

APR 14 1942

MONTHLY  
DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA  
1942

LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

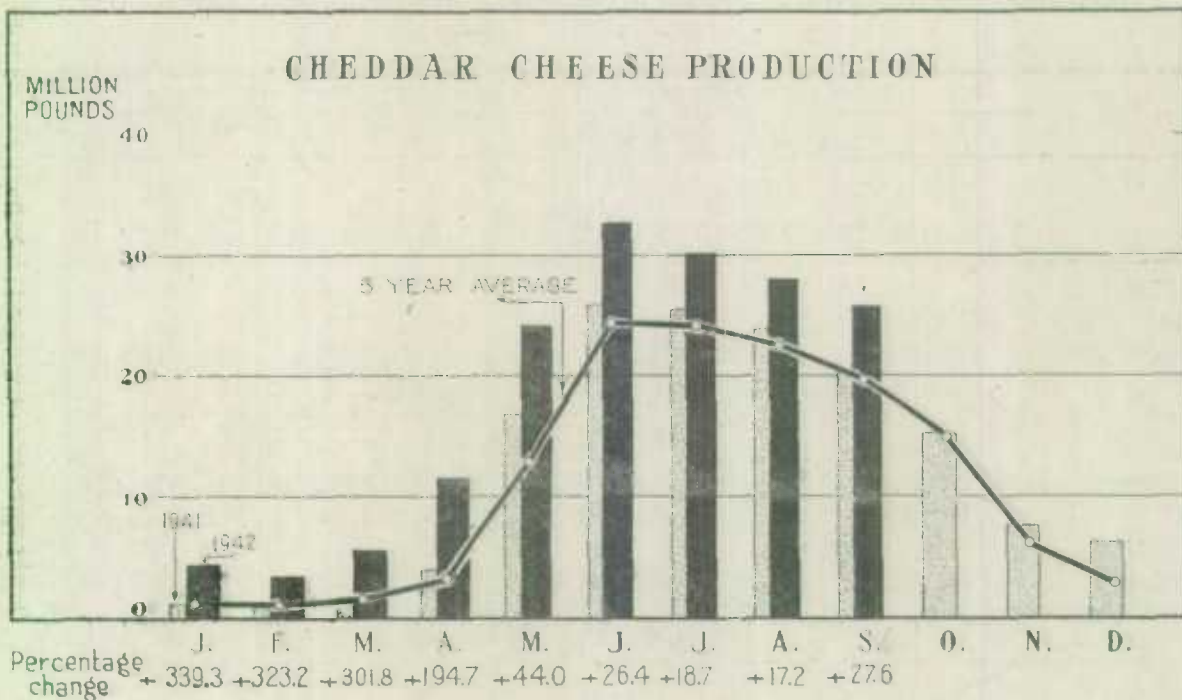
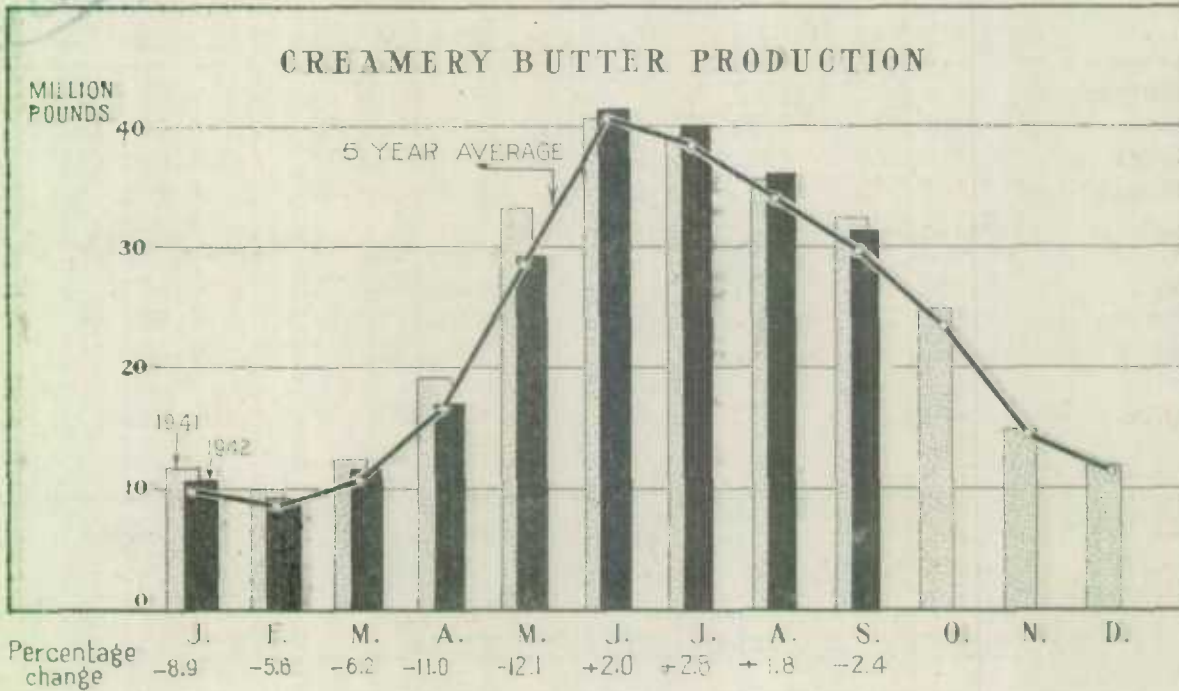
Dominion Statistician:  
Chief, Agricultural Branch:  
In Charge of Dairying Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A., (Cxon.), F.S.S., F.F.S.C.  
C. F. Wilson, Ph.D.  
P. H. Ferguson, M.Sc.

