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# MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA

## 1943

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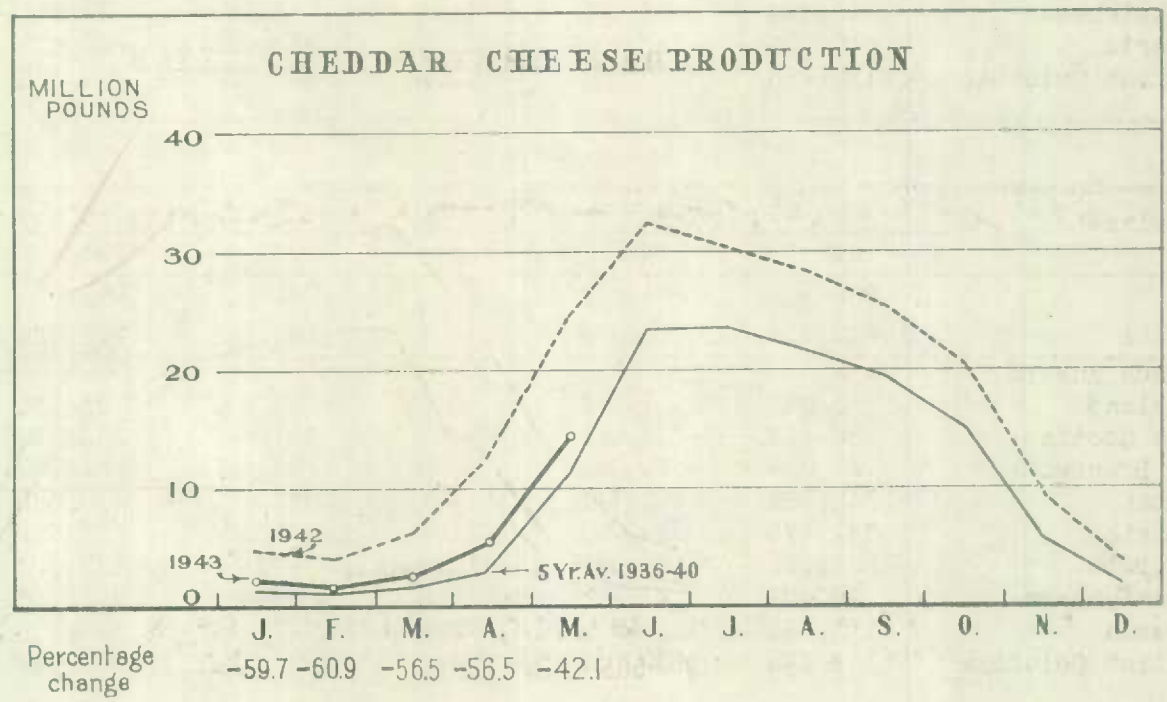
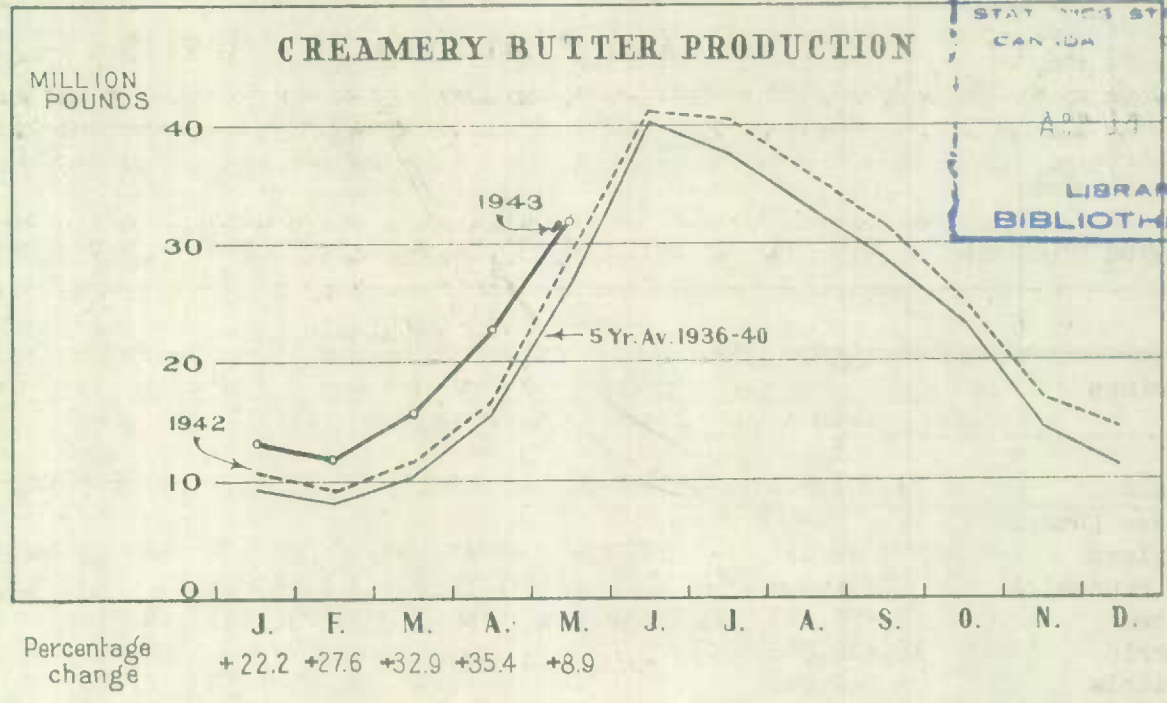
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I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES,  
MAY AND JANUARY-MAY, 1942 AND 1943

