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# MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1943

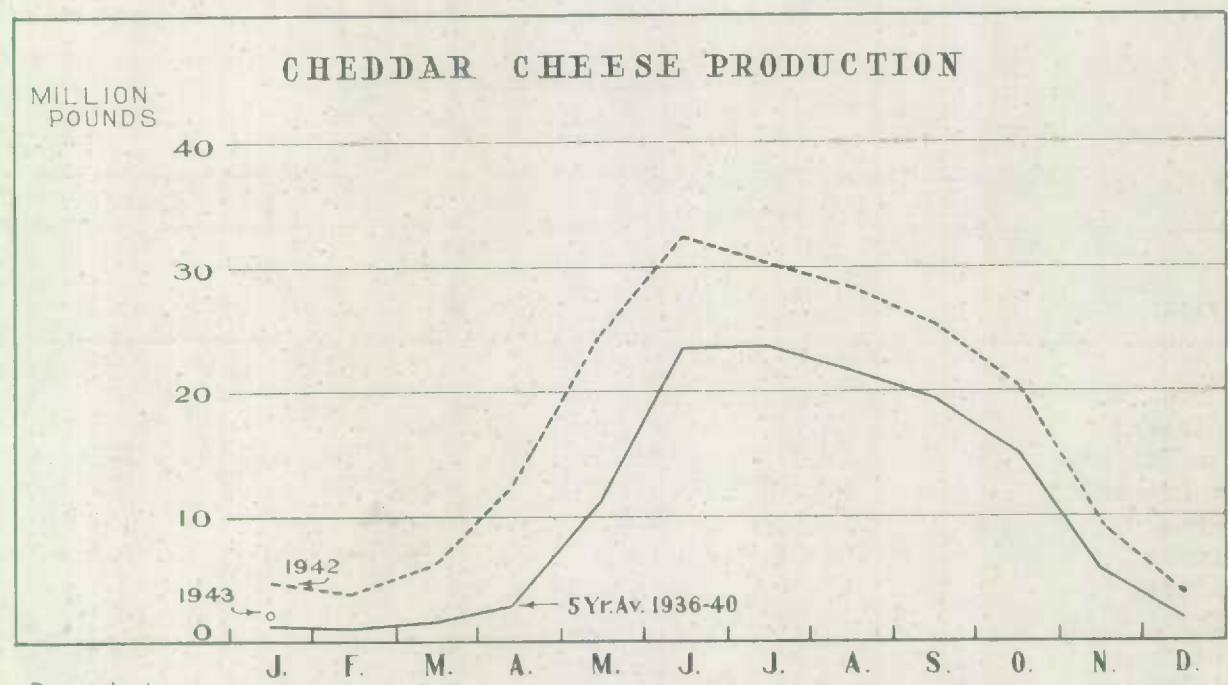
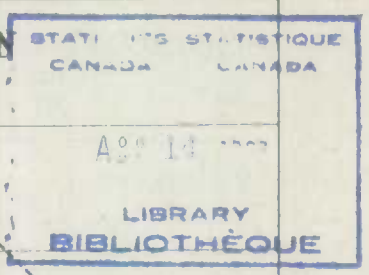
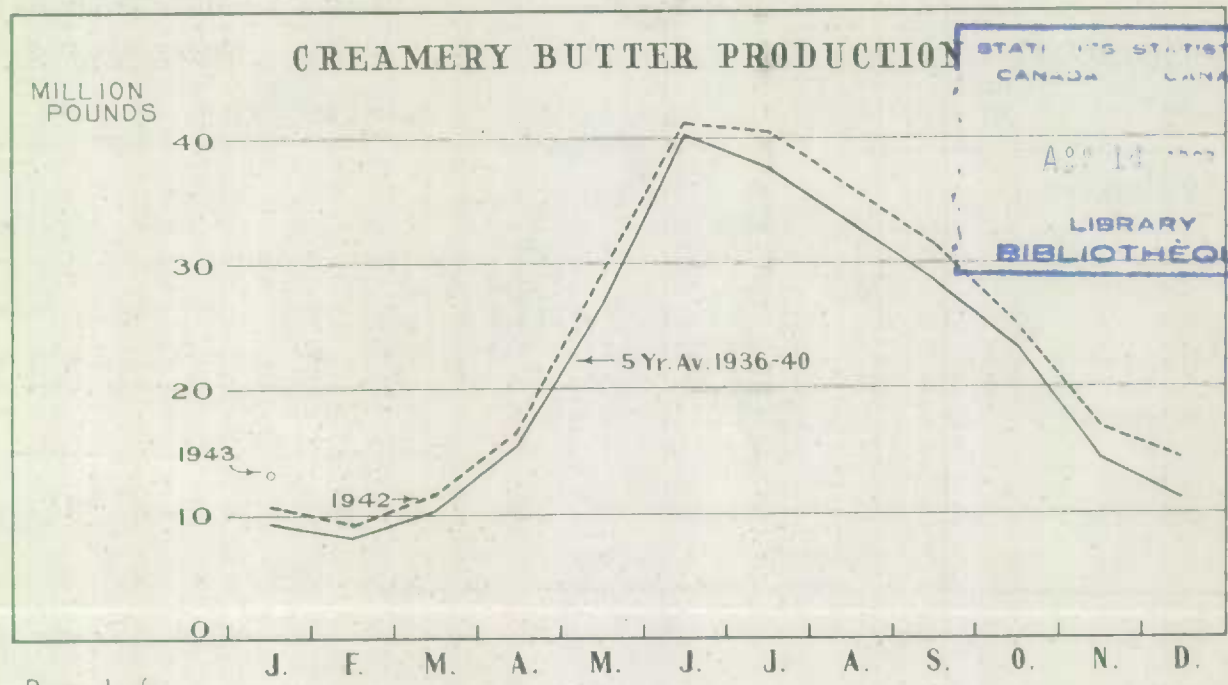
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I - PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEDDAR CHEESE IN CANADA,  
BY PROVINCES, JANUARY, 1942 and 1943.

