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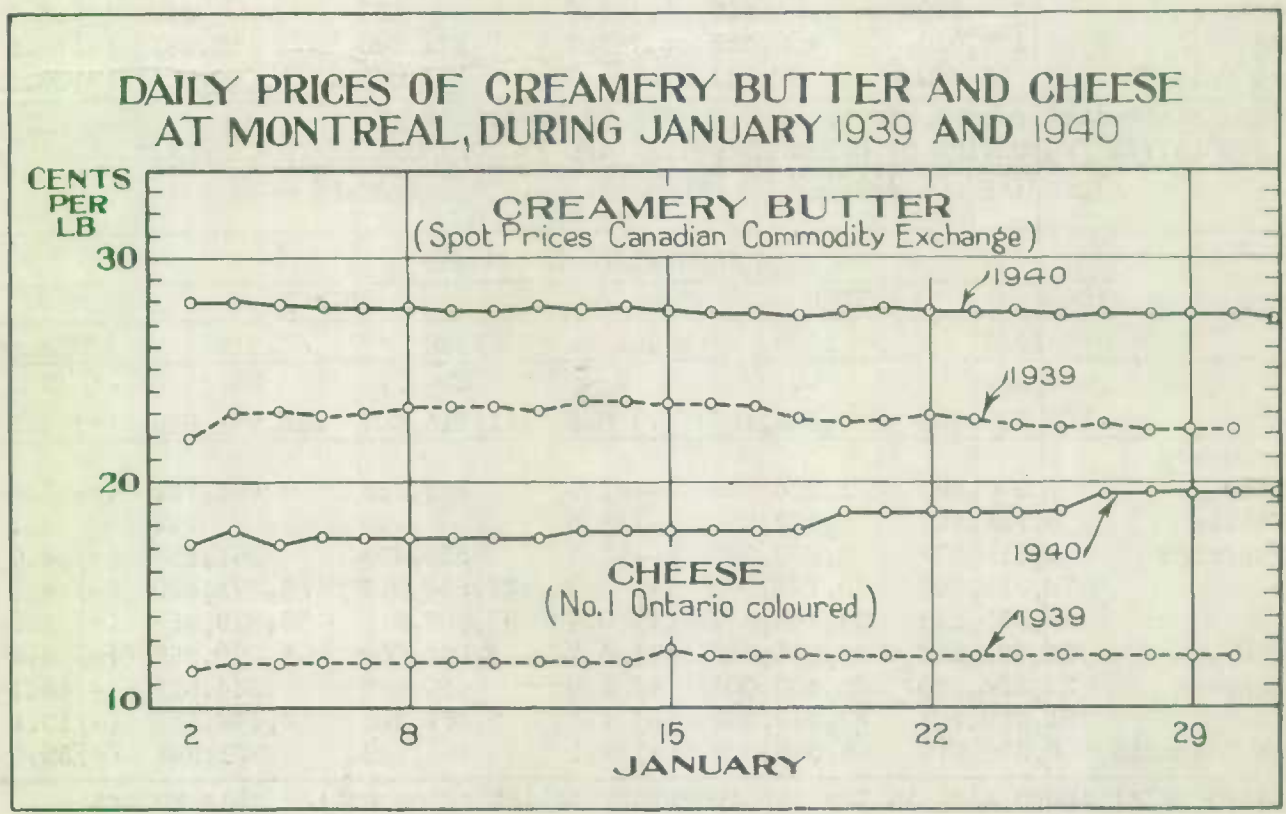
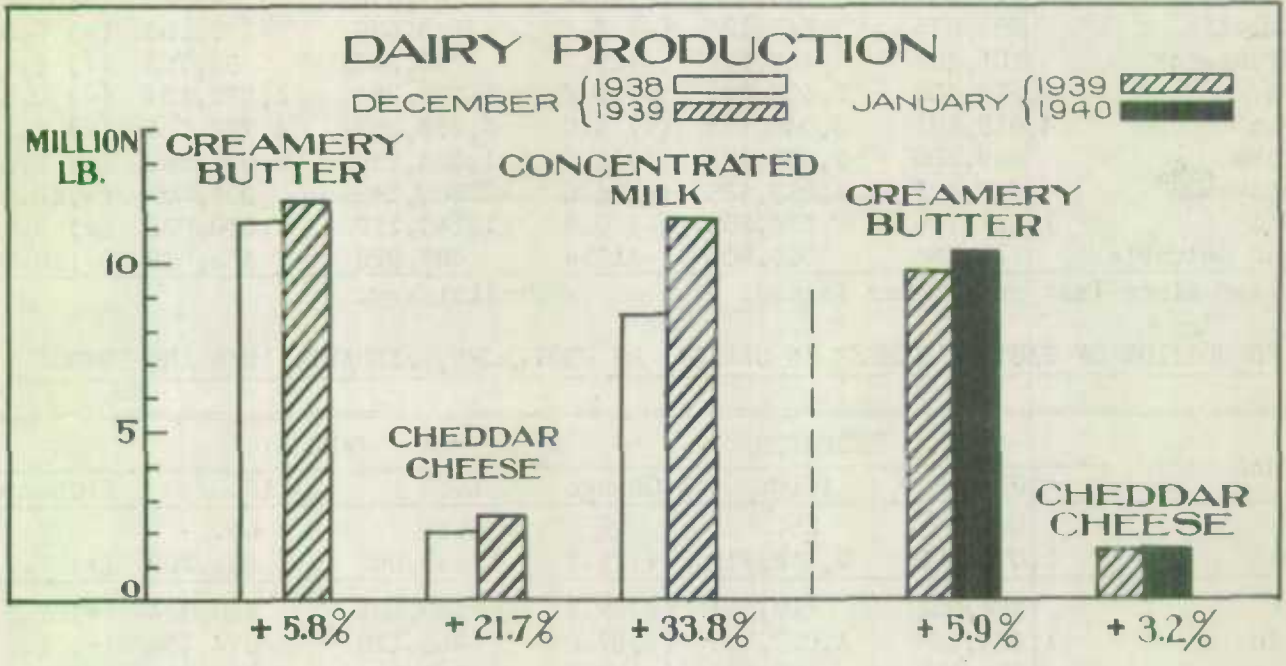
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Series IX, Report No. 1

