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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1946

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DAIRY PRODUCTION

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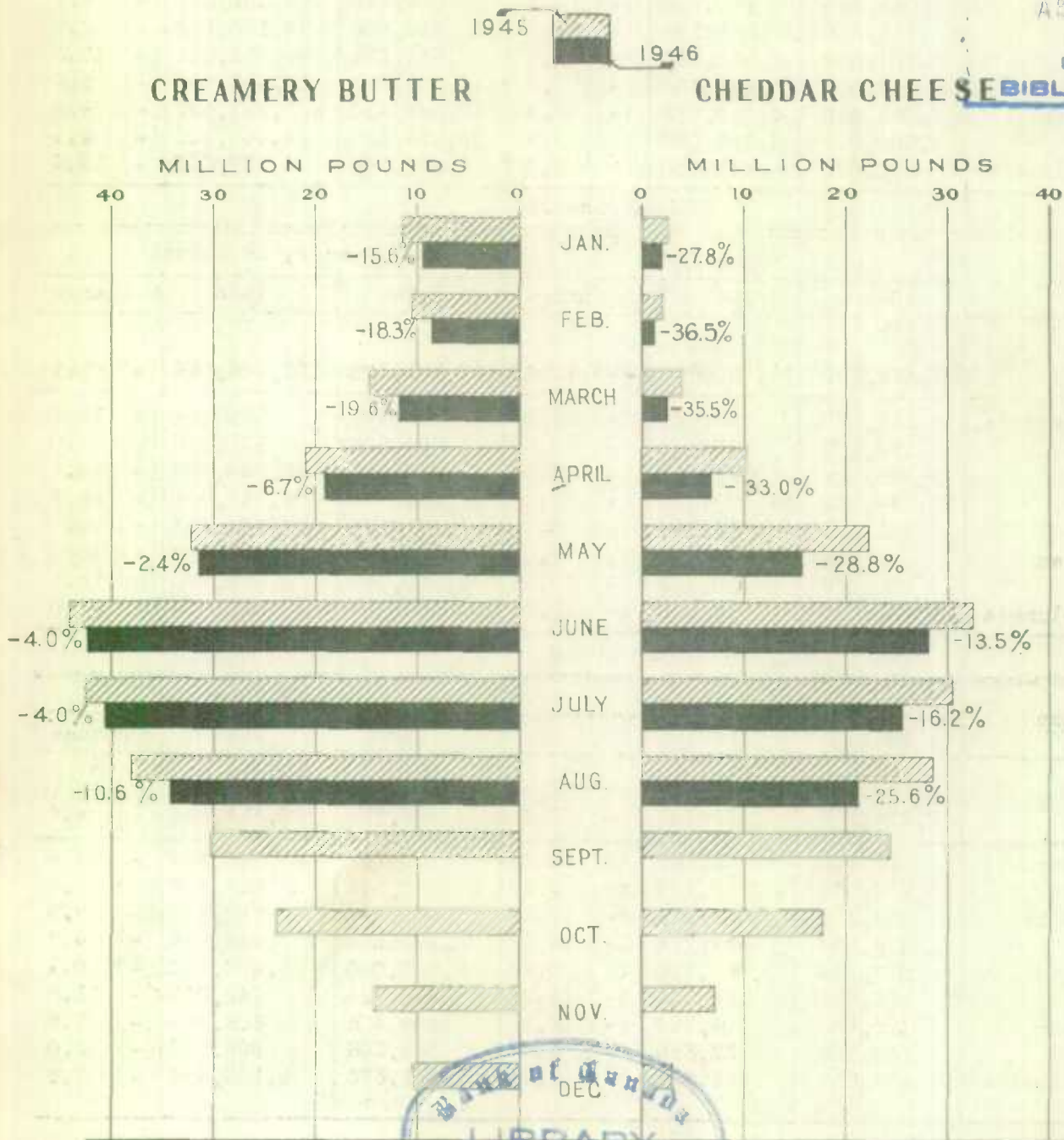
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CREAMERY BUTTER

CHEDDAR CHEESE

MILLION POUNDS

MILLION POUNDS



Price: \$1.05 a year.



I. CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEDDAR CHEESE AND ICE CREAM PRODUCTION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES
AUGUST AND JANUARY-AUGUST, 1945 AND 1946

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	August			January to August		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	38,044,336	34,015,258	(-) 10.6	214,650,751	198,403,635	(-) 7.6
Prince Edward Is.	610,706	484,159	(-) 20.7	3,020,872	2,775,802	(-) 8.1
Nova Scotia	801,374	702,427	(-) 12.3	5,352,149	4,972,112	(-) 7.1
New Brunswick	1,043,745	910,885	(-) 12.7	5,504,642	5,255,300	(-) 4.5
Quebec	12,713,516	11,549,174	(-) 9.2	60,946,668	59,193,902	(-) 2.9
Ontario	8,954,659	7,531,832	(-) 15.9	57,534,134	49,872,805	(-) 13.3
Manitoba	3,517,987	3,246,430	(-) 7.7	20,611,782	19,493,492	(-) 5.4
Saskatchewan	5,262,489	4,739,575	(-) 9.9	31,327,410	28,251,092	(-) 9.8
Alberta	4,598,995	4,355,026	(-) 5.3	25,484,030	24,442,105	(-) 4.1
British Columbia	540,865	495,750	(-) 8.3	4,869,064	4,157,025	(-) 14.6

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	August			January to August		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
CANADA	28,537,693	21,220,755	(-) 25.5	132,368,508	103,126,249	(-) 22.1
Prince Edward Is.	218,020	140,127	(-) 35.7	780,614	549,034	(-) 29.7
New Brunswick	183,189	109,978	(-) 40.0	951,556	599,464	(-) 37.0
Quebec	9,885,702	6,630,171	(-) 32.9	41,403,201	29,768,789	(-) 28.1
Ontario	17,144,250	13,379,427	(-) 22.0	82,335,703	66,452,564	(-) 19.3
Manitoba	492,647	449,844	(-) 8.7	2,970,296	2,377,657	(-) 20.0
Saskatchewan	73,273	69,508	(-) 5.1	299,905	275,892	(-) 8.0
Alberta	480,477	388,295	(-) 19.2	3,066,304	2,597,770	(-) 15.3
British Columbia	60,135	53,405	(-) 11.2	560,928	505,079	(-) 10.0

ICE CREAM

Province	August			January to August		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	gal.	gal.	%	gal.	gal.	%
CANADA	2,314,372	2,295,764	(-) 0.8	12,947,508	12,351,248	(-) 4.6
Prince Edward Is.	11,418	9,146	(-) 10.9	65,138	46,344	(-) 28.9
Nova Scotia	110,610	120,728	(+) 9.1	790,644	618,208	(-) 21.8
New Brunswick	82,318	71,948	(-) 12.6	430,590	392,314	(-) 8.9
Quebec	476,888	457,778	(-) 4.0	2,570,524	2,449,544	(-) 4.7
Ontario	977,816	1,062,792	(+) 8.7	5,500,000	5,497,340	(-) 0.1
Manitoba	153,824	114,222	(-) 25.7	838,724	742,668	(-) 11.5
Saskatchewan	125,182	104,200	(-) 16.8	644,406	608,964	(-) 5.5
Alberta	139,104	132,350	(-) 4.9	826,106	809,516	(-) 2.0
British Columbia	237,212	222,600	(-) 6.2	1,281,376	1,186,350	(-) 7.4

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(August, 1946)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in August decreased approximately 10.6 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding year. The monthly make was approximately 34.0 million pounds and the total for the eight months, January to August, amounted to 198 million pounds. Decreases were recorded in all provinces.

DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCTION in July based on returns from representative groups of Dairy Correspondents, was 47 thousand pounds more than that produced in the same month of the preceding year and decreased approximately 24 per cent in comparison with the June output. The total make in the month of July amounted to 4,332,000 pounds.

WHEY BUTTER PRODUCTION in August amounted to 329,257 pounds, a decrease of 14.6 per cent as compared with August, 1945. Of this amount 285 thousand pounds were produced in Ontario, the remainder in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

CHEDDAR CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 25.6 per cent in August as compared with August, 1945. The monthly make was 21.2 million pounds and the total for the eight months, January to August, amounted to 103.1 million pounds. Decreases occurred in all provinces.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in August amounted to approximately 2.3 million gallons, a decrease of approximately one per cent as compared with the August output of 1945. For the eight months, January to August, 12.4 million gallons were produced.

CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTION manufactured during August registered an increase of approximately 0.4 per cent as compared with the same month last year. The total production of 31.9 million pounds included 25.4 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 6.4 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, decreased approximately 1 per cent as compared with the same month last year. SKIM MILK POWDER, the most important milk by-product, increased 11 per cent.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, based on daily quotations of the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 40 cents a pound in August, 1946, as compared with 34½ cents a year ago. Cheese was quoted at 23½ cents a pound as compared with 21 cents last year. Export cheese prices set by the government as from May 1, 1943 at 20 cents a pound for the first grade product, f.o.b. factory or grading station shipping point are still in effect.

The combined output of factory products in terms of milk amounted to approximately 1,135 million pounds, a decrease of 177 million pounds as compared with the milk used in factory products in August, 1945. Of the total used, creamery butter represented 70.2 per cent, cheddar cheese 20.9 per cent, concentrated whole milk products 5.7 per cent and ice cream 3.2 per cent.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter amounted to about 21.9 million pounds in July, representing an increase of approximately 6.8 per cent from June and a decrease of 14.4 per cent in comparison with July, 1945. The domestic disappearance of total butter (creamery, dairy and whey) was approximately 26.4 million pounds representing on a per capita basis 2.18 pounds as compared with 2.53 pounds in July, 1945.

Table II - PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN CANADA
August, and January-August 1945 and 1946

Province	August			January - August		
	1945	1946	% Change	1945	1946	% Change
	lb.	lb.	%	lb.	lb.	%
TOTAL ALL PRODUCTS	31,806,168	31,940,882	(+) 0.4	222,862,572	219,549,887	(-) 1.5
WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS	25,564,888	25,432,057	(-) 0.5	181,860,029	176,537,842	(-) 2.9
Condensed Milk	2,853,950	2,935,327	(+) 2.9	20,256,907	19,961,056	(-) 1.5
Case	2,122,092	2,475,446	(+) 16.7	14,844,095	15,218,453	(+) 2.5
Bulk	731,858	459,881	(-) 37.2	5,412,812	4,742,603	(-) 12.4
Evaporated Milk	21,244,857	20,993,548	(-) 1.2	150,769,565	146,515,484	(-) 2.8
Case	20,851,080	20,432,337	(-) 2.0	148,314,786	142,471,461	(-) 3.9
Bulk	393,777	561,211	(+) 42.5	2,454,779	4,044,023	(+) 64.7
Whole Milk Powder (1)	1,466,081	1,503,132	(+) 2.5	10,833,557	10,061,302	(-) 7.1
Spray	1,214,612	1,025,397	(-) 15.6	8,917,659	7,800,408	(-) 12.5
Roller	251,469	477,735	(+) 90.0	1,915,898	2,260,894	(+) 18.0
MILK BY-PRODUCTS	6,178,856	6,425,560	(+) 4.0	40,503,277	42,494,529	(+) 4.9
Condensed Skim Milk	495,405	319,939	(-) 35.4	3,139,401	2,067,503	(-) 34.1
Evaporated Skim Milk	281,676	301,354	(+) 7.0	1,716,233	2,128,813	(+) 24.0
Skim Milk Powder	4,119,948	4,569,320	(+) 10.9	27,458,255	30,200,562	(+) 10.0
Spray	1,437,891	1,850,539	(+) 28.7	10,074,281	11,433,724	(+) 13.5
Roller	2,274,258	2,608,969	(+) 14.7	15,387,661	17,978,242	(+) 16.8
Feed	407,799	109,812	(-) 73.1	1,996,313	788,596	(-) 60.5
Condensed Buttermilk	251,905	215,965	(-) 14.3	1,680,924	1,626,246	(-) 3.3
Powdered Buttermilk	399,335	353,509	(-) 11.5	3,021,922	2,416,499	(-) 20.0
Milk Preparations (2) (Baby Foods, etc.)	-	131,203	-	-	1,244,941	-
Casein	491,638	534,270	(+) 8.7	2,826,819	2,809,965	(-) 0.6

NOTE: Since less than three firms report malted milk, cream powder and sugar of milk, these products are not listed separately on this statement.

(1) 1945 figures for whole milk powder have been revised since the last report was issued to give effect to corrections made by manufacturers.

(2) Less than three reports were represented in the 1945 data.