Province	Creamery Butter			Cheddar Cheese		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	10,718,315	13,101,344	(+) 22.2	4,987,945	2,008,346	(-) 59.7
Prince Edward Island	99,282	180,342	(+) 81.6	10,079	4,585	(-) 54.5
Nova Scotia	356,563	456,621	(+) 28.1	-	-	-
New Brunswick	96,274	229,364	(+) 138.2	52,752	-	-
Quebec	769,954	1,640,967	(+) 113.1	1,271,237	257,361	(-) 79.8
Ontario	4,259,083	4,261,899	(+) 0.1	3,079,020	1,414,509	(-) 54.1
Manitoba	1,412,057	1,786,817	(+) 26.5	266,205	145,243	(-) 45.4
Saskatchewan	1,654,220	2,370,074	(+) 43.3	1,676	-	-
Alberta	1,645,831	1,883,484	(+) 14.4	245,327	134,141	(-) 45.3
British Columbia	425,051	291,776	(-) 31.4	61,649	52,507	(-) 14.8

II - PRODUCTION OF ICE CREAM IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES,  
JANUARY, 1942 and 1943.

Province	J A N U A R Y		
	1942	1943	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	614,655	613,407	(-) 0.2
Prince Edward Island	2,048	2,604	(+) 27.1
Nova Scotia	48,273	44,422	(-) 8.0
New Brunswick	17,423	18,852	(+) 8.2
Quebec	111,538	113,120	(+) 1.4
Ontario	265,371	272,741	(+) 2.8
Manitoba	48,387	43,226	(-) 10.7
Saskatchewan	29,986	35,850	(+) 19.5
Alberta	41,937	38,407	(-) 8.4
British Columbia	49,692	44,185	(-) 11.1

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(January, 1943)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in January increased approximately 22 per cent as compared with the January make of 1942 and decreased 11 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of January, 13.1 million pounds of butter were produced as compared with 10.7 million pounds in January, 1942. The increase in the January make occurred in all provinces except British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 60 per cent in January as compared with January, 1942, and decreased 46 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. In January, 1943, the make was approximately 2.0 million pounds as compared with 5.0 million pounds in January, 1942. The decrease in the January make occurred in all provinces.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in January amounted to 613,407 gallons, which represented a decrease of 1,248 gallons or 0.2 per cent under that of January, 1942.

