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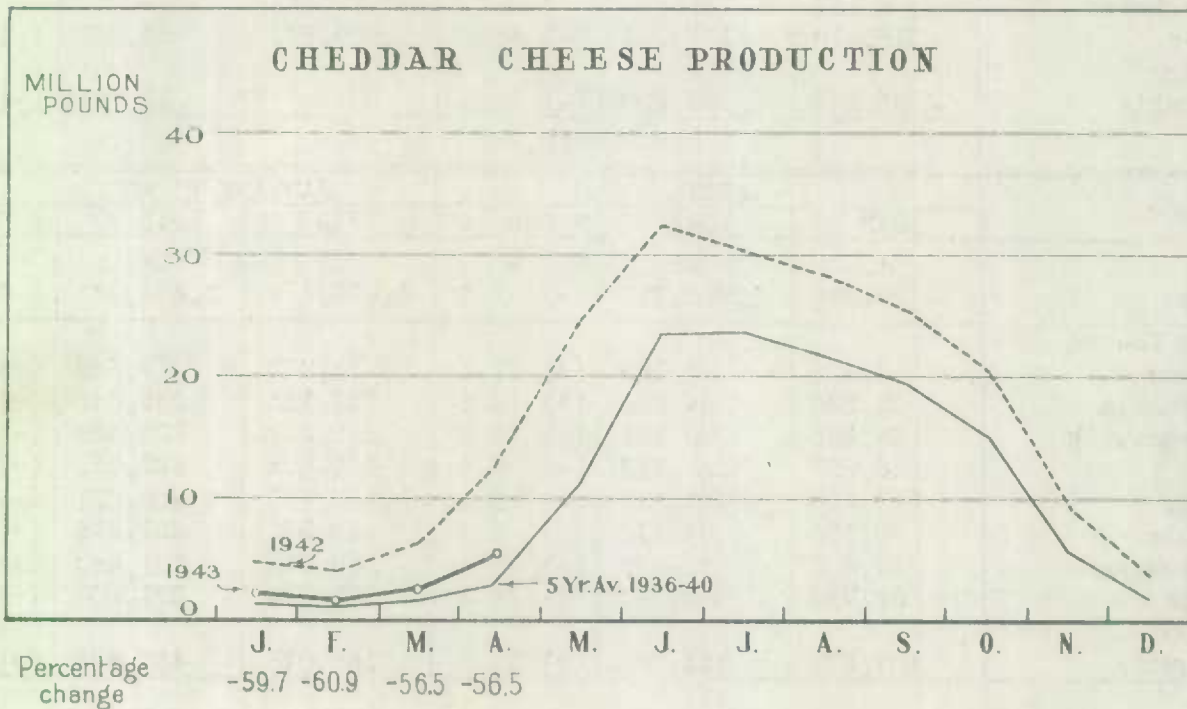
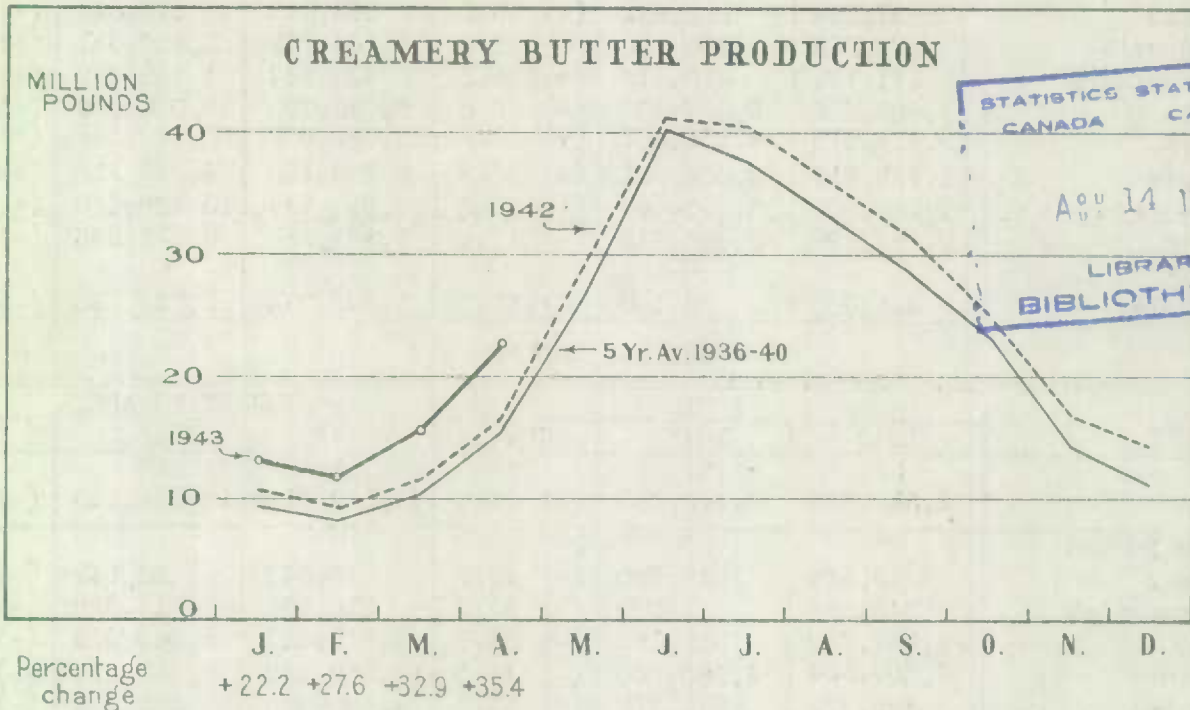
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APRIL

