

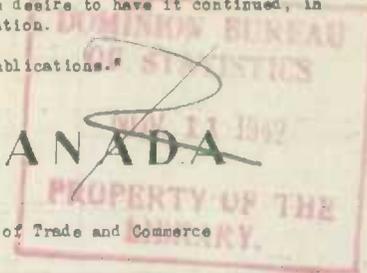
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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1942

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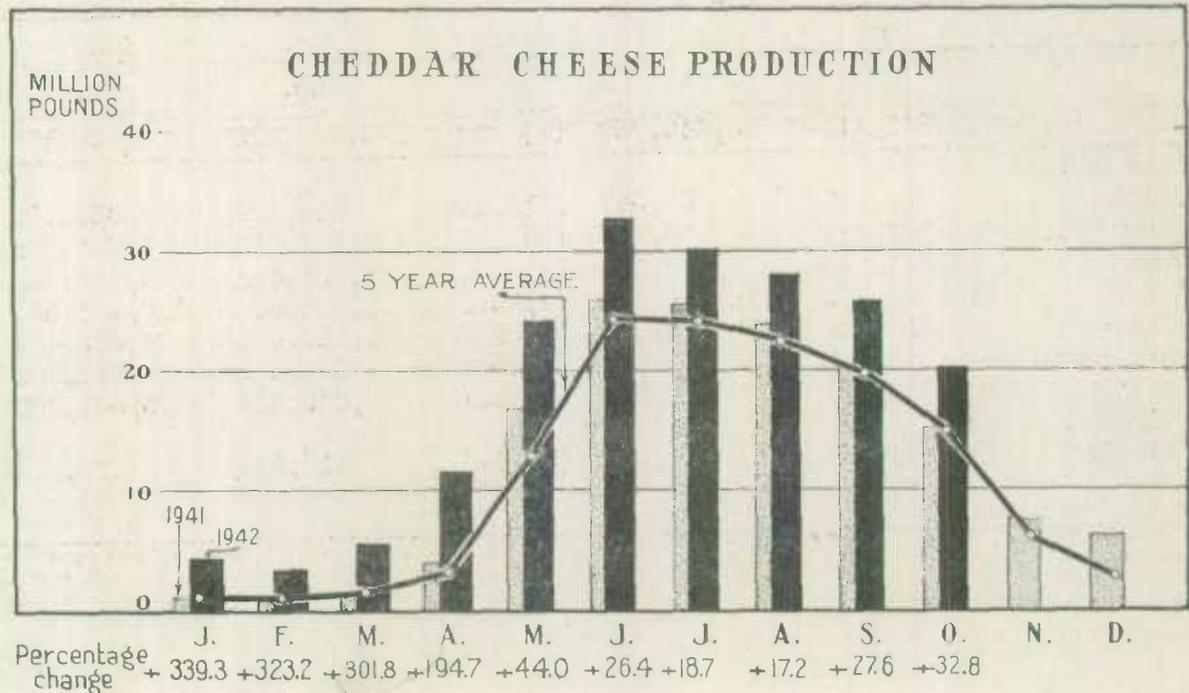
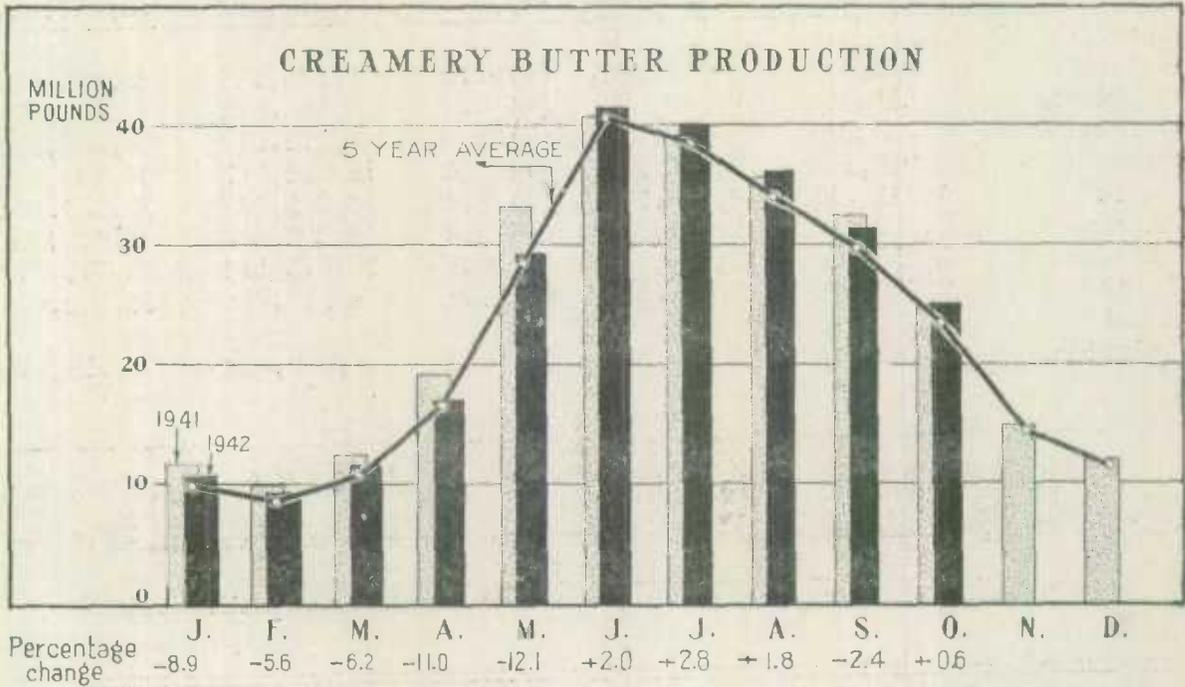


