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# MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1942

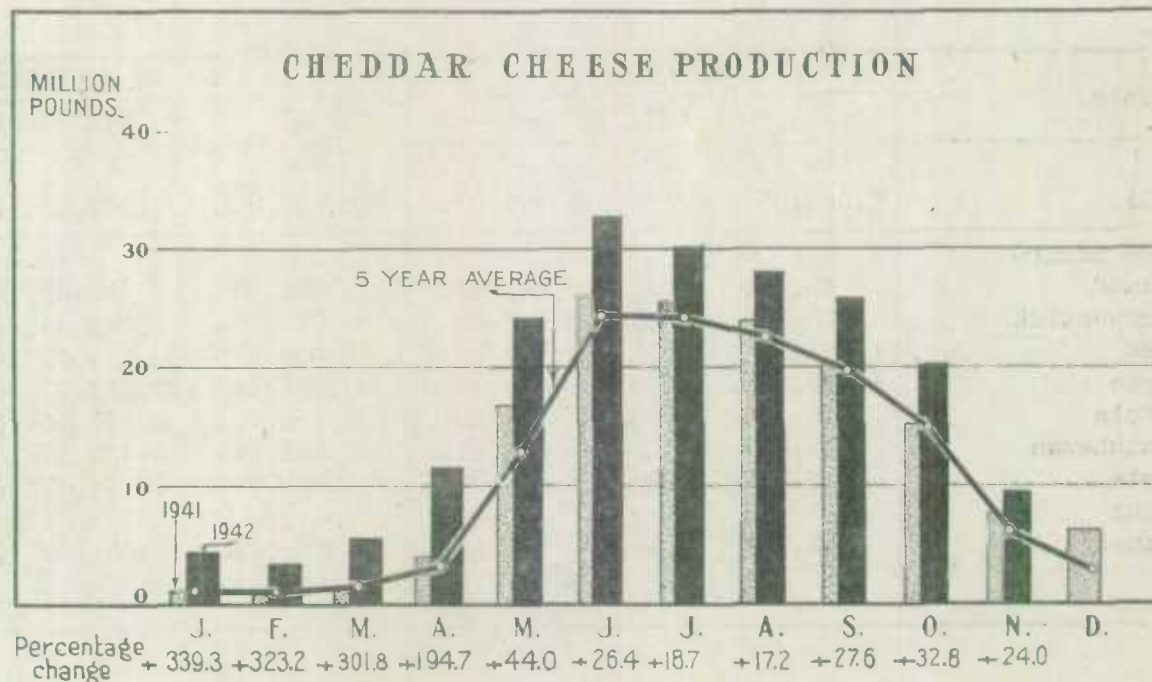
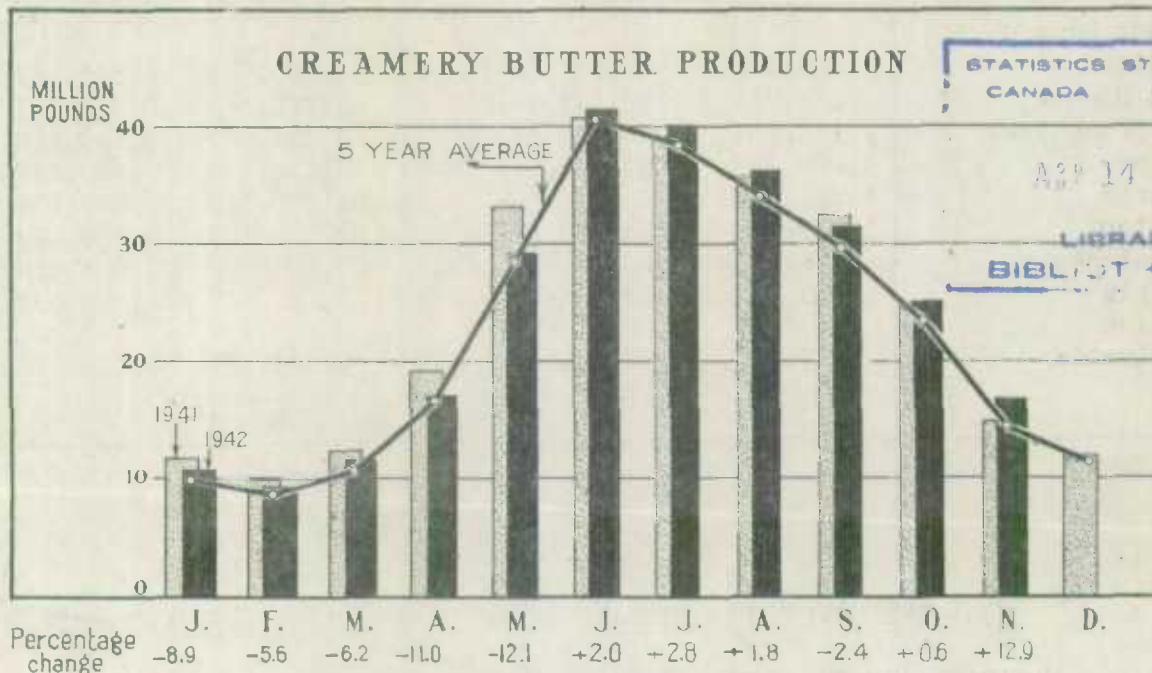
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1 - PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,  
NOVEMBER AND THE CUMULATIVE JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1941 AND 1942.