Table III - BUTTER-FAT AND MILK EQUIVALENT OF FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTION
AUGUST AND JANUARY-AUGUST, 1946

PRODUCT	August, 1946			January-August, 1946		
	Butter Fat	Milk	Per Cent of Total	Butter Fat	Milk	Per Cent of Total
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	%
Creamery Butter	27,870	796,297	70.2	162,559	4,644,529	72.1
Cheddar Cheese	8,319	237,673	20.9	40,425	1,155,014	17.9
Concentrated Milk Products	2,272	64,904	5.7	15,691	448,298	7.0
Condensed Whole Milk	234	6,693	0.6	1,593	45,506	0.7
Evaporated Whole Milk	1,617	46,186	4.1	11,281	322,302	5.0
Whole Milk Powder	421	12,025	1.0	2,817	80,490	1.3
Ice Cream	1,262	36,066	3.2	6,791	194,038	3.0
TOTAL						
1946	39,723	1,134,940	100.0	225,466	6,441,879	100.0
1945	45,905	1,311,573		251,141	7,175,454	

Table IV - QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF MILK POWDERS SOLD IN CANADA JULY,
AND JANUARY TO JULY, 1945 AND 1946

PRODUCT	Quantity		Value		Average Price (1)	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	July					
	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	¢	¢
TOTAL POWDER (All Classes)	5,982,956	6,320,129	876,131	912,971	14.64	14.45
Whole Milk Powder	743,226	729,284	273,153	249,216	36.75	34.17
Spray	632,783	610,248	244,093	218,762	38.57	35.85
Roller	110,443	119,036	29,060	30,454	26.31	25.58
Buttermilk Powder	492,288	426,304	35,954	36,339	7.30	8.52
Skimmilk Powder	4,492,626	4,708,500	509,076	520,842	11.33	11.06
Spray	1,758,689	1,873,858	215,788	226,563	12.27	12.09
Roller	2,584,241	2,729,793	282,226	285,530	10.92	10.46
Feed	149,696	104,849	11,062	8,749	7.39	8.34
Casein (x)	254,816	456,041	57,948	106,574	22.74	23.37
	January-July					
TOTAL POWDER (All Classes)	28,402,551	32,393,724	4,831,593	5,028,030	17.01	15.52
Whole Milk Powder	6,069,983	4,808,661	2,161,046	1,739,197	35.60	36.17
Spray	4,931,955	3,910,054	1,860,203	1,511,831	37.72	38.66
Roller	1,138,028	898,607	300,843	227,366	26.44	25.30
Buttermilk Powder	2,152,497	2,617,727	180,140	211,834	8.37	8.09
Skimmilk Powder	18,383,317	22,504,022	2,071,097	2,509,112	11.27	11.15
Spray	7,973,668	8,792,022	961,564	1,047,670	12.06	11.92
Roller	9,382,267	12,932,958	1,023,978	1,395,503	10.91	10.79
Feed	1,027,382	779,042	85,555	65,939	8.33	8.46
Casein (x)	1,796,754	2,463,314	419,310	567,887	23.34	23.05

(x) Not sufficient reports to publish Rennet and Acid Casein separately.

(1) Prices on a delivered basis.

Table V - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING
Reported by Dairy Correspondents, for July, 1942 to 1946

Province	Milk production per cow in pounds per day						Percentages of Cows Milking					
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Av.	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Av.
CANADA	20.6	22.1	19.8	21.3	21.3	21.0	85.4	87.7	85.4	87.8	87.6	86.8
Prince Edward Island	24.2	22.4	22.8	22.3	22.2	22.8	93.9	90.6	94.4	90.3	96.7	93.2
Nova Scotia	18.9	21.1	20.6	21.7	21.2	20.7	87.6	83.1	86.4	92.1	86.4	89.1
New Brunswick	18.6	22.0	20.6	21.4	22.7	21.1	84.7	91.4	90.1	91.1	90.7	89.6
Quebec	20.6	22.7	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.3	91.8	94.0	90.6	91.6	92.6	92.1
Ontario	22.1	24.3	20.3	24.1	22.6	22.7	86.7	88.9	86.7	89.1	88.6	88.0
Manitoba	19.0	18.1	17.6	17.8	18.9	18.3	80.2	80.2	80.8	83.8	82.4	81.5
Saskatchewan	18.9	20.3	18.7	20.8	19.6	19.7	76.8	81.9	79.0	86.3	84.5	81.7
Alberta	21.1	20.5	18.0	20.2	20.9	20.1	80.1	80.1	78.8	82.8	80.5	80.5
British Columbia ...	17.3	19.4	19.2	20.5	21.9	19.7	78.3	83.0	80.9	83.7	85.6	82.3

Table VI - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA
By Provinces, July, 1944, 1945 and 1946.

