-45 represent cheddar and factory cheese other than cheddar in all provinces; prior to 1942 the figures include other cheese for Quebec only.

of urban centres the proportion used for fluid sales has moved to a higher level. Between 1920 and 1925 the percentage of the total milk supply used for the production of factory dairy products increased from 42 to 46 p.c., while the quantities employed for manufacture on farms fell from 22 to less than 19 p.c. By 1935 factory production took 48 p.c. and fluid sales, which had taken only 14 p.c. in 1920, stepped up to 19 p.c. These increases were reflected in farm manufacturing, the milk required for this purpose having fallen to less than 16 p.c. There was very little change until the outbreak of the war in 1939; the increased demand for fluid milk boosted sales in 1945 to 23 p.c., and advanced factory requirements to 56 p.c. Owing to this competition, resulting in part from the payment of Government subsidies on creamery butter-fat in 1942, farm manufacturing suffered a sharp decline, and in 1945 only 7 p.c., was used for this purpose. In the Maritime Provinces factory requirements advanced from 16 p.c. in 1920 to 46 p.c. of the total supply in that area during 1945, and in the Prairie Provinces from 27 p.c. to 52 p.c. In the Central Provinces a more stabilized position was maintained, but here again the relationship to the total changed from 50 to 60 p.c. All sections of the country have been using increased quantities of fluid milk, particularly during the war years, but the proportion of fluid sales to the total available was most evident in the Maritimes and in Ontario and Quebec.

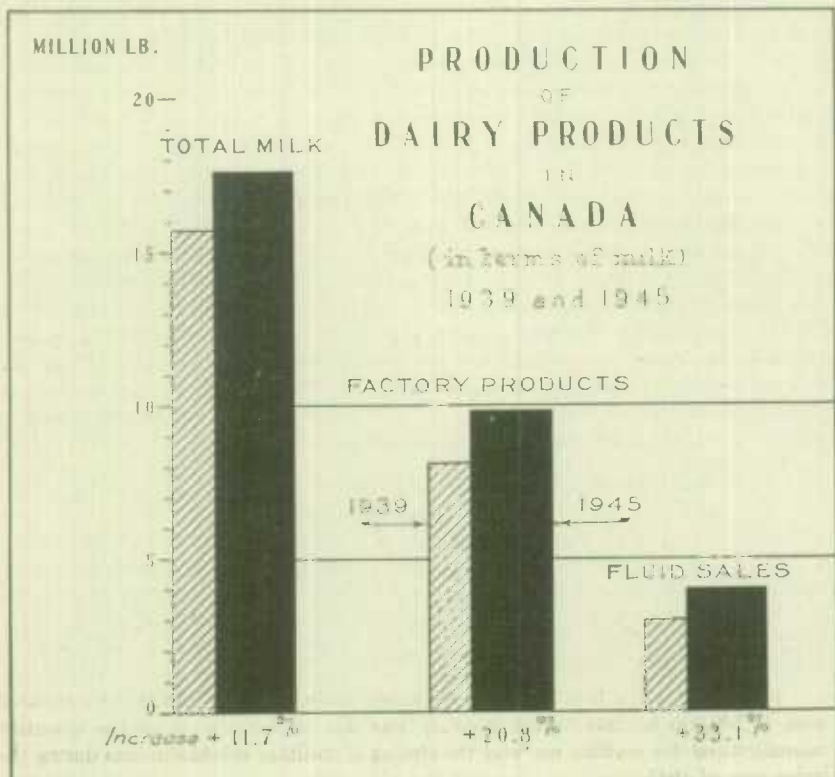
Butter Production.—The production of creamery butter in 1920 amounted to approximately 112,000,000 lb. as compared with less than 65,000,000 in 1910. In 1922 creamery butter production had reached 152,000,000 lb., surpassing that of cheese production for the first time on record. By 1925 it reached to considerably over 169,000,000 lb., thereby creating a position of leadership in the dairy industry. Regardless of minor recessions in subsequent years, creamery butter production has ever since retained the position established at that time. Dairy butter output in 1920 was approximately 103,000,000 lb., only 8,000,000 lb. less than that produced in creameries. During subsequent years a slight decline developed: in 1928 it fell to about 99,000,000 lb. and in 1929 to 97,000,000 lb. The changes that took place during the next ten years were not significant until 1939 when the output dropped to 87,000,000 lb. During the war years a sharp recession occurred, due to price advantages offered to creamery patrons, so that the 1945 production was the lowest on record, amounting to approximately 53,000,000 lb. Creamery butter, on the other hand, has steadily increased and reached the high point of 312,000,000 lb. in 1943. The total butter production for that year (including both the dairy and creamery butter) was 367,000,000 lb. There was a decline in the creamery make in 1945 so that the total make was reduced to 347,000,000 lb.