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

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	APRIL			JANUARY TO APRIL		
	1942 Lb.	1943 Lb.	% Change %	1942 Lb.	1943 Lb.	% Change %
CANADA	16,886,312	22,870,236	(+) 35.4	48,663,337	63,469,395	(+) 30.4
Prince Edward Island	97,534	183,812	(+) 88.5	368,012	673,844	(+) 83.1
Nova Scotia	422,952	519,854	(+) 22.9	1,464,278	1,860,351	(+) 27.0
New Brunswick	171,171	418,112	(+) 144.3	433,947	1,148,369	(+) 161.6
Quebec	3,403,406	5,677,307	(+) 66.8	5,540,202	10,040,038	(+) 81.2
Ontario	5,914,875	7,106,807	(+) 20.2	18,515,022	20,740,356	(+) 12.0
Manitoba	1,897,616	2,603,932	(+) 37.2	6,208,438	8,240,536	(+) 32.7
Saskatchewan	2,249,900	3,393,600	(+) 50.3	7,311,347	10,820,429	(+) 48.0
Alberta	2,282,898	2,684,742	(+) 17.6	7,321,817	8,717,236	(+) 19.1
British Columbia	445,930	282,120	(-) 36.7	1,495,274	1,223,236	(-) 17.9

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	APRIL			JANUARY TO APRIL		
	1942 Lb.	1943 Lb.	% Change %	1942 Lb.	1943 Lb.	% Change %
CANADA	12,510,585	5,442,488	(-) 56.5	27,629,310	11,634,530	(-) 57.7
Prince Edward Island	13,334	10,280	(-) 43.9	49,947	23,542	(-) 52.9
New Brunswick	145,324	7,000	(-) 95.2	315,502	14,929	(-) 95.3
Quebec	3,287,780	536,192	(-) 83.7	6,319,462	1,049,928	(-) 83.4
Ontario	8,160,804	4,383,000	(-) 46.3	18,039,139	3,951,933	(-) 50.4
Manitoba	483,775	270,772	(-) 44.0	1,498,679	848,709	(-) 43.4
Saskatchewan	6,182	-	-	12,481	-	-
Alberta	315,419	177,944	(-) 43.6	1,099,663	583,566	(-) 46.9
British Columbia	92,967	57,300	(-) 38.4	294,457	211,923	(-) 28.0

ICE CREAM

Province	APRIL			JANUARY TO APRIL		
	1942 Gal.	1943 Gal.	% Change %	1942 Gal.	1943 Gal.	% Change %
CANADA	1,298,946	1,267,711	(-) 2.4	3,520,174	3,454,943	(-) 1.9
Prince Edward Island	4,424	5,185	(+) 17.2	13,827	15,540	(+) 12.4
Nova Scotia	73,399	84,256	(+) 14.8	247,135	256,045	(+) 3.6
New Brunswick	35,485	30,581	(-) 13.8	112,511	103,450	(-) 8.1
Quebec	245,557	237,218	(-) 3.4	620,693	622,559	(+) 0.3
Ontario	599,593	521,279	(-) 13.1	1,519,779	1,302,631	(-) 14.3
Manitoba	80,356	84,712	(+) 5.4	243,566	253,378	(+) 4.0
Saskatchewan	59,825	72,000	(+) 20.4	158,011	191,850	(+) 21.4
Alberta	92,734	108,780	(+) 17.3	239,574	271,605	(+) 13.4
British Columbia	107,573	123,700	(+) 15.0	365,078	437,885	(+) 19.9

