Our Livestock Industry and Its After-The-War Scope

What are the possibilities in permanent trade as a result of our greater production campaign? Every business man in Canada is interested in bigger national business, otherwise our general trade.

The answer must lie in the realm of livestock. So far even wide-awake Canadians in the East have little realized the possibilities of our farm animal industry. War has shown us we only touch the fringe as yet.

The Canada Food Board, at the close of 1918, made a special inquiry as to the depletion of farm stock in European countries which were likely to become customers for our products. Taken in conjunction with Canadian export trade in pre-war years and the large increases made during the war in the sale of our farm products, that inquiry revealed a vast field for development.

Take only four main sections of Canada's opportunities:-

BEEF.

Britain imports	1,077,154,000 IDS.
	29,680,000 "
Canada ships Britain	27,000,000

Decrease of Cattle	in Europe	Since 1914.
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Germany	2,200,000	
(iermany	Sweden. 599,000 h Jermany. 2,200,000

PORK.

Decrease of Hogs in Countries of Europe.

France	2,815,000	Sweden	352,000
Italy	354,000 1,873,000	Germany	19,306,000
Austria=Hun	gary	Considerable	

The prices on hogs in Toronto Stock Yards for month of October, 1912, was \$8.70 per 100 lbs. In October, 1918, it was \$18.70, an advance of 111 per cent, while during same period Shorts for feed advanced from \$27 per ton to \$42, or 55 per cent.

BUTTER.

EGGS.

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Canada Food Board				
Canada exported	6,783,466 "		"	
2 years ago Canada exported. Year, ending Oct. 31, 1918,	6,993,100 "	Canada exported 2 years ago. 2,128,500 Canada exported up to Oct. 31,		
12 years ago Canada exported	33,888,074 "	Canada exported 16 years ago. 10,860,536	? ?	
Britain imported yearly before the war	452,795,264 lbs.	Britain's shortage during war. 124,786,750	"	

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