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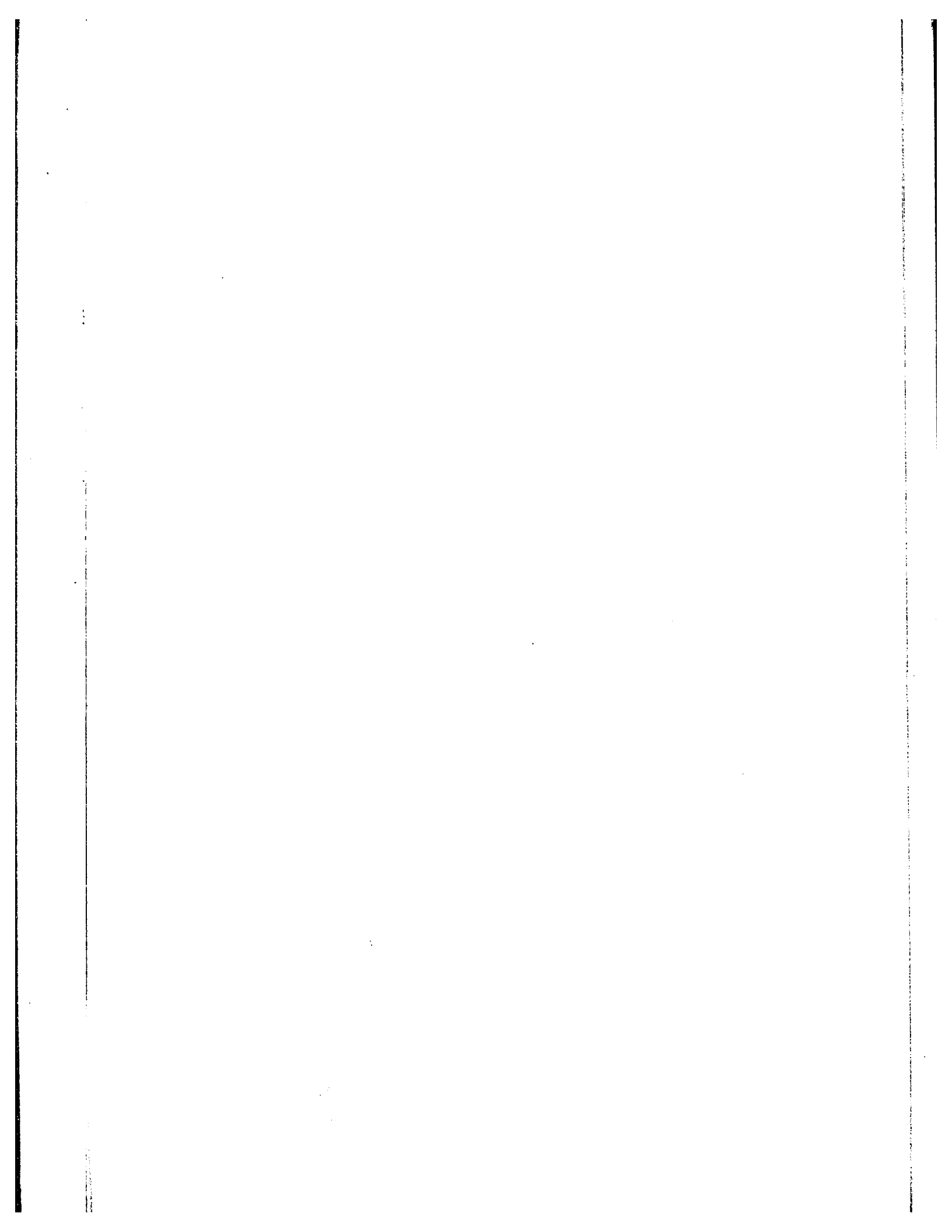
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MILK

MARKETING RESEARCH

CONSUMER-SUBSIDY OF 2 CENTS A QUART

RAY. CHOQUETTE



OTTAWA, APRIL 1944.

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THIS STUDY WAS MADE BY THE AUTHOR WHO IS A MEMBER  
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THE STUDY, WHICH WILL BE LATER PUBLISHED BY THIS  
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# MILK SUBSIDY

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## M I L K S U B S I D Y

Effective December 16, 1942, a subsidy to the consumer of milk of 2 cents per quart has been paid by the Dominion Government in most parts of Canada.

The purpose of the subsidy was to keep control of the cost of living and to combat inflation, but a possible result may well be increased consumption.

With the idea of investigating the effect of the subsidy on consumption of milk an investigation has been made in various cities in Canada.

This study summarizes the existing analysis and theory of the factors affecting milk consumption. However, special attention is given to the effect of this particular change in price, 2 cents per quart.

Investigation was made in Ontario at Ottawa, in Quebec at Hull, Buckingham and St-Hyacinthe and in Saskatchewan at Regina. Thus some knowledge was gained of the reaction in the west part of Canada as well as in the east.

It had been hoped to follow the purchases of individual families for a period before and after the effective date of the subsidy.

It was learned that whilst in most cases, total route sales are accurately recorded, usually with complete detail as to types and grades of product, such is not the case for individual customers now that the cash and ticket system of collecting prevails.

Accordingly, it has been necessary to classify cities as a whole, regardless of low, medium or high income. Some Ottawa routes have been successfully classed as typically high or low income, and analyses have been made of the difference in elasticity of demand for milk as between income groups.

The weekly sales of the two classes of milk, Ordinary and Jersey, for the period October 1942 to April 1943, were abstracted. The averages sales per customer per week were calculated and at first sight an increase in consumption attributable directly to the subsidy was observable.

Attention has been drawn in a number of publications to the influence of various factors on food consumption and to the need for a greater consumption of certain types of food particularly milk.

The unique position of milk as a food needs no emphasis in this study. The fact of its presence in most households in the country is a recognition of its value.



According to the studies of milk consumption which have already been made, and this study, there are a number of possible causes of increased milk consumption, some of which are more influential than others. Because it is very difficult to determine the exact proportion of increase to be attributed to a factor in particular.

It should be borne in mind that the period covered by the study is one of great industrial prosperity and that a similar study covering a long period of business depression might show different results.

The increased prosperity of the people results in a greater demand for milk. The higher the income the greater is the expenditure on milk. Then it is clear that milk consumption varies directly and substantially with income probably throughout the range of working-class incomes.

At the present time it is very hard to have whipping cream so apparently many families get cream from the top of the milk bottle, containing 24-25 per cent fat, for whipping cream and therefore people buy more Jersey milk than before.

The pronounced trend of the total consumption of milk, which has been due in part to the steady increase of population, has also been due to an increase in the per capita consumption of milk.

This increase was due apparently to the combined effects of a number of different factors, among which some notable were: the improvement in the quality of the milk supplied; the advertising and educational work; the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors; availability of other foods such as butter, tea, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables etc.

The analysis of the varying effects of these factors on milk consumption is somewhat difficult with the data available.

Generally in cities the milk consumption is very irregularly distributed during the year and this irregularity is one of the principal difficulties. For example, take figures of fluid milk consumption in Regina, Saskatchewan for three consecutive years. (Table 1)

Table 1-- Daily Fluid Milk consumption in Regina, Saskatchewan converted to 30-day month Basis, 1939-41. quarts. \*

	1939	1940	1941
January	391,630	407,861	426,102
February	416,698	443,805	454,993
March	410,490	419,276	452,073
April	403,108	417,603	432,102
May	400,715	412,588	433,280
June	418,929	427,003	463,513
July	352,861	371,717	415,686
August	360,495	376,379	403,594
September	385,888	403,150	399,907
October	395,247	406,845	403,777
November	451,130	469,458	472,561
December	400,079	420,289	447,848

\* Abstracted from the records of the Milk Control Board, Saskatchewan.

The milk consumption is high during Lent, that is to say during February, March or April, and suddenly drops after Easter with the arrival of early imported vegetables. Progressively on the approach of summer time, we substitute for fresh vegetables, salads and fruit.

From July new important consumption decreases with holiday time because many people spend their holidays in the country. The consumption curve falls till September, often period of the top production and from the very first of October the milk consumption rises again at the reopening of school and holidays end. The winter average is found again. And after, slow increase till Lent. That is the general idea of the trend during a normal year of milk consumption.

TO WHAT EXTENT would consumption be changed by alterations in price? The effect of prices on milk consumption is a very important question at the present time in the milk industry. The analysis of this relationship of prices and supplies can be attempted in two ways.

Either by the statistical analysis of what has been the relationship between supplies and prices in the past, or by obtaining actual data on milk consumption from the same area at different times with raised or lowered prices.

Few people deny that a drop in price would increase the consumption of milk, If the demand for liquid milk is elastic, then a drop in price would be accompanied by a proportionately greater increase in consumption.

Usually where there was no change in price, the consumption of milk did not alter. There is little elasticity in the demand for milk so long as prices are kept within reasonable limits.

The failure of consumption to increase more rapidly must be attributed to the rise in retail milk prices.

Consumers compare retail prices of milk with prices for butter, eggs, meat, and other foods which they use daily.

People will use more milk if prices are kept at a level which consumers consider reasonably low in relation to prices of competitive foods.

THE WEEKLY SALES per customer were obtained by dividing the total moving average sales of each kind of milk, ordinary, Jersey, or fluid milk, by the moving average active customers as shown by the books of the route men on the first week of each month for the period studied, October 1942 to April 1943; eight weeks before the consumer's subsidy of 2 cents per quart became effective on December 16, 1942, and 13 weeks after. The same method was used for all distributors in various cities.

IN OTTAWA (table 2) the same seasonal trend of consumption of milk was observable during three consecutive years as described for Regina. (table 1) The consumption is high during Lent. A drop occurs after Easter, followed by a decrease till July. The consumption level then falls till September. From October until March a slow increase takes place.

Table 2:- Total Fluid Milk Sales in Ottawa converted to 30-Day Month

Basis in Quarts 1939-41. \*

	1939	1940	1941
January	1,349,849	1,478,565	1,491,383
February	1,463,722	1,555,939	1,591,591
March	1,387,417	1,466,656	1,553,438
April	1,357,280	1,455,086	1,542,235
May	1,409,424	1,450,243	1,577,952
June	1,382,355	1,424,727	1,532,531
July	1,383,621	1,395,379	1,531,553
August	1,271,996	1,431,053	1,523,147
September	1,391,707	1,415,997	1,593,648
October	1,384,138	1,475,949	1,626,079
November	1,460,091	1,524,920	1,622,247
December	1,478,908	1,477,713	1,641,807

\* From Monthly Dairy Report, the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

ALL CITIES

Consumers in Canada from December 16, 1942, experienced a reduction in price of 2 cents per quart for Fluid milk as a result of the introduction of a Dominion subsidy of that amount. In the Fluid milk industry that reduction has meant an increase in the per customer consumption of milk in each market surveyed so far.

In December 1942, the retail price of milk was reduced 2 cents a quart. This reduction in retail price resulted in a 6.0 per cent increase in sales between following week 4 and 6 for ordinary milk (table 3 figure 1). A small further increase till week 13, of about 0.6 per cent per week compares with an increase of 0.75 per cent per week for the 8 weeks preceding the subsidy week. The effect of the subsidy was most noticeable in January.

According to data collected Jersey milk consumption rose much faster than did that of ordinary milk. (table 4 figure 2). The increase in consumption of Jersey milk by those same customers (9020) was 71.2 per cent for 13 weeks after the subsidy week, a total increase in the period of 59.1 per cent more than for ordinary milk.

From table 5, figure 3, 7.8 per cent seems to be the percentage increase of Fluid milk consumption for 16368 customers in three provinces of Canada, attributable to the consumer's subsidy. This rise took place between week 4 and 6 after the subsidy week, the increase in 2 weeks being more than half of the total increase recorded during the 13 weeks following the effective subsidy date.

TABLE 3.- ALL CITIES: ORDINARY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date †	8	7	6
	5	4	3
	2	1	"0"
	1	2	1
	2	1	2
Qt:	84508	85124	86061
5-weeks moving average.	86061	87889	88863
	89756	91338	90420
	89257	89455	8993
Cust:	8935	8941	8948
5-weeks moving average.	8955	8961	8968
	8972	8976	8983
Qt. per cust. per week.	9.46	9.52	9.62
	9.61	9.81	9.91
	10.00	10.13	10.07
%	93.9	94.5	95.5
	95.4	97.4	98.4
	99.3	101.1	100.0
	98.6	99.9	

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MA R.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
	6	7	8
	9	10	11
	12	13	14
	15	16	17
Qt:	91564	91969	94823
5-weeks moving average.	97838	99175	99948
	100740	101552	102321
	102740	103080	103080
Cust:	8995	8997	9008
5-weeks moving average.	9032	9056	9081
	9109	9128	9135
Qt. per cust. per week.	10.18	10.22	10.53
	10.83	10.95	11.01
	11.01	11.13	11.20
%	101.1	101.5	104.6
	107.5	108.7	109.3
	109.3	110.5	111.2
	111.6	112.1	

† Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42=100

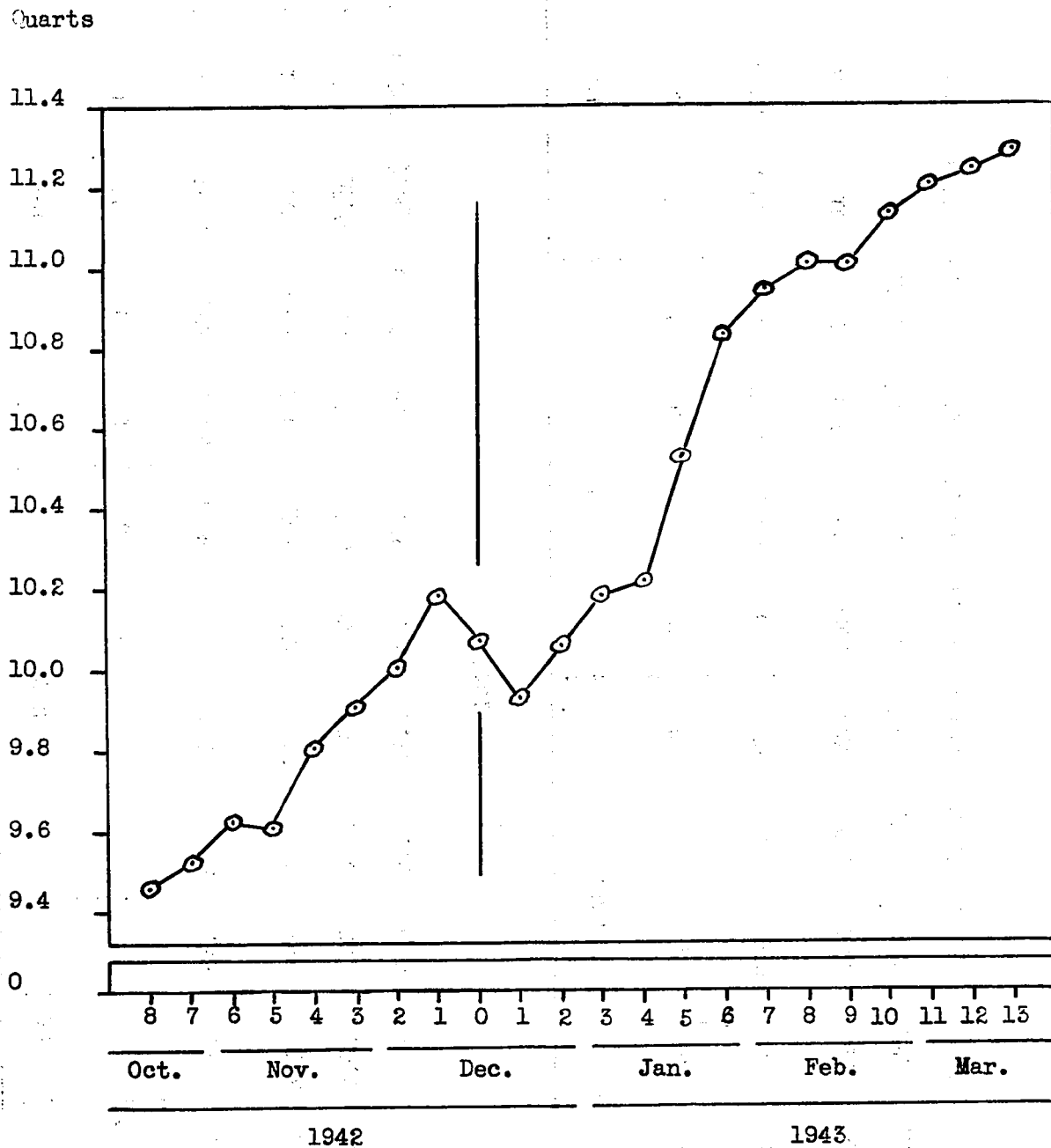


Figure 1 .- ALL CITIES: Trend of ORDINARY Milk Consumption Affected by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.  
Customers: 9020.





