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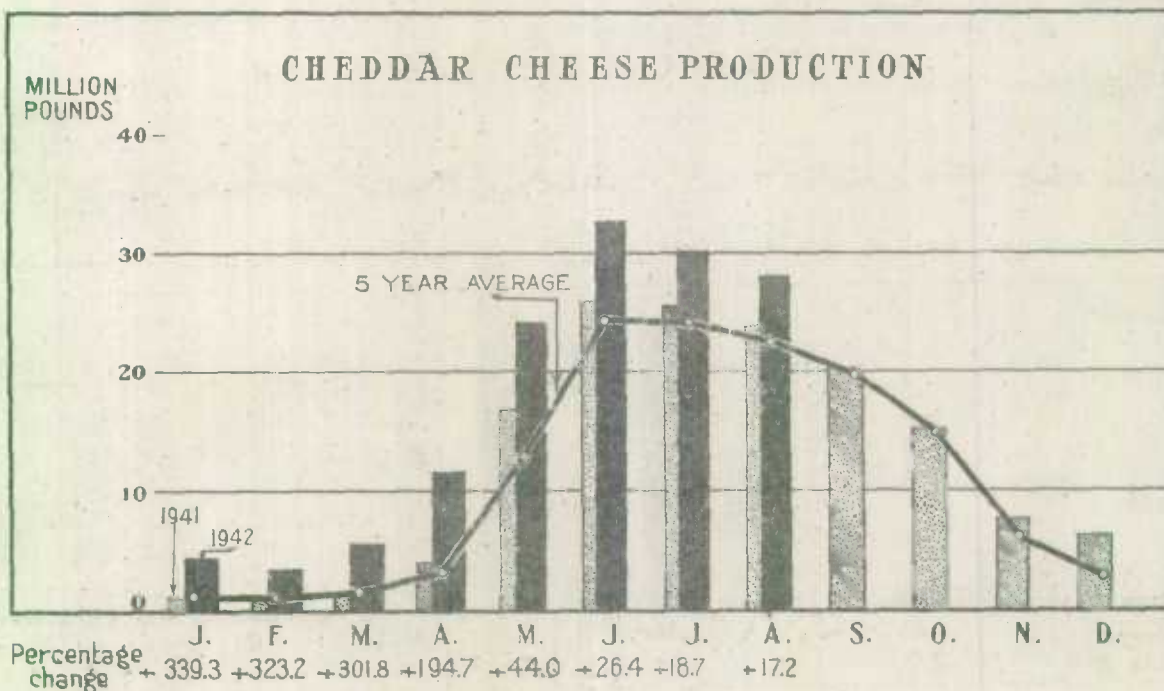
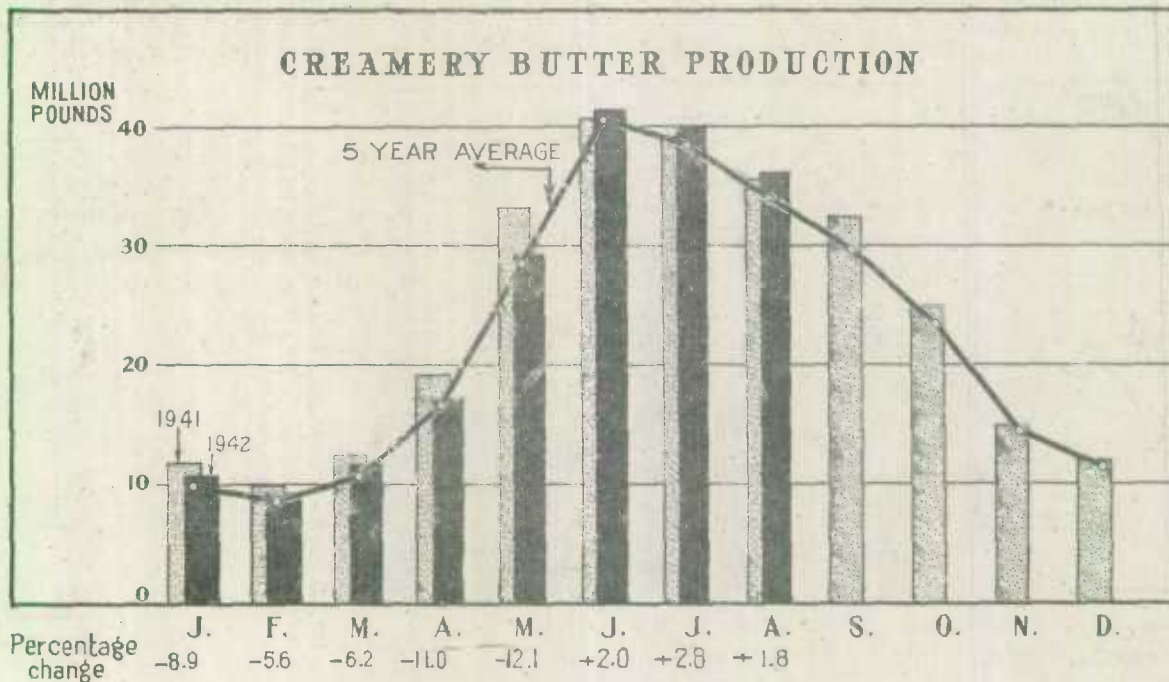
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AUGUST