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	May			January to May		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	29,397,832	32,005,798	(+) 8.9	78,061,169	95,475,193	(+) 22.3
Prince Edward Island	183,568	287,350	(+) 56.5	551,580	961,194	(+) 74.3
Nova Scotia	612,563	663,498	(+) 8.3	2,076,841	2,523,849	(+) 21.5
New Brunswick	413,196	612,845	(+) 48.3	852,143	1,761,214	(+) 106.7
Quebec	7,912,868	9,429,880	(+) 19.2	13,453,070	19,469,918	(+) 44.7
Ontario	8,989,794	8,605,038	(-) 4.3	27,504,816	29,345,394	(+) 6.7
Manitoba	3,138,209	3,390,128	(+) 8.0	9,346,647	11,630,664	(+) 24.4
Saskatchewan	4,043,898	4,702,187	(+) 16.3	11,355,245	15,522,616	(+) 36.7
Alberta	3,385,625	3,737,853	(+) 10.4	10,707,442	12,455,089	(+) 16.3
British Columbia	718,111	577,019	(+) 19.6	2,213,385	1,805,255	(-) 18.4

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	May			January to May		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	24,731,971	14,312,443	(-) 42.1	52,361,281	25,996,973	(-) 50.4
Prince Edward Island	36,551	12,023	(-) 67.1	86,498	35,565	(-) 58.9
New Brunswick	273,500	71,343	(-) 73.9	589,002	86,272	(-) 85.4
Quebec	6,679,027	2,736,996	(-) 59.0	12,998,489	3,786,924	(-) 70.9
Ontario	16,490,853	10,776,152	(-) 34.7	34,529,992	19,728,085	(-) 42.9
Manitoba	640,093	357,271	(-) 44.2	2,138,772	1,205,980	(-) 43.6
Saskatchewan	40,044	23,500	(-) 41.3	52,525	23,500	(-) 55.3
Alberta	443,420	257,913	(-) 41.8	1,543,083	841,479	(-) 45.5
British Columbia	128,483	77,245	(-) 39.9	422,920	289,168	(-) 31.6