Series II, Report No. 9

STATISTICS

Issued December 9, 1941.



1 - PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,

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

Province	SEPTEMBER			JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	32,370,447	31,594,574	(-) 2.4	254,100,368	227,372,211	(-) 2.9
Prince Edward Island	357,047	523,771	(+) 46.7	2,100,626	2,601,880	(+) 23.9
Nova Scotia	646,160	647,597	(+) 0.2	5,239,107	5,381,094	(+) 1.6
New Brunswick	567,573	630,446	(+) 11.1	3,910,375	4,039,066	(+) 3.3
Quebec	10,430,232	10,000,543	(-) 4.2	62,509,232	58,833,032	(-) 9.3
Ontario	8,753,113	8,043,732	(-) 8.1	69,739,952	64,670,792	(-) 7.3
Manitoba	3,252,779	3,039,034	(-) 6.6	25,680,736	25,236,170	(-) 1.7
Saskatchewan	4,257,614	4,309,469	(+) 1.2	32,757,851	33,793,777	(+) 9.9
Alberta	3,633,042	3,965,399	(+) 9.1	29,131,279	32,409,331	(+) 4.2
British Columbia	463,837	436,583	(-) 5.9	4,920,560	4,550,219	(-) 7.5

II - PRODUCTION OF CHEDDAR CHEESE IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES

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

Province	SEPTEMBER			JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	20,259,833	25,351,768	(+) 27.6	119,902,935	167,340,405	(+) 39.6
Prince Edward Island	132,581	147,920	(+) 11.6	541,296	771,435	(+) 42.5
New Brunswick	123,249	101,917	(-) 17.3	540,072	1,135,913	(+) 119.6
Quebec	4,883,063	9,219,620	(+) 83.8	30,263,095	52,974,253	(+) 75.0
Ontario	14,364,322	15,527,575	(+) 8.1	82,421,712	103,496,004	(+) 25.6
Manitoba	334,407	402,700	(+) 20.4	2,900,762	4,339,497	(+) 51.3
Saskatchewan	57,373	60,332	(+) 5.1	313,338	334,063	(+) 20.6
Alberta	308,816	326,234	(+) 5.6	2,353,915	3,321,705	(+) 4.1
British Columbia	56,017	65,470	(+) 16.9	553,745	823,465	(+) 48.7

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(SEPTEMBER, 1942)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in September decreased approximately 2 per cent as compared with the September make of 1941 and decreased 13 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of September, 31.6 million pounds of butter were produced and during the nine months ended September, the output reached a total of 227.4 million pounds. The decrease in the September make occurred only in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 28 per cent in September as compared with September, 1941, and decreased 8 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. The September make was approximately 25.9 million pounds and the total for the nine months, January to September, amounted to 167.3 million pounds. The increase in the September make occurred in all provinces except New Brunswick.