Province	DAIRY BUTTER			WHEY BUTTER		
	1944 000 lb.	1945 000 lb.	1946 000 lb.	1944 lb.	1945 lb.	1946 lb.
CANADA	4,433	4,285	4,332	376,606	406,362	323,656
Prince Edward Island	48	45	47	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	327	307	301	-	-	-
New Brunswick	400	388	398	-	-	-
Quebec	751	702	688	38,066	47,083	33,519
Ontario	427	436	423	331,341	354,334	283,691
Manitoba ,.....	489	479	491	4,150	3,366	3,412
Saskatchewan	1,081	1,016	1,052	-	-	-
Alberta	763	748	770	1,008	-	1,792
British Columbia	167	164	162	2,041	1,579	1,442

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on the reports of Dairy Correspondents and Dairy Farm Observers)

Summary: The butter supply position as viewed at the end of August, offers a more gloomy prospect than at anytime since the opening of the heavy production season. A slight improvement might be read into the production record for May, but with this exception substantial declines as compared with corresponding months of the previous year were indicated. The August reduction of 10 per cent, was the most pronounced decrease since March, and places the eight-month total over 16 million pounds below that of the same period of 1945.

While creamery butter stocks at September 1 were up somewhat from last year, it is well to bear in mind that stock holdings alone cannot be taken as a true index to the future supply situation. Indeed, this was very clearly exemplified a month ago when stocks were 2 million pounds above those of August 1, 1945. This amount could not be regarded as a surplus; or in other words, a net gain in the quantity of creamery butter available for winter distribution. However, it did reflect the savings made in reducing the weekly butter ration from 7 ounces in the summer period of 1945 to 6 ounces in the summer of 1946. In both June and July the domestic disappearance fell to approximately 26½ million pounds. A much less favourable result appears in the disappearance figures for August. Nevertheless, the net gain during the three-month period helped to offset a reduction of approximately 7½ million pounds in output as compared with that of June-August 1945. As already observed, this was reflected in the August 1 stocks, showing quite a substantial advance in holdings over those of the same date a year ago. But owing to the heavy distribution in August and the sharp fall-off in make, the difference in stocks between last year and this year as at September 1, was considerably less than 1 million pounds. Thus, in the course of a month more than half of the apparent gain represented in the stock holdings of August 1 has now disappeared. With so many factors involved, it is difficult, of course, to forecast the future position, but the information revealed in this statement would offer little assurance that butter supplies for the winter months will even equal those available in the same period a year ago.

Several factors contributed to the situation indicated, but two points merit special attention. First, the production of milk on farms continues to decline. Coupled with this decline is the fact that fluid milk sales are still nearly 10 per cent above those of the previous year, and represent a larger proportion of the total production. Hence, with a more favourable market for fluid milk and cream, lesser quantities are now being made available for use in manufacture. While it is apparent that the removal of the consumers' subsidy on June 1 had an adverse effect on the sales of whole milk for domestic use, it is a little difficult to measure the reduction on account of associated factors such as weather conditions and seasonal shifts in population. The fact remains, however, that purchasing power is still at a high level; and since there are more people to consume milk than there were a year ago, it is expected that fluid sales will continue to show substantial increases over the corresponding months of 1945.

While comparatively good pastures were reported for the month of July, a reverse situation prevailed during most of August. Rainfall was extremely light during the early part of the month. Heavy showers were reported in many sections at a later date, but moisture supplies came too late to augment the milk supply. There was a smaller hay crop than that of a year ago, but it was gathered in very good condition and is reported to be of excellent quality. Good grain crops are being harvested, so that farmers will probably have somewhat more feed than they had in 1945. Roots are sizing up well and there is also a good corn crop in prospect.

