

MAR 12 1943

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1943

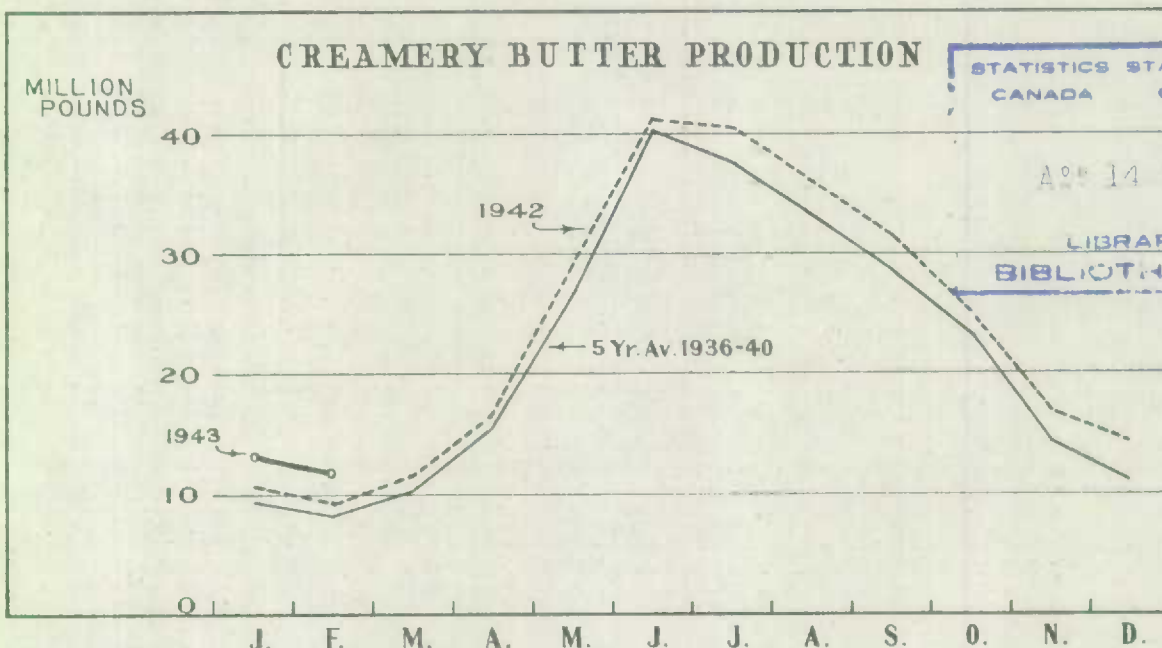
Dominion Statistician:
Chief, Agricultural Branch:
In Charge of Dairying Statistics:

S. A. Cadmore, M.A., (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
G. F. Wilson, Ph.D.
P. H. Ferguson, M.Sc.

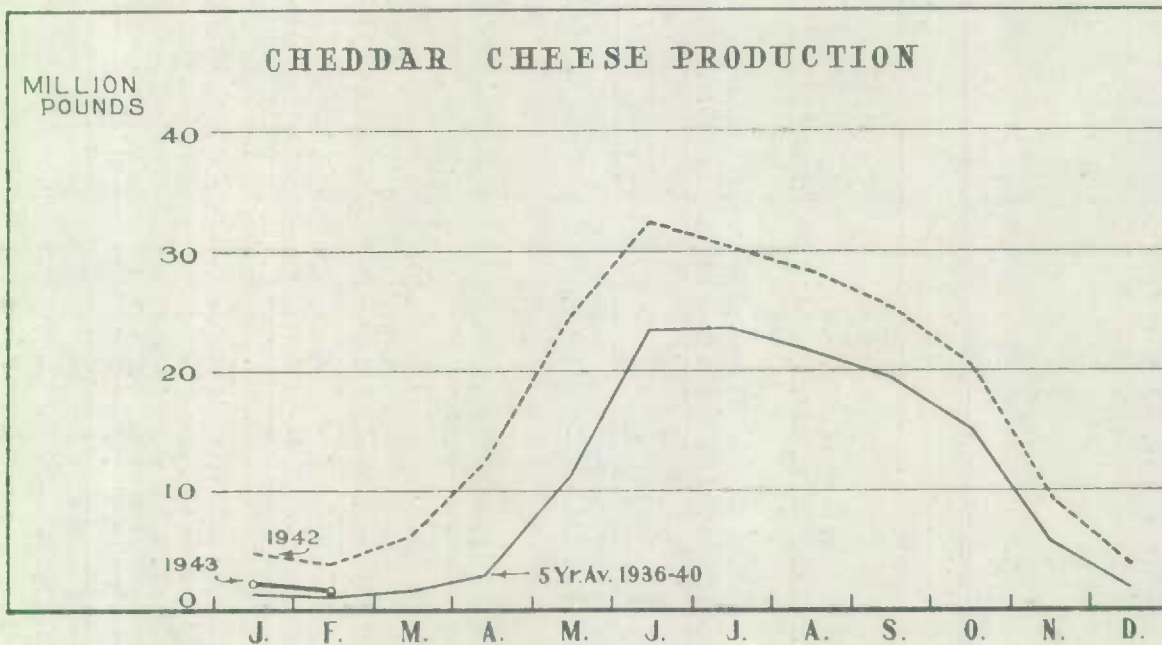
Series XII, Report No. 2

FEBRUARY

Issued March 10, 1943.



STATISTICS STATISTIQUE
CANADA CANADA
APR 14 1947
LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE



I - CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES,
February and January-February, 1942 and 1943.

CREAMERY BUTTER						
Province	FEBRUARY			JANUARY TO FEBRUARY		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	9,328,810	11,903,151	(+) 27.6	20,047,125	25,004,495	(+) 24.7
Prince Edward Island	81,440	151,720	(+) 86.3	180,722	332,062	(+) 83.7
Nova Scotia	322,236	420,074	(+) 26.4	688,799	876,695	(+) 27.3
New Brunswick	73,103	215,028	(+) 194.1	169,377	444,392	(+) 162.4
Quebec	406,809	846,955	(+) 108.2	1,176,733	2,487,322	(+) 111.4
Ontario	3,743,485	3,979,339	(+) 6.3	8,002,568	8,241,233	(+) 3.0
Manitoba	1,339,728	1,740,095	(+) 29.9	2,751,735	3,526,912	(+) 28.2
Saskatchewan	1,554,307	2,235,109	(+) 47.0	3,208,527	4,655,133	(+) 45.1
Alberta	1,503,312	1,903,335	(+) 26.1	3,155,343	3,733,319	(+) 20.0
British Columbia	237,890	331,443	(+) 25.6	712,941	653,222	(-) 8.4

CHEDDAR CHEESE						
Province	FEBRUARY			JANUARY TO FEBRUARY		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	3,943,023	1,532,737	(-) 60.9	8,931,033	3,548,133	(-) 60.3
Prince Edward Island	9,636	4,347	(-) 54.9	19,715	8,932	(-) 54.7
New Brunswick	49,849	2,300	(-) 94.4	102,601	2,300	(-) 97.3
Quebec	330,033	110,322	(-) 82.5	1,901,270	367,683	(-) 80.7
Ontario	2,633,809	1,089,999	(-) 58.6	5,712,329	2,504,508	(-) 56.2
Manitoba	338,573	134,627	(-) 46.6	574,731	309,370	(-) 46.1
Saskatchewan	2,340	-	-	4,016	-	-
Alberta	245,837	119,341	(-) 51.3	491,134	253,982	(-) 48.3
British Columbia	63,013	47,351	(-) 24.1	124,662	100,358	(-) 19.5

ICE CREAM						
Province	FEBRUARY			JANUARY TO FEBRUARY		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	703,353	676,354	(-) 3.8	1,318,003	1,290,261	(-) 2.1
Prince Edward Island	2,656	3,739	(+) 40.8	4,704	6,345	(+) 34.8
Nova Scotia	50,302	58,667	(+) 15.5	99,075	103,035	(+) 4.0
New Brunswick	23,108	23,503	(-) 16.4	45,531	42,360	(-) 7.0
Quebec	104,969	102,313	(-) 2.5	213,507	215,433	(-) 0.5
Ontario	369,134	193,396	(-) 28.2	534,525	466,137	(-) 12.8
Manitoba	47,146	47,921	(+) 1.3	95,533	91,147	(-) 4.6
Saskatchewan	27,513	39,000	(+) 41.7	57,502	74,350	(+) 30.2
Alberta	42,776	56,311	(+) 31.6	84,713	94,713	(+) 11.8
British Columbia	130,223	152,000	(+) 16.7	173,913	193,135	(+) 9.0

