

MONTHLY
DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA
1942

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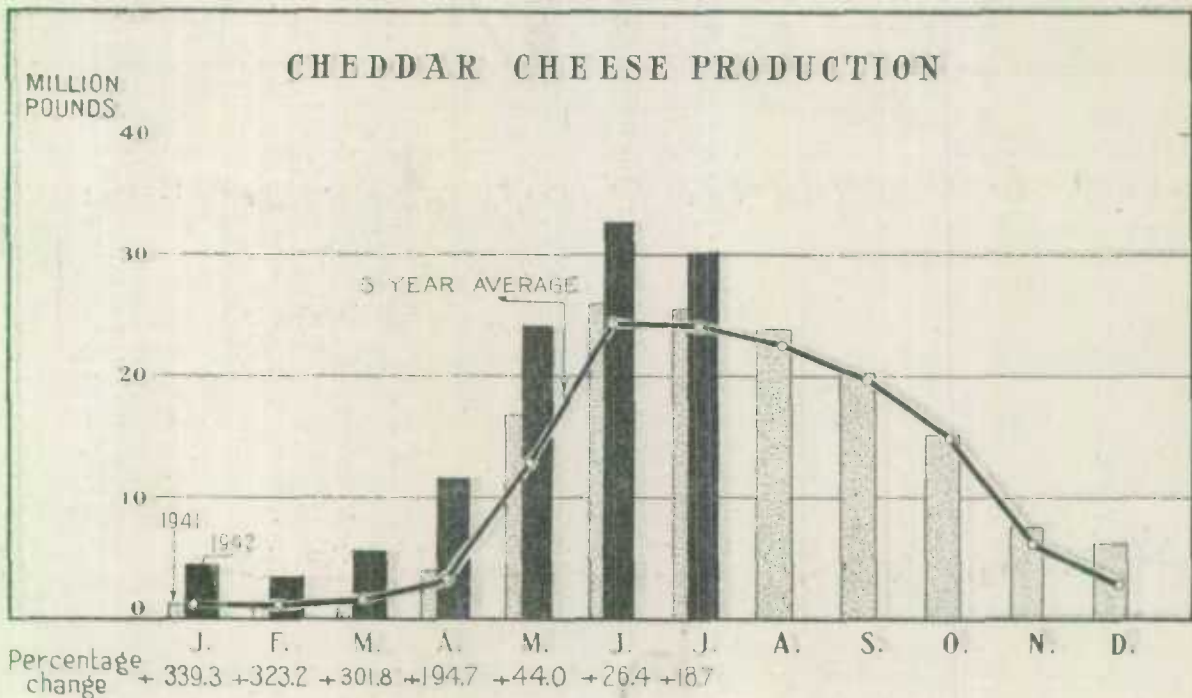
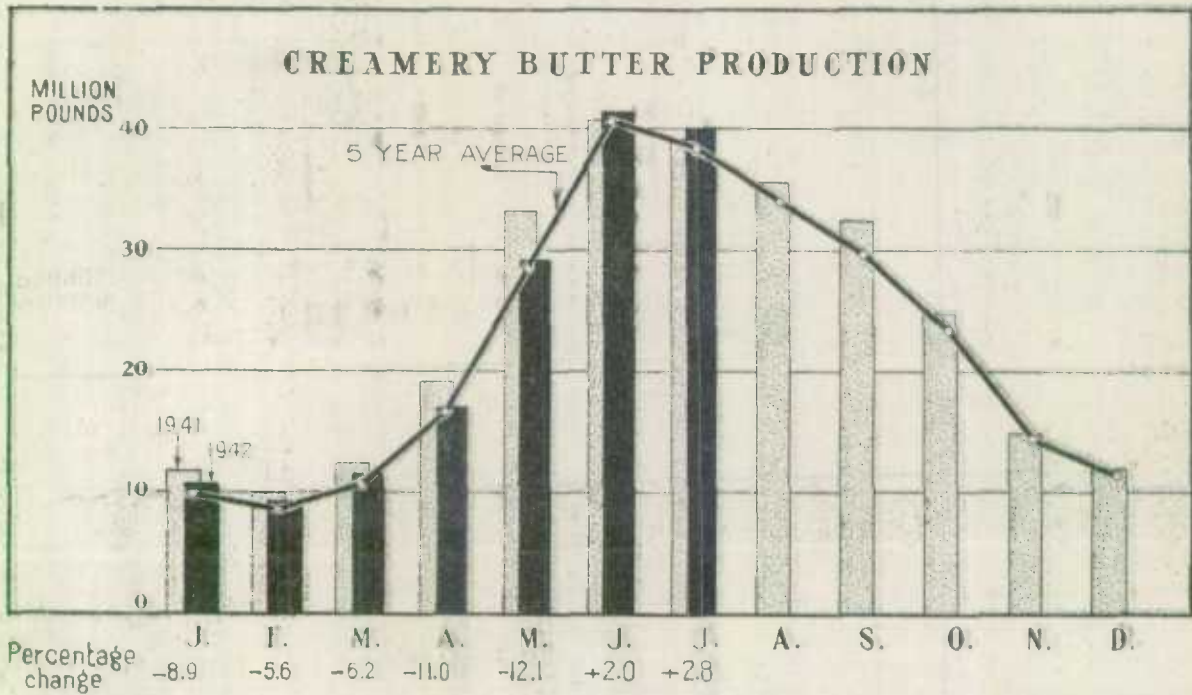
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JULY