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(APRIL, 1943)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in April increased approximately 35 per cent as compared with the April make of 1942 and increased 47 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of April, 22.9 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the four months ended April, the output reached a total of 63.5 million pounds. The increase in the April make occurred in all provinces except British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 57 per cent in April as compared with April, 1942, and increased 102 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. The April make was approximately 5.4 million pounds, and the total for the four months, January to April, amounted to 11.7 million pounds. The decrease in the April make occurred in all provinces.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in April amounted to approximately 1.3 million gallons, a decline of nearly 2.5 per cent as compared with the April output in 1942. For the four months, January to April, 3.5 million gallons were produced, a decline of 2 per cent in comparison with the first four months of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during March registered an increase of approximately 3 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 65 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 17.9 million pounds was represented by 15.5 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 2.4 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, increased approximately 1 per cent as compared with the same month last year and increased 62 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, decreased approximately 15 per cent and increased 31 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 35½ cents in April, 1942. Domestic Cheese at Montreal averaged 22¼ cents as compared with 22½ cents in April, 1942. Export cheese was 20 cents f.o.b. Montreal, compared with 16 cents a year ago.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of April represented the equivalent of 596.3 million pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 60.9 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 89.8 per cent and cheese represented 10.2 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of March amounted to 17.9 million pounds, representing a decrease of 18.7 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 22.1 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on reports of Observers and Dairy Correspondents)

Summary: Cold weather, high winds and snow in some sections retarded the growth of grass and forage plants during the month of April. Below normal temperatures, high winds and dry weather were reported from the Maritime Provinces and the Prairie West, and in both the mountain and coastal regions of British Columbia. It was very cold in the central provinces, accompanied by snow and frequent rains. The soil is well soaked in these areas, however, in contrast to the Maritimes and Western Canada where dry winds quickly absorbed excessive moisture. Roads were bad during the first part of the month but regular deliveries are now being made to dairy factories in most sections of Canada, although many of the side roads are still impassable in Ontario and Quebec and in northern sections snow remained on many fields until after the end of the month. The season appears to be about two weeks late and many cheese factories have delayed their manufacturing operations until a sufficient volume can be procured. Late pastures, competition from the creamery industry under a 10 cent butter-fat subsidy, and infrequent deliveries as the result of poor roads, were the principal factors responsible for this situation.

Despite the cold and prolonged season feed supplies were sufficient to meet requirements in all provinces with the exception of British Columbia where some deficiencies are now being experienced. However, the new grass has been slow to start and cold and frost is believed to have caused the winter killing of clover. In the Western Prairies and British Columbia, fall rye and clover have suffered extensively. It will be difficult, of course, to assess the actual damages for some time. Dairy herds came through the winter in fair condition and on the basis of reports received from dairy correspondents, it is apparent that there were more cows on farms and more calves born in March than in the same month of 1942. There appears, however, to be practically no change in the percentage of cows actually milking.

The total milk production of Canada as estimated for the month of March, increased 2.3 per cent as compared with that of March, 1942. A reduction of 32 per cent in dairy butter also increased the volume available for distribution to factories and milk plants. Then increased supplies were utilized principally by creameries and by the fluid milk trade. The sales reported by the latter (including both milk and cream) advanced approximately 5 per cent. More milk was used on farms, however, both for home use and for livestock feeding, the latter having increased approximately 2 per cent.

The shift to creamery butter production is definitely indicated in Eastern Canada and the Prairie Provinces. Production, however, is facing some limitations on account of a shortage of labour. In British Columbia, on the other hand, the demand for fluid milk continues to absorb surplus supplies with a consequent reduction in butter-fat deliveries. The increase ordered on the price of fluid has given farmers renewed interest in production in face of an acute labour shortage, and the deficiencies in milk supplies for household purposes are being partially relieved by increased deliveries.