Cheese Production.—The figures shown in Table 2 indicate the trend in cheese manufacturing from 1920 to 1945. As already indicated, competition with the butter industry has placed cheese making in a subordinate position since 1925. In that year 177,000,000 lb. of factory cheese were produced in comparison with 169,000,000 lb. of creamery butter; this occurred in spite of an increase of 27,000,000 lb. over that of the previous year. Sharp declines occurred in 1927 and in 1929 and there was a further reduction in 1931. By 1934 the production had fallen to 99,000,000 lb. With some improvement in prices in subsequent years, the output moved to higher levels and in 1937 the industry had recovered a little of its former strength, piling up a production of 131,000,000 lb. A recession developed during the next two years which may be attributed to the increased demand for creamery butter, but following the improvement in employment in the first war year (1940)

3.—Production of Ice Cream, by Provinces, and Concentrated Milk Products, 1944 and 1945

Item and Province	1944	1945	Item	1944	1945
	gal.	gal.		lb.	lb.
Ice Cream—			Concentrated Whole Milk Products—		
Prince Edward Island....	99,843	83,408	Evaporated milk.....	184,343,859	201,600,906
Nova Scotia.....	1,147,474	1,056,762	Condensed milk.....	31,020,799	29,090,267
New Brunswick.....	497,447	562,770	Milk powder.....	16,022,531	14,540,033
Quebec.....	3,309,323	3,253,700	Totals¹.....	231,387,189	245,231,206
Ontario.....	7,664,336	6,936,124	Concentrated Milk By-Products—		
Manitoba.....	1,172,516	1,058,022	Condensed skim milk...	3,505,148	4,405,556
Saskatchewan.....	843,042	800,458	Evaporated skim milk...	2,412,824	2,458,003
Alberta.....	1,161,595	1,042,204	Skim milk powder.....	29,702,696	35,735,697
British Columbia.....	1,771,039	1,638,000	Condensed buttermilk...	2,399,639	2,571,033
			Buttermilk powder.....	4,466,839	4,398,575
Canada.....	17,666,615	16,431,448	Casein.....	2,961,531	3,793,622
			Totals¹.....	45,448,677	53,452,486

¹ Does not include cream powder, malted milk, sugar of milk and baby foods as fewer than three firms reported these three products.



145,000,000 lb. of cheese were produced in Canadian factories. An upward trend developed in the year 1941 when the production increased approximately 7,000,000 lb.; and with a new price arrangement in 1942, the quantity manufactured was stepped up to 207,000,000 lb., the largest production since 1904. The 1945 output was 186,000,000 lb., a gain of approximately 4,000,000 over that of the previous year.

The production of farm-made cheese is comparatively small compared with the factory product, seldom exceeding 1,000,000 lb. since the establishment of the factory system in the early 1880's. The greatest amount made was during the period 1934 to 1937. Since that time there has been a considerable decline, and in the Census of 1941 it was found that the production had declined to approximately 800,000 lb. The 1945 production was 744,000 lb.

During recent years a wider range of cheese products has been manufactured in Canada, Roquefort and Cheshire types of cheese are now being produced in small quantities. Oka and Trappist cheese have been made in the Trappist monasteries for a number of years, and limited quantities of Limburger and lesser known varieties are also being produced to meet the needs of a special trade. Then, too, greater use is being made of by-products from cheese. The production of lactose is a comparatively new development in Canada, although the amount imported is still considerably in excess of the domestic output. This product is made from milk sugar crystals obtained from whey by a process of evaporation. Lactose is being used for many purposes but it has gained special importance as a media for the growth of the mould from which penicillin is obtained.

Concentrated Milk Products.—Data covering products which appear on Table 3 include approximately 245,000,000 lb. of concentrated whole-milk products and 53,000,000 lb. of concentrated milk by-products. With the addition of four unlisted items (see footnote to Table 3) the total production of all products combined amounted to approximately 300,000,000 lb. as compared with an output of 278,000,000 lb. in the preceding year. Since the commencement of the War, there has been a greater demand for evaporated milk, condensed milk and whole-milk powder for shipment overseas. Hence greater quantities of these products are now being manufactured than was the case five years ago. Comparing the 1945 figures with those of 1939, evaporated milk moved from 147,000,000 lb. to 202,000,000 lb.; condensed milk from 7,500,000 to 29,000,000 lb., and whole-milk powder from approximately 6,500,000 lb. to 14,000,000 lb. Regardless of the increase in the output of evaporated milk, the amount shown represented only 67 p.c. of all concentrated milk products as compared with nearly 70 p.c. in 1939; condensed milk moved from 4½ p.c. up to 10 p.c. and whole-milk powder advanced from 4 p.c. to 5 p.c. Of the concentrated milk by-products, skim milk powder is, of course, the most important item. The output of this product advanced from approximately 30,000,000 lb. to 36,000,000 lb., although it represented only 12 p.c. of the total in 1945, as compared with 15 p.c. in 1939. Combining the remainder of the products, it will be found that, in spite of an increase of approximately 83 p.c. in production as compared with that manufactured in 1939, the percentage to the total remained at approximately 6 p.c.

Ice Cream Production.—The output was 16,400,000 gal. in 1945 as compared with 17,700,000 in 1944. This decrease was due to restrictions on the quantity manufactured for civilian use and the closing of military establishments during the latter part of 1945.

