1. In general, the climate of the Island of Formosa is tropical with a mountain range running from north to south dividing the island into two parts, the western being the more highly developed agriculturally. Out of a total area of 35,961 sq km, 55 percent, or 19,500 sq km, is relatively level land and the remaining 45 percent is mountainous. Paddy fields comprise a total of approximately 513,000 ha and dry fields approximately 315,000 ha.

2. Particularly since the end of World War II, agriculture on Formosa has shown a substantial advancement. The climate is favorable for general agricultural products and the farming community is hard working and thrifty. The main agricultural crops are rice, sugar cane, livestock, sweet potato, tea, fibre crops and fruits. Rice and sugar cane, with 1,500,000 metric tons and 600,000 metric tons annual yields respectively, are the most important agricultural products of the Island. There are approximately 650,000 farm families of which perhaps 38 percent are owner-farmers, 25 percent part-owners, and 37 percent tenants. When the present agrarian reforms are completed, the part-owner and tenant classification will disappear and all will become owners under the theory that the "land is for those who till it". Rice is harvested twice a year and sugar cane, chiefly in the south, is harvested 1½ years after each planting.

3. Animal husbandry is one of the most important industries of the Island. Hogs are raised as a side line by almost all farmers and there is a total hog population of more than 2,400,000 head, which is approximately four head per farm family. Working cattle total 400,000 head, of which 80 percent are water buffalos and the remainder yellow cattle. They are used principally for cultivating work. In addition, native goats are owned by nearly all farm families and are used principally for food. Each farm family also raises chickens, ducks and geese.
4. The raising of hogs on the Island became a principal source of food supply following the immigration of settlers from Canton and Fukien Provinces on the Mainland approximately 300 years ago. During the Japanese occupation the government encouraged the raising of hogs and did much to improve the industry as a whole. Since the end of World War II the Taiwanese Government, in cooperation with the JCRR Joint Committee on Relief and Rehabilitation, has done much to further the development, improving blood strains and assisting in disease control. As a result, hog raising ranks third in production value among all agricultural products of the Island. The hog population has increased from approximately 600,000 head seven years ago to the present high record of 2,400,000. Hogs are not raised as the sole business of the farmers but only as a sideline.

5. The pedigrees of the original hogs introduced from Canton and Fukien have become very complicated and mixed and no attempt was made originally to maintain pure strains. Various foreign lines were introduced from time to time and in 1933 the government established breeding farms and developed a good strain of Berkshire hogs. At the present time a major percentage of the present hog population is comprised of the Berkshire hybrids.

6. The principal feeds for hogs are sweet potato, soybean cake, peanut cake, rice bran, sweet potato vine and vegetables. With the exception of the peanut and soybean cake most of these feeds are self-supplied by each farmer. During the Japanese occupation soybean cake was imported to the extent of 200,000 metric tons annually and had great influence on the hog raising industry on the Island. Potted hogs, weighing from 60 to 90 kgs in from six to 12 months, are sold by the farmers either directly to the butchers or through the livestock market or farmers' cooperatives.

7. Since World War II the following steps have been taken to improve the hog industry:

   a. Eight livestock breeding farms were established and fully equipped by the government to improve the variety of the Berkshire boar.
   b. Berkshire pedigree records have been maintained starting in 1951, and efforts have been made to prevent inbreeding and to weed out inferior stock.
   c. Farmers' associations have been encouraged to establish secondary breeding stations to maintain superior breeding stock and control proper cross-breeding.
   d. Steps have been taken to make available artificial insemination, particularly in the districts where it is difficult to obtain proper breeding boars.
   e. Farmers have been instructed in the proper construction of boar shelters and sanitation practices.
   f. Efforts have also been made to maintain an improved native hog, particularly the Taoyuen variety.
   g. The government has subsidized the purchase of superior varieties of hogs by farmers.
   h. The government has established, and finances, hog industry demonstration stations.
8. In 1951 there were over 317,000 head of water buffalo on Formosa. They are regarded as the indispensable source for farm work, being especially suitable for work in the paddy fields. They are raised chiefly in the districts of Taichung, Taipan and Kaohsiung. There are conflicting stories as to the origin of these animals but they probably were brought in by the immigrants from Fukien and Canton 300 years ago. They are a robust animal and can stand poor and coarse feed. The hair is either dark grey or dark brown with the front legs below the knee and hock usually white. The skin is thick and the animals have black horns which curve over the head. Both body and chest are broad and the trunk is short. The cow weighs generally more than 400 kgs and castrated cattle in excess of 450 kgs.

