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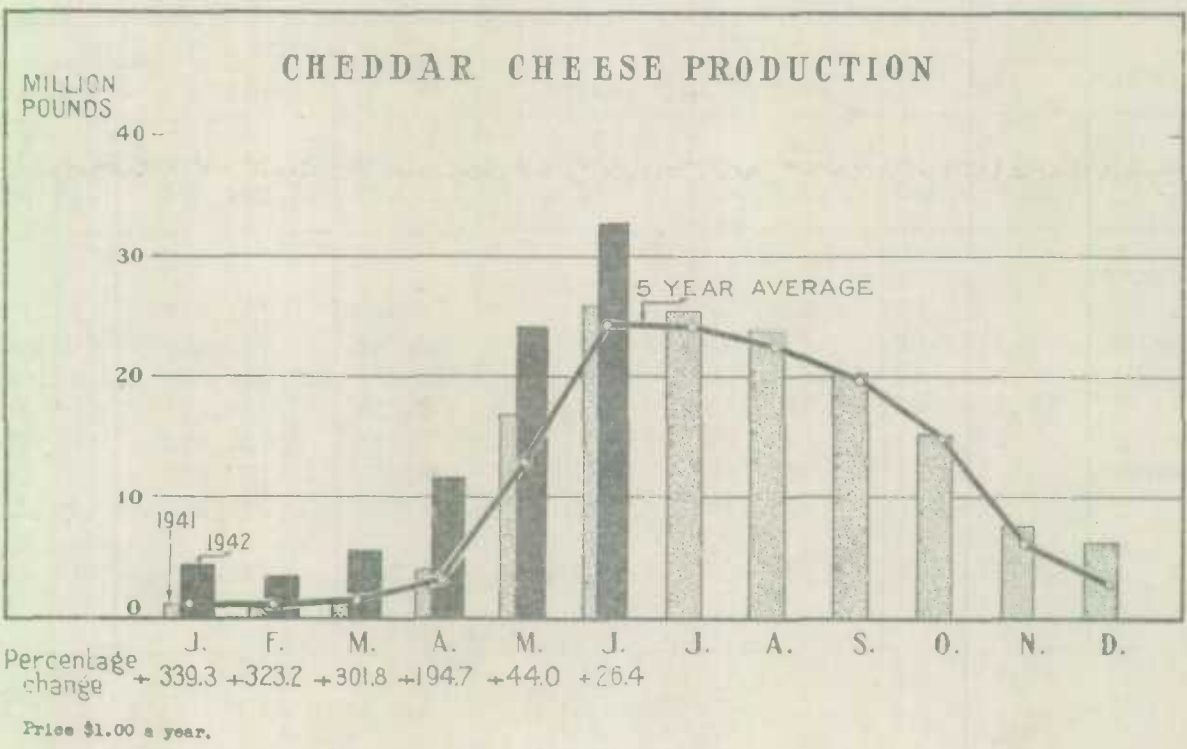
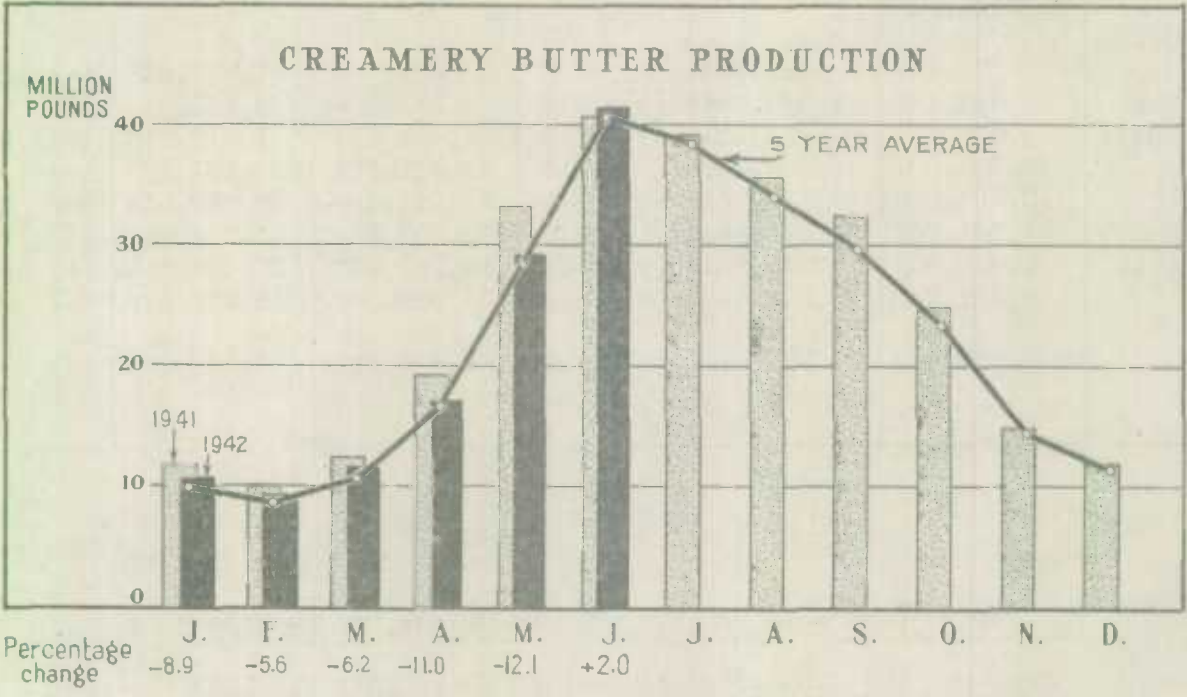
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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1942

