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MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA 1947

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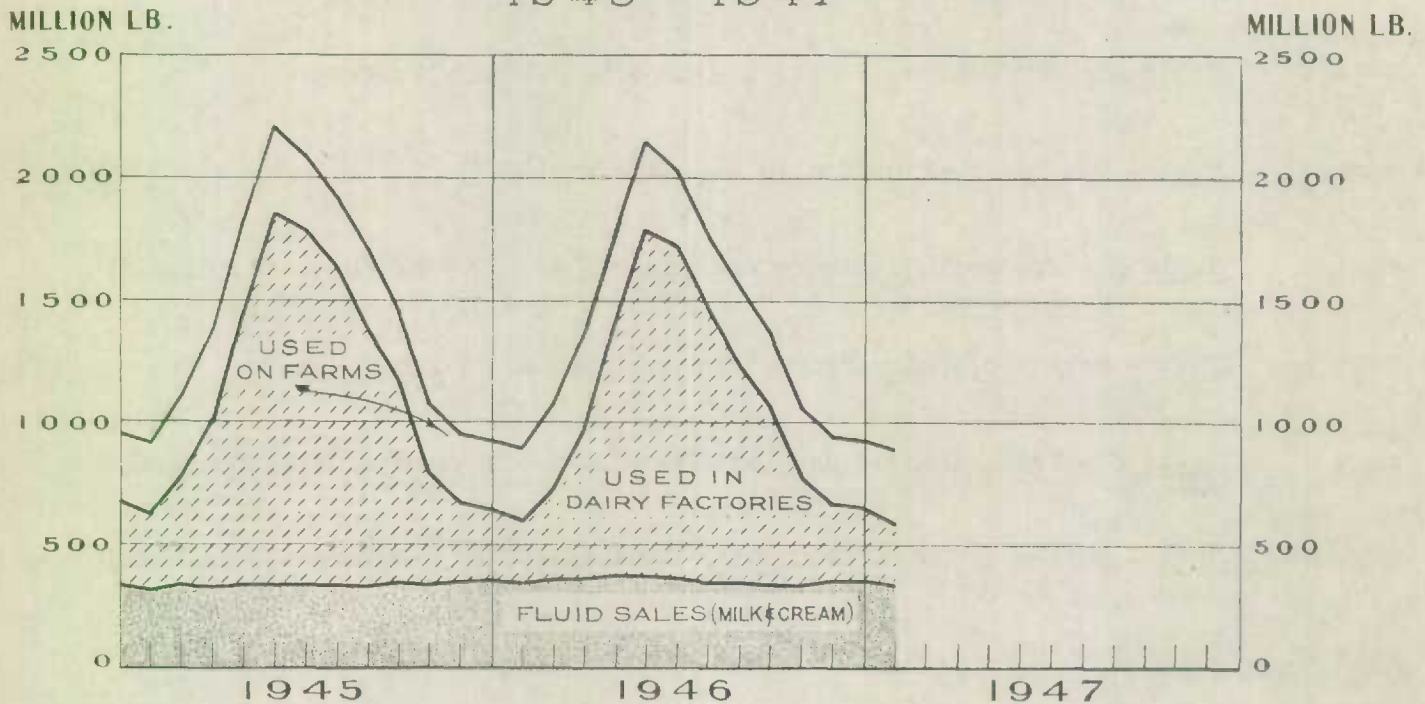
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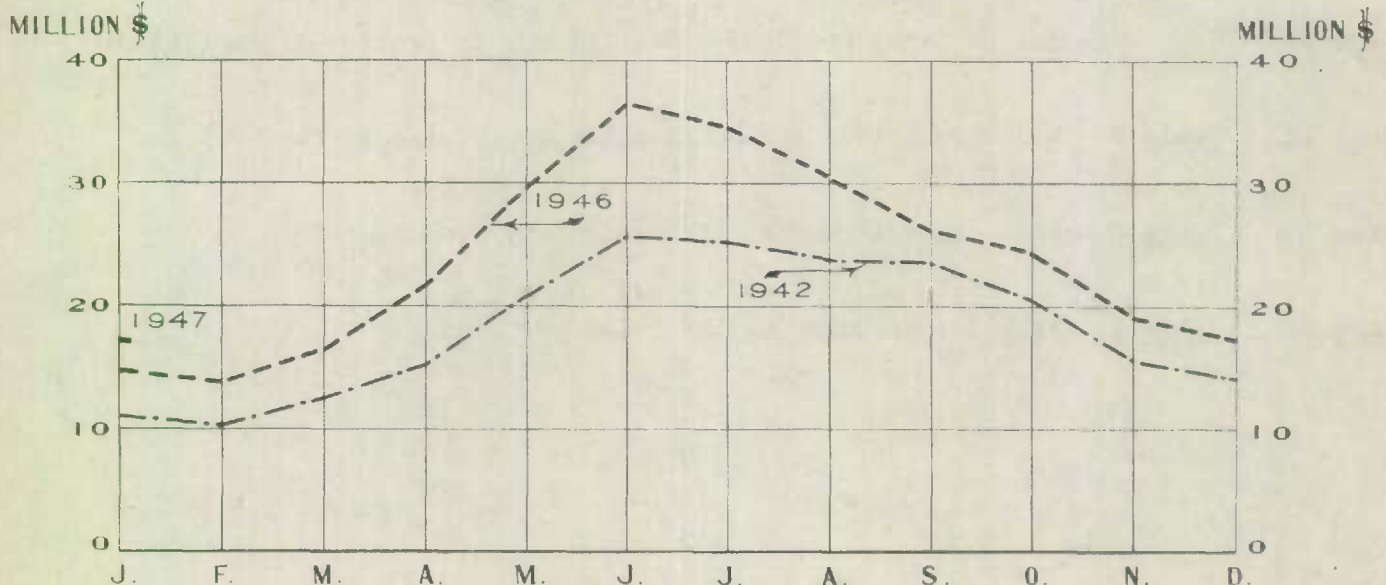
March

Published April 19, 1947.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION 1945 - 1947



SALES INCOME FROM DAIRYING



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THE DAIRY POSITION IN BRIEF

Creamery butter production in March moved up 2 per cent from last year; 30,600,000 pounds were produced in the first quarter of 1947, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds more than a year ago. The March make was 10 per cent higher than that of 1939, but 22 per cent less than that recorded in the same month of 1943.