4.—Estimated Consumption of Milk in Canada, 1920-45, and by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

Province and Year	Milk and Cream Consumed (in Pints of Milk)			Per Capita Daily Consumption			
	Milk Producers	Non- Producers	Total	Milk Producers	Non- Producers	Total	
	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	
Canada	1920	1,135,730,000	1,179,094,000	2,314,824,000	1.17	0.55	0.74
	1921	1,226,566,000	1,290,976,000	2,507,536,000	1.23	0.58	0.78
	1922	1,252,230,000	1,302,078,000	2,554,308,000	1.24	0.58	0.79
	1923	1,325,933,000	1,375,618,000	2,701,551,000	1.30	0.61	0.82
	1924	1,369,065,000	1,401,655,000	2,770,660,000	1.32	0.61	0.83
	1925	1,500,634,000	1,423,318,000	2,923,952,000	1.43	0.61	0.86
	1926	1,508,857,000	1,429,529,000	2,937,386,000	1.46	0.59	0.85
	1927	1,425,755,000	1,385,509,000	2,821,262,000	1.37	0.56	0.80
	1928	1,469,702,000	1,367,006,000	2,776,708,000	1.31	0.54	0.77
	1929	1,397,758,000	1,326,588,000	2,724,346,000	1.28	0.52	0.75
	1930	1,065,873,000	1,901,793,000	2,967,666,000	1.18	0.67	0.80
	1931	1,175,820,000	2,078,867,000	3,254,687,000	1.28	0.73	0.86
	1932	1,157,895,000	2,033,731,000	3,191,626,000	1.25	0.70	0.83
	1933	1,176,390,000	2,025,160,000	3,201,550,000	1.25	0.69	0.82
	1934	1,214,658,000	2,099,151,000	3,314,012,000	1.28	0.70	0.84
	1935	1,221,800,000	2,089,305,000	3,311,105,000	1.27	0.69	0.83
	1936	1,252,630,000	2,131,178,000	3,383,808,000	1.22	0.71	0.84
1937	1,236,935,000	2,090,248,000	3,327,183,000	1.29	0.69	0.82	
1938	1,329,711,000	2,270,192,000	3,599,903,000	1.27	0.75	0.88	
1939	1,321,333,000	2,268,870,000	3,590,203,000	1.26	0.74	0.87	
1940	1,335,415,000	2,273,481,000	3,608,896,000	1.26	0.73	0.87	
1941	1,210,946,000	2,349,727,000	3,560,673,000	1.15	0.76	0.86	
1942	1,300,750,000	2,553,463,000	3,854,213,000	1.42	0.77	0.91	
1943	1,331,866,000	2,793,565,000	4,125,431,000	1.45	0.82	0.96	
1944	1,333,710,000	2,947,652,000	4,281,362,000	1.45	0.85	0.98	
1945	1,330,462,000	3,013,661,000	4,344,123,000	1.45	0.86	0.98	
Prince Edward Island	1944	20,201,000	15,831,000	36,032,000	1.26	0.92	1.08
	1945	20,272,000	15,922,000	36,194,000	1.26	0.91	1.08
Nova Scotia	1944	37,697,000	97,596,000	135,293,000	0.83	0.55	0.60
	1945	37,443,000	102,249,000	139,692,000	0.83	0.56	0.62
New Brunswick	1944	50,373,000	61,977,000	112,350,000	1.00	0.52	0.66
	1945	50,482,000	62,218,000	112,700,000	1.01	0.52	0.66
Quebec	1944	288,840,000	941,848,000	1,230,688,000	1.13	0.92	0.96
	1945	289,180,000	963,091,000	1,252,271,000	1.14	0.92	0.96
Ontario	1944	387,387,000	1,138,895,000	1,526,282,000	1.86	0.92	1.05
	1945	354,734,000	1,175,024,000	1,560,658,000	1.84	0.94	1.07
Manitoba	1944	108,310,000	143,196,000	251,512,000	1.44	0.74	0.94
	1945	108,725,000	143,362,000	252,087,000	1.43	0.74	0.94
Saskatchewan	1944	255,702,000	129,019,000	385,681,000	1.85	0.76	1.25
	1945	253,457,000	129,575,000	383,032,000	1.84	0.76	1.24
Alberta	1944	155,233,000	197,836,000	354,069,000	1.46	1.03	1.18
	1945	156,858,000	195,021,000	352,879,000	1.46	1.01	1.17
British Columbia	1944	28,025,000	220,554,000	249,479,000	1.19	0.68	0.72
	1945	29,211,000	224,499,000	253,710,000	1.22	0.70	0.73

Domestic Disappearance.—Milk consumption statistics given in Table 4 reveal the increasing popularity of this product as an article of food. Twenty-four years ago the per capita consumption of milk (including cream expressed as milk) was estimated at 0.74 pints. Since that time the movement has been more or less in an upward direction. In 1925 it reached 0.86 pints per capita, and although a decline developed for a few years it returned again to the former figure. In 1939 it advanced to 0.87 pints per capita and between 1942 and 1945 the consumption moved up from 0.91 pints to 0.98 pints. The relationship between the amount used by non-producers and by milk suppliers was fairly constant, the former being approximately two-thirds of the total. Between provinces some variations were indicated, depending principally on the make-up of the population and, to a limited extent, on the quantities of milk shipped across provincial borders.

The domestic disappearance of butter declined nearly 5 lb. per capita between 1942 and 1943, but since that time it has been fairly constant advancing about one pound per capita in 1944 followed by a recession to the previous limit in the following year. Cheese, on the other hand, showed a continual increase since 1942, reaching 4.86 lb. per capita in 1945. During the past six years concentrated milk products advanced from less than 10 lb. per capita to over 14 lb. in 1945. All products, expressed in terms of milk, showed a decrease of 20 lb. per capita between 1944 and 1945, the total amounting to approximately 1,242 lb.