The production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS for the month of August registered an increase of approximately 11 per cent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 4 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During August 23.8 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products were manufactured in Canada and 4.6 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 decreased approximately 7 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER included in the latter showed a decrease of approximately 3 per cent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 7 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During the eight months January to August, 154.8 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 52.2 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products were produced in condenseries and creameries in the Dominion making a total of 28.4 million pounds for August and 187.0 million pounds for the eight months ended August.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted daily by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 35 1/4 cents a pound, compared with 34 1/2 cents in September, 1941. Export cheese at Montreal is now set at 20 cents as compared with 16 cents in September, 1941.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of September represent the equivalent of 1.0 billion pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 44.5 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 71.9 per cent and cheese represented 28.1 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of butter in the month of August amounted to 28.3 million pounds, representing an increase of 14.0 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 12.5 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

## DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Observers and Dairy Correspondents)

Summary: Weather conditions in Canada during the month of September were rather variable. The first two weeks were warm with almost mid-summer temperatures in some sections. Commencing about the 20th of the month, temperatures fell to lower levels followed by rain and frost. Snow was reported from several points in the west and northern latitudes of Ontario and Quebec. In British Columbia, the precipitation was comparatively light and temperatures remained normal. Frost touched the Western Provinces about the 18th of the month and was registered in several points in the Central and Eastern Provinces between the 20th and 24th. Frost injured tender clover plants in some sections of the East, and shortened the pasture growth in the Prairie Provinces.

The condition of pastures is quite satisfactory in all provinces except British Columbia. The pasture rating for the Dominion as of September 30 showed a gain of 12 per cent over the September condition of the preceding year. In the Eastern Provinces there is sufficient grass to carry dairy herds for five or six weeks if the weather continues favourable; and compared with last year the growth is probably 10 to 20 per cent better than that reported at the end of September 1941. On account of the cold, showery weather in the Prairie Provinces, the harvesting and threshing operations have been very extensively delayed so it may be some time yet before the fields are cleared for pasture purposes. The grass pastures, however, are in much better condition than in previous years and will serve the purpose until the dairy herds can be given the run of the fields. In British Columbia dry weather has had a detrimental effect on the growth of pasture grass.

The feed situation is exceptionally favourable this season. According to the official estimate released on September 10, the hay and clover crop is placed at approximately 15½ million tons, a gain of 3 million tons over that of the preceding year. The oat crop, which plays such an important part in the feeding of dairy stock, is estimated at nearly 861 million bushels as compared with 305½ million bushels in 1941. Barley also yielded well, reaching a total of almost 273 million bushels as against 110½ million bushels a year ago. Dairy correspondents reporting for July showed greater numbers of dairy cows on farms, and the percentage of cows milking averaged 84.4 as against 83.4 in the same month of the preceding year. Milk production revealed a substantial increase and, with the exception of that used for dairy butter, the quantities utilized on farms were greater than those reported in August a year ago. Dairy butter production for the Dominion as a whole registered a decline of approximately 5½ per cent. This reduction, which occurred in all but three provinces, (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia) released more milk for factory and fluid sales. The latter advanced approximately 7½ per cent between August, 1941, and August, 1942.

Prince Edward Island: The weather conditions on the Island were quite dry until the 20th of the month. Temperatures were high with an abundance of sunshine. The latter part of September was wet with heavy rainfall. Pastures which had commenced to deteriorate by heavy grazing have considerably improved, and the aftermath is better than it was last year. The condition of all pastures, however, averaged 8 per cent below the rating given a year ago. With some additional feeding, there will be sufficient forage to carry stock for a month or six weeks. The first statistical estimate places the oat crop at close to 4 million bushels, an advance of exactly ½ million bushels over the previous year. A barley crop of over 300 thousand bushels was harvested in 1942, an increase of approximately 50 thousand bushels over 1941. The hay crop, estimated at 300 thousand tons, showed the same

relative increase. More cows are on farms as compared with August, 1941. Buying is active; grade cows are selling from \$75 to \$100, and pure bred from \$125 to \$200. Based on the reports of dairy correspondents, (see table III) it will be observed that the percentage of cows milking showed an increase in August as compared with the same month of the previous year, and the average production per cow (including those both dry and in milk) advanced over 2 pounds per day. Farmers fed whole milk in greater quantities, but less was used in farm homes than in August, 1941, and the dairy butter output suffered a sharp reduction. The additional supplies were sold to factories or used for fluid distribution. The latter increased 10 per cent over that of the same month last year.

