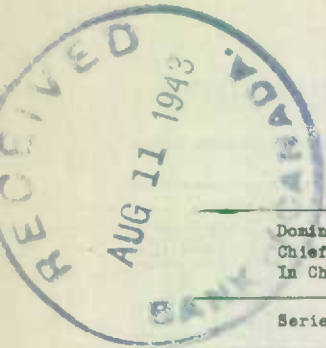


MONTHLY DAIRY REVIEW OF CANADA

1943



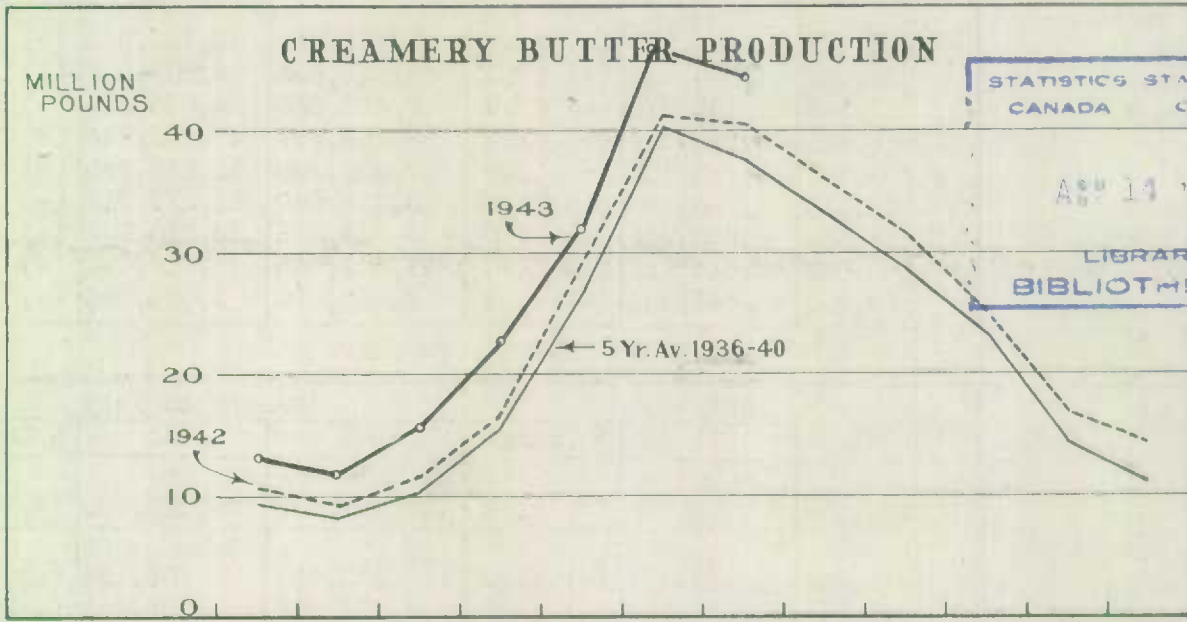
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Series XII, Report No. 7

