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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA

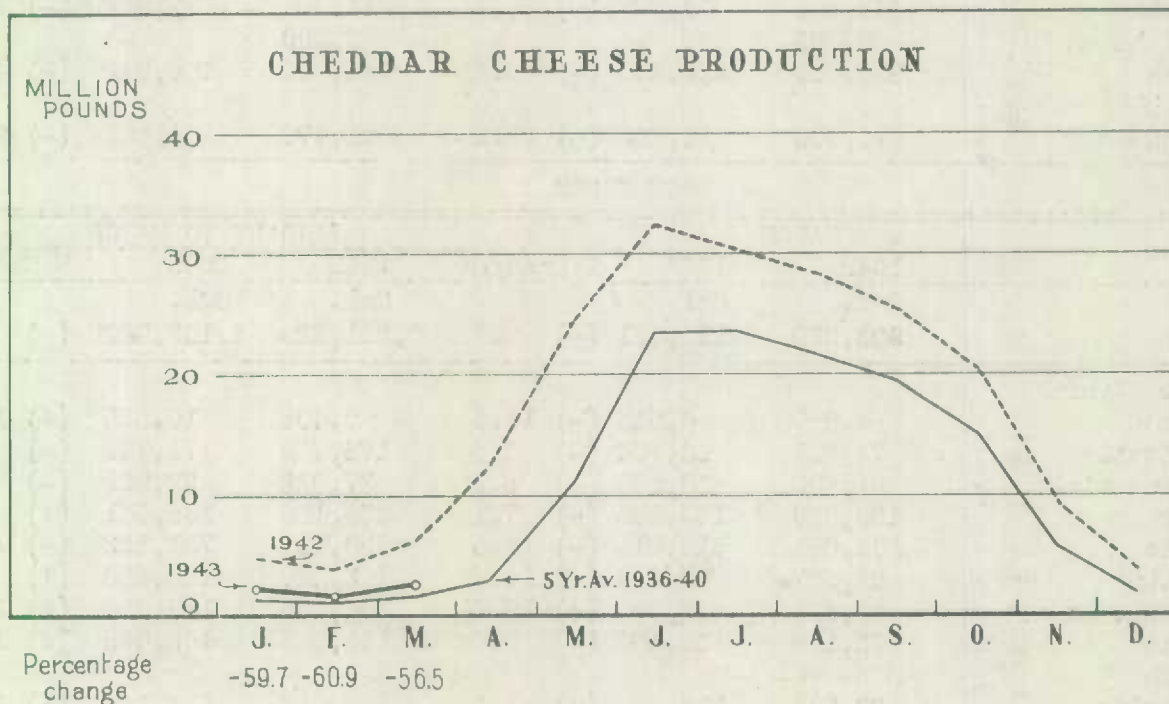
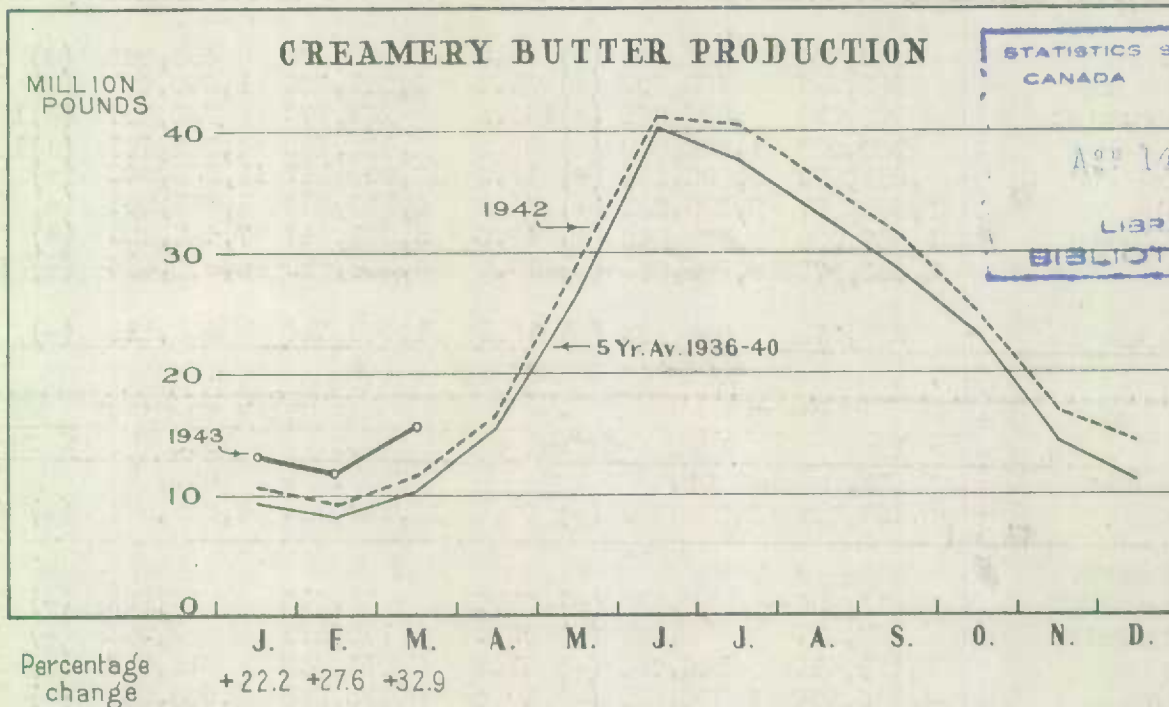
1943