Nova Scotia: The long and persistent drought, described in previous reports, was quite definitely terminated during the latter part of September. Excessive rainfall was registered in the central part of the province, reaching flood proportions in some areas. At Truro nearly 9 inches of rain was recorded in 13 days, more than the total precipitation during the previous five months. For the most part, the weather was warm, reaching 90° early in the month while cold, frigid weather prevailed during the last ten days. Pastures are estimated at about 20 per cent below the condition of the previous September, and there is an excellent aftermath. If the weather is favourable, dairy herds can be maintained on grazing lands without much additional feeding for another six or eight weeks. More corn was grown this season; roots are a good crop, although farmers are having difficulty getting them harvested, and the oat crop is estimated at 300 thousand bushels more than last year. The barley crop was also up 42 thousand bushels. There has been a considerable movement of dairy cows to points outside the province and good prices are being obtained. Milk production per cow was unchanged in August as compared with August, 1941, but with no increase in cow numbers, the total output was considerably reduced from that of the same month of the preceding year. This was reflected in creamery deliveries and in the smaller amounts used for feeding livestock and for family consumption. The attractive prices for fluid milk encouraged farmers to meet the increased demand, sales being increased 16 per cent over August 1941. The production of dairy butter continues to advance, the August gain being about 5 per cent above last year.

New Brunswick: September was rather dry and the pastures showed effects of high temperatures and light rainfall during the early part of the month. After mid-September the weather was cool and frosts were registered. Pastures are now beginning to improve as a result of recent rains, but the aftermath is not as good as it was last year. The condition estimate for pastures was 22 per cent below that of 1941. Farmers are stabling their herds earlier and are giving more attention to improved feeding practices. Feeds are plentiful. The oat crop is now officially estimated at 7 million bushels as compared with less than 6 million bushels a year ago, while barley production is up 100 thousand bushels. There promises to be a good root crop and corn did well this year. Cow numbers showed a slight increase in August, but the percentage milking was reduced as compared with 1941. More cows are being freshened this fall, showing a definite trend toward winter dairying. Milk production in August was well above that of the preceding year, and although more milk was used on farms for all purposes, fluid sales advanced approximately 13 per cent.

Quebec: Weather conditions were variable in this province during September, ranging from almost mid-summer temperatures to cool autumn weather, accompanied by early morning frosts. There was an abundance of moisture during the latter part of the month; hence, pastures have greatly improved and will carry stock for a longer period than usual. Grain crops yielded well and there will be more roughage available than for many years. The oat crop, estimated at almost 51 million bushels, was 3 million above that of the preceding year; and the 4 million bushel barley crop was up 166 thousand bushels. The hay and clover crop was over 5 million tons as compared with a little better than 4 million a year ago. Cow numbers, as reported by dairy

correspondents in August, were above those of 1941, but the percentage milking recorded a slight decline. Farmers have not yet commenced to stable their dairy cows. Sales are well up and a number of shipments of dairy cattle have been sent to points outside the province. The production of milk in August exceeded that of the preceding year, despite a reduction in the milk production per cow. More milk was fed to livestock but this was offset by a smaller home consumption and by a reduction in the dairy butter make. Thus, greater quantities were made available for factories and milk plants.