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I - PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

JUNE AND THE CUMULATIVE JANUARY TO JUNE, 1941 AND 1942.

Province	JUNE			JANUARY TO JUNE		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	40,591,200	41,412,104	(+) 2.0	127,070,545	119,382,966	(-) 6.1
Prince Edward Island	375,631	480,344	(+) 27.9	831,651	1,021,938	(+) 22.9
Nova Scotia	868,132	1,044,844	(+) 20.4	2,967,574	3,142,022	(+) 5.9
New Brunswick	806,399	863,031	(+) 7.0	1,682,791	1,718,519	(+) 2.1
Quebec	12,386,000	11,859,438	(-) 4.3	29,471,972	25,335,163	(-) 14.0
Ontario	10,761,838	10,723,832	(-) 0.4	41,934,469	38,069,532	(-) 9.2
Manitoba	4,341,543	4,512,864	(+) 3.9	14,550,234	13,772,291	(-) 5.5
Saskatchewan	5,400,808	5,974,664	(+) 10.6	16,188,930	17,307,016	(+) 6.9
Alberta	4,931,045	5,217,695	(+) 5.8	15,989,089	15,932,597	(-) 0.3
British Columbia	719,804	735,392	(+) 2.2	3,453,835	3,083,883	(-) 10.7

II - PRODUCTION OF CHEDDAR CHEESE IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES

JUNE AND THE CUMULATIVE JANUARY TO JUNE, 1941 AND 1942

Province	JUNE			JANUARY TO JUNE		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	25,989,480	32,839,441	(+) 26.4	50,220,842	83,174,794	(+) 65.6
Prince Edward Island	67,126	143,522	(+)113.8	74,348	231,378	(+)211.2
New Brunswick	119,621	297,843	(+)149.0	149,555	732,802	(+)390.0
Quebec	7,507,765	10,667,382	(+) 42.1	11,049,411	23,022,758	(+)108.4
Ontario	17,278,243	20,226,128	(+) 17.1	35,408,858	53,566,581	(+) 51.3
Manitoba	501,460	740,554	(+) 47.7	1,749,975	2,851,972	(+) 63.0
Saskatchewan	73,524	87,286	(+) 18.7	109,477	139,269	(+) 27.2
Alberta	366,757	553,376	(+) 50.9	1,305,452	2,088,959	(+) 60.0
British Columbia	74,984	123,350	(+) 64.5	373,766	541,075	(+) 44.8

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(JUNE, 1942)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in June increased approximately 2 per cent as compared with the June make of 1941 and increased 42 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of June 41.4 million pounds of butter were produced and during the six months ended June, the output reached a total of 119.4 million pounds. An increase in the June make occurred in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario

CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 26 per cent in June as compared with June, 1941, and increased 35.3 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. The June make was approximately 32.8 million pounds and the total for the six months, January to June, amounted to 83.2 million pounds. The increase in the June make occurred in all provinces.

