

during the coming months to obtain sale for her product than she has been able to secure for herself during the past year. As having reference to last year's trade it may be stated, on the best of authority, that average prices current on Smithfield market in 1915 show an increase of 40% since the outbreak of war.

Market in France.

It should now be pointed out that the market for Canadian beef or, at least, for the quality which is being produced, lies in France and in Italy rather than in Great Britain. The beef hitherto furnished by Canada has not been such, generally speaking, as to find favour on the Smithfield market nor for war office contract. The British public demand fat meat or at least meat that is prime fed and well finished. The supply furnished by the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand and even by the United States is able to meet these requirements. Our cattle, as compared with the product of the above mentioned countries, are not prime and lack finish. Canadian grass fed bullocks cannot stand against this competition and even our stall fed stock, at least such of it as is available for export across the Atlantic, takes second place. We shall be obliged to greatly improve our method and manner of feeding before we can expect to secure a firm foothold on the British market.

On the other hand, France and Italy will take and, in some respects, prefer Canadian beef. This is true whether the meat is intended for consumption by the civil population or for army supply. A comparatively lean quality of beef is demanded by the French and Italian people and for this trade our Canadian cattle are likely to find favour.

Live Stock in France.

The situation in France needs to be explained. Owing to the elimination of the herds in Belgium and Northern France and the reduction of the stock elsewhere in the country, the French market for Canadian cattle may be expected to continue for a considerable period after the war. At the beginning of the conflict, during the period before the supply of frozen beef became available, it is stated that about one-fifth of the national herd was utilized to make good the requirements of the army. It may be noted, further, that, during the past eighteen months, the numbers of hogs in the country have been very greatly reduced. From a consideration of these facts the national necessity becomes easily apparent.

Live Feeding Cattle.

The demand for frozen beef, present and prospective, has already been referred to. In France a market exists, also, for live feeding cattle. As regards living animals, Canada is practically the only available source from which France, from the standpoint of bovine health, will consent to draw a supply. These would be placed on the rich pastures of Normandy and Brittany and other departments and, when finished, would be slaughtered for domestic consumption. It is the intention of the Government, as well as the desire of the people, to preserve, as far as possible, the breeding cattle of the country. The French are anxious to maintain and develop their own stock rather than