

Subsection 5.—Dairying Statistics.¹

Dairying is one of the oldest and is now one of the most important industries of Canada. The first permanent introduction of cows into Canada was undoubtedly made by Champlain at Quebec between 1608 and 1610. In 1629 he had 60 to 70 cattle on his farm at Cap Tourmente. In 1660, Colbert, the great French Minister, sent to New France representatives of the best dairy cows of Normandy and Brittany. In 1667 there were 3,107 head of cattle in New France and in 1671 866 in Acadia. The first cattle in what is now Ontario were taken thither by La Motte Cadillac in 1701. In 1823 a herd of 300 cattle was driven north to the Red River Settlement and sold to settlers, while cattle in British Columbia date from 1837. Modern dairying owes its development and expansion to the factory system for the making of cheese and butter, to the introduction of the centrifugal cream separator from Denmark in 1882, and to the facilities afforded by improved methods of cold storage, which came under Government organization in 1895.

Creamery Butter.—The first creamery in Canada was established at Athelstan, Huntingdon Co., Quebec, in 1873, while the first cream separator was installed at Ste. Marie, Beauce Co., Quebec, in 1882. The first Ontario creamery was established in 1875, and what was probably the first cream separator in Ontario was installed at Belleville in 1883. Butter reached its maximum exportation in the year ended June 30, 1903, with 34,128,944 lb. The latest figures for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, show an export of 1,994,800 lb. The quantity of creamery butter made in Canada in 1928 was 168,027,039 lb. (Table 28), valued at \$64,702,538—a decrease in quantity from the preceding year of 8,951,908 lb., or 5.0 p.c. and a decrease in value of \$1,007,448 or 1.5 p.c. The average price per lb. for the whole of Canada was 38.5 cents in 1928, compared with 37 cents in 1927.

28.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter, by Provinces, 1926-1928.

Provinces.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,844,213	2,019,442	2,036,838	651,904	742,769	784,277
Nova Scotia.....	4,789,590	5,059,740	4,479,276	1,775,548	1,913,455	1,766,868
New Brunswick.....	1,413,454	1,898,212	2,091,723	520,195	714,804	816,803
Quebec.....	50,822,389	55,098,768	52,526,248	17,239,177	20,216,505	19,975,556
Ontario.....	62,530,133	66,312,963	63,733,187	22,751,345	25,095,334	24,917,668
Manitoba.....	15,418,630	14,231,026	13,782,167	5,171,138	5,125,585	5,139,387
Saskatchewan.....	16,629,136	11,995,531	11,310,496	5,515,349	4,354,734	4,370,623
Alberta.....	19,912,466	16,179,712	14,375,636	6,568,280	5,765,348	5,374,456
British Columbia.....	3,849,276	4,183,553	3,691,468	1,560,454	1,781,452	1,556,900
Total.....	177,209,287	176,978,947	168,027,039	61,753,390	65,709,966	64,702,538

Factory Cheese.—The early French colonists made butter and cheese, of which the *fromage raffiné*, still made on the Isle of Orleans, is probably a survival. The United Empire Loyalists introduced cheese- and butter-making into the districts settled by them, and in 1801 sent their surplus butter and cheese to the United States. The first modern cheese factory in Canada was established in Oxford Co., Ontario, in 1864, while shortly afterwards factories were established in the Burville and Belleville districts of Ontario; in Missisquoi Co., Quebec; near Sussex, New Brunswick, and in Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia. These factories were established before 1870, and after that date the number rapidly increased. In 1868 the quantity of cheese exported from Canada was 6,141,570 lb. In 1904 cheese reached its maxi-

¹ For fuller particulars see the Bureau's Report on Dairy Statistics, obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.