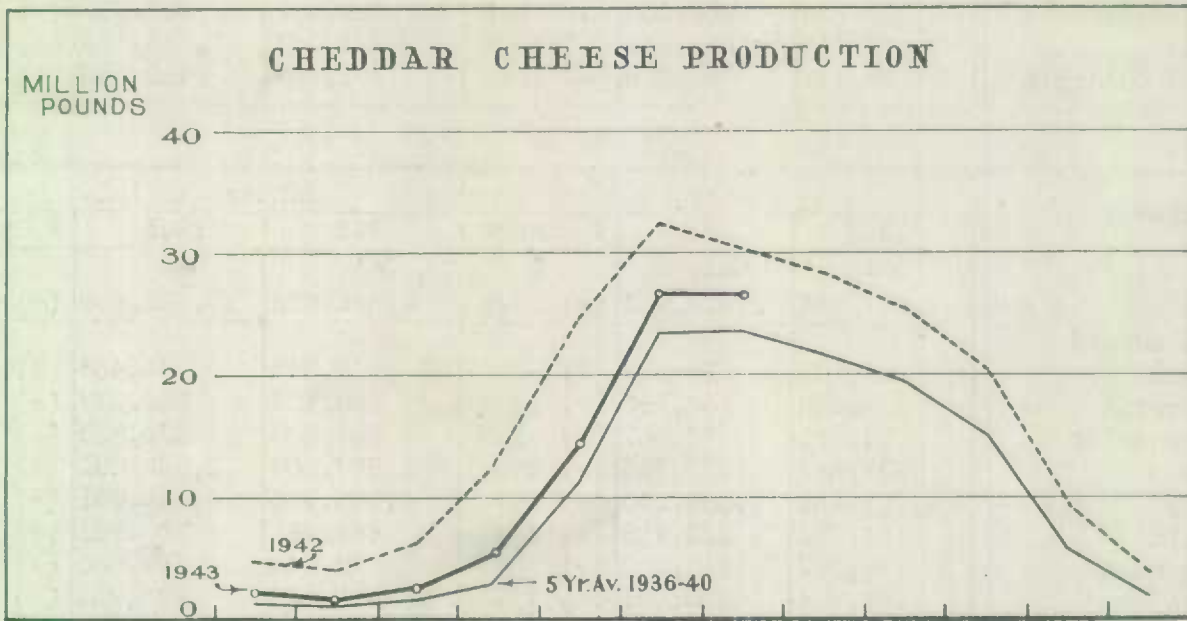
JULY

Issued August 10, 1943.



Percentage change

Month	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Percentage change	+22.2	+27.6	+32.9	+35.4	+8.9	+12.5	+10.5					



Percentage change

Month	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Percentage change	-59.7	-60.9	-56.5	-56.5	-42.1	-17.8	-11.6					

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

CREAMERY BUTTER

Province	July			January to July		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	40,304,874	44,547,303	(+) 10.5	159,809,768	186,646,390	(+) 16.8
Prince Edward Island	561,377	694,826	(+) 23.8	1,635,810	2,217,063	(+) 35.6
Nova Scotia	889,251	1,048,390	(+) 17.9	4,013,693	4,606,905	(+) 14.8
New Brunswick	911,140	1,165,773	(+) 27.9	2,676,656	4,046,824	(+) 51.2
Quebec	11,015,401	13,573,279	(+) 23.2	36,239,427	47,541,845	(+) 31.2
Ontario	9,709,577	10,280,501	(+) 5.9	47,920,990	51,135,963	(+) 6.7
Manitoba	4,538,718	4,688,393	(+) 3.3	18,412,480	21,279,714	(+) 15.6
Saskatchewan	6,563,381	6,890,913	(+) 5.0	23,907,556	29,210,346	(+) 22.2
Alberta	5,546,635	5,643,826	(+) 1.8	21,500,536	23,605,974	(+) 9.8
British Columbia	569,394	561,402	(-) 1.4	3,502,620	3,001,756	(-) 14.3

CHEDDAR CHEESE

Province	July			January to July		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Lb.	Lb.	%	Lb.	Lb.	%
CANADA	30,204,494	26,714,035	(-) 11.6	115,257,170	79,591,990	(-) 30.9
Prince Edward Island	233,948	161,472	(-) 31.0	552,371	283,134	(-) 48.7
New Brunswick	311,312	159,062	(-) 48.9	1,277,535	389,553	(-) 204.9
Quebec	10,624,539	8,557,098	(-) 19.5	34,366,001	19,615,723	(-) 42.9
Ontario	17,703,798	16,887,057	(-) 4.6	72,079,342	55,061,256	(-) 23.6
Manitoba	648,128	426,207	(-) 34.2	3,547,569	2,059,409	(-) 41.9
Saskatchewan	99,690	102,300	(+) 2.6	243,402	207,800	(-) 14.6
Alberta	500,236	351,639	(-) 29.7	2,594,363	1,534,572	(-) 40.8
British Columbia	82,843	69,200	(-) 16.5	596,587	440,543	(-) 26.2

