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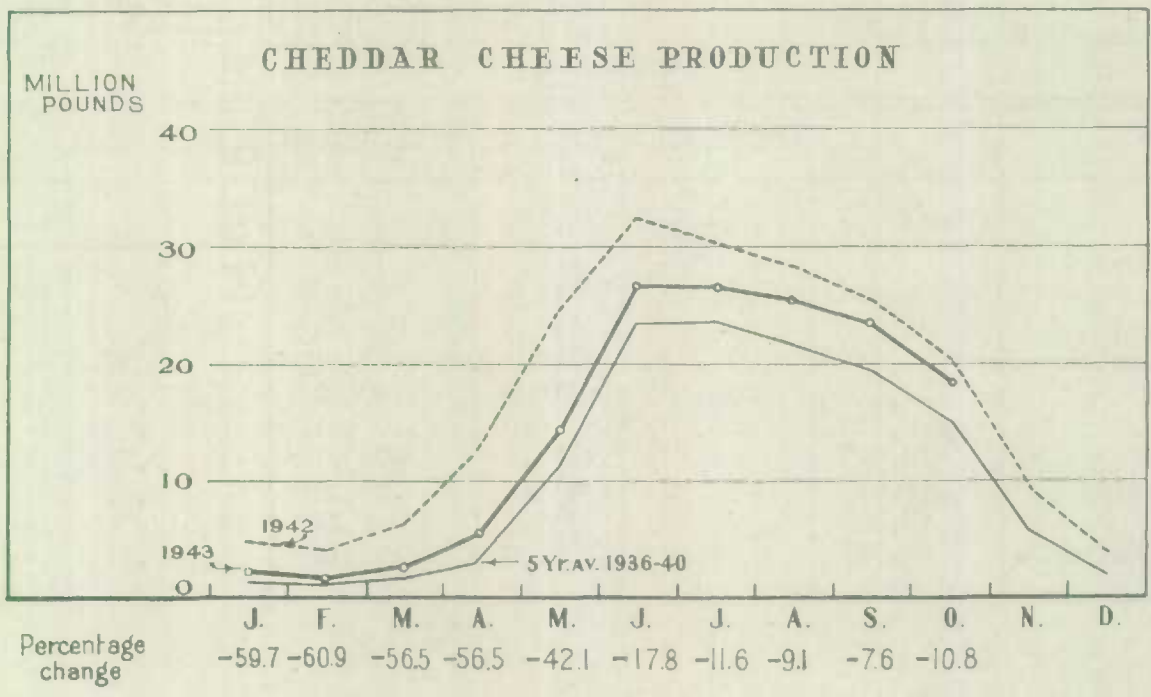
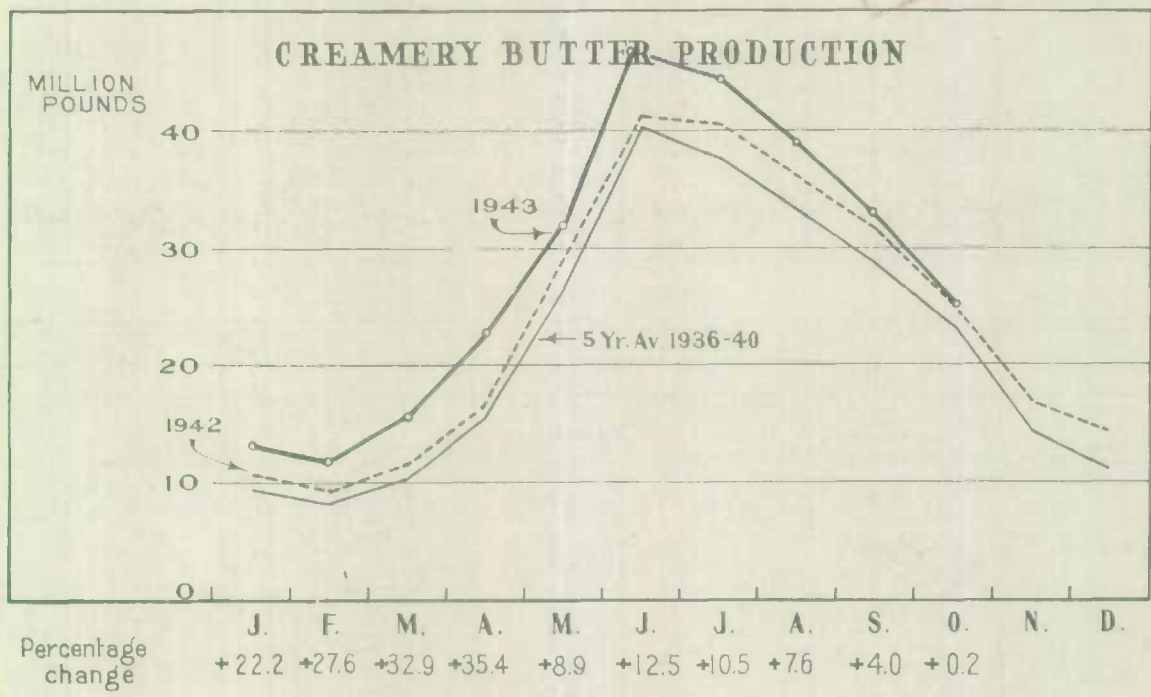
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OCTOBER