Sales Income.—Farmers have been receiving large incomes from the sale of dairy products during the war years as a result of the subsidies and bonuses now being paid by the Government. In 1945 the income from dairying amounted to \$268,000,000 as compared with \$148,000,000 at the commencement of the War in 1939. The relationship of dairy sales income to that of total farm income was only 12 p.c. in 1926; but during the course of the next four years it moved up to 24 p.c., and reached the high point of 33 p.c. in 1931. As other lines of farming became more profitable, declines began to develop. In 1936 this relationship fell to 24 p.c. and regardless of important advances in dairy production and prices, the 1945 income represented only 16 p.c. of the total farm income of Canada.

During the past 24 years, the trend in sales income from dairy products has been in two directions. In 1920 it stood at \$153,000,000; a sharp decline occurred in the two subsequent years and in 1922 it amounted to only \$105,000,000. This was followed by several increases, and in 1928 it registered the highest point since 1920, when farmers realized \$121,000,000 from their dairy products. In 1930 it moved up to \$150,000,000 but, owing to exceptionally low prices in the depression period which followed, it was reduced in 1932 to a figure comparable with that of 1928. From 1933 there has been a continuous increase in income, reaching the immense sum of \$268,000,000 in 1945 as already indicated.

5.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products in Canada, 1910-45

Year	BUTTER							
	Creamery		Dairy		Whey		Total Butter	
	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1940.....	271,227,282	23.83	84,117,529	7.39	2,005,937	0.18	357,350,748	31.40
1941.....	274,428,241	23.85	82,918,369	7.21	2,151,035	0.19	359,497,645	31.24
1942.....	304,721,279	26.15	78,542,324	6.74	2,682,111	0.23	385,945,714	33.12
1943.....	279,050,533	23.62	55,420,943	4.69	1,960,815	0.17	336,438,291	28.48
1944.....	299,588,969	25.02	54,574,210	4.56	2,538,008	0.21	356,701,196	29.79
1945.....	292,507,736	24.14	53,347,857	4.40	2,658,807	0.22	348,514,400	28.76

5.—Domestic Disappearance of Dairy Products in Canada, 1940-45—concluded

CHEESE								
Cheddar		Other		Farm-Made		Total Cheese		
Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1940.....	39,797,497	3-50	2,199,553	0-19	814,838	0-07	42,811,888	3-76
1941.....	49,491,012	4-30	2,418,501	0-21	798,450	0-07	52,707,963	4-58
1942.....	42,999,900	3-69	2,035,971	0-17	787,275	0-07	45,823,146	3-93
1943.....	47,764,310	4-04	2,271,713	0-19	760,500	0-06	50,796,523	4-30
1944.....	51,855,910	4-33	2,348,873	0-20	753,070	0-06	54,957,853	4-59
1945.....	55,653,774	4-59	2,453,153	0-20	743,975	0-06	58,850,902	4-86
CONCENTRATED WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS								
Evaporated		Condensed		Powdered		Total ¹		
Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1940.....	102,017,403	8-96	7,047,784	0-62	1,773,699	0-16	111,939,545	9-84
1941.....	103,754,639	9-02	5,857,274	0-51	3,882,656	0-34	114,304,672	9-93
1942.....	142,660,197	12-24	5,454,347	0-47	7,953,703	0-68	156,727,299	13-45
1943.....	154,567,531	13-09	9,391,613	0-80	14,093,371	1-19	178,820,821	15-14
1944.....	134,443,015	11-23	9,404,176	0-79	13,394,835	1-12	157,765,496	13-17
1945.....	148,564,897	12-26	12,577,074	1-04	10,195,320	0-84	171,508,166	14-15
CONCENTRATED MILK BY-PRODUCTS								
Evaporated		Condensed		Powdered		Total ²		
Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1940.....	1,049,617	0-09	4,291,224	0-38	25,769,624	2-26	37,802,891	3-32
1941.....	1,269,472	0-11	4,515,594	0-39	27,524,532	2-39	39,711,398	3-45
1942.....	1,605,451	0-14	5,420,472	0-47	25,639,433	2-20	40,539,610	3-48
1943.....	1,642,941	0-14	3,994,199	0-34	22,882,291	1-94	38,140,146	3-28
1944.....	2,358,975	0-20	3,361,215	0-28	27,539,344	2-30	44,413,445	3-71
1945.....	2,509,176	0-21	4,572,812	0-38	30,609,031	2-53	49,009,908	4-04
FLUID MILK AND CREAM								
Milk		Cream as Product		Cream as Milk		Total		
Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1940.....	3,451,375,000	303-26	213,436,000	18-75	1,284,570,000	112-87	4,735,945,000	416-13
1941.....	3,437,917,000	298-77	205,807,000	17-89	1,228,505,000	106-76	4,666,422,000	405-53
1942.....	3,802,060,000	326-25	170,040,000	14-59	1,018,312,000	87-38	4,820,372,000	413-63
1943.....	4,498,935,000	380-85	190,554,000	16-13	847,495,000	71-75	5,346,430,000	452-63
1944.....	4,631,748,000	386-78	212,316,000	17-73	880,545,000	73-53	5,512,293,000	460-31
1945.....	4,827,086,000	398-31	204,123,000	16-84	776,832,000	64-10	5,603,918,000	462-41
ALL DAIRY PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF MILK								
Butter		Cheese		Concentrated Whole Milk		Total ³		
Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	Dis- appearance	Per Capita	
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1940.....	8,318,622,626	730-92	479,483,116	42-13	259,971,286	22-81	13,967,454,368	1,227-26
1941.....	8,365,484,141	726-99	590,329,185	51-30	275,702,216	23-96	14,120,566,150	1,227-13
1942.....	8,972,200,916	769-88	513,219,235	44-04	393,331,884	33-75	14,938,319,859	1,281-82
1943.....	7,829,977,253	662-88	568,921,058	48-16	478,169,610	40-48	11,494,383,737	1,227-09
1944.....	8,296,960,231	692-36	615,527,954	51-40	426,798,191	35-61	15,123,121,891	1,262-89
1945.....	8,696,479,432	688-08	659,130,103	54-29	438,659,933	36-15	15,655,725,516	1,242-32

¹ Includes malted milk and cream powder, items that do not appear separately in this table. ² Includes five items not separately listed, namely, condensed buttermilk, powdered buttermilk, sugar of milk, casein and baby foods. ³ Ice cream in terms of milk is included in the total for all products; on a per capita basis the 1945 disappearance amounted to 1-36 gal. of the product and 21-39 gal. expressed as milk.