Prince Edward Island: April was cold and damp; roads were bad and unseasonable weather retarded plant growth. Supplies of roots and clover hay are running low, but there is plenty of imported grain. Clover came through the winter in fair condition. More moisture is required, however, to give the plants a proper start. The percentage of cows milking to total numbers, showed a marked increase in the month of March, and the number of calves born was somewhat higher than that of the same month last year. Dairy butter production fell 35 per cent

and fluid sales increased 10 percent over those of March, 1942.

Nova Scotia: The weather was cold and backward during April with little precipitation. There is no indication of the winter killing of clover as yet. Cultivation has commenced on some fields, although the soil is drying out fast and rain is badly needed to start growth and provide grass for dairy cows. Heavy trucks have not yet commenced to operate on account of the condition of roads. Feed supplies are still adequate and cows are in fair condition. More cows were reported on farms in March, although the percentage milking was not as great as that of a year ago. The production of milk, showed a substantial increase; dairy butter production declined 26 percent and fluid sales advanced 11 percent.

New Brunswick: The rainfall was light during the month of March, and weather conditions generally were cool and backward. Although it is too soon to judge pasture prospects, it would appear that the growth may not be far behind that of a year ago. Farmers had sufficient feed to meet requirements during the early spring, although a lack of protein supplements affected production in some districts. An increase was recorded in the number of calves born in March, and a greater percentage of cows was milked during the month than was the case last year. The production of milk exceeded that of March of the previous year, and fluid sales increased 13 percent. There was a marked decline in dairy butter, the output being 23 percent below that of March, 1942.

Quebec: Temperatures were below normal during the month of April, and in some districts of the province snow has not yet disappeared from the fields. Many of the roads are still impassable, and lacking delivery services a delay has occurred in the opening of cheese factories. Despite the prolonged winter, feed supplies were plentiful and livestock is in fair condition. There is no apparent change in the numbers of cows available for milking purposes as compared with a year ago, nor in the quantity of milk produced. The demand for fluid milk has increased, however, and less milk is being used for the production of farm made butter. The former increased 2 percent while the latter declined 34 percent as compared with the quantities reported in March, 1942.

Ontario: Heavy storms during the month of April blocked the roads and tied up local delivery services. On the whole the season has been late and cheese factories are opening up about two weeks later than last year. There has been no shortage of feed this spring but the slow growth during the month of April has provided scant pasturage. Some clover fields were damaged with frost although it is difficult to assess the results as yet. County surveys showed marked increases in the holdings of dairy cows, ranging from 5 percent to 16 percent. The butter-fat subsidy has provided an incentive to increase milk production but many farmers have been forced to change their plans on account of a shortage of labour. Nevertheless, milk production so far has been maintained at a slightly higher level than that of a year ago; although in March the percentage milking and the average production per cow were both below that of the same month in 1942. The subsidy on butter-fat and the increasing value of skim milk for feeding purposes appears to have diverted milk from cheese factories to creameries. The quantities available for sale also increased by a sharp reduction in the dairy butter make which fell 46 percent in the month of March as compared with March, 1942. Both creameries and fluid milk plants having benefited from this diversion.

Manitoba: Moderate temperatures during the month produced favourable conditions for dairy production. Dry weather and high winds slowed up the growth of young seedlings. There has been little evidence of winter killing. Fluid sales in the month of March moved up 9 percent over the same month of the previous year, and dairy butter production declined 31 percent. The total production of milk also increased, a part of which came from a higher percentage of milking cows and from a greater quantity of milk per cow.

Saskatchewan: A general rise in temperatures in the latter part of March and the beginning of April caused the snow to melt rapidly and produced heavy roads in some sections of the province. Windy weather has now dried up roads, however, and regular delivery services are being resumed. Feed supplies were plentiful during the late winter and early spring period, but so far there has been little growth of new grass for dairy cows. A good deal of sweet clover and fall rye was killed out during the winter and pasture prospects at this time are not particularly favourable. A substantial advance in the number of calves born during the month of March offers evidence of increased activity in dairying. Likewise, more milk was produced in March than in the same month of 1942, a greater percentage of cows were milked and the daily production per cow showed a slight increase as compared with the same month of the previous year. Creameries have benefited considerably from a decline in the dairy butter make although some milk has also been diverted into the fluid milk channel. The farm output of butter declined 25 percent. Fluid milk sales increased 8 percent as compared with those of March, 1942.

