

20.—Domestic Disappearance of Eggs and Poultry in Canada, 1946 (revised) and 1947

Type and Year	Farm Production	Elsewhere Produced	Total Production	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance	Per Capita Consumption ¹
	'000 doz.	'000 doz.	'000 doz.	'000 doz.	'000 doz.	doz.
Eggs—						
1946.....	323,563	28,778	352,341	368,453	296,829	23.27
1947.....	373,696	33,680	407,376	417,676	317,227	24.04
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb.
All Poultry—						
1946.....	265,171	20,095	285,266	305,718	272,309	22.20
1947.....	301,389	23,105	324,494	357,828	311,849	24.78
Fowl and chickens—						
1946.....	232,250	18,956	251,206	266,275	237,127	19.33
1947.....	257,095	21,066	278,161	305,098	266,367	21.17
Turkeys—						
1946.....	26,653	955	27,608	32,839	28,760	2.35
1947.....	37,551	1,809	39,360	45,575	38,543	3.06
Geese—						
1946.....	4,195	120	4,315	4,384	4,276	0.35
1947.....	4,627	148	4,775	4,883	4,785	0.38
Ducks—						
1946.....	2,073	64	2,137	2,220	2,146	0.17
1947.....	2,116	82	2,198	2,272	2,154	0.17

¹ Excludes eggs used for hatching: consumption based on estimates of population given at p. 139.

Subsection 6.—Dairying

The dairy industry of Canada made its greatest development after the close of the First World War when the demand for food products created new outlets for dairy products. From 1920 to 1925 the numbers of milch cows kept, advanced from 2,986,000 to 3,273,000 and the production of milk moved up from 10,976,000,000 lb. to 13,421,000,000 lb. The peak in milk production was reached in 1926 with 13,475,614 lb. but the decline in the dairy-cow population which was shown in the period 1926 to 1930 had already set in.

The further development of dairying enterprises which commenced at the beginning of the Second World War reached a peak in 1945. Milk production on farms was stimulated by producer subsidies during the entire war period, while the payment of consumer subsidies tended to increase the sales of fluid milk for direct consumption. During the six-year period, 1939 to 1945, milk production increased approximately 1,800,000,000 lb. and the industry, as a whole, made an immense contribution to the food supplies of both Canada and the United Kingdom. Higher prices paid for grain and live stock and the cumulative effects of the labour shortage, all played a part in halting the upward swing in dairying production in Western Canada. On the other hand, dairying continued to expand in Eastern Canada, so that no decline was shown in the total output for Canada until 1946.

A notable feature of the dairy situation is the shift in production which has given Western Canada a larger share of the expansion in dairying enterprises. In 1920, Ontario and Quebec contributed approximately 67 p.c. of the total milk