The dairy butter make for March is estimated at 5,542,000 pounds, making a total of 14,800,000 pounds for the first quarter of the year as against 14,400,000 pounds in the same period of 1946.

March supplies of butter including total stocks at the beginning, imports and the monthly make (including creamery, dairy and 48 thousand pounds of whey butter), represented a total of 43 million pounds in comparison with 27 million in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Domestic disappearance of creamery butter in March amounted to 1.76 pounds per capita as against 1.30 pounds a year ago and 1.88 pounds in 1944. In March, 1939, it was 1.69 pounds.

The creamery butter position at the end of March would indicate that the carry-over at the end of the storage season, May 1, should be within 1 million pounds of holdings of a year ago when stocks stood at approximately 6,800,000 pounds.

Wholesale butter and cheese prices at Montreal in the month of March, averaged 40 cents and 23 cents respectively, both being the same as those of the same month in 1946.

Fluid milk sales in February declined nearly 2 per cent from the same month last year and cream sales fell 9 per cent. Milk, and cream expressed as milk, amounted to 331,612,000 pounds, showing a reduction of 10 million pounds from last year, but an increase of 8 million from the previous month on the basis of a thirty-day period.

Milk production in February was just slightly greater than that of the same month last year, but there was a pronounced seasonal increase. Converted to thirty-day periods, February sales advanced 43 million pounds over those of January.

Sales income from dairying in January reached a total of approximately 17 million dollars, being up $2\frac{1}{2}$ million from the same month of the previous year. While fluid sales declined one-half of one per cent in quantity, dollar sales advanced 18 per cent.

Milch cow holdings in February were down $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from last year, and cows freshening in March fell 2 per cent. The latter was partially offset, however, by an equal increase in cows being milked.

The weather in March was less favourable for dairying than that reported a year ago. Temperatures were lower with fewer hours of sunshine, while heavy snow storms interfered with milk deliveries in many districts.

The feed supply outlook is reasonably satisfactory, but a labour shortage is imminent. The shortage of help together with fewer cows for milking purposes, is expected to have an adverse effect on milk production in the spring period.

Table 1 - PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF CREAMERY AND DAIRY BUTTER IN CANADA
 March, 1947, With Comparative Data for Previous Months and Previous Years.

	Creamery Butter			Dairy Butter		
	January	February	March	January	February	March
MONTHLY MAKE						
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	8,092	7,259	9,135	7,635	8,212	9,593
1936	9,420	8,042	9,518	7,490	8,017	9,138
1937	8,950	7,628	9,701	7,370	7,843	8,912
1938	8,369	7,611	10,162	7,173	7,585	8,587
1939	9,806	8,473	10,937	6,918	7,297	8,227
1940	10,461	9,156	10,535	6,679	7,053	7,937
1941	11,734	9,966	12,426	6,559	6,946	7,837
1942	10,728	9,336	11,740	6,227	6,584	7,402
1943	15,120	11,875	15,541	4,450	4,610	5,084
1944	10,882	10,980	14,167	4,341	4,693	5,268
1945	11,422	10,605	14,677	4,207	4,461	5,257
1946	9,675	8,671	11,839	4,368	4,592	5,420
1947	9,807	8,674	12,076	4,514	4,710	5,542

DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE IN POUNDS PER CAPITA

1935	1.60	1.37	1.57	.72	.76	.87
1936	1.49	1.50	1.60	.69	.74	.84
1937	1.47	1.55	1.79	.67	.72	.81
1938	1.60	1.48	1.67	.65	.68	.77
1939	1.61	1.57	1.69	.62	.66	.74
1940	1.65	1.67	1.72	.58	.62	.70
1941	1.57	1.65	1.70	.57	.61	.69
1942	1.86	1.78	1.90	.53	.56	.64
1943	1.77	1.24	1.52	.38	.39	.43
1944	1.98	1.99	1.88	.37	.39	.44
1945	1.78	1.66	1.75	.35	.37	.44
1946	1.85	1.74	1.30	.36	.37	.44
1947	1.78	1.64	1.76	.37	.38	.45

MARCH MAKE, 1935 to 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939, 1943 and 1946.

	1939	1943	1946	1939	1943	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	33.5	58.3	77.2	114.2	184.8	173.3
1936	87.0	61.2	80.4	111.1	179.7	168.6
1937	88.7	62.4	81.9	108.3	175.3	164.4
1938	92.9	65.4	85.8	104.4	168.9	158.4
1939	100.0	70.4	92.4	100.0	161.3	151.3
1940	96.3	67.8	89.0	96.5	156.1	146.4
1941	113.6	80.0	105.0	95.3	154.2	144.6
1942	107.3	75.5	99.2	90.0	145.6	136.6
1943	142.1	100.0	131.3	61.8	100.0	93.8
1944	129.5	91.2	119.7	64.0	103.6	97.2
1945	134.2	94.4	124.0	63.9	103.4	97.0
1946	108.2	76.2	100.0	65.9	106.6	100.0
1947	110.4	77.7	102.0	67.4	109.0	102.5

THE DAIRY SITUATION IN CANADA

Butter Supplies: The creamery butter make for the month of March increased 2 per cent over the same month in 1946, a gain of approximately a quarter of a million pounds. With 24 million pounds in storage and transit on the first of the month, plus 1 million pounds of butter imported during the month, the total supply of this product moved up to 37 million pounds as compared with nearly 22 million pounds a year ago.

The supply position has been materially strengthened by imports from New Zealand. It is also a fact of some importance that the production of dairy butter has been gaining ground for several months. The March output of 1947 was approximately 5,500,000 pounds.