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I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES,
OCTOBER AND JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1942 AND 1943

Province	October			January to October		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	25,078,959	25,120,002	(+) 0.2	252,677,702	283,558,030	(+)12.2
Prince Edward Island	398,995	440,466	(+)10.4	3,062,202	3,909,473	(+)27.7
Nova Scotia	529,775	595,860	(+)12.5	5,867,266	6,801,572	(+)15.9
New Brunswick	461,662	560,185	(+)21.3	4,502,874	6,353,721	(+)41.1
Quebec	8,280,941	8,423,241	(+) 1.7	64,772,707	79,040,731	(+)22.0
Ontario	6,943,767	6,213,903	(-)10.5	71,759,516	74,648,691	(+) 4.0
Manitoba	2,478,188	2,339,421	(-) 5.6	28,019,272	30,695,820	(+) 9.6
Saskatchewan	2,902,548	3,427,564	(+)18.1	36,766,160	42,954,206	(+)16.8
Alberta	2,715,281	2,663,800	(-) 1.9	33,168,743	34,869,526	(+) 5.1
British Columbia	367,802	455,562	(+)23.9	4,758,962	4,284,290	(-)10.0

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	October			January to October		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	20,523,268	18,306,226	(-)10.8	189,445,514	146,844,392	(-)22.5
Prince Edward Island	104,647	113,827	(+) 8.8	1,000,044	728,659	(-)27.2
New Brunswick	119,627	80,201	(-)33.0	1,775,086	740,477	(-)58.3
Quebec	6,543,204	6,696,383	(+) 2.3	59,554,268	42,644,287	(-)28.4
Ontario	13,122,632	10,908,000	(-)16.9	117,579,851	96,484,572	(-)17.9
Manitoba	310,434	242,903	(-)21.8	4,760,855	2,990,396	(-)37.2
Saskatchewan	32,143	46,407	(+)44.4	425,887	401,262	(-) 5.8
Alberta	237,843	164,879	(-)30.7	3,566,988	2,245,811	(-)37.0
British Columbia	52,733	53,626	(+) 1.7	782,534	608,923	(-)22.2

ICE CREAM

Province	October			January to October		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	968,378	1,093,257	(+)12.9	14,018,467	15,045,166	(+) 7.3
Prince Edward Island	5,026	7,704	(+)53.3	64,886	69,144	(+) 6.6
Nova Scotia	73,106	99,029	(+)35.5	850,615	998,965	(+)17.4
New Brunswick	34,868	38,393	(+)10.1	446,083	438,251	(-) 1.8
Quebec	163,460	191,110	(+)16.9	2,670,248	2,877,078	(+) 7.7
Ontario	442,244	468,799	(+) 6.0	6,207,554	6,520,098	(+) 5.0
Manitoba	78,329	93,273	(+)19.1	974,870	1,126,719	(+)15.6
Saskatchewan	51,067	55,000	(+) 7.7	708,239	754,790	(+) 6.6
Alberta	53,087	84,769	(+)59.7	945,863	1,043,390	(+)10.3
British Columbia	67,191	55,180	(-)17.9	1,150,109	1,216,731	(+) 5.8