ICE CREAM

Province	May			January to May		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	1,629,954	1,775,826	(+) 8.2	5,150,128	5,230,769	(+) 1.6
Prince Edward Island	8,043	7,658	(-) 4.8	21,870	23,198	(+) 6.1
Nova Scotia	80,814	98,881	(+) 22.4	327,949	354,926	(+) 8.2
New Brunswick	50,918	38,249	(-) 24.9	163,429	141,699	(-) 13.3
Quebec	342,709	356,823	(+) 4.1	963,402	979,382	(+) 1.7
Ontario	732,175	829,992	(+) 13.4	2,251,954	2,132,623	(-) 5.3
Manitoba	103,591	123,946	(+) 19.6	347,157	377,324	(+) 8.7
Saskatchewan	78,474	91,500	(+) 16.6	236,485	283,350	(+) 19.8
Alberta	111,851	118,971	(+) 6.4	351,425	390,576	(+) 11.1
British Columbia	121,379	109,806	(-) 9.5	486,457	547,691	(+) 12.6



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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in May increased approximately 9 per cent as compared with the May make of 1942 and increased 40 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of May 32 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the five months ended May, the output reached a total of 95.5 million pounds. The increase in the May make occurred in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 42 per cent in May as compared with May, 1942, and was more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times that of the previous month as compared with the output for the preceding month. The May make was approximately 14.3 million pounds, and the total for the five months, January to May, amounted to 26 million pounds. The decrease in the May make occurred in all provinces.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in May amounted to approximately 1.8 million gallons, an increase of nearly 8.2 per cent as compared with the May output of 1942. For the five months, January to May 5.2 million gallons were produced, an increase of nearly 2 per cent in comparison with the first five months of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during April registered an increase of approximately 1 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 35 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 24.1 million pounds was represented by 20.6 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 3.5 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVA-PORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased approximately 3 per cent as compared with the same month last year and increased 26 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, decreased approximately 15 per cent and increased 48 per cent, respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 33 cents a pound as compared with 35 cents in May, 1942. Domestic Cheese at Montreal averaged  $22\frac{3}{4}$  cents as compared with 20 cents in May, 1942. Export cheese was 20 cents f.o.b. factory as compared with 20 cents f.o.b. Montreal in 1942.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of May represented the equivalent of 909.6 million pounds of milk, registering a decrease of approximately 5.8 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 82.4 per cent and cheese represented 17.6 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of April amounted to 21.4 million pounds, representing a decrease of 3.2 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 19.7 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents and Observers)

Summary: The continuation of cold, wet weather in the month of May placed a serious handicap on farming operations in all of the Eastern Provinces. Owing to the frequency of the rainfall farmers were unable to get very much seeding done until late in the month. Little work was done on the land until May 15, and in some of the heavy soil areas only the high level lands were seeded by that date. In some localities the prospects for feed grain are by no means promising, and a reduction in the feed crop acreage seems inevitable. Pastures were slow to start, although they are coming along nicely now and should provide ample forage during the coming month. Some clover was killed out, but this situation is not very widespread in the Eastern Provinces, nor as serious as it was anticipated a month ago. It is believed that there should be a fair hay crop, although much will depend on future weather conditions. In the Prairie Provinces, the greater part of the seeding was completed by the end of May, but some barley and oats still remain to be planted. The weather was cold and cloudy during the month, yet outside of northern sections of Manitoba, the rainfall did not materially interfere with operations on the land as was the case in Eastern parts of the Dominion. Nevertheless, the pasture growth was retarded by unseasonable weather and considerable areas of alfalfa and clover suffered from winter killing. Frost in northern territories also injured the tender shoots as they came out of the ground. British Columbia suffered from wet, backward weather. Pastures made a very slow growth and provided insufficient feed for dairy stock. Clover was killed out in many sections but with favourable weather in June it is believed that the hay crop may yield an average tonnage. On the whole, the Canadian season as reported at the end of May may be regarded as being more than two weeks behind that of the previous year.

Owing to unfavourable weather, dairy herds were kept in the barns much later than usual. In Eastern Canada and the Prairie Provinces, dairy herds were not released to pastures until May 20 to 24, and a considerable amount of stable feeding was necessary during the entire month. Herds were placed on pasture at a much earlier date in British Columbia but remained in low flesh on account of the bad weather and unsatisfactory forage. According to competent observers, dairy cows were in fair condition when they left the stables but suffered to some extent from long confinement and a lack of adequate feed toward the end of the stabling period. Dairy correspondents reporting for April showed no change in cow numbers as compared with the same month in 1942. However, more heifers are being kept for dairy purposes than was the case a year ago. Freshenings also moved up in some provinces, but for the Dominion as a whole, the situation was the same as last year. It is encouraging to note that the percentage of cows being milked (see Table II) stood at higher levels in most of the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. In the latter province some reduction in cattle holdings during the winter and spring of 1942-43 will leave fewer cows for milking purposes during the coming season.

