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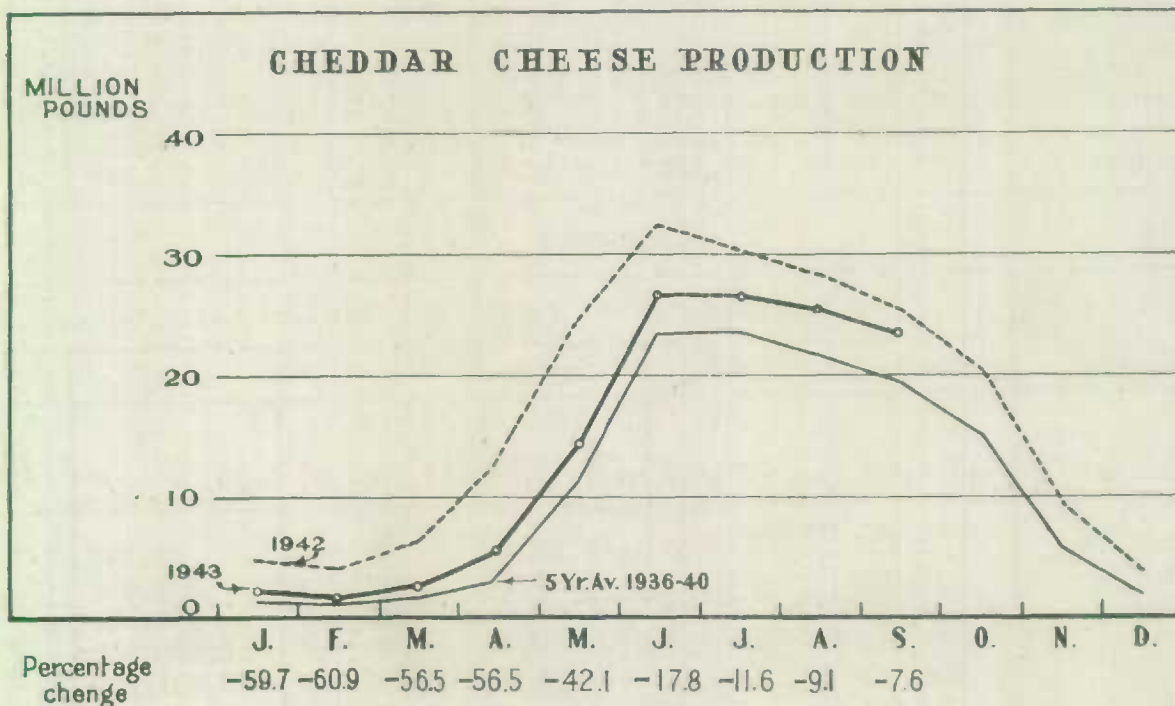
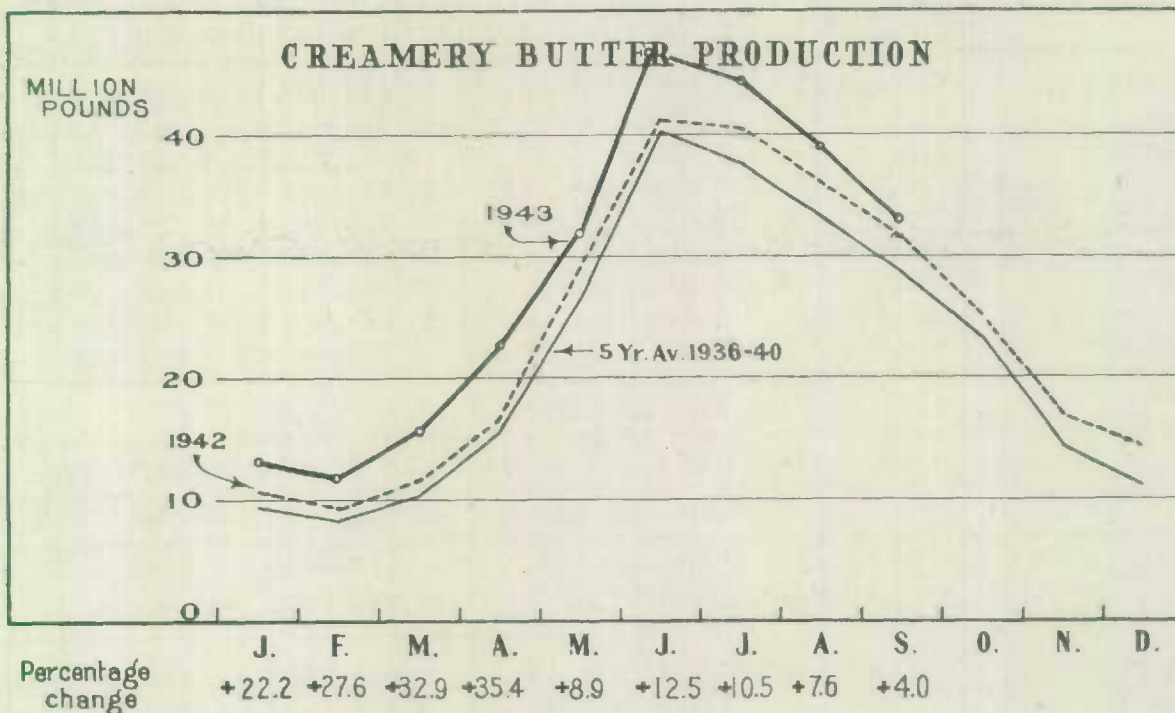
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SEPTEMBER