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

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

Province	AUGUST			JANUARY TO AUGUST		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	35,528,807	36,164,745	+ 1.8	201,729,921	195,777,637	- 3.0
Prince Edward Island	423,258	484,335	+ 14.4	1,743,579	2,078,103	+ 19.2
Nova Scotia	748,881	705,925	- 6.0	4,652,947	4,734,397	+ 1.8
New Brunswick	733,856	777,494	+ 5.9	3,342,802	3,408,620	+ 2.0
Quebec	11,041,910	10,393,246	- 5.9	52,070,000	46,683,389	- 10.3
Ontario	9,277,012	8,844,164	- 4.7	60,986,839	56,627,060	- 7.1
Manitoba	3,676,057	3,892,778	+ 5.9	22,427,957	22,197,136	- 1.0
Saskatchewan	4,764,111	5,625,386	+ 18.1	26,500,237	29,480,308	+ 11.3
Alberta	4,418,356	4,967,807	+ 12.4	25,548,837	26,445,982	+ 3.5
British Columbia	445,366	475,610	+ 6.8	4,456,723	4,113,636	- 7.7

II - PRODUCTION OF CHEDDAR CHEESE IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES

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

Province	AUGUST			JANUARY TO AUGUST		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	23,949,120	28,076,322	+ 17.2	99,643,147	141,494,637	+ 42.0
Prince Edward Island	152,119	166,247	+ 9.3	408,715	623,565	+ 52.6
New Brunswick	128,541	155,791	+ 21.2	416,823	1,083,996	+160.1
Quebec	6,395,879	9,871,201	+ 54.3	25,380,027	43,754,633	+ 72.4
Ontario	16,413,732	16,784,263	+ 2.3	68,067,390	87,968,429	+ 29.2
Manitoba	378,924	504,033	+ 33.0	2,566,355	3,986,797	+ 55.3
Saskatchewan	70,419	82,600	+ 17.3	261,010	323,731	+ 24.0
Alberta	352,027	410,247	+ 16.5	2,045,099	2,995,471	+ 46.5
British Columbia	57,479	101,940	+ 77.4	497,728	758,015	+ 52.3

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(AUGUST, 1942)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in August increased approximately 2 per cent as compared with the August make of 1941 and decreased 10 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of August 36.2 million pounds of butter were produced and during the eight months ended August, the output reached a total of 195.8 million pounds. The increase in the August make occurred in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario.

CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 17 per cent in August as compared with August, 1941, and decreased 7 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. The August make was approximately 28.1 million pounds and the total for the eight months, January to August, amounted to 141.5 million pounds. The increase in the August make occurred in all provinces.