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

CREAMERY BUTTER						
Province	MARCH			JANUARY TO MARCH		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	11,729,900	15,594,614	(+) 32.9	31,777,025	40,599,109	(+) 27.3
Prince Edward Island	89,756	157,970	(+) 76.0	270,473	490,032	(+) 81.2
Nova Scotia	352,527	462,302	(+) 31.6	1,041,322	1,340,497	(+) 29.7
New Brunswick	33,339	335,325	(+) 193.5	267,776	730,257	(+) 172.7
Quebec	920,033	1,374,399	(+) 95.3	2,120,796	4,322,751	(+) 104.2
Ontario	4,597,573	5,392,261	(+) 17.3	12,800,147	13,022,549	(+) 3.2
Manitoba	1,559,027	2,109,692	(+) 35.3	4,310,222	5,272,004	(+) 20.3
Saskatchewan	1,352,920	2,771,646	(+) 49.3	5,061,447	7,426,229	(+) 46.7
Alberta	1,283,276	2,245,675	(+) 19.2	5,022,019	6,022,494	(+) 19.7
British Columbia	226,575	222,294	(-) 1.9	1,049,314	340,116	(-) 9.3

CHEDDAR CHEESE						
Province	MARCH			JANUARY TO MARCH		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	6,127,227	2,622,308	(-) 56.5	15,112,725	6,242,042	(-) 52.7
Prince Edward Island	11,393	4,220	(-) 65.6	21,612	12,222	(-) 59.0
New Brunswick	67,577	3,122	(-) 92.4	170,172	7,922	(-) 95.3
Quebec	1,120,412	140,022	(-) 87.1	5,021,222	512,722	(-) 85.1
Ontario	4,125,502	2,024,422	(-) 50.4	9,272,222	4,522,922	(-) 52.7
Manitoba	440,122	222,027	(-) 49.1	1,014,204	577,927	(-) 43.1
Saskatchewan	2,222	-	-	2,222	-	-
Alberta	222,020	151,040	(-) 46.2	724,244	422,022	(-) 42.2
British Columbia	72,202	54,222	(-) 24.2	201,472	154,222	(-) 23.2

ICE CREAM						
Province	MARCH			JANUARY TO MARCH		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	903,220	896,971	(-) 0.7	2,221,222	2,127,222	(-) 1.5
Prince Edward Island	4,222	4,012	(-) 14.2	9,422	10,222	(+) 10.1
Nova Scotia	74,221	62,704	(-) 8.0	172,722	171,222	(-) 1.1
New Brunswick	31,422	30,509	(-) 3.1	77,222	72,322	(-) 5.4
Quebec	152,222	122,222	(-) 19.2	372,122	322,222	(-) 13.2
Ontario	222,221	212,212	(-) 4.5	922,122	721,222	(-) 21.2
Manitoba	67,227	77,219	(+) 14.2	122,212	122,222	(+) 3.2
Saskatchewan	40,224	45,200	(+) 12.2	92,122	119,222	(+) 29.2
Alberta	62,127	62,107	(-) 0.2	142,242	122,222	(-) 14.2
British Columbia	77,227	112,000	(+) 44.2	227,202	214,122	(-) 5.7