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

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	September			January to September		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	31,555,780	32,830,481	(+) 4.0	227,598,743	258,438,028	(+) 13.5
Prince Edward Is.	512,444	569,952	(+) 11.2	2,663,207	3,469,007	(+) 30.3
Nova Scotia	635,126	724,712	(+) 14.1	5,337,491	6,205,712	(+) 16.3
New Brunswick	618,233	801,283	(+) 29.6	4,041,212	5,793,536	(+) 43.4
Quebec	9,759,845	10,895,016	(+) 11.6	56,491,766	70,617,490	(+) 25.0
Ontario	8,063,477	8,270,052	(+) 2.6	64,815,749	68,434,788	(+) 5.6
Manitoba	3,226,925	3,006,464	(-) 6.8	25,541,084	28,356,399	(+) 11.0
Saskatchewan	4,319,805	4,458,564	(+) 3.2	33,863,612	39,526,642	(+) 16.7
Alberta	3,981,627	3,714,614	(-) 6.7	30,453,462	32,205,726	(+) 5.8
British Columbia	438,298	389,824	(-) 11.1	4,391,160	3,828,728	(-) 12.8

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	September			January to September		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	25,332,297	23,404,691	(-) 7.6	168,922,246	128,538,166	(-) 23.9
Prince Edward Is.	147,067	150,876	(+) 2.6	895,397	614,832	(-) 31.3
New Brunswick	160,684	136,116	(-) 15.3	1,655,459	660,276	(-) 60.1
Quebec	8,821,847	7,892,582	(-) 10.5	53,011,064	35,947,904	(-) 32.2
Ontario	15,368,558	14,559,668	(-) 5.3	104,457,219	85,576,572	(-) 18.1
Manitoba	396,348	309,440	(-) 21.9	4,450,422	2,747,493	(-) 38.3
Saskatchewan	60,830	63,881	(+) 5.0	393,744	354,855	(-) 9.9
Alberta	317,493	237,723	(-) 25.1	3,329,140	2,080,932	(-) 37.5
British Columbia	59,470	54,405	(-) 8.5	729,801	555,302	(-) 23.9

ICE CREAM

Province	September			January to September		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	1,134,017	1,221,683	(+) 7.7	13,050,089	13,951,909	(+) 6.9
Prince Edward Is.	3,972	7,640	(+) 92.3	59,860	61,440	(+) 2.6
Nova Scotia	78,528	120,497	(+) 53.4	777,509	899,936	(+) 15.7
New Brunswick	41,113	47,162	(+) 14.7	411,215	399,858	(-) 2.8
Quebec	229,009	220,630	(-) 3.7	2,506,788	2,685,968	(+) 7.1
Ontario	505,901	528,040	(+) 4.4	5,765,310	6,051,299	(+) 5.0
Manitoba	90,629	82,120	(-) 9.4	896,541	1,033,446	(+) 15.3
Saskatchewan	51,790	49,700	(-) 4.0	657,172	699,790	(+) 6.5
Alberta	66,237	75,894	(+) 14.6	892,776	958,621	(+) 7.4
British Columbia	66,838	90,000	(+) 34.7	1,082,918	1,161,551	(+) 7.3