The production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS for the month of May registered an increase of approximately 13 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 32 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During May 26.1 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products were manufactured in Canada and 5.6 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK included in the former increased approximately 12 per cent as compared with the same month last year and increased approximately 35 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER included in the latter showed an increase of approximately 4 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 35 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During the five months January to May, 78.9 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 16.8 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products were produced in condenseries and creameries in the Dominion making a total of 31.7 million pounds for May and 95.7 million pounds for the five months ended May.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted daily by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, compared with $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents in June, 1941. Export cheese at Montreal is now set at 20 cents as compared with 16 cents in June, 1941.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of June represented the equivalent of 1.3 billion pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 95.9 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 72.5 per cent and cheese represented 27.5 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of butter in the month of May amounted to 24.8 million pounds, representing an increase of 7.3 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 15.2 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on reports of Observers and Dairy Correspondents)

Summary: The weather conditions during the month of June were quite satisfactory for dairying throughout the Dominion. Moderate temperatures with frequent rains were experienced in the central provinces and produced an abundant growth of grass in pasture and meadow lands. In the Maritime Provinces the weather was inclined to be overly dry, and drought tended to dry up pastures in many areas. In the Prairie regions surface moisture supplies were much greater than usual, and there seems to be an abundance of rain in the coastal and south-central sections of British Columbia. The hay crop was light in parts of the Maritimes but Ontario and Quebec will have a bumper crop and above average yields are expected in the Western Provinces. Haying operations commenced during the last week of June and appear to be more or less general in all provinces.

Production of milk in Canada during the month of June seems to have reached an exceptionally high level. The fact that creameries and cheese factories increased their intake by 96 million pounds over that of June, 1941, offers a good index to the total farm output. Better feeding and satisfactory pasture conditions contributed to the increased milk supply, the production of milk per cow as reported by dairy correspondents moving from 22.2 pounds per day in May, 1941 to 24.7 pounds in the same month of 1942. The holdings of cows are above those of the previous year and 80 per cent were reported to be milking during May, which is practically the same as that of a year ago. Butter made on farms declined approximately 12 per cent from the May output of the previous year, but more milk was fed to livestock and greater quantities were used in farm homes. Consequently the total supply advanced by a considerable margin over that of the previous year, although the percentage of the total for delivery to factories and milk plants would not be greatly in excess of that available a year ago. With more cows in production, pastures in good condition, and ample moisture reserves to maintain the growth of pasture grass, the dairy prospects might be regarded as exceptionally favourable.

Prince Edward Island: Dry weather prevailed on the Island throughout the month of June and although sub-surface moisture was relatively satisfactory pastures are beginning to show the effect of the unusually light rainfall during the month of June. Dairy correspondents reporting for the month of May advised that some increase was shown in cow numbers as compared with those on farms in the same month of the preceding year. The percentage milking, however, (see table 3) was somewhat reduced. Milk production per cow advanced both in comparison with the preceding year and in relation to the five-year average. There are some indications, however, that continuous dry weather has adversely affected the milk flow during the course of the past ten days. Less milk was used in farms than in the preceding May leaving greater quantities available for manufacturing and for the fluid trade.

Nova Scotia: Light rainfall during the latter part of June produced some pasture deterioration, and a consequent reduction in the milk flow has been reported from several sections of the province. Warm weather prevailed during the month and for fourteen days the temperature ranged above seventy degrees. Only eight-tenths of an inch of rain was reported at Truro, although there was plenty of rain in western Nova Scotia and in some parts along the south shore.

Beneficial rains on July 3 will greatly improve pastures and roots. The hay crop while quite light in many districts is average for the province as a whole. A slight increase is indicated in cow numbers and the percentage of cows being milked on the farms of dairy correspondents showed a substantial advance in the month of May as compared with the same month of the previous year. Due to dry weather the production of milk per cow recorded a decline but the total production is being maintained well above that of the previous year. There was a marked reduction in the quantities of milk fed to livestock. This was offset by larger quantities used in farm homes, for butter making and for direct consumption.

New Brunswick: Dairy production now appears to be at the peak in this province and it is not expected that there will be any further advance in the numbers of dairy cows coming into lactation. Pastures are good or excellent in most sections and moisture supplies are adequate. Wages are comparatively high and hired help is difficult to obtain. Nevertheless farmers appear to be carrying on with family labour without any apparent effect on dairy enterprises. The production of milk per cow showed a slight increase in May as compared with the corresponding month last year. Owing to increased numbers of cows used for milking purposes the total production is being maintained well above that of a year ago. More milk is being fed to livestock and greater quantities are being used for home butter-making. A reduction in the use of milk in homes, however, has made greater quantities available for sale to the fluid trade.