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I - PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

JULY AND THE CUMULATIVE JANUARY TO JULY, 1941 AND 1942.

Province	JULY			JANUARY TO JULY		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	39,130,569	40,229,926	(+) 2.8	166,201,114	159,612,892	(-) 4.0
Prince Edward Island	488,670	571,836	(+) 17.0	1,320,321	1,593,774	(+) 20.7
Nova Scotia	936,492	888,450	(-) 5.1	3,904,066	4,030,472	(+) 3.2
New Brunswick	926,155	912,607	(-) 1.5	2,608,946	2,631,126	(+) 0.9
Quebec	11,556,118	10,954,975	(-) 5.2	41,028,090	36,290,143	(-) 11.5
Ontario	9,775,358	9,713,364	(-) 0.6	51,709,827	47,782,896	(-) 7.6
Manitoba	4,201,666	4,532,067	(+) 7.9	18,751,900	18,304,358	(-) 2.4
Saskatchewan	5,547,196	6,556,906	(+) 18.2	21,736,126	23,863,922	(+) 9.8
Alberta	5,141,392	5,545,578	(+) 7.9	21,130,481	21,478,175	(+) 1.6
British Columbia	557,522	554,143	(-) 0.6	4,011,357	3,638,026	(-) 9.3

II - PRODUCTION OF CHEDDAR CHEESE IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES

JULY AND THE CUMULATIVE JANUARY TO JULY, 1941 AND 1942.

Province	JULY			JANUARY TO JULY		
	1941	1942	% Change	1941	1942	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	25,473,185	30,243,521	(+) 18.7	75,694,027	113,418,315	(+) 49.8
Prince Edward Island	182,248	225,940	(+) 24.0	256,596	457,318	(+) 78.2
New Brunswick	138,727	195,403	(+) 40.9	288,282	928,205	(+) 222.0
Quebec	7,934,737	10,860,674	(+) 36.9	18,984,148	33,383,432	(+) 78.5
Ontario	16,244,800	17,617,535	(+) 8.5	51,653,658	71,184,166	(+) 37.8
Manitoba	437,456	630,792	(+) 44.2	2,187,431	3,482,764	(+) 59.2
Saskatchewan	81,114	101,862	(+) 25.6	190,591	241,131	(+) 26.5
Alberta	387,620	496,265	(+) 28.0	1,693,072	2,585,224	(+) 52.7
British Columbia	66,483	115,000	(+) 73.0	440,249	653,075	(+) 49.0

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

(JULY, 1942)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in July increased approximately 3 per cent as compared with the July make of 1941 and decreased 3 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of July 40.2 million pounds of butter were produced and during the seven months ended July, the output reached a total of 159.6 million pounds. The increase in the July make occurred in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION increased approximately 19 per cent in July as compared with July, 1941, and decreased 8 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. The July make was approximately 50.2 million pounds and the total for the seven months, January to July, amounted to 113.4 million pounds. The increase in the July make occurred in all provinces.