With the addition of stocks and production of whey butter, (48,000 pounds compared with 50,000 pounds a year ago), the supplies of creamery, dairy and whey butter reached a grand total of approximately 43 million pounds as compared with 27 million pounds in March, 1946. Owing to the weekly ration being 6 ounces per person as compared with 4 ounces, the estimated domestic disappearance of all types of butter amounted to 27,262,000 pounds as compared with 21,492,000 in the corresponding month last year. This works out to a per capita consumption of 2.22 pounds for the month as against 1.75 pounds in March, 1946. Owing to the strict enforcement of ration regulations and a slight increase in the production of dairy butter, the position as at the end of March was more favourable than that forecast earlier in the year. Hence, less imported butter was required to meet current commitments, and it is probable that the stock carry-over at the end of April will be within a million pounds of that recorded on May 1, 1946.

A study of the butter position at the end of March is offered on Table 1. It shows that the creamery butter make in March was 10 per cent higher than that of 1939, but 22 per cent less than that produced in 1943. The per capita disappearance on the other hand was 1.76 pounds as against 1.69 pounds in 1939. It is of interest to observe that the per capita disappearance of creamery butter reached the highest point in 1944, being 1.88 pounds per capita.

Fluid Sales: The quantity of fluid milk sold in Canada in the month of February, amounted to 284,776,000 pounds. This represented a decline of nearly 2 per cent from last year. Compared with the previous month, a reduction of 21 million pounds was indicated. Fluid cream sales registered a much more pronounced reduction (see Table 4), and total sales, (milk and cream combined), amounted to 331,612,000 pounds, a reduction of approximately 10 million pounds from last year and 27 million pounds from last month. Converting the monthly sales to a thirty-day period, however, those of February would be nearly 8 million pounds above the January sales. The recession that took place in the month of March may be attributed in part to higher prices of milk and more particularly to the general increase in the cost of living. With higher living costs still mounting, the reaction on fluid sales may be more pronounced in future months.

Milk Production: It will be seen from the figures presented in Table 4 that milk production is being fairly well maintained, the total output of 891,520,000 pounds being just slightly above that of the same month last year. In January, there was an increase of over 1½ per cent over the previous year and 52 million pounds more than that of February. It would appear, therefore, that the trend in milk production is moving in a downward direction. Higher production was shown in four provinces. In Ontario the milk supplies moved up nearly 3 per cent, in New Brunswick and Manitoba increases of approximately 1½ per cent were recorded, while the Quebec output exceeded that of the previous year by about three-quarters of one per cent. The greatest decline was registered in British Columbia, being 10 per cent less than that of the same month of the previous year, while Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan showed reductions of

Table 2 - PRODUCTION, STOCKS AND EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS
With Comparative Data for Previous Months and the Same Period of Previous Years

Year	Monthly Make (1)			Stocks First of Month			Exports
	January	February	March	January	February	March	Jan.-Mar.
TOTAL CHEESE (CHEDDAR, FARM-MADE AND OTHER CHEESE)							
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	-	-	-	17,196	15,331	13,034	966
1936	1,150	959	1,298	24,563	22,217	19,344	3,792
1937	1,084	875	1,261	24,026	21,867	20,112	2,641
1938	772	658	811	28,559	26,551	24,178	1,633
1939	1,540	1,276	1,784	31,453	29,841	27,299	3,114
1940	1,929	1,945	2,932	25,812	20,720	15,103	11,022
1941	1,223	1,063	1,511	24,663	21,500	18,420	2,468
1942	5,161	4,088	6,381	34,728	26,506	18,550	27,175
1943	2,314	1,740	2,976	56,478	48,550	27,508	29,027
1944	2,789	2,065	3,376	43,510	33,297	28,326	20,212
1945	2,799	2,238	4,145	40,308	32,499	24,254	17,440
1946	2,101	1,671	3,101	33,742	24,368	20,104	15,132
1947	2,031	1,545	2,714	25,684	23,432	20,188	2,845

EVAPORATED MILK

1935	2,654	2,686	4,812	7,608	6,719	4,246	2,787
1936	2,709	3,064	4,470	9,357	8,492	5,332	2,048
1937	4,169	4,084	5,189	10,455	8,810	6,959	2,021
1938	5,819	5,352	8,311	10,534	8,791	7,454	4,227
1939	4,129	3,144	6,326	15,079	13,431	8,060	3,038
1940	6,775	6,484	8,802	12,651	9,101	8,683	4,484
1941	8,448	8,956	11,213	11,765	14,922	12,703	12,446
1942	7,027	7,939	12,660	22,737	16,137	10,215	9,912
1943	8,052	7,042	12,823	16,611	13,623	8,588	4,360
1944	8,461	6,329	11,224	13,593	11,988	8,905	4,988
1945	9,711	7,271	14,333	39,662	29,772	24,349	13,007
1946	7,538	7,779	14,410	22,361	14,988	9,731	5,014
1947	8,090	7,609	15,097	20,954	16,765	13,969	1,967

CONDENSED MILK

1935	581	675	823	525	721	450	518
1936	588	531	660	458	914	522	306
1937	568	632	1,241	508	483	392	859
1938	637	598	915	522	469	345	811
1939	591	581	486	1,227	1,020	772	410
1940	366	508	569	610	535	393	796
1941	1,305	698	1,266	1,180	747	468	2,234
1942	1,048	836	1,200	1,867	1,291	1,329	2,045
1943	1,583	1,245	1,564	1,377	885	508	4,147
1944	928	1,429	1,988	1,713	1,328	1,126	2,984
1945	1,680	1,941	2,179	4,596	3,361	2,957	3,600
1946	1,262	1,116	2,035	3,239	2,183	1,312	2,322
1947	1,345	1,626	1,592	3,793	2,389	2,139	2,980

(1) 1936-1939, Includes Other Cheese for Quebec only.

(Continued on Page 6).