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in September increased approximately 4.0 per cent as compared with the September make of 1942 and decreased 15.8 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of September 32.8 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the nine months ended September, the output reached a total of 258.4 million pounds. The increase in the September make occurred in all provinces except Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 7.6 per cent in September as compared with September, 1942, and was about 8.4 per cent below that of the previous month. The September make was approximately 23.4 million pounds, and the total for the nine months, January to September amounted to 128.5 million pounds. The decrease in the September make occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in September amounted to approximately 1.2 million gallons, an increase of 7.7 per cent as compared with the September output of 1942. For the nine months, January to September 14.0 million gallons were produced, an increase of 6.9 per cent in comparison with the first nine months of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during August registered an increase of approximately two-thirds of one per cent as compared with the same month last year, and a decrease of 10 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 28.5 million pounds was represented by 24 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 almost three-quarters of one per cent as compared with the same month last year and 15.2 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, decreased approximately 3.2 per cent and increased 9 per cent, respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound as compared with 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in September, 1942. Domestic Cheese at Montreal averaged 21 cents as compared with 20 cents in the same month last year. Export cheese was 20 cents f.o.b. factory as compared with 20 cents, f.o.b. Montreal in the same month of 1942.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of September represented the equivalent of 1.0 billion pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 8 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 74.6 per cent and cheese represented 25.4 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of August amounted to 26.4 million pounds, representing a decrease of 6.1 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 11.1 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

From January to August the domestic disappearance declined 8.6 per cent as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1942. This represented a monthly average of 21.6 million pounds for the eight-month period of 1943 or 1.85 pounds per capita.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents and Observers)

Summary: Conditions were very variable throughout Canada in the month of September. Heavy frosts between the 15th and 23rd of the month were more or less general throughout the Dominion, registering 7 to 12 degrees at certain points on the Prairies and somewhat light frosts in the East. In Eastern Canada the weather was cool with moderate rainfall during the first part of the month, and normal temperatures accompanied by dryer weather in the last two weeks of September. In the Maritime Provinces heavy fogs and morning dews reduced the quality of clover that had not been placed under cover. In Western Canada the weather was cold, particularly during the first part of the month, and generally dry. In some sections, however, the average temperatures for the month were just slightly above normal. In British Columbia precipitation was light with more sunshine than usual for this season.

The pasture and feed situation appear to be quite favourable in the country as a whole. In the eastern provinces, frequent rains produced a good growth of grass and the aftermath on meadows provided dairy herds with good forage. The grain crop turned out poorly, and this shortage of home grown feeds will have an unfavourable effect on production unless farmers provide themselves with western grain now being shipped east in large quantities. However, there is plenty of corn for ensilage and roots promise to produce average yields, or even above average in some areas. Despite the increased acreage sown to oats and barley in the Prairie Provinces, the output has fallen considerably below that of 1942. There is no shortage of feed, however, although scanty rainfall in the south-western and mid-west sections of the prairie region produced some light yields. It is expected that the surplus will be sufficient to meet the demands from eastern farmers. Pastures dried up earlier than usual on the prairies, but this disadvantage has been offset by ideal harvest weather in September, which permitted farmers to complete threshing and turn their herds into the fields by the end of the month. The abundant feed thus provided will maintain milk production at a high level, until the cold weather makes it necessary to stable dairy herds.

The production of milk increased slightly in August as compared with the same month of 1942, with creameries and the fluid trade absorbing the greater part of the supply. While observers believe that subsidies recently put into effect will not materially increase the total production of milk, it seems apparent that greater quantities will be diverted into the cheese and fluid milk channels. Thus the subsidies should result in a greater volume of cheese for export, and more adequate supplies of fresh milk in areas where shortages appeared to be imminent.

The production of butter has now reached a point where the stocks in storage will be sufficient to meet normal demands during the low production period from October to May, even if the factory output in the next seven months is reduced to a level of the same period in the previous year.