Quarts

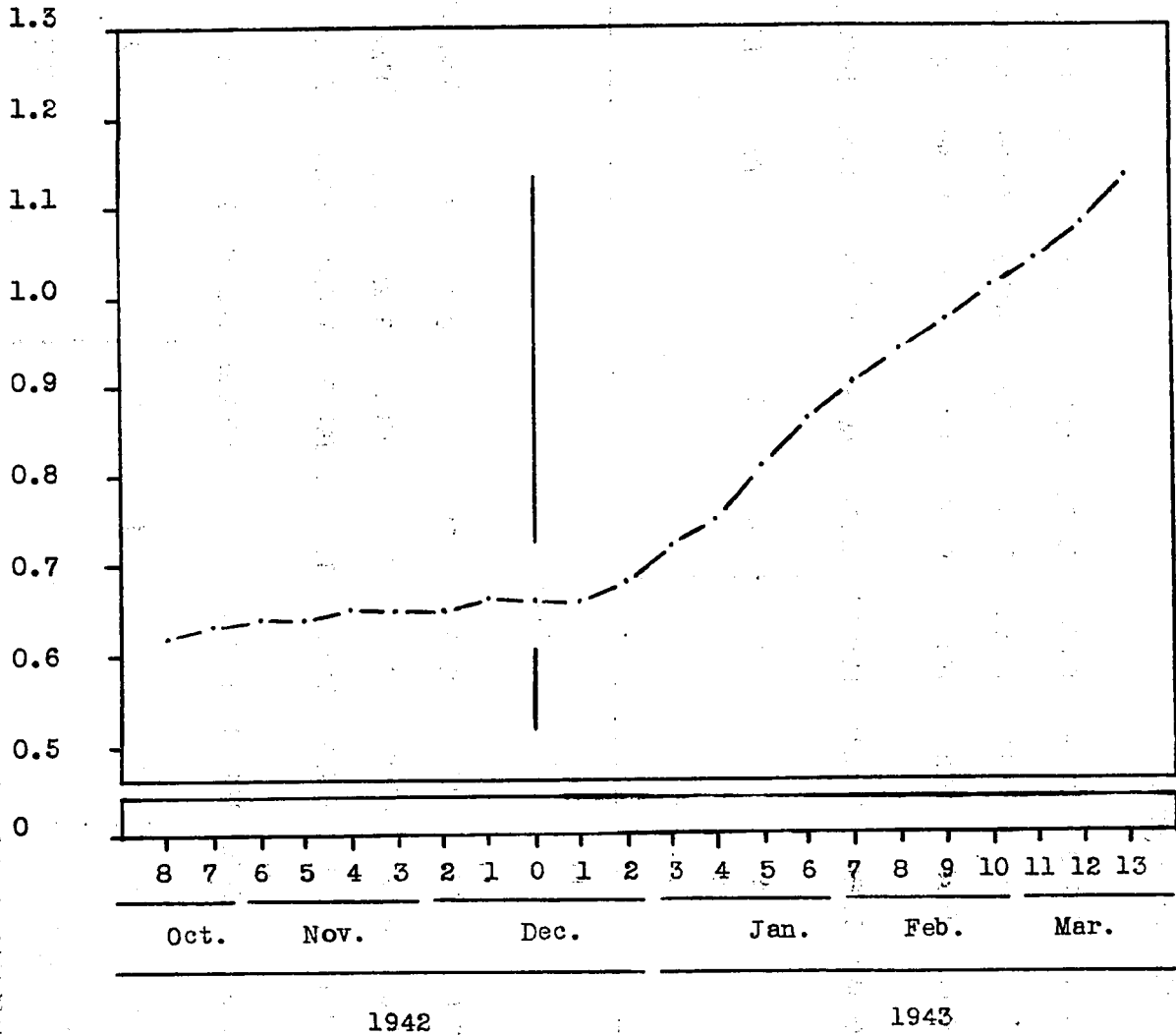


Figure 2 .- ALL CITIES: Trend of JERSEY Milk Consumption Affected by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.

Customers:- 9020.

TABLE 5.- ALL CITIES: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date *	8	7	6
Qt:	150000	151516	153001
5-weeks moving average.	154269	155403	156370
Cust:	16145	16173	16187
5-weeks moving average.	16159	16173	16187
Qt. per cust. per week	9.29	9.38	9.46
%	95.6	96.5	97.3
	98.0	98.7	99.1
	99.5	99.5	101.2
	98.3	99.8	100.0
	156295	158826	160407
	16359	16334	16298
	9.55	9.72	9.84
	9.70	9.72	9.84
	99.8	100.0	101.2

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
Qt:	160970	161866	167843
5-weeks moving average.	174961	177017	178999
Cust:	16357	16354	16360
5-weeks moving average.	16357	16354	16360
Qt. per cust. per week.	9.84	9.90	10.26
%	101.2	101.9	105.6
	109.7	110.6	111.5
	112.2	113.0	113.1
	114.7	115.2	115.2
	184957	182358	182223
	16586	16596	16593
	11.15	10.99	10.98
	11.20	11.15	11.15
	114.7	113.1	113.0
	185415	184957	182223
	16586	16596	16593
	11.15	10.99	10.98
	11.20	11.15	11.15
	114.7	113.1	113.0

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42=100

Quarts

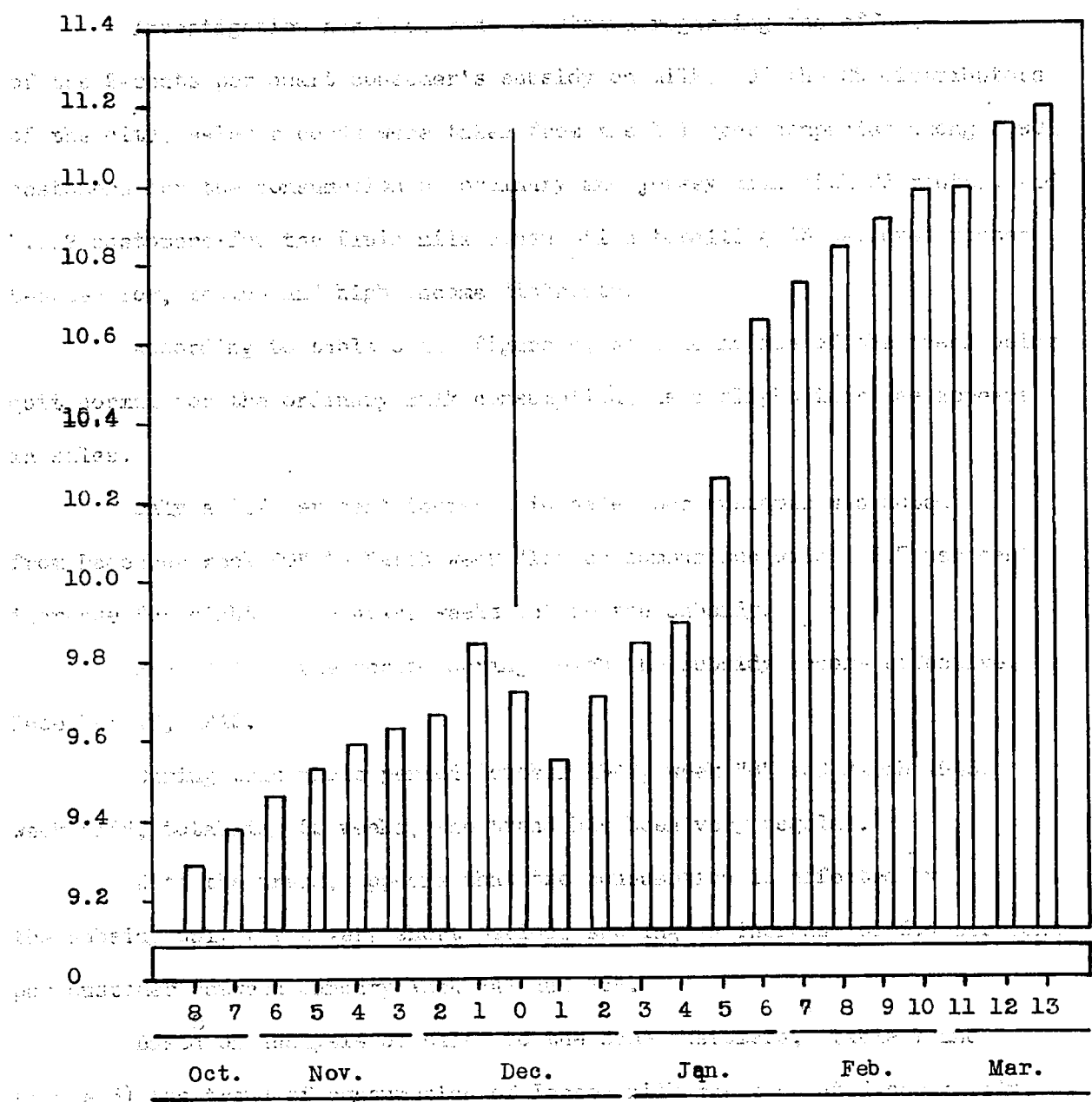


Figure 3.- ALL CITIES: Trend of FLUID Milk Consumption Affected by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942- 43.

The elasticity of response of the outside of milk consumers was nearly ten times as great as for ordinary milk.

Customers: 16368.

OTTAWA

Investigation has been made at Ottawa regarding the effect of the 2-cents per quart consumer's subsidy on milk. Of the 28 distributors of the city, sales records were taken from the 3 larger companies among 5,901 customers for the consumption of ordinary and jersey milk with 25 routes, and 7,772 customers for the fluid milk consumption totalling 33 selected routes between low, medium and high income districts.

According to table 6 and figure 4, we take notice of the trend being quite normal for the ordinary milk consumption, as a slight increase appears in sales.

Only a 7.7 per cent increase in sales per customer was noted from December week "0" to March week "13" by comparison with a 5.7 per cent increase for eight consecutive weeks before the subsidy.

Week "0" is the period during which the subsidy became effective, December 16, 1942.

During this whole period October 1942, week "8" and March 1943, week "13", totalling 22 weeks, the trend has been very regular.

With the trend, appears that the consumption is affected by the subsidy only for a very short period, showing an increase of 5.4 per cent per customer between January week "4" and "6".

Based on analysis of sales to the same customers, (table 7 and figure 5) the trend of consumption of Jersey milk was tabulated separately. The consumption was normal, with but a small rate of increase apparent, until the subsidy became effective. Then a rapid rise for 13 week occurred, the total increase over the subsidy week at the end of that period being 73.2 per cent. The elasticity of demand amongst this sample of 5,901 Ottawa consumers was nearly ten times as great for jersey as for ordinary milk.

The net retail price of Jersey milk is 12 cents, and that for ordinary 10 cents. The extra price for Jersey milk provides more than a proportionate extra butterfat content. The respective percentages content for the two grades are; ordinary 3.4; Jersey 5.0. For 20 per cent more money, 47 per cent more fat is obtained.

Consumers get cream from the top of the milk bottle for different purposes at a very low price.

In table 8, figures represent the quantity of fluid milk sales in the province of Ontario in comparison with one year before the subsidy became effective.

Table 8 :- Commercial Sales of Fluid Milk in Ontario converted to 30-day month Basis in 1,000 quarts 1941-43. Dec.-100 =

	: : OCT. : :	: : NOV. : :	: : DEC. : :	: : JAN. : :	: : FEB. : :	: : MAR. : :
1941-42	24,372	24,415	24,488	24,660	25,956	25,959
%	95.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	106.0	106.0
.....						
1942-43	27,694	28,358	27,915	29,011	29,915	31,531
%	99.2	101.6	100.0	103.9	107.2	113.0

= From Monthly Dairy Report, The Ontario Department of Agriculture.

During the last period the trend of an increase affected by the subsidy is very noticeable. This increase of 13.0 per cent, as December-100.0, compared with the rise of 6.0 per cent for the year before, revealed in a lowering of the price of milk by 2 cents per quart, have a material effect upon the consumption.

As a result of the comparison it was found that the same trend is applied (table 9 figure 6) in the Ottawa study for the fluid milk consumption among 7,722 wholesale and retail customers, taken from those three same companies. 13.3 per cent increase is observed from the subsidy week till week "13".

According to the Ottawa fluid milk consumption shown in the following table 10.

Table 10 :- Commercial Sales of Fluid Milk in Ottawa Converted to 30-day Month Basis, 1941-43 - December 100.0 Quarts

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
1941-42	1,626,079	1,622,247	1,641,807	1,692,543	1,783,740	1,722,047
%	99.0	98.8	100.7	103.1	108.6	108.0
.....						
1942-43	1,999,241	1,985,129	2,061,885	2,035,115	2,317,883	2,363,615
%	97.0	96.3	100.0	98.7	112.4	114.6

The total March sales, 1943, showed a 14.6 per cent increase over those for December 1942, compared with 8.0 per cent natural increase due to the development of the population and some other factors.

The difference between those two March months is 6.6 per cent between December and March for the data compared the rise of the population and the influence of some indefinite other factors might be the same on the increase of milk consumption for those two years.

With the subsidy on, the percentage is higher than the year before without the subvention.

According to those figures, the conclusion appears to be that the subsidy brought a rise in the consumption of fluid milk of nearly 6.6 per cent in Ottawa.

TABLE 6 .-- OTTAWA: ORDINARY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date *	8	7	6
	5	4	3
	2	1	"0"
	1	2	
Qt.	53335	54148	54718
5-weeks moving average.	53651	55322	55948
	56616	57292	56549
	55868	56431	
Cust:	5881	5884	5886
5-weeks moving average.	5889	5888	5887
	5883	5883	5881
Qt. per cust. per week.	9.07	9.12	9.20
	9.29	9.40	9.50
	9.62	9.74	9.62
%	94.3	94.8	95.6
	96.6	97.7	98.8
	100.0	101.2	100.0
	98.8	98.8	98.8
	99.7		

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
	6	7	8
	9	10	11
	12	13	
Qt.	57018	57467	58217
5-weeks moving average.	60698	61206	61376
	61555	61717	61753
	61585	61440	
Cust:	5883	5883	5889
5-weeks average moving.	5900	5911	5922
	5934	5942	5945
Qt. per cust. per week.	9.69	9.77	10.01
	10.29	10.35	10.36
	10.37	10.39	10.39
%	100.7	101.6	104.1
	107.0	107.6	107.7
	107.8	107.7	108.0
	108.0	107.6	107.6
	107.7	107.6	107.7

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42=100.