The production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS for the month of June registered an increase of approximately 11 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 6 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During June 27.6 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products were manufactured in Canada and 5.9 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK included in the former increased approximately 10 per cent as compared with the same month last year and increased approximately 8 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER included in the latter showed an increase of approximately one per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 10 per cent as compared with the preceding month. During the six months January to June, 106.5 million pounds of Concentrated whole Milk Products and 22.7 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products were produced in condenseries and creameries in the Dominion making a total of 33.5 million pounds for June and 129.2 million pounds for the six months ended June.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted daily by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound, compared with $35\frac{3}{8}$ cents in July, 1941. Export cheese at Montreal is now set at 20 cents as compared with 16 cents in July, 1941.

The combined output of creamery butter and cheddar cheese during the month of July represented the equivalent of 1.3 billion pounds of milk, registering an increase of approximately 79.2 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 73.5 per cent and cheese represented 26.5 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of butter in the month of June amounted to 24.6 million pounds, representing an increase of 7.4 per cent as compared with the same month last year and a decrease of 0.7 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on reports of Observers and Dairy Correspondents)

Summary: The dairy situation in Canada during the month of July was rather favourable despite the usual dry period which invariably occurs in some areas at this season of the year. The mid-summer drought which commenced in the Maritime Provinces during the last part of June extended well into July, and became more pronounced and more wide spread toward the middle of the month. Pastures deteriorated quite badly in some sections and checked the milk flow to some extent. The drought ended about the third week of July, when heavy rains visited Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick and Quebec there seemed to be better moisture reserves. Hence, pastures were not adversely affected until well on in July and will possibly be quicker to recover. Many parts of Quebec suffered from dry weather, though with less severity. Pastures in the eastern counties and northern sections of Ontario also showed the effects of high temperatures, but elsewhere in Ontario feed conditions have been most satisfactory. In western Canada the weather continues rather backward. Pastures are splendid, but the season is about two weeks behind that of last year.

Crop prospects are most encouraging throughout Canada. The hay crop in the Maritime Provinces has turned out rather better than was expected a month ago. The Prince Edward Island tonnage will be somewhat lighter than that of a year ago but in the other two provinces it will exceed the 1941 yield. Ontario has quite a heavy hay crop, and will lead the 1941 tonnage by a substantial margin. It is also somewhat better in Quebec. The outlook for the coarse grains harvest has improved in the Maritimes, and increased yields are anticipated in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Conditions in the Central provinces point to large yields of grain, considerably better than in 1941. There is a good crop of peas, and the root crop is expected to yield a larger volume than it did in the previous year. Exceptionally heavy yields of coarse grains are being looked for in western Canada and the barley crop is particularly promising. Excessive rains, however, made the grain crop quite late in parts of Manitoba and in the heavy clay belt areas of the central prairie region.

Milk production was maintained at a high level in July although it is apparent that the usual seasonal decline has commenced. Correspondents reported an increase in cow numbers for June as compared to the same month in the previous year. The percentage of cows being milked was higher than that shown in the same month in 1941 and exceeded the average for the past five years. The milk production per cow averaged 21.4 pounds per day, exceeding the per cow yields for that month in all the four preceding years. Increased prosperity on farms was reflected in the larger quantities of milk consumed in farm homes, a condition which seems to be quite general throughout Canada. A reduction in farm butter-making was recorded in several provinces, but for the whole of Canada there was very little change, as compared with June, 1941. More milk is being fed to livestock but the amount available for delivery to factories and fluid milk plants is much greater than a year ago. Fluid sales have increased in all provinces, but the most significant advances took place in the far Eastern Provinces and in British Columbia.