Prince Edward Island: Temperatures were moderate during September with warm weather and a fair amount of rainfall. Pastures are good and the aftermath is excellent. Farmers are feeding corn and other roughage to stimulate milk production, but grain feeding has not yet commenced. Correspondents continue to report fewer cows on farms and so far this fall there has been no increase in the sales of cows to outside buyers. Less milk was produced in August but the production per cow was well above that of 1942. Sales of milk show a substantial increase and dairy butter production appears to have dropped to approximately half the quantity produced in August of the preceding year.

Nova Scotia: The weather was cold during September and there was sufficient rainfall to produce a vigorous growth of grass on pastures and meadows. Rain, heavy fogs and dew retarded harvesting and caused some deterioration to hay still in the open fields. At Nappan the total precipitation was 3.58 inches and yet the hours of sunshine were above the average. The demand for fluid milk has advanced dairying enterprises in this province. Most farmers are keeping a few extra cows to provide more milk for fluid purposes and factory butter production. The total cow population in August appears to have increased about 10 per cent and dairy correspondents report a somewhat higher proportion of cows in calf as compared with August, 1942. Milk production was up from last year and sales of milk were higher in proportion to the milk produced. This, of course, was accounted for by the demand for fluid milk and in the reduction in the dairy butter make.

New Brunswick: The rainfall was abundant in September which will help to maintain the pastures in good condition for a longer period than usual. The weather was generally cold and wet during the first part of the month, with frost on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st. There was less precipitation during the latter part of the month, which gave farmers an opportunity to wind up their harvesting operations. A considerable increase in cow holdings was reported by dairy correspondents in August. The percentage milking was up nearly 6 per cent over last year, and according to the forecasts made, more cows will be coming into production during the next few months. Due to increased numbers, the production of milk showed a substantial advance, although the output per cow was less than that of a year ago. More milk moved into fluid markets in August; greater quantities were fed to livestock and lesser quantities were used in farm homes as compared with the same month in 1942.

Quebec: Rainy weather with cool nights favoured the growth of grass during September. The aftermath on meadows, together with gleanings from harvest fields, is providing splendid feed for dairy cows. Farmers are using smaller quantities of concentrated feeds and very little supplementary feeding has been done so far this year. In fact, the August reports show a slight decline from last year. On account of the good pasturage farmers are milking their cows for a longer period of time, which accounts for an increase in milk production and a substantial increase in the yield of milk per cow as shown in Table II. Sales of fluid milk moved up to a high level in both August and September and the consumption on farms in August was considerably above that of the same month of the previous year. Observers offer the opinion that the new subsidy plan will increase the milk output and will probably direct greater quantities into the cheese manufacturing channels. A shortage of concentrates and inadequate supplies of home grown grain may have an unfavourable result, offsetting to some extent the encouraging price situation that now exists.

Ontario: September was a low temperature month, with frequent rains during the first two weeks. Frosts were registered about the 20th of the month which, however, did little damage except to ripen up the corn and kill off tender garden plants. Continued precipitation produced ample grass on pastures and meadow bottoms to carry dairy herds for the remainder of the autumn period. Nevertheless the condition of pastures generally is not noticeably better than that of a year ago. Coarse grains turned out poorly. Low yields of oats have been reported from most sections of the province and are generally light in weight. A decline in cow numbers was revealed in the August reports of dairy correspondents, and observers believe that this situation will be reflected in milk production as the season advances. More cows were reported in calf, however, and the percentage milking in August was slightly greater than that of the same month last year. American buyers are already purchasing cows for export, and prices paid are substantially greater than those paid in 1942. The opinion prevails that a shortage of feed grain will tend to increase the sale of cows, regardless of the attractive returns now being obtained from milk. The milk

supply was greater in August than in the same month of 1942 and the output per cow appears to have advanced about 5 per cent. The consumption of milk continues at a high level, both on farms and urban centres, but it is doubtful if this can be maintained without having an adverse effect on butter and cheese manufacturing. Under the conditions that now exist with respect to feed supplies, there is little indication of any increase in the farm milk output during the winter months.

