

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

MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1943

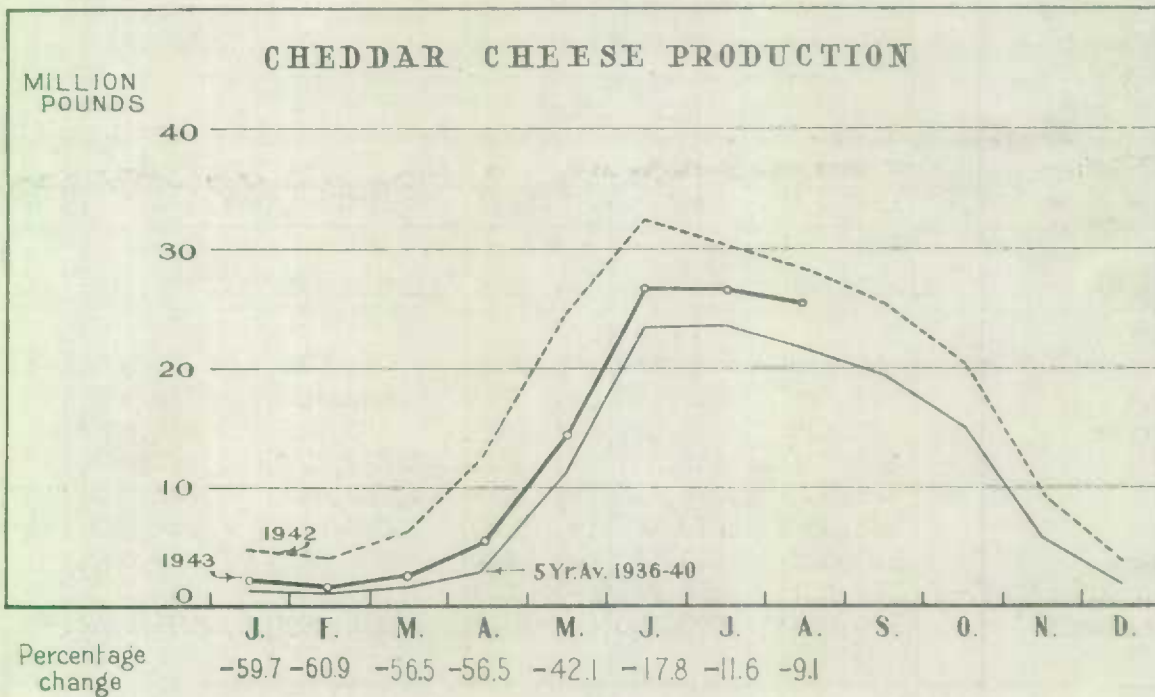
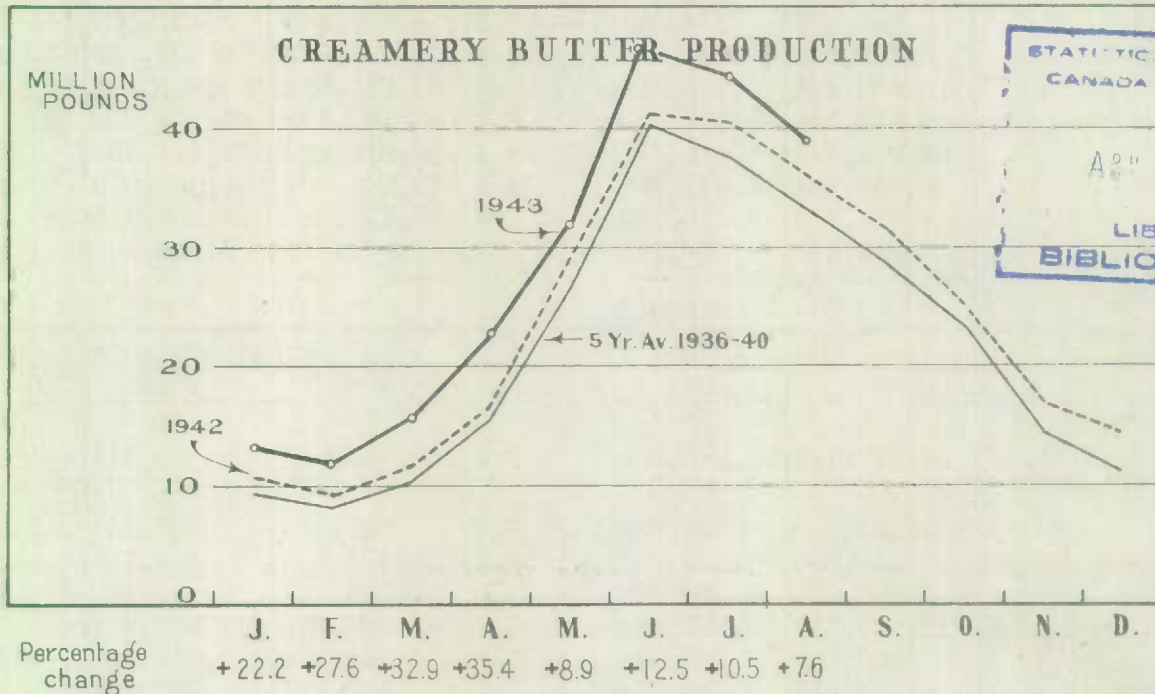
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Series XII, Report No. 8

