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SURVEY OF LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY, DECEMBER 1, 1933.

February 21, 1934.

In co-operation with the Provincial Governments, a survey was conducted throughout Canada at December 1. The rural schools were again the principal medium for the distribution, collection and return of the card schedules. In Alberta and British Columbia, the cards were mailed direct to the farmers. The results of this survey, now in its third year, were much more satisfactory than the previous attempts. The farmers are evidently becoming better acquainted with the cards and the Bureau staff is gaining confidence in their compilation.

The tables given herein summarize the results which have, for the most part, been in the hands of the provincial governments since early in the year. The larger provinces have issued reports for their own domains.

Cattle and Calves

The total number of cattle and calves on Canadian farms at December 1, 1933 is estimated at 8,459,800 head--a decrease of 414,700 head or 4.6 per cent compared with the June 1, 1933 figures but an increase of 337,200 head or 4.5 per cent above the population on December 1, 1932. The trend of cattle population is still upward.

The number of milch cows continued to increase in all provinces, the total for Canada at December 1, 1933 being 3,659,200 compared with 3,508,600 on December 1, 1932. A greater proportional increase is shown in beef cows, which increased nearly 15 per cent from 562,300 on December 1, 1932 to 666,000 on December 1, 1933. Similarly there was a greater increase in the number of yearlings being raised for beef purposes than in yearlings raised for dairy purposes. While milch cows form 34.6 per cent of the total cow population, yearlings being raised for dairy purposes were only 57.9 per cent of the total number of yearlings. Since the yearling classification includes both steers and heifers, it is to be expected that there would be a considerable proportion of beef animals. Young male cattle raised for beef purposes are kept longer and are sold as yearling or 2-year old steers rather than as veal calves.

The number of calves on farms at December 1, 1933 (1,798,500) was only slightly greater than the number on farms at December 1, 1932 (1,770,700), which indicates that the rate of cattle increase is slowing up. This is most apparent in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, where there were decreased numbers of calves compared with the calf population of the previous December. The number of steers two years old and over increased from 351,800 at December 1, 1932 to 416,000 at December 1, 1933, the largest increases being in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

I.- Numbers of Cattle and Calves in Canada and by Provinces, December, 1932 and June and December, 1933.

Province	December, 1932	June, 1933	December, 1933
Prince Edward Island .....	90,600	105,500	91,500
Nova Scotia .....	224,500	246,100	233,000
New Brunswick .....	215,500	236,600	227,800
Quebec .....	1,659,800	1,760,100	1,598,900
Ontario .....	2,528,500	2,522,200	2,500,400
Manitoba .....	753,800	805,900	741,100
Saskatchewan .....	1,207,900	1,446,100	1,327,600
Alberta .....	1,193,000	1,471,800	1,440,100
British Columbia .....	249,000	280,200	299,400
Canada .....	8,122,600	8,374,500	8,459,800



## Breeding Intentions

The number of cows to calve in the December to May period is in line with the increase in cow population. The fact that this advance represents an 8.4 per cent increase while dairy cows advanced only 4.1 per cent and yearlings for milk 3.5 per cent would appear to further indicate the trend toward beef production. This conclusion can be discounted to some extent, however, by the large number of beef cows being used in a dual purpose capacity.

### II.- Number of Cows to Calve, December-June, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Province	1932-33	1933-34
Prince Edward Island .....	37,100	37,000
Nova Scotia .....	65,600	67,400
New Brunswick .....	100,000	106,200
Quebec .....	959,500	995,100
Ontario .....	845,700	860,900
Manitoba .....	217,600	224,800
Saskatchewan .....	438,100	559,700
Alberta .....	474,700	617,600
British Columbia .....	87,000	108,500
Canada .....	3,275,300	3,577,200

### III.- Daily Milk Production at the First of December, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Province	Number of cows being milked in sample reported			Production per cow per day		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
Prince Edward Island ..	6,587	6,253	4,238	12.90	12.70	11.59
Nova Scotia .....	17,634	18,636	15,124	13.34	12.80	12.80
New Brunswick .....	13,257	14,772	13,584	11.10	11.40	11.22
Quebec .....	x	214,631	219,530	x	11.71	10.46
Ontario .....	120,355	95,877	85,487	14.70	13.20	13.50
Manitoba .....	25,261	23,172	21,914	11.98	12.02	11.87
Saskatchewan .....	42,946	32,496	29,755	13.22	13.30	12.32
Alberta .....	14,399	12,160	54,204	13.72	14.02	15.24
British Columbia .....	10,990	16,030	14,950	19.33	17.96	18.29
Canada .....	251,429 <sup>x</sup>	434,227	456,786	13.99	12.52	13.03

x Question not asked on schedule in Quebec.