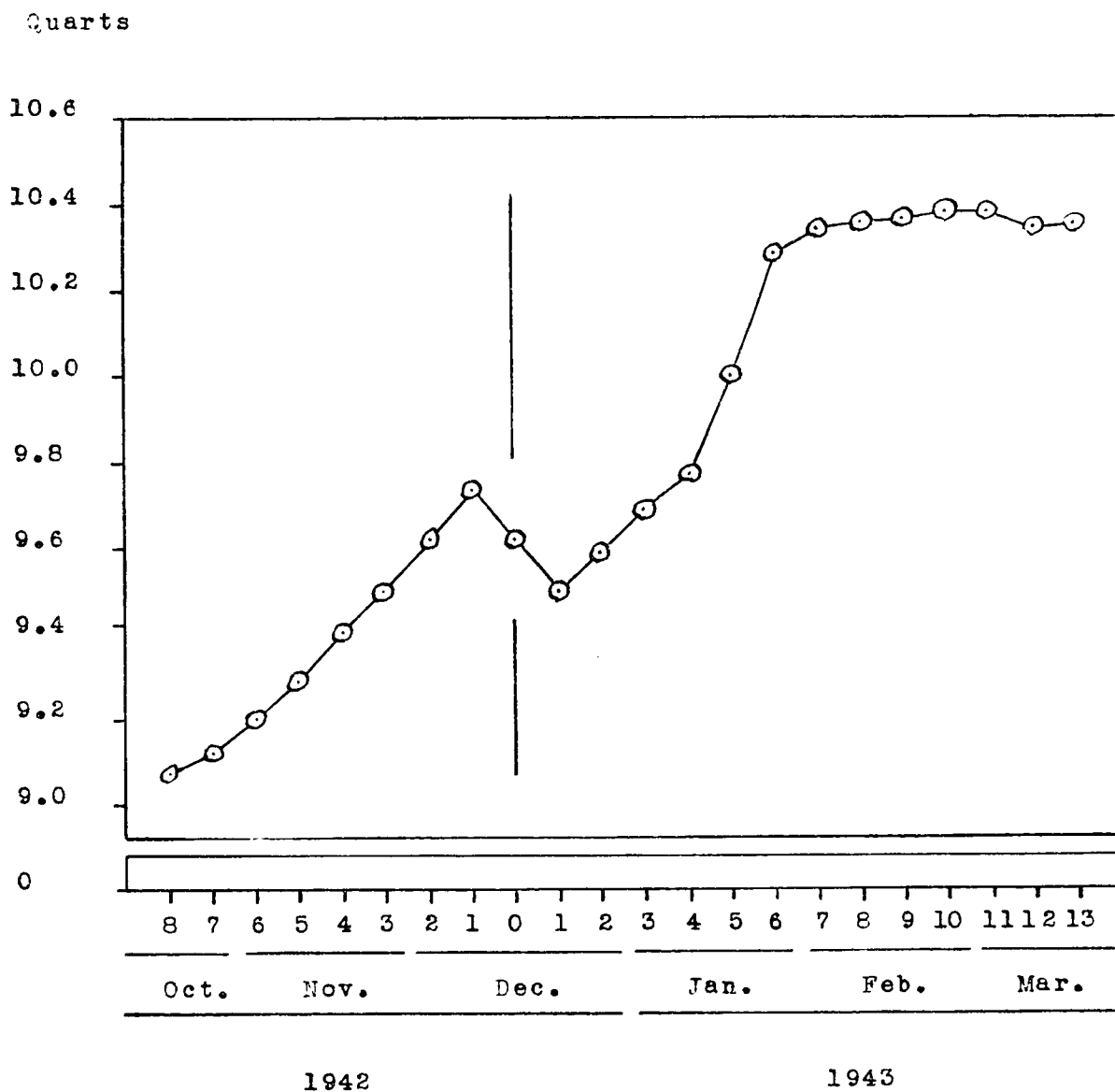


Figure 4 .- Ottawa: Trend of ORDINARY Milk Consumption Affected  
by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.  
Customers: 5901.

TABLE 7.- OTTAWA: JERSEY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date *	8	7	6
Qt:	4598	4657	4710
5-weeks moving average.	5881	5886	5886
Cust:	0.78	0.79	0.80
5-weeks moving average.	95.1	96.3	97.6
Qt. per cust. per week.			
%			

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
Qt:	5296	5552	5975
5-weeks moving average.	5883	5883	5889
Cust:	0.90	0.94	1.02
5-weeks moving average.	109.8	114.6	124.4
Qt. per cust. per week.			
%			

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42= 100.

Quarts

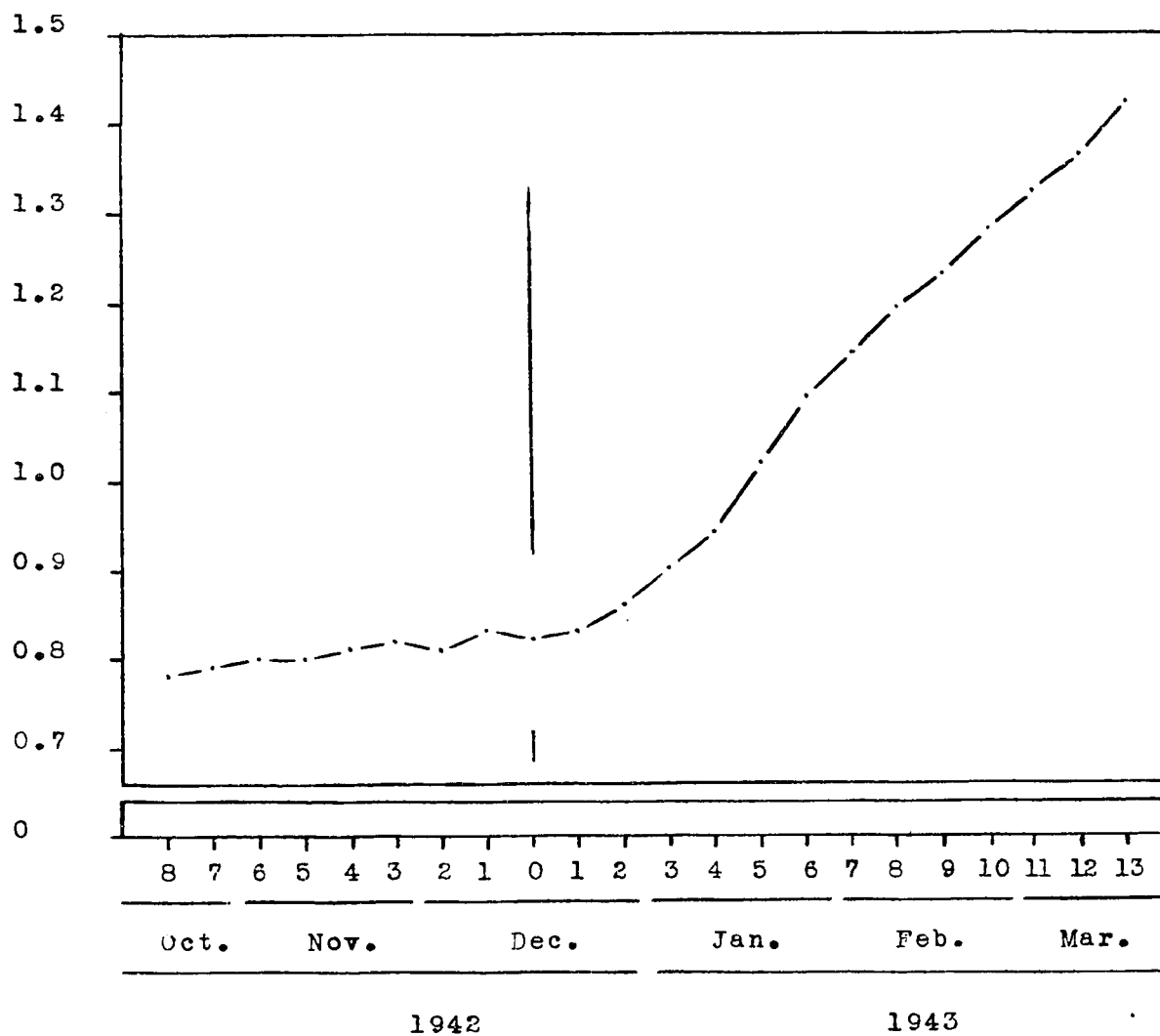


Figure 5.- OTTAWA: Trend of JERSEY Milk Consumption Affected  
by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43  
Customers: 5901.



Quarts

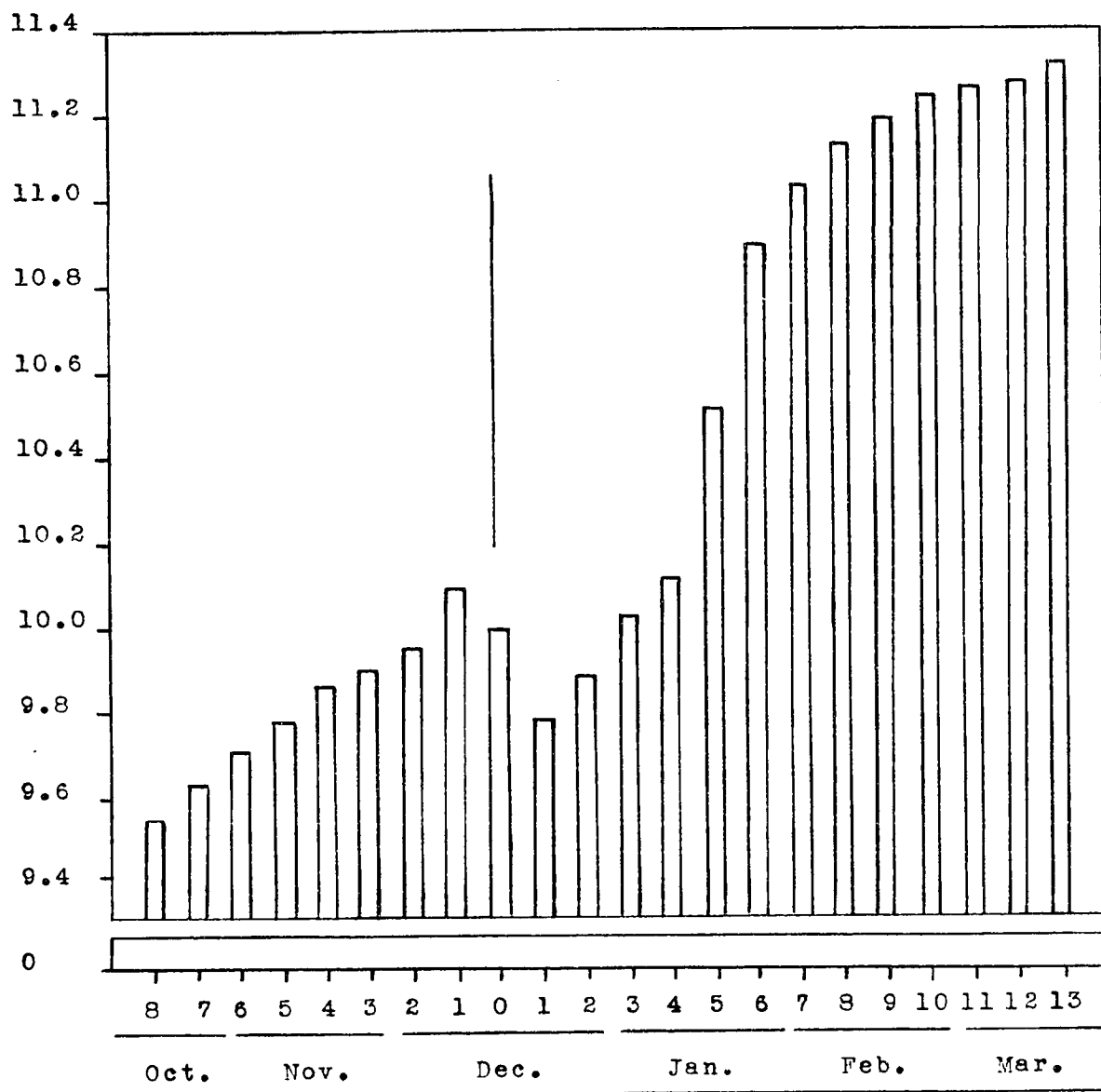


Figure 6.- OTTAWA: Trend of FLUID Milk Consumption Affected  
by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.

Customers: 7722.

HULL

Information on milk consumption has been taken for Hull, Quebec, from the three same Ottawa distributors. For the ordinary and Jersey milk, 7 sales routes were investigated with 1,721 customers who were very difficult to separate as between wholesale and retail.

For the Fluid milk, inquiries were made on 3,519 customers with 16 sales routes. With this total number, we have a very good idea of the milk consumption trend in Hull as the routes cover the city.

We must point out that the average consumption per customer is higher in Hull than in Ottawa, and the reason for this is probably the greater numbers of persons included in each household. Also another factor is the number of grocery stores taken as wholesale customers and which re-sold some milk.

In general, Hull population consists in a medium income class people. From the table 11 and figure 7, the consumption trend involved after the application of the customers subsidy moved up more rapidly than in Ottawa during the same period. Lets say twice faster.

The reaction was felt 4 weeks after the subsidy week. From week "5" to "7" an increase of 7.0 per cent was observed, while a 7.1 per cent increase for week "7" to "13". The immediate effect of the subsidy seems to be between week "5" and "7".

The reaction is entirely different for Jersey milk. (table 12 figure 8). The increased percentage of consumption was very high in Ottawa. It was still higher in Hull by an exceeding of 4.1 per cent. The 2-cent subsidy had a surprising effect on the Jersey Milk consumption in Hull as a gradual increase took place from the effective subsidy week till week #13" with a rise of 73.2 per cent.

The subsidy effect on Fluid milk consumption (Table 13, figure 9) occurred mostly during the 5th and 6th week after the change, an increase of 5.1 per cent. However, from week 6 to 13, the rise was 6.9 per cent, totalling an increase of 14.8 per cent during 13 weeks after the subsidy week.