(Milk Production Concluded) - 5 and 3 per cent respectively. The quantity of milk used in factory production increased slightly, but showed a lesser gain than in the previous month. Little change was shown in Ontario. Based on comparative data for the same month of the previous year, an advance of 25 per cent in the province of Quebec for the month of January was changed to an increase of 14 per cent in February. Reports seem to indicate that a fall-off in milk production may be expected, particularly in districts where the principle income is obtained from the sale of butter-fat and cheese milk.

Sales Income: Farm income from the sale of dairy products in the month of January amounted to \$17,137,000, an increase of nearly 2½ million dollars or 16 per cent over the same month of 1946. Income from fluid sales (milk and cream combined), amounted to \$11,400,000, an increase of nearly 2 million dollars or 18 per cent, while that derived from the sale of milk and cream for dairy factory production reached a total of \$5,400,000 as compared with \$4,800,000 a year ago. This represented an increase of nearly 13 per cent. In connection with fluid sales it may be noted that while the income from the sale of this product advanced 18 per cent the quantity sold declined one-half of one per cent.

Production Conditions of Farms: Temperatures in the month of March were considerably below those of March, 1946. Less than the usual amount of sunshine was recorded with heavy falls of snow and bad blizzards. Stormy weather blocked the roads in Eastern Canada and in the Prairie Provinces, delaying the delivery of milk to market in some districts. Fluid milk deliveries in urban centres were fairly well maintained, but farmers experienced difficulties in obtaining feed supplies. Flooded lands and impassable roads came as an aftermath of the excessive snowfall. This was particularly the case in Alberta, where the snow disappeared very quickly under the influence of the chinook winds from mountain areas.

Farmers expect to have sufficient feeds to tide them over the spring period. Hay supplies are running low in the Maritime Provinces, however, and there is also a shortage of grain in many sections of Eastern Canada where farmers depend largely on imported stocks. A temporary shortage of hay was reported in Western Canada during the time when heavy storms interfered with transportation facilities. However, the situation has now returned to normal. Concentrated feeds are reported to be coming forward in greater quantities than was the case early in the winter, at prices slightly above those of the previous year. Nevertheless, there is still some difficulty in obtaining oilcake and other high protein concentrates.

Reports from Dairy Correspondents for the month of February indicate that cow numbers continue to stand at approximately 2½ per cent below those of the previous year. With freshenings less than those of the same month in 1946, there is little expectation of farmers having sufficient cows and heifers to cover the gaps created by sales and slaughterings. In some districts, the shortage of labour has caused farmers to reduce the size of their herds, and where dual-purpose cows are being employed it is probable that those formerly used for milk production may be turned into beef or used for nursing veal calves. One encouraging feature of the situation, is that more cows are now being used for milking purposes. In January and February increases of approximately 2 per cent were recorded.

The labour situation is still causing grave concern. During the winter months farmers were forced to pay very high wages, competing with the lumbering and logging industries in obtaining the necessary help to carry out farm work. It is possible that this condition may be righted in part with the termination of these seasonal activities, although observers see little hope of an improvement at the present time. Very few hired men are offering themselves for employment on farms, and if this situation continues, it will have a profound effect on dairy production during the coming season.

Table 2. - PRODUCTION, STOCKS AND EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS (Concluded)
With Comparative Data for Previous Months and the Same Period of Previous Years

Year	Monthly Make			Stocks First of Month			Exports
	January	February	March	January	February	March	Jan.-Mar.
WHOLE MILK POWDER							
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	80	70	177	608	596	504	994
1936	74	59	170	592	674	525	1,842
1937	219	218	419	513	411	371	820
1938	389	443	582	456	416	301	1,318
1939	265	371	487	1,385	1,259	982	1,307
1940	462	325	518	527	582	544	1,133
1941	392	449	666	872	690	353	989
1942	633	582	847	682	656	692	402
1943	667	766	1,057	1,289	1,119	720	543
1944	806	847	1,281	993	752	627	191
1945	981	917	1,418	2,708	1,974	1,956	445
1946	553	594	1,245	1,082	977	757	655
1947	994	886	1,178	1,658	1,649	1,584	559
SKIM MILK POWDER							
1935	969	844	1,130	1,527	1,295	1,023	(1)
1936	1,059	834	1,025	1,819	2,182	1,599	(1)
1937	1,066	797	1,040	1,520	1,295	931	(1)
1938	1,080	965	1,355	1,186	1,181	1,076	(1)
1939	1,416	1,225	1,586	6,294	5,630	5,525	848
1940	1,499	1,315	1,741	3,549	3,060	2,557	125
1941	1,494	1,257	1,783	3,048	2,139	1,825	147
1942	1,357	1,167	1,720	1,370	1,403	870	110
1943	1,024	1,077	1,411	1,982	1,826	1,299	169
1944	810	1,253	1,520	1,153	872	788	-
1945	1,598	1,530	2,370	3,295	3,107	2,821	200
1946	1,614	1,429	2,505	1,823	1,220	839	847
1947	1,969	1,717	2,737	2,667	2,394	1,926	1,097
CASEIN							
1935	34	47	22	273	278	249	-
1936	36	22	43	277	228	162	51
1937	63	42	88	42	47	42	3
1938	39	34	49	165	119	85	-
1939	90	109	118	428	659	304	-
1940	54	14	44	309	164	138	-
1941	63	28	94	324	363	258	(2)
1942	70	72	112	132	147	95	-
1943	72	78	123	2,529	2,130	1,938	741
1944	42	53	71	1,216	994	1,038	-
1945	126	87	139	1,444	1,426	1,389	-
1946	59	54	88	1,787	1,375	1,145	817
1947	196	154	199	1,539	1,414	1,235	-

(1) Not separately listed; included with Whole Milk Powder.

(2) Less than a 1,000 lb.