Value of Dairy Production.—The farm value of milk, and the total value of dairy products followed much the same pattern as that of income. The former advanced from \$222,000,000 in 1920 to \$329,000,000 in 1945; while the total value of dairy products moved up from \$289,000,000 to \$401,000,000. From 1944 to 1945 the former advanced \$3,000,000 and the latter \$8,000,000. Farm value figures shown in Tables 6 and 8, which include sales income and income in kind, reflect the extensions that have taken place in dairy farm undertakings. In 1920 the relationship in the Prairie Provinces to the total for Canada was 19 p.c. compared with 69 p.c. in Ontario and Quebec. In 1932 it was 23 p.c. as compared with 65 p.c. and in 1945 25 p.c. of the farm value of milk production originated in the western domain while the two central provinces contributed 65 p.c.

Prices of Dairy Products.*—Butter prices at the factory, which had averaged approximately 23 cents and 25 cents a lb. in 1939 and 1940, advanced to nearly 33 cents in 1941 and 34 cents in 1945. The former prices were comparable with those paid during the early stages of the War of 1914-18, but were considerably lower than those paid in 1919 and 1920 when the average was 54 cents and 57 cents, respectively. Factory cheese prices moved up from 12 and 14 cents in 1939 and 1940 to 23 cents in 1945, whereas in 1916 and 1917, cheese prices averaged 18 and 21 cents, respectively. In 1920, however, the prices advanced to 26 cents. Sales income figures have shown a steady increase since the beginning of the War. In 1945, the average was \$1.91 per hundred lb. of milk as compared with \$1.27 in 1939. These were lower than those of 1920, however, the average for that year being \$2.17. Plant cost of milk in 1945 was \$1.68 while the farm value of milk was \$1.86 and the total value of dairy products averaged \$2.28 per hundred. In 1939, the same items averaged \$1.44, \$0.92 and \$1.37, respectively.

Any discussion on the prices of dairy products would be incomplete without taking into consideration the price control measures exercised by the Government of Canada during the past four years. Following the establishment of ceiling prices on goods and services in October, 1941, it was recognized that subsidies would be necessary in order to encourage the production of dairy products. At the outset payments were made to the producers of fluid milk and milk for concentration. Butter-fat for creamery butter was subsidized in July, 1942, and in October, 1943, cheese milk was included. In December, 1943, a consumer subsidy of 2 cents a quart on fluid milk was introduced, which continued for 2½ years. The main purpose was to arrest the increase in the cost of living, but it also tended to stimulate the consumption of milk, particularly among the low income groups.

The order specifying maximum prices for dairy products went into effect in May, 1942. The details were clarified and strengthened by subsequent amendments, but the basic principles remain and are being continued during the post-war period. These wartime regulations helped in the stabilization of prices, removed price inequalities between markets and protected the interests of the public by the standardization of margins between manufacturers, wholesalers and retail distributors.

As a counterpart of the price control principle, floor prices for creamery butter were instituted, giving the Government authority to purchase butter at a time when prices were likely to fall below a set minimum price level. Set prices provide for upward adjustments during the fall and winter period of low production so that dealers are compensated for storage costs, while fluctuations are rigidly controlled between a maximum and minimum price structure.

* For a fuller treatment of prices and price regulations as they affect dairy production, see the Annual Review of the Dairy Situation in Canada, 1945.