## Intended Marketings

The survey does not indicate any considerable increase in marketings in the next six months. In some provinces, however, there is a prospect of larger marketings of certain classes of cattle.

## Milk Production

The data in Table III show that milk production per cow at December 1, 1933 was lower than at December 1, of the previous year in the Maritimes, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and higher in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Feed supplies and weather are the principal factors affecting milk production at this time of year.

## SWINE

Summary:- The decline in the swine population of Canada which began in 1931 continued during 1933, but breeding intentions for the December-May period of 1933-34 show an increase of 8.3 per cent over the same period of 1932-33.





The number of hogs on farms in Canada at December 1, 1933 is estimated as 3,587,900 head compared with 3,800,700 on June 1, 1933 or 5.5 per cent decrease, and 4,125,200 on December 1, 1932, or 15.9 per cent decrease. The period between June and December is usually featured by a seasonal decline in population. In these six months of 1933, there was a decline in the farrowings in every province of Canada compared with the same period of 1932. The reduction amounted to 56,400 head or 13.7 per cent. The decline in number of pigs saved was 293,500 or 10.2 per cent, some of the reduction in sows farrowing being offset by an increase in the number of pigs saved per litter. This latter feature occurred in every province, except Ontario.

For the spring and summer months, there are indications of reduced marketings compared with the same months of 1933. If the expressed intentions with regard to spring farrowings are carried out, there will be an increase in marketings in the fall of 1934 and winter months of 1934-35. The recent rise in prices would tend to increase late breeding. The trend of prices will, of course, affect the percentage of young hogs sold. During 1934, there should be some tendency to increase foundation stock.

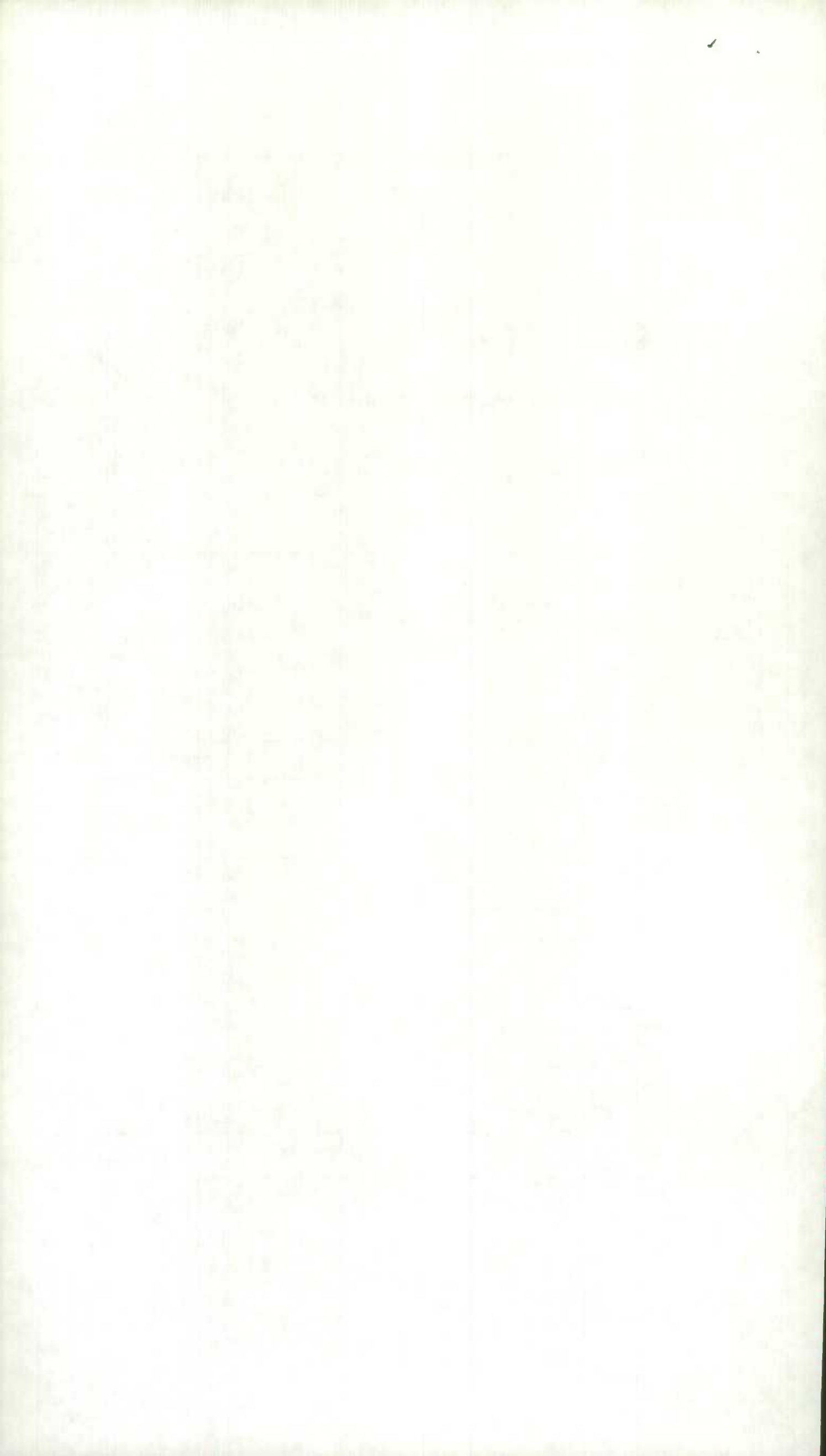
The following tables give the detailed figures upon which the above summary is based.