Alberta: Dry weather has provided unfavourable conditions for plant growth so far this season, but feeds are plentiful and dairy production is being well maintained. Cow numbers showed a substantial advance in March over those of the same month last year and more cows were freshened for milking purposes. Fluid sales increased 8 percent and slightly more milk was used on farms. Deliveries to creameries continue to show a substantial lead over the previous year. A great deal of the milk required for this purpose came from farms where dairy butter was made in 1942. In March, the dairy butter make fell 30 percent as compared with the amount produced in the same month a year ago. Fluid sales, on the other hand, advanced 8 percent.

British Columbia: Following the warm spell of early April, the weather became quite cold and unfavourable conditions prevailed for dairying. The roads were not very good for a time but deliveries are now being made on regular schedules. Owing to a lack of pasture and cold weather, feeds are becoming quite scarce. It is believed that clover has been badly killed out in some areas and prospects for forage crops are not particularly promising. A shortage of labour caused a liquidation of some of the larger herds and some were disposed of for meat. The better cows have been bought up by farmers who wanted to increase their holdings, but the net result as reported by dairy correspondents, showed a sizeable reduction in cow numbers. However, freshenings were higher in March than in the same month of 1942, and the percentage of cows actually milking also advanced. Higher milk prices were an incentive to increased production although the total output in March was not as great as that of the same month last year. The demand for fluid milk continues at a high level. Sales advanced 10 percent in March and more might have been sold in some centres if supplies were available. The increased supplies came from a reduction in farm-home consumption and a 40 percent decline in the quantities of milk used for the production of dairy butter.

PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING MARCH, 1939 to 1943.

Province	Milk Production Per Cow in Pounds Per Day						Percentages of Cows Milking					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.
Prince Edward Island	8.4	8.5	9.1	12.3	11.4	10.5	53.3	62.6	65.8	58.4	71.3	61.6
Nova Scotia	12.6	12.5	12.3	14.0	17.2	15.3	72.0	72.9	67.5	76.6	75.5	72.5
New Brunswick	11.6	13.1	12.7	13.4	13.6	13.2	79.3	70.5	83.5	66.5	70.6	73.8
Quebec	9.2	8.4	8.2	10.4	10.7	9.6	46.9	52.4	47.7	57.9	57.1	54.3
Ontario	15.8	15.5	13.1	16.8	15.0	15.7	75.4	70.5	61.5	70.6	67.1	68.9
Manitoba	11.7	12.8	12.6	13.0	14.2	13.2	66.9	66.5	63.5	66.4	68.9	66.6
Saskatchewan	9.7	10.3	10.8	10.4	11.9	10.9	57.6	54.6	56.1	56.2	63.1	57.4
Alberta	12.0	13.5	13.3	15.5	12.3	10.2	63.7	65.7	62.6	65.3	54.0	62.3
British Columbia ...	16.4	15.6	16.3	15.1	13.9	15.9	82.3	79.1	83.4	76.8	77.1	79.9
CANADA	12.2	12.2	11.4	13.5	13.0	12.5	68.7	66.0	64.8	66.4	66.3	66.4

ORDERS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

March 3: Those using butter for industrial purposes were ordered to register with the Ration Administration, W.P.T.B. not later than April 1, giving full particulars as to the amount and kind of butter so used in 1942, the amount and kind on hand as at March 1, 1943, and the amount and kind of butter used for industrial purposes each month so far in 1943. Applications for the use of butter as above must be made under registration numbers, given by the Board, and with checks attached to reimburse the government for the butter-fat subsidy on the basis of 3½ cents per pound. The reimbursement applies to butter grading 1, 2 and 3. (See amendment of April 30.)

March 10: Maximum prices for fertilizers delivered to buyers' premises in the province of British Columbia, were established by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The schedule sets forth the price at which fertilizer materials may be sold and the content of same. The Prices of phosphates, potash, nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, range from \$24 to \$61 per ton and mixed or complete fertilizers from \$33 to \$59 per ton. These prices may be increased by \$1 per ton when the product is packed in new jute bags, and on credit sales \$1 per ton may be added when payment is made any time up to 90 days; or \$2 per ton at any time after 90 days from the date of sale.