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS BY PROVINCES

Prince Edward Island: Milk production in February fell $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as compared with the same month in the previous year. In January there was a decline of 8 per cent. Fluid milk sales reflected this reduction with a decline of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while fluid cream sales increased $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. However, the quantity used in the manufacture of dairy products fell approximately 15 per cent. Weather conditions were relatively favourable with little snow and a considerable amount of sunshine. Farmers have insufficient hay to carry their dairy herds through to the pasture season, but more bran and oilcake is now available at prices which average about \$1.40 and \$2.65 per hundred, respectively. The standard dairy ration (16 per cent) is being sold at \$2.85 per hundred. Dairy Correspondents reporting for February showed a decline of 12 per cent in cow numbers. However, this decline was partially offset by a 4 per cent increase in the numbers being milked. Freshenings are still on the decline, and it would appear that the numbers coming into lactation will be insufficient to maintain herds at the 1946 level.

Nova Scotia: Total milk production in this province is being well maintained, both the January and February output being within $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the quantities reported in the same months of the previous year. Fluid sales advanced 3.2 per cent in February as compared with 3 per cent in January, while fluid cream declined 8 per cent. The latter was a greater reduction than in the previous month. Factory production was an unsuccessful competitor, the quantities used in the two months being $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below those of a year ago. The numbers of cows on the farms in February were $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below those of last year, but there was a slight increase in the percentage being milked. With fewer cows in calf and freshenings on the decline, a reduction in the size of dairy herds seems inevitable. Milk deliveries to factories and pasteurizing plants continued with little interruption in the month of March, regardless of the stormy weather which prevailed. ~~The feed situation is~~ relatively satisfactory, although mill feeds are scarce and some farmers are running short of grain. The farm labour prospects for the coming season are rather grim. Labourers are demanding \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day and \$50.00 a month with board and room provided. The milk supply situation offers little indication of improvement. The farmers are supplying greater quantities of fluid milk at the expense of dairy factory production. This shift in patronage is also indicated in the numbers of milch cows transferred from one area to another.

New Brunswick: The quantity of milk produced in February as shown in Table 6 represented an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the same month in 1946. Factory production benefited from this increase being up 2 per cent from last year, while fluid milk sales declined in about the same proportion. Cream sales showed a more pronounced reduction. The dairy butter make showed an increase, the February production being 3 per cent greater than that of a year ago. The weather in March was inclined to be cold, but with frequent soft spells. Heavy storms closed side-roads for a time and some difficulty was experienced in delivering milk to market. However, there was no indication of a fluid milk shortage. There will be sufficient feed to carry cattle through until spring although grains are now in short supply in some districts. Dairy herds are being well maintained, the variation from the previous year being less than 1 per cent. The percentage of cows milking showed an increase and the general trend in freshenings appears to be moving upward. Hence, there will probably be sufficient cows coming into lactation for replacement purposes. Farmers are being required to pay very high wages for labourers on account of competition with the lumbering industry, a situation which may right itself later on.

Quebec: The increase in milk production reported for the month of January was reduced by approximately three-quarters of one per cent in February as compared with the same months of the previous year. Dairy factories received the bulk of the supply, the quantities used for this purpose having advanced approximately 14 per cent.

Table 3. - PRODUCTION OF CHEDDAR CHEESE AND CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS IN MARCH, 1947
With Comparative Data for Previous Months and the Same Months of Previous Years

Year	Cheddar Cheese			Total Concentrated Milk Products		
	January	February	March	January	February	March
	MONTHLY MAKE					
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	-	-	-	4,733	4,850	7,573
1936	1,062	870	1,210	5,026	5,017	6,856
1937	1,000	791	1,177	6,737	6,307	8,755
1938	694	561	733	8,710	7,978	12,028
1939	1,468	1,205	1,713	7,182	5,910	9,636
1940	1,832	1,854	2,828	9,919	9,270	12,461
1941	1,118	966	1,397	12,567	12,067	15,885
1942	5,065	3,998	6,279	11,091	11,374	17,467
1943	2,133	1,589	2,783	12,108	10,815	17,819
1944	2,611	1,914	3,200	11,823	10,607	16,985
1945	2,590	2,059	3,940	14,877	12,636	21,365
1946	1,752	1,358	2,709	11,988	11,666	21,354
1947	1,722	1,275	2,419	13,774	13,234	21,943

MARCH MAKE, 1935 to 1947, EXPRESSED AS INDEXES OF THE SAME MONTH IN 1939, 1943 and 1946

	1939	1943	1946	1939	1943	1946
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1935	-	-	-	78.6	42.5	35.5
1936	70.6	43.5	44.7	70.9	38.4	32.0
1937	68.7	42.3	43.5	90.9	49.1	41.0
1938	42.8	26.3	27.1	124.8	67.5	56.3
1939	100.0	61.6	63.2	100.0	54.1	45.1
1940	165.1	101.6	104.4	129.3	69.9	58.4
1941	81.6	50.2	51.6	164.9	89.1	74.4
1942	366.6	225.6	231.8	181.3	98.0	81.8
1943	162.5	100.0	102.7	184.9	100.0	85.4
1944	186.8	115.0	118.1	176.3	95.3	79.5
1945	230.0	141.6	145.4	221.7	119.9	100.1
1946	158.1	97.3	100.0	221.6	119.8	100.0
1947	141.2	86.9	89.3	227.7	125.1	102.8

CONCENTRATED WHOLE MILK PRODUCTS

CONCENTRATED MILK BY-PRODUCTS

	January	February	March	January	February	March
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1935	3,316	3,432	5,814	1,417	1,418	1,759
1936	3,375	3,659	5,304	1,651	1,358	1,532
1937	4,961	4,937	6,851	1,776	1,370	1,904
1938	6,845	6,393	9,815	1,865	1,585	2,213
1939	4,986	4,095	7,300	2,196	1,815	2,336
1940	7,604	7,321	9,889	2,315	1,949	2,572
1941	10,151	10,102	13,144	2,416	1,965	2,741
1942	8,708	9,357	14,706	2,383	2,017	2,761
1943	10,302	9,053	15,444	1,738	1,692	2,337
1944	10,196	8,605	14,493	1,594	1,953	2,425
1945	12,372	10,129	17,930	2,333	2,299	3,288
1946	9,353	9,636	17,908	2,561	2,030	3,446
1947	10,539	10,356	18,027	3,235	2,878	3,916

Note: Data for cheese production prior to 1940 included cheese other than cheddar produced in Quebec.