Quebec: There was a good deal of rain during the month of June, and temperatures were favourable for plant growth. Pastures are in favourable condition and the hay crop is heavier than a year ago. More cows are being held on farms than was the case last year, and the percentage of cows actually milking in the month of May exceeded that of May, 1941. Milk production continues on a higher level than that recorded a year ago, due to increased numbers and to a substantially greater production per cow. Butter production on the farms of dairy correspondents fell 32.7 per cent in May as compared with the same month of last year; but the use of milk on farms was greater than in 1941. Fluid sales continue at a high trend, ranging from 10 to 12 per cent above those of the preceding year.

Ontario: Frequent showers during the greater part of June produced a sturdy growth of luxuriant pastures. So far there has been very little indication of drought. There promises to be a heavy hay crop, giving in many cases twice the tonnage gathered in the preceding year. There seems to be abundance of clover and it is being gathered in good condition. Haying operations are now general throughout the province, and owing to the shortage last year, supplies of old hay are practically exhausted. The labour shortage has had no apparent effect on dairy production. The numbers of cows being milked would indicate little reduction from last year, and the introduction of milking machines in many districts has helped to solve the labour problem. Transportation facilities are satisfactory so far. Although fewer trucks are available, regular deliveries are being made to creameries and milk plants by combing milk routes. The sale of surplus stock is reported to be above normal, the best producers being kept in place of unprofitable ones. Farmers are also holding larger numbers of female stock on farms for dairying purposes than they did a year ago. Milk production which had shown only a slight increase in May, moved up to a seasonal high point in June which gave both butter and cheese factories unusually large supplies for manufacturing. A further reduction in farm butter-making and a shrinkage in the consumption of milk in farm homes has also added to the volume of milk available for other purposes.

Manitoba: Beneficial rains during the latter part of June maintained the generally favourable crop conditions in the province. The growth of corn has been noticeably retarded by cool damp weather but the prospects for the hay crop are quite promising. Farmers held fewer cows on farms than in May, 1941, and the percentage milking was just slightly above that of the same month of the preceding year. The total production of milk fell to slightly lower levels in May as a result of slow, backward weather. Now that pastures are in full growth, the situation has greatly improved. Milk sales were affected very little by this reduction, for although greater quantities of milk were fed to livestock the saving affected by the decrease in home butter-making diverted more milk into the creamery channel. Fluid milk sales in May were about 5 per cent above those of May, 1941.

Saskatchewan: Heavy June rains substantially improved pastures, hay and clover crops in the province. Around Moose Jaw and Regina the sloughs and ravines have more water than for many years and at Swift Current 6.9 inches of rainfall was recorded during the month as against the normal of 2.8 inches. A large amount of corn is being grown in some areas and the natural grass is expected to yield a large supply of hay. The tonnage of hay will be considerably greater than that of the previous year. The farmers are holding more cows for milking purposes than they did a year ago; those of both beef and dairy breeding being brought into production. The percentage of dry cows in the month of May was somewhat greater than that recorded in the corresponding month of the previous year but more are expected to come into lactation at a later date. Milk production per cow showed a substantial increase over that of May, 1941, and with more cows in production in June the milk supply moved up to an exceptionally high level. More milk was fed to livestock in May but less was used for farm butter-making. A larger volume of milk was available for market, and fluid sales continued to show unusually high increases over the previous year. As a result of recent rains, dairy conditions are considered to be quite promising.

Alberta: More cows are being held on farms in this province than was reported during the early part of last summer and the percentage of cows milking as reported by dairy correspondents for the month of May showed a moderate increase over the same month of 1941. Notwithstanding this situation there is a definite tendency to shift to beef production, more particularly in the mixed farming areas where dual purpose or beef breeds predominate. Observers advise that calves for vealing purposes are being held longer and are being fed larger quantities of whole milk. Milk production is being well maintained regardless of the competitive factors involved, and larger quantities of milk are moving into both the fluid and manufacturing channels. The cool weather during the latter part of June reduced the milk flow to some extent, but with a luxuriant growth of grass and warmer weather in prospect, conditions for the coming month should be quite satisfactory. There was over six inches of rain in several areas during June which should provide sufficient moisture to keep pastures in good condition for some time. Fluid milk seems to be well above that of last year on all principal markets. In May, farm-made butter declined 17 per cent on the farms of dairy correspondents as compared with May, 1941, leaving greater quantities for manufacturing and for domestic use in urban centres.