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 8 cents in January, 1942. Export cheese at Montreal is now set at 20 as compared with 16 cents under the 1941-42 agreement.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of January represented the equivalent of 329.2 million pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 22.4 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 93.2 per cent and cheese represented 6.8 per cent of the total.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Observers and Dairy Correspondents)

Summary: Extremely cold weather was general in all provinces during the latter part of January. In Eastern Canada cold weather commenced early in January, followed by heavy storms. In the Western Provinces a sudden drop in temperature took place about the 15th, and cold weather continued with unabating severity for two weeks. The cold weather had some effect on the milk flow and slowed up milk and cream deliveries. In the East, dislocated power lines left farmers without facilities for pumping water and put milking machines and other mechanical devices out of use for a time.

The holdings of dairy cows appear to have advanced in all provinces above those of January of the previous year and there was a general increase in the numbers of cows being freshened. Milk cows are in keen demand but there is a marked tendency to hold for future use rather than to sell. Farmers are feeding liberally; there is no shortage of coarse grains, but a difficulty in procuring regular supplies of protein feeds may have an unfavourable effect on both the production of milk and the condition of dairy herds. There is also an acute shortage of mineral supplements in many sections of the country.

Milk production increased in all provinces over that of January 1942; although if the weather had been more favourable, the increase would be more pronounced. Dairy correspondents reporting for December showed a decrease in the percentage of cows milking, and the production per cow of 12 6 pounds of milk per day was the same as that of December, 1941. Fluid milk requirements took a considerable proportion of the supplies during January, particularly in the industrial centres of Eastern Canada. The production of creamery butter advanced by nearly 2½ million pounds over that of January, 1942, the increase having resulted principally from milk diverted from non-operating cheese factories, and farm supplies that had been used heretofore in the production of dairy butter. The higher butter-fat subsidy which went into effect on December 21, was a factor in diverting cream from dairy to creamery butter production, and this has tended to increase the demand for the creamery product in rural areas.

In the month of December, 1942, there were 1,128 creameries in operation in Canada as compared with 1,022 in the same month of 1941. Cheese factories, on the other hand, were reduced to 393 as compared with 466. These changes occurred principally in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Quebec gained 99 creameries and lost 55 cheese factories while 10 creameries were added in Ontario and cheese factories were reduced by the same number.

Prince Edward Island: The coldest weather for this season since 1925 was experienced in the month of January. Hence, large quantities of feed were used and milk production suffered slightly. Water supplies were low but there was no apparent scarcity and there was no shortage of feed supplies with the exception of concentrates which farmers are finding difficult to procure in regular quantities.

Nova Scotia: The cold weather in January disrupted water systems and adversely affected the supplies of milk. Owing to cold weather and the poor quality of hay gathered under dry weather conditions in 1942, cows are reported to be drying up earlier than usual. Protein concentrates are scarce and farmers are finding it difficult to procure labour to perform the heavier work on farms. The numbers of cows are on the increase, and due to an advance in freshenings and subsidized prices it is believed that milk production will be well maintained.

New Brunswick: The snowfall was light in January but the weather was cold, which tended to interfere with pumping systems on some farms and drew heavily on feed supplies. Concentrated feed stuffs are scarce and a reduction in protein supplements promises to adversely affect milk production. Deliveries to creameries have greatly increased and the dairy butter make continues to drop to lower levels.

Quebec: The severely cold weather during the month of January produced less milk than was expected, but the total was a little above that of the same month of the preceding year. The numbers of cows on farms appear to be about the same and freshenings show a slight advance. Farmers are feeding more heavily but a shortage of protein in the rations is expected to place some limits on the milk output.

Ontario: Heavy snow storms and cold weather in January blocked country roads, tied up deliveries and interfered with the transmission of electrical power. Milking machines, pumping equipment and other labour saving devices were put out of order for a time which handicapped operations on many farms. This situation, together with a shortage of commercial feeds has had an adverse effect on dairying. Freshenings are on the increase, however, and the numbers of cows on farms are being well maintained. In northern sections a considerable increase has taken place in cow numbers with a consequent advance in milk production.