Dominion Statistician: Chief, Agricultural Branch: In-Charge of Dairying Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C. C. F. Wilson, Ph.D. P. H. Ferguson, M.Sc.
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OCTOBER

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I - PRODUCTION OF STERILIZED BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,
OCTOBER AND THE CUMULATIVE JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1941 AND 1942.

Province	OCTOBER			JANUARY TO OCTOBER		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	24,956,954	25,032,306	(+) 0.3	239,027,322	252,470,517	(-) 2.5
Prince Edward Island	275,790	419,576	(+) 52.1	2,376,416	3,021,456	(+) 27.1
Nova Scotia	515,194	542,578	(+) 5.7	5,312,301	5,924,572	(+) 1.3
New Brunswick	362,541	467,630	(+) 29.0	4,272,916	4,506,396	(+) 5.5
Quebec	8,006,721	8,212,370	(+) 2.6	70,516,043	64,396,602	(-) 8.0
Ontario	7,211,515	6,963,362	(-) 3.4	76,351,467	71,034,154	(-) 6.9
Manitoba	2,527,706	2,457,011	(-) 2.8	23,203,442	27,693,181	(-) 1.3
Saskatchewan	3,017,665	2,914,500	(-) 3.4	33,775,514	36,713,277	(+) 8.7
Alberta	2,325,356	2,751,231	(+) 4.4	31,317,733	33,100,662	(+) 4.2
British Columbia	335,923	369,693	(-) 4.2	5,306,433	4,919,917	(-) 7.3

II - PRODUCTION OF CHEDDAR CHEESE IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,
OCTOBER AND THE CUMULATIVE JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1941 AND 1942.

Province	OCTOBER			JANUARY TO OCTOBER		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	15,243,111	20,249,757	(+) 32.8	135,146,096	187,596,162	(+) 38.2
Prince Edward Island	96,897	67,943	(-) 29.9	630,193	339,423	(+) 31.5
New Brunswick	104,440	173,023	(-) 25.3	644,512	1,263,936	(+) 96.1
Quebec	3,364,353	3,549,136	(+) 54.7	33,627,443	59,523,339	(+) 77.0
Ontario	10,361,369	12,336,049	(+) 18.0	95,396,031	116,434,053	(+) 24.7
Manitoba	315,125	293,972	(-) 6.7	3,215,945	4,633,469	(+) 45.6
Saskatchewan	47,467	30,600	(-) 35.5	365,355	414,663	(+) 13.3
Alberta	292,072	239,301	(-) 18.1	2,645,937	3,561,006	(+) 34.6
British Columbia	53,330	52,733	(-) 9.6	612,075	373,213	(+) 43.2

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(OCTOBER, 1942)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in October increased approximately 1 per cent as compared with the October make of 1941 and decreased 21 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of October, 25.1 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the ten months ended October, the output reached a total of 252.5 million pounds. The increase in the October make occurred in all provinces except Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 33 per cent in October as compared with October, 1941, and decreased 22 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. The October make was approximately 20.2 million pounds, and the total for the ten months, January to October, amounted to 187.6 million pounds. The increase in the October make occurred only in Quebec and Ontario.