Province	NOVEMBER			JANUARY TO NOVEMBER		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	14,968,566	16,899,823	(+) 12.9	274,005,888	269,370,340	(-) 1.7
Prince Edward						
Island	154,573	323,691	(+) 109.4	2,530,989	3,345,147	(+) 32.2
Nova Scotia	348,014	390,579	(+) 12.2	6,160,315	6,515,151	(+) 2.5
New Brunswick	148,361	248,720	(+) 67.6	4,421,277	4,755,416	(+) 7.6
Quebec	4,006,486	4,983,945	(+) 24.4	74,522,529	69,880,547	(-) 6.2
Ontario	4,918,377	4,642,024	(-) 5.6	81,870,344	76,276,178	(-) 6.8
Manitoba	1,490,735	1,855,988	(+) 23.1	29,699,177	29,529,169	(-) 0.6
Saskatchewan	1,775,095	2,290,181	(+) 29.0	35,550,609	39,003,458	(+) 9.7
Alberta	1,838,747	1,898,235	(+) 3.2	33,656,482	35,058,897	(+) 4.2
British Columbia	287,678	286,460	(-) 0.4	5,594,166	5,206,377	(-) 6.9

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

Province	NOVEMBER			JANUARY TO NOVEMBER		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	7,643,870	9,476,989	(+) 24.0	142,789,966	197,073,151	(+) 38.0
Prince Edward						
Island	43,433	23,149	(-) 46.7	681,626	862,577	(+) 26.5
New Brunswick	70,759	28,006	(-) 60.4	715,271	1,291,942	(+) 80.6
Quebec	1,381,825	2,610,908	(+) 88.9	35,009,273	62,134,297	(+) 77.5
Ontario	5,609,376	6,380,921	(+) 13.8	99,005,457	122,814,974	(+) 24.0
Manitoba	218,146	184,135	(-) 15.6	3,434,091	4,867,604	(+) 41.7
Saskatchewan	17,559	10,315	(-) 41.3	333,414	424,378	(+) 10.3
Alberta	250,715	193,866	(-) 22.7	2,896,702	3,754,372	(+) 29.6
British Columbia	52,057	45,689	(-) 12.2	664,132	921,907	(+) 38.8

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(NOVEMBER, 1942)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in November increased approximately 13 percent as compared with the November make of 1941 and decreased 33 percent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of November, 16.9 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the eleven months ended November, the output reached a total of 269.4 million pounds. The increase in the November make occurred in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 24 percent in November as compared with November, 1941, and decreased 53 percent as compared with the output for the preceding month. The November make was approximately 9.5 million pounds, and the total for the eleven months, January to November, amounted to 197.1 million pounds. The increase in the November make occurred only in Quebec and Ontario.

The production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS for the month of October registered an increase of approximately 22 percent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 14 percent as compared with the preceding month. During October 19.2 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products were manufactured in Canada and 3.3 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK included in the former, increased approximately 30 percent as compared with the same month last year, and decreased approximately 17 percent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER included in the latter, increased approximately 13 percent as compared with the same month last year, and decreased approximately 18 percent as compared with the preceding month. During the ten months January to October, 196.2 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 39.5 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products were produced in condenseries and creameries in the Dominion, making a total of 22.5 million pounds for October and 235.7 million pounds for the ten months ended October.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted daily by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 36 cents a pound, compared with 34 1/4 cents in November, 1941. Export cheese at Montreal is now set at 20 cents as compared with 16 cents in November, 1941.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of November represented the equivalent of 501.3 million pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 65.7 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 73.8 percent and cheese represented 21.2 percent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of butter in the month of October amounted to 33.3 million pounds, representing an increase of 17.7 percent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 14.0 percent in comparison with the preceding month. During January to October the increase in domestic disappearance over the same period of the preceding year was 10.7 percent.



## DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Observers and Dairy Correspondents)

Summary: Cold, backward weather with a considerable amount of rainfall prevailed in the Eastern Provinces during the early part of November but temperatures rose during the latter half of the month and mild weather prevailed until the end of the month when exceptionally heavy snowfalls were recorded in all sections. On the whole the conditions were favourable for dairy production and herds grazed in the open until nearly the end of the month. In Western Canada temperatures were extreme. Snow fell about the middle of November and tied up the traffic on roads in many areas, causing delays in milk and cream deliveries. The backward weather in Western Canada also put a stop to threshing operations and a great deal of the coarse grains harvest is still in the fields.

Farmers have abundant supplies of grains and roughage, and regardless of backward weather in November good root crops were harvested in the Eastern Provinces. In some sections farmers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of **milk** feeds and concentrates.

There were fewer cows on farms in October than that reported in the same month of the previous year and the percentage employed for milking purposes was slightly reduced. This was offset, however, by an increase in freshenings and it is apparent that farmers are holding larger numbers of young stock, either for sale or for future breeding. With the increased feed supplies farmers in the central provinces are filling their barns with young female stock, many of which are being kept for future milking purposes. Sales of cows seem to be about normal, but farm to farm sales are more in evidence than in previous years. The scarcity of fluid milk and the inadequate distribution of butter has become more pronounced during the past month. Milk is being transferred considerable distances to meet the deficiency in fluid deliveries. There is no shortage of milk, however, except in larger centres where a temporary distribution problem persists as the result of sudden increases in the population. With the closing of cheese factories more milk is being diverted into the fluid channels and greater quantities are being turned into cream for the production of creamery butter. The sales of fluid milk for Canada as a whole increased 8 percent in October as compared with the same month last year and the quantities of milk used in farm homes and for livestock feeding registered advances in every province of Canada. Dairy butter production, on the other hand, declined in all provinces.

Prince Edward Island: The rainfall was quite plentiful during November and the soil was soaked below plow depth before the freeze-up occurred. The weather was favourable and cattle were not confined to the stables until about the 20th of the month. There seems to be a tendency to dry off milk cows and to hold larger numbers for future sale. Roots are abundant and there will probably be sufficient roughage to meet winter requirements. More cows are being freshened and the percentage milking increased in October as compared with the same month last year. The production per cow was well above the average.

Nova Scotia: The month of November was cooler than usual with less than the normal amount of sunshine but heavy rainfall. Farmers were able to graze their herds during most of the month. Stabling commenced with the heavy snowfall of the 27th and 28th. Dairy stock went into winter quarters in comparatively poor condition but may improve as the result of more feed and the increased interest being taken in the handling of dairy herds. Greater numbers of cows are being held on

farms but the percentage being milked in October was below the average. The production per cow showed a slight decline as compared with October 1941, but since more cows are being freshened the situation may be reversed in the next few months. Fluid sales increased 15 percent in October over those of the previous year, and shortages are still being reported from some districts although the situation does not appear to be as acute as it was some time ago.

New Brunswick: Weather conditions were quite moderate during the month of November. There was a good deal of sunshine and ample moisture. There does not appear to be any increase in the numbers of cows kept on farms; in fact, in October there was a slight decrease. A demand for labour, both for industrial and forestry undertakings, promises to affect dairy production to a slight degree. Cheese factories have practically ceased operations for the season and the milk formerly used will be used for butter or diverted to the fluid trade. There was a considerable increase in the percentage of cows milking in October as compared with the same month of the preceding year and the production per cow also moved in an upward direction. Freshenings were not as great as they were a year ago. Dairy butter production continues to decline but observers point out that arrangements for clearing roads are being interfered with on account of the shortage of labour, and this may cause delay in deliveries of milk and cream to factories.

Quebec: Dairy cattle went into the stables about the end of November in this province, and were reported to be in fair condition. The freeze-up occurred a few days later than in previous years. Farmers with plenty of family labour appear to be increasing cow numbers while others who have to depend on hired help are reducing their holdings. On the whole, there appears to be a slight decline in evidence. Cows are being dried off earlier than usual, which will tend to reduce the numbers available for milking in the early winter but will increase numbers in the early spring. More cows were freshened in October than in the same month in 1941 and the percentage milking was somewhat higher. The production per cow showed an advance and the total milk supply increased. There was a sharp reduction in the butter made on farms and fluid sales increased 6 percent.