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(MARCH, 1943)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in March increased approximately 33 percent as compared with the March make of 1942 and increased 31 percent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of March, 15.6 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the three months ended March, the output reached a total of 40.6 million pounds. The increase in the March make occurred in all provinces except British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 57 percent in March as compared with March, 1942, and increased 75 percent as compared with the output for the preceding month. The March make was approximately 2.7 million pounds, and the total for the three months, January to March, amounted to 6.2 million pounds. The decrease in the March make occurred in all provinces.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in March amounted to nearly 897 thousand gallons, a decline of nearly 1 percent as compared with the March output in 1942. For the three months, January to March, 2.2 million gallons were produced, a decline of 1.5 percent in comparison with the first quarter of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during February registered a decrease of approximately 5 percent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 11 percent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 10.3 million pounds was represented by 9.1 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 1.7 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased approximately 12 percent as compared with the same month last year and decreased 13 percent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, decreased approximately 4 percent and increased 5 percent respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 35½ cents a pound, exactly the same as that of March, 1942. Domestic Cheese at Montreal averaged 22½ cents as compared with 25½ cents in March, 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 March represented the equivalent of 305.2 million pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 51.3 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 92.4 percent and cheese represented 7.6 percent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of February amounted to 14.7 million pounds, representing a decrease of 29.2 percent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 30.9 percent in comparison with the preceding month.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Observers and Dairy Correspondents)

Summary: Heavy storms and continual blasts of cold weather appear to have delayed the opening of spring both in Eastern Canada and the Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia the weather has been bright and cold with less than the usual amount of rain. Owing to the infrequency of warm sunny days during March, the heavy snowfall which covered the central provinces in the early part of the winter has been moving away very slowly. Banks of snow and occasional storms during the month kept the side roads impassable in many sections of the East. In western regions of the Prairie Provinces, snow and high winds tied up traffic for several days at a time, making it difficult for farmers to send their products to factories and milk receiving stations with the usual regularity. In some districts of Alberta stocks of unthreshed grain are still frozen in the fields.

Higher prices paid to farmers for milk and butter-fat during the winter months have had a favourable reaction on dairying enterprises. Fewer cows are going to the block, and regardless of high meat prices there is a tendency to hold calves for future breeding rather than to sell them for veal. Milk cows are in keen demand in all provinces and are being exchanged freely between farmers instead of being sold for export. Dairy herds sacrificed for meat purposes in West Coast regions are being rehabilitated; and it would appear that this movement is being checked to some extent by higher returns to dairy farmers and a promise of some solution to existing labour problems. The prices paid for cows are exceptionally high, ranging from 25 to 30 percent above those of last year; and in the opinion of competent observers, are frequently above the region of safe investment. Freshenings, as reported by dairy correspondents in February, were 2 to 3 percent above those of the previous year, and reports indicate that this improvement in the situation was even more pronounced in the month of March. It is apparent, however, that there were more dry cows, only 31.8 percent being milked as compared with 32.5 percent last year.

The total production of milk was just slightly higher in February than that produced a year ago. A more important factor in the supply situation was the diversion of milk from dairy butter, all provinces having recorded a marked decrease in the output, thus producing surplus quantities of milk and cream for use in the fluid form and for the production of creamery butter. The sales of dairy butter represented about one-third of the amount marketed a year ago. There has been no shortage of home grown feeds but an absence of protein concentrated in some districts and the extremely cold winter weather has had an unfavourable effect on the milk output. The average daily production of milk per cow was only 10.5 pounds in February as compared with 12 pounds in the same month of 1942.

Prince Edward Island - Favourable weather conditions prevailed during March. Heavy rains made the roads heavy in some sections but deliveries were made with the usual regularity. The cow population was higher in February than that of the same month last year, but milk production per cow was slightly reduced. Fluid sales in February advanced 13 percent, a part of which came from a reduction in the dairy butter make. The latter fell 30 percent below the February production in 1942.

Nova Scotia - Warm weather in March, followed by lower temperatures at the end of the month offer unsatisfactory conditions for new clover meadows. Fewer cows were sold this spring as compared with last year, and more cows are being kept for breeding. In February, fewer cows were in milk and the production per cow declined. More milk was made available for distribution, however, by a slight advance in production and a 22 percent decline in the dairy butter output. Fluid sales advanced 13 percent over February of the previous year.

New Brunswick - The water level has been quite low during the past winter on account of the exceptionally light snowfall, so that many farmers were forced to haul water for stock. This situation was relieved with the coming of the warm weather in March. Roads were all open during the month and deliveries to factories were far above those of the same month of the previous year. Fewer sales and increased holdings of dairy stock offer a favourable indication of the trend in dairy enterprises. In February, fluid sales increased 15 percent while production of dairy butter fell 27 percent.

Quebec - The heavy snowfall is still blocking roads in many sections and deliveries are not yet up to normal. Sales of cows are much below those of the previous spring, the local demand having taken all surplus stock in many areas. A reduction of 3 to 5 percent in slaughtering of dairy stock is indicated in reports from observers and together with an increase in freshenings will tend to advance the holdings somewhat above those of the previous spring. Feed is more plentiful than last year but there is no surplus. Fluid sales in February advanced 3 percent over February, 1942. This was covered, however, by milk supplies previously used for dairy butter, and milk diverted from cheese factories. The former declined 32 percent from that of February 1942.