AUGUST

Issued September 9, 1943.



Price: \$1.00 a year.

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

CREAMERY BUTTER						
Province	August			January to August		
	1942 Lb.	1943 Lb.	% Change %	1942 Lb.	1943 Lb.	% Change %
CANADA	36,233,195	38,969,774	(+) 7.6	196,042,963	225,616,164	(+) 15.1
Prince Edward Island	514,953	681,992	(+) 32.4	2,150,763	2,959,055	(+) 37.6
Nova Scotia	688,672	874,095	(+) 26.9	4,702,365	5,481,000	(+) 16.6
New Brunswick	746,323	945,429	(+) 26.7	3,422,979	4,392,253	(+) 45.8
Quebec	10,492,494	12,180,629	(+) 16.1	46,731,921	59,722,474	(+) 27.8
Ontario	8,831,282	9,028,773	(+) 2.2	56,752,272	60,164,736	(+) 6.0
Manitoba	3,901,679	4,070,221	(+) 4.3	22,314,159	25,349,935	(+) 13.6
Saskatchewan	5,636,251	5,857,752	(+) 3.9	29,543,807	35,068,078	(+) 18.7
Alberta	4,971,299	4,885,138	(-) 1.7	26,471,835	28,491,112	(+) 7.6
British Columbia	450,242	437,148	(-) 2.9	3,952,862	3,438,904	(-) 13.0
CHEDDAR CHEESE						
Province	August			January to August		
	1942 Lb.	1943 Lb.	% Change %	1942 Lb.	1943 Lb.	% Change %
CANADA	28,332,779	25,541,485	(-) 9.9	143,589,949	105,133,475	(-) 26.8
Prince Edward Island	195,959	180,822	(-) 7.7	748,330	463,956	(-) 38.0
New Brunswick	217,240	134,607	(-) 38.0	1,494,775	524,160	(-) 64.9
Quebec	9,823,216	8,439,599	(-) 14.1	44,189,217	28,055,322	(-) 36.5
Ontario	17,009,319	15,955,648	(-) 6.2	89,088,661	71,016,904	(-) 20.3
Manitoba	506,505	378,644	(-) 25.2	4,054,074	2,438,053	(-) 39.9
Saskatchewan	89,512	83,174	(-) 7.1	332,914	290,974	(-) 12.6
Alberta	417,284	308,637	(-) 26.0	3,011,647	1,843,209	(-) 38.8
British Columbia	75,744	60,354	(-) 18.2	670,331	500,897	(-) 25.3
ICE CREAM						
Province	August			January to August		
	1942 Gal.	1943 Gal.	% Change %	1942 Gal.	1943 Gal.	% Change %
CANADA	2,259,249	2,300,527	(+) 1.8	11,916,072	12,730,226	(+) 6.8
Prince Edward Island	13,045	9,337	(-) 28.4	55,888	53,800	(-) 3.7
Nova Scotia	130,278	140,162	(+) 7.6	698,981	779,439	(+) 11.5
New Brunswick	72,499	73,357	(+) 1.2	370,102	352,696	(-) 4.7
Quebec	410,771	433,247	(+) 5.5	2,277,779	2,465,338	(+) 8.2
Ontario	995,504	1,005,268	(+) 1.0	5,259,409	5,523,259	(+) 5.0
Manitoba	166,951	170,365	(+) 2.0	805,912	951,326	(+) 18.0
Saskatchewan	127,342	110,540	(-) 13.2	605,382	650,090	(+) 7.4
Alberta	159,251	154,791	(-) 2.8	826,539	882,727	(+) 6.8
British Columbia	183,608	203,460	(+) 10.8	1,016,080	1,071,551	(+) 5.5