Ontario: A wide range in weather conditions prevailed in September. High temperatures in the early part of the month, moved to extreme cold, high winds, frost and heavy rain during the last ten days of September. Tender clover plants were damaged slightly with frost, and snow in northern sections delayed farming operations. At Cochrane, three inches of snow was recorded between September 20 and 24. Pastures were exceptionally good, the best for years. The average was 25 per cent better than that of a year ago. With favourable weather there should be good pastures for another six weeks. The hay and clover crop was placed at approximately 6 million tons, exceeding that of the previous year by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million tons. The oat crop of approximately 84  $\frac{3}{4}$  million bushels represented an increase of 20 million bushels, and barley, amounting to 11  $\frac{3}{4}$  million bushels was 1 million bushels in excess of the 1941 crop. The cold weather has made it necessary to stable occasionally, and to feed extra rations to maintain the milk flow at the maximum level. Cows were purchased in considerable numbers during the month for shipment out of the province, at prices averaging from \$90 to \$100 for grades and \$150 to \$200 for pure bred. Dairy correspondents reporting for August showed little change in cow numbers, and the percentage of milking as well as the production of milk per cow was just slightly reduced as compared with a year ago. Milk production exceeded that of August, 1941, and with a reduction in the quantities used for dairy butter and home consumption, more was diverted into factory and fluid sales channels.

Manitoba: Cold, wet weather delayed harvesting operations and tended to reduce the milk flow during September. Temperatures were exceptionally low; frosts were general and some snow was reported in northern sections. Heavy rains revived pastures, but the grass has been shortened by early fall frosts. The end of September condition was 3 per cent below that recorded at the same time a year ago. Compared with 1941, the hay crop estimated at 800 thousand tons, represented a reduction of about 100 thousand tons from last year. There was a good oat crop, approximately 70 million bushels as compared with less than 42 million bushels in the preceding year; and the barley crop of 30 million bushels was exactly twice that of a year ago. The cow population is on the increase, but the percentage of cows milking in August showed a decline. The indications are that more cows will be freshening this fall. Farm to farm sales of dairy cows reveal values of \$85 to \$100 for grades. The total milk production exceeded that of August 1941 although the production per cow was somewhat reduced. More milk was used in farm homes and more was fed to livestock, but a sharp reduction occurred in the output of dairy butter, the milk formerly used being diverted into other channels.

Saskatchewan: Weather conditions in September were rather unfavourable for milk production. The average temperatures were exceptionally low, and cold, unseasonable showers limited the freedom of dairy herds to range in the open fields. Pasture growth has been well maintained, however, and the condition of the grass is 20 per cent above 1941. Many of the pastures are still green, despite the heavy frosts. More feed will be available from grain fields than in other years, crops damaged by hail and heavy storms being used for feed. As the result of bad weather the fields have not yet been cleared for pasture purposes. Roughage and grains are plentiful. The same hay crop of  $\frac{1}{2}$  million tons exceeded the yield of the previous year by approximately 115 thousand tons, although owing to heavy rains the quality is rather poor. Approximately 260 million bushels of oats were harvested this year

as compared with 79½ million a year ago; and the barley crop of 93 million bushels was over 3½ times that of the 1941 output. The milk cow population in August, was higher than that of a year ago, and the percentage milking was about the same. Cows are selling at good prices, averaging from \$70 to \$80 a head for grade animals. Owing to the increased size of herds, milk production in August exceeded that of August 1941, although the production of milk per cow was somewhat lower. More milk was used in the farm homes and greater quantities were fed to livestock. Yet, as a result of a smaller production of dairy butter, the quantity available for factories and fluid sales was higher than that of the same month in 1941.

Alberta: The weather was very wet in this province during September. This delayed threshing operations and made it impossible for dairy herds to be given the after harvest pasturage usually available at this time of the year. Grass pastures are exceptionally good, however, averaging about 18 per cent better than those of 1941, but are expected to deteriorate from now on as the result of frost damage. Four degrees of frost was recorded at Lethbridge on September 18 and snow with heavy frost occurred again on September 24 in various parts of the province. Feed is plentiful. The hay crop of 810 thousand tons was considerably above the 1941 yield. Unfortunately, much of the crop has been spoiled by excessive rainfall. Oats yielded 178 million bushels as compared with less than 64 million bushels in 1941, and a barley crop of 77 million bushels was harvested as against 28 million bushels a year ago. Cow numbers were above those of August 1941, but farmers have insufficient time to give the fullest attention to their herds until after threshing is completed. The percentage of cows milking in August exceeded those of the same month last year, and the milk production per cow was slightly increased. Fall freshenings appear to be on the increase; cows are being sold and exchanged quite freely, fetching in many cases more than \$100 a head. The September milk production suffered a sharp decline owing to cold weather, as compared with that of September 1941, while the August milk supply was somewhat greater than in the previous year. More milk was used in farm homes and greater quantities were fed to livestock. Farm butter-making, on the contrary, continues to decline. The outlets for milk have greatly increased on account of military developments in the province and it is anticipated that some diversion from creameries may occur to fulfill the requirements. The abundant feed supplies and increased butter-fat values are favourable to dairying enterprises. The only real difficulty is a shortage of help on farms, a situation which is rather acute just at this time when harvesting is still in progress.