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(FEBRUARY, 1943)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in February increased approximately 28 percent as compared with the February make of 1942 and decreased 9 percent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of February, 11.9 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the two months ended February, the output reached a total of 25.0 million pounds. The increase in the February make occurred in all provinces.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 61 percent in February as compared with February, 1942, and decreased 23 percent as compared with the output for the preceding month. The February make was approximately 1.5 million pounds, and the total for the two months, January and February, amounted to 3.5 million pounds. The decrease in the February make occurred in all provinces.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in February amounted to nearly 677 thousand gallons, a decline of 3.8 percent as compared with the February output in 1942. For the two months, January and February, over 1,290 thousand gallons were produced in comparison with 1,318 thousand gallons in the same months of the preceding year, a decrease of 2.1 percent.

The production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during January registered an increase of approximately 10 percent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 14 percent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 12.2 million pounds was represented by 10.4 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 1.8 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, increased approximately 14 percent as compared with the same month last year and decreased 16 percent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, decreased approximately 22 percent and 16 percent respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 35½ cents a pound, compared with 34 7/8 cents in February, 1942. Domestic Cheese at Montreal averaged 22 cents as compared with 25½ cents in February, 1942. The export product is fixed at 20 cents as compared with 16 cents a year ago.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of February represented the equivalent of 295.9 million pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 33.3 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 94.2 percent and cheese represented 5.8 percent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of butter in the month of January amounted to 21.0 million pounds, representing a decrease of 3.3 percent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 11.5 percent in comparison with the preceding month.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents and Observers)

Summary: Mild weather from February 10 or 14 to about the end of the month was more or less general throughout Canada. It helped dairying by advancing milk production and facilitating deliveries to dairy factories. In January the cold weather and heavy storms had adversely affected dairy production, although there was no decline; the estimated supply of milk having exceeded that of the same month last year by 1.7 per cent. In the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia the weather in February was particularly mild. In Western Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, there was a good deal of cold weather with a few storms and occasional spells of moderate to high temperatures. The snowfall was below normal and there was less than the usual amount of sunshine. Light showers were reported in the Eastern Provinces and heavy winds were general in the Prairie West.

There appear to be ample supplies of roughage and home grown grains on farms and no water shortages have been reported. Protein concentrates and mineral supplements are difficult to procure in Eastern Canada, and production has possibly suffered a little in consequence. In a few of the outlying districts mill feeds are scarce owing to transportation difficulties. There were more cows on farms in January and the percentage milking averaged 67.4 per cent as compared with 63 per cent a year ago. Due to cold weather already mentioned, milk production was slightly reduced. Freshenings are on the increase in all provinces with the exception of British Columbia where some reduction from last year is indicated. There is a tendency to hold calves on farms, particularly in the West, which would give larger numbers for future replacements. Cows are selling at high prices and in some districts a reduction in the dairy cow population is revealed. There is an uncertainty, however, as to the importance of this movement and its ultimate effect on production. Dairy butter production fell 32 per cent below that of January, 1942, and reports suggest that the February decline was substantially greater than that shown in the previous month. Fluid sales continue to increase.

Prince Edward Island - The latter part of February was unusually mild in this province, the snowfall was light and total precipitation has provided less than the usual amount of moisture. Mixed feeds are available but there is a shortage of protein concentrates and mineral supplements for dairy stock. More cows are being freshened although it is believed that a shortage of labour may reduce the number used for dairy purposes. Very little dairy butter is now being made on farms.

Nova Scotia - The snowfall was light and temperatures were abnormally high during February. Mild weather from about the middle of the month to the 26th increased production. Farmers are feeding dairy cows liberally, although there is a shortage of mill feeds and concentrates in outlying districts. The total output of milk has considerably increased over that of February, 1942. Deliveries to creameries and milk distributing plants were substantially increased by a diversion of milk previously used for dairy butter. The output of this product has fallen very rapidly.