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA
(OCTOBER, 1943)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in October increased approximately 0.2 per cent as compared with the October make of 1942 and decreased 23.5 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of October 25 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the ten months ended October, the output reached a total of 283.6 million pounds. The increase in the October make occurred in all provinces except Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 10.8 per cent in October as compared with October, 1942, and was about 21.8 per cent below that of the previous month. The October make was approximately 18.3 million pounds, and the total for the ten months, January to October amounted to 146.8 million pounds. The decrease in the October make occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in October amounted to approximately 1.0 million gallons, an increase of 5.5 per cent as compared with the October output of 1942. For the ten months, January to October 15 million gallons were produced, an increase of 6.8 per cent in comparison with the first ten months of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during September registered a decrease of approximately 2.7 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and a decrease of 10.5 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 25.5 million pounds was represented by 21.6 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 3.9 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased 8.9 per cent as compared with the same month last year and 9.6 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, increased approximately 4.7 per cent and decreased 14.8 per cent, respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 34 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents a pound as compared with 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents in October, 1942. Domestic Cheese at Montreal averaged 21 cents as compared with 20 cents in the same month last year. Export cheese was 20 cents f.o.b. factory as compared with 20 cents, f.o.b. Montreal in the same month of 1942.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of October represented the equivalent of 793 million pounds of milk, registering a decrease of approximately 24 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 74.1 per cent and cheese represented 25.9 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of September amounted to 28.7 million pounds, representing a decrease of 0.6 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 8.7 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

From January to September the domestic disappearance of creamery butter declined 7.5 per cent as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1942. This represented a monthly average of 22.4 million pounds for the nine-month period of 1943 or 1.90 pounds per capita.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents and Observers)

Summary: Despite some adverse developments, the dairy situation seems to offer favourable prospects for the future. Reports for September show that the total milk production of Canada fell 1 percent below that produced in the corresponding month of the previous year. This is the first time that an actual reduction took place, although the output during the past few months was only slightly above the 1942 level. All provinces contributed to this decrease except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The provinces first named moved up from 4 to 4.5 percent and the latter were practically on a par with the same month last year. More milk continues to be used for creamery butter, although production figures for both September and October showed that a definite diversion of milk was taking place. In September, cheese factories benefited from this diversion, but latterly the fluid milk trade appears to be absorbing supplies from both the butter and cheese industries. There was a decline of 33 percent in the dairy butter make in September as compared with a reduction of 38 percent in August and 42 percent in July. Fluid milk sales increased 11 percent as against 13 percent in August and the nine-month total was 9 percent above that shown in the same period of the previous year. Relative to 1942, the consumption in farm homes has been moving to higher levels in recent months, and in September reached the high point of 6 percent above that of the same month a year ago. Fluid milk requirements in Nova Scotia and Ontario combined with smaller total production, is likely to have an adverse effect on both the butter and cheese make. Much the same situation has developed in Alberta where far flung military and constructive operations created an unprecedented demand for the fluid product. Cheese production prospects in Quebec are quite promising, and Manitoba and Saskatchewan are moving into a position where these provinces will be producing a somewhat larger proportion of the total butter supply of Canada.

A shortage of home grown feeds in the eastern provinces is possibly the most vital factor in the supply position. However, there has been a brisk movement of western grains in the past few months to meet the deficiency, and the improvement in farm prices resulting from subsidies is providing a greater incentive for farmers to produce the additional feeds required. Weather conditions during October were favourable for dairying, particularly during the first ten days of the month. Cool weather and increased precipitation, however, and made it necessary to place dairy stock in stables earlier than usual, and to do a considerable amount of supplementary feeding.

