

products absorbed approximately 56 p.c. of the milk supply as against a five-year average (1939-43) of 54 p.c. The proportion used for fluid sales also advanced, being 23 p.c. in 1945 as compared with an (1939-43) average of 20 p.c. On the other hand the percentage used on farms declined to 21 p.c. from 26 p.c. in the same comparison. Milk production in the Prairie Provinces showed a 7 p.c. reduction over 1944 which was partially offset by a combined increase of 3 p.c. in British Columbia and the five eastern provinces.

Butter Production.—Creamery butter production in 1945 suffered a reduction of over 5,000,000 lb. This decline occurred in the Prairie Provinces only, where the reduction was 13 p.c. as compared with 1944.

The dairy butter make of 53,283,000 lb. was approximately 1,300,000 lb. below the output of 1944, each province, except British Columbia, having shown a reduced make. A point that should be observed, however, is that the Prairie Provinces continue to produce considerable quantities of dairy butter, most of which is made in Saskatchewan where the 1945 output represented 26 p.c. of the total production of Canada.

Cheese Production.—Cheddar cheese production in 1945 was the highest since 1942, being approximately 184,000,000 lb. as compared with 206,000,000 lb. in that year. The total factory production of 186,251,000 lb. (including 1,799,000 lb. of cheese other than cheddar) represented an increase of 2.5 p.c. over that of 1944. Farm-made cheese amounted to 744,000 lb., being slightly less than that produced in 1944.

Miscellaneous Milk Products.—Concentrated milk products advanced to 298,684,000 lb. in 1945, an 8 p.c. increase over 1944. Whole-milk products represented 82.1 p.c. of this total and milk by-products 17.9 p.c. Evaporated milk, the principal whole-milk product, moved up from 184,000,000 lb. to 202,000,000 lb.; and skim milk powder, the principal by-product, advanced from 30,000,000 lb. to 36,000,000 lb.

The restrictions placed on the production and sale of ice cream for civilian use tended to reduce the quantity manufactured. The closing of military establishments in the latter part of 1945 was reflected in the output for the year which fell to 16,431,000 gal. as compared with 17,667,000 gal. in 1944.

Domestic Disappearance.—Creamery butter directed into consumption channels in 1945, has been estimated at 292,508,000 lb.; combined with dairy butter and whey butter, the domestic disappearance of the total was 348,514,000 lb. On a per capita basis the former was 24.14 lb., while dairy and whey butter were 4.40 and 0.22 lb., respectively. It will be seen from Table 24 that the total per capita disappearance of 28.76 lb. was approximately 1 lb. less than that shown in the previous year, and just slightly more than that of 1943. The domestic disappearance of cheese (including cheddar, farm-made cheese and factory cheese other than cheddar) reached a total of 58,851,000 lb., averaging 4.86 lb. per capita. Concentrated whole-milk products showed a per capita disappearance of 14.15 lb. and concentrated milk by-products 4.04 lb. Comparative figures for 1944 were 13.17 lb. and 3.71 lb. Despite the increase in fluid milk sales already indicated, the increase in population in 1945 left the daily average unchanged at 0.98 pints per capita.