Ontario - Warm weather in March greatly improved road conditions, although heavy storms during the first part of the month tied up deliveries in some areas. In northern districts the storms were particularly severe. Farmers are holding more cows for dairy production and milkers are in keen demand. Prices are \$20 to \$25 a head above last year's prices. Fewer cows and calves are being slaughtered, and it is apparent that freshenings are somewhat higher than those of a year ago. In February, fluid milk sales advanced 11 percent, while dairy butter production fell 40 percent below that of February, 1942.

Manitoba - (Sub-normal temperatures and heavy storms prevented any unusual advances in milk deliveries during March although the production of milk was well above that of the same month in 1942. Freshenings exceeded those of a year ago. The percentage of cows milking in February showed an increase over the same month last year while the production per cow was unchanged. Cows are in considerable demand but sales have been confined principally to the farm to farm trade. A shortage of help has caused some farmers to liquidate their holdings but a fairly even balance is being maintained. Fluid sales in February showed an increase of 8 percent and dairy butter production revealed a decline of 34 percent as compared with the production for the same month in 1942.

Saskatchewan - Heavy storms during March made it difficult for farmers to make deliveries. Nevertheless, more milk was made available for factories and milk plants than a year ago. A part of this increase came from a reduction in the dairy butter make. In February dairy butter production fell 31 percent. A part of this was absorbed by the fluid milk trade which registered an increase of 3 percent over the same month of the previous year. The percentage of cows milking showed a slight increase in February, but the milk production per cow was somewhat lower than that reported in the same month of the previous year.

Alberta - Country roads have been completely blocked with snow in some areas of this province, and deliveries were irregular for about a week. Farmers are holding more the stock on farms; fewer calves are being sold for veal than formerly, and freshenings are on the increase. Sales of cows show little variation, but prices are up 25 percent to 30 percent over those prevailing a year ago. Dairy farmers are attempting to improve production by selling off poor producers and purchasing those of better breeding. Dairy butter production in February fell 33 percent and fluid sales registered an advance of 10 percent.

British Columbia - The weather was cold in March but the days were clear and bright with the total hours of sunshine somewhat above normal. The labour situation continues to be the limited factors in production, but while the liquidation of dairy stock still continues in the Fraser River Valley, many farmers are now seeking to build up their herds that had been reduced during the past twelve months by slaughtering and export sales. Fluid milk distribution in February increased 14 percent over the same month of 1943, and dealers are finding it difficult to meet the demand. Dairy butter production fell 25 percent as compared with the February make a year ago.

11. PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING
IN FEBRUARY, 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	10.8	9.3	10.6	14.0	11.1	10.7	32.4	54.7	65.1	67.4	61.0	62.2
Nova Scotia	12.0	13.3	15.7	13.3	11.4	14.0	72.9	73.6	76.5	76.0	72.1	75.2
New Brunswick	10.5	11.9	12.6	13.9	14.3	12.0	63.2	61.1	67.6	68.9	70.6	65.3
Quebec	6.3	6.3	8.0	8.4	7.6	6.9	57.1	42.9	42.1	43.3	44.3	41.3
Ontario1.....	14.1	13.9	13.4	14.1	12.3	12.9	63.5	63.3	53.3	61.5	60.5	61.7
Manitoba	12.1	13.7	12.7	11.1	11.1	11.9	61.1	63.3	54.3	60.7	62.1	60.4
Saskatchewan	9.7	11.7	10.0	10.0	9.1	9.7	54.1	55.4	50.9	53.1	55.3	53.4
Alberta	12.5	12.5	13.7	13.3	11.5	12.1	57.3	50.7	44.3	61.5	57.9	55.1
British Columbia ...	15.3	15.9	15.9	15.3	12.4	14.2	32.7	73.0	70.4	73.9	77.3	70.2
CANADA	11.0	11.6	11.2	12.0	10.5	11.2	61.0	60.3	59.5	62.5	61.4	62.4

ORDERS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION, SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

February 1 - The importation of casein into Canada was made subject to permit, under control of the Dairy Products Board. (Order No. 46, D.P.B.)

February 23 - Since the production of dairy products is largely dependent on the production of ample pastures and feed crops, the reduction of \$2.00 a hundred in the cost of fertilizers ordered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board promises to aid producers in the Eastern Provinces. (Administrator's Order No. A601, W.P.T.B.)

