

TABLE X

Canada's Trade with the United States in Feeder Cattle  
Slaughter Cattle, and Beef in Terms of Slaughter Cattle, 1967-1976

Year	Feeder Cattle Exports	Slaughter Cattle		Beef in Terms of Slaughter Cattle <sup>1</sup>		Net Trade, Slaughter Cattle Equivalent <sup>2</sup>
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
				Number		
1967	116,499	12,025	24,009	55,708	17,029	+26,695
1968	127,845	35,279	1,216	103,084	8,182	+128,965
1969	26,248	26,536	308	104,426	10,054	+120,600
1970	7,507	17,357	53,458	183,950	13,138	+134,711
1971	15,130	11,346	55,548	175,775	36,416	+95,157
1972	52,084	10,767	64,003	129,963	56,528	+20,199
1973	128,167	16,146	208,539	129,575	74,510	-137,328
1974	10,109	8,167	109,207	86,790	40,605	-54,855
1975	28,762	112,063	41,895	57,809	25,906	+102,071
1976	54,693	249,738	133,171	202,138	55,032	+263,673

Sources: Agriculture Canada. *Livestock Market Review*. Statistics Canada. *Exports by Commodities (65-004)*; *Imports by Commodities (65-007)*; *Livestock and Animal Products Statistics (23-203)*.

<sup>1</sup> Carcass weight of commodity categories of boneless beef (11-01 and 11-03) and bone-in beef (11-05) converted to numbers of cattle on the basis of the annual average cold dressed weight of domestic and imported cattle slaughtered in Canada.

<sup>2</sup> Net trade of both slaughter cattle and beef in terms of slaughter cattle. Net exports +; net imports -.

The United States is, therefore, important to the Canadian beef industry as both a supplier of beef and as a market for Western feeder cattle and for slaughter cows from across the country. Our two industries, as noted previously are closely linked but they are of vastly different sizes, Canadian beef production is approximately one-tenth of American production. In this situation it is important to determine the relative impact of beef, veal and live cattle exports on the Canadian and the United States markets. Over the past six years American exports to Canada have averaged 4.1 per cent of Canadian production while Canadian exports have averaged only 0.5 per cent of the United States production.<sup>1</sup> This relationship clearly illustrates the extreme vulnerability of the Canadian market to American imports and indicates the necessity of determining Canada's competitive position in the North American market.

The price of slaughter cattle in Canada is directly linked to the supply of and the demand for cattle in the United States. That Canadian prices are often higher than prices in the United States, as illustrated in Figure III is

<sup>1</sup>Appendix C, Tables IV and V, pages 95 and 96.