TABLE 11.- HULL: ORDINARY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date #	8	7	6
	22969	23110	23317
Qt:			
5-weeks moving average.	1672	1674	1677
Cust:			
5-weeks moving average.	13.74	13.81	13.92
Qt. per cust. per week.	93.6	94.1	94.8
	22969	23110	23317
	23554	23835	24126
	24259	25207	25060
	24395	24817	
	1697	1701	1707
	14.30	14.82	14.68
	97.4	101.0	100.0
	97.1	98.8	

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
	25162	24823	25601
Qt:			
5-weeks moving average.	1712	1712	1716
Cust:			
5-weeks moving average.	14.70	14.50	14.92
Qt. per cust. per week.	100.1	98.8	101.6
	25162	24823	25601
	26996	27713	28195
	28663	29171	29659
	30050	30050	30050
	1767	1779	1783
	16.22	16.40	16.63
	110.5	111.7	113.3
	114.7	115.7	

# Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42=100



Quarts

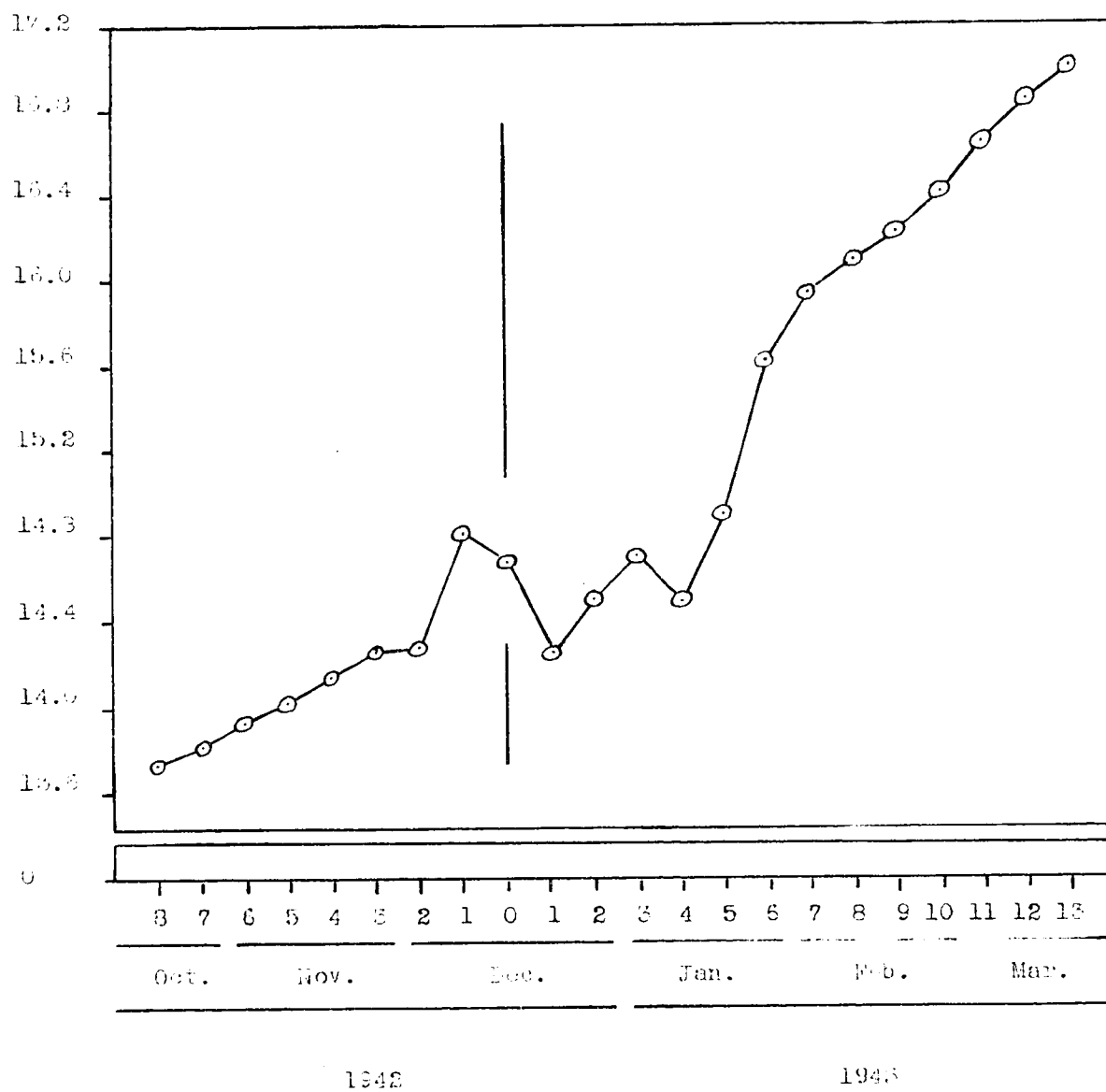


Figure 17.- HULL: Trend of OREILIANE Milk Consumption Affected by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942- 43.

Customers: 1721.

TABLE 12.- HULL: JERSEY MILK CONSUMPTION.

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date *	8	7	1
Qt.	680	639	778
5-weeks moving average.	680	639	778
Cust.	1672	1674	1712
5-weeks moving average.	1672	1674	1712
Qt. per cust. per week.	0.41	0.41	0.45
%	93.2	93.2	102.3

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week before and after effective subsidy date.	3	4	13
Qt.	825	869	1403
5-weeks moving average.	825	869	1403
Cust.	1712	1712	1790
5-weeks moving average.	1712	1712	1790
Qt. per cust. per week.	0.48	0.51	0.78
%	109.1	115.9	177.3

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42-100.

Quarts

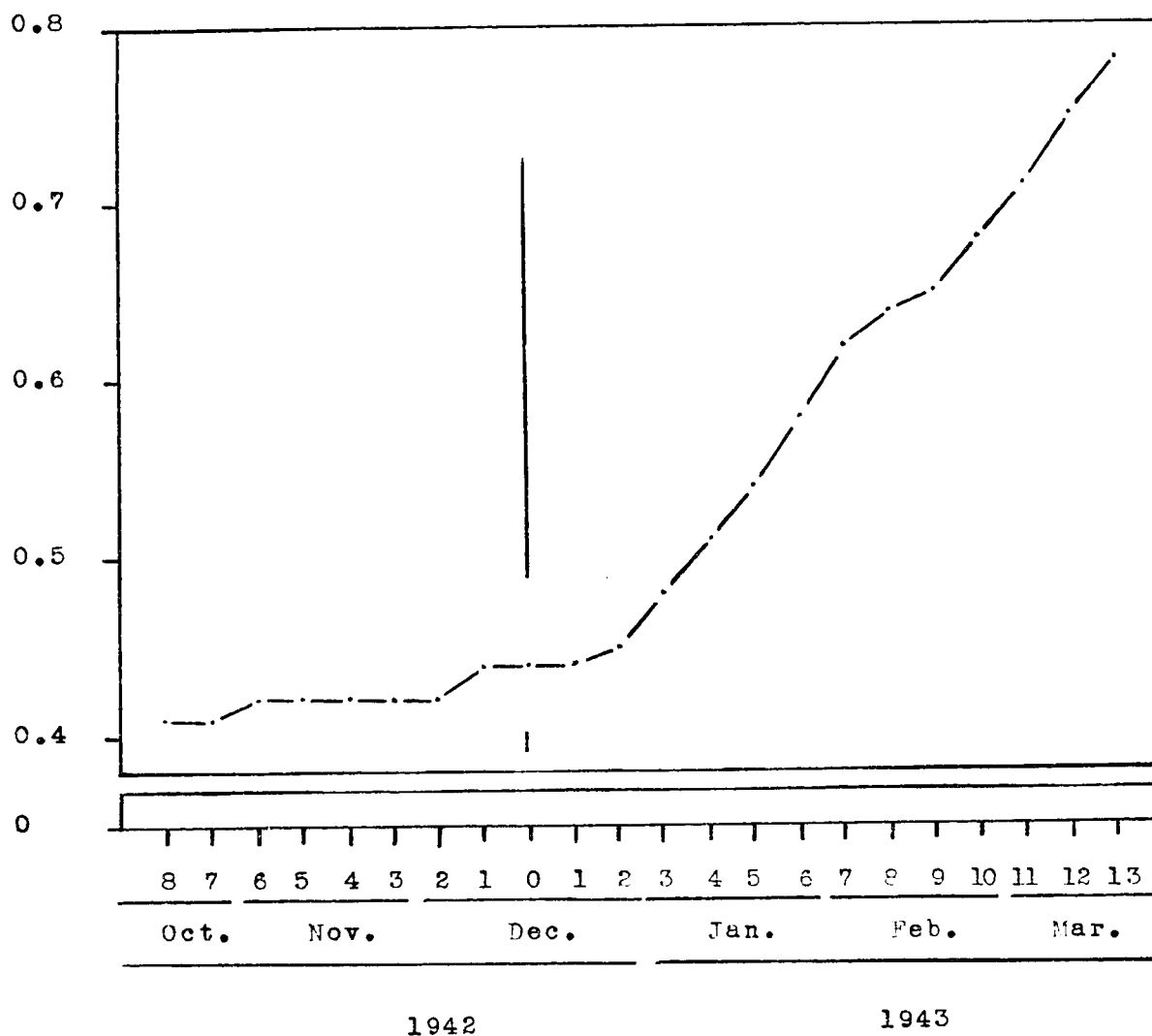


Figure 8 .- HULL: Trend of JERSEY Milk Consumption Affected  
by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.  
Customers: 1721.

TABLE 13.- HULL: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

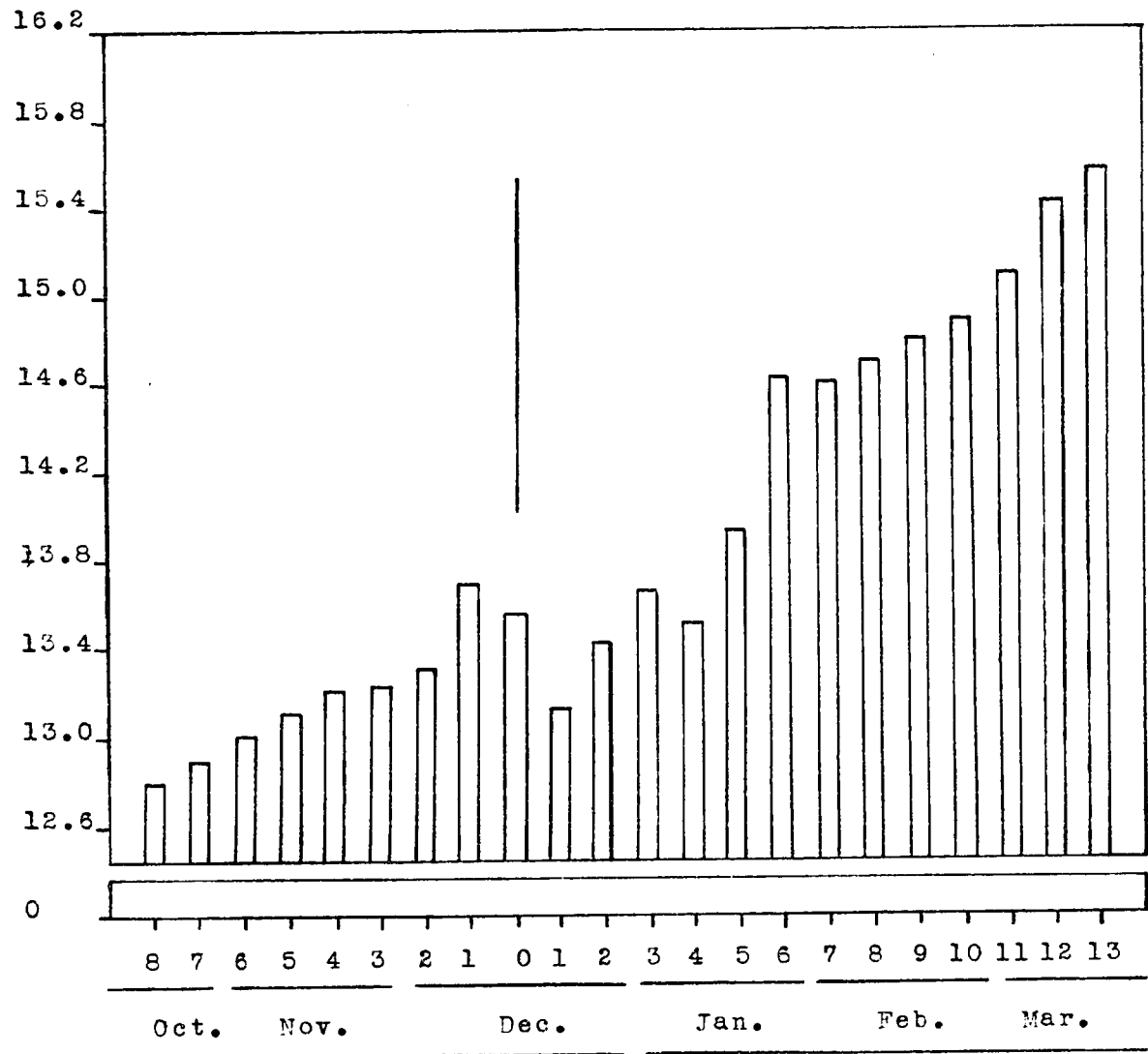
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date *	8	7	6
	44203	44691	45101
5-weeks moving average.	44203	45466	45864
	46092	46338	47900
Cust:	3457	3460	3464
5-weeks moving average.	3457	3463	3475
Qt. per cust. per week.	12.79	12.92	13.02
	94.3	95.3	96.0
	46092	46338	47900
	3485	3496	3504
	13.23	13.27	13.67
	97.6	97.9	100.8
	3515	3514	3514
	13.56	13.13	13.42
	100.0	96.8	99.0

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
	47663	47068	48525
50-weeks moving average.	47663	51312	51564
	52280	53010	53890
Cust:	3496	3486	3481
5-weeks moving average.	3496	3507	3551
Qt. per cust. per week.	13.63	13.50	13.94
	100.5	99.6	102.8
	52280	53010	53890
	3558	3586	3608
	14.69	14.79	14.91
	108.3	109.1	110.0
	3609	3608	3608
	15.03	15.41	15.57
	111.2	113.6	114.8

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42=100

Quarts



1942 1943

Figure 9.- HULL: Trend of FLUID Milk Consumption Affected  
by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.  
Customers:3519.

BUCKINGHAM

The representative figures for Buckingham, Quebec, set forth in table 14 and figure 10, were abstracted from 2 sales routes of an Ottawa distributor with 518 customers in the town.

Till week 4 after the effective date of the consumer's subsidy, the consumption showed no response to the subsidy. The immediate effect was felt between week 4 and 6, with an increase of 14.4 per cent.

There was no change during February, and a further 6.3 per cent rise in March might or might not be attributable to the subsidy.

TABLE 14.- BUCKINGHAM: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date *	8	7	6
	4047	4100	4143
Ct:	495	493	493
5-weeks moving average.	8.21	8.32	8.40
Cust:	89.7	90.9	91.8
5-weeks moving average.	8.21	8.32	8.40
Ct. per cust. per week.	89.7	90.9	91.8
%	89.7	90.9	91.8

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
	4640	4437	4703
Ct:	524	524	525
5-weeks moving average.	8.85	8.47	8.96
Cust:	96.7	92.6	97.9
5-weeks moving average.	8.85	8.47	8.96
Ct. per cust. per week.	96.7	92.6	97.9
%	96.7	92.6	97.9

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42 = 100.

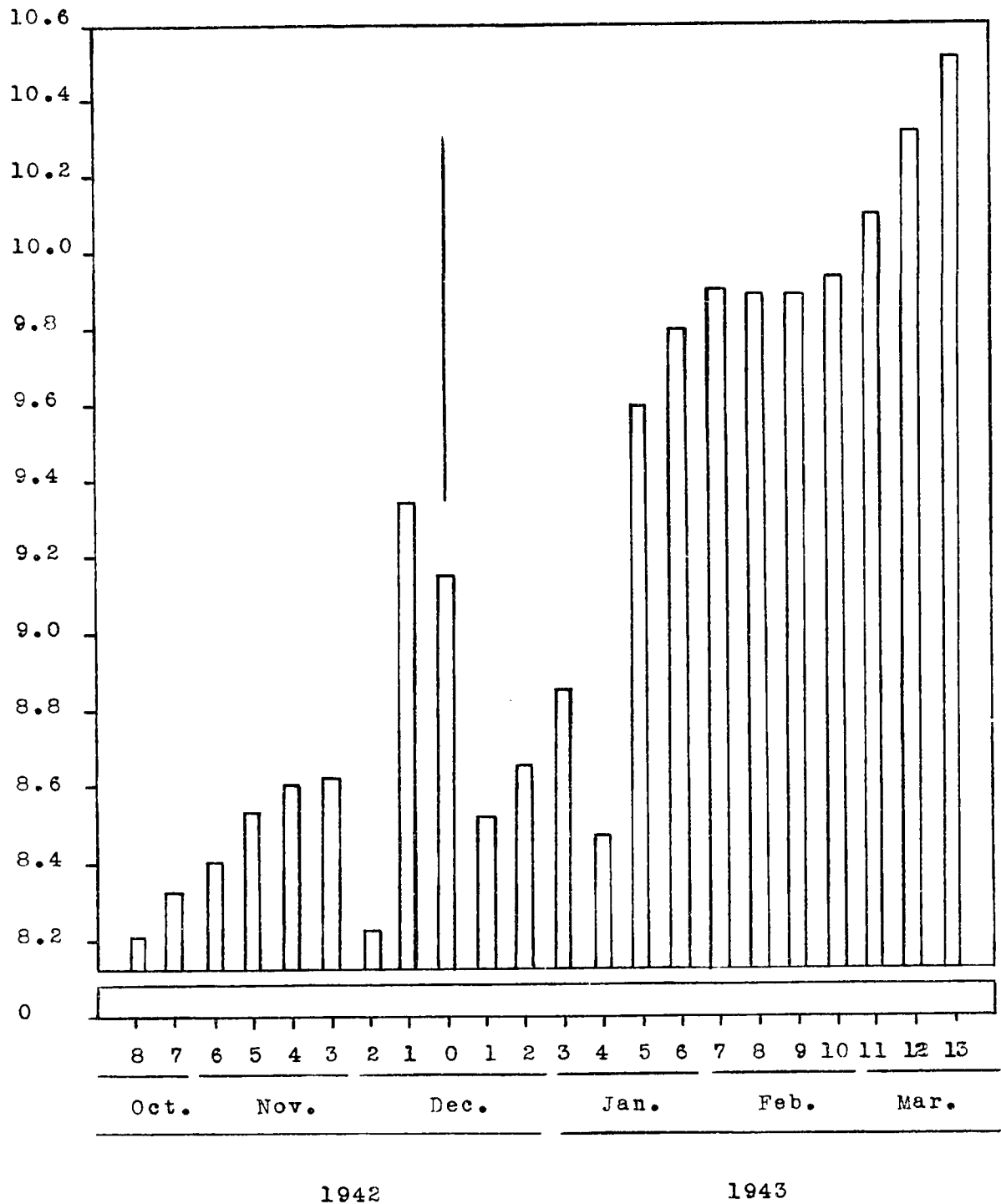


Figure 10.- BUCKINGHAM: Trend of FLUID Milk Consumption Affected by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43. Customers: 518.