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in August increased approximately 7.6 per cent as compared with the August make of 1942 and decreased 12.5 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of August 39.0 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the eight months ended August, the output reached a total of 225.6 million pounds. The increase in the August make occurred in all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 9.9 per cent in August as compared with August, 1942, and was about 4.4 per cent below that of the previous month. The August make was approximately 25.5 million pounds, and the total for the eight months, January to August amounted to 105.1 million pounds. The decrease in the August make occurred in all the provinces.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in August amounted to approximately 2.3 million gallons, an increase of 1.8 per cent as compared with the August output of 1942. For the eight months, January to August 12.7 million gallons were produced, an increase of 6.8 per cent in comparison with the first eight months of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during July registered an increase of approximately 8 per cent as compared with the same month last year, and a decrease of 11 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 31.7 million pounds was represented by 26.8 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 4.9 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVA-PORATED MILK, included in the former group, increased approximately 9 per cent as compared with the same month last year and decreased 10 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, decreased approximately 1.4 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound as compared with 34 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents in August, 1942. Export cheese was 20 cents f.o.b. factory as compared with 20 cents, f.o.b. Montreal in 1942. Domestic Cheese at Montreal averaged 21 cents as compared with 20 cents in August, 1942.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of August represented the equivalent of 1.2 billion pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 33 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 76.1 per cent and cheese represented 23.9 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of July amounted to 23.8 million pounds, representing a decrease of 5.6 per cent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 0.4 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

From January to July the domestic disappearance declined 9 per cent as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1942. This represented a monthly average of 20.9 million pounds for the seven-month period of 1943 or 1.8 pounds per capita.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents and Observers)

Summary: Favourable weather conditions maintained dairy production at a high level during the month of August. Some loss was sustained in curing hay in the Maritime Provinces and parts of Quebec on account of heavy rains, and harvesting operations were also delayed. But the cool wet weather produced a splendid growth of grass, and carried the pastures through the mid-summer period without showing any evidence of excessive drought. A considerable quantity of hay was still in the fields in the Maritime Provinces at the end of August. In Ontario there was an excellent crop of good quality hay, and most of it is now under cover. The feed grain shortage is general throughout Eastern Canada. That already threshed is light in weight and the outturn is much below average. Orders are now being placed for Western grains, and it is expected that large quantities will be required to meet the demand. The corn crop has shown great improvement during the past month. It is now regarded as a fair to average crop in many sections and quite good in Western Ontario. The root crop in Eastern Canada is quite promising. In Western Canada low precipitation areas were principally confined to the west-central and south-western sections of the prairie region. The condition of grass is above the average and the pastures did not burn up as in former years. There was a good hay crop and the second growth of alfalfa is quite promising. The increased acreage sown to coarse grains will provide ample stocks for home use and for distribution to other parts of the country where supplies are needed.

The cow population appears to be increasing through the addition of young stock just coming into maturity. An increase in numbers was reported by dairy correspondents in July, and the percentage of cows milking showed a slight gain over the same month of the previous year. There was no increase in the numbers freshening in August, but judging from observers' forecasts, it is possible that some increase may be expected later in the season. Milk production in the Dominion for the month of July exceeded that of the previous year, and the production per cow was also greater than that recorded in July, 1942. The health-giving qualities of fresh milk are apparently giving it increased favour. Its popularity is also thought to be partly due to increased purchasing power and to the restrictions being placed on the sale of other beverages. The consumption of whole milk showed pronounced gains during the month of July as compared with the same month a year ago, and owing to the shift in population to industrial areas, the advance in fluid milk sales may be expected to continue. The supplies required to meet the increased demand are being obtained from a slightly larger production, and from amounts formerly used for livestock feeding and farm butter-making. Milk used for these two purposes during the month of July showed substantial reductions as compared with the quantities used in the same month of the previous year. Creamery butter production does not appear to have lost through competition with the whole milk trade, with the possible exception of the western coast, and has gained much from a reduction in the cheese output. A bright spot in the situation is the growth in reserve supplies of creamery butter, most of which will be required to meet the heavy demands during the off-production season. The butter-fat subsidy was the principal factor in producing the gain shown during the past year, so that having passed on to the second year of its operation, it is not to be expected that the level of production, relative to 1942, will be maintained on a basis comparable to that of the past eight months.