The official estimate of cow numbers, based on the survey of June 1, which appears in Table III, shows an increase of 3.1 percent in the cow population over that of the same date of 1942. This advance was combined with an increase of 6 percent in dairy heifers and 8 percent in calves, a part of which are of dairy breeding. This encouraging situation may not be immediately reflected in production, but it is apparent that potentialities exist which would make it possible for farmers to increase their output of milk if conditions permit them to embark upon further extensions. On the other hand, there is a keen demand for dairy stock and the opportunity to sell to outside buyers will not be overlooked. In September, dairy correspondents reported a still greater increase in numbers than those shown at June 1. There was also a slight increase in the percentage of cows milking; (see Table II) and the milk production per cow moved up from 17.5 to 18.4 pounds per day. The number of cows freshening in October was reduced from last year, but those in calf increased 1.5 percent. It would appear, therefore, that any reduction in milk production from that of the previous year would be relatively small, or in any case would not be long sustained.

Prince Edward Island: Temperatures were slightly above normal in October and ample supplies of moisture maintained a sturdy growth of grass on both upland and low-lying lands. The trend in cow numbers appears to be in an upward direction and it is expected that more milk will be produced in the next few months than was the case in the last quarter of 1942. Due to increased prices and a lack of labour, there is a tendency to deliver greater quantities of whole milk, so that some increase in cheese production is anticipated. A 4 per cent increase took place in the production of milk in September, and due to a reduction in the quantities used on farms, the sales of milk were considerably above those of a year ago.

Nova Scotia: Moderate rainfall and normal temperatures produced satisfactory dairying conditions during October. Frost was recorded on the 10th of the month, which was followed by snow flurries and cold weather. Pastures remained quite satisfactory although supplementary feeding was necessary on account of lower temperatures. Dairy cow numbers were above those of the previous September and more cows are being introduced into the herds as they come into lactation. Prospective freshenings on the farms of dairy correspondents were somewhat higher than those of September, 1942. Fluid sales continue to advance, with some indication of a diversion from creameries to meet the increased demand. There is sufficient rough feed although the quality of the hay is below normal and the root crop turned out poorly. The production of milk in September was nearly 1 per cent below that of September, 1942.

New Brunswick: Excessive moisture and cold weather made it necessary to house cattle earlier than other years. Pastures are only fair and both grain and roots are below the average in quantity and quality. Farmers are becoming alarmed about the shortage of feed grain and considerable quantities will have to be imported from Western Canada to maintain the production of milk at the level of the previous year. There are more cows on farms but fewer are freshening in the next few months, which may have a tendency to reduce the milk supply below that of the last quarter of 1942. In September, however, the total production of milk was 4.5 per cent above that of the same month last year. Sales of fluid milk are being maintained at a high level but the amount consumed in farm homes during the month of September showed a considerable reduction.

Quebec: The weather was dry during the first half of October. This was followed by increased rainfall, low temperatures and snow in some sections. Pastures are better than average, and rough feeds are quite abundant. Owing to cold weather, the stabling of dairy herds was general during the last ten days of October. An increase in cow numbers was reported in September over that of the same month of the previous year, and fewer cows are being slaughtered. Yet the numbers of cows coming into production in the immediate future seem to be no greater than a year ago. There is no shortage of fluid milk and observers forecast an increase in quantities of milk being made available for manufacturing. It is believed that cheese factories will benefit considerably from increased deliveries during the next few months.

Ontario: The weather was cold during the last half of October with considerable rainfall in some sections. Some deficiency in moisture was reported from western and southern parts. Owing to cold weather, stabling commenced about the 20th of the month, much earlier than in other years. Grain is scarce but there is plenty of corn, hay and other roughage for feeding purposes. Cows are selling at good prices and owing to the shortage of feed and labour, a reduction in cow holdings is indicated. Nevertheless, there are more cows in calf than in September, 1942, and with the increase in heifers on farms at June 1, the situation could easily change for the better. The production of milk in September was practically on a par with that of the same month a year ago, while fluid sales increased 8 per cent.