February 23 - Fluid milk on the Vancouver market was advanced one cent a quart by order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Producers will receive \$2.45 per hundred for milk testing 3.5 per cent, with an adjustment of 5 cents per hundred for each 1/10 of one per cent above or below the basic fat content. Retail prices to consumers for milk sold in quarts is placed at 12 cents for 3.5 per cent milk and 14 cents for 4.5 per cent milk. Skim milk and butter milk are now worth 8 and 9 cents a quart respectively. Wholesale sales to business establishments, hospitals and charitable institutions are subject to a reduction of one cent a quart. Provision is also made for bulk sales at 44 cents and 52 cents a gallon for milk testing 3.5 percent and 4.5 per cent. Skim milk and butter milk may be sold in bulk at 24 cents and 29 cents, respectively. Jobbers are required to pay 32 cents a gallon for standard milk testing 3.5 per cent and 40 cents for special milk testing 4.5 per cent. (Order No. 238, W.P.T.B., amending and consolidating orders 172 and 190 previously issued).

February 27 - The quantity of molasses available as feed for dairy cattle will be reduced by an order to manufacturers restricting the output to that extracted from sugar beets. The use of sugar cane for this purpose is no longer permitted. (Administrator's Order No. A622, W.P.T.B.)

March 1 - The importation of butter and cheese under special permit issued to licensed dealers by the Dairy Products Board was extended to goods placed in bonded warehouses as well as those imported for consumption. Holders must also apply for a permit to release butter and cheese from bond. (Order No. 49, D.P.B.)

March 22 - The manufacture of ice cream mix and sherbet mix after April 1 is now restricted to persons engaged in the production of such products during the year ended March 31, 1943. The manufacture of ice cream mix and sherbet mix is limited to the quantity produced in the same quarter of the previous year, except where the product is supplied to the defence services, the Red Cross and charitable organizations connected therewith. Exemptions will apply to the latter group only when the canteens are operated within the limits of military camps, barracks or dock-yards. The quantities supplied to exempted organizations are to be excluded from quarterly production records, and manufacturers shall be required to make separate reports on the amounts made for this purpose. They must also be able to establish evidence of delivery by keeping on file the receipts obtained from military or organization officials. (Order No. 51, replacing Orders 40 and 44 rescinded by Order No. 50, D.P.B.)

April 2 - The Minister of Agriculture for Canada has announced the Government's dairy policy for 1943-44 as follows:

- (1) A new agreement for the sale of cheese to the British Ministry of Food calls for the delivery of 150 million pounds during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944, instead of 125 million pounds under the previous agreement. The price will be 20 cents a pound, f.o.b. factory. This arrangement will give producers 5/8 of a cent to 1 cent more than that received last year when the price was



20 cents delivered at Montreal. The continuation of the quality bonus of 1 cent per pound for 23 score cheese, and 2 cents for 24 score, will add about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents to the price, or a total of 22 cents Montreal basis. In Ontario the inclusion of the provincial bonus of 2 cents a pound will yield producers an average of 24 cents at Montreal as compared with approximately $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1942-43.

(2) Minimum prices for first grade creamery butter were established by the Minister of Agriculture as follows:

	Manitoba, Saskatchewan Alberta	British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec	Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
	¢ per lb.	¢ per lb.	¢ per lb.
May, 1943	30	32	33
June, 1943	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	32 $\frac{5}{8}$	33 $\frac{3}{8}$
July, 1943	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
August, 1943	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{8}$
September, 1943	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
October, 1943	31 $\frac{7}{8}$	33 $\frac{7}{8}$	34 $\frac{7}{8}$
November, 1943	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$
December, 1943 to April, 1944	32 $\frac{5}{8}$	34 $\frac{5}{8}$	35 $\frac{5}{8}$

At the same time it was announced by the Minister that the Dairy Products Board is authorized to support the butter market by purchasing butter at Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver at the minimum prices above.

- (3) The subsidy for butter-fat used in the manufacture of creamery butter during the period May to December of 1943, (inclusive) shall be 3 cents; and from January to April, 1944, (inclusive) it will be advanced to 10 cents a pound.
- (4) The fluid milk subsidy of 25 cents a hundred (previously in effect) will be paid on such milk used for fluid consumption as the Agricultural Food Board may determine.
- (5) Milk used for concentrated whole milk products will receive a subsidy of 25 cents a hundred during the period October 1, 1943 to April 30, 1944.

April 5 - A subsidy of 25 cents a hundred will be paid to manufacturers of concentrated whole milk products, such subsidy to be added to the price paid to producers during March and April, 1943. (Press announcement of the Department of Agriculture).