

## 5.—Dairying Statistics.

Dairying is one of the oldest and is now one of the most important industries of Canada. The first permanent introduction of cows into Canada was undoubtedly made by Champlain at Quebec between 1608 and 1610. In 1629 he had 60 or 70 cattle on his farm at Cap Tourmente. In 1660, Colbert, the great French Minister, sent to New France representatives of the best dairy cows of Normandy and Brittany. In 1667 there were 3,107 head of cattle in New France and, in 1671, 866 in Acadia. The first cattle in what is now Ontario were taken thither by La Motte Cadillac in 1701. In 1823 a herd of 300 cattle was driven north to the Red River Settlement and sold to settlers, while cattle in British Columbia date from 1837. Modern dairying owes its development and expansion to the factory system for the making of cheese and butter, to the introduction from Denmark in 1882 of the centrifugal cream separator, and to the facilities afforded by improved methods of cold storage, which came under Government organization in 1895.

**Creamery Butter.**—The first creamery in Canada was established at Athelstan, Huntingdon Co., Quebec, in 1873, while the first cream separator was installed at Ste. Marie, Beauce Co., Quebec, in 1882. The first Ontario creamery was established in 1875, and what was probably the first cream separator in Ontario was installed at Belleville in 1883. Butter reached its maximum exportation for the year ended June 30, 1903, with 34,128,944 lb. The latest figures for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, show an export of 22,343,939 lb. The quantity of creamery butter made in Canada in 1924 was 178,893,937 lb. (Table 26), valued at \$60,494,826, an increase in quantity over the preceding year of 16,059,329 lb., or 9.9 p.c., and an increase in value of \$3,621,316, or 6.4 p.c. The average price per lb. for the whole of Canada was 34 cents in 1924, compared with 35 cents in 1923. The production of creamery butter in 1924 exceeded in quantity the production of any previous year, and was exceeded in value only by 1920, when the average price per lb. was 57 cents.

## 26.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter, by Provinces, 1922-1924.

Provinces.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,262,006	1,537,437	1,560,250	449,303	542,846	567,986
Nova Scotia.....	3,329,426	3,550,666	4,139,469	1,244,958	1,353,118	1,502,793
New Brunswick.....	1,224,930	1,231,471	1,225,615	467,287	456,557	461,936
Quebec.....	57,258,470	59,214,767	59,700,420	20,024,039	20,605,992	20,201,055
Ontario.....	51,633,070	54,873,180	60,081,141	18,218,629	19,478,505	20,788,273
Manitoba.....	10,559,601	10,730,060	12,632,814	3,603,491	3,662,444	4,160,707
Saskatchewan.....	8,901,144	10,867,010	13,543,001	3,066,573	3,632,377	4,378,106
Alberta.....	15,417,070	17,868,353	22,339,857	5,126,844	5,891,186	7,059,630
British Columbia.....	2,916,183	2,961,164	3,671,370	1,252,158	1,250,485	1,374,340
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>152,501,900</b>	<b>162,834,608</b>	<b>178,893,937</b>	<b>53,453,282</b>	<b>56,873,510</b>	<b>60,494,826</b>

**Factory Cheese.**—The early French colonists made butter and cheese, of which the "*fromage raffiné*," still made on the Isle of Orleans, is probably a survival. The United Empire Loyalists introduced cheese and butter-making into the districts settled by them, and in 1801 sent their surplus butter and cheese to the United States. The first modern cheese factory in Canada was established in Oxford Co., Ontario, in 1864, while shortly afterwards factories were established in the Burkville and Belleville districts of Ontario, in Missisquoi Co., Quebec, near Essex, New Brunswick, and in Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia. These factories were established before 1870, and after that date the number rapidly increased. In 1868 the quantity of cheese exported from Canada was 6,141,570 lb. In 1904