ICE CREAM

Province	July			January to July		
	1942	1943	% Change	1942	1943	% Change
	Gal.	Gal.	%	Gal.	Gal.	%
CANADA	2,467,242	2,918,863	(+) 18.3	9,656,823	10,429,699	(+) 8.0
Prince Edward Island	12,785	13,527	(+) 5.8	42,843	44,463	(+) 3.8
Nova Scotia	135,596	152,162	(+) 12.2	568,703	639,277	(+) 12.4
New Brunswick	74,625	76,067	(+) 1.9	297,603	279,339	(-) 6.1
Quebec	497,847	577,713	(+) 16.0	1,867,008	2,032,091	(+) 8.8
Ontario	1,051,462	1,309,280	(+) 24.5	4,263,905	4,517,991	(+) 6.0
Manitoba	164,762	226,416	(+) 37.4	638,961	780,961	(+) 22.2
Saskatchewan	138,162	153,200	(+) 10.9	478,040	539,550	(+) 12.9
Alberta	181,394	205,095	(+) 13.1	667,288	727,936	(+) 9.1
British Columbia	210,609	205,400	(-) 2.5	832,472	868,091	(+) 4.3

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

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION in July increased approximately 10.5 per cent as compared with the July make of 1942 and decreased 4.5 per cent, as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month of July 44.5 million pounds of butter were produced, and during the seven months ended July, the output reached a total of 186.6 million pounds. The increase in the July make occurred in all provinces except British Columbia.

CHEESE PRODUCTION decreased approximately 11.6 per cent in July as compared with July, 1942, and was about 0.6 per cent below that of the previous month. The July make was approximately 26.7 million pounds, and the total for the seven months, January to July amounted to 79.6 million pounds. The decrease in the July make occurred in all provinces except Saskatchewan.

ICE CREAM PRODUCTION in July amounted to approximately 2.9 million gallons, an increase of 18.3 per cent as compared with the July output of 1942. For the seven months, January to July 10.4 million gallons were produced, an increase of 8 per cent in comparison with the first seven months of the preceding year.

The total production of CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS during June registered an increase of approximately 6 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 19 per cent as compared with the preceding month. The total production of 35.6 million pounds was represented by 30.0 million pounds of Concentrated Whole Milk Products and 5.6 million pounds of Concentrated Milk By-Products. EVAPORATED MILK, included in the former group, increased approximately 5 per cent as compared with the same month last year and increased 21 per cent as compared with the preceding month. SKIM MILK POWDER, included in the latter group, decreased approximately 5 per cent and increased 26 per cent, respectively.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRICES at Montreal, as quoted by the Canadian Commodity Exchange for the first grade product, averaged 33 cents a pound as compared with 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents in July, 1942. Domestic Cheese at Montreal averaged 21 cents as compared with 20 cents in July, 1942. Export cheese was 20 cents f.o.b. factory as compared with 20 cents, f.o.b. Montreal in 1942.

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 60 million pounds as compared with the combined make in terms of milk for the same month a year ago. Creamery butter represented 77.7 per cent and cheese represented 22.3 per cent of the total.

The domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the month of June amounted to 23.9 million pounds, representing a decrease of 2.8 per cent as compared with the same month last year and an increase of 1.5 per cent in comparison with the preceding month.

From January to June the domestic disappearance declined 9.7 per cent as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1942. This represented a monthly average of 20.4 million pounds for the six-month period of 1943 or 1.7 pounds per capita.

DAIRY PRODUCTION CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Based on Reports of Dairy Correspondents and Observers)

Summary: Warm weather was general throughout Canada in July, with considerable humidity in the Eastern Provinces and summer drought conditions in many parts of the West. Frequent showers in the Maritime Provinces offset the relatively high temperatures of mid-July, and produced a sturdy growth of grass and forage crops. The hay crop in the Maritimes is expected to equal, or possibly exceed the tonnage of 1942, although, in some districts there will be a slight reduction, due principally to a shortage of clover. Pastures are quite excellent and at the end of July were above the average condition at this season of the year.