March 12: The kinds, quantities and composition of feed stuffs, depending on the purpose for which they are used is dealt with in an administrative order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, effective March 31, 1943. The new order reduces the number of brands of commercial mixed feeds and defines the protein and fibre content of same. Cattle feeds are divided into three classes. "A" Class feeds for cows on pasture, cows dry or freshening, and growing calves shall have a guaranteed protein content of 11 to 13 percent; while "A" Class feeds for cows in milk must carry a guarantee of 15 to 16 percent. "B" Class supplements are required to have 24 to 30 percent protein, and "C" Class or basal feeds should contain not less than 11 to 12 percent (Order No. A636 W.P.T.B.)

March 20: The cost of alfalfa meal now used extensively in the feeding of dairy cows, has been fixed at the point of manufacture by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as follows: The Maximum price charged by manufacturers shall include, (a) the cost of hay delivered at the grinding plant; (b) the actual cost of bags which must be no higher than that charged during the basic period (September 15 to October 11, 1941); (c) a mark up not exceeding \$9 per ton of alfalfa meal in the five eastern provinces and \$12 per ton in the four western provinces. When the product is sold f.o.b. delivery point, actual delivery costs may be added. When the product is sold by those other than manufacturers (wholesalers or dealers), packed in bags and delivered to the buyer's receiving point in carload lots or mixed carloads, 50 cents per ton may be added to the cost price; \$1 per ton where the product is sold f.o.b. carload in less than carload lots, or \$2 per ton where it is sold f.o.b. seller's warehouse in less than carload lots. Sold at retail, the maximum price shall include the actual cost plus delivery charges if not already included, and a mark-up not greater than that established in the basic period.

(This Order No. A648 W.P.T.B. effective March 31, 1943, revokes Order No. A365 of August 31, 1942).



March 25: Maximum prices for wheat, mill feeds (Bran, Shorts and Middlings) were set up in the different zones where mills are located and the maximum delivered prices for each zone in which buyers are located. The mark-up on sales to consumers is now limited to \$3.75 per hundred in Eastern Canada and \$4 per hundred in Western Canada; between dealers it ranges from 50 cents to \$2 per hundred, depending on the volume sold and the basis of sale; while sales to consumers are subject to the same mark-up as that allowed manufacturers selling direct to consumers.

April 5: Order No. 101 W.P.T.B. "Respecting meal and animal products for feeding purposes" was revoked by Order No. 255 on the above mentioned date. (Administrator's Order No. 680 has now been substituted for the aforesaid order now revoked.)

April 5: The prices at which linseed oilcake meal may be sold in Canada are covered in a recent administrative order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, "Respecting Meal and Animal Products for Feeding Purposes". Under this order, \$40 per ton f.o.b. point of manufacture has been established as the maximum price for ground meal containing 38 percent protein when packed in burlap bags and delivered in carload lots. Where the protein content is below 38 percent, the above price shall be reduced by not less than 75 cents per unit or fraction thereof. Retail prices shall bear the same normal relationship to manufacturers prices as those prevailing in the basic period, September 15, to October 11, 1941. (Order No. A680 W.P.T.B.)

April 9: Effective April 15, 1943, restrictions were placed on the number of brands of commercial mixed feeds produced or offered for sale by manufacturers, and the mineral or protein content of same. (Order No. 681 W.P.T.B.)

April 22: The prices of creamery butter solids set forth in Order No. 221 and amended in Order No. 230, were further amended by Order No. 265, thereby increasing Saskatchewan and British Columbia prices by $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound. The following is the new wholesale price schedule for butter solids of various grades in the provinces in which the butter is delivered to the buyer:

	First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade	Lower than Third Grade
Maritime Provinces	36	35	34	33
B.C., Ont. and Que.	35	34	33	32
Alta., Sask., and Man.	33	32	31	30

April 22: Maximum prices for creamery butter sold at retail shall henceforth be fixed in writing by the Foods Administrator, with the approval of the chairman of the Board, in cases where no sales were made during the basic period by the persons to whom these regulations apply. (Order No. 265 W.P.T.B., being an amendment to Section 9 of Order No. 221).

April 30: The reimbursement rate on butter used for industrial purposes is now reduced from $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. Furthermore, such reimbursement is only required when the butter is of grade 1 and grade 2 quality, grade 3 now being exempt. This Wartime Prices and Trade Board announcement follows the recent order of the Dairy Products Board reducing the butter subsidy from 10 cents to 8 cents a pound, effective May 1.