The production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS for the month of September registered an increase of approximately 18 per cent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 7 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During September 22.3 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products were manufactured in Canada and 4.0 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK included in the former, increased approximately 23 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and decreased approximately 2 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER included in the latter, showed decreases of approximately 4 per cent as compared with the same month last year and 21 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During the nine months January to September, 177.0 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 36.2 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products were produced in condenseries and creameries in the Dominion, making a total of 26.3 million pounds for September and 213.2 million pounds for the nine months ended September.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted daily by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 35½ cents a pound, compared with 33 cents in October, 1941. Export cheese at Montreal is now set at 23 cents as compared with 16 cents in October, 1941.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of October represented the equivalent of 314.3 million pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 59.9 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 73.1 per cent and cheese represented 27.9 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of butter in the month of September amounted to 29.2 million pounds, representing an increase of 11.7 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 3.2 per cent in comparison with the preceding month. During January to September the increase in domestic disappearance over the same period of the preceding year was 9.7 per cent.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Observers and Dairy Correspondents)

Summary: Bright sunny weather was reported from all provinces during the month of October and together with good pastures and ample feed supplies produced a favorable reaction in the supply position. Milk production, as reflected in the output of manufactured products, maintained a substantial lead over the same month of the preceding year. Pasture forage in the Eastern Provinces was considerably better than in the previous October; and with warm weather and comparatively light rainfall, cows were permitted to range at large so that a minimum of supplementary feeding was necessary. However, farmers commenced the use of grain rations earlier than in previous years in an effort to enhance milk production. The late harvest in the West caused a serious delay in giving dairy cows the freedom of the fields. This situation was partially offset by the condition of autumn pastures which was above normal and possibly the best at this season for many years.

The latest estimate on field crop production indicates that generous yields of roots and fodder corn are available to provide succulent rations, so necessary a supplement to grain and roughage. Good crops of alfalfa have also been reported, and in some sections second and third cuttings were obtained. The yield of roots advanced over 300 thousand hundredweights as compared with the previous year; fodder corn increased 170 thousand tons, and alfalfa produced nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ million tons in excess of the 1941 crop. In Ontario auxiliary silos have been improvised in some places to store additional supplies of silage for dairy cows during the early winter months.

Cow numbers increased nearly 3 percent at June 1 and dairy heifers showed an advance of over $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent over the same date of 1941. (See Table IV). Considerable activity in the sale of dairy cows is still being reported from the provinces, but apparently the numbers being sold to outsiders are not as great as formerly. Farmers are building up their herds through the introduction of young stock, and dairy correspondents reporting for September revealed increases in the numbers of cows being freshened during October in all provinces. Thus, while the percentage of cows being milked in September was only slightly above that of the same month in 1941, the potential number of cows provided for dairying purposes has substantially increased. Likewise, although the production per cow advanced but little over the previous September, the abundant supplies of feed, higher butter fat prices and the unprecedented demands for fluid milk has now provided an incentive for farmers to feed liberally and give more time and attention to the management of dairy herds.

An increase of 7.3 per cent in fluid sales was revealed in the September estimate, and the total advance over the previous year for the nine-month period was 8.9 per cent. Recent advice offers evidence of shortages in certain industrial and military areas, and a diversion from creameries and cheese factories has become necessary to meet these requirements. With the closing of cheese factories now commencing in the East, more milk will be available for the fluid trade in the areas served by these factories. A reduction in the consumption of milk in farm homes which had been indicated early in the year, was quite definitely reversed later in the season. This was occasioned to some extent by rationing and additional labour employed on farms. The September reports again confirmed this conclusion. Increases have also occurred in the quantities of milk fed to growing calves. The use of whole milk on farms for direct consumption has been more than offset, however, by a reduction of 8 per cent in the production of dairy butter on farms, thus releasing greater supplies for sale to factories and milk distributing plants.

