

on record, exceeded only in 1958; exports of live calves also increased substantially, amounting to 60,940 head. There was an important change in the export-import trade compared with 1964 in that no slaughter cattle or calves were imported from the United States in 1965. Despite higher prices during most of the year, the over-all averages for all cattle and calves were about the same as in 1964; this was due to the exceptionally heavy volume of cows marketed, another noteworthy feature of 1965. At June 1, 1965 the number of cattle and calves in Canada (excluding Newfoundland and the Territories) was estimated at a record 13,001,000, a 1.4-p.c. increase over June 1 of the previous year. Beef cows continued to increase in number and at 2,870,800 were up 5.2 p.c. but milk cow numbers declined by about 1 p.c. to 2,885,000, the lowest since 1916.

Higher prices were obtained for hogs during the year, moving to all-time highs in November and December; the year's high of \$43.60 for Grade A hogs was reached at Toronto on Dec. 28. Total marketings were 2.8 p.c. below those of the previous year, but were the fifth largest on record; Grade A hogs made up 41.1 p.c. of the total marketings, also a new high. At June 1, 1965 the hog inventory stood at 5,136,000, down 9 p.c. from the same date of 1964.

The number of sheep on farms at June 1 was 1,167,000, the lowest since the start of recordings in 1920. There was a sharp increase in the direct export of live animals at 20,780 compared with 9,747 in 1964 but live imports at 17,660 were down almost a third.

Per capita disappearance of all red meats in 1965 was estimated at 146.3 lb., 2.8 lb. lower than in 1964. The figures for individual meats were: beef 78.7 lb. (78.5 in 1964); veal 8.0 lb. (6.9); mutton and lamb 2.8 lb. (3.4); pork 49.2 lb. (52.0); offal 3.4 lb. (3.8); and canned meats 4.2 lb. (4.5). All figures are on a cold dressed carcass basis.

