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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1943

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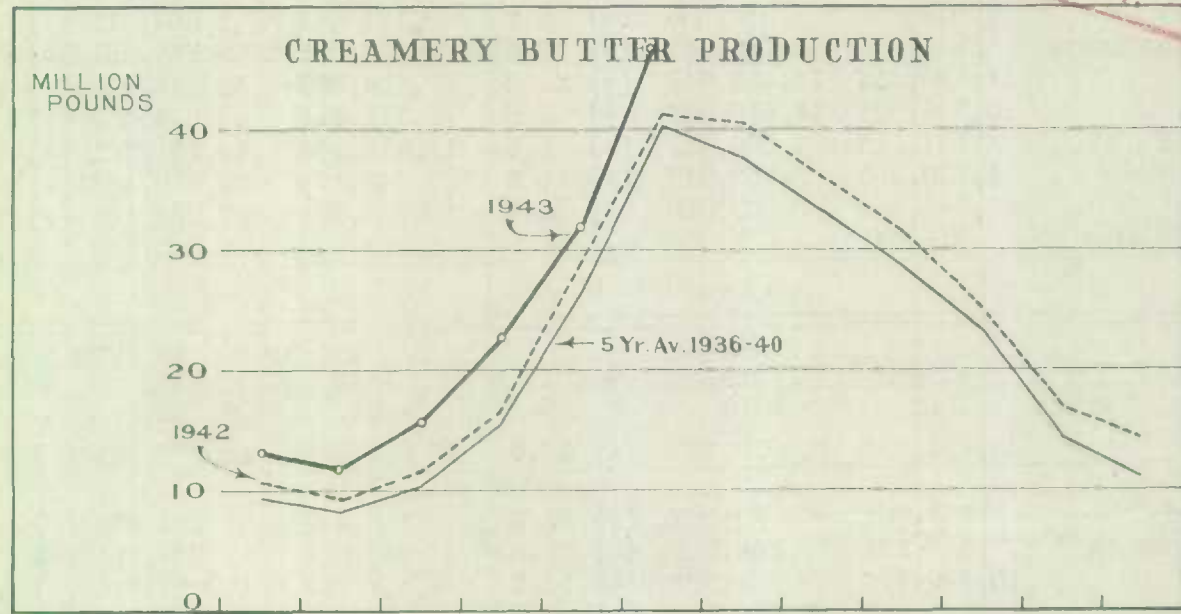
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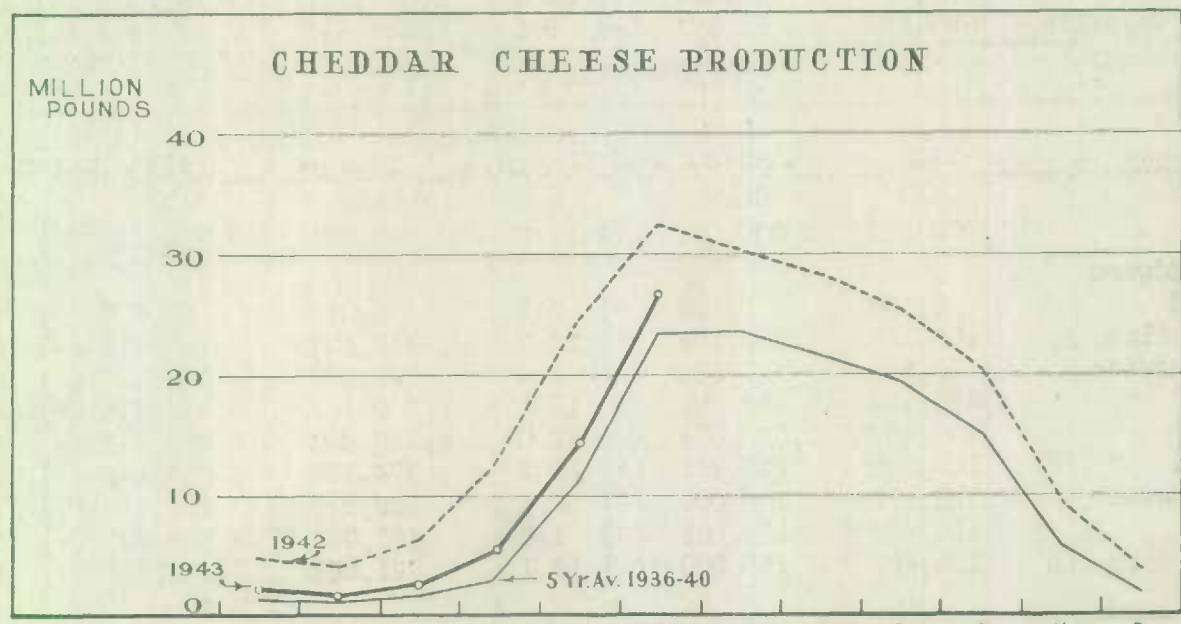
Series XII, Report No. 6