Manitoba: The abnormally low temperatures during January tended to reduce the milk flow below that which would otherwise have been obtained. Farm labour is still the limiting factor in milk production and promises to become more acute as the season advances. On the other hand, with plenty of feed available, more cows on farms and freshenings greater than those of a year ago, the outlook for dairying appears to be quite favourable.

Saskatchewan: Below zero temperatures were general in Saskatchewan in January, with high winds and heavy snowfall during the latter part of the month. There is plenty of roughage for dairy stock and less concentrated feeds are being used on account of the abundance of home grown grains. Regardless of cold and snow, deliveries to creameries were exceptionally high, a part of which came from farms that have ceased to make dairy butter. There is a keen demand for milk cows but farmers are reluctant to sell. More cows are on farms and freshenings are on the increase, both of which will tend to have a favourable effect on milk production.

Alberta: The weather was mild up to the 15th of the month, after which temperatures dropped suddenly and cold weather prevailed. Milk production was not materially affected but roads were blocked with snow making it difficult for farmers to make deliveries. Alfalfa is taking the place of protein feeds on many farms, but there is a shortage of mineral supplements and the prices of all commercial feeds are high. Herds are being culled out and sold for beef; yet, young heifers are being introduced as replacements in somewhat greater numbers. Farmers are reluctant to sell calves, rather preferring to hold them for future milkers. Despite the cold weather, milk production was greater than that of January, 1942; more was used for manufacturing and greater quantities were sold to meet the increasing fluid demand.

British Columbia: Temperatures averaged normal or above during the first part of the month, but this situation was offset by the extreme cold which followed. There were very heavy falls of snow in some sections, and roads were drifted so that deliveries were interfered with. Rough feeds are plentiful and more concentrates are being fed. The advance in the butter-fat subsidy had a favourable effect on the milk production and farmers are beginning to hold their cows regardless of the attractive prices offered by outside buyers. There is still a shortage of labour, however, which will be a factor of some consequence in future months.



TABLE III - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING  
IN DECEMBER, 1938 - 1942.

Province	Milk Production per Cow in Pounds Per Day						Percentage of Cows Milking					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Average
Prince Edward Island	12.2	9.4	9.2	12.4	13.2	11.3	77.5	73.2	74.1	84.5	75.1	76.9
Nova Scotia .....	13.5	15.4	14.1	12.9	12.7	13.7	85.0	79.0	76.1	77.2	77.6	79.0
New Brunswick .....	12.0	11.3	13.1	11.4	15.2	12.6	77.7	74.2	82.8	78.8	83.4	79.4
Quebec .....	10.7	10.7	11.3	11.9	10.5	11.0	81.3	82.6	79.7	76.8	74.0	78.8
Ontario .....	14.2	14.6	14.1	14.5	12.4	14.0	74.9	79.4	77.2	75.7	64.7	74.4
Manitoba .....	10.3	12.2	11.9	11.0	12.5	11.6	68.8	71.1	64.7	64.6	67.0	67.2
Saskatchewan .....	9.3	11.1	11.3	12.0	10.7	10.9	66.7	67.8	66.5	68.5	63.3	66.6
Alberta .....	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.9	11.5	12.1	63.9	64.8	56.9	62.3	59.0	61.4
British Columbia ...	15.9	16.0	16.4	14.4	13.3	15.2	76.1	76.2	79.2	77.5	74.6	76.7
C A N A D A .....	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	74.7	74.3	73.0	74.0	71.0	73.4

ORDERS AFFECTING THE PRICES AND SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

January 1 - Persons engaged in the transportation of milk and cream during the four-week period ended December 26, 1942, may be granted permission to continue such business over the same routes and under the same conditions. They shall be required, however, to make application for a general permit on or before the 31st day of January, 1943. (W.P.T.E. - A.533)

January 1 - On and after this date the sale of fluid cream other than to a dairy, creamery, or milk distributor is limited in fat content to 18 percent with a tolerance of 1 percent. (W.P.T.E. Order No. 195 containing a consolidation of orders and amendments respecting milk and milk products.)

January 25 - Butter prices were amended with respect to Manitoba and Alberta, the latter two provinces being given an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a lb. on all grades as compared with Saskatchewan where the former prices for the three Prairie Provinces shall still obtain. Maximum prices were also provided for butter grading below Grade 3. (Order No. 23 W.P.T.E.)