Prince Edward Island: Wet, backward weather was general on the Island during August and a great deal of the hay crop is still in the fields. Much of the crop was over-ripe when cut so that the quality is rather poor. The harvest is late and the yields of coarse grains will not measure up to earlier expectations. There is a good root crop in prospect and pastures are above the average for this season of the

year. Fewer cows were reported on farms in July and freshenings have fallen below those of July, 1942. There is also a smaller percentage of cows being milked. Milk production declined as compared with the same month last year and the production per cow (see Table II) showed a substantial reduction. The dairy butter make in July was little more than half that of July, 1942, but more milk is being used for fluid purposes. The labour shortage is becoming more and more acute and appears to be the chief factor in the supply situation.

Nova Scotia: Low temperatures and heavy rainfall delayed both haying and harvesting operations. It is estimated that only 40 per cent of the hay crop was stored in barns at the end of August and the delay in harvesting offers unfavourable prospects for the grain supply. Farmers are seeking larger supplies of western grains to meet the deficiency, and it is believed that much greater supplies will be needed than in previous years. Nevertheless, the dairy situation is promising. Pastures are good, and the aftermath is better than usual. More cows were reported on farms in July, and freshenings were almost equal to those of July, 1942. The percentage of cows actually milking also registered an increase. The July milk production was above that of the same month last year and production per cow showed a substantial gain. The demand for fluid milk continues at a high level in both rural and urban areas.

New Brunswick: Temperatures were moderate with heavy falls of rain during August. Hence, pastures showed a marked improvement and are better than usual for this time of year. The hay crop is below normal both in quality and quantity. Bad weather contributed to the latter situation. Harvesting is late and the prospects for the coarse grains harvest are only fair. More cows were reported on farms in July, but fewer cows came into lactation than was the case a year ago. Observers advise, however, that more cows will freshen in the fall, to offset the reduction during the summer months. Milk production registered an increase over July, 1942, and the production per cow also advanced. Fluid sales moved up to a high level; more milk was consumed in farm homes and smaller quantities were fed to livestock.

Quebec: Rainy weather during August interfered with harvesting and some farmers have not yet completed haying operations. It was estimated at the end of August that 20 per cent of the crop was still in the fields. A lack of warmth has delayed the growth of corn in some sections, but pastures are good and there is plenty of hay and roots. Reduced yields of coarse grains are expected to result from flood damage in the St. Lawrence River Valley. A gain in cow numbers was reported by dairy correspondents at the end of July as compared with the same month last year, and a greater percentage of these cows are being milked. Freshenings were slightly reduced, but prospective freshenings exceeded those reported in July, 1942. There was a general gain in milk production, and the daily production of milk per cow increased nearly two pounds. Dairy butter production has now been reduced to less than half the quantity made in the same month last year. Less milk is being used for feeding purposes, although the amount used for farm-home consumption registered a slight advance over that of July, 1942.

Ontario: Frequent rains aided the growth of grass in this province during August, and there seemed to be no evidence of the mid-summer deterioration which so often occurs in the main sections at this season. Farmers have an abundance of hay and the quality is good. The corn crop has made remarkable progress during the past month and now promises to yield an average tonnage. The growth is a little short and uneven in the eastern counties, but quite good in western Ontario. Roots are sizing up well, and good yields are anticipated. Harvesting is late and rust is prevalent in some areas. Judging from fields already threshed it is apparent that coarse grains are light in weight and the yields will be substantially reduced in comparison with last year. Farmers are placing advance orders for western grains and

much more will be required than was imported in 1942. This, of course, will add to the cost of production, and if farmers cannot see their way clear to purchase feed to meet the deficiency in home-grown supplies, it may have some effect on the output of dairy products. Farms are well stocked with dairy cows, and a slight increase in the percentage of cows milking was indicated in the reports from dairy correspondents in the month of July. There was no apparent increase in freshenings in the mid-summer period but some increase is forecast for the autumn months. Milk production registered a substantial advance over July, 1942, both in the aggregate and in the output of milk per cow. More milk is being consumed at home and fluid sales continue to exceed those of the previous year by a considerable margin. This situation is particularly evident in the industrial districts.