JUNE

Issued July 9, 1943



	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.
Percentage change	+22.2	+27.6	+32.9	+35.4	+8.9	+12.5



	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.
Percentage change	-59.7	-60.9	-56.5	-56.5	-42.1	-17.8

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

	CREAMERY BUTTER					
	June			January to June		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	41,443,725	46,623,894	(+) 12.5	119,504,894	142,099,087	(+) 18.9
Prince Edward Island	522,853	561,043	(+) 7.3	1,074,433	1,522,237	(+) 41.7
Nova Scotia	1,047,601	1,034,666	(-) 1.2	3,124,442	3,558,515	(+) 13.9
New Brunswick	913,373	1,119,837	(+) 22.6	1,765,516	2,881,051	(+) 63.2
Quebec	11,770,956	14,498,648	(+) 23.2	25,224,026	33,968,566	(+) 34.7
Ontario	10,706,597	11,510,068	(+) 7.5	38,211,413	40,855,462	(+) 6.1
Manitoba	4,527,115	4,960,657	(+) 9.6	13,873,762	16,591,321	(+) 19.6
Saskatchewan	5,988,930	6,796,817	(+) 13.5	17,344,175	22,319,433	(+) 28.7
Alberta	5,246,459	5,507,059	(+) 5.0	15,953,901	17,962,148	(+) 12.6
British Columbia	719,841	635,099	(-) 11.8	2,933,226	2,440,148	(-) 16.8

	CHEDDAR CHEESE					
	June			January to June		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	32,691,395	26,880,982	(-) 17.8	85,052,676	52,877,955	(-) 37.8
Prince Edward Island	231,925	86,097	(-) 62.9	318,423	121,662	(-) 61.8
New Brunswick	377,221	144,219	(-) 61.8	966,223	230,491	(-) 76.1
Quebec	10,742,973	7,271,701	(-) 32.3	23,741,462	11,058,625	(-) 53.4
Ontario	19,845,552	18,446,114	(-) 7.1	54,375,544	38,174,199	(-) 29.8
Manitoba	760,669	427,222	(-) 43.8	2,899,441	1,633,202	(-) 43.7
Saskatchewan	99,690	82,000	(-) 17.7	143,712	105,500	(-) 26.6
Alberta	551,044	341,454	(-) 38.0	2,094,127	1,182,933	(-) 43.5
British Columbia	90,824	82,175	(-) 9.5	513,744	371,343	(-) 27.7

	ICE CREAM					
	June			January to June		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	2,039,453	2,280,067	(+) 11.8	7,189,581	7,510,836	(+) 4.5
Prince Edward Island	8,188	7,738	(-) 5.5	30,058	30,936	(+) 2.9
Nova Scotia	105,158	132,189	(+) 25.7	433,107	487,115	(+) 12.5
New Brunswick	59,549	61,573	(+) 3.4	222,978	203,272	(-) 8.8
Quebec	405,759	474,993	(+) 17.1	1,369,161	1,454,375	(+) 6.2
Ontario	960,489	1,076,088	(+) 12.0	3,212,443	3,208,711	(-) 0.1
Manitoba	127,042	177,221	(+) 39.5	474,199	554,545	(+) 16.9
Saskatchewan	103,393	103,000	(-) 0.4	339,878	386,350	(+) 13.7
Alberta	134,469	132,265	(-) 1.6	485,894	522,841	(+) 7.6
British Columbia	135,406	115,000	(-) 15.1	621,863	662,691	(+) 6.6