The production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS for the month of July registered an increase of approximately 9 per cent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 12 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During July 24.5 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products were manufactured in Canada and 4.9 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK included in the former increased approximately 11 per cent as compared with the same month last year and decreased approximately 13 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER included in the latter showed a decrease of approximately one per cent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 20 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During the seven months January to July, 131.0 million pounds of Concentrated whole Milk Products and 27.6 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products were produced in condenseries and creameries in the Dominion making a total of 29.4 million pounds for July and 158.6 million pounds for the seven months ended July.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted daily by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 34 7/8 cents a pound, compared with 36 5/8 cents in August, 1941. Export cheese at Montreal is now set at 20 cents as compared with 16 cents in August, 1941.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of August represent the equivalent of 1.2 billion pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 61.1 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 72.9 per cent and cheese represented 27.1 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of butter in the month of July amounted to 25.2 million pounds, representing an increase of 2.6 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 2.1 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on reports of Observers and Dairy Correspondents)

Summary: Dry weather was more or less general throughout the Eastern and Central Provinces during August, with comparatively high temperatures and bright sunshine during the latter part of the month. In the Prairie Provinces the weather was inclined to be cloudy and cool. Rainfall was light in northern sections but exceptionally heavy in the mid-eastern and southern sections of the prairie region. Most of this precipitation came with high winds and hail about the 24th of the month. In British Columbia the weather was warm and dry, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch of rain being registered in some sections of the Fraser Valley and on the Island. Frost was reported in several parts of Canada. At Lacombe, Alberta, on August 22nd, frost caused much damage to corn and garden crops; on the following day it had reached the Lakes region, and on August 25th frost was recorded at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Pastures are beginning to brown up in the Maritimes, and the general condition is below that of the previous year. In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, meadow lands are providing good forage and the situation has improved since mid-August. In Nova Scotia, however, the drought of early July still persists. Crops are quite satisfactory in the two Central Provinces and frequent rains kept the grass in good shape throughout the mid-summer period in all but a few districts in Eastern Ontario and the Lower St. Lawrence. There is also a splendid aftermath on meadows which has helped to solve the pasture problem for many farmers. Differing from other years, the grass is still green in most sections of the Prairie Provinces and promises to provide good forage for another three to six weeks. This is all to the good as the harvest is late and dairy stock will not have the run of the fields for some time. In British Columbia pastures have dried up early and farmers have resorted to supplementary feeding.

Abundant supplies of feed are now assured in all parts of Canada. The hay crop of the Maritimes is equal to, or better than last year, while in the Central Provinces the yields far excel those of a year ago. Barns are well filled with hay and there is a heavy root crop in prospect. Some splendid yields of coarse grains are being reported, and it is expected that the total production in the Eastern Provinces will exceed the 1941 harvest by a considerable margin. Peas have also turned out well. In the Western Provinces heavy grain crops are in the offing. The crops have been badly lodged in some areas as the result of recent storms. The danger of fall frost is still imminent, although most of the coarse grains have now been cut. There will be plenty of after-harvest forage for dairy stock, however, and an abundant supply of winter feed is now assured. In British Columbia the grain crop is better than usual and the oat crop is especially promising.

Milk production suffered a decline in Nova Scotia during August and in other provinces the production appears to have equalled or exceeded that of the previous year. Based on figures reported by dairy correspondents for July, the number of cows kept on farms for dairying purposes was just slightly less than that of July, 1941, and the percentage milking remained unchanged. Milk production per cow registered a slight advance, however, averaging 20.1 pounds per day (based on cows both dry and in milk) as compared with 19.7 pounds for the previous year, and an average of 19.2 pounds during the past five years. More milk is being fed to livestock and there is a definite diversion from farm home consumption to fluid sales. In the month of June fluid sales in Canada showed an average increase of 8.8 per cent while those of July increased 8.1 per cent. The quantity of milk used for farm butter-making was slightly reduced from that of a year ago. Opinions expressed by observers indicate that production could be increased 10 to 15 per cent by giving dairy herds extra feed and care. There is a limit to this development, however, on account of the high cost of concentrates and the scarcity of farm help. Farmers are carrying on by working longer hours, exchanging workers and using family labour.