Manitoba: This season has been a very satisfactory one for dairy production. Pasture growth was well maintained, the weather remained comparatively cool and flies were less prevalent than usual during the mid-summer season. There was a good deal of warm weather in August but it was not sufficient to burn up the pastures. The coarse grains harvest was above average, both in yield and acreage, and there will be plenty of hay and roughage for feeding dairy cattle. Farmers appear to be increasing their holdings of she-stock, and reports for July show a substantial gain in the cow population as compared with the same month of 1942. Freshenings moved up to a higher level but there was no change in the percentage of cows being milked. Milk production in July exceeded that of the previous year, due principally to the greater numbers of cows in production. The quantities of milk and cream consumed on farms have gone up to high levels, and fluid sales also continue to advance. The reduction in dairy butter as compared with the previous year was somewhat greater than that recorded in production figures earlier in the year.

Saskatchewan: There was a considerable variation in rainfall in this province during August. The average precipitation, however, was below that of the same month in 1942. Pastures are providing dairy stock with scant forage, but this is a situation that must be expected. The pastures are better than usual at this season, the absence of high temperatures having arrested the usual mid-summer deterioration. The south-west and west-central sections were low precipitation areas, and in some districts within these areas, the rainfall was less than half that shown in the records for the same month last year. Crops suffered to some extent from hail damage, the areas affected being principally in the west-central regions. A slight reduction was recorded in cow numbers on the farms of dairy correspondents at the end of July. This was offset, however, by a marked increase in the percentage of cows being milked. More cows were reported in calf but the numbers freshening in August were less than those of August, 1942. Milk production showed little change from last year although the quantity produced per cow was somewhat greater. It is apparent that more milk is being consumed both on farms and in urban districts, while smaller quantities are being used for the production of farm-made products. A decline of four per cent in the output of dairy butter was reported in July as compared with the same month of 1942.

Alberta: Cool weather was general throughout August while the rainfall was just about normal. For several days during the month, the temperatures fell to a point close to the frost line and light frosts touched a few districts on the 18th. Pastures are drying up but owing to intermittent showers during the past month, the average condition is possibly a little above normal. There is ample feed of all kinds. The hay crop turned out well, although a considerable amount was spoiled as the result of wet weather, particularly in the northern districts. Observers report an excellent crop of second growth clover and alfalfa. Owing to the increased acreage, sown to coarse grains, there will be ample supplies for home use and for shipment to eastern sections of the Dominion. A few dairymen are

reducing their herds where a shortage of labour has forced such action. Some reduction in cow numbers was recorded in the reports of dairy correspondents for the month of July, and the percentage milking was practically on a par with the same month of the preceding year. There is no evidence of an increase in prospective freshenings. The situation as now revealed, points toward a reduction in potential producers and a possible decline in milk production in subsequent months as compared with the same period of the previous year. During the month of July the total milk supply showed a substantial reduction, and there was a corresponding decline in the production per cow as compared with July, 1942. Despite this reduction, however, the proportion of milk sold for fluid and consumed on farms was greater than that of a year ago. Additional supplies would appear to have come from a decline in the dairy butter make, and a considerable reduction in the quantities of milk fed to farm animals.

British Columbia: The month of August was comparatively cool with plenty of moisture in most sections of the province. Pasture conditions vary a good deal, but are good to excellent in the dairy-producing districts. On Vancouver Island the pasture conditions are possibly a little better than they were in 1942, and did not suffer quite so extensively from the usual mid-summer drought. In the south-coastal regions, pastures that had been quite satisfactory commenced to deteriorate about the first of August, although the average condition is possibly a little better than that of a year ago. Hay-cutting started a little later than usual and a smaller tonnage was obtained. However, the crop is of a much better quality. Roots appear to be sizing up well, and the stands of corn are about equal to those of a year ago. Dry weather is needed to complete harvesting and threshing operations. Observers report that more heifer calves are being raised this season, and that the downward trend in the cow population has been checked. Farmers are not increasing their holdings at the present time owing to the labour shortage, which seems to be more acute than ever; still, a larger percentage of cows are being milked than was the case in the previous July, and prospective freshenings are definitely above those of a year ago. This would support the opinion expressed by many observers that milk production is likely to make a recovery in the late autumn and early winter period. Based on all cows in the herds of dairy correspondents (see Table II) the average yield per day was 19.4 pounds per cow in July, 1943, as compared with 17.3 pounds in the same month of 1942. Milk has gained considerable popularity as a beverage owing to the restrictions imposed on other drinks, and in the month of July substantial gains were recorded in both fluid sales and farm-home consumed. Additional supplies are being obtained by a significant reduction in the quantities fed to livestock and in the amounts used for the production of dairy butter. It would also appear that some diversion may be taking place through a reduction in the quantities of milk delivered to factories for manufacturing.