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(JUNE, 1943)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in June increased approximately 12.5 per cent as compared with the June make of 1942 and increased 18.9 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of June 46.6 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the six months ended June, the output reached a total of 142.1 million pounds. The increase in the June make occurred in all provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 17.8 per cent in June as compared with June, 1942, and was approximately 2 per cent above that of the previous month. The June make amounted to 26.9 million pounds, and the total for the six months, January to June, was 52.9 million pounds. The decrease in the June make occurred in all provinces.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in June amounted to approximately 2.3 million gallons, an increase of nearly 12 per cent as compared with the June output of 1942. For the six months, January to June, 7.5 million gallons were produced, an increase of 4.5 per cent in comparison with the first six months of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during May registered a decrease of approximately 6 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 24 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 29.9 million pounds was represented by 25.4 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 4.5 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased approximately 7 per cent as compared with the same month last year and increased 30 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, decreased approximately 17 per cent and increased 32 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 34.5 cents in June, 1942. Domestic Cheese at Montreal averaged 21 cents as compared with 20 cents in June, 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 June represented the equivalent of 1.4 billion pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 56 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 78.4 per cent and cheese represented 21.6 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of May amounted to 18.3 million pounds, representing a decrease of 24.8 per cent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 12.3 per cent in comparison with the preceding month. From January to May the domestic disappearance declined 7.7 per cent as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1942. This represented a monthly average of 18.7 million pounds for the five-month period of 1943, or 8.0 pounds per capita.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents and Observers)

Summary: The dairy situation in Canada as reported by observers at the end of June, offers evidence of improvement in comparison with conditions existing during the previous month. Nevertheless, there is some indication that the late spring has had an adverse effect on dairy production. The weather was exceedingly showery in most sections of Eastern Canada, which tended to delay the completion of seeding operations. In Manitoba there was also an abundance of moisture and farmers have found it difficult to make a start at haying on account of the water-laden condition of meadows. Cool, backward weather was prevalent in most of the Prairie region, and in south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta, rain has been needed for some time. The low temperatures and damp weather which prevailed in British Columbia during the early spring, continued well into June. However, a general improvement during the last few weeks has tended to bring production up to normal.

Pastures are quite good in most sections of the Maritime Provinces, and while the hay crop may equal the tonnage of 1942, an absence of clover is indicated in some areas which may lower the quality. This latter situation is particularly evident in Nova Scotia. The hay crop was quite excellent in Ontario and Quebec and in many sections record yields are expected. Manitoba has a good hay crop, and with the exception of a drought on the borders of south Saskatchewan and Alberta, the quantity of hay produced will possibly reach the level of the previous year. The British Columbia hay crop is also measuring up better than was previously expected, and pastures have greatly improved in the last few weeks. A shortage of grain is evident in all parts of Eastern Canada and plans are already being made to move supplies from the west to make up the deficiency.

The holdings of dairy cows, as reported on the farms of dairy correspondents at the end of May, show an increase of approximately 10 per cent over those revealed in the reports at the same date in 1942. Likewise, the percentage of dairy cows milking increased from 80.6 per cent to 81.7 per cent. The number of cows being freshened in the month of June suffered a substantial decrease as compared with the previous year. It appears, however, that a considerable proportion of cows are expected to freshen later on, and an increase in these prospective freshenings is now indicated. The situation as a whole is fairly encouraging, and production possibilities are rather better than they were a year ago. The labour problem is causing concern, however, and a more acute shortage is reported from all provinces than was revealed in 1942. Just what effect it will have on dairy production during the next few months is difficult to determine. Farmers are working longer hours and are making greater use of labour-saving devices. In a few cases there is a tendency to turn from dairy to beef production, but this situation is not general. In fact there is little or no indication of this development in the specialized dairying districts.

During the month of May, total milk production suffered the first reverse this year; the farm output being considerably less than that of the corresponding month in 1942. Fluid sales were well up, and a larger supply of milk was diverted into butter manufacturing channels. The supplies of dairy butter continue to decline, and observers advise that very little is now being sold off farms. Producers, of course, are still making practically enough to meet their own requirements. With creamery butter consumption reduced by rationing to an average of less than nineteen million pounds a month, a substantial reserve supply is now being built up, the greater part of which will be needed to cover current needs during the fall and winter months when production falls to lower levels.

Prince Edward Island: The rainfall in this province was quite heavy in the month of June, which caused a further delay in seeding operations. At Charlottetown 4.8 inches of precipitation was recorded, most of which fell within a period of fourteen days. Crop growth appears rather spotty, but pastures are quite satisfactory and the hay crop promises to equal, or possibly exceed, that produced in 1942. There is an absence of clover, however, which may reduce the quality of the feed to some extent. Cow numbers as reported by dairy correspondents at the end of May were about the same as those of a year ago. Greater numbers were in production, but fewer cows were coming into lactation during the month following. A tendency to favour beef production under existing labour conditions is indicated in the reduced freshenings and in the number of suckling calves observed on pasture. There is very little dairy butter being sold although farmers are producing a sufficient amount for their own use.