In Ontario and Quebec, farmers have gathered in a large tonnage of excellent hay. In some districts haying is still in progress, and the quantities stored are limited only by a shortage of storage space and a lack of labour to do the work. Observers report that some hay fields are being used for pasture purposes. It is evident in any case, that there will be ample hay to meet all requirements. In the Prairie Provinces, crops have suffered from dry weather and hot winds, and in a few districts were subjected to violent hail storms. Pastures are drying up fast, and at the end of July the condition ratings were considerably below those of July 31, 1942. The hay crop is turning out fairly satisfactory, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta the yield will be below that of the previous year. In Manitoba the tonnage will be nearly equal to the production of a year ago. In British Columbia moderate to cool weather prevailed during the first part of the month, followed by high temperatures and extremely light rainfall. At Summerland there was practically no rainfall after the 11th of the month, and on non-irrigated lands the growth of grass has been definitely retarded. Pastures are fair, but with the exception of a few districts on the coast where there was more precipitation, the tonnage of hay will fall considerably below that of 1942.

A substantial increase in cow numbers was reported by dairy correspondents at the end of June, as compared with that reported at the same time a year ago. This was reflected also in the number of cows in calf. Cows due to freshen next month, however, stand at approximately the same level as last year, a situation which would support the opinion expressed by observers, that an increase in freshenings may be expected later on in the season. Grade cows are being sold at higher prices, averaging about \$95, as against \$63 in June, 1942.

The production of milk in the month of June is estimated at 2,173,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1.5 per cent over the June production of 1942. This offsets in some measure the decline for the month of May as compared with May, 1942, which was reported in the previous issue of the Dairy Review. This reduction amounted to 2.1 per cent. It is of interest to note, however, that only four provinces contributed to the advance registered in June. These provinces were Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The gain in production was due principally to excellent pastures during that month, and to some advance in the percentage of cows being milked. It will be seen from Table II that the average production per cow was slightly above that of 1942. The consumption of milk on farms declined 3 per cent as compared with the same month last year, while fluid sales advanced 10.6 per cent. Dairy butter continues to decline, showing a reduction of 32.4 per cent in June as against 30 per cent in May. It would appear, however, that the dairy butter make has now reached a stabilized level, representing about two-thirds of the quantity produced prior to the institution of the subsidy on creamery butter. The domestic disappearance of dairy butter in June amounted to approximately 5.6 million pounds and the total for the six months ended June was approximately 30 million pounds. The domestic disappearance of dairy and creamery butter combined on the basis of production estimates, stocks, exports and imports, January to June, 1943 amounted to a total of 149.3 million pounds. This represents an average of 24.9 million pounds per month and a per capita disappearance of 2.1 pounds.

Prince Edward Island: Generous supplies of rain during the month of July, amounting in some sections to as high as 5 inches, stimulated plant growth and provided quite excellent pasture conditions. There is a good root crop in prospect, but hay was short in some districts and as a whole yielded a slightly smaller tonnage than that recorded in the previous year. There appear to be fewer cows on farms, and the size of herds is being reduced in some cases on account of a shortage of labour. This condition is now being reflected in dairy production, the total milk supply for the month of June being down 5.2 per cent as compared with the output for the same month of the previous year. Greater quantities were consumed in farm homes, but less was used on farms for other purposes. Dairy butter fell 40 per cent, the surplus being diverted to fluid sales which increased 15 per cent over those of June, 1942.

Nova Scotia: Moderately warm weather with intermittent showers prevailed in this province throughout the month of July. The rainfall recorded at Kentville was approximately 4.6 inches up to the 28th of the month. Pastures were quite backward until the end of June, but pasture conditions in July were considerably above the average. Clover is abundant in some sections and there is a considerable growth of the wild White Dutch variety. The quality of the hay crop is inclined to be poor on account of the catchy weather during the haying season. There are more cows on farms than a year ago, and more cows are due to freshen in future months. Production per cow as recorded for the month of June increased approximately 2 per cent. Milk production for June showed a decline of 4 per cent over the same month of 1942, and with the exception of that fed on farms and used in home butter making, the utilization of milk has increased. Fluid sales recorded the greatest advance, being up 18 per cent over the same month of the preceding year. Observers say that the decline in milk production which usually shows up early in July may be somewhat delayed on account of the excellent pastures.