The production of milk in Canada during the month of April was just slightly above that of a year ago, and fluid sales increased 6 per cent over the same month in 1942. Considerably more milk went into the creamery butter channel, and slightly greater quantities were fed to livestock. Dairy butter production registered a decline of 38 per cent, the most significant reduction since the butter-fat subsidy was introduced. The output has now reached a point where farmers are making little more than that required for their own use. This deficiency, of course, is being made up by an increase in the creamery make; but when comparisons are made with the previous year, these additional supplies must be offset by a reduction of over 3 million pounds in the dairy make compared with that produced in April, 1942. This represents approximately 27 per cent of the creamery butter stocks available for consumption at May 1.



Cheese factories are now opening up, though much later than last year, and milk diversion from creameries may now be expected. It is evident, however, that the increased subsidy on butter-fat and the need for additional supplies of skim milk to feed pigs and other livestock will tend to favour butter production in subsequent months.

Prince Edward Island: The season was late in this province and cultivation of the land was delayed by the heavy winter frost and subsequent low temperatures. There was a considerable amount of rain in the month of May; yet pastures were late in starting and cattle were not turned out of barns until quite late in the month. Owing to the long stabling period and high feed prices, dairy cattle were not turned out to grass in top condition. A shortage of labour is causing farmers to turn to beef production to some extent, and this situation is reflected in the reduced numbers of dairy cows reported on farms during the month of April. Freshenings are up, however, and there is a considerable increase in the percentage of cows being milked. Hence, the total milk production advanced over 15 per cent as compared with April, 1942. Most of the cheese factories did not open up until the end of May and a 22 per cent reduction took place in the production of dairy butter. This, of course, made a larger proportion of the supply available for creameries and for the fluid milk trade. The distribution of fluid milk increased over 11 per cent as compared with that handled in April a year ago.

Nova Scotia: Owing to the late season, farmers did very little seeding anywhere until after May 15. Even after that date progress was slow except in the sandy areas. Seeding operations in general started about a week later than usual. Roads were very bad for a time but have recently improved. Pastures were below average during the greater part of May but there is a fair hay crop in prospect, and although new seedings are rather thin, there is little evidence of winter killing. Cows were stabled for most of the month and when turned out to pasture were reported to be in only fair condition. Diminishing feed supplies and the long confinement attributed to this situation. More cows were milked than was the case in April of the previous year and greater numbers were freshened. The total milk production of the province moved up less than 2 per cent over that of April, 1942, and the production per cow was slightly reduced. The use of fluid milk, both in farm homes and urban communities continues to increase, while the production of dairy butter has fallen very low. The former was up 12 per cent over that of April a year ago, and the dairy butter make declined 22 per cent. There is a shortage of farm labour, and the situation has become more serious on account of the lack of time in which to do farm work.

New Brunswick: There was practically no seeding done in this province until May 11, and owing to cold, rainy weather, little progress was made until after the 18th of the month. The season now appears to be at least two weeks late. The roads are improving and there has been very little interference with deliveries. Cows were stabled until about May 24, and some herds were not released until the end of the month. Freshenings were up in April and dairy herds at the end of May were reported to be in fair condition. More cows are being milked, but owing to a reduction in numbers the percentage milking in April was slightly reduced. The production of milk was very little above that of the same month in 1942, but the production per cow showed a fair increase. Fluid sales were maintained at a high level, while farm butter production registered a marked reduction.

Quebec: The month of May was cold and wet and many of the roads were in bad condition for a time. Pastures were late and owing to a lack of vegetation, it was necessary to stable feed until late in the month. Dairy herds were maintained in fair condition. Farmers state that many herds are not producing up to the usual standard

and this is reflected in the milk production per cow (see Table II), which showed a reduction from the previous year. Freshenings in April were scarcely as high as a year ago, and quite a number of cows were sold to outside buyers. Nevertheless, milk production increased 5 per cent in April over that of the same month in 1942. Fluid sales increased 1.5 per cent and the dairy butter make was reduced to almost half of that produced in April of the previous year.

