

in a change of destination from the United States, to which most of it had previously gone, to England and France, especially the latter country. From the fiscal year ending in 1912 to that ending in 1915 there had been a rapid decline in the export of hay, from 784,000 tons to 131,000 tons. During 1915-16 the export rose to 255,000 tons, about half of which went to France. The value of hay was practically doubled between 1915 and 1916.<sup>1</sup>

The next important line of export stimulated by the war was that of animals and animal products. The results, however, were far from uniform and much influenced by other currents than those of the war demand directly. In other words, the war conditions tended at one period to increase exports and at another to diminish them. This was due, of course, chiefly to the conditions affecting transportation. In the matter of cattle of one year old and upwards, the export for the year before the war amounted to over \$7,500,000. For the first of the two years of the war the value of the exports rose to \$8,750,000 and the next year to \$12,000,000.<sup>2</sup> The increase, however, was entirely to the United States, inasmuch as the export to Britain, which was only about \$700,000 the year before the war, was practically paralyzed for lack of shipping facilities. As a matter of fact meat had to be shipped to Europe in a dressed or packed condition. Thus the export of beef, which had increased rapidly from 948,000 pounds in 1911-12 to 13,000,000 pounds in 1914, continued to increase for the first two years of the war from 18,750,000 pounds in 1915 to 47,500,000 in 1916.<sup>3</sup> The increase in value, however, was much more rapid, being about 50 per cent in the two years of the war as compared with the last year of peace. Not much beef had been shipped to Great Britain before

<sup>1</sup> Trade and Commerce Report, 1916, Part I, p. 754.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 645.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 721.