Manitoba: Bright autumn weather with little rainfall continued during the first part of October, while the latter part of the month was cool with frequent showers. Pastures are possibly a little better than they were a year ago and dairy herds obtained good forage from the harvest fields. Farmers feel encouraged to increase their cow holdings where help can be obtained, but on the whole, little change is indicated. Freshenings showed a decline in September as compared with the same month of the previous year; yet with more cows in calf the future situation as reported at that time was probably a little better than that revealed in the two previous months. Total milk production fell nearly 8 per cent in September although the consumption of fluid continued its advance over the same month of 1943.

Saskatchewan: The weather was clear and calm early in October with plenty of sunshine. After the 10th of the month, cool cloudy weather prevailed followed by heavy rains during the latter part of October. Feed is plentiful; and both the after-harvest forage and the heavy growth on summer fallows, resulting from insufficient fall cultivation, has provided ample pasturage for dairy herds. More cows were reported on farms in September, and the tendency to introduce additional heifers into the herds is expected to augment the numbers used for dairy purposes. Milk production declined 3.3 per cent below September, 1942, while fluid sales increased 12 per cent. However, an increase in cow sales to suburban dwellers would suggest some development in urban production, and with mechanical milkers being more widely used, it seems possible that production in the next few months may show little change from that of October - December, 1942.

Alberta: Mild weather in the first part of the month with plenty of after-harvest forage produced satisfactory conditions for dairying. Frosts were less frequent than usual, and the falls of snow were quite light and quickly disappeared. Pastures were badly dried up in certain sections on account of the lack of moisture, but ample supplies of grain and roughage were available in most sections of the province. According to observers, farmers are again turning to dairying on account of the increased prices, and more heifers are being retained for milking purposes. Milk production in September fell 6.3 per cent below that of last year and with freshenings reduced and fewer cows in calf, there is no indication of an immediate improvement. A pronounced diversion of milk from cheese factories, and to some extent from creameries, together with a reduction in the dairy butter make, produced a 25 per cent increase in fluid sales. More milk was also consumed in farm homes in September as compared with that of September, 1942.

British Columbia: Fair weather was general throughout October with little frost and no snow except in high altitudes. Forage for dairy stock has been rather scanty in some sections of the province, and with a few exceptions, a shortage of hay seems to be quite general. The second growth of alfalfa was poor, and dry weather during the summer produced low yields of meadow hay. Hay prices are averaging from \$35 to \$38 a ton, about \$10 higher than a year ago. It is expected, however, that there will be ample supplies of grain shipped in from the Prairies. Although some farmers are reported to be reducing their herds, dairy correspondents showed more cows on farms in September than in the same month of 1942. Fewer cows were due to freshen in October, but the number of dairy cows being bred for milk production was greater than that of a year ago. Total milk production fell 1.8 per cent below that of the same month last year and observers offer the opinion that a decrease may be expected in the last quarter of 1943. Fluid sales in September increased 6 per cent as compared with a 10 per cent rise in August. A shortage of fluid milk appears to be in the offing, and even now the immediate demand is in excess of the supply in urban areas.

TABLE II. PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING
SEPTEMBER 1939 TO 1943