Prince Edward Island: The first part of August was ideal for the growth of forage, and pastures are standing up well regardless of the lack of rain in the early part of the month. Grasslands that were fertilized withstood the drought better. The aftergrass is particularly good this season, although on the whole pasture conditions are not equal to a year ago. There seems to be an ample supply of hay, and with the second cutting from alfalfa fields the total tonnage may reach 90 per cent of the 1941 crop. Corn has done well this season and a heavy tonnage is in prospect. Farmers are doing more supplementary feeding than usual to increase production, and with favourable weather the output of milk should be maintained somewhat above the 1941 level. The percentage of cows milking in July advanced from 87.2 to 93.9, and the daily production of milk per cow moved up from 21.6 pounds to 24.2 pounds in July 1942. Dairy butter production continues to decline.

Nova Scotia: Pastures are still suffering from the dry spell in early July and rains have not been sufficiently heavy or frequent to revive them. Milk production has fallen off rather more quickly than a year ago but may recover to normal as new milkers come into production. The harvesting of grain is just about completed and the out-turn promises to be above that of previous years. The hay crop, though somewhat variable as to yield, has given a sizeable tonnage in most parts of the Province, and the root crop is quite promising. More cows were in production in July than in the same month a year ago, but the percentage milking fell from 91.4 to 87.6. The production per cow remains about the same. More milk was fed to livestock and a little more was used in the production of dairy butter. The consumption of milk in farm homes registered a slight decline, the extra amount being diverted into the fluid milk trade, which showed an increase of 15 per cent over that of June, 1941, and 18 per cent in July over that of July, 1941. Based on incomplete reports, the August production appears to have fallen slightly below the 1941 level. Labour is scarce but farmers are overcoming the difficulty by using younger members of the family in farm work. Tractors are being employed more extensively than in former years.

New Brunswick: August was a comparatively dry month in this Province; yet the rainfall was well dispersed and the crops do not appear to be suffering. The coarse grains harvest is well under way; cutting is completed and threshing has commenced. Excellent yields are expected in all areas although late sown fields are below average. There was a good hay crop, probably 10 per cent better than a year ago and field roots are expected to yield a bountiful harvest. Pastures dried up earlier than last year and even fertilized lands failed to withstand the ravages of the late summer drought. Mill feeds are being used extensively, but owing to a shortage of labour, farmers have not provided sufficient soiling crops to supplement the depleted pastures. Observers see an opportunity to increase milk production from 12 to 15 per cent by a proper system of supplementary feeding and grain rationing. More cows were reported on the farms of dairy correspondents than a year ago but the percentage milking in July fell from 92.3 last year to 84.7 this year. Fewer cows are expected to freshen this fall. One reason given is the attractive prices being offered by American buyers. Due to dry weather and a shortage of help, milk production showed a smaller gain over the previous year than was recorded in July, and the production per cow fell from 21.2 to 18.6 pounds per day. Farmers are carrying on under existing labour difficulties but dairy enterprises are adversely affected. A new cheese factory commenced operations in July, making 16 in all. Factories are reporting a shortage of cans and owing to trucking difficulties, creameries are zoning the territories for the collection of cream and to prevent overlapping. More milk was retained on farms than a year ago. This was reflected in the amount used for farm butter-making, for livestock feeding and for farm-home consumption.

Quebec: Moisture conditions were satisfactory in this Province in August with the exception of the lower St. Lawrence where dry weather prevailed during the greater part of the month. Pastures are good in most parts of the Province and are expected to maintain dairy herds for several weeks. Frequent showers during the month of August were reported from several districts. Particularly heavy rains fell at Jolliet on the 9th, 10th and 11th. Grain crops were lodged in some areas as the result of heavy storms but the crops on the whole are excellent. There is no indication of an increase in freshenings this fall. Cow numbers, as reported for July by dairy correspondents, appear to be unchanged from those of a year ago, and the percentage milking was just slightly reduced from that of the same month in the previous year. Though the seasonal decline in milk production has commenced, the total for July and August was well above the output of the same months in 1941. The yield per cow was practically unchanged, the average being approximately 20 pounds per day, this was a little above the 5 year average. An increase was recorded in the quantity of milk fed to livestock in July but slightly less milk was retained for use in farm homes. The quantity used for butter production was also reduced which diverted greater quantities into the fluid milk and manufacturing channels. Fluid sales (including both cream and milk on a milk basis) increased about 9 per cent in the month of July as compared with the same month of the preceding year. While the sales were well above those of 1941, the percentage advance was not so great as in previous months.

