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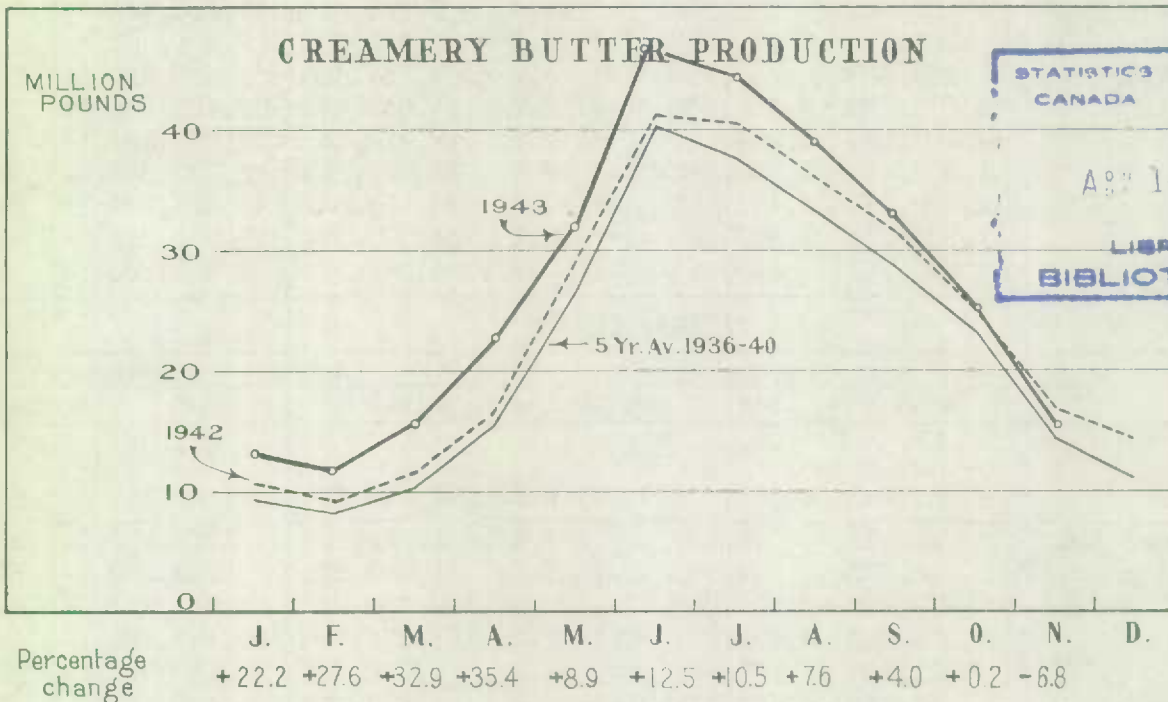
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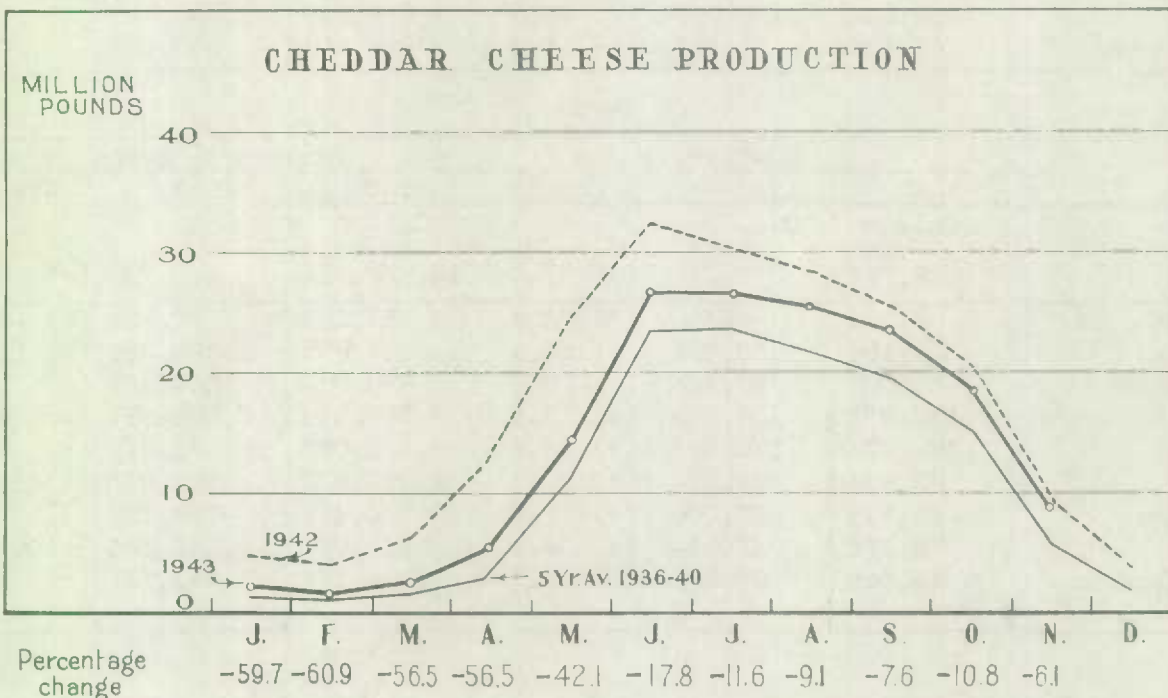
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1. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES,
NOVEMBER AND JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1942 AND 1943