Nova Scotia: The continuation of slow, backward weather in the first part of June delayed operations on the land, and observers state that the acreage sown to coarse grains has been considerably reduced from that of a year ago, more particularly in the Western areas of the province. Along the South shore crop growth is not measuring up to expectations and pastures are below average. A considerable proportion of the 1942 clover catch was killed out as a result of cold weather and the hay crop as a whole will fall considerably below the tonnage of the previous year. Dairy correspondents reporting for May showed a substantial increase in cow numbers over those of the previous May, and a slightly higher percentage was milked than that shown in the same month of the previous year. June freshenings were lower, but it was revealed that those coming into lactation in future months would exceed the numbers of the preceding year. More milk was produced than in May, 1942, and the production per cow was slightly higher.

New Brunswick: The weather was comparatively wet during June, seeding was delayed and the growth is uneven. Pastures are about ten days later than last year but are steadily improving with the advent of more reasonable weather. A satisfactory hay crop is in prospect, especially on old meadows. New meadows have suffered from winter killing of clover and the stand is only fair. It is believed that the yield of hay will not measure up to that of the previous year. There were more cows on farms at the end of May than were recorded in May, 1942, and a somewhat larger percentage of these cows were being milked. With the improvement in forage growth, milk production has commenced to move up to the seasonal high point. The dairy butter make fell 55 per cent as compared with May, 1942, and milk formerly used for this purpose appears to have been diverted to creameries, or in many cases to meet the increasing demand for fluid milk. There is a considerable shortage of labour although there has been no apparent effect on production so far this season.

Quebec: Wet weather was general throughout the month of June. Coarse grains show a sturdy growth but the condition of hay and pasture is inferior to that of a year ago. The tonnage of hay is expected to show a substantial reduction as compared with 1942, nor is the quantity of the crop up to the standard of the previous year. The amount sown to corn and roots has been reduced and may affect the production of dairy products in future months. Cow numbers reported in the month of May showed a decrease of 1 per cent and the percentage milking declined from 90.4 per cent to 83.4 per cent. Cows freshening in the month of June were practically the same as those of June, 1942. More cows are expected to freshen, however, in subsequent months. Despite a reduction in the milk supplied by farmers, fluid sales showed an increase over those of May, 1942. A larger proportion of the total production is now being used for home consumption and for factory butter production.

Ontario: Heavy rains during June produced a splendid hay crop, but made it difficult for farmers to complete the planting of coarse grains and roots. Pastures are in excellent condition and cows are milking well. The growth of grass is much heavier than it was last year and the hay crop is being gathered in good condition. Although some clover was winter-killed, the loss in this respect was not as widespread as was anticipated at an earlier date. Buckwheat, sorghums and millets have been sown in a number of districts as emergency crops and will further augment the supplies of rough feed. Less grain was sown than in previous years, and farmers are depending on meeting the deficiency by importing from Western Canada. Reports indicate that there are a greater number of cows on farms and more of these are being utilized for milking purposes. An increase in the numbers freshening was revealed in the month of June, although some reduction is forecast for future months. Milk production suffered a set-back on account of the cold weather in May. Yet, fluid sales were well maintained and more milk was consumed on farms than in the month of May last year. The quantity of milk used for manufacturing all dairy products (butter, cheese and concentrated milk) fell 15 per cent, while the output of dairy butter showed a substantial decline.

Manitoba: The precipitation in this province was above normal during the past month. At Brandon 4.5 inches of rain was recorded up to the 25th of June as against the 53 year average of 3.07 inches. Pastures were excellent and there appears to be a very good hay crop; but since many of the meadows are still under water it is unlikely that there will be as large a tonnage as that gathered in 1942. Some alfalfa was killed out, but on the whole it is an excellent crop. The sweet clover catch of 1942 is inclined to be rather variable. In the south-west the stand is inclined to be poor while in some other districts there is a good crop. There appears to be no apparent change in the number of cows being freshened as compared with those of 1942, but a larger proportion of these cows are being milked. There are fewer suckling calves and farmers are not turning as many into veal as they did last year. Compared with the previous year, fewer cows were freshened for dairy purposes in June, but greater numbers are coming into lactation in subsequent months. Less milk was produced in May than in the same month last year. Farm labour is scarce and there is a tendency to adopt production policies that will give the largest return without the employment of additional help. Some stock improvement work is being done in the selection of higher producing cows, which may offer some hope of production being maintained on a par with that of the previous season.

