

reflected an average production per cow of 5,794 lb., as compared with 5,557 lb. in 1940. Manufactured products utilized $11\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds or 67 p.c. of the total quantity as against slightly more than $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions pounds or 65 p.c. in the preceding twelve-month period. It is apparent, therefore, that a considerable proportion of this increase was obtained through the utilization of lesser quantities for other purposes. Fluid-milk sales revealed an increase of 101 million pounds, but the relationship to the total remained practically the same. The milk available for use in farm homes was reduced by 169 million pounds, and less than 10 p.c. of the total was so utilized as compared with 11 p.c. in the previous year. Quebec and Ontario produced 10 thousand million pounds or 60 p.c. of the total production, the four Western Provinces supplied over $5\frac{1}{2}$ thousand million pounds, or 34 p.c., and the Maritime Provinces contributed 992 million pounds, which was 6 p.c. of the total milk production of the Dominion.

Butter Production.—The 1941 creamery-butter make amounted to 286,109,500 lb., the largest volume ever produced in Canada. Dairy butter declined $4\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds but the total (both creamery and dairy) at 380,447,500 lb. was still almost 5 p.c. above that of 1940. The Ontario and Quebec butter output was 52 p.c. of the total production of Canada as compared with 54 p.c. a year earlier; the Maritime Provinces represented about 7 p.c. in both years while the proportion produced in the Prairie Provinces moved up from 37 p.c. in 1940 to 39 p.c. in 1941. All provinces except British Columbia recorded increased quantities of butter as compared with the previous year.

Cheese Production.—The output of Canadian cheddar reached 148,913,300 lb. in 1941, the highest production in fifteen years. This was a gain over the previous year of only 7 million pounds, whereas the 1940 production represented a gain of nearly 17 million pounds over 1939. Quebec and Ontario registered an increase of 7 million pounds or 5.4 p.c., the Alberta production advanced nearly 500,000 lb. or 16.1 p.c., and both Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick recorded slight gains over 1940. All other provinces showed production declines, the most significant reduction occurring in Manitoba where production fell by over 750,000 lb. or 19 p.c. below that of the preceding year. It is a significant fact that up to the end of October, when the greater part of the production was being exported, the total production for the ten months was practically on a par with that recorded in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In the last two months of the year, however, the production advanced to 14 million pounds, almost twice as much as that produced in the same two-month period of 1940.

Cheese and Butter Prices.—Cheese prices in relation to those of butter were an important factor in the production situation described above. With the export subsidy of 1.6 cents (increased from 0.6 cent a pound on May 30), the export price of cheese at Montreal was raised to 16 cents a pound. In order to obtain the quota of 112 million pounds for export to Britain, all cheese produced in Quebec and Ontario was required to be shipped under export licence, thus reducing the amount available for domestic use. This restriction was lifted at the end of October and under the price-ceiling regulations the maximum price of domestic cheese in these two provinces