(Quebec Concluded) - Fluid milk sales were practically unchanged while fluid cream sales were very considerably reduced. The numbers of cows on farms were practically on a par with those of February, 1946, due to a substantial increase in freshenings. Consequently, the percentage of cows being milked was 5 per cent greater than that reported a year ago. Very stormy weather with heavy falls of snow occurred in all sections of Quebec during the month of March. At L'Assomption nearly 15 inches of snow were recorded as compared with less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in February 1946. The weather was also colder, the mean temperature being about 7 degrees F below the mean temperature of March, 1946, and the hours of sunshine fell to 124 as compared with 181 a year ago. Farmers are complaining about a shortage of concentrates, although the feed situation as a whole is relatively satisfactory. Labour is scarce and wages are high, and if this condition continues it will have quite a bearing on production during the coming season.

Ontario: An increase of nearly 3 per cent in milk production was shown in the estimate for February. This was reflected in deliveries to dairy factories which advanced 12 per cent in both January and February as compared with the corresponding months of 1946. Fluid milk sales on the contrary registered a 3 per cent decline and fluid cream sales were reduced by more than 4 per cent. According to Dairy Correspondents, cow numbers suffered a further recession, falling $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as against a reduction of 2 per cent in January. Reports show no indication of an increase in freshenings, but at the present time, more cows are being milked. Freshenings are expected to fall short of the numbers required to replace cows sold or slaughtered. The month of March was definitely colder than last year, with less sunshine and more precipitation in the form of snow. Side-roads were blocked for a time and deliveries of milk and cream to dairy factories were quite irregular. Nevertheless, there was no shortage of fluid milk in urban centres. Farmers complain that grains and concentrates are in short supply; also that the labour situation promises to cause grave concern during the coming season. The latter situation, combined with a reduction in the size of dairy herds may have a considerable influence on milk production. Higher fluid milk prices appear to have increased the farm output of milk in some areas, but on the whole the price changes did not materially increase the over-all supply.

Manitoba: Manitoba dairy production appears to be holding its own. Compared with the same month last year, there was an increase of almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in February, as against an increase of over 3 per cent in January. Fluid milk sales registered a definite reverse; the 2 per cent advance recorded in January was changed to a decline of 2 per cent in February. In the latter month cream sales fell 9 per cent below those of February, 1946. On the other hand, slightly more milk went into the manufacture of dairy products and greater quantities were used for the production of dairy butter. The latter advanced 3 per cent in January and 4 per cent in February as compared with the corresponding months of 1946. However, fewer dairy cows were reported on farms and the percentage of cows milking was approximately 63 per cent as against 66 per cent a year ago. Future freshenings were reported to be on the increase, and it is possible that this situation may right itself when cows go on grass. Heavy snowfalls and blizzards characterized the month of March, roads closed for about five days at the beginning of the month interfering with deliveries of milk and cream. There is no apparent shortage of feed, but labour is scarce and wages are high. Very little change is expected in milk production from last year. Indications are that it will be about the same.

Table 4 - PRODUCTION OF MILK PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF COWS MILKING
Reported by Dairy Correspondents, for February, 1943 to 1947

	Milk production per cow in pounds per day						Percentages of Cows Milking					
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Av.	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Av.
CANADA	10.4	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8	13.4	56.5	57.6	64.0	63.7	64.6	61.3
Prince Edward Island	11.1	15.0	14.3	14.3	13.4	13.6	61.0	67.0	70.2	67.8	65.9	66.4
Nova Scotia	11.4	13.2	15.8	17.0	17.6	15.0	72.1	77.0	78.7	81.0	80.6	77.9
New Brunswick	14.6	16.8	16.6	16.1	14.8	15.8	70.6	76.9	77.4	73.9	67.8	73.3
Quebec	7.6	10.6	10.4	10.7	11.8	10.2	44.6	39.4	48.6	49.0	53.2	47.0
Ontario	12.3	13.2	14.9	14.8	15.1	14.1	60.5	58.9	62.9	62.2	62.4	61.4
Manitoba	11.1	12.5	12.3	12.7	13.1	12.3	62.1	66.4	63.2	63.7	62.6	63.6
Saskatchewan	9.1	14.9	14.5	14.6	13.8	13.4	55.5	65.5	64.6	64.0	64.3	62.8
Alberta	11.5	17.0	15.9	15.1	16.6	15.2	57.9	66.4	64.0	61.8	65.1	63.0
British Columbia ...	12.4	17.2	17.4	17.6	18.3	16.6	77.8	80.8	77.9	78.7	78.1	78.7

Table 5. - PRODUCTION OF DAIRY BUTTER AND WHEY BUTTER IN CANADA
By Provinces, February, 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Province	DAIRY BUTTER			WHEY BUTTER		
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947
	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
CANADA	4,461	4,592	4,711	46,902	25,071	22,769
Prince Edward Island	31	33	36	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	167	170	180	-	-	-
New Brunswick	403	419	432	-	-	-
Quebec	365	372	376	4,085	2,629	2,071
Ontario	859	902	920	38,869	20,129	18,321
Manitoba	394	406	422	2,108	700	611
Saskatchewan	1,303	1,336	1,376	-	-	-
Alberta	835	848	861	600	721	952
British Columbia ...	104	106	108	1,240	892	814

Saskatchewan: A 3 per cent decline in the February milk output as against a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reduction in January, indicates the general trend in production in comparison with a year ago. Fluid milk sales showed a reverse development, moving from a 2 per cent advance in January, compared with the same month in 1946, to a 1 per cent decline in February. Factory deliveries registered a definite recession, the quantities used in February being 14 per cent below those of the same month in 1946. Cow numbers were 2 per cent less than last year and a smaller percentage was milked. Freshenings, on the contrary, were on the increase, which would indicate that the outlook may be improving. Weather conditions in March were similar to those of 1946, but there was slightly less sunshine. The precipitation was light with the exception of a few storms early in the month. Bad roads interfered with deliveries, in some cases causing a 10 per cent reduction. The feed situation is now satisfactory, hay shipments into the province having relieved the shortage that existed during the transportation tie-up. Labourers are demanding \$60.00 a month or more, depending on the opportunities offered for other employment. This, together with a shortage of dairy cows, will have an important effect on production during the coming season.