British Columbia: Pasture conditions are excellent in many parts of this province, and particularly in the Fraser River Valley where there is an exceptionally heavy growth of grass. The rainfall during June was quite abundant and in some parts the excess moisture may ruin the hay unless dry weather relieves the situation. There is an acute shortage of labour and observers forecast a reduction in dairying activities as a result of this development. However, dairy correspondents reporting for May showed a slight increase in cow numbers over the same month of last year and the percentage milking remains about the same. Milk production per cow registered a decline, although the total output of milk was equal to that of May, 1941. The production of farm-made butter declined about 10 per cent while milk used in farm homes and for livestock feeding moved up a little from that of the preceding year. It would appear, therefore, that available milk supplies are on the increase and that the dairy industry in the province remains in a stabilized position.

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

Province	Milk Production Per Cow in Pounds Per Day						Percentages of Cows Milking ^x					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average
Prince Edward Island	10.6	12.5	13.6	14.3	18.0	13.9	69.5	74.7	71.2	85.1	73.0	74.7
Nova Scotia	16.5	14.8	17.7	18.0	19.7	17.3	87.9	73.2	90.3	82.8	88.2	84.5
New Brunswick	16.2	15.5	18.1	19.2	21.3	18.1	82.6	79.1	82.9	86.3	83.2	82.8
Quebec	18.9	16.6	15.3	20.2	21.4	18.5	88.2	87.3	85.6	88.3	90.4	88.0
Ontario	20.9	20.2	20.7	20.9	22.2	21.0	86.6	84.1	83.6	82.0	81.4	83.5
Manitoba	17.0	16.7	17.5	19.2	18.8	19.8	77.5	78.4	76.9	74.3	74.6	76.3
Saskatchewan	14.7	16.0	17.0	18.3	17.4	16.7	74.5	68.4	71.3	74.6	70.7	71.9
Alberta	17.2	18.7	17.4	18.9	19.0	18.2	74.5	70.3	70.1	71.6	75.8	72.5
British Columbia ...	20.8	21.2	21.5	19.6	19.8	20.6	85.9	87.7	86.2	83.3	83.3	85.3
CANADA	17.0	16.9	17.6	18.8	19.7	18.0	80.8	78.1	79.8	80.3	80.1	79.8

^x Based on all cows in the herds of dairy correspondents.



ORDERS AFFECTING THE SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

April 24 Cheddar cheese manufactured on or after May 1, 1942 which are 14½ inches or more in diameter must be white and unparaffined. (Order Number 42, Dairy Products Board).

May 12 Cheese purchased at factories for export to the British Ministry of Food is given a value of 15 5/8 cents per pound, f.o.b. Montreal. This applies to cheese of the first grade, second and third grades being subject to discounts of one-half and one cent respectively. The payment of premiums and commissions by purchasers and the acceptance of such commissions is also prohibited. (Order No. 43, Dairy Products Board).

May 23 The maximum butter prices covered in part III of Order No. 124 of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of April 25, 1942, was amended on the marginally noted date by order Number 140. The new order clarifies certain terms used therein and gives a complete maximum price set up for all sections of the Dominion including the Maritimes. These prices are quoted below.

	<u>British Columbia Ontario and Quebec</u>	<u>Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta</u>	<u>Nova Scotia New Brunswick and P. I. I.</u>
		(¢ per pound)	
May to October	35	33 1/4	32 3/8
November	35 3/4	34	36 1/8
December	36 1/2	34 3/4	36 7/8
January	37 1/4	35 1/2	37 5/8
February	38	36 1/4	38 3/8
March	38 1/2	36 3/4	38 7/8
April	38 1/2	36 3/4	38 7/8

May 28 The production or sale of ice cream with a minimum of milk fat content of 13 per cent as prescribed in the Dairy Industry Act was reduced by order of council on the above date to 9½ per cent with a maximum of 10½ per cent or 0.47 pounds per gallon. Furthermore a minimum of 36 per cent of all food solids permitted under the Act was reduced to a maximum of 34 per cent representing in weight not less than 1.7 pounds per gallon.

July 6 A subsidy of six cents per pound for butterfat shall be paid to primary producers by the Wartime Prices Stabilization Corporation for deliveries made to creameries on or after the above date; payment to be made twice a month through the local creameries and subject to approval by the Dairy Commissioner of the province. (By order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board).