According to the reports of dairy correspondents for July there would appear to be fewer milch cows on farms than in the same month last year. There was very little difference, however, in the percentage of cows being milked, a situation which differs from that of previous months. What seems more significant, is the substantial reduction in freshenings and the tendency to liquidate cow holdings rather than hold them for future use. The shortage of labour continues to be a factor in this development; and high labour costs as well as the prices paid for articles that enter into production is having an unfavourable reaction on dairying enterprises. For these and other reasons indicated in the review by provinces, it is evident that a reduction in the farm milk supply during the coming months as compared with the autumn period of 1945 may now be anticipated.

Prince Edward Island: Dry weather prevailed in this province during August although pastures have greatly improved as a result of recent rains. A sharp reduction was reported in the holdings of cows used for milking purposes on the farms of dairy correspondents, although this was offset by a 7 per cent increase in the percentage being milked. A decrease in milk production in future months is forecast by observers as compared with a year ago.

Nova Scotia: There was no frost reported in this province during August and the weather remained comparatively dry until late in the month. Although the hay crop was gathered under very favourable conditions the tonnage was considerably less than that of 1945. The condition of pastures at the end of August was reported to be several points below the August average a year ago. There were fewer cows on farms and the percentage being milked was substantially reduced from last year. A glimmer of hope, however, may be found in an increase in freshenings and the fact that more cows are expected to come into lactation later on in the fall. Nevertheless, it is considered that less milk will be produced on account of poor pastures and reductions in the size of dairy herds.

New Brunswick: Good rains reported late in the month revived pastures that had commenced to show the effects of dry weather. Farmers harvested a hay crop of good quality, but a heavy reduction in the tonnage is indicated. There was a good grain crop and roots will probably yield well. Compared with the same month of 1945, more cows were reported on farms in July but a smaller percentage of these cows were being milked. However, competition with other industries is expected to hold production on a par with the previous year.

Quebec: The dry weather in the month of August had an unfavourable effect on the grazing situation in some districts, although pastures are expected to go back to normal in September. There was very little change reported in the holdings of milch cows in the month of July, but a decline in freshenings may have some effect on production. Owing to a shortage of labour and high production costs, observers have forecast a further shrinkage in milk production.

Ontario: August was a comparatively dry month as compared with a year ago. The pastures were less favourable and farmers harvested a small hay crop. Still, there is no shortage of rough feed; and with the completion of threshing it is now apparent that farmers will have more grain than they have had for many years. There was a reduction of approximately 1½ per cent in milch cow numbers in July as compared with July, 1945; freshenings were reduced and there will be fewer cows coming into lactation during the autumn months. Fluid milk sales continue to take a larger percentage of the milk supply, and the diversion from dairy factories is still a factor of importance. A downward trend in milk production is expected in future months.

Manitoba: A lack of moisture in this province tended to dry up pastures prematurely, and the hay crop was considerably reduced as compared with the previous year. Farmers are rehabilitating their herds to some extent, although, the numbers on farms in July were slightly below those of the same month a year ago. On the other hand, freshenings registered an increase over those of July, 1945, and future milk production may not fall very far behind the output of the previous autumn.

Saskatchewan: An early frost struck the northern park belt area of this province about the 24th of July, and observers believe that additional feed from injured crops will encourage dairying projects. However, a good average grain crop is being harvested elsewhere, so that in the province as a whole the opposite tendency still prevails. The lack of rain in many sections adversely affected pasture growth in early August. Poor forage and a sharp drop in the holdings of dairy cows would seem to be responsible for the fall-off in the milk output. The future prospects are not very bright. With fewer cows coming into lactation further reductions in the milk supply are anticipated.

Alberta: Heavy rain was reported in this province during the latter part of August which greatly improved pastures. At Lacombe the rainfall was one of the heaviest on record, a total of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches having fallen in three days. These rains revived pastures which had shown the effects of dry weather. There was a good crop of alfalfa, and combined with an abundant grain harvest, the feed situation is satisfactory. However, competition with wheat growing, the shortage of labour and high production costs, are expected to have an unfavourable effect on the milk output.

British Columbia: Dairy pastures during the summer months were rather better than usual. Sufficient rainfall was recorded in the lower mainland but the August precipitation on Vancouver Island was below normal. Despite heavy sales of milch cows in some sections, the numbers reported on farms in July revealed a 2 per cent advance over those of the same month of last year, and the percentage milking increased accordingly. Milk production as compared with the previous year is expected to be fairly well maintained during the balance of the season.

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