Prince Edward Island: Beneficial rains during the last half of July greatly improved the pasture conditions on the Island. The rainfall at Charlottetown subsequent to July 18 was 4.2 inches as against 1.5 inches during the previous six weeks. Pastures dried up earlier than last year but have since recovered and prospects are favourable for the month of August. A considerable acreage of barley and mixed grains were sown this year much of which will be used as soiling crop to supplement fall pastures. The hay crop is better than was formerly expected and the tonnage is now estimated at about 85 per cent of the average. Milk production is being well maintained despite the help situation which becomes more and more acute. The June reports from dairy correspondents show little change from last year in cow numbers, and the percentage of

cows milking was below average (see Table 4). Cows coming into lactation in the early fall appear to be on the increase. Less milk was consumed and fed on farms in June than in the same month a year ago and the production of farm-made butter suffered a sharp reduction.

Nova Scotia: Rainfall during the last week of July arrested a long and persistent drought which had covered a large part of the province. At Truro $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain was recorded during the two-day period centerring on July 24. The areas that showed the greatest effect from dry weather were those along the north shore, south of Truro and extending as far east as Antigonish. In some sections of the valley the soil is still very dry. A heavy yield of hay was reported from western Nova Scotia, with lighter crops in central and northern districts. The tonnage on the whole will be a little greater than that produced in 1941. The quality of the crop was good but suffered from standing too long; a shortage of labour being a factor in this situation. Dry weather in June and early July caused a serious pasture deterioration and even fertilized lands failed to stand up to the dry conditions. The pasture growth is recovering but milk production which commenced to fall in the drought-stricken districts during the last part of June is still below normal. The coarse grains crop is more promising than a month ago and average yields are now anticipated. A slight reduction in cow numbers was indicated in the returns from dairy correspondents for June, compared with those of the same month last year. The percentage of cows milking ranked above the five-year average and the output per cow exceeded each of the previous four years. A greater proportion of milk was used on farms and more milk was churned into dairy butter. Fluid milk sales continue on a high level, being about 15 per cent above those of June, 1941. Regardless of dry weather, the total output of milk was above that of the previous June, but it is believed that dairy herds have not yet measured up to their maximum possibilities.

New Brunswick: The shortage of moisture in the month of July has just commenced to affect pastures in this province, and the milk flow has been reduced in some areas. Grass lands treated with fertilizer have withstood the drought somewhat better than others. Nevertheless there is no shortage of feed. The hay crop was heavy, yielding a slightly greater tonnage than in the previous year while the coarse grains harvest will at least equal that of preceding seasons. The production of milk is above the 1941 level, and the increased income from butterfat has stimulated the dairy effort. Fewer cows were reported on farms in June while the percentage milking definitely increased over that of last year. Cows coming into production in the early fall will exceed the numbers recruited for fall dairying in 1941. Milk production per cow stood far above any previous year, and the total output of milk is being well maintained. There was an increase in the milk used on farms in June both for home consumption and for livestock feeding. The production of farm-made butter increased as compared with the June make in 1941. However, a more favourable market for creamery butterfat might be expected to reverse this situation.

Quebec: The weather conditions in July were relatively favourable for dairy production. The dry spell early in the month was relieved by heavy rains between the eighteenth and twentieth. The milk flow has been reduced in some areas by poor pastures, but there has been an improvement as the result of recent rains. Feed crops are quite satisfactory; there is a good crop of peas, a larger tonnage of hay is estimated for the province than was reported last year. The coarse grains harvest will exceed that of 1941. Farmers are not doing very much supplementary feeding as yet but it is believed that milk production might be increased by doing so. Milk cow numbers in June were about the same as 1941, although the percentage milking fell below that of the preceding year. Due to good pastures during the early part of the month the production of milk per cow was high and rose above the five-year average. Compared with June 1941, more milk was consumed in farm homes and less was fed to live stock. There was a smaller amount of milk used in the production of farm-made butter than that recorded in June 1941, which made larger supplies available for the fluid and factory trade.