**6.—Values of Farm Milk Production in Canada, 1920-45, and by Provinces,
1944 and 1945**

Province and Year	Used in Manufacture		Milk Otherwise Used			Total Milk Production
	On Farms	In Factories	Fluid Sales	Farm-Home Consumed	Fed on Farms	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Canada1920	44,505	87,421	46,627	28,195	15,707	222,455
.....1921	29,288	62,032	40,796	19,233	10,480	161,829
.....1922	26,800	59,960	32,875	18,071	9,050	146,856
.....1923	27,459	65,215	33,033	19,015	8,471	153,193
.....1924	25,938	67,167	32,876	18,943	7,916	152,840
.....1925	27,859	75,221	33,293	22,791	8,627	167,791
.....1926	25,369	72,209	34,854	21,349	7,660	161,441
.....1927	26,397	72,335	35,115	21,679	8,081	163,607
.....1928	27,051	73,717	35,593	22,319	8,936	167,616
.....1929	26,447	71,555	35,275	22,081	9,288	164,646
.....1930	27,498	61,302	40,480	12,954	6,934	149,168
.....1931	20,201	61,284	39,677	12,343	6,314	139,76
.....1932	14,103	49,691	34,409	10,008	5,842	113,253
.....1933	15,325	49,741	34,935	10,162	5,312	115,675
.....1934	15,814	52,830	37,797	10,785	5,293	122,519
.....1935	16,657	56,119	37,412	11,330	5,345	126,863
.....1936	17,782	62,201	40,334	12,160	5,716	138,193
.....1937	19,804	67,192	40,474	12,807	6,058	146,335
.....1938	18,257	71,754	44,855	13,926	5,980	154,772
.....1939	16,244	64,061	45,102	13,621	5,868	144,896
.....1940	17,388	60,658	49,253	15,950	7,021	150,270
.....1941	24,521	91,056	57,610	17,139	8,088	198,414
.....1942	25,285	134,861	72,714	23,862	11,390	268,112
.....1943	19,826	152,905	84,650	27,046	12,422	296,849
.....1944	19,770	165,400	98,109	29,008	13,418	325,705
.....1945	18,913	163,839	100,962	30,680	14,152	328,546
Prince Edward Island, 1944	172	1,741	482	442	127	2,904
.....1945	172	1,792	493	510	143	3,110
Nova Scotia.....1944	1,021	3,365	3,424	898	235	8,943
.....1945	966	3,528	3,642	918	231	9,285
New Brunswick.....1944	1,877	3,148	2,080	1,167	253	8,525
.....1945	1,708	3,293	2,128	1,231	260	8,620
Quebec.....1944	3,075	48,456	30,573	5,950	2,453	90,507
.....1945	2,902	49,139	31,705	6,864	2,901	93,511
Ontario.....1944	2,821	61,698	38,713	8,230	3,195	114,657
.....1945	2,745	63,762	40,043	9,033	3,590	119,176
Manitoba.....1944	1,896	11,719	4,558	2,385	1,293	21,851
.....1945	1,883	10,370	4,437	2,384	1,288	20,362
Saskatchewan.....1944	4,993	17,025	3,936	5,763	2,740	34,457
.....1945	4,718	14,495	4,012	5,493	2,580	31,298
Alberta.....1944	3,255	14,324	6,341	3,540	2,655	30,115
.....1945	3,153	13,420	6,383	3,584	2,689	29,229
British Columbia.....1944	060	3,924	8,002	633	467	13,088
.....1945	663	4,040	8,119	603	470	13,955

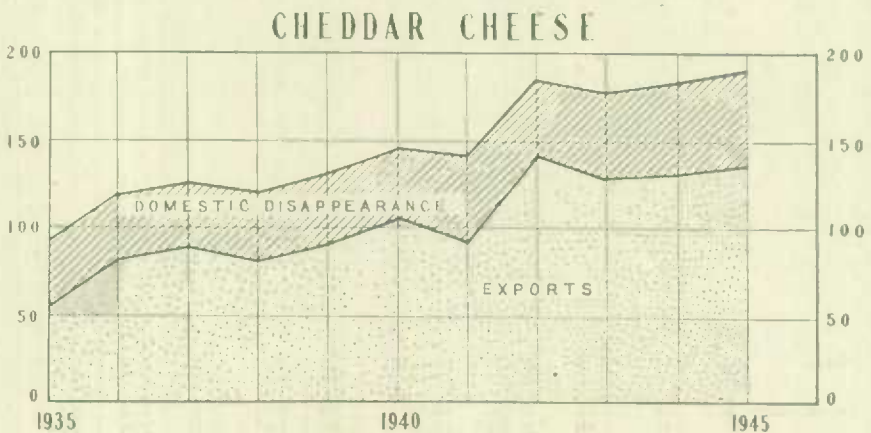
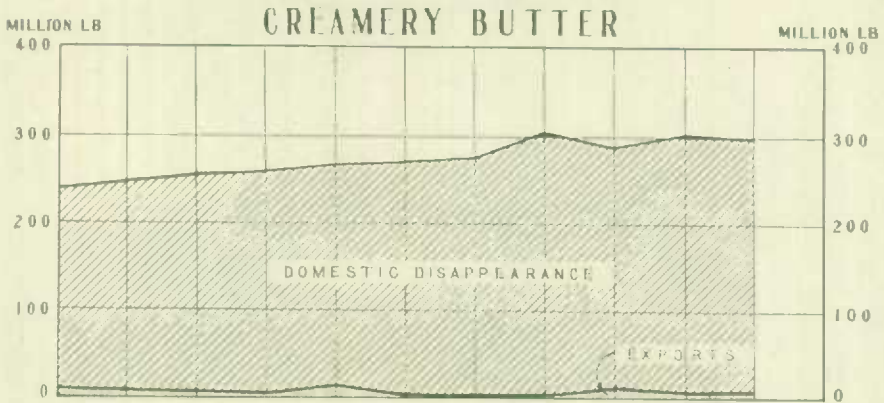
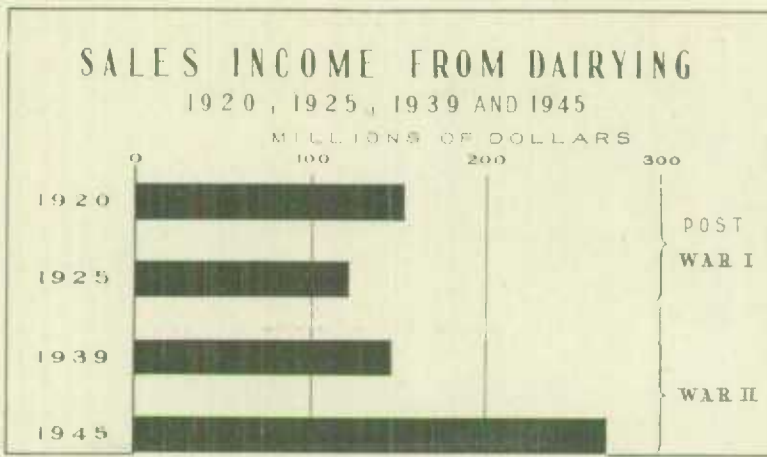
7.—Values of the Dairy Products of Canada, 1920-45, and by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