Prince Edward Island: The weather was comparatively mild in this province during October; some rain fell during the first week, followed by sunny weather and light showers toward the end of the month. Pastures have been quite satisfactory and very little supplementary feeding was necessary. Cow numbers at June 1 were slightly up from last year and more cows were reported in September than in the same month a year ago. The numbers of cows freshening were above those reported in the previous September, and it seems apparent that farmers are holding greater numbers for future production. Feed supplies are plentiful and milk production continues to maintain a slight gain over the previous year. Dairy correspondents reported little change in the percentage of cows milking, and the production per cow was slightly less. Compared with September, 1941, the consumption of milk in farm homes and the quantities fed to livestock recorded an increase while the production of butter on farms was sharply reduced. Fluid sales advanced 9 per cent over those of September, 1941.

Nova Scotia: The weather was fine during the first three weeks of October; temperatures were moderate and there was little rainfall. The latter part of the month was unusually warm with frequent showers. Dairy herds are in good condition and although buyers are active, the transfers have been made largely to others within the province. Fewer cows were shown on farms at June 1, a situation also reflected in the September reports from dairy correspondents. There is a tendency to increase holdings of heifers as the result of higher butter fat prices and the increasing demand for fluid milk. The percentage of cows milking in September was slightly reduced. This situation may be corrected, however, by the increase recorded in prospective freshenings. Production of milk on the whole has been well maintained although the per cow production in September was less than that of a year ago. Fluid milk sales increased 12 per cent in September; the consumption of milk on farms was slightly higher, but less was fed to livestock and the production of dairy butter suffered the first decline in several months in comparison with the same month last year.

New Brunswick: Excellent weather during October contributed to an increase in milk production. Rains were frequent in the south but there was very little precipitation in northern parts. Owing to short pastures in August and September the cows are inclined to be thinner than usual, farmers are doing more supplementary feeding, and encouraged by higher butter fat prices, mill feeds were fed earlier than in other years. There is an abundance of roughage but the root crop was disappointing. Although cow numbers registered a decline at June 1, heifers and calves coming into maturity promise to meet this deficiency. According to dairy correspondents, the numbers of cows expected to freshen in October were greater than those of a year ago and the production of milk is being maintained on a somewhat higher level. The percentage of cows milking was less than that of September, 1941, but the production per cow showed a substantial advance. More milk was consumed in farm homes and for livestock feeding. However, the butter production in September fell nearly 3 per cent below that of September, 1941. Fluid sales increased 14 per cent and a considerable quantity of milk is being diverted from cheese factories and creameries to meet the additional requirements.

Quebec: Bright, autumn weather prevailed during October and there was a considerable amount of rain during the beginning of the month which freshened up the pastures. The condition of grass was slightly better than a year ago and dairy herds are going into winter quarters in good condition. There is a tendency to increase holdings of dairy cows and more cows are being freshened. Supplementary feeding has already commenced, and ample stores of feed are on hand for winter use. The increase in cow numbers as at June 1 was less than 1 per cent and little change was reported by dairy correspondents in September. The percentage of cows milking was 93.4 per cent, slightly above the average of the past five years, and the production of milk per cow at 19 pounds per day was also a record. Fluid sales were estimated at 7 per cent

above those of a year ago. More milk was fed on farms in September, while the consumption in farm homes was slightly lower and dairy butter suffered a marked reduction.

Ontario: October was an ideal month for dairy production; there were more hours of sunshine than usual and temperatures were high. Pastures were especially good during the month and dairy cattle continued to graze in the open fields. Farmers have commenced to do some supplementary feeding, and fill feeds are being used more abundantly. There was a good corn crop, and temporary silos have been provided to hold extra supplies of ensilage. Cow numbers at June 1 were slightly above those of a year ago and there was a considerable increase in dairy heifers. A reduction in the size of herds was recorded in September as the result of heavy sales to outsiders and the percentage of milking cows fell from 85 to 83 per cent. Freshenings are on the increase, however, and this will tend to improve the situation later on. Daily milk production per cow fell from 20 pounds to 19 pounds in September, 1942. No shortage of fluid milk has been indicated, although some diversion from creameries has been taking place in heavily populated areas. The sales in September were up 6 per cent over last year. An advance in the use of fresh milk on farms was offset by a big reduction in the creamery butter make, thus providing greater quantities for fluid and factory use.