9. Water buffaloes feed mainly on wild grass, although sweet potatoes and rice bran are occasionally fed by the farmers. The breeding season is principally from August to February and cows and bulls are bred between the ages of three and 13 years and three and 1½ years, respectively. The conception rate is highest from August to December and a calf is born 315 days after conception. The following are some of the recent measures instituted by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry for the improvement of the water buffalo industry:

a. In 1951 a government regulation was adopted which controls the random slaughter of all cattle.

b. 300 head of superior breeding bulls were allocated to the various farmers' associations for breeding purposes.

c. Castration has been enforced as to all inferior bulls.

d. Efforts were made to establish feeding meadows. Thus far two or three of such areas have been established.

e. Township exhibitions or fairs have been held to exhibit superior calves and award prizes.

Yellow Cattle

10. The yellow cattle, having a physique similar to that of the water buffalo, are strong, gentle and clever, and are suitable for work in tropical climate. They are raised chiefly in the Hsinchu district. In 1899 there were approximately 53,000 head and by 1951 the number had grown to only 69,000 head, showing a tendency for very slow increase. The cattle are not as strong as the water buffalos and the beef is not the best for the table. There is a decided hump on the back of the bulls. The color is usually brown. The following specifications are average dimensions:

a. Height: Cow - 114 cm  
   Bull - 127 cm

b. Breadth of Chest: Cow - 35 cm  
   Bull - 38 cm

c. Circumference of Chest: Cow - 159 cm  
   Bull - 171 cm

d. Trunk: Cow - 126 cm  
   Bull - 137 cm

e. Weight: Cow - 250 kgs  
   Bull - 380 kgs
11. In an effort to increase the breed of the native yellow cattle, the government recently introduced 12 head of superior breeding stock of the Kankrej variety from India. These are now being propagated at the Heihwa Livestock Farm maintained by the Agricultural Research Institute. Distribution of superior breeding bulls, castration practices, the establishment of meadows and exhibitions of superior calves are carried out under government sponsorship in the same way as is mentioned under the heading "Water Buffalo".

Dairy Cattle

12. With a total number of only 600 head throughout the Island, dairy cattle are raised as a one-line business on a small scale in the suburban district of a few of the large cities on Formosa. During the Japanese occupation varieties of Holstein and Ayrshire were introduced but did not survive due mostly to the prevalence of ticks. After World War II some 72 head of various varieties of dairy cattle were introduced and efforts have been made to enforce sanitary precautions and improve equipment and barns. Both the National Taiwan University and the Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute have been making efforts to improve the dairy cattle, but no remarkable results can be reported thus far. The following factors are believed to prevent the improvement of the dairy industry on the Island:

   a. Prevalence of Texas fever.
   b. Failure of Japanese authorities to maintain a consistent policy for the industry.
   c. The business is operated with meager capital, so it is sensitive to the rise and fall of feeding costs as well as imported dairy products.
   d. Lack of experience and knowledge on the part of the farmers.

Goats

13. Most of the native goats were brought originally from South China. The hair is usually black, occasionally dark brown. They are small in build but sturdy and can stand hot weather. The main goat raising district on the Island is the region south of Taichung, with a total of 150,000 at the present time. From two to six head of goats are raised by nearly each farm family. They usually graze on the grasslands. Only rice bran is fed to a breeding buck or to a goat that is to be used for mutton for festival purposes. The male kid is castrated at about two weeks of age and is raised for mutton, while the ewe is bred between the ages of two and four and gives birth three times in two years with one or two kids at each birth.

Poultry

14. There were some 9,670,000 head of chickens in Formosa at the end of 1951. The majority of these were native varieties of various physiques and colors. They are raised usually as a side line with each farmer keeping from one to several dozen of them. The average chicken weighs only two or three pounds at six months of growth. In the rural community the chickens are permitted to roam freely during the daytime and cooped up at night. The farmers lack proper sanitary knowledge and the chickens die easily flock by flock, and sometimes village by village, when epidemics are rampant. Efforts were made by the Japanese authorities to improve the industry by introducing foreign varieties but the program was not successful due, principally, to lack of sufficient knowledge of sanitation. Since World War II the government, with the cooperation of ICRC, has introduced hatching eggs of Plymouth Rock, Leghorn, Rhode Island Red and Nagoya varieties, which were then incubated and propagated at various livestock breeding farms. In addition, certain villages were used as centers for demonstrating cross-breeding between the native varieties and alien strains and some progress is being made.
15. There were approximately 3,000,000 head of ducks on the Island in 1951, comprised mostly of the native duck, the Muscovy and Tofan. The native duck lays more than 150 eggs a year, beginning laying at four months. Most of the ducks are raised as a side line by the farmers but in the coastal or riverside districts there are flocks of several hundred head raised by professionals. The Muscovy is of a gentle nature and weighs as much as three pounds at only four months growth. The Tofan, being a hybrid between the native female duck and the male Muscovy and without fecundity, weighs more than four pounds at four months growth and is used for meat on the Island.