Alberta: There was a decline of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in milk production as compared with February, 1946, and fluid milk sales fell almost 3 per cent below those of the same month last year. Fluid cream sales on the other hand, are being well maintained. The quantities of milk used for dairy factory production suffered a lesser reduction than in January. The holdings of milch cows were on the decline. February reports showed a drop of 4 per cent from last year. Observers explain that this is due to more cows being used for the production of veal and beef, particularly in those areas where butter-fat has been the main source of income. It should be noted that farmers milked 65 per cent of the cows kept in February as compared with 61 per cent a year ago. Weather conditions were about normal during the month of March although temperatures were lower than those reported in March, 1946. Heavy storms tied up traffic for several days during the month. With the disappearance of snow, roads and fields are now covered with water. At the end of March roads were reported to be almost impassable in some areas. Farmers will have sufficient feed to see them through until cows go to pasture. Hay is in much demand, selling at about \$20.00 to \$22.00 a ton. The increase in fluid prices may cause a diversion from factories, but did not have any apparent effect on the over-all production.

British Columbia: Milk production fell 10 per cent in the month of February as compared with a reduction of less than 4 per cent in January, and fluid milk sales moved down 4 per cent as against an increase of 7 per cent earlier in the year. Cow numbers have been maintained for several months at approximately 3 per cent below those of the corresponding month of a year ago. The most recent returns indicate that fewer cows are now being milked, a development that may be attributed to a fall-off in freshenings. Temperature and precipitation conditions at the end of March seemed to suggest an early spring. However, this may be changed with the advent of a subsequent drop in temperatures. Feed merchants were low in supplies for a time owing to a transportation tie-up on the Prairies, but deliveries have now returned to normal. Standard dairy rations (16 per cent), are available at about \$41.00 a ton, although other concentrates are difficult to procure. Labourers are demanding very high wages and farmers are reducing the size of their herds in anticipation of the labour shortage continuing. While higher prices gave relief to fluid milk producers, observers do not feel that the increased remuneration has had any effect on milk production in general. On the basis of existing information, observers expect substantial declines during the coming season.

Table 6. - MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES
(Section A) February 1945, 1946 and 1947

		Total Milk Production '000 lb.	Factory Production					Farm Production	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Creamery Butter '000 lb.	Factory Cheese '000 lb.	Conc. Milk '000 lb.	Ice Cream '000 lb.	Dairy Butter '000 lb.	Farm Cheese '000 lb.	
CANADA	1945	915,765	248,476	24,305	28,044	10,989	104,520	680	
	1946	891,484	203,160	17,963	24,722	9,460	107,591	692	
	1947	891,520	203,231	16,522	28,753	9,703	110,379	692	
P.E.I.	1945	8,900	3,679	67	-	57	726	1	
	1946	8,595	3,186	33	-	43	773	1	
	1947	8,123	2,648	100	-	43	844	1	
N.S.	1945	29,538	9,114	-	383	886	3,913	27	
	1946	29,919	9,020	-	728	714	3,983	27	
	1947	29,383	8,200	-	729	643	4,217	27	
N.B.	1945	26,526	4,827	122	-	300	9,442	3	
	1946	26,352	4,522	189	-	272	9,817	3	
	1947	26,710	4,663	134	-	286	10,122	3	
Que.	1945	163,631	15,745	3,443	3,637	1,701	8,552	27	
	1946	168,362	12,722	3,120	4,429	1,815	8,716	27	
	1947	169,506	15,979	3,180	3,955	2,129	8,810	27	
Ont.	1945	324,895	86,808	15,295	19,008	5,030	20,126	144	
	1946	310,979	68,275	11,307	14,862	3,858	21,134	144	
	1947	319,799	77,717	9,334	19,306	3,901	21,556	144	
Man.	1945	74,342	31,045	1,935	-	657	9,231	111	
	1946	68,980	24,836	679	-	629	9,512	111	
	1947	69,874	25,000	1,252	-	729	9,887	111	
Sask.	1945	133,275	49,742	33	-	457	30,529	123	
	1946	126,426	39,292	45	-	529	31,303	134	
	1947	122,565	33,575	138	-	457	32,240	134	
Alta.	1945	108,440	38,050	2,808	1,716	715	19,564	211	
	1946	105,654	33,388	2,033	1,608	600	19,869	212	
	1947	104,020	30,951	1,927	1,610	529	20,173	212	
B.C.	1945	46,218	9,466	602	3,300	1,186	2,437	33	
	1946	46,217	7,919	557	3,095	1,000	2,484	33	
	1947	41,540	4,498	457	3,153	986	2,530	33	

Table 6. - MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES
(Section B) February 1945, 1946 and 1947