Manitoba: The weather was exceptionally favourable during October though somewhat cloudy and cool during the latter part of the month, with intermittent snow flurries and heavy frost. Dairy herds are going into winter in good condition and regardless of the labour shortage, farmers are increasing their holdings of dairy stock. Cow numbers at June 1 were up 13.2 per cent and outstanding advances were shown in the numbers of heifers and calves. Marketings have been heavy due to the demands for beef, but there is plenty of young dairy stock for replacement purposes. The percentage of cows milking advanced from 77.1 to 83.4 percent in September as compared with a year ago and prospective freshenings are on the increase. Feeds are plentiful and there will be good grazing until the snow flies. The production per cow in September remained about the same as last year, but due to greater numbers milking, the total production was substantially increased. The consumption of milk in farm homes and the amounts fed to livestock absorbed greater quantities, but this was offset by a considerable decline in the production of farm-made butter. Fluid sales increased approximately 3 per cent in September as compared with the same month of the preceeding year, and there is no apparent shortage of milk supplies.

Saskatchewan: It was mild and moderately warm during the first three weeks of October, with occasional winds and light showers. This was followed by raw, windy days, light snow and rain with severe frosts between the 23rd and 25th of the month. Harvesting operations were delayed in some sections and grazing in the open fields was more or less restricted. Dairy herds are in good condition, however; more cows were freshened, and there is an abundance of dairy heifers to fill the gaps created by marketings and local slaughterings. There is plenty of grain roughage, sweet clover and alfalfa. Owing to a shortage of labour corn for fodder and ensilage lost much of its feeding value by being left to dry up in the open fields. The percentage of cows milking in September was reduced from last year and the average production per cow declined as compared with September 1941. Fluid sales increased about 3 per cent, and a shortage was reported from a few sections where the population had been abnormally enlarged. More milk is being used on farms for direct consumption and feeding purposes, but a very pronounced reduction occurred in the quantity used for farm-made butter.

Alberta: Exceptionally fine weather prevailed during the greater part of the month, and there was little rain. Cloudy and cold weather developed in some sections toward the end of the month, however, and heavy frosts were prevalent. The condition of dairy herds as reported at the end of October was quite satisfactory. Holdings are being increased, and according to the June 1 survey, more cows were on farms than at the same date in 1941. Substantial advances were also recorded in the numbers of young heifers being raised to fill the gaps in dairy herds. More cows are being freshened this fall and the percentage milking in September increased from 65 to 71.7 per cent. Feeds were plentiful, but owing to the late threshing in many areas, cattle were deprived of the luxuriant after-harvest forage. The production of milk continues above last year and the output per cow showed a substantial advance over September 1941. More milk was consumed and fed on farms, but a decline occurred in the production of farm-made butter. Military camps and other thickly populated areas are demanding increased quantities of fresh milk and in some cases, more than can be supplied by farmers in the adjacent neighborhoods. Fluid sales were 6 per cent above those recorded in September of the previous year.

British Columbia: October weather was exceptionally favorable with bright sunny days, cold nights and light rainfall. Dairy herds are in excellent condition despite the short pastures in some areas and there is more than the usual amount of feed for winter use. Farmers are taking better care of their cows and herds are being maintained regardless of the labour shortage. Mangels and turnips produced heavy yields, showing an increase of 169 thousand tons over 1941. Alfalfa yielded abundantly, the second and third cuttings in some cases being taken off in good condition. There were $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more cows shown on farms at June 1, and although the numbers were slightly down in September, increased numbers of dairy heifers are available to strengthen dairy herds. Cows due to calve in October were equal to those of a year ago; the percentage of cows milking in September was slightly down, but the production per cow registered an increase in comparison with September, 1941. More milk was consumed on farms and the production of farm-made butter showed a substantial advance. A shortage of fluid milk is developing in some areas. The total sales estimated for the month of September were up 20 per cent over the same month last year.