Ontario: Farmers are harvesting good yields of grain in this province and the hay crop will probably be one-third greater than the tonnage recorded in the previous year. Pastures stood the dry weather very well, although in the eastern counties and in sections of northern Ontario the grain is short and the crops have ripened prematurely. At New Liskeard, less than two inches of rain was registered in July and moisture reserves are low. Storms and high winds caused the grain crops to lodge in sections of the central and western counties, but there was no hail damage. Little change in cow numbers was recorded in June. The demand created by American buyers, however, has tended to increase the numbers of dairy heifers held on farms which will be coming into lactation at a later date. The percentage of cows milking in the month of June was about the same as that of June, 1941, both of which were below the average of the past five years. The production per cow was well up in spite of dry weather in the latter part of June and early July, and the total production exceeded that of the same month last year. Consequently, both the sales of fluid milk and the amount used on farms recorded gains over the corresponding month of 1941.

Manitoba: The pasture conditions in Manitoba are good, almost equal to those of July, 1941. With the present moisture reserves the pastures should hold out for several weeks. The rainfall in July was quite satisfactory being as much as four inches in some sections. Coarse grains promise to yield well though somewhat late and the hay crop estimate reveals a tonnage slightly lower than that of the previous year. Milk cows are fewer in number and there is no expectation of any increase in fall freshenings. There was, however, a high percentage of cows milking in June and the milk production per cow topped all records since 1938. More milk was fed and more was used in farm homes than a year ago, but less was used for the production of farm-made butter. The latter promises to show a further decline as a result of the increased deliveries to creameries.

Saskatchewan: An abundant supply of moisture during June and early July provided good forage for dairy stock. The growth of grass is fifteen to twenty per cent better than a year ago and moisture reserves are probably sufficient to keep pastures in fair shape for another three weeks. There is a splendid feed crop and a large tonnage of wild hay is available, although on account of the shortage of labour much of the hay has not been cut. South-western Saskatchewan, which suffered so much from drought in previous years, has an exceptionally sturdy growth of grass and the barley crop is reported to be the best in twenty years. Farmers are anxious to take advantage of the bonus for butter-fat and are planning to store more feed for use during the winter period. Cow numbers in June were slightly above those of a year ago, while the percentage milking fell below that of June, 1941. The quantity of milk produced per cow was slightly below the average and less than that of the previous June. There appears to have been some increase in the total production of milk over that of June, 1941. The amount fed and consumed on farms was somewhat greater than that reported in the same month of 1941. Less butter was made on farms, however, making greater quantities of milk available for other uses. Fluid milk sales in June advanced about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above those of June in the previous year.

Alberta: Dairy conditions in Alberta have been quite satisfactory during the past month. Farmers found encouragement in the larger butter-fat revenues and are using cows for dairying that were employed earlier in the season for nursing beef calves. The grain crops in the province, with some exceptions, are quite heavy, and there is a good supply of pasture forage. Rain is needed in some sections, particularly in south-eastern Alberta and in the Peace River district. There was, however, considerable variation in the July rainfall. Up to the 29th only eight-tenths of an inch was recorded at Beaverlodge, while Lethbridge received nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Milk production was well maintained throughout July though toward the end of the month the flow was checked by dry weather and flies. Two new cheese factories are being constructed in the south of the province, one at Raymond and another at Glenwood. Labour is scarce but is being met by calling women and older children into farm service.

It is expected that some additions will be made to existing herds as heifers and cows come into lactation in the fall. Ample feeds are being provided to supplement pastures later in the season and observers see in this an opportunity to increase milk production 10 or 15 per cent. The percentage of cows milking in June was about 3 per cent above that shown a year ago, and is now on a par with the five-year average. The production per cow was above the average for that month (see Table 4). More milk was used for livestock but less for buttermaking leaving a net balance for factory and fluid sales. The monthly sales estimate for fluid milk and cream showed an increase of 5 per cent over June, 1941.