Province and Year	Butter		Cheese		Miscellaneous Products	Milk Otherwise Used	Skim Milk, Butter-milk and Whey	Total Value
	Creamery	Dairy	Factory	Farm-made				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.. 1920	63,625,203	50,181,000	39,100,872	118,177	26,055,262	100,481,000	9,162,000	288,723,514
1921	48,135,439	35,307,000	28,710,030	89,126	19,137,099	81,326,000	10,070,000	232,774,694
1922	53,453,282	32,328,000	21,824,760	82,104	14,551,712	71,104,000	11,089,000	204,432,858
1923	56,873,510	33,463,000	28,645,192	102,112	18,346,399	72,181,000	11,132,000	230,743,213
1924	60,494,826	31,745,000	21,201,923	88,078	18,205,675	71,611,000	11,684,000	218,030,502
1925	63,008,097	33,082,000	36,571,556	105,090	19,359,491	76,718,000	11,164,000	240,038,234
1926	61,753,390	31,012,000	28,807,841	102,065	20,536,394	75,958,000	11,385,000	229,554,690
1927	65,709,986	32,740,000	25,522,148	118,064	21,743,660	76,596,000	11,342,000	233,771,858
1928	64,702,538	33,309,000	30,494,463	138,054	23,271,734	78,110,000	10,851,000	241,176,789
1929	65,929,782	32,455,000	21,471,330	129,545	25,570,620	77,881,000	10,875,000	234,312,283
1930	56,670,501	27,383,000	18,089,870	115,303	21,719,087	78,705,000	12,503,000	218,185,764
1931	50,198,878	20,098,000	12,824,695	103,159	19,398,441	78,380,000	11,381,000	192,384,173
1932	40,475,479	14,018,000	11,379,922	85,460	15,148,605	69,096,000	7,074,000	157,277,466
1933	43,546,109	15,425,000	11,127,984	99,841	13,739,466	69,965,000	7,617,000	161,520,400
1934	48,168,592	15,712,000	9,797,588	102,307	15,130,515	74,162,000	8,178,000	171,251,002
1935	52,228,133	16,541,000	10,570,309	115,935	16,705,958	74,265,000	8,462,000	178,888,335
1936	57,662,160	17,645,000	15,565,813	136,586	19,058,042	78,808,000	9,601,000	198,479,601
1937	64,217,332	19,664,000	17,865,123	139,607	24,078,994	79,562,000	9,814,000	215,441,056
1938	66,531,568	18,132,000	16,809,861	124,510	25,980,435	86,738,000	10,065,000	224,384,371
1939	61,748,399	16,140,000	15,311,782	104,464	25,829,171	87,787,000	9,951,000	216,871,816
1940	61,908,981	17,277,000	19,911,205	110,634	31,206,228	95,536,000	10,201,000	239,151,068
1941	93,199,557	24,373,000	24,737,037	147,531	40,939,347	105,935,000	12,282,000	301,673,472
1942	97,740,910	24,671,000	44,941,562	160,000	47,855,751	134,057,027	17,417,173	366,873,726
1943	105,101,000	19,666,000	38,902,000	160,200	49,200,000	142,756,000	19,615,000	375,403,200
1944	101,536,000	19,614,000	41,579,000	156,200	55,253,000	155,977,000	18,912,000	393,027,200
1945	101,009,000	18,757,000	43,466,000	156,200	56,357,000	162,981,000	18,688,000	401,414,200
P.E.I.... 1944	1,435,000	172,000	259,000	200	133,000	1,144,000	212,000	3,355,200
1945	1,498,000	172,000	248,000	200	112,000	1,249,000	227,000	3,596,200
N.S..... 1944	2,658,000	1,015,000	Nil	6,000	1,707,000	4,940,000	539,000	10,865,000
1945	2,840,000	900,000	"	6,000	1,751,000	5,234,000	489,000	11,280,000
N.B..... 1944	2,562,000	1,876,000	256,000	1,000	666,000	3,769,000	593,000	9,723,000
1945	2,731,000	1,707,000	270,000	1,000	749,000	3,803,000	730,000	10,081,000
Que..... 1944	28,217,000	3,067,000	14,232,000	8,000	12,149,000	44,561,000	4,812,000	107,046,000
1945	30,575,000	2,896,000	14,211,000	6,000	12,701,000	47,555,000	4,968,000	112,912,000
Ont..... 1944	26,381,000	2,789,000	23,937,000	33,000	30,350,000	55,128,000	5,346,000	143,964,000
1945	27,589,000	2,715,000	25,796,000	33,000	31,084,000	58,428,000	5,468,000	151,113,000
Man..... 1944	10,302,000	1,872,000	1,378,000	24,000	1,517,000	9,005,000	1,693,000	25,791,000
1945	9,016,000	1,859,000	1,437,000	24,000	1,390,000	9,048,000	1,483,000	24,257,000
Sask..... 1944	15,758,000	4,964,000	260,000	29,000	1,077,000	13,431,000	2,798,000	38,317,000
1945	13,215,000	4,688,000	167,000	30,000	1,030,000	13,134,000	2,457,000	34,730,000
Alta..... 1944	12,207,000	3,209,000	1,076,000	45,000	2,520,000	13,909,000	2,631,000	35,003,000
1945	11,262,000	3,107,000	1,178,000	46,000	2,450,000	14,124,000	2,560,000	34,716,000
B.C..... 1944	2,016,000	650,000	181,000	10,000	5,128,000	10,090,000	288,000	18,363,000
1945	2,283,000	653,000	159,000	10,000	5,101,000	10,316,000	207,000	18,819,000