Manitoba: Reports indicate that the month of September was abnormally cold. There was a killing frost on the 9th, followed by a light frost on the 16th and heavy frosts on the 20th and 22nd. At Brandon 12 degrees of frost was recorded on the latter date. Rainfall was light in this province, and pastures have dried up earlier than usual. With the completion of threshing operations, cattle are now being released to the open fields. Compared with last year the date of release to open fields was about ten days to two weeks later. Despite the reduction in the yield of coarse grains from that of a year ago, there is likely to be ample feed for dairy stock during the winter months. August reports from dairy correspondents show fewer cows on farms, but a greater percentage is being milked. There are also fewer cows in calf, but observers forecast increased freshenings in the late fall. High milk prices appear to have encouraged farmers to feed better and to give more attention to dairy herds. Grade cows are selling at \$150 or more and the percentage of cows being slaughtered is less than usual. August milk production showed a slight gain, a higher yield per cow offsetting the decline in numbers. Sales of milk are up, and the August figures recorded advances in both farm and urban consumption as compared with the same month in 1942.

Saskatchewan: September was unusually dry with low temperatures early in the month, and somewhat higher temperatures in the latter portion. At Swift Current the temperature average was slightly above normal. The forage is inclined to be poor in south-western and west-central areas. Elsewhere, the pasturage is fairly satisfactory for this season of the year. Harvest fields are now being utilized by dairy herds, and with a few exceptions, these fields will provide plenty of feed for dairy cattle until the snow flies. Supplementary feeding has not yet commenced. There was a slight decrease in the numbers of cows kept on farms in August and forecasts show fewer cows freshening in subsequent months. The percentage of cows being milked in August was on a par with that of the same month of the previous year. Milk production per cow was well up in August, giving a larger aggregate production than that recorded in August, 1942. It is scarcely likely, however, that this gain will be maintained in the face of the labour situation that now exists. Fluid sales and butter production are absorbing the surplus milk, which arises from the increase in supply just mentioned, combined with a reduction in the quantities used for cheese making, for live stock feeding and for home use.

Alberta: The precipitation during September was somewhat variable, but with the exception of a section in the foothills running north of Calgary, the rainfall was rather light. At Lethbridge there was .83 inches as compared with 1.49 inches in September, 1942 and a long-time average of 1.72 inches. Followed by a comparatively dry summer, reserve supplies of moisture are rather low in the southern part of the province. Pastures are poor and the yields of grain have been running below average. Harvesting is almost completed, however, and cows are being released to the open fields. There seems to be an abundance of forage available, and as yet little supplementary feeding has been found necessary. Farmers are holding fewer cows than they did last year although a greater percentage of these cows are milking. The fact that more cows are about to freshen, however, would suggest the possibility of a reverse situation developing late in the fall or early in the winter. Yet, notwithstanding, this tendency, observers believe that the feed crop in some sections and the price being paid for cows will arrest any marked development in dairying.

enterprises. The production of milk in August was above that of the same month of 1942. Subsidies are expected to increase the supplies of fluid milk, but little change in the production situation is anticipated. In some districts where grain crops were hailed or of insufficient value for threshing, these fields will be employed to feed dairy cattle and to increase the output of milk. Milk consumption still continues at a high level and there appear to be greater quantities used both in farm homes and for fluid sales.

British Columbia: Warm, sunny weather was reported from many districts in British Columbia during September although in the interior and northern sections of the province, there was a great deal of rain. Pastures are drying up in some parts where frosts stopped the growth, but as a whole are somewhat better than they were a year ago. Dairy herds are finding ample forage when they can range at will, and the milk flow is being well maintained. Too much rain in the central interior reduced the value of the grain crop for feeding purposes and much grain was still unthreshed after the end of September. Supplementary feeding has not yet commenced as cattle are feeding on meadows and harvest fields. Judging from the reports of dairy correspondents, it would appear that the dairy herds which had been reduced in size are now being rehabilitated, and more cows may be available for milking purposes in the coming winter months than was the case during the summer. According to reports for August, the number of cows due to freshen in subsequent months was also above that of the previous year, and a larger percentage of the cow population was being employed for milking purposes. Observers advise, however, that the availability of labour will be the determining factor in dairy production during the winter when feeds have to be purchased at high prices. The movement of dairy cattle for export has shown no apparent increase over the previous year, although prices are higher. Milk production was above the output of 1942 and the yield per cow was somewhat greater. Milk sales were well up as compared with August, 1942, while dairy butter production reached a negligible quantity. The weather in general is quite favourable for dairying, and with the new subsidy plan now in effect, production during the last quarter of 1943 might be expected to exceed that of the same period of the previous year.