New Brunswick - Mild weather prevailed during the middle of February with cold weather at the beginning and at the end of the month. Roadways were in good condition in February and deliveries to creameries increased over the same month last year. A large proportion of the additional supplies came from farmers formerly hauling to cheese factories or making butter at home.

Quebec - The weather was moderate to mild from about the 10th to the 25th of February and following the cold spell of January and early February deliveries of cream and milk returned to normal. There is a shortage of bran and concentrates in many parts of the province, and this may have some effect on milk production. Sales of fluid milk are still on the increase but sales of surplus milk have declined. This has provided greater quantities for butter making. Dairy butter production has also shown a sharp decline.

Ontario - February remained comparatively cold with the exception of mild spells during the middle and the latter part of the month. Temperatures were generally below normal and the snowfall was comparatively light. Freshenings appear to have increased considerably over last year as a result of the attractive prices. Some observers estimate the increase as high as 5 and 10 per cent. Although many cows are being sold it is believed that the numbers available for milking purposes will be greater than those of a year ago. Home grown feeds and water supplies are plentiful but there is a scarcity of concentrates in some districts. Fluid milk sales and deliveries to creameries are up as a result of a diversion of milk from non-operating cheese factories and from farms where dairy butter is no longer being made.

Manitoba - Temperatures were below normal during February and there was about the average amount of snow. Roads were kept open and regular deliveries were made to the dairy factories. There appears to be a slight increase in the numbers of cows being freshened and cows are coming into milk production earlier than usual. On the other hand, more are being sold for slaughter than was the case a year ago. A shortage of labour and the difficulty of procuring milk cans, are two important factors that will determine future production.

Saskatchewan - Extremely cold weather early in the month tended to reduce production and interfere with deliveries. The latter part of the month was mild and conditions were more favourable for dairying. Despite the cold weather there was no apparent shortage of water. More cows are coming into production and there is a brisk demand for milkers. Grade cows are fetching from \$125 to \$175 and pure breds from \$200 to as high as \$250. Local milk supplies were insufficient to meet the city milk trade for a time, making it necessary to ship from outside markets. A sharp drop has occurred in the production of dairy butter and in some cases dealers are finding it difficult to procure sufficient for their customers.

Alberta - Cold weather and heavy snowfall adversely affected both the production and deliveries of milk and cream during February. Freshenings are on the increase over those of 1942, showing an advance of 2 to 3 per cent. Calves are also difficult to procure, indicating that they are being retained on farms. The increased demand for fluid milk, and milk for butter making, is being met by a diversion from farms where dairy butter was formerly produced. However, a shortage of milk cans continues to handicap farmers in making deliveries.

British Columbia - Prevailing temperatures were somewhat above normal during February, and in the coastal sections ranged from 30 to 35 degrees. The mild weather had a favourable effect on dairy production, offsetting the adverse situation which had developed during the previous month as a result of cold weather. Feed is plentiful, but a shortage of labour and high production costs are limiting factors in production. Reports indicate a reduction in the numbers of cows being freshened and a reduction in the size of many dairy herds. Sales of cows for export and slaughter have been heavier than usual. The increase in the demand for fluid milk is reducing the quantity available for butter making.

ORDERS AFFECTING THE SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The transportation problem has received a good deal of attention as a result of gas rationing and the rubber shortage. During 1942 the situation was met in some measure by voluntary agreements between members of the trade; duplication being avoided by dividing the territory. Subsequently, action was taken by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board under Administrative Order No. 314, which limited private truckers to a 25 mile haul from their base. This was followed by Administrative Order No. 533 of December 31, 1942, which introduced the licensing system for truckers, and restricted operations to those formerly engaged in this service in a given area. Licenses were required to be taken out on or before January 31, 1943.

January 20 - The butter ration of one-half a pound per week was temporarily reduced by $2 \frac{2}{3}$ ounces per week by the extension of the expiry date of two coupons. This represented an allowance of two pounds for six weeks. This arrangement was followed by an announcement on February 23 that the full ration would be restored during the month of March, by setting the expiry date of four coupons at March 1, 10, 20 and 27, 1943.