British Columbia: Frequent rains during the early part of the season followed by showers in July maintained pastures in a thrifty and luxuriant condition in the coastal and central regions of the province. The rainfall at Salmon Arm was 4 inches in July and above normal precipitation was reported at Prince George. Summerland, in the Okanagan Valley, received less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and although less than one inch was recorded in the Skeena valley there seemed to be no evidence of a moisture shortage. On the whole, pastures are holding out well even in the light rainfall areas, and the average reported at the end of July was several points above that of the previous year. Owing to a shortage of feed grain and labour, very little supplementary feeding is being done to augment production. Cow numbers in June were up slightly over that of June, 1941, and the percentage milking compared favourably both with the average of the previous June and with the five-year average. The production of milk in June was more than that of June, 1941 and it is estimated that fluid sales increased about 14 per cent. There is little change in the use of whole milk on farms but a considerable reduction occurred in the output of dairy butter, the surplus milk not required for this purpose being diverted into the fluid and manufacturing channels.

ORDERS AFFECTING THE SALE AND PRICES OF THE DAIRY PRODUCTS

- June 1 - A minimum price of \$1.95 per 100 pounds for milk testing 3.5 per cent, purchased for the manufacture of concentrated milk products, was ordered by the Ontario Milk Control Board on the above date.
- July 3 - Credit sales were discontinued by order of the Ontario Milk Control Board, and customers failing to supply milk bottles shall be charged for them at five cents a bottle.
- July 6 - Under regulations issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in connection with the subsidy of six cents per pound butterfat paid to primary producers, the Board advised that it was prepared to support the market by the purchase of surplus supplies in order to protect producers against a decline in prices.



TABLE III. PASTURE CONDITIONS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, AT THE END OF JUNE AND JULY, 1938-1942.

PROVINCE	JUNE						JULY					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.
Canada	99	96	102	88	104	97	97	90	99	79	99	93
Prince Edward Island.	99	79	105	103	95	96	101	89	101	102	84	97
Nova Scotia	103	83	103	93	103	99	105	93	99	97	92	98
New Brunswick	104	96	102	99	101	98	102	96	99	99	97	99
Quebec	101	98	101	87	104	98	100	101	92	81	100	96
Ontario	93	95	107	87	107	95	94	75	104	69	95	87
Manitoba	90	92	83	103	104	96	83	76	75	95	106	83
Saskatchewan	93	107	83	83	102	95	84	101	82	66	115	90
Alberta	93	106	101	84	101	97	83	91	103	68	114	93
British Columbia	79	106	96	102	107	98	69	99	82	94	105	90

TABLE IV. MILK PRODUCTION PER COW AND PERCENTAGES OF MILKING COWS TO TOTAL COWS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JUNE, 1938 - 1942.

Province	Milk Production Per Cow In Pounds Per Day						Percentages of Cows Milking ^x					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Av.
Prince Edward Island	13.4	20.3	13.9	20.3	21.0	19.8	83.4	95.2	84.5	77.3	83.1	85.4
Nova Scotia	19.7	16.7	13.8	19.7	21.3	19.3	91.5	83.3	87.1	87.3	89.7	87.9
New Brunswick	13.2	19.0	13.3	20.1	25.7	20.3	91.2	91.3	91.3	82.9	93.0	90.0
Quebec	24.0	21.3	19.3	22.7	22.2	22.9	94.4	92.5	89.6	94.7	91.9	92.6
Ontario	22.2	27.6	23.2	25.1	23.5	23.9	37.2	33.2	37.9	36.4	36.9	37.4
Manitoba	19.5	18.7	13.2	13.5	19.0	13.7	82.0	82.7	75.0	73.2	80.6	79.7
Saskatchewan	19.3	19.7	20.3	20.4	19.3	19.3	79.0	74.5	73.5	76.3	75.2	76.4
Alberta	13.5	20.3	20.3	13.2	20.1	19.5	74.1	73.3	73.7	70.0	73.2	73.3
British Columbia	20.7	20.7	21.3	21.0	19.6	20.7	35.1	24.0	34.9	34.5	34.3	34.6
CANADA	20.0	20.5	19.3	20.4	21.4	20.4	85.7	85.2	83.4	82.1	84.4	84.2