Province	Milk Production per Cow in Pounds per Day						Percentage of Cows Milking					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.
CANADA	16.4	16.3	17.9	17.5	18.4	17.3	82.0	80.3	81.1	82.2	83.6	81.8
Prince Edward Island	13.2	13.4	18.7	17.6	22.5	17.2	92.3	79.9	88.4	88.5	94.5	88.6
Nova Scotia	15.4	14.6	17.3	16.5	16.9	16.6	87.0	85.0	87.7	86.0	86.5	86.3
New Brunswick	13.3	13.9	15.8	20.2	18.2	16.4	81.7	86.5	88.0	87.3	85.0	86.1
Quebec	16.9	17.4	18.8	19.0	18.9	18.2	93.1	93.8	91.6	93.4	90.0	92.2
Ontario	18.5	18.7	20.1	19.1	20.2	19.4	81.2	86.0	85.0	83.0	86.5	84.4
Manitoba	14.8	14.8	14.6	15.8	14.1	14.8	75.9	75.7	77.1	83.4	74.0	69.6
Saskatchewan	14.1	14.0	16.9	13.5	15.6	14.8	74.7	72.5	73.4	68.2	75.7	72.3
Alberta	14.7	12.2	13.8	15.4	18.7	14.9	71.2	57.8	65.0	71.7	74.4	68.0
British Columbia ..	15.9	16.4	14.9	15.7	17.7	16.1	79.4	80.3	79.0	78.6	82.9	80.0

TABLE III. NUMBERS OF DAIRY CATTLE ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1942 AND 1943.

		Dairy Cows		Dairy Heifers		Calves	
		No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
CANADA	1942	3,680,500		928,000		2,335,100	
	1943	3,794,700	+ 3.1	983,300	+ 6.0	2,523,300	+ 8.1
P. E. Island	1942	46,600		11,000		27,500	
	1943	46,600	- 0.6	11,800	+ 7.3	27,300	- 0.7
Nova Scotia	1942	104,100		23,500		41,900	
	1943	104,300	+ 0.2	24,700	+ 5.1	46,800	+ 11.7
New Brunswick	1942	111,400		24,400		52,600	
	1943	113,400	+ 1.8	27,000	+ 10.7	60,500	+ 15.0
Quebec	1942	996,700		198,500		421,700	
	1943	1,018,900	+ 2.2	216,800	+ 9.2	489,000	+ 16.0
Ontario	1942	1,149,900		284,700		629,000	
	1943	1,169,700	+ 1.7	290,600	+ 2.1	649,400	+ 3.2
Manitoba	1942	344,800		99,000		235,200	
	1943	370,000	+ 7.3	102,000	+ 3.0	254,000	+ 8.0
Saskatchewan	1942	467,700		149,000		418,600	
	1943	502,400	+ 7.4	166,400	+ 11.7	461,900	+ 10.3
Alberta	1942	366,800		112,400		428,200	
	1943	376,000	+ 2.5	118,000	+ 5.0	451,400	+ 5.4
British Columbia	1942	92,500		25,500		80,400	
	1943	93,700	+ 1.3	26,000	+ 2.0	83,000	+ 3.2

ORDERS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION, SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

October 4. Supplies of evaporated milk for infants and other essential users are now assured by the introduction of a system of priority sales which went into effect on the above-mentioned date. Under this order it becomes necessary for retail suppliers to set aside a reserve stock, which for October, 1943, must not be less than 25 per cent of the total supplies, and for each month thereafter not less than the highest quantity sold out of this reserve stock in any month in the succeeding three-month period. Said retail suppliers can only sell this reserve stock on the surrender of "G" coupons or special purchase permits. The plan calls for issuing evaporated milk cards to preferred users and special purchase permits to hospitals. (Order No. 326, W.P.T.B.)

October 7. The maximum prices for wheat distillers dried grains were set by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, f.o.b. seller's loading point exclusive of transportation as follows:

Based on 23 per cent protein content or higher, sales in carload lots are placed at a maximum of \$30 a ton; sales by manufacturers selling ex their point of production in less than carload lots, \$31; by wholesale distributors selling otherwise than ex warehouse in less than carload lots to retailers, \$31; by wholesale distributors selling ex their warehouse in less than carload lots to retailers, \$33; by any person on sales at retail to consumers, \$33.

Where the product has a protein content of 25 per cent or higher but less than 28 per cent, these prices are subject to a reduction to \$1.00 a ton; where the protein content is 22 per cent or higher but less than 25 per cent, the prices are \$4.00 a ton less than those quoted, and where the protein content is less than 22 per cent, there is a differential of \$7.00 a ton. (Administrator's Order No. A 890, W.P.T.B.)