		7	8	9	10	1-4	5-6	7-10
		Milk Otherwise Used				Recapitulation		
		Fluid Milk	x Fluid Cream	Farm-Home Consumed	Fed to Livestock	Factory Production	Farm Production	Otherwise Used
		'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
CANADA	1945	270,360	47,405	122,355	58,151	311,814	105,200	498,751
	1946	289,630	51,610	126,756	59,900	255,305	108,283	527,896
	1947	284,776	46,836	129,846	60,782	258,209	111,071	522,240
P.E.I.	1945	1,549	311	2,039	471	3,803	727	4,370
	1946	1,666	324	2,070	499	3,262	774	4,559
	1947	1,622	348	2,008	509	2,791	845	4,487
N.S.	1945	9,223	1,296	3,862	834	10,383	3,940	15,215
	1946	9,476	1,148	3,997	826	10,462	4,010	15,447
	1947	9,782	1,054	3,917	814	9,572	4,244	15,567
N.B.	1945	6,038	619	3,801	1,374	5,249	9,445	11,832
	1946	5,635	589	3,896	1,429	4,983	9,820	11,549
	1947	5,533	504	3,993	1,472	5,085	10,125	11,502
Que.	1945	83,458	13,994	23,061	10,013	24,526	8,579	130,526
	1946	88,873	15,401	22,946	10,313	22,086	8,743	137,533
	1947	89,059	12,087	23,864	10,416	25,243	8,837	135,426
Ont.	1945	114,741	14,399	34,066	15,278	126,141	20,270	178,484
	1946	125,040	15,723	34,747	15,889	98,302	21,278	191,399
	1947	121,493	15,047	35,094	16,207	110,258	21,700	187,841
Man.	1945	10,873	3,530	10,633	6,277	33,637	9,342	31,363
	1946	11,578	3,833	11,431	6,371	26,144	9,623	33,213
	1947	11,320	3,475	11,302	6,498	26,981	9,998	32,895
Sask.	1945	10,512	3,078	27,858	10,943	50,232	30,652	52,391
	1946	11,275	3,402	29,251	11,195	39,866	31,437	55,123
	1947	11,169	3,361	30,128	11,363	34,170	32,374	56,021
Alta.	1945	15,888	4,029	15,161	10,298	43,239	19,775	45,376
	1946	16,550	4,562	16,071	10,761	37,629	20,081	47,944
	1947	16,096	4,305	16,875	10,842	35,017	20,335	48,618
B.C.	1945	18,078	6,149	2,324	2,643	14,554	2,470	29,194
	1946	19,537	6,628	2,347	2,617	12,571	2,517	31,129
	1947	18,702	6,155	2,365	2,661	9,094	2,563	29,883

x Cream Expressed as Milk

Table 7. - FARM INCOME FROM DAIRYING AND PRICE AVERAGES PER HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK
By Provinces and By Products, January, 1946 and 1947.

Province	Income		Price		Income		Price	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	TOTAL INCOME (x)				(1) FLUID SALES (MILK ONLY)			
	'000 \$	'000 \$	\$	\$	'000 \$	'000 \$	\$	\$
CANADA	14,730	17,137	2.23	2.56	8,700	10,365	2.64	3.39
P.E.I.	115	117	1.88	2.17	36	46	2.33	2.95
N.S.	617	631	2.39	2.52	356	370	3.33	3.37
N.B.	343	361	2.50	2.38	196	188	3.12	3.17
Que.	3,584	4,473	2.40	2.82	2,577	3,243	2.74	3.42
Ont.	5,934	7,097	2.33	2.70	3,719	4,424	2.89	3.51
Man.	827	942	1.89	2.12	338	378	2.69	2.97
Sask.	1,046	1,107	1.78	2.01	321	375	2.67	3.07
Alta.	1,250	1,288	1.89	2.13	525	580	2.75	3.16
B.C.	1,014	1,121	2.37	2.78	632	761	3.42	3.32
	(2) FLUID CREAM				(3) MILK FOR CONCENTRATION			
CANADA	949	1,044	1.77	1.98	551	666	2.28	2.29
P.E.I.	5	6	1.59	2.06	-	-	-	-
N.S.	20	19	1.53	1.56	20	17	2.25	2.40
N.B.	9	12	1.40	1.79	-	-	-	-
Que.	312	260	1.91	1.80	113	130	2.28	2.58
Ont.	272	309	1.77	2.03	334	437	2.36	2.27
Man.	64	92	1.64	2.40	-	-	-	-
Sask.	53	65	1.51	1.71	-	-	-	-
Alta.	78	102	1.50	1.80	36	36	2.05	2.08
B.C.	136	179	1.93	2.37	48	46	2.02	1.92
	(4) CHEESE MILK				(5) ICE CREAM			
CANADA	441	511	1.93	2.33	220	231	1.92	2.07
P.E.I.	2	3	1.74	2.24	1	1	2.17	2.09
N.S.	-	-	-	-	15	14	1.98	2.13
N.B.	3	10	1.85	2.23	6	7	1.91	2.13
Que.	111	126	1.84	2.16	40	51	2.06	2.44
Ont.	257	298	2.00	2.51	99	98	1.94	1.93
Man.	12	23	1.82	2.06	14	13	1.75	1.84
Sask.	1	1	1.65	1.80	10	10	1.63	1.96
Alta.	44	39	1.90	2.01	12	14	1.59	2.00
B.C.	11	11	1.81	2.10	23	23	2.06	2.16
	(6) CREAMERY BUTTER-FAT				(7) DAIRY BUTTER SOLD			
CANADA	3,590	4,000	45.2	49.7	279	320	38.5	41.3
P.E.I.	69	60	48.6	51.4	2	1	38.0	42.0
N.S.	180	181	48.2	52.2	26	30	40.0	44.0
N.B.	101	103	49.3	52.4	28	41	40.0	43.0
Que.	382	564	47.7	51.5	49	99	38.0	42.0
Ont.	1,209	1,507	45.9	50.9	44	24	38.0	43.0
Man.	384	420	44.3	48.1	15	16	36.0	41.0
Sask.	605	591	43.9	48.6	56	65	38.0	40.0
Alta.	521	488	42.4	45.9	34	29	39.0	40.0
B.C.	139	86	45.2	48.4	25	15	40.0	44.0

NOTE: The figures that appear in this table are preliminary data subject to revision at the end of the year.

(x) Total Income represents the summation of items numbered 1 to 7. Government subsidies and bonuses are represented in Income and Price data.



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