ST. HYACINTHE

Investigation has been made at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, regarding the effect of the 2-cent per quart consumer's subsidy on milk. Of the 30 distributors of the city, 14 were interviewed, but only six had sales records available for our purpose.

A sufficient amount of data is available to show that the average curtailment of sales following a one cent advance in the price of quarts is almost negligible (Table 15, figure 11). A reduction of only 0.5 per cent in sales per customer was noted at the end of 7 weeks following such an increase on October 23, 1942.

The figure is calculated from a survey of sales of dairies having 674 customers.

However, the increase in sales following a 2-cent reduction in price is very noticeable.

At the end of 8 weeks after the effective date of the subsidy, December 16, 1942, an increase in sales per customer of 20.5 per cent was observed. After a further 5 weeks the total increase was 21.8 per cent.

TABLE 15 ST-HYACINTHE: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

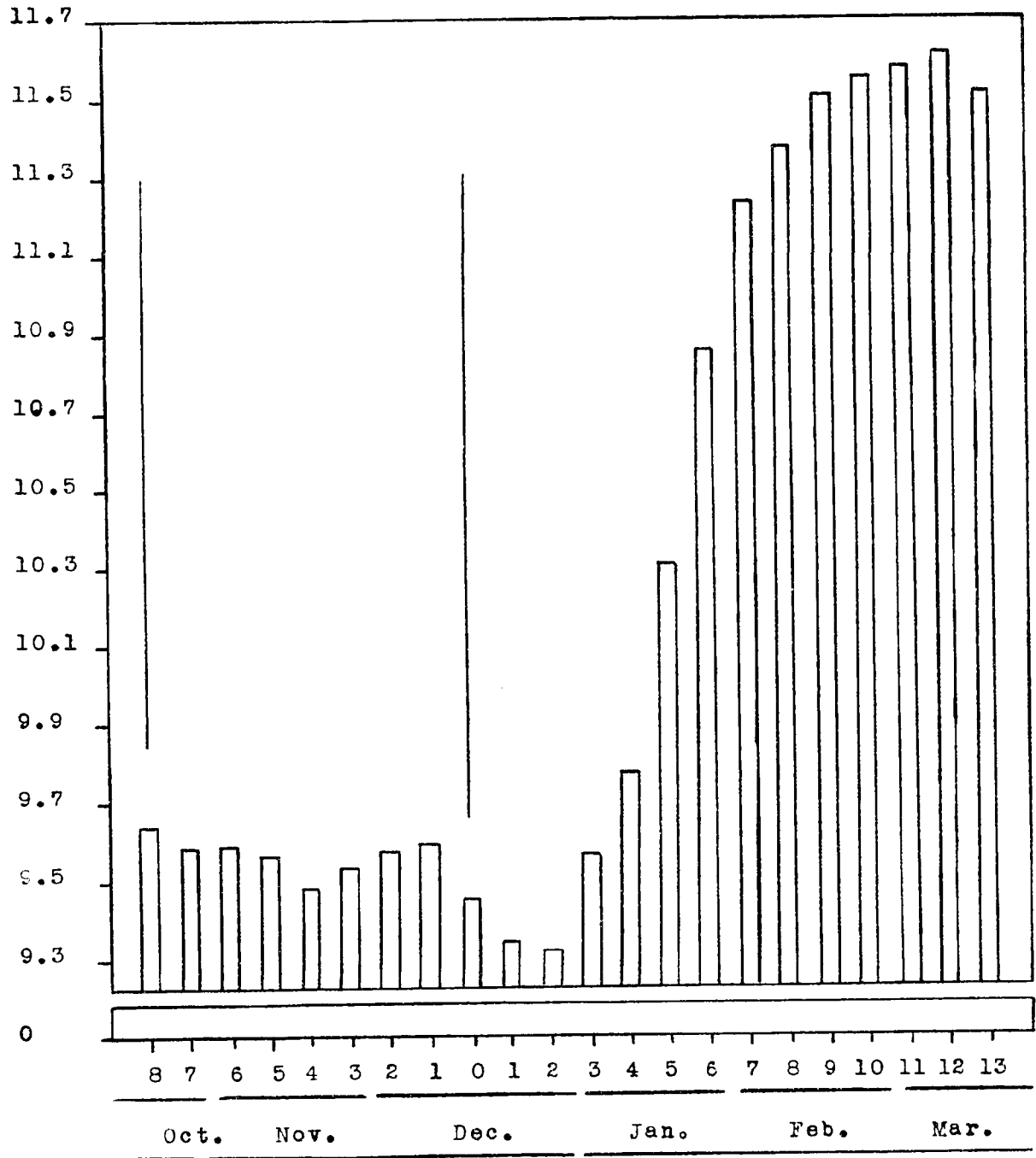
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date.*	8	7	6
	5	4	3
	2	1	"O"
Qt:	6379	6366	6389
5-weeks moving average.	6370	6414	6458
Cust:	662	664	666
5-weeks moving average.	672	673	675
Qt. per cust. per week.	9.64	9.58	9.59
%	102.0	101.4	101.5

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
	6	7	8
	9	10	11
Qt:	6493	6636	6975
5-weeks moving average.	7333	7572	7664
Cust:	679	679	677
5-weeks moving average.	676	674	673
Qt. per cust. per week.	9.56	9.77	10.30
%	101.2	103.4	109.0

\* Week "O" is week containing Dec. 16/42 = 100.

Quarts



1942

1943

Figure 11.- ST-HYACINTHE: Trend of FLUID Milk Consumption Affected by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.

Customers: 674

REGINA

A brief outline has been represented dealing with the effects of the consumer's subsidy in the eastern part of Canada. For the West, Regina has been taken as a representative city. As in St-Hyacinthe milk is delivered to consumers seven days a week in Regina.

To obtain data three of the larger distributors were visited and from them information was obtained for 1,397 customers buying milk not recorded as to type.

In Regina the situation differs from eastern cities in that Jersey milk is 3 cents per quart more than ordinary rather than 2 cents.

It can be observed from the ordinary milk consumption trend (table 16, Figure 12) that the subsidy effect appears to be more noticeable for this ordinary milk than for Jersey milk than in the other cities visited.

As soon as the consumer's subsidy became effective the influence was observable right away in ordinary milk consumption trend. From the subsidy innovation week till week 13, the increase was 27.7 per cent.

It will be observed from the table 17 figure 13 that the Jersey milk consumption trend, between week 3 and 6 of the subsidy week, the increase was 17.4 per cent compared with an increase of 39.1 per cent between week 3 and 13.

In the Eastern the increase in consumption of Jersey was greater due to the differential being 2 cents where as Regina, Jersey milk is 3 cents more than ordinary milk and the subsidy effected ordinary milk consumption almost as much as the Jersey.

Then we can assume that price is a factor affecting the rate of milk consumption.

Would it not be well to compare table 18, describing Regina consumption during 1939-42, with table 19, figure 14, representing 1942-43 consumption for a certain number of customers.

Let us take a look at the trend consumption for the interesting period of October to March 1939-42 (all figures on basis of 31-day month). (table 18)

Table 18 :- Total Fluid Milk Sales in Regina, 1939-42 - Quarts

	: : OCT. : :	: : NOV. : :	: : DEC. : :	: : JAN. : :	: : FEB. : :	: : MAR. : :	: :
1939-40	408,422	466,168	413,415	421,456	458,599	433,252	
1940-41	420,406	485,107	434,299	440,305	470,159	467,142	
1941-42	417,236	488,313	462,776	449,079	479,062	473,396	

During those three periods, the same trend occurred for each year, i.e. increase in consumption for November. During December decrease principally caused by winter holidays, a rise in January and February, then some decline in March. As described before, these variations are purely seasonal, and happened every year, except however for the period studied 1942-43. The trend attributed to the consumer's subsidy was not the same.

This consumption trend had increased during the 8 weeks preceding the subsidy date at an average rate of 0.6 per cent. During the succeeding 13 weeks the average increase was 1.1 per cent, the acceleration being properly attributable to the subsidy.

TABLE 16.-- REGINA: ORDINARY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

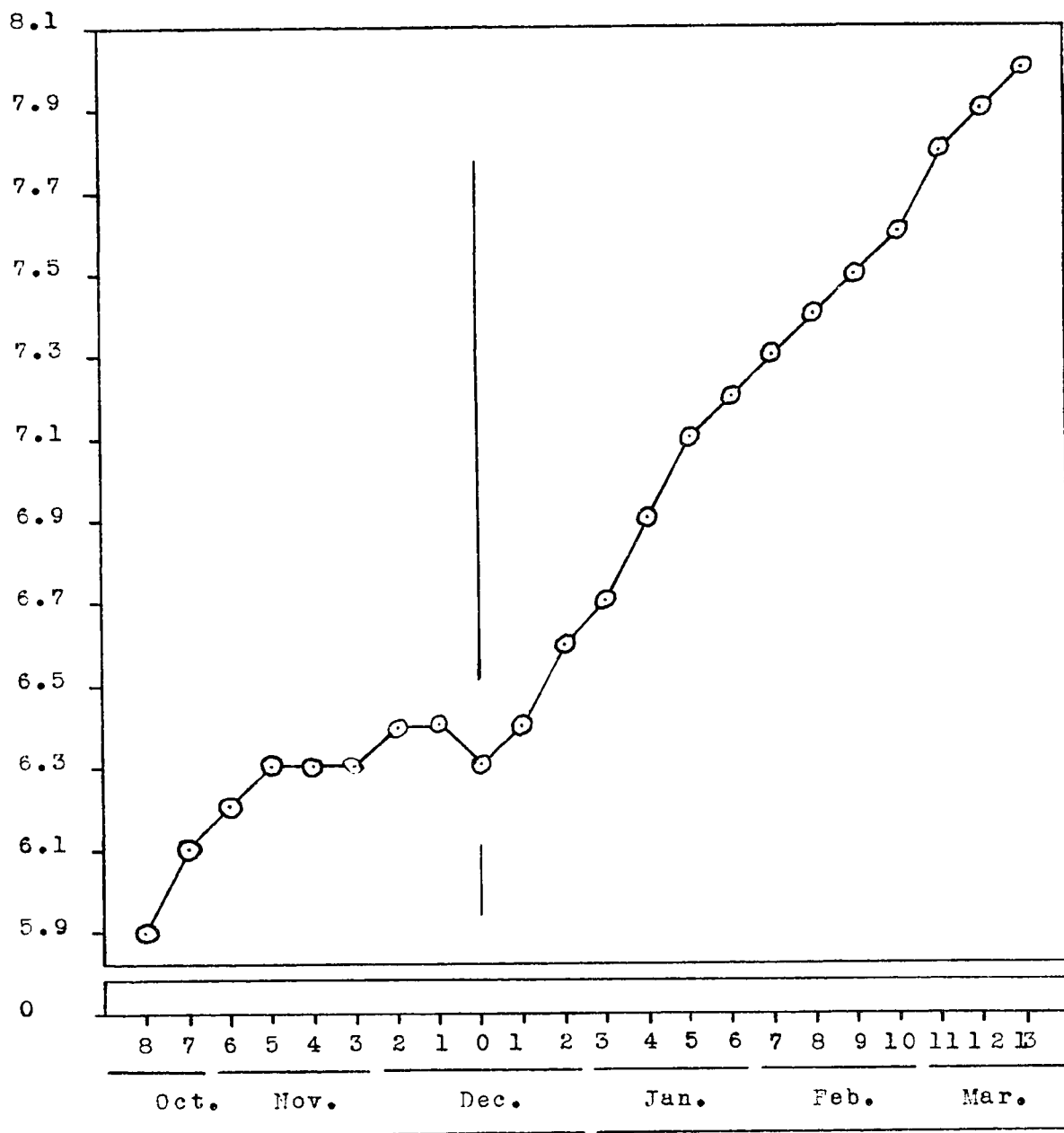
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date *	8	7	1
Qt:	8487	8654	9128
5-weeks moving average.	8487	8995	9156
Cust:	1382	1386	1392
5-weeks moving average.	1382	1389	1395
Qt. per cust. per week.	6.1	6.3	6.5
%	93.8	100.0	103.1

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	13
Qt:	9706	10022	11641
5-weeks moving average.	9706	10521	11084
Cust:	1400	1402	1406
5-weeks moving average.	1400	1404	1407
Qt. per cust. per week.	6.9	7.2	8.1
%	106.2	110.8	124.6

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42=100

quarts



1942

1943

Figure 12.- REGINA: Trend of ORDINARY Milk Consumption Affected by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.

Customers: 1397.