Ontario: The first half of August was cool and showery, but followed by warm, dry weather during the latter part of the month, it provided an excellent opportunity for farmers to complete their harvesting and threshing operations. Pastures are good, much better than last year, and there is an excellent aftermath on meadows. Barns are overflowing with hay, and those with insufficient accommodations are stacking the surplus on the farmstead for future use. Hail and wind storms did some damage during late August; yet grain crops are excellent and peas, roots and corn are expected to yield heavy tonnages. There is a luxuriant stand of second growth alfalfa in some areas which is being utilized for hay and pasture purposes. Dairy correspondents reported fewer cows on farms in July and the percentage milking was slightly reduced. Owing to excellent pastures, production is being well maintained, exceeding that of 1941 during both July and August. The milk production per cow advanced to 22.1 pounds in July, 1942 as compared with 21.6 pounds in the same month of the preceding year. More milk was used on farms in the fluid form, but there appears to be about a 50 per cent reduction in the output of dairy butter. The milk requirements of military camps and industrial areas is drawing heavily on farm milk supplies and for the Province as a whole the fluid sales increased about 6 per cent in July as compared with the same month last year. A very definite shortage of labour has forced farmers to work longer hours and to use younger members of the family in order to maintain dairy production.

Manitoba: Cool, dry weather was general throughout Manitoba in the month of August. Harvesting is delayed, but differing from other years, pastures have not dried up and there is sufficient forage to provide feed for several weeks. Cow numbers in July were below those of July, 1941 and the percentage milking was similarly reduced. In fact, it was the lowest since 1939. Cows are being dried off as the season advances but it is expected that there will be more freshening in the late fall and winter than in former years. Milk production is well up and the output per cow of 19 pounds per day stands well above the five-year average. At the present time, flies are causing some reduction in the milk flow. A sharp reduction occurred in the consumption of milk in farm homes and slightly less milk was used for butter-making in July of this year than was recorded in that month a year ago. The tendency is to turn more milk into the fluid sales channel. On the basis of provisional estimates, these sales advanced 3 per cent in June and 2 per cent in July.

Saskatchewan: A lack of sunshine, with hazy weather and overcast skies retarded the ripening of grain crops and delayed harvesting operations. In northern sections the rainfall was rather light only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches was recorded in Scott, while south-central sections were deluged with rain during the last week of the month, amounting to three to four inches in a single day. The rain was accompanied by hail and devastating storms. The feed situation is very satisfactory; pastures are good and will maintain dairy cattle for at least six weeks longer than other years. There is also an abundance of hay, straw and grains for fall and winter use. The number of dairy cows on farms and the percentages being milked on the farms of dairy correspondents in July, showed virtually no change as compared with last year. Cows are in keen demand, good milkers fetching from \$100 to \$150 per head. There was a slight increase in the production of milk per cow in July and the total output continues slightly above that of 1941. Fluid sales in June and July increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent respectively, over the same months of the previous year. A part of the increase for July came from a reduction in the dairy butter output which fell 35 per cent below that of July, 1941.

Alberta: Conditions in Alberta were quite favourable for dairy production during August. Low temperatures and cloudy weather delayed harvesting. August rains revived pastures, however, and supplied farms with plenty of forage. In the Peace River District the rainfall was lighter than in other parts. Pastures are good and will carry stocks until the harvest fields are cleared. There was a slight reduction in cow numbers in July as compared with July, 1941, but the percentage milking was the highest in the entire five-year period. This also applies to the milk production per cow which rose to over 21 pounds per day as compared with the five-year average of 18.9 pounds. The total milk production exceeded the 1941 level in July and August, and fluid sales advanced 5 and 6 per cent respectively. Part of this additional milk supply came from reduction in the quantity consumed in farm homes; also in the amount used for farm butter-making.