Ontario: The month of May was wet, cold and backward with more precipitation and lower temperatures than that recorded in many years. Growth did not start until May 15 and very few of the dairy herds were turned out to pasture until the 24th of the month. Pastures at the end of May were reported to be about three weeks behind those of a year ago. Some clover was killed out, but there should be a fair hay crop. It is believed, however, that the delay in the seeding operations will reduce the available grain supplies for next year. Freshenings in the month of April were slightly above those of a year ago but this was offset by sales of cows to buyers outside the province. Cow numbers were only slightly above those of April, 1942, while the percentage milking showed some reduction. One encouraging feature of the situation is that farmers are maintaining large numbers of heifers for future use. Milk production showed a reduction of over 5 per cent in the month of April as compared with the same month a year ago; but a 40 per cent decline in the output of dairy butter, coupled with the late opening of cheese factories, made a larger proportion available for creamery butter and fluid sales. The latter increased 6 per cent over that distributed in April a year ago.

Manitoba: Unfavourable weather conditions obtained in this province until May 20. The pasture growth at the end of May was reported to be about ten days behind that of the same date last year and rain is needed to produce good forage for cows. The greater part of the seeding is now completed, and although the growth was retarded by backward weather, the feed crop conditions are not unfavourable. Dairy herds were released to pastures about May 24, although it was necessary to supply supplementary rations until about the end of the month. Roads were bad during the early part of May, but deliveries were made with reasonable regularity. Owing to the long stabling period, feed stocks began to run low during the month, so that the condition of dairy herds is only fair. More cows were milked in April than in the same month last year and the daily production of milk per cow advanced from 13.8 to 15.7 pounds. The total supply of milk increased nearly 8 per cent and more milk was used for butter-fat and for fluid sales. The latter increased approximately 11 per cent in April as compared with the same month of 1942.

Saskatchewan: The pasture situation was unsatisfactory during May on account of the cold backward weather, and there was insufficient grass to maintain dairy herds until after May 25. New seedlings were injured by frost and in many cases the stand of grass and clover came up rather thinly, making it necessary for fields to be reseeded to other crops. Cows came through the winter in fair condition, but it was necessary to stable the herds and supply supplementary feeds to some extent throughout most of the month. Cows are high in price, fetching from \$150 to \$175, and heifers are being sold from \$85 to \$125. April reports indicated that there were more cows on farms than those reported in the same month last year and greater numbers are being milked. Milk production showed a 10 per cent increase in April, while dairy butter was reduced by about one-third and fluid milk sales increased 12 per cent as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Alberta: The weather was cold during May with low temperatures and overcast skies. The growth of pastures and forage crops has been very slow and rain is still needed to promote growth. Much of the alfalfa and clover was killed out.



Northern sections suffered to the greatest extent, with losses averaging from 40 to 50 per cent. In some cases farmers have found it more economical to plow up the fields for the production of annual feed crops. Dairy cows came through the winter in fair condition but not as good as might be expected with the feed supplies that were available. The feeding period was longer than usual, of course, and although cows were held in the stables until May 20th, the pasture forage provided at that late date was quite inadequate. The season is considered to be about two weeks behind last year. There appears to be very little change in the number of milking cows and the production of milk in April was virtually on a par with that produced in the same month a year ago. Sales of dairy butter have been almost eliminated, but farmers are making sufficient for their own use. There was a 10 per cent increase in fluid sales in April, and since additional supplies are being taken from some cheese producing areas, the output of this product is expected to suffer. More milk is also required by creameries to make up the deficiency in the production of dairy butter.