CREAMERY BUTTER						
Province	November			January to November		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	16,954,610	15,793,813	(-) 6.8	269,632,312	299,351,843	(+) 11.0
Prince Edward Is.	260,620	305,973	(+) 17.4	3,322,822	4,215,446	(+) 26.9
Nova Scotia	388,714	430,417	(+) 10.7	6,255,980	7,231,989	(+) 15.6
New Brunswick	254,806	296,909	(+) 16.5	4,757,680	6,650,630	(+) 39.8
Quebec	5,071,230	4,380,804	(-) 13.6	69,843,937	83,421,535	(+) 19.4
Ontario	4,661,169	4,074,150	(-) 12.6	76,420,685	78,722,841	(+) 3.0
Manitoba	1,837,442	1,586,548	(-) 13.7	29,856,714	32,282,368	(+) 8.1
Saskatchewan	2,290,181	2,472,128	(+) 7.9	39,056,341	45,426,334	(+) 16.3
Alberta	1,902,231	1,979,790	(+) 4.1	35,070,974	36,849,516	(+) 5.1
British Columbia	288,217	267,094	(-) 7.3	5,047,179	4,551,384	(-) 9.8

CHEDDAR CHEESE						
Province	November			January to November		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	9,552,841	8,965,725	(-) 6.1	198,998,355	155,810,117	(-) 21.7
Prince Edward Is.	12,839	30,536	(+) 137.8	1,012,883	759,195	(-) 25.0
New Brunswick	32,435	4,632	(-) 85.7	1,807,521	745,109	(-) 58.8
Quebec	2,676,278	3,567,047	(+) 33.3	62,230,546	46,211,334	(-) 25.7
Ontario	6,394,102	4,972,809	(-) 22.2	123,973,953	101,457,381	(-) 18.2
Manitoba	191,576	170,461	(-) 11.0	4,952,432	3,160,857	(-) 36.2
Saskatchewan	10,315	24,152	(+) 134.1	436,202	425,414	(-) 2.5
Alberta	189,607	144,900	(-) 23.6	3,756,595	2,390,711	(-) 36.4
British Columbia	45,689	51,188	(+) 12.0	828,223	660,116	(-) 20.3

ICE CREAM						
Province	November			January to November		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	608,264	812,540	(+) 33.6	14,626,731	15,857,706	(+) 8.4
Prince Edward Is.	2,270	3,480	(+) 53.3	67,156	72,624	(+) 8.1
Nova Scotia	51,194	80,931	(+) 58.1	901,809	1,079,896	(+) 19.7
New Brunswick	24,000	26,188	(+) 9.1	470,083	464,439	(-) 1.2
Quebec	113,931	128,819	(+) 13.1	2,784,179	3,005,897	(+) 8.0
Ontario	275,474	372,914	(+) 35.4	6,483,028	6,893,012	(+) 6.3
Manitoba	35,964	54,214	(+) 50.7	1,010,834	1,180,933	(+) 16.8
Saskatchewan	26,219	35,000	(+) 33.5	734,458	789,790	(+) 7.5
Alberta	35,187	47,994	(+) 36.4	981,050	1,091,384	(+) 11.2
British Columbia	44,025	63,000	(+) 43.1	1,194,134	1,279,731	(+) 7.2