New Brunswick: Moderately warm weather and heavy rains were favourable for dairy production during July. At Fredericton, 3 inches of rain fell in 9 days, and temperatures hovered above the 90 degree mark for nearly a week. Pastures are excellent, and the hay crop is fair to good. Due principally to a lack of clover, the tonnage is expected to decline about 5 per cent. Prospective freshenings are up, but it is believed that fewer cows will be coming into lactation late in the summer. Cow numbers, as reported at the end of June, were above those shown at the same date in the previous year. Milk production showed a decrease of 8 per cent in June, as against 7 per cent in May. The yield per cow suffered a considerable reduction. Slightly less milk was consumed in farm homes during June, and dairy butter fell 41 per cent below the output of the same month last year. Fluid sales, on the other hand, increased 21 per cent. Dairying seems to be holding its own in face of labour shortages and observers do not expect the seasonal decline in the milk flow to develop as rapidly as it did last year.

Quebec: Frequent rains and warm to hot weather were the usual order during the month under review. Pasture conditions are about 10 per cent better than last year, the intermittent showers having promoted growth during the hot summer period. White clover is abundant except in an area west of Lake Saint John where it was devastated by spring frosts. The hay crop is turning out well, and as it is being gathered under favourable weather conditions, the quality is good. Cow numbers are about the same as a year ago, and freshenings in the month of June exceeded those of June, 1942. On the whole, the calving season was later than usual, a condition which may have a beneficial reaction on dairying later on. Milk production increased in both June and July, and the utilization of milk for fluid purposes in June advanced 7 per cent over that of June, 1942. Less milk was used on farms for all purposes.

Ontario: More than sufficient rainfall was recorded during July to permit a sturdy growth of grass and forage crops. Generally high temperatures prevailed during the month, but owing to the humidity, there was very little evaporation.

Pasture conditions vary slightly, but for the province as a whole, are better than those of a year ago. There is a very heavy hay crop, and many farmers have more hay than can be stored conveniently in barns. There is also a good supply of clover, and since the haying was done under favourable weather conditions, the quality is rather better than usual. Cow numbers showed an increase in June, while those in calf or due to freshen, were slightly above the numbers reported in the same month a year ago. Milk production advanced to 742 million pounds in June, a gain of approximately 2 million pounds, and the production per cow showed a slight increase. More milk was consumed in farm homes, and fluid sales advanced 11 per cent over those of June, 1942. Owing to favourable pastures and late freshenings, the usual decline in milk production may be somewhat delayed.

Manitoba: Rainfall was excessive in most sections of the province early in the month, but during the latter part of the month the weather was hot with little precipitation. Pastures are good, possibly a little better than last year. There is also a good hay crop, but the quality has been affected by unfavourable haying weather in some sections. Prospects for the coarse grain crop are only fair and a reduced yield is expected. More cows were reported on farms in June, and prospective freshenings are on the increase. Milk production increased nearly 4 per cent in June over that of June, 1942, but based on reports of observers, the milk production in July suffered a reduction as a result of dry weather and depleted pastures in some sections. Fluid sales increased 15 per cent in June, and the consumption of milk in farm homes also increased over that of June, 1942.

Saskatchewan: Warm and showery weather prevailed during the first half of July, but there was little rainfall during the last two weeks. At Indian Head the temperature average was 67 degrees, with a maximum of 94 degrees. Hot, dry weather seriously affected dairy production by drying up the pastures, and on the well-managed dairy farms supplementary feeding has already commenced. Fewer cows were shown on farms in June, and the percentage milking registered a slight decline. Milk production, however, increased 4 per cent, and the production of milk per cow was fairly well maintained. Butter made on farms continues to decline, showing a reduction comparable to that of the two previous months. Fluid sales moved up 5 per cent, and the consumption of milk in farm homes was slightly greater than that of a year ago. Dairy prospects on the whole are only fair, but may improve if there is more rain to stimulate pasture growth.