IV.- Numbers of Swine on Farms in Canada and by Provinces, December, 1932 and June and December, 1933.

Province	December, 1932	June, 1933	December, 1933
Prince Edward Island .....	44,200	33,700	37,300
Nova Scotia .....	46,400	42,500	39,200
New Brunswick .....	70,200	72,700	55,000
Quebec .....	544,700	481,700	484,200
Ontario .....	1,318,100	1,257,900	1,160,700
Manitoba .....	297,000	262,300	213,800
Saskatchewan .....	798,000	648,600	647,700
Alberta .....	955,000	954,000	903,500
British Columbia .....	51,600	47,300	46,500
Canada .....	4,125,200	3,800,700	3,587,900

V.- Swine Survey at December 1, 1931-1933 - Results of June-November Farrowings.

Province	Number of sows farrowed, June to November			Number of pigs born, June to November		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
Prince Edward Island .....	3,000	4,100	4,000	30,000	40,400	40,600
Nova Scotia .....	3,600	4,400	3,400	36,400	43,700	35,600
New Brunswick .....	7,200	8,200	6,700	68,500	76,700	65,900
Quebec .....	62,500	66,400	54,300	568,500	592,600	505,700
Ontario .....	153,800	141,100	129,900	1,444,800	1,350,700	1,283,100
Manitoba .....	26,300	29,100	17,300	229,200	240,100	154,400
Saskatchewan .....	47,400	76,000	62,700	396,500	602,000	517,800
Alberta .....	74,100	74,300	69,500	633,100	620,700	622,700
British Columbia .....	6,100	5,100	4,500	57,900	46,400	43,100
Canada .....	384,000	408,700	352,300	3,464,900	3,613,300	3,268,800



V.- (Part II)

Province	Number of pigs saved, June to November			Number of pigs saved per litter, June to November		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
Prince Edward Island .....	25,300	33,500	34,300	8.4	8.2	8.5
Nova Scotia .....	23,800	33,100	28,200	8.0	7.6	8.3
New Brunswick .....	51,900	56,900	49,400	7.2	6.9	7.4
Quebec .....	474,900	478,000	407,600	7.6	7.2	7.5
Ontario .....	1,175,200	1,079,700	990,600	7.6	7.7	7.6
Manitoba .....	181,000	183,100	118,000	6.9	6.3	6.8
Saskatchewan .....	306,600	466,100	399,900	6.5	6.1	6.4
Alberta .....	511,600	483,700	495,500	6.9	6.5	7.1
British Columbia .....	45,000	37,300	34,300	7.4	7.3	7.6
Canada .....	2,802,500	2,851,400	2,557,800	7.3	7.0	7.4

VI.- Swine Survey at December 1, 1931-33 - Intended Farrowings and Marketings, December-May.