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in November decreased approximately 6.8 per cent as compared with the November make of 1942 and 37.1 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of November 15.8 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the eleven months ended November, the output reached a total of 299.4 million pounds. The increase in the November make occurred in all provinces except Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 6.1 per cent in November as compared with November, 1942, and was about 51 per cent below that of the previous month. The November make was approximately 9 million pounds, and the total for the eleven months, January to November amounted to 155.8 million pounds. The decrease in the November make occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in November amounted to approximately 813 million gallons, an increase of 33.6 per cent as compared with the November output of 1942. For the eleven months, January to November 15.9 million gallons were produced, an increase of 8.4 per cent in comparison with the first eleven months of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during October registered a decrease of approximately 11.1 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and a decrease of 21.5 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 20.1 million pounds was represented by 17.4 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 2.7 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased 20.8 per cent as compared with the same month last year and 27.8 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, decreased approximately 26.5 per cent and 42.4 per cent, respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 35 cents a pound as compared with 36 cents in November, 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 November represented the equivalent of 470 million pounds of milk, registering a decrease of approximately 34 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 78.6 per cent and cheese represented 21.4 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of October amounted to 26.9 million pounds, representing a decrease of 20.0 per cent as compared with the same month last year and 6.5 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

From January to October the domestic disappearance of creamery butter declined 9.2 per cent as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1942. This represented a monthly average of 22.8 million pounds for the ten-month period of 1943 or 1.93 pounds per capita.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents and Observers)

Summary: A turning point in milk production was indicated in the month of October, when the total farm supply declined 4.7 percent. For the ten-month period, however, it was practically on a par with that recorded in the same period of the previous year. The drop in the October milk flow occurred in four provinces, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. In the two Central Provinces heavy frosts during the middle of October had a devastating effect on pastures, which up to that time had been providing very excellent forage. Moreover, being faced with short grain supplies for the winter months, farmers were reluctant to do any extra feeding so early in the season. Thus, the effect on milk production was immediate. In Alberta, on the other hand, the cause of the reduction in the milk supply may be attributed principally to a reduced cow population.

Utilization figures indicate that less milk is now being used in manufactured products. Both cheese and concentrated products registered declines in October, while the November report on creamery butter (see Table 1), would indicate that this product too, may be expected to show a downward movement during subsequent months. On the other hand, greater quantities of milk are moving into direct consumption. An increase of 10 percent in fluid sales over those of October, 1942, placed the total so utilized at nearly 319 million pounds, representing 22 percent of the total supply. In October, 1942, 19 percent was utilized for fluid purposes. In order to meet these requirements, considerable quantities of milk were diverted from both butter and cheese manufacturing. Likewise, the reduction in dairy butter was more pronounced than ever, the decline from the same month of the previous year being nearly 45 percent in October as compared with 33 percent in September. Observers see no apparent reduction in the milk being used in farm households, although wastage is being curtailed and little milk is now available for charitable purposes. Reports for October show a reduction of only one-tenth of 1 percent from that of the same month last year. For the ten-month period, an increase of 3 percent was recorded in the use of milk in farm homes over that of January to October, 1942. A sharp reduction also occurred in the quantities of milk fed to livestock as compared with October of the previous year.

With above normal temperatures prevailing in most sections of the Dominion, climatic conditions in November were generally favourable for dairy production. Cool, cloudy weather with rain, snow or frost was general throughout the early part of November in the Eastern Provinces, while more moderate weather developed during the latter part of the month. In Western Canada, temperatures moved to points well above the average, with approximately twice as much sunshine as that recorded a year ago. Farms in the Central Provinces are well stocked with silage although the quality is not up to the average. Roughage is not overly plentiful in some parts of the West, but there is ample grain for feeding purposes. The latest estimate of the root crop shows an increase of approximately 2 million hundredweights over that of the previous year.