ORDERS AFFECTING THE SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

October 30, 1942. In order to facilitate the movement and distribution of butter, holdings as at the end of November, 1942, must not exceed 75 per cent of the amount held by cold storages at the same date in 1941.
(Administration Order #A 457 - Wartime Prices and Trade Board)

October 31, 1942. The termination of the May to October price schedules for creamery butter under order No. 124 (amended by Order No. 140) increases wholesale prices of solids f.o.b. shipping point in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia from 35 cents in the May-October period to $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents during the month of November. In the Prairie Provinces the price advance is from $33\frac{1}{4}$ to 34 cents and in the Maritime Provinces from $35\frac{3}{8}$ to $36\frac{1}{8}$ cents.



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TABLE III.- MILK PRODUCTION PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF MILKING COWS TO TOTAL COWS.

	Milk Production Per Cow in Pounds Per Day						Percentage of Cows Milking					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.
Prince Edward Island	14.7	13.7	13.4	13.7	17.0	15.6	72.6	82.1	79.9	83.4	83.5	82.3
Nova Scotia	15.3	15.9	14.6	17.3	16.5	15.9	83.5	86.7	83.0	87.7	86.0	86.9
New Brunswick	17.1	13.3	13.9	15.3	20.2	16.3	86.0	88.4	86.5	83.0	87.3	87.2
Quebec	13.3	16.9	17.4	18.3	19.0	17.7	91.3	91.3	93.3	91.6	93.4	92.4
Ontario	13.5	19.2	13.7	20.1	19.1	19.7	84.4	82.7	83.0	85.0	83.0	84.2
Manitoba	13.5	14.7	14.3	14.3	15.3	14.6	76.4	75.6	75.7	77.1	83.4	77.6
Saskatchewan	13.9	14.5	14.0	16.9	13.5	14.5	79.0	73.5	72.5	73.4	83.2	73.4
Alberta	12.9	13.4	12.2	13.3	15.4	13.5	70.9	63.6	57.8	65.0	71.7	66.3
British Columbia	14.1	14.2	16.4	14.9	15.7	15.1	80.3	77.0	80.5	79.0	73.6	73.1
CANADA	15.2	15.1	15.0	16.3	16.9	15.3	81.3	80.7	79.7	81.7	82.3	81.1

TABLE IV.- NUMBERS OF DAIRY CATTLE ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1941 AND 1942.

	Year	Dairy Cows		Dairy Heifers		Calves ^{1/}	
		No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
Canada	1941	3,537,693		325,334		2,141,304	
	1942	3,330,500	+ 3.6	320,010	+ 3.6	2,535,100	+ 3.0
P. E. Island	1941	43,332		11,230		23,427	
	1942	43,300	+ 0.8	11,000	- 2.3	27,500	+17.4
Nova Scotia	1941	137,347		33,143		39,930	
	1942	124,100	- 8.2	33,300	+ 1.3	41,000	+ 7.3
New Brunswick	1941	113,354		34,034		43,300	
	1942	111,400	- 2.2	34,400	+ 1.3	52,000	+ 8.7
Quebec	1941	933,304		211,724		353,273	
	1942	932,700	+ 0.3	196,500	- 6.2	421,700	+ 3.0
Ontario	1941	1,142,303		270,540		624,336	
	1942	1,149,300	+ 0.7	234,700	+ 3.0	629,000	+ 0.7
Manitoba	1941	334,330		33,433		191,973	
	1942	344,300	+13.2	39,000	+13.7	233,200	+23.5
Saskatchewan	1941	433,400		130,923		307,203	
	1942	437,700	+ 7.4	149,000	+ 8.8	413,600	+14.0
Alberta	1941	332,004		103,303		373,350	
	1942	336,900	+ 1.3	112,400	+ 8.2	423,200	+14.5
British Columbia	1941	37,323		31,261		73,573	
	1942	92,500	+ 5.3	33,300	+ 5.1	80,400	+ 9.3

^{1/}All classes, both for beef and dairy purposes.