Province	Number of sows to farrow December-May			Number of swine for market and for farm and local slaughter December-May		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Prince Edward Island ....	4,100	4,200	5,000	21,700	24,300	23,600
Nova Scotia .....	4,600	4,200	4,400	17,200	18,800	14,800
New Brunswick .....	11,000	9,900	10,100	32,600	33,900	26,000
Quebec .....	98,900	94,000	107,100	278,300	252,500	203,700
Ontario .....	150,600	128,200	128,700	870,900	801,200	750,000
Manitoba .....	38,200	25,200	24,300	172,600	145,400	92,700
Saskatchewan .....	77,100	63,700	74,800	296,700	380,100	309,400
Alberta .....	120,200	77,500	93,000	562,000	427,400	498,000
British Columbia .....	6,500	5,700	5,400	40,400	33,800	31,400
Canada .....	513,200	412,600	452,800	2,292,400	2,117,400	1,949,600

SHEEP AND LAMBS

The two following tables (VII and VIII) show the trend in the sheep and lamb population of Canada and the prospective extent of lambing in 1934.

The number of sheep and lambs in Canada at December 1, 1933 was 2,737,900 head--a seasonal decrease of 647,900 head or 19.1 per cent from the numbers on farms at June 1, 1933 (3,385,800) but only 4.6 per cent below the numbers on farms at December 1, 1932 (2,811,700). Comparing December 1933 numbers with those in December, 1932, the decreases in the Maritimes and eastern Canada more than offset increases in the three western provinces.

The decrease in number of ewes to lamb in the December-June period of 1933-34 is not as great as the reduction in sheep numbers indicating a probable reversal of the downward trend in sheep production of the past few years.

VII.- Numbers of Sheep and Lambs in Canada and by Provinces, December, 1932 and June and December, 1933

Province	December, 1932	June, 1933	December, 1933
Prince Edward Island .....	54,400	64,200	45,000
Nova Scotia .....	127,000	148,300	117,100
New Brunswick .....	106,700	120,300	99,700
Quebec .....	582,100	666,400	516,600
Ontario .....	643,100	1,000,900	573,500
Manitoba .....	145,700	212,800	135,800
Saskatchewan .....	273,600	360,000	302,700
Alberta .....	748,000	664,300	772,600
British Columbia .....	131,100	148,600	171,900
Canada .....	2,811,700	3,385,800	2,737,900





VIII.- Number of Ewes to Lamb, December-June, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Province	1932-33	1933-34
Prince Edward Island .....	36,400	31,600
Nova Scotia .....	72,800	53,900
New Brunswick .....	68,400	65,800
Quebec .....	387,200	354,800
Ontario .....	565,000	394,700
Manitoba .....	109,800	105,100
Saskatchewan .....	181,600	250,000
Alberta .....	519,600	500,600
British Columbia .....	99,600	133,600
Canada .....	2,040,400	1,890,100

Marketing Intentions

The prospective plans for sheep marketing do not reveal a heavy hold-over of lambs for future sale, the relation of intended marketings to total numbers being about the same as a year ago. There is, however, a reduction in the number of mature sheep for market. The tendency to retain larger numbers of mature animals may be associated with breeding or feeding policies.

HENS AND CHICKENS

The number of hens and chickens on December 1, 1933 is estimated at 47,147,400--14.2 per cent below the numbers at June 1, 1933, but only 4.2 per cent below the numbers at December 1 of the previous year.

The marketing intentions for the six months following December 1, 1933 reflect the decrease in numbers of poultry on farms. Pullets and cockerels are 30.1 per cent less than a year ago, hens and cocks 29.6 per cent, turkeys 20 per cent, ducks 30.4 per cent and geese 21.0 per cent, with a total decrease of 29.9 per cent for all classes.

IX.- Number of Hens and Chickens in Canada and by Provinces, December, 1932 and June and December, 1933.

Province	December, 1933	June, 1933	December, 1933
Prince Edward Island .....	800,400	814,000	741,100
Nova Scotia .....	792,700	1,172,700	784,400
New Brunswick .....	1,110,000	1,292,800	995,200
Quebec .....	6,549,900	6,750,500	6,415,200
Ontario .....	17,804,200	21,729,400	16,967,900
Manitoba .....	3,490,600	4,061,400	3,828,700
Saskatchewan .....	9,648,700	9,305,000	8,926,700
Alberta .....	6,680,700	6,816,300	6,131,200
British Columbia .....	2,349,200	3,001,800	2,324,000
Canada .....	49,226,400	54,943,900	47,147,400

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