British Columbia: September was comparatively dry in many sections of British Columbia, with cloudy weather and high temperatures. Pastures are poor, but farmers have not commenced to stable stock as yet. There is still a good growth of grass in lowlands but uplands and plateaus are overly grazed. The average condition for the province is 7 per cent below the September rating of a year ago. Fertilized pastures are somewhat better than others. The gleanings from harvest fields have helped the pasture situation temporarily, but these pickings are now about finished. The oat crop was estimated at over 3 3/4 million bushels, slightly above that of 1941, while the barley crop of 870 thousand bushels was nearly 200 thousand bushels above that of a year ago. The hay and clover crop yielded 482 thousand tons as compared with 400 thousand tons in the preceding year. The cow population was less than in August 1941, and the percentage milking was also reduced. The total production of milk in that month was only slightly increased but fluid sales moved up 16 per cent, a part of which was diverted from factories and from supplies utilized on farms. Labour continues to be exceedingly scarce, and coupled with short pastures, it possibly represents the greatest single factor in the milk supply situation at the present time.

#### ORDERS AFFECTING THE SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Sept. 7/42-Manufacturers of processed cheese are now required to sell at prices no higher than those received in the basic period. Wholesalers may add transportation and taxes, plus 10 percent of selling price; and retailers may add a mark up 25 percent.

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

Provinces	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	14.8	12.9	13.0	19.4	21.5	16.3	80.9	82.3	81.6	80.7	87.1	82.5
Nova Scotia .....	15.5	17.0	16.5	17.9	17.9	16.9	85.9	87.0	89.3	86.9	87.9	87.5
New Brunswick .....	13.4	14.3	16.5	19.2	20.5	18.1	85.8	81.4	90.7	83.4	86.5	86.5
Quebec .....	13.0	13.7	18.1	20.9	19.0	18.9	93.1	93.1	93.5	93.6	93.3	94.3
Ontario .....	13.4	13.5	20.4	20.7	20.5	19.7	85.1	83.7	85.3	86.2	85.7	85.6
Manitoba .....	15.5	15.3	16.2	19.2	15.2	16.3	81.7	79.5	78.2	86.3	73.8	79.9
Saskatchewan .....	15.2	15.4	14.3	18.3	17.1	16.2	80.2	73.5	74.1	73.4	73.3	76.9
Alberta .....	13.9	13.7	14.7	16.0	16.1	14.8	72.2	68.3	66.9	71.5	72.7	70.3
British Columbia ...	15.5	16.1	17.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	81.3	79.3	82.1	78.3	76.7	79.5
CANADA .....	15.2	15.2	15.0	16.8	18.7	16.2	83.4	81.2	82.4	83.4	84.4	83.5

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

Provinces	AUGUST						SEPTEMBER					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.
Prince Edward Island	105	80	80	106	93	93	-	62	86	104	96	87
Nova Scotia .....	102	88	83	102	88	93	-	75	82	100	80	84
New Brunswick .....	105	90	86	101	89	94	-	31	91	102	80	88
Quebec .....	102	101	93	82	98	95	-	36	51	82	96	92
Ontario .....	95	88	99	74	96	90	-	90	101	78	103	93
Manitoba .....	85	70	80	93	104	86	-	89	80	104	101	94
Saskatchewan .....	73	73	74	76	110	82	-	81	81	37	106	64
Alberta .....	94	68	90	70	110	86	-	80	94	91	109	94
British Columbia ...	72	84	86	92	96	86	-	88	88	102	95	93
CANADA .....	97	90	92	83	97	92	-	83	83	85	97	91