Ontario: Owing to favourable weather in November, fall plowing continued until about the 29th of the month in many sections of Ontario. Farmers experienced a little difficulty in harvesting turnips but the crop now seems to be under cover and ample supplies are available for the winter season. Rainfall was heavy and there was a high average temperature. Several factors appear to contribute to increased production, the most important of which are the abundant feed supplies, high prices and an increase in the numbers of cows being freshened. Mill feeds are difficult to obtain and some labour shortage is anticipated in northern districts where wood cutting and lumber activities are being encouraged. The percentage of milking cows advanced in October and the production per cow showed a slight increase. The demand for milk continues to increase and less milk is being used for farm butter making. Fluid sales increased 8 percent in October as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Manitoba: The weather during the month of November was rather cloudy with snow at intervals and low temperatures. There is a considerable amount of feed on hand although the quality of the hay is poor. A slight reduction in the number of cows being held on farms has been caused by a shortage of farm help. More cows are being freshened but the percentage milking in October was considerably reduced as compared with the same month last year. The production per cow also suffered a slight reduction. Fluid milk is insufficient to meet requirements in a few districts but there is no indication of a general shortage. The production





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prospects are not particularly encouraging on account of the inferior quality of corn and hay. The quantities of milk used for farm-made butter continued to decline.

Saskatchewan: The weather in this province was cold during November and several heavy falls of snow were recorded. At Scott about 3 inches of snow fell before the 25th of the month and temperatures dropped below zero. Feed is plentiful and cattle have gone into winter quarters in good condition. More cows are being freshened, but there was a considerable decline in the percentage being milked and the production per cow was similarly reduced. The fluid milk situation is causing considerable concern and it was found necessary to transfer whole milk from city to city to meet the deficiency. Fluid sales increased 6 percent in October and somewhat greater increases occurred in the consumption of milk in farm homes.

Alberta: Owing to exceptionally heavy snowfall in November deliveries of milk were very seriously curtailed in some districts in Alberta following the snowfall. At Edmonton it was necessary to ration the sale and distribution of milk for a week until conditions returned to normal. The snowfall varied from 6 to 15 inches at Olds to as much as 20 inches at northern points. Threshing is still uncompleted, and a great deal of the coarse grain harvest is still in the fields and will not be threshed until spring. The numbers of cows on farms appear to be about the same as a year ago. More cows are being freshened, however, and the percentage being milk in October was greater than in October, 1941. Production per cow increased and the total supply moved in an upward direction. More milk is being used on farms for direct consumption and for feeding purposes but the production of farm butter was substantially reduced. Fluid sales are estimated to have increased about 3 percent over those of the previous October.

British Columbia: November was a cold and backward month with little sunshine. The rainfall was about normal. At Agassiz the total precipitation was less than 36 inches for the year, which was the driest season since 1938. The supplies of feed are better than usual but cow numbers are down. In the Fraser River Valley and many other dairying districts heifers and calves have been slaughtered in large numbers and a general reduction in the size of herds is indicated. The labour shortage becomes more acute with men demanding as much as \$100 a month for their services. The production of dairy butter in October declined a little while whole milk used on farms increased. Fluid sales advanced 17 percent in October as compared with October 1941.

TABLE III.- MILK PRODUCTION PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF MILKING COWS TO TOTAL COWS  
IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, OCTOBER, 1938-1942.

	Milk production Per Cow in Pounds Per Day						Percentage of Cows Milking					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Ave.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Ave.
Prince Edward Island	13.8	9.7	12.2	13.7	13.1	13.1	84.0	77.5	83.4	76.2	83.3	81.9
Nova Scotia	14.5	15.1	13.5	14.7	13.5	14.3	85.0	84.1	81.2	79.0	83.7	78.9
New Brunswick	16.9	12.3	11.9	15.9	16.5	14.7	85.4	82.8	81.4	82.2	88.2	84.0
Quebec	14.4	14.8	14.0	14.9	13.5	14.9	81.0	80.8	89.0	88.0	91.6	80.1
Ontario	15.0	16.7	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.1	81.0	78.7	80.9	76.6	79.1	79.7
Manitoba	12.3	11.7	13.0	13.2	11.9	12.4	73.9	70.6	72.6	75.3	69.4	72.4
Saskatchewan	10.7	11.3	12.2	14.1	11.3	12.0	71.1	71.3	69.8	75.1	65.3	70.5
Alberta	12.1	14.4	12.0	11.4	13.5	12.7	71.1	68.0	60.6	64.0	63.2	66.4
British Columbia	15.5	15.4	13.1	14.3	14.8	15.2	76.3	80.4	78.2	78.2	80.7	78.9
CANADA	13.9	13.5	12.6	14.3	14.5	13.3	79.9	73.2	77.5	77.5	77.2	78.1