TABLE II. PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING IN AUGUST 1939 TO 1943

Province	Milk Production per Cow in Pounds per Day						Percentage of Cows Milking					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.
Prince Edward Island	12.9	18.0	19.4	21.5	22.5	18.4	82.3	81.6	80.7	87.1	91.1	84.4
Nova Scotia	17.0	16.5	17.9	17.9	18.2	18.6	87.0	89.8	86.9	87.9	87.7	87.5
New Brunswick	14.3	16.5	19.2	20.5	19.6	18.4	81.4	90.7	88.4	86.5	91.4	87.7
Quebec	18.7	18.1	20.9	19.0	21.7	19.6	93.1	93.5	93.6	93.3	93.3	93.3
Ontario	18.5	20.4	20.7	20.5	21.6	20.0	85.7	85.3	86.2	85.7	87.0	82.1
Manitoba	15.3	16.2	19.2	15.2	16.9	16.9	79.5	78.2	86.3	73.8	80.4	79.2
Saskatchewan	15.4	14.8	18.3	17.1	18.7	17.3	73.5	74.1	78.4	78.3	78.3	76.5
Alberta	13.7	14.7	16.0	16.1	20.0	16.6	68.8	66.9	71.5	72.7	76.0	71.4
British Columbia ..	16.1	17.4	16.3	16.6	19.0	17.6	79.3	82.1	78.3	76.7	83.0	80.5
CANADA	17.0	17.7	19.6	18.6	20.4	18.6	81.8	82.8	83.6	79.3	85.5	82.6



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

Province	AUGUST						SEPTEMBER					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.
CANADA	90	92	83	97	103	93	89	93	85	97	96	92
Prince Edward Island ..	80	80	106	93	108	93	62	86	104	96	93	88
Nova Scotia	88	83	102	88	104	93	75	82	100	80	91	84
New Brunswick	90	86	101	89	103	94	81	91	102	80	80	87
Quebec	101	93	82	98	107	96	98	91	82	96	103	94
Ontario	88	99	74	96	103	92	90	101	78	103	98	94
Manitoba	70	80	93	104	93	88	89	88	104	101	92	95
Saskatchewan	73	74	76	110	85	84	81	81	87	106	75	86
Alberta	68	90	70	110	87	85	80	94	91	109	79	91
British Columbia	84	86	92	96	93	90	88	88	102	95	85	92

ORDERS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION, SALE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

June 2: Maximum cheese prices covering

- (1) Sales by manufacturers
- (2) Sales of wholesale distributors
- (3) Sales by retailers

have been set up by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, effective as of June 3, 1943. The basic prices at which manufacturers may sell to persons other than retailers or consumers are shown below:

<u>First Grade</u>			<u>Second Grade</u>		<u>Third Grade</u>
94 Score	93 Score	92 Score	87 Score to	91 Score	Under 87 Score
24	23	22	21½		21

The cost of paraffining is set at 1/8 cent per pound and 1/4 cent is provided to cover storage, insurance and shrinkage. All of these costs may be added to the prices quoted above.

August 16: The shipment of first grade butter into the Maritime Provinces from Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada in quantities greater than 5,000 pounds, is now prohibited but may be permitted upon making written application and receiving the approval of the Dairy Products Board. (Order No. 60, D.P.B.)

September 10: Subsidies on dairy products were revised by Order-in-Council to become effective as from October 1, as follows:

- (1) The fluid milk subsidy is to be raised from 25 cents per hundred to 55 cents per hundred pounds as the Agricultural Food Board may direct, whether sold by producers, retailers or through dealers.
- (2) Milk used for concentrated milk products shall be subject to a subsidy of 30 cents per hundred as the Agricultural Food Board may direct.
- (3) Milk used for the production of cheddar cheese will be subsidized to the extent of 30 cents per hundred.

September 20: In connection with the application of subsidies as amended by the Government, it has been announced by the Minister of Agriculture that the subsidy of 55 cents on fluid milk will apply in all areas where it is found necessary in order to maintain a constant supply. In other areas where the subsidy was 25 cents per hundred, this subsidy will continue to apply. The subsidy of 30 cents a hundred, which formerly applied only to milk used in the production of whole milk products, will now apply to milk used in skim milk powder, if such milk is not already subsidized.