British Columbia: Dry, sunny weather was general throughout the central interior and coastal ranges of British Columbia. At Agassiz only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of rain fell in August as compared with 3.15 in August, 1941, and the long time average of 2.24 inches. Pastures are drying up, making it necessary for farmers to feed alfalfa, green corn and other soiling crops to keep up production. The hay crop turned out fairly well and there promises to be a fair tonnage of alfalfa in the second cutting. Milk production per cow fell from 19 pounds to 17.3 pounds in July, 1942. Fluid sales were well up in July, part of the increase being accounted for by a reduction in the quantity consumed in farm homes.

ORDERS AFFECTING THE SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

August 21st A subsidy of 25 cents per hundred pounds shall be paid to fluid producers by an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of the above date. The order is made effective September 1st, 1942. In addition to the subsidy, the Board has fixed minimum producer-prices on the milk markets of Canada which in effect adds an additional 10 cents a hundred to the producers' returns. At each market, the subsidy given by the Government will be in addition to and conditioned by the payment by distributors of the specified minimum price or the lawful price set by the provincial authorities, whichever is the higher, on the basis of appropriate provincial specifications for milk delivered at plants. In the absence of any provincial specifications, the basis will be 3.5 per cent butter fat. Adjustments have been made in the retail price of milk at Vancouver, Halifax and Montreal, the former is advanced to 11 cents and Montreal and Halifax prices are now $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

August 26th Manufacturers of sweetened condensed milk are not allowed to sell or offer for sale in a given quarter of the year, a greater quantity by weight than that sold during the same quarter of 1941. Exemptions cover British exports, sales to Defence Services, canteens, etc.



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

Province	Milk Production Per Cow in Pounds Per Day						Percentages of Cows Milking					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.
Prince Edward Island	18.2	18.2	16.6	21.6	24.2	19.8	81.1	78.8	80.3	87.2	93.9	84.3
Nova Scotia	17.9	17.7	17.6	19.0	18.9	19.2	88.9	87.3	89.0	91.4	87.6	88.8
New Brunswick	18.8	18.7	19.8	21.2	18.6	19.4	89.5	89.5	91.2	92.3	84.7	89.4
Quebec	20.4	19.3	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.2	94.8	92.1	94.7	92.9	91.8	93.3
Ontario	20.1	19.9	22.2	21.6	22.1	21.2	86.8	86.0	89.3	87.9	86.7	87.3
Manitoba	18.2	16.8	19.6	17.9	19.0	18.3	81.9	80.0	89.2	81.2	80.2	82.5
Saskatchewan	19.0	17.4	18.7	18.3	18.9	18.5	82.3	79.0	79.6	76.1	76.8	78.8
Alberta	17.9	18.6	18.4	18.6	21.1	18.9	78.4	73.0	73.8	73.5	80.1	75.8
British Columbia ...	18.7	18.0	18.5	19.0	17.3	18.3	82.8	83.0	83.1	81.1	78.3	81.7
CANADA	18.8	18.3	19.1	19.7	20.1	19.2	85.2	83.2	85.6	84.8	84.5	84.7

TABLE IV. PASTURE CONDITIONS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, AT THE END OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1938 - 1942.

Province	J U L Y						A U G U S T					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.
CANADA	97	90	99	79	99	93	97	90	92	83	97	92
Prince Edward Island	101	89	101	108	84	97	105	80	80	106	93	93
Nova Scotia	105	96	99	97	92	98	102	88	83	102	88	93
New Brunswick	102	96	99	99	97	99	105	90	86	101	89	94
Quebec	100	101	98	81	100	96	102	101	93	82	98	95
Ontario	94	75	104	69	95	87	95	88	99	74	96	90
Manitoba	88	76	75	95	106	88	85	70	80	93	104	86
Saskatchewan	84	101	82	66	115	90	78	73	74	76	110	82
Alberta	88	91	103	68	114	93	94	68	90	70	110	86
British Columbia ...	69	99	83	64	105	90	72	84	86	92	96	86