The heavy production of butter during the summer season has created sizeable reserves for winter use. Shipments to Britain during October reduced the holdings to some extent but it is apparent that the quantities still on hand are sufficient to meet requirements. Since a decline in butter production now appears inevitable during the winter months, it is to be expected that withdrawals from storage will be much greater than in the previous winter when production gains were being recorded. Another consideration is the small value of dairy butter now being produced. In the period December to April, 1942-1943, there was a shortage of over

10 million pounds as compared with that produced in the same period of 1941-1942. This product does not enter into trade channels to any extent, being consumed principally in rural areas. Nevertheless, any deficiencies that develop must be met by the sale of creamery stocks, and a consequent reduction in the supplies available for city markets.

Prince Edward Island: Heavy rainfall delayed the harvesting of late crops in November with minimum loss in tonnage. Nevertheless, the root crop is expected to show an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ a million hundredweight over that of the previous year. Some heavy frosts occurred during the month, but the average temperatures were above normal. Cow sales increased and exports were greater than last year at this time. Buyers have been taking many of the older cows that would otherwise have gone to the block. Excellent pastures late in the season made it unnecessary to stable continuously, and given more grain feed dairy herds are in better condition than usual at this season. Milk production has been holding up well. In October the output moved up 3 percent over that of the same month in 1942, and approximately 8.5 percent was used for fluid purposes.

Nova Scotia: Mild weather in November made it possible to keep dairy herds on pastures during the day; the growth of grass was well maintained and cows are in good condition. There was a slight reduction from last year in the production of roots. Greater numbers of cows have been sold than in the previous autumn season, but heifer stocks will be sufficient to cover the replacements. Milk production in October advanced 1 percent over the same month of last year, while fluid sales increased 10 percent. Nearly 30 percent of the total supply was used for fluid purposes as compared with 27 percent in October, 1942. Regardless of the increase in production, the supply of fluid milk was not equal to the demand, and more would have been sold if supplies had been available at the point of consumption.

New Brunswick: Precipitation was heavy in this province during November and heavy snow falls were reported from some sections. Mild weather has since caused most of the snow to disappear. The root crop is approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ million hundredweights in excess of that produced in 1942. The quality of the hay is rather poor, owing to the heavy rains during the curing season. The crop of oats was good, but observers state that 25 percent is still in the stook. A shortage of help, causing farmers to give more attention to cash crops, is the explanation given. Stabling commenced during the last ten days in October, although pastures held up well and were used for grazing purposes almost continually throughout November. Whether from a lack of markets or the desire to extend dairying enterprises, farmers are apparently holding more cows than in previous years. Milk production declined 11 percent in October as compared with October, 1942, and this condition will not be likely to improve. Fluid sales absorbed 20 percent of the supplies as against 15 percent in the same month of the previous year.

Quebec: The weather was cold and rainy in November. Pastures, however, remained in excellent condition until late in the season, permitting herds to range at will during the day. Cow numbers are being maintained well above those of last year but the percentage of cows reported milking in October showed a slight decline. Lack of labour is given as a reason for this reduction, but it is possible that late freshenings and feed shortages were also factors in the situation. Observers report that slaughterings are heavier than they were a year ago, but exports were reduced. Milk production showed an increase of 1 percent in October, although advance information would indicate that a decline has occurred in the month of November. Fluid sales increased 7 per cent in the month of October, and represented nearly 23 percent of the farm milk supply, as

compared with 21.5 percent in October, 1942.

Ontario: Owing to cold rains, cows were stabled during most of November. Overcast skies, snow and heavy frosts appeared to be more or less general during the first part of the month. Where snow occurred, it quickly disappeared under the influence of mild weather. Hay is plentiful, but the quality is not up to the average. Cow numbers are being well maintained, and the percentage milking, as reported in October, showed an increase over last year. Exports are up, but they are offset in some cases by heifer replacements, or by importations from Western Canada. Owing to blighted pastures and short feed supplies, milk production declined 11 percent in October, while fluid sales increased 8 percent. The latter took 25 per cent of the total production as against 21 percent in the same month a year ago.