Saskatchewan: Cold, unseasonable weather was prevalent during the month of June and the soil was heavily laden with moisture until well on in the month. Pastures are in excellent condition. In southern sections of the province, pastures are considered to be the best in many years. The hay crop is expected to yield a greater tonnage than in 1942. Clover did not come through very well and alfalfa has been killed out in a few cases, but since the acreage is comparatively small, the loss will not have any appreciable effect on the output of dairy products. Cow numbers as reported at the end of May were about 3 per cent above those of a year ago and a substantial gain was recorded in the percentage being used for milking purposes. Cows are coming into lactation a little later than usual, so that while June freshenings were lower than in 1942, it is possible that this will be offset by an increase in subsequent months. Milk production suffered a decline as a result of the cold, wet weather in May, and the supplies of dairy butter dropped about 48 per cent as compared with the amount produced in May, 1942. Sales of dairy butter have been reduced to quite a low level although most of the farmers are making sufficient for their own use. According to dairy correspondents, less milk was fed to livestock but greater quantities were used in farm homes during May than were reported in the same month of 1942.

Alberta: Moisture supplies were below normal in many parts of Alberta during June. Rains have improved conditions in northern Alberta, but southern Alberta is still in need of moisture. At Calgary, the June rainfall was 2.6 inches as against a normal of 3.6 inches and 5.8 inches in 1942. At Lethbridge there was only .70 inches of rainfall as compared with a long-time average of 2.73 inches and 3.42 inches in 1942. Both these stations are located in the drought area which extends from Bassano, east of Calgary, to the Saskatchewan boundary, and south to Raymond taking in an area which runs about thirty miles west of Lethbridge. Pastures on the whole are only fair and rather poor in the district to which reference has just been made. Grass in irrigated land is better but very little new feed has been produced so far in the dry land areas. In northern Alberta the situation is rather better and the growth of pasture and hay compares favourably with that of a year ago. The total yield of hay for the province as a whole will probably be equal to that of 1942. The labour situation is noticeably acute, and farmers are finding it necessary to produce those products that can be produced with the least possible assistance. A reduction in cow numbers was indicated in the reports made by dairy correspondents at the end of May, and this reduction was also reflected in the percentage of cows being milked. Freshenings were considerably lower in May and the total production of milk in the same month fell below that of May, 1942. A favourable development, however, is an increase in the daily production of milk per cow, which rose from 25 pounds in May, 1942 to 27.6 pounds in May, 1943.

British Columbia: The backward weather of the early spring continued well into June in this province. Pastures and forage crops have made good headway in the past few weeks, however, and it is now believed that the hay crop will yield almost as high a tonnage as that produced in 1942. Still, the lack of sunshine has had an adverse effect on dairy production, and it is believed that the feeding qualities of hay and pastures are inferior to those of previous years. No apparent reduction occurred in the grain and corn acreage. It is apparent, however, that fewer roots are being grown. The lack of hired help seems to be a factor in this situation and has tended in many other ways to reduce the output of dairy products. The numbers of cows on farms as reported at the end of May were 10 per cent below those of a year ago. The percentage of cows milking showed a substantial increase, however, and some advance in prospective freshenings as compared with those reported at the same time in 1942 may partially offset the reductions revealed in the first half of this year.

II. PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING, MAY, 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	12.5	13.6	14.6	18.0	15.8	15.3	74.7	71.2	85.1	73.0	77.2	75.5
Nova Scotia	14.8	17.7	18.0	19.7	20.4	19.6	73.2	90.3	82.8	88.2	89.4	84.9
New Brunswick	15.5	18.1	19.2	21.3	16.7	18.6	79.1	82.9	86.3	83.2	84.7	83.4
Quebec	16.6	15.3	20.2	21.4	15.9	18.4	87.3	85.6	88.3	90.4	83.4	87.1
Ontario	20.2	20.7	20.9	22.2	20.6	21.5	84.1	83.6	82.0	81.4	82.5	82.5
Manitoba	16.7	17.5	19.2	18.8	16.2	18.2	78.4	76.9	74.3	74.6	77.2	76.2
Saskatchewan	16.0	17.0	18.3	17.4	15.9	17.4	68.4	71.3	74.6	70.7	73.6	71.1
Alberta	18.7	17.4	18.9	19.0	20.0	19.4	70.3	70.1	71.6	75.8	72.5	72.3
British Columbia ...	21.2	21.5	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.9	87.7	86.3	83.3	83.3	91.2	86.7
CANADA	17.7	17.9	19.8	20.5	18.1	18.8	79.0	80.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	80.6

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