JANUARY

Issued February 3, 1940.



I - PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JANUARY, 1939 AND 1940.

Province	DECEMBER			JANUARY		
	1938 Lb.	1939 ^x Lb.	% Change %	1939 Lb.	1940 [/] Lb.	% Change %
CANADA	11,247,322	11,901,177	(+) 5.8	9,810,077	10,385,686	(+) 5.9
Prince Edward						
Island	110,301	65,852	(-) 40.3	93,809	64,523	(-) 31.2
Nova Scotia	358,075	347,103	(-) 3.1	345,689	376,856	(+) 9.0
New Brunswick	105,402	92,572	(-) 12.2	90,246	98,755	(+) 9.4
Quebec	2,524,308	2,605,801	(+) 3.2	1,278,954	1,272,184	(-) 0.5
Ontario	4,818,181	5,048,973	(+) 4.8	4,533,267	4,727,665	(+) 4.3
Manitoba	949,398	1,080,425	(+) 13.8	1,054,922	1,081,869	(+) 2.6
Saskatchewan	659,427	1,019,666	(+) 54.6	683,142	997,722	(+) 46.0
Alberta	1,342,796	1,334,982	(-) 0.6	1,246,119	1,330,563	(+) 6.8
British Columbia	379,434	305,803	(-) 19.4	483,929	435,549	(-) 10.0

^x Revised since last report was issued.

[/] Preliminary.

II - PRODUCTION OF FACTORY CHEESE IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JANUARY, 1939 AND 1940.

Province	DECEMBER			JANUARY		
	1938 Lb.	1939 ^x Lb.	% Change %	1939 Lb.	1940 [/] Lb.	% Change %
CANADA	2,077,613	2,528,915	(+) 21.7	1,445,049	1,491,390	(+) 3.2
Quebec	294,052	316,531	(+) 7.6	180,581	230,824	(+) 27.8
Ontario	1,384,998	1,897,107	(+) 37.0	864,119	874,358	(+) 1.2
Manitoba	159,328	179,575	(+) 12.7	161,944	235,313	(+) 45.3
Saskatchewan	660	1,218	(+) 84.5	490	230	(-) 53.1
Alberta	179,886	102,153	(-) 43.2	171,840	110,281	(-) 35.8
British Columbia	58,689	32,331	(-) 44.9	66,075	40,384	(-) 38.9

^x Revised since last report was issued.

[/] Preliminary.

III - CUMULATIVE PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND FACTORY CHEESE IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1938 AND 1939.##

Province	JANUARY TO DECEMBER					
	BUTTER			CHEESE		
	1938 Lb.	1939 Lb.	% Change %	1938 Lb.	1939 Lb.	% Change %
CANADA	266,886,883	267,368,127	(+) 0.2	121,314,607	122,771,828	(+) 1.2
Prince Edward						
Island	2,500,490	1,924,855	(-) 23.0	449,389	464,731	(+) 3.4
Nova Scotia	6,716,427	5,677,556	(-) 15.5
New Brunswick	4,519,137	3,968,653	(-) 12.2	539,491	561,337	(+) 4.0
Quebec	79,214,366	79,793,000	(+) 0.7	27,554,057	26,271,420	(-) 4.7
Ontario	87,893,148	88,243,837	(+) 0.4	85,959,923	88,518,455	(+) 3.0
Manitoba	25,703,684	26,524,240	(+) 3.2	3,344,202	3,492,958	(+) 4.4
Saskatchewan	23,524,260	25,400,005	(+) 8.0	420,968	344,819	(-) 18.1
Alberta	31,239,301	29,749,958	(-) 4.8	2,451,831	2,196,157	(-) 10.4
British Columbia	5,576,070	6,086,023	(+) 9.1	594,746	921,951	(+) 55.0

Revised data; shown also in the supplementary tables accompanying this report.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA,