Manitoba: November was a splendid month for dairying. There was practically no snow and the rainfall was about 2 inches below that of October, 1942. Temperatures were higher than usual, and were well above those of 1942. On account of fine weather, cows were stabled later than usual, but owing to this fact less after-harvest forage was available for them during the latter part of the month. This is given as a reason for a probable production decline in November although, in the month of October a decline was also recorded, showing 8.5 percent less milk than in the same month last year. Some farmers are switching to beef production on account of the labour shortage, but this development is not general throughout the province. Less milk is being produced when there are mixed farming enterprises, but more is being produced on specialized dairy farms. Fluid milk is scarce, although there has been no shortage so far. Sales of fluid in October increased 15 percent, and the proportion of the total supply so used represented a gain of 3 percent over that of October, 1942.

Saskatchewan: Fine weather with little or no snow gave dairy herds the run of the fields throughout November. Temperatures were well above those recorded in October, 1942. Dairy herds have been foraging freely in the open fields, and there are still considerable quantities of feed available. Stocks of roughage are none too abundant, but there should be sufficient to meet requirements as the winter feeding period was reduced by mild weather in November. Cow numbers are up, and an increase in milkers is forecast for the late winter or early spring. October milk production increased about 2 percent, but it is not expected that this lead will be maintained during the winter period. Farmers are increasing the size of their herds, and fewer animals are going to the block. Cows are selling at high prices ranging from \$80 to more than \$120 for grades. In most cases the surplus cows are being purchased by local dairymen. In some areas, short supplies of fluid milk are expected during the early winter. This is principally due to late freshenings. In October, fluid sales moved up 13 per cent over the same month last year, but these sales represented a change of only 1 percent in proportion to the total supply.

Alberta: There was little or no precipitation during November, and the weather was unusually mild during the month. There was an abundance of feed, both roughage and grain, and late grazing helped to husband supplies for later use. Dairy herds are in fair to good condition, but there are fewer cows on farms. In October, observers reported a reduction of 5 percent in dairy cow holdings. Thus, as might be expected, the production of milk declined nearly 6 per cent as compared with October, 1942. Fluid sales on the other hand, increased 29 percent. The situation thus recorded shows that 17 percent of the milk supply is finding its way to the fluid channel, whereas a year ago there was only 13 percent so utilized.

British Columbia: November was a particularly fine month with very little frost. The precipitation at Agassiz was 1.77 inches up to November 24 as compared with 8.17 inches in the 30 days of November, 1942. Owing to an increase in cow numbers, the feed situation has given farmers some concern. Hay is scarce and high in price. The grain requirements are being met in a very satisfactory manner. Stabling started about the same time as last year. However, the grass remained quite green, and the fact that cows were able to forage on relatively good pastures during the day was the main reason for an increase in production. In the month of October, the milk supply increased 2.3 percent over the same month of last year. Fluid sales increased 11 per cent and to meet these requirements it was necessary to divert considerable quantities from concentrated milk plants. A reduction of 4.4 percent was recorded in the milk used by these establishments in October, as compared with that used in the same month last year. Fluid sales represented 51 percent of the total milk supplies as compared with 47 percent in 1942.

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

Provinces	Milk Production per Cow in Pounds per Day						Percentage of Cows Milking					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.
Prince Edward Island	9.7	10.6	13.7	16.1	15.8	13.5	77.5	79.8	76.2	88.3	88.1	81.6
Nova Scotia	15.1	13.1	14.7	13.5	15.9	16.6	84.1	82.1	79.9	63.7	86.7	80.3
New Brunswick	12.3	12.6	15.9	16.5	17.5	15.2	82.8	81.6	82.2	88.2	85.6	83.8
Quebec	14.8	13.9	14.9	16.5	16.8	15.9	90.8	88.3	88.0	91.6	90.0	89.8
Ontario	16.7	16.2	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.8	78.7	80.0	78.6	79.1	83.3	80.3
Manitoba	11.7	12.8	13.2	11.9	13.5	13.0	70.6	72.3	75.3	69.4	72.0	72.0
Saskatchewan	11.8	12.1	14.1	11.3	12.3	12.7	71.3	67.7	75.1	65.3	68.2	69.7
Alberta	14.4	11.9	11.4	13.5	15.6	13.9	68.0	60.3	64.0	68.2	71.7	66.4
British Columbia ..	15.4	16.1	14.3	14.8	16.7	16.0	80.4	79.5	78.2	80.7	78.8	79.6
CANADA	14.6	14.0	14.7	15.0	15.7	14.8	78.8	77.5	77.7	78.3	80.9	78.7

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