

Principal countries holding swine, and the number reported, were as follows:—the United States 55,769,000; Germany 16,199,573; Brazil, 16,168,549; the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Europe 14,219,900; the Philippines 7,887,000; France 5,792,860; Poland 5,287,408; and Canada 4,426,148 head.

During the fiscal year 1925-6 exports of Canadian cattle increased to 295,249 head valued at \$18,081,479, as compared with 218,879 head valued at \$13,372,861 during 1924-5. This is the highest level reached since 1920-1, when 297,853 head valued at \$22,099,553 were shipped. Exports of sheep showed a revival after the years 1923-4 and 1924-5, 34,316 animals valued at \$312,153 having been shipped during the year 1925-6. Exports of swine showed a slight falling off from the previous year but the renewed active movement of that year continued. During 1925-6, 52,025 animals valued at \$1,266,676 were handled. Higher prices prevented the total value decreasing in the same degree as the number of animals.

Pork exports amounted to 146,812,500 pounds valued at \$32,670,237 during the fiscal year 1925-6, as compared with 149,557,400 pounds valued at \$26,829,075 during 1924-5. While the quantity exported showed a decrease, increased prices resulted in the value being higher than in the previous year. Exports of the years 1920-1 to 1923-4 were exceeded, however, so that the improvement noted last year is being maintained. Beef exports amounted to 33,777,500 pounds valued at \$3,069,221, the largest quantity reported since the year 1920-1, when 53,506,600 pounds valued at \$8,504,589 were handled. Exports of mutton and lamb increased from 1,167,200 pounds valued at \$233,646 in 1924-5 to 2,480,600 pounds valued at \$593,475 in 1925-6. The total value of all meats exported during the fiscal year 1925-6 was \$37,111,933, as compared with \$29,032,978 in 1924-5 and \$44,501,520 in 1920-1.

Butter exports showed a falling off from 24,501,981 pounds in 1924-5 to 23,303,865 pounds in 1925-6. Values, however, were slightly higher, being \$8,773,125 in 1925-6 as compared with \$8,715,962 in the previous year. Cheese exports were higher in 1925-6 than in any year since 1918-9. In 1925-6 exports of cheese amounted to 148,333,500 pounds valued at \$33,718,587, as compared with 126,963,200 pounds valued at \$24,112,475 in 1924-5 and 152,207,037 pounds valued at \$35,223,983 in 1918-9. Exports of eggs amounted to 2,501,191 dozen valued at \$995,349, a decrease from the previous year. Exports of wool showed an increase in volume but a decrease in value, comparative figures being 6,514,767 pounds valued at \$2,342,887 in 1925-6, against 5,625,265 pounds valued at \$2,434,524 in the previous year.

Imports of inspected eggs increased from 88,692 cases in 1925 to 123,115 cases in 1926.

4.—Cold Storage.

Cold Storage Warehouses.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6), subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government towards the construction and equipment of cold storage warehouses open to the public, the Act and regulations made thereunder being administered by the Department of Agriculture. Table 20 shows for 1927 the number of cold storage warehouses in Canada, with the refrigerated space. This amounts to 43,060,331 cubic feet, of which 5,582,465 cubic feet apply to warehouses subsidized under the Act, while 37,477,866 cubic feet apply to non-subsidized warehouses.