(January, 1940)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in January increased approximately 6 per cent as compared with the January make of 1939 and decreased 13 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of January 10.4 million pounds of butter were produced as compared with 9.8 million pounds in January, 1939. The increase in the January make occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 3 per cent in January as compared with January, 1939, and decreased 41 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. In January, 1940, the make was approximately 1.5 million pounds as compared with 1.4 million pounds in January, 1939. There was no cheese produced in the Maritime Provinces in January; of the remaining provinces, all contributed to the increase except Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS for the month of December registered an increase of approximately 34 per cent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 6 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During December 9.1 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products were manufactured in Canada and 2.2 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By Products. During the twelve months January to December 131.7 million pounds of the former and 34.9 million pounds of the latter were produced in condenseries and creameries in the Dominion, making a total of 11.3 million pounds for December and 166.6 million pounds for the twelve months ending December.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted daily by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 27 5/8 cents a pound, compared with 22 7/8 cents in January, 1939. Ontario coloured cheese at Montreal based on daily quotations averaged 18 1/4 cents in January compared with 12 1/8 cents in January, 1939.

The combined output of creamery butter and factory cheese during the month of January represented the equivalent of 259.8 million pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 14.0 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 93.6 per cent and cheese represented 6.4 per cent of the total.

Exports of Butter in January amounted to 93,700 pounds as compared with 104,600 pounds last month and 1,362,200 pounds in January, 1939.

Exports of Cheese in January reached a total of 1,966,400 pounds as against 3,018,800 pounds last month and 1,329,300 pounds in January a year ago.

The domestic disappearance of butter in the month of December amounted to 20.1 million pounds, representing an increase of 1.3 per cent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 8.1 per cent in comparison with the preceding month. This estimate is based on storage and transit stocks amounting to 41.5 million pounds at January 1, 1940, and exports and imports amounting to 104,600 pounds and 167 pounds respectively.



REVIEW OF THE PRODUCTION SITUATION

Farmers of the Dominion are viewing the dairy situation more hopefully than at any time during the past year. Creameries are paying from 5 to 6 cents more for butter-fat, and cheese prices show about the same margin over the price level of January, 1939. Higher feed costs, compared with those of the previous years, may partially offset these advantages where feeding materials have to be purchased; yet reasonably adequate stocks of home-grown grains and roughage are in the hands of farmers, and according to Farm Superintendents and Agricultural Representatives, the distribution is much better than it was a year ago. The weather in January was cold, slightly below normal in temperature with light snowfall and very little rain.

Hay is inclined to be rather scarce in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and it is not feeding out as well as might be expected. Dairymen are required to pay from \$10.00 to \$14.00 a ton in comparison with \$7.00 to \$8.00 a ton in the preceding winter. There is some shortage of feed grain in the Maritimes; roots are not plentiful, but there will probably be enough to meet normal requirements. There is plenty of hay and grain in the hands of farmers in Quebec and Ontario. There is a good supply of silage, and probably sufficient roots to see dairymen through the winter months. In Manitoba, the long dry fall left some districts short of water although it is doubtful if the shortage is sufficient to affect production. The farmers are well stocked with hay and straw but a small coarse grain crop has made it necessary to use grain rations less liberally than usual. The feed situation is satisfactory in Saskatchewan with the possible exception of limited areas in the south-east and south-west. This also applies to Alberta, some eastern sections being the only parts where feed supplies are below normal. At any rate there is no apparent feed shortage in the Prairie Provinces, and farmers are carrying their stock throughout the winter in good condition. A surplus of low grade wheat has offset any shortage of coarse grains, and the fact that cows were in the fields until nearly Christmas kept more feed in reserve. In British Columbia feed supplies are greater than usual, and the distribution is considerably better than in former years. On the basis of the Montreal and Winnipeg quotations, coarse grain costs are higher than they were last year, but in comparison with the five-year average price declines were registered on both these markets. Mill feeds are well up in price, and concentrates have increased from 10 to 20 per cent over those of January, 1938. But, of course, where coarse grains, clover, hay, and other home grown feeds are available these costs do not represent so important an item in the farm balance sheet.

Farmers are keeping a few more cows as a result of increased butter prices, and the lactation period has been extended by careful feeding and management. These factors promise to contribute to a larger milk supply in the month of February than was the reported in February of the previous year. The establishment of military centres and increased employment in industrial areas has opened up a larger market for fluid milk. There is no shortage of fresh milk; in fact, an increase in production has added to the surplus. The new Bacon Agreement with Great Britain promises to produce a moderate increase in pig litters. It is believed, however, that under existing price schedules, the hog industry will not compete greatly with dairying, but would be expected to continue in a complementary position. Prices of dairy cows appear to be strengthening and cows coming into production are in keen demand. Skim milk prices are moving upward, due in part to a better market for concentrated milk products; and in order to obtain more skim milk for feeding young pigs farmers may give creameries a larger share of their patronage in the early spring. But present indications point to the early opening of cheese factories to take advantage of higher prices, and if this development materializes it is possible that butter production in February may not register quite as great a gain over the previous year as that shown in the period covered by this report.