8.—Values of Production, Cost of Milk at Plants, and Income from Dairying, 1920-45, and by Provinces, 1944 and 1945

Note.—The first two columns of this table represent values based on total production, the entire milk supply being accounted for in each case. The third column is the cost of milk delivered for fluid and for manufactured purposes; while the fourth column represents the income received from the sale of milk, butterfat and dairy butter.

Province and Year	Total Value of Dairy Products	Farm Value of Milk Production	Cost of Milk Delivered at Plants	Sales Income from Dairying	Per Hundredweight of Milk				
					Total Value	Farm Value	Plant Cost	Sales Income	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Canada	1920	288,723	222,455	141,320	152,618	2.63	2.03	2.30	2.17
	1921	222,775	161,829	110,865	115,592	1.87	1.36	1.63	1.50
	1922	204,433	146,856	101,225	104,625	1.69	1.21	1.44	1.32
	1923	220,743	153,193	107,220	110,344	1.72	1.20	1.41	1.29
	1924	218,031	152,840	109,373	111,445	1.65	1.16	1.37	1.25
	1925	210,038	167,791	117,955	120,648	1.79	1.25	1.45	1.34
	1926	229,555	161,411	116,646	118,055	1.70	1.20	1.41	1.30
	1927	233,722	163,607	116,633	118,998	1.81	1.27	1.49	1.37
	1928	241,477	167,616	118,341	121,001	1.90	1.32	1.54	1.42
	1929	234,312	164,616	115,509	118,190	1.89	1.33	1.55	1.44
	1930	248,186	149,168	109,170	119,903	1.73	1.14	1.28	1.61
	1931	192,381	139,769	109,545	115,986	1.34	0.97	1.14	1.42
	1932	157,277	113,253	92,657	120,637	1.12	0.81	1.00	1.21
	1933	161,520	115,675	93,222	121,766	1.15	0.82	1.00	1.22
	1934	171,251	122,519	99,454	129,809	1.18	0.85	1.03	1.25
	1935	178,888	126,863	102,365	134,160	1.23	0.87	1.04	1.28
	1936	198,490	138,193	111,790	139,008	1.31	0.91	1.08	1.27
	1937	215,441	146,333	116,917	146,221	1.42	0.97	1.12	1.33
	1938	224,384	154,722	126,513	157,465	1.42	0.98	1.14	1.35
	1939	216,872	141,896	127,416	147,618	1.37	0.92	1.14	1.27
	1940	239,154	150,270	156,594	149,910	1.39	0.94	1.37	1.26
	1941	301,673	198,414	172,247	200,337	1.82	1.20	1.41	1.58
	1942	366,873	268,112	204,823	248,927	2.10	1.53	1.56	1.57
	1943	375,403	296,849	216,315	243,361	2.14	1.63	1.58	1.73
	1944	393,027	325,705	228,363	269,305	2.23	1.85	1.65	1.90
	1945	401,414	328,546	233,294	268,467	2.28	1.86	1.68	1.91
Prince Edward Island	1944	3,355	2,904	1,931	2,271	1.92	1.70	1.50	1.72
	1945	3,506	3,110	1,997	2,311	1.96	1.74	1.50	1.71
Nova Scotia.....	1944	10,865	8,943	6,070	7,304	2.44	2.01	1.89	2.07
	1945	11,280	9,285	6,440	7,588	2.47	2.04	1.92	2.10
New Brunswick.....	1944	9,723	8,525	4,599	6,272	2.12	1.86	1.71	1.90
	1945	10,081	8,620	4,774	6,137	2.18	1.86	1.71	1.90
Quebec.....	1944	107,046	90,507	68,833	79,901	2.23	1.89	1.69	1.93
	1945	112,942	93,511	72,185	81,484	2.28	1.89	1.71	1.91
Ontario.....	1944	143,964	114,657	85,873	101,167	2.47	1.97	1.73	2.02
	1945	151,113	119,176	90,312	104,410	2.51	1.98	1.76	2.01
Manitoba.....	1944	25,791	21,851	14,080	16,552	1.92	1.63	1.42	1.64
	1945	24,257	20,362	13,018	15,005	1.97	1.65	1.47	1.67
Saskatchewan.....	1944	38,317	34,457	17,864	21,494	1.79	1.61	1.35	1.58
	1945	34,730	31,298	15,914	18,954	1.77	1.60	1.38	1.60
Alberta.....	1944	35,603	30,115	18,218	20,964	1.97	1.67	1.47	1.67
	1945	34,716	29,229	17,486	20,064	2.01	1.68	1.50	1.70
British Columbia.....	1944	18,363	13,686	10,895	12,290	2.94	2.19	2.09	2.26
	1945	18,819	13,955	11,168	12,514	2.93	2.17	2.07	2.24



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