Alberta: The weather was hot and dry during July, and gave dairymen considerable concern, particularly during the last few weeks. Pastures have dried out very rapidly, and are beginning to show a brownish appearance. Crop correspondents reported the **condition of pastures** as being 30 per cent below that shown at the same time a year ago. The tonnage of hay promises to be considerably reduced as compared with 1942, and there will probably be less clover and alfalfa. Hail and hot winds did some damage to cereal crops. Cow numbers have increased nearly 5 per cent over those of a year ago. More cows are in calf, which offers a favourable prospect for autumn production. Milk production in June was slightly below that of the same month last year, while an increase of nearly 4 per cent occurred in the month of May. Fluid sales advanced 17 per cent, but less milk was used in farm homes.

British Columbia: Cool weather with frequent showers prevailed during the first part of July. This was followed by hot weather and little or no rainfall in some sections. At Summerland there was an absence of precipitation from July 11 until the end of the month, and reserve water supplies were put into use. Throughout the province, pastures are generally poor, and with few exceptions, the hay crop is yielding a much smaller tonnage than in 1942. Cow numbers showed a substantial reduction in June as compared with the same month a year ago, but those milking were about 2 per cent higher. There seems to be little change in the numbers of cows

freshening, and prospects for dairying are not particularly favourable. Nevertheless, the production of milk in June fell only 2 per cent as compared with June, 1942, while the reduction in May was nearly 13 per cent. The demand for fluid milk continues at a high level, and on account of the reduced supply, smaller quantities were used in manufacture.

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

Province	Milk Production per Cow in Pounds Per Day						Percentages of Cows Milking					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.
Prince Edward Island	20.3	16.3	20.3	21.0	19.8	19.7	95.2	83.9	77.8	83.1	87.5	85.8
Nova Scotia	16.7	20.5	19.7	21.6	22.0	21.3	83.3	91.3	87.8	89.7	89.5	87.8
New Brunswick	19.0	19.7	20.1	25.7	18.0	20.1	91.3	88.8	82.9	93.0	90.2	89.2
Quebec	21.8	22.2	22.7	22.2	22.8	21.9	92.5	93.1	94.7	91.9	93.2	93.2
Ontario	27.6	23.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	23.6	88.2	87.4	86.4	86.6	87.1	87.2
Manitoba	18.7	20.3	18.5	19.0	17.8	23.2	82.7	80.1	78.2	80.6	79.0	80.4
Saskatchewan	19.7	19.8	20.4	19.3	18.7	19.6	74.5	75.2	76.3	75.8	74.2	75.5
Alberta	20.3	20.2	18.2	20.1	22.8	20.3	75.5	72.1	70.0	73.2	76.7	73.4
British Columbia ..	20.7	21.3	21.0	19.6	19.4	20.4	84.0	85.7	84.5	84.3	85.2	84.8
CANADA	22.6	20.8	21.5	21.7	21.8	21.7	85.6	84.6	82.6	84.1	85.0	84.4

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

Province	J U N E						J U L Y					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Av.
CANADA	96	102	83	104	104	98	90	99	79	99	104	94
Prince Edward Island	79	105	103	93	86	93	89	101	108	84	102	97
Nova Scotia	88	103	98	103	95	97	96	99	97	92	101	97
New Brunswick	86	102	99	101	96	97	96	99	99	97	95	97
Quebec	98	101	87	104	108	100	101	98	81	100	111	98
Ontario	95	107	67	107	106	96	75	104	69	95	106	90
Manitoba	92	88	108	104	102	99	76	75	95	106	105	91
Saskatchewan	107	88	83	102	98	96	101	82	66	115	85	90
Alberta	106	101	84	101	95	97	91	103	68	114	85	92
British Columbia ..	106	96	102	107	96	101	99	83	94	105	90	94

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