TABLE 17.- REGINA: JERSEY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date.*	8	7	2
Qt:	285	291	310
5-weeks moving average.	1382	1385	1392
Cust:	0.20	0.21	0.22
5-weeks moving average.	87.0	91.3	95.7
Qt. per cust. per week.			
%			

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
Qt:	322	343	359
5-weeks moving average.	1400	1402	1403
Cust:	0.23	0.24	0.26
5-weeks moving average.	100.0	104.3	113.0
Qt. per cust. per week.			
%			

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42=100



Quarts

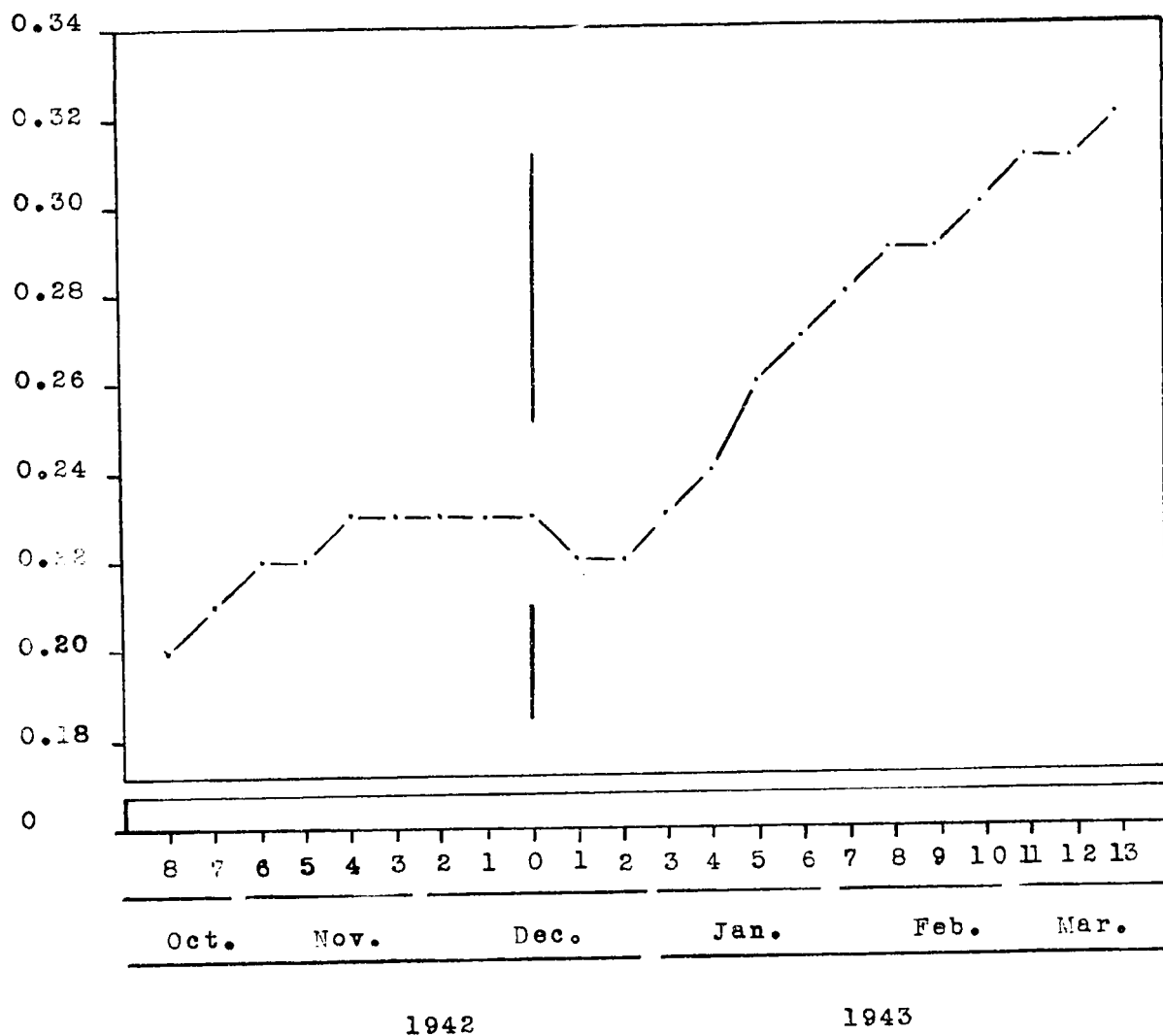


Figure 13.- REGINA: Trend of JERSEY Milk Consumption Affected by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43. Customers: 1397.

TABLE 19.- REGINA: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

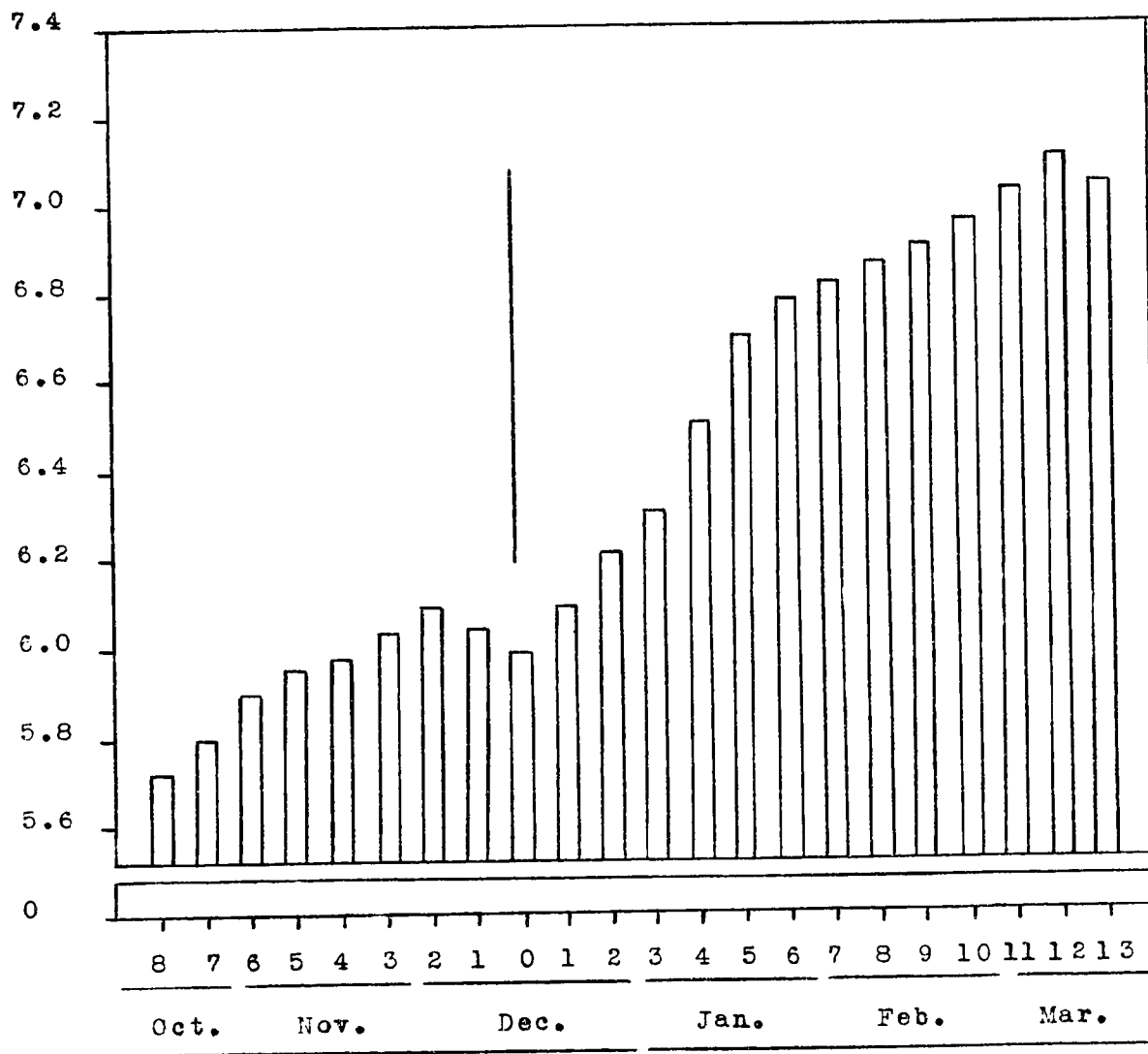
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date *	8	5	"0"
Qt:	22108	23121	25513
5-weeks moving average.	22445	23279	23638
Cust:	3870	3896	3913
5-weeks moving average.	3864	3877	3913
Qt. per cust. per week.	5.72	5.95	5.99
%	95.5	99.3	100.0

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	8	11
Qt:	24849	27232	28052
5-weeks moving average.	25669	27057	27663
Cust:	3947	3965	3975
5-weeks moving average.	3942	3959	3972
Qt. per cust. per week.	6.50	6.82	6.96
%	105.2	113.9	116.2

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42 = 100.

Quarts



1942 1943

Figure 14.- REGINA: Trend of FLUID Milk Consumption Affected  
by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.  
Customers: 3935.

HIGH-INCOME DISTRICT vs. LOW-INCOME DISTRICT

For this particular distinction figures were obtained from records of retail routes showing the weekly sales of milk per customer. The data included sales to 607 customers in one section of Ottawa and to 713 customers in another part of the city.

The first section is Rockliffe which embraces one of the better residential districts and maybe classed as wealthy. In the second district, Mechanicsville the incomes are smaller, being derived largely from clerical and factory employment.

One might expect the elasticity of demand for a staple food such as milk to be greater amongst low than amongst high income people. This proved to be true in this investigation.

For Fluid milk, the reduction in retail prices resulted in 15.0 per cent increase in consumption between subsidy week till week 13 for the low income district, (table 20 figure 15) and during the same period a rise of only 5.2 per cent took place for the high income district. (table 21, figure 16).

Consumption was observed be greater per customer in the high income area. Rockliffe households consumed an average of 13.97 quarts per week for a period of 22 weeks and the similar average for Mechanicsville was 11.72. The consumption per week per customer in the higher income group was 19.2 per cent more than in the lower.

The difference is more noticeable with consumption of Jersey milk. The consumption for Rockliffe (table 22, figure 17) was nearly 3 times as great as in Mechanicsville (table 23, figure 18) per customer per week.

However it may be noted that Jersey milk consumption increase 60.8 per cent for the poor section since the subsidy became effective till week 13. The increase for the other section was only 44.6 per cent. At the end of 13 weeks after the subsidy week the increase rate of ordinary milk amounted to 0.4 per cent in the wealthier section of this city (table 24 figure 19) while a rise of 12.8 per cent occurred in the low-income district. (table 25, figure 20).

TABLE 20.- MECHANICSVILLE: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

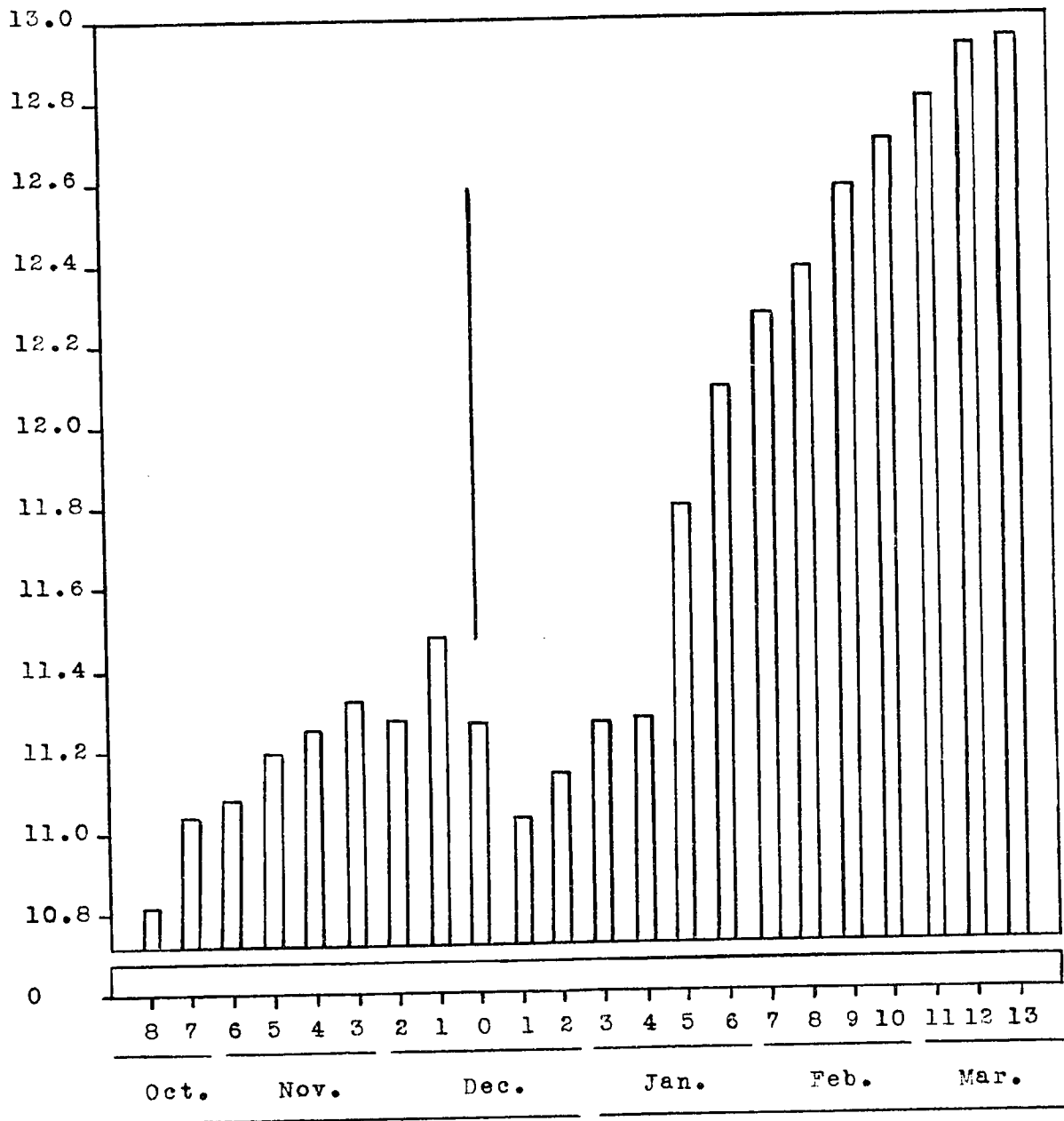
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date #	7	8	"0"
Qt.	7535	7598	7919
5-weeks moving average.	7353	7716	8105
Cust:			
5-weeks moving average.	683	690	703
Qt. per cust. per week.	10.82	11.19	11.87
%	96.1	99.4	102.0

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
Qt.	8235	8330	8767
5-weeks moving average.	731	739	743
Cust:			
5-weeks moving average.	11.26	11.27	11.80
Qt. per cust. per week.	100.0	100.1	104.8

x Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42= 100

Quarts



1942

1943

Figure 15.- MECHANICSVILLE: Trend of FLUID Milk Consumption Affected

by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.

Customers: 713.

TABLE 21.- ROCKLIFFE: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date *	7	5	"0"
Qt:	8030	8217	8588
5-weeks moving average.	7953	8117	8534
Cust:	609	611	604
5-weeks moving average.	608	610	607
Qt. per cust. per week.	13.19	13.45	13.89
%	94.2	96.8	100.0

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	4	8	12
Qt:	8175	8862	8333
5-weeks moving average.	8254	8950	8344
Cust:	602	608	611
5-weeks moving average.	603	610	612
Qt. per cust. per week.	13.57	14.59	14.62
%	98.5	105.0	105.2

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42=100.





TABLE 22.- ROCKLIFFE: JERSEY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date #	8	7	6
Qt:	530	527	530
5-weeks moving average.	520	530	528
Cust:	421	421	420
5-weeks moving average.	420	421	420
Ct. per cust. per week.	1.24	1.25	1.26
%	95.4	96.2	96.9

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	5
Qt:	575	609	635
5-weeks moving average.	575	609	635
Cust:	406	404	406
5-weeks moving average.	406	404	406
Ct. per cust. per week.	1.42	1.45	1.51
%	109.2	111.5	116.5

# Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42=100.