British Columbia: Growth has been very slow in this province on account of cold weather and excessive moisture during the month of May. Observers reporting at the end of the month advised that seeding had not been completed and that pastures were in poor condition. The hay crop is not up to standard and a great deal of the clover was killed out. The season is possibly three weeks behind that of the previous year and bad roads have interfered to some extent with deliveries to milk plants, although the situation in this respect has now improved. The labour shortage has forced farmers to reduce the size of their herds; cows are still being slaughtered and the number of auction sales would indicate that the liquidation of dairy stock has not yet been halted. Cows were turned into pasture about May 12, in fair condition; but owing to the unseasonable character of the weather and the lack of good pasture, dairy herds have not fleshed up as they should. Dairy correspondents in the month of April gave evidence of a definite reduction in cow numbers as compared with April, 1942. Fewer freshenings were reported and the percentage of cows milking was slightly reduced. The production of milk in April fell 11 per cent as compared with the same month of the previous year and a sharp reduction occurred in the quantity of milk used for manufacturing both on farms and in factories. However, a 9 per cent increase in fluid sales would partially account for this situation. Additional supplies were also used for livestock feeding.

II. PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING, APRIL, 1939 TO 1945.

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.	12.8	10.3	13.9	14.7	14.6	13.2	74.3	64.3	64.1	63.0	68.1	66.5
Nova Scotia .....	11.5	15.4	16.4	17.6	16.3	15.8	70.5	77.6	81.1	79.7	81.9	78.1
New Brunswick .....	12.5	13.2	15.8	16.5	17.6	15.0	78.9	76.2	74.0	76.5	69.6	75.5
Quebec .....	15.3	13.2	14.5	15.1	14.4	14.5	76.7	75.5	76.2	77.3	80.6	77.2
Ontario .....	17.2	18.7	16.6	18.9	17.2	17.8	79.1	75.4	76.1	78.1	74.4	76.6
Manitoba .....	15.2	13.8	13.8	13.8	15.7	14.4	71.8	69.1	63.2	68.4	76.9	69.6
Saskatchewan .....	14.1	15.3	14.5	14.9	15.2	14.8	65.9	67.0	64.4	65.2	69.6	66.9
Alberta .....	18.5	14.2	15.5	18.0	16.7	16.6	72.0	64.5	66.1	71.5	66.8	68.4
British Columbia ...	19.0	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.8	17.7	86.4	83.6	79.7	81.7	81.6	82.4
CANADA .....	16.0	15.5	15.1	16.6	16.1	15.8	75.7	73.5	72.0	74.0	75.0	74.1



ORDERS AFFECTING THE SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

April 12 - First class creamery butter may be tendered to the Dairy Products Board during the period of the validity of the grade certificate on a basis of 35 cents per pound, delivered to the Board in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The purchase of second and third grade creamery butter shall apply only to butter of such grades moved from one province to another by order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Payment for such butter will be on the basis of 34 cents per pound for second grade and 33 cents per pound for third grade, at the authorized delivery point.  
(Order No. 52, D.P.B.)

April 27 - Butter cannot be shipped into British Columbia in quantities greater than 5,000 pounds without the authorization of the Dairy Products Board.  
(Order No. 53 - D.P.B.)

April 27 - The period in which first grade creamery butter may be tendered to the Dairy Products Board was extended to eight weeks from date of manufacture, and payments were ordered to be made on the following basis in the provinces of delivery:

Month Tendered	Basis delivery in	Basis delivery in
	British Columbia Ontario and Quebec	Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
	¢ per lb.	¢ per lb.
May, 1943 .....	32	33
June, " .....	32 3/8	33 3/8
July, " .....	32 3/4	33 3/4
August, 1943 .....	33 1/8	34 1/8
September, " .....	33 1/2	34 1/2
October, " .....	33 7/8	34 7/8
November, " .....	34 1/4	35 1/4
December, 1943 to April, 1944	34 5/8	35 5/8

(Order No. 54 - D.P.B.)

May 3 - On and after May 10, 1943, all cheese manufactured in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be white and unwaxed, not less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter and weighing 75 pounds.  
(Order No. 55 - D.P.B.)

May 17 - On and after June 1, all cheese manufactured in Ontario and Quebec shall be exported to the British Ministry of Food, by exporters licensed by the Dairy Products Board.  
(Order No. 56 - D.P.B.)