TABLE II. PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING IN JULY, 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	18.2	16.6	21.6	24.2	22.4	21.0	78.8	80.3	87.2	93.9	90.6	86.2
Nova Scotia	17.7	17.6	19.0	18.9	21.1	21.4	87.3	89.0	91.4	87.6	93.1	90.2
New Brunswick	18.7	19.8	21.2	18.6	22.0	20.7	89.5	91.2	92.3	84.7	91.4	89.7
Quebec	19.3	20.1	20.5	20.6	22.7	21.2	92.1	94.7	92.9	91.8	94.0	93.0
Ontario	19.9	22.2	21.6	22.1	24.3	22.4	86.0	89.3	87.9	86.7	88.9	86.9
Manitoba	16.8	19.6	17.9	19.0	18.1	18.7	80.0	89.2	81.2	80.2	80.2	82.2
Saskatchewan	17.4	18.7	18.3	18.9	20.3	19.3	79.0	79.6	76.1	76.8	81.9	78.6
Alberta	18.6	18.4	18.6	21.1	20.5	20.0	73.0	73.8	73.5	80.1	80.1	75.7
British Columbia ..	18.0	18.5	19.0	17.3	19.4	18.9	83.0	83.1	81.1	78.3	83.0	82.0
CANADA	18.8	20.7	20.1	20.6	22.1	20.4	83.1	85.9	84.5	84.5	87.2	85.0



TABLE III. PASTURE CONDITIONS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, AT THE END OF
JULY AND AUGUST, 1939 - 1943

Province	JULY						AUGUST					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.
CANADA	90	99	79	99	104	94	90	92	83	97	103	93
Prince Edward Island .	89	101	108	84	102	97	80	80	106	93	108	93
Nova Scotia	96	99	97	92	101	97	88	83	102	88	104	93
New Brunswick	96	99	99	97	95	97	90	86	101	89	103	94
Quebec	101	98	81	100	111	98	101	93	82	98	107	96
Ontario	75	104	69	95	106	90	88	99	74	96	103	92
Manitoba	76	75	95	106	105	91	70	80	93	104	93	88
Saskatchewan	101	82	66	115	85	90	73	74	76	110	85	84
Alberta	91	103	68	114	85	92	68	90	70	110	87	85
British Columbia	99	83	94	105	90	94	84	86	92	96	93	90

ORDERS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION, SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

June 14: The prohibition ordered on the sale of cheese manufactured in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec was amended to permit manufacturers to sell cheese to the patrons of cheese factories, provided, however, that the quantity purchased by such patrons or milk suppliers is no greater than that bought during the corresponding month of the previous year, and that the cheese purchased is used solely for the use of the milk supplier and members of his own household. The sales records regarding same are open for inspection by officers of the Dairy Products Board.

(Order No. 57 - D.P.B.)

June 28: Effective July 1, 1943, the manufacture of skim milk cheese made from or by the use of skim milk from which cream has been removed or to which skim milk has been added is no longer permitted in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

(Order No. 58 - D.P.B.)

July 10: The maximum price per pound at which whey butter solids may be sold in any province was established by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as follows:

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec, Ontario, B. C.	Prairie Provinces
1. Sales to Manufacturers			
(a) To Wholesale Distributors	35	34	32
(b) To Retailers	37	36	34
(c) To Consumers	40	39	37
2. Sales to Wholesale Distributors	37	36	34
3. Sales to Retailers	40	39	37

A manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer may add 1 cent a pound to the applicable maximum price when the butter is sold in prints. All prices given are f.o.b. buyer's receiving point. This order was made effective July 14, 1943. (Administrator's Order No. A-806, W.P.T.B.)

August 16: The addition of milk, cream or other dairy product to frozen or unfrozen ice cream mix after it has been manufactured for sale or use is prohibited under order No. 59 of the Dairy Products Board.