January 22 - With the object of eliminating waste in milk distribution, the New Brunswick Dairy Products Commission ordered store-keepers and vendors in the Saint John area to purchase their supplies from one distributor and restricted the latter to retail sales only. The order also places wholesale and retail sales on a cash basis and requires purchasers to make a five-cent deposit on bottles. Deliveries before 7 a.m. may be prohibited in any controlled area at the discretion of the commission, and there are to be no returns of milk and cream unless the product is unfit for use.

January 23 - The maximum price at which cheese boxes may be sold was set at 35 cents under Administrative Order No. 143 of the W.P.T.B. of May 8, 1942. This price has now been advanced to 40 cents with specifications permitting 1/8 inch veneer or other material approved by the Inspection and Graders branch of the Department of Agriculture.

January 23 - Price schedules for creamery butter solids sold by manufacturers have been set up for the various provinces by order no. 230 of the W.P.T.B. as follows:

	First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade	Lower than 3rd Grade
Maritime Provinces	36	35	34	33
Ontario and Quebec	35	34	33	32
Saskatchewan	$32\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{1}{2}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba and Alberta	33	32	31	30
British Columbia	$34\frac{1}{2}$	$33\frac{1}{2}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$

February 20 - Farmers producing dairy butter are assured of an unlimited market for their product on and after March 1, through retail stores, wholesale receivers and other licensed dealers. Dealers purchasing this butter are provided with an outlet for the surplus through the Wartime Prices Stabilization Corporation. All butter purchased must be covered by a receipt given to the producer or seller and dealers are required to make a return to the corporation each Monday showing the amount held to its account. Price schedules for dairy butter were also set up, effective March 1, showing the prices paid to primary producers by the different classes of buyers:

	Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation	Wholesale Distributors	Retailers	Consumers
Maritime Provinces	35	37	38½	42
Ontario and Quebec	34	36	37½	40
Saskatchewan	31½	33½	35	38
Alberta and Manitoba	32	34	35½	38
British Columbia	33½	35½	37	40

Wholesale distributors are permitted to add 1½ cents per pound to the purchase price for sales made by them, other than at retail. The difference between the price paid by retailers and the price to consumers shown above is represented by a margin of 3½ cents in the Maritim Provinces, 3 cents in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, and 2½ cents in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. After April 30, butter purchased by the Corporation is subject to such price changes as conditions may determine. (Order No. 237, W.P.T.B.)

February 28 - Commencing March 1, ration coupon banking is effective in Canada. This provides for ration coupons to be placed in a ration coupon bank account, exchangeable for a bank transfer voucher. Cheques may be issued against the coupon account by retail establishments when stocks are being replenished.

II. PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING
IN JANUARY, 1939 TO 1943

Province	Milk Production Per Cow in Pounds per Day						Percentages of Cows Milking					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Average	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Average
Prince Edward Island	9.2	8.2	9.4	11.9	15.2	11.1	33.9	59.6	66.0	70.5	82.9	62.2
Nova Scotia	12.9	14.1	13.3	13.5	13.5	15.3	74.2	78.1	77.1	76.1	76.6	76.5
New Brunswick	10.2	9.9	10.9	9.3	12.7	11.7	62.0	64.0	69.0	75.5	74.4	68.9
Quebec	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.3	9.8	7.9	44.2	48.2	48.1	42.5	60.7	48.9
Ontario	14.2	13.0	12.8	13.5	12.3	13.5	66.6	63.0	68.7	60.3	61.4	61.9
Manitoba	9.6	10.3	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.4	59.6	67.3	60.1	64.1	62.4	60.3
Saskatchewan	8.6	9.8	10.4	9.4	9.6	9.3	59.0	57.6	57.8	56.5	59.0	56.5
Alberta	11.1	10.5	12.3	12.1	10.5	11.5	59.5	54.0	57.9	56.6	57.3	57.1
British Columbia ..	15.7	15.9	14.3	14.4	12.9	13.0	73.1	77.7	77.9	73.0	77.2	77.5
CANADA	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.1	10.8	62.4	62.0	62.2	63.0	67.4	63.4

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010779568