

20.—Domestic Disappearance of Eggs and Poultry in Canada, 1940-44, and by Type, 1943 and 1944

Type and Year	Farm Production	Elsewhere Produced	Total Production	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance	Per Capita Consumption <sup>1</sup>
	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.
<b>Eggs—</b>						
1940.....	227,283,000	15,081,000	242,364,000	247,037,411	231,822,650	20.36
1941.....	235,912,000	15,000,000	250,912,000	255,291,498	234,006,649	20.34
1942.....	270,865,000	15,000,000	285,865,000	290,000,527	256,788,735	22.03
1943 <sup>2</sup> .....	304,639,000	17,500,000	322,139,000	327,358,454	279,754,361	23.68
1944.....	348,316,000	20,000,000	368,316,000	373,426,370	292,171,870	24.40
<b>All Poultry—</b>	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1940.....	219,119,000	14,895,000	234,014,000	249,404,753	234,256,637	20.58
1941.....	220,007,000	14,895,000	234,902,000	247,289,308	234,733,473	19.53
1942.....	258,650,000	14,895,000	273,545,000	294,204,395	274,198,343	23.52
1943 <sup>2</sup> .....	265,308,000	16,000,000	281,308,000	295,870,885	269,870,888	22.85
1944.....	315,176,000	18,000,000	333,176,000	358,419,039	315,156,514	26.32
<b>Hens and chickens—</b>						
1943 <sup>2</sup> .....	225,802,000	14,500,000	240,302,000	250,312,908	230,453,066	19.51
1944.....	272,340,000	16,400,000	288,740,000	307,963,808	270,037,094	22.55
<b>Turkeys—</b>						
1943 <sup>2</sup> .....	30,147,000	1,200,000	31,347,000	35,150,095	30,938,415	2.62
1944.....	32,450,000	1,300,000	33,780,000	37,828,840	34,012,653	2.84
<b>Geese—</b>						
1943 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,898,000	200,000	6,098,000	6,247,599	5,959,241	0.51
1944.....	6,064,000	200,000	6,264,000	6,518,392	6,337,228	0.53
<b>Ducks—</b>						
1943 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,461,000	100,000	3,561,000	3,756,924	3,510,731	0.30
1944.....	4,292,000	100,000	4,392,000	4,635,125	4,299,844	0.36

<sup>1</sup> Based on population figures as given at p. 128.

<sup>2</sup> Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

### Subsection 6.—Dairying

**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.