

17.—Estimated Production, Exports, Imports and Apparent Consumption of Wool in Canada, 1930-43

NOTE.—All estimates are on a 'greasy' basis: the exports and imports shown in the 1939 and previous Year Books were only partly on a 'greasy' basis. Comparable statistics of production for the years 1920-29 are given at p. 219 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Shorn ¹				Pulled	Total Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent Consumption ¹
	Yield per Fleece	Total Yield Shorn	Price per Pound	Total Value Shorn					
	lb.	'000 lb.	cts.	\$	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1930.....	7.0	12,800	10.8	1,392,000	3,852	16,652	4,424	24,093	36,321
1931.....	7.0	13,575	7.7	1,050,000	4,250	17,825	4,805	29,339	42,359
1932.....	7.1	13,836	5.1	712,000	4,087	17,923	3,769	30,599	44,753
1933.....	7.1	12,984	10.2	1,328,000	4,511	17,495	11,671	42,682	48,506
1934.....	7.1	12,935	9.5	1,228,000	4,443	17,378	4,295	41,800	54,883
1935.....	7.2	12,644	11.2	1,413,000	4,499	17,143	8,755	47,551	55,939
1936.....	7.2	12,521	14.2	1,773,000	4,374	16,895	9,775	59,128	66,248
1937.....	7.2	12,289	15.4	1,891,000	4,358	16,647	5,093	60,375	71,929
1938.....	7.3	12,000	11.7	1,401,000	4,309	16,309	4,398	45,101	57,012
1939.....	7.5	11,761	13.5	1,588,000	4,277	16,038	4,879	51,953	63,112
1940.....	7.4	11,549	19.3	2,228,000	4,386	15,935	2,681	86,170	99,424
1941.....	7.5	11,630	22.1	2,571,000	4,710	16,340	3,025	93,070	106,385
1942.....	7.7	12,867	25.5	3,283,000	4,729	17,596	384	114,428	131,640
1943.....	7.5	13,929	27.2	3,790,000	5,036	18,965	2,316	104,364	121,013

¹ Figures for 1931 to 1941 have been revised since the publication of the 1942 Year Book.

Subsection 4.—Dairying

During the past two years the dairy industry of Canada has successfully met the challenge imposed by war-time conditions, in producing increased quantities of dairy products for use at home and abroad. Despite acute labour shortages, the production of milk on farms has been maintained at a high level, and while 1942-43 exports of cheese and concentrated milk products were considerably above those of the pre-war period, domestic supplies of fluid milk, butter and other products far surpassed the quantities provided for home consumption in previous years. As might be expected, price relationships determined the trend in production. During the first half of 1942, prices were more favourable to cheese production; but with the creation of a subsidized market for butter-fat, a competitive situation developed in the latter part of the season, and in 1943 a large proportion of the milk supply was diverted into the butter manufacturing channel. This reduced the volume of cheese available for export to the United Kingdom, but permitted the creation of reserve stocks of creamery butter, a part of which was shipped to the United Kingdom at a time when supplies were needed to maintain the British ration at the normal level.

Milk Production.—The production of milk on farms in 1943 has been estimated at 17,500,000,000 lb., representing a fractional increase over that of the preceding year. Manufactured products utilized 11,300,000,000 lb. or 65 p.c. of the total quantity in 1943 as against 11,600,000,000 lb. or 66 p.c. in the preceding twelve-month period. Fluid milk sales amounted to 3,700,000,000 lb. in 1943 as compared with 3,400,000,000 lb. in 1942. The former represented 21 p.c., and the latter 19 p.c. of the total production. It will be observed that a part of the increase was obtained at the expense of manufactured products, which utilized lesser quantities than in 1942.

The concentration of the population in military and industrial centres would appear to be one of the chief factors contributing to the increased demand for fluid products. Ontario and Quebec produced approximately 61 p.c. of the total supply, the Prairie Provinces 30 p.c., the Maritimes 6 p.c. and British Columbia