Quarts

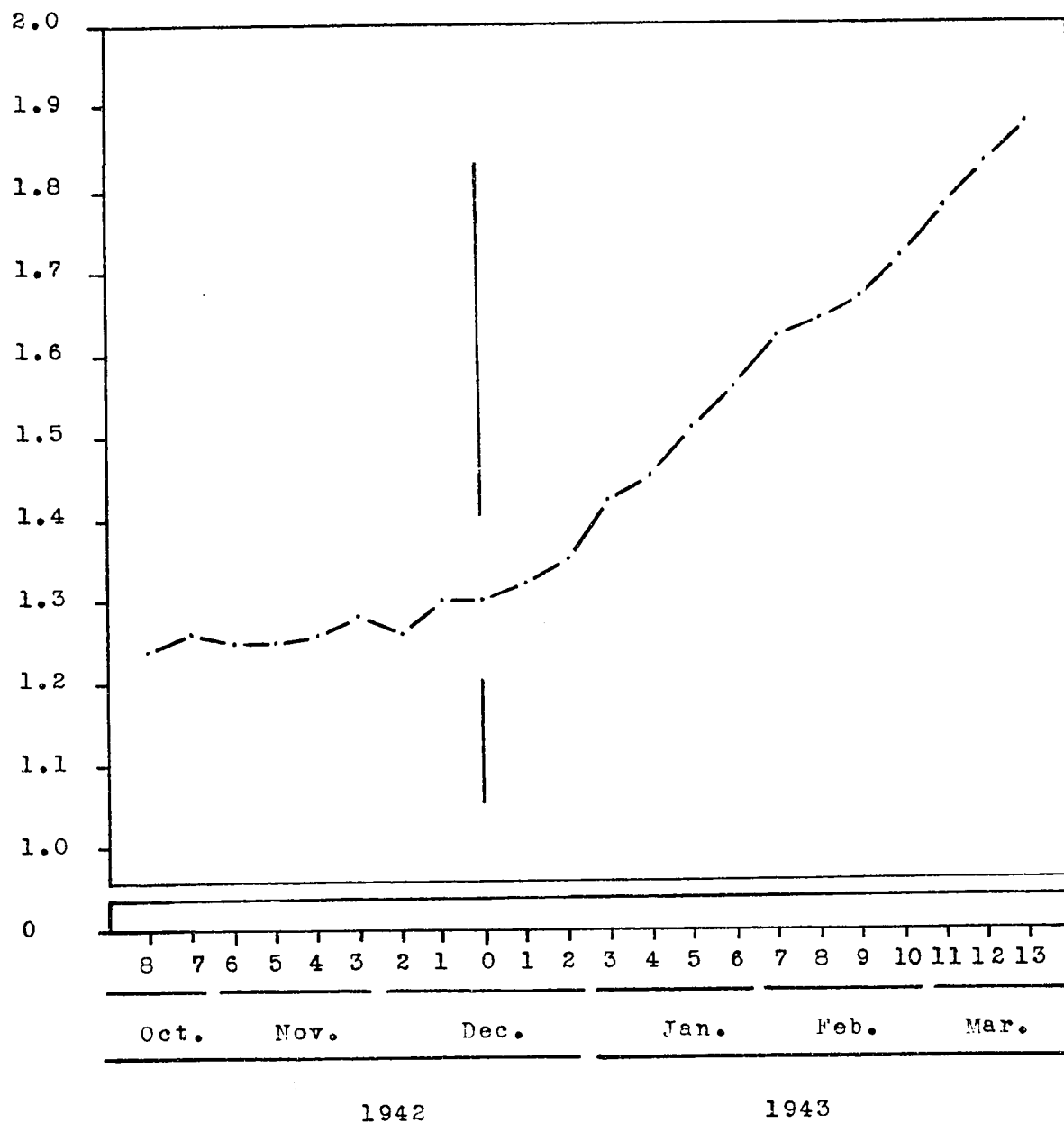


Figure 17.- ROCKLIFFE: Trend of JERSEY Milk Consumption Affected by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.  
Customers: 412.

TABLE 23.- MECHANICSVILLE: JERSEY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date #	8	7	1
Qt.	239	238	262
5-weeks moving average.	239	246	252
Cust.	496	499	518
5-weeks moving average.	496	501	525
Qt. per cust. per week.	.48	.48	.51
%	94.1	94.1	100.0

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	DEC.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	11
Qt.	262	270	392
5-weeks moving average.	262	296	407
Cust.	540	544	524
5-weeks moving average.	540	547	522
Qt. per cust. per week.	.49	.48	.75
%	96.1	94.1	152.9

# Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16/42=100.



TABLE 24.- ROCKLIFFE: ORDINARY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date #	7	8	"0"
Qt:	5363	5409	5617
5-weeks moving average.	5459	5528	5700
Cust:	421	422	413
5-weeks moving average.	420	418	409
Qt. per cust. per week.	12.75	12.84	13.70
%	93.1	94.4	98.2

1943

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.	3	4	11
Qt:	5374	5609	5704
5-weeks moving average.	5461	5625	5668
Cust:	404	407	411
5-weeks moving average.	404	409	412
Qt. per cust. per week.	13.29	13.50	13.87
%	97.4	98.5	100.4

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 16=100.

Quarts

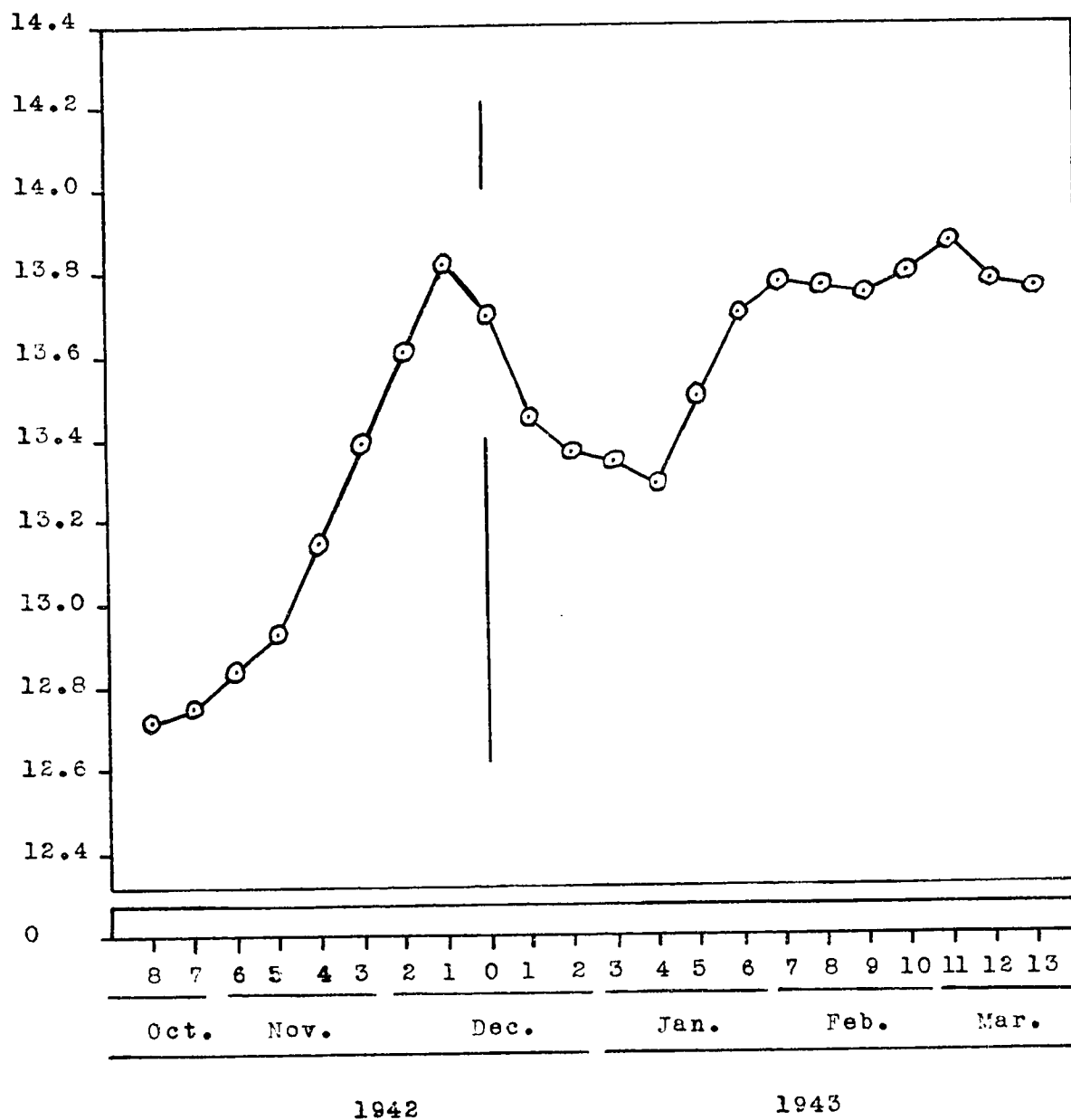


Figure 19.- ROCKLIFFE: Trend of ORDINARY Milk Consumption Affected by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.

Customers: 412.

TABLE 25.- MECHANICSVILLE: ORDINARY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	DEC.
Week before and after effective subsidy date *																											
Qt:	5158	5223	5286	5392	5479	5582	5686	5815	5733	5719	5858																
5-weeks moving average.																											
Cust:	496	498	499	501	506	509	512	515	518	525	532																
5-weeks moving average.																											
Qt. per cust. per week.	10.40	10.50	10.53	10.76	10.83	10.97	11.11	11.29	11.07	10.99	11.00																
%	95.9	94.9	95.6	97.2	97.8	99.1	100.4	102.0	100.0	98.4	99.4																

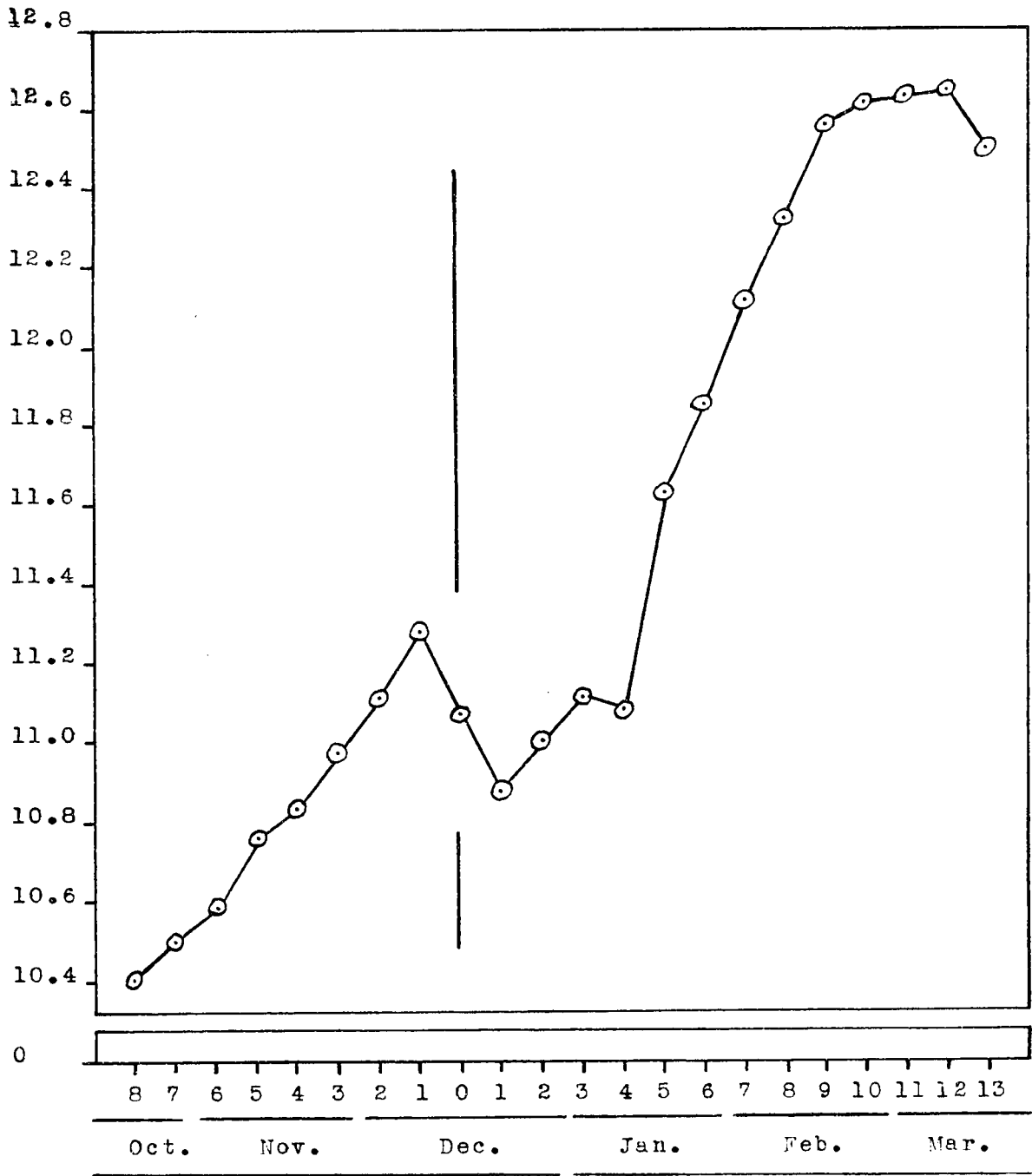
1943

	JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	FEB.	MAR.
Week after effective subsidy date.																																
Qt:	5995	6070	6383	6439	6524	6568	6615	6623	6601	6510																						
5-weeks moving average.																																
Cust:	540	547	549	544	538	533	527	525	522	521																						
5-weeks moving average.																																
Qt. per cust. per week.	11.11	11.09	11.63	11.85	12.12	12.32	12.56	12.61	12.64	12.49																						
%	100.4	100.2	105.1	107.9	109.5	111.3	113.5	115.9	114.1	112.8																						

\* Week "0" is week containing Dec. 12/42=100.



Quarts



1942

1943.

Figure 20.- MECHANICSVILLE: Trend of ORDINARY Milk Consumption Affect by Price Change on Sales by Weeks, 1942-43.

Customers: 522.

A P P E N D I X

TABLE 26 -- ST-HYACINTHE; FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1943

1942

Date:	OCT		NOV		DEC		JAN		FEB		MAR	
	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-28	1-15	16-31
qt:	22544	24502	22887	22814	23056	24394	21438	27040	26378	23102	27057	29083
No of customer	1035	1035	1054	1054	1065	1065	1071	1071	1057	1057	1068	1068
qt. per cust. per two weeks	21.76	23.67	21.71	21.65	21.65	22.91	20.03	25.25	24.96	21.66	25.33	27.23
No of day	15	16	15	15	15	16	15	16	15	15	15	16
qt. per cust. per day.	1.45	1.48	1.45	1.44	1.44	1.43	1.34	1.58	1.66	1.66	1.69	1.70

TABLE 27. - ST. LOUIS, MO.: FIVE-DAYLY, 1942-1943

1942

	OCT					NOV					DEC				
	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28
Week ending	6379	6366	6369	6383	6370	6414	6458	6405	6410	6334	6317				
5-weeks moving average															
Cust.	662	664	666	668	672	673	675	676	678	673	678				
5-weeks moving average															
Qt. per cust. per week	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.3				
	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	100.0	100.0	101.1	101.1	100.0	97.9	97.9				

1943

	JAN					FEB					MAR				
	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18	7	14	21	28
Week ending	6493	6636	6975	7353	7572	7664	7730	7776	7800	7834	7779				
5-weeks moving average															
Cust.	679	679	677	676	674	673	672	673	674	675	676				
5-weeks moving average															
Qt. per cust. per week	9.6	9.6	10.3	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5				
	101.1	103.2	103.4	114.7	117.9	120.0	121.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	121.1				

TABLE 28 .- BUCKINGHAM: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT			NOV			DEC					
	22	29	4100	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Week ending	4047	4143	4229	4197	4291	4721	4457	4525	4762	4721	4457	4525
Qt. per cust. per week	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.3	9.1	8.5	8.7
5-weeks moving Average	90.1	91.2	92.3	93.4	94.5	94.5	94.5	90.1	102.2	100.0	93.4	94.5
Cust:	493	493	493	492	492	492	498	504	510	516	523	523

1943

	JAN			FEB							
	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18
Week ending	4640	4437	4703	5191	5299	5332	5381	5393	5426	5478	5516
Qt. per cust. per week	8.9	8.5	9.0	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.5
5-weeks moving Average	97.8	93.4	98.9	107.7	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	111.0	113.2	115.4
Cust:	524	524	525	530	535	539	544	543	537	531	525

TABLE 29 .- BUCKINGHAM: FLUID MILK CO. BURLINGTON (RETAIL)

1942

	OCT		NOV			DEC					
Week ending	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Qt:	3303	3855	3897	3953	3991	4056	4112	4533	4510	4256	4538
5-weeks moving Average	471	472	472	473	473	479	483	488	492	499	501
Cust:	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.2	8.5	8.7
5-weeks moving Average	8.0	89.1	90.2	91.3	91.3	92.4	92.4	101.1	100.0	92.4	94.6
Qt. per cust. per week											
%											

1943

	JAN			FEB			NOV				
Week ending	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18
Qt:	4475	4292	4562	5057	5170	5198	5244	5254	5272	5315	5347
5-weeks moving Average	503	505	507	511	515	519	523	521	514	508	501
Cust:	8.9	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7
5-weeks moving Average	96.7	92.4	97.8	107.6	108.7	108.7	108.7	109.8	112.0	114.1	116.3
Qt. per cust. per week											
%											

TABLE 30 .- HULL: MILL CONSUMPTION (ORDINARY)

1942

	OCT		NOV		DEC						
Week ending	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Qt.	21003	21162	21383	21586	21839	22029	22251	23222	23083	22375	22719
5-weeks moving Average	1442	1445	1448	1452	1455	1462	1467	1471	1476	1480	1480
Qt. per cust. per week	14.6	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.8	15.6	15.1	15.4
%	93.6	93.6	94.9	95.5	96.2	96.8	97.4	101.3	100.0	96.8	98.7

1943

	JAN		FEB		MAR						
Week ending	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18
Qt.	22974	22503	23152	24475	25131	25583	26016	26467	26899	27237	27527
5-weeks moving Average	1480	1480	1480	1488	1496	1505	1513	1521	1522	1522	1523
Qt. per cust. per week	15.5	15.2	15.6	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.7	17.9	18.1
%	99.4	97.4	100.0	105.1	107.7	109.0	110.3	111.5	113.5	114.7	116.0

TABLE 51 .- HULL: MILL. 30.000. PRICE (1942-1951)

1942

	OCT					NOV					DEC					
Week ending	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31					
Qt. 5-weeks moving Average	603	614	635	640	649	649	653	674	683	676	695					
Cust: 5-weeks moving Average	1442	1445	1448	1452	1455	1462	1467	1471	1476	1480	1480					
Qt. per cust. per week	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5					
%	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					

1943

	JAN					FEB					MAR					
Week ending	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18					
Qt. 5-weeks moving Average	737	776	829	900	973	1022	1059	1099	1148	1221	1280					
Cust: 5-weeks moving Average	1480	1480	1480	1480	1496	1505	1513	1521	1522	1522	1523					
Qt. per cust. per week	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7					
%	100.0	100.0	120.0	120.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0					



TABLE 32 .- HULL: MILK CONSUMPTION (ORDINARY & JERSEY)

1942

	OCT			NOV			DEC					
Week ending	22	29		5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Qt:	21606	21776		22018	22226	22458	22578	22904	23596	23766	23051	23414
5-weeks moving Average	1442	1445		1443	1452	1455	1462	1467	1471	1476	1480	1480
Cust:	15.0	15.1		15.2	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6	16.1	15.6	15.8
Qt. per cust. per week	93.2	93.8		94.4	95.0	96.3	96.3	96.9	100.6	100.0	96.9	98.1

1943

	JAN			FEB			MAR				
Week ending	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18
Qt:	23711	23279	23981	25375	26104	26605	27075	27566	28047	28458	28807
5-weeks moving Average	1480	1480	1480	1483	1496	1505	1513	1521	1522	1522	1523
Cust:	16.0	15.7	16.2	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.7	18.9
Qt. per cust. per week	99.4	97.5	100.6	106.2	108.1	109.9	111.2	112.4	114.3	116.1	117.4

TABLE 35 .- HULL: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT			NOV			DEC					
	22	29	20692	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Week ending												
Qt:	20554	20692	21047	21202	21314	21351	21409	21949	21834	20992	21454	
5-weeks moving Average	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1794	1799	1803	1808	1803	1793	
Cust:												
5-weeks moving Average	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.1	11.6	12.0	
Qt. per cust. per week	95.0	96.7	97.5	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	100.8	100.0	95.9	99.2	

1943

	JAN			FEB			MAR				
	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18
Week ending											
Qt:	21676	21376	21998	23317	22774	22965	23200	25426	23515	24195	24360
5-weeks moving Average	1784	1774	1765	1779	1792	1806	1819	1829	1826	1822	1819
Cust:											
5-weeks moving Average	12.2	12.5	12.5	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.3	13.4
Qt. per cust. per week	100.8	103.3	103.3	108.3	105.0	105.0	105.8	105.8	106.6	109.9	110.7

B5 TABLE 34 -- HULL: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION (RETAIL)

1942

	OCT			NOV			DEC					
Week ending	22	29		5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Qt:	10593	10668		10724	10799	10926	10978	11080	11424	11443	11052	11352
5-weeks moving Average	1636	1641		1645	1650	1654	1663	1666	1670	1673	1671	1666
Cust:	6.5	6.5		6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8
Qt. per cust. per week	95.6	95.6		95.6	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	100.0	100.0	97.1	100.0
%												

1943

	JAN			FEB			MAR				
Week ending	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18
Qt:	11466	11357	11646	12327	12068	12233	12404	12511	12519	12826	12885
5-weeks moving Average	1660	1655	1649	1657	1665	1672	1680	1688	1687	1687	1686
Cust:	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.6
Qt. per cust. per week	101.5	101.5	104.4	108.8	107.4	107.4	108.8	108.8	108.8	111.8	111.8
%											



TABLE 36 .- MILK CONSUMPTION (GALLONS)

1942

	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	ANNUAL
Week ending	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	13	20	27				
Cust. 5-week moving average	77	75	72	70	66	66	67	70	72	78				
Cust. 5-week moving average	230	229	229	228	229	229	230	230	231	231				
Ct. per cust. per week	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.34				
	109.7	106.5	103.2	100.0	93.5	93.5	93.5	96.5	100.0	109.7				

1943

	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	ANNUAL
Week ending	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	7	14	21		
Cust. 5-week moving average	63	66	93	97	99	99	96	95	104	110	116	123		
Cust. 5-week moving average	232	232	232	236	240	243	247	254	255	261	264	267		
Ct. per cust. per week	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46			
	116.1	122.6	129.0	132.3	132.3	132.3	125.8	125.8	129.0	135.5	141.9	148.4		

TABLE 37 .- SELL. PRICE PER SHARE

1942

Week ending	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
24	51	7	14	21	28	27
2045	2025	2036	2038	2042	2049	2098
Cost:						
5-week moving average	229	229	228	229	230	231
Qt. per cust. per week	3.9	3.9	3.9	9.0	9.0	9.1
	100.0	95.9	100.0	101.1	101.1	102.2

1943

Week ending	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
5	10	17	24	31	28	21
2101	2095	2413	2345	2520	2870	2929
Cost:						
5-week moving average	232	232	236	240	254	267
Qt. per cust. per week	4.4	4.3	10.4	10.9	11.0	11.3
	105.6	110.1	115.9	121.3	123.5	127.0

TABLE 38 -- OFFROAD MILK CONSUMPTION (CONTINUED)

1942

	OCT					NOV					DEC				
Week ending	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31				
Cust:	29787	29943	30153	30316	30491	30840	31093	32026	31634	30764	30870				
5-weeks moving average	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2123	2125	2128	2130	2136	2140				
Qt. per cust. per week	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.1	14.9	14.4	14.4				
	94.6	94.6	95.3	95.0	95.6	97.3	98.0	101.3	100.0	96.6	96.6				

1943

	JAN					FEB					MAR				
Week ending	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18				
Cust:	31055	31660	31465	32511	32746	32765	32767	32756	32595	32590	32577				
5-weeks moving average	2143	2147	2151	2156	2160	2167	2169	2175	2175	2176	2176				
Qt. per cust. per week	14.5	14.3	14.6	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0				
	97.3	96.5	95.6	101.3	102.0	101.3	101.3	101.3	100.7	100.7	100.7				







TABLE 41 .- OTTAWA: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT			NOV			DEC						
Week ending	22	29	15606	5	12	1737	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
5-weeks moving Average	15330	15606	15652	15651	15579	15304	15106	15466	15149	14689	14832		
Cust: 5-weeks moving Average	1788	1788	1787	1787	1786	1795	1803	1812	1820	1830	1832		
Qt. per cust. per week	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.9	8.1		
	103.6	104.8	106.0	106.0	104.8	102.4	101.2	102.4	100.0	95.2	97.6		

1943

	JAN			FEB			MAR						
Week ending	7	14	15037	21	28	17175	4	11	18	25	4	11	18
5-weeks moving Average	15011	15037	15974	15974	17175	17589	18091	18319	18265	18055	18074	18074	17942
Cust: 5-weeks moving Average	1833	1835	1836	1841	1841	1846	1852	1857	1852	1842	1832	1832	1822
Qt. per cust. per week	8.2	8.2	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.0	9.9	9.9	9.8
	98.8	98.8	104.0	112.0	112.0	114.5	116.1	119.3	119.3	116.1	119.3	119.3	118.1

TABLE 42 .- CEMENTS; FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION (RETAIL)

1942

	OCT.			NOV.			DEC.				
	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Week ending	2437	2473	2494	2511	2530	2542	2559	2647	2617	2532	2557
Cust: 5-weeks moving Average	395	396	397	397	398	399	399	399	399	404	408
qt. per cust. per week	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3
	93.9	93.9	95.5	95.5	97.0	97.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	95.5

1943

	JAN.			FEB.			MAR.				
	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18
Week ending	2592	2568	2685	2855	2689	2929	2756	2968	2957	2987	3004
Cust: 5-weeks moving Average	413	417	422	421	420	416	417	413	411	408	406
qt. per cust. per week	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4
	95.5	93.9	97.0	103.0	104.5	106.1	107.6	109.1	109.1	110.6	112.1

TABLE 43 .- CRUDE OIL CONSUMPTION (ORDINARY)

1942

	OCT				NOV				DEC					
	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	13	20	27	3	10	17	24
Week ending	23548	25768	23995	24400	24831	27103	25525	25266	24915	25107				
Cost:														
5-week moving average	3765	3767	3768	3770	3768	3764	3759	3755	3751	3747				
Cost per cust. per week	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7				
	95.5	95.5	97.0	95.5	100.0	101.5	103.0	101.5	100.0	101.5				

1943

	JAN				FEB				MARCH					
	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	31
Week ending	25561	25933	26567	27312	28187	20460	20111	20700	20961	29036	28909	28163		
Cost:														
5-week moving average	3743	3740	3736	3738	3744	3731	3737	3765	3769	3770	3772	3756		
Cost per cust. per week	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7		
	103.0	104.5	109.1	112.1	113.6	115.2	115.2	115.2	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7		

TABLE 44 .- OTIUM: 1941-1942

1942

	OCT			NOV			DEC			
	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	13	20	27
Week ending	1956	2014	2040	2057	2053	2071	2082	2094	2036	2155
Cust:	3765	3759	3766	3770	3768	3764	3759	3755	3751	3747
5-week moving average	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56	<u>0.56</u>	0.58
Cost per cust. per week	94.6	94.6	96.4	96.2	96.2	95.2	95.2	100.0	<u>100.0</u>	103.6

1943

	JAN			FEB			MAR			
	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	21
Week ending	2234	2340	2464	2669	2805	2916	3051	3160	3264	3468
Cust:	3743	3740	3736	3738	3744	3751	3757	3765	3767	3756
5-week moving average	0.60	0.63	0.66	0.71	0.75	0.76	0.81	0.84	0.87	0.92
Cost per cust. per week	107.1	112.7	117.9	126.8	133.9	139.3	144.6	150.0	155.4	164.3



D1

TABLE 46 - REGINA: ORDINARY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.			NOV.			DEC.			
Week ending	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26
Qt:	8204	8363	8566	8678	8732	8789	8881	8839	8811	8994
5-week moving Average	1382	1383	1385	1386	1389	1390	1391	1392	1395	1397
Cust:										
5-week moving Average	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4
Qt. per cust. per week	93.7	96.8	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	101.6	100.0	101.6

1943

	JAN.			FEB.			MAR.					
Week ending	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	6	13	20
Qt:	9207	9384	9679	10005	10144	10251	10377	10522	10664	10909	11105	11191
5-week moving Average	1398	1400	1402	1403	1404	1406	1407	1408	1407	1407	1406	1406
Cust:												
5-week moving Average	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0
Qt. per cust. per week	104.8	106.3	109.5	112.7	114.3	115.9	117.5	119.0	120.6	123.8	125.4	127.0

TABLE 47 - REGINA: JERSEY MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.			NOV.			DEC.				
Week ending	24	31		7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26
Qt: 5-week moving Average	283	291		302	307	314	323	325	317	317	312
Cust: 5-week moving Average	1382	1383		1385	1386	1389	1390	1391	1392	1395	1397
Qt. per cust. per week	0.20	0.21		0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22
%	87.0	91.3		95.7	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7

1943

	JAN.			FEB.			MAR.					
Week ending	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	6	13	20
Qt: 5-week moving Average	310	322	343	359	377	393	402	412	420	430	443	450
Cust: 5-week moving Average	1398	1400	1402	1403	1404	1406	1407	1408	1407	1407	1406	1406
Qt. per cust. per week	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32
%	95.7	100.0	104.3	113.0	117.4	121.7	126.1	126.1	130.4	134.8	134.8	139.1



TABLE 48 - REGINA: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.		NOV.		DEC.			
	24	31	7	14	21	28		
Week ending					5	12	19	26
Qt:	8487	8654	8868	8985	9046	9112	9128	9506
5-week moving Average					9206	9156	9128	9506
Cust:								
5-week moving Average	1382	1383	1385	1386	1389	1390	1395	1397
Qt. per cust. per week	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.7
%	93.8	96.9	98.5	100.0	100.0	101.5	100.0	103.1

1943

	JAN.			FEB.			MAR.					
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	6	13	20
Week ending												
Qt:	9517	9706	10022	10364	10521	10644	10779	10934	11084	11339	11548	11641
5-week moving Average												
Cust:												
5-week moving Average	1398	1400	1402	1405	1404	1406	1407	1408	1407	1407	1406	1406
Qt. per cust. Per week	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3
%	104.6	106.2	110.8	113.8	115.4	116.9	118.5	120.0	121.5	124.6	126.2	127.7

TABLE 49 - REGINA: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.			NOV.			DEC.			
	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26
Week ending										
Qt:	7176	7313	7447	7539	7576	7658	7739	7665	7569	7689
5-week moving Average	1478	1481	1485	1488	1494	1497	1501	1504	1510	1514
Cust:										
5-week moving Average	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
Qt. per cust. per week										
%	98.0	98.0	100.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	104.0	102.0	100.0	102.0

1943

	JAN.			FEB.			MAR.					
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	6	13	20
Week ending												
Qt:	7795	7909	8164	8451	8551	8628	8654	8684	8713	8798	8830	8850
5-week moving Average	1517	1521	1524	1527	1531	1534	1538	1545	1548	1552	1555	1559
Cust:												
5-week moving Average	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
Qt. per cust. per week												
%	102.0	104.0	108.0	110.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	114.0	114.0	114.0

F TABLE 50 - REGINA: FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION

1942

	OCT.			NOV.			DEC.			
	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26
Week ending										
Qt:	6445	6478	6543	6597	6657	6750	6856	6817	6816	6948
5-week moving Average	1004	1006	1007	1009	1013	1014	1016	1017	1019	1020
Cust:										
5-week moving Average	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8
Qt. per cust. per week										
%	95.5	95.5	97.0	97.0	98.5	100.0	101.5	100.0	100.0	101.5

1943

	JAN.			FEB.			MAR.					
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	6	13	20
Week ending												
Qt:	7108	7254	7483	7661	7763	7785	7804	7859	7866	7915	7963	7646
5-week moving Average	1020	1021	1021	1022	1024	1025	1027	1029	1030	1030	1031	1032
Cust:												
5-week moving Average	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.4
Qt. per cust. per week												
%	104.5	106.0	109.0	111.9	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	114.8	114.9	110.4