Epidemic Control

16. The main livestock epidemics are hog cholera, swine erysipelas, swine plague, paratyphoid in pigs, fowl cholera, New Castle disease, white diarrhoea of chicken, and anthrax. The main parasites are trypanosomiasis, piroplasmosis, ascaris, stephanurus dentatus, etc. Rinderpest was at one time completely under control on Formosa, in 1920, until October 1949 when it appeared in the suburb of Taipei. The virus was shown to be conveyed in by the hogs imported from the Hainan Island. Thanks to the fine cooperation between the government, JCCR and local authorities, this epidemic was completely checked by March 1950, which was the shortest period ever known before. Anthrax also broke out in the Taoyuen area in 1948 but was checked by thorough preventive injections. Trypanosomiasis piroplasmosis being controlled by practicing annual livestock health examinations. Consequently, the victims of this parasite are few.

17. Main emphasis is placed by the government on the control of hog diseases, especially hog cholera and swine erysipelas. Hog cholera became prevalent following the end of World War II, due to the importation of many hogs from the China mainland, and by 1949 had infected nearly 52,000 head throughout the Island. Outbreaks of this disease had gradually decreased due to the efforts of the Government and JCCR, so that by 1951 infected hogs numbered only 26,700. Although not so serious as hog cholera, swine erysipelas presents a problem of concern. In 1950 there were 13,700 cases and in 1951 24,000 cases.

18. The following control measures have been adopted for hog cholera and swine erysipelas:

a. Establishment of veterinary serum institutes. A government agency, the Tsuhsi Veterinary Serum Institute, has been given a larger staff and better equipment. Two private institutes, the Hsinhsing Veterinary Serum Institute, and the Veterinary Serum Institute of the Kaohsiung Farmers' Association, were established in 1948 and 1949, respectively. The latter two institutes are assisted financially and technically by the Government and JCCR.

b. The establishment of virus eradication districts. This program of preventive injections has been in effect since 1950. 310 virus eradication districts have been established throughout the Island and 2,182,000 head of hogs were vaccinated for hog cholera and 2,100,000 for swine erysipelas.

c. Establishment of diagnostic centers. Eight such centers were established in 1949 and seven additional ones in 1951. To become fully effective, each prefecture must have a center of this kind.

d. Training of veterinarians. Seven courses of training have been carried out under government sponsorship. In each training period more than 200 veterinarians are gathered together and given a refresher course in modern veterinary practices.
e. Recent developments in sanitary practices and livestock disease control have been circulated by pamphlets and posters among the farmers.

f. Two livestock quarantine centers, one at Kaohsiung and the other at Keelung, were constructed in 1949.

-end-

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Table 2 - Comparison of Water Buffalo
Table 3 - Number of Hogs at the End of Each Year
Table 4 - Number of Cattle at the End of Each Year
Table 5 - Number of Dairy Cattle and Quantity of Milk
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Table 9 - Contagious Diseases of Livestock

Enclosure (B) - Distribution of Provincial Livestock Farms in Taiwan (Map)
Enclosure (C) - Distribution of Diagnostic Centers, Serum Plants and Quarantine Stations in Taiwan (Map)
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Temperature (°C)
Rainfall (cm)
Humidity (%)

The figures for Taitung - 37 years average
The figures for Ewaliun - 27 years average
The figures for Taipei, Taichung, Tainan & Hengchun - 41 years average

Enclosure (A)
### Table 2
Comparison of Water Buffalo

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<th>Province</th>
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<th>Length cm</th>
<th>Heart Girth cm</th>
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<td>13</td>
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### Table 3
Number of Hogs at the End of Each Year

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<th>Male</th>
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<td>79,560</td>
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### Table 4
Number of Cattle at the End of Each Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Water Buffalo</th>
<th>Yellow Cattle</th>
<th>Indian Cattle</th>
<th>Hybrid Cattle</th>
<th>Western Cattle</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>261,139</td>
<td>40,106</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>8,827</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>312,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>272,650</td>
<td>40,661</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>9,699</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>324,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>277,058</td>
<td>40,545</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>11,958</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>330,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>244,182</td>
<td>36,179</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>8,190</td>
<td>2,549</td>
<td>289,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>230,679</td>
<td>37,659</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>10,378</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>279,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>245,553</td>
<td>42,246</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>8,675</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>297,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>258,814</td>
<td>46,108</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>8,115</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>310,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>296,045</td>
<td>53,054</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>8,625</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>357,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>307,037</td>
<td>61,439</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>9,028</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>380,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>317,597</td>
<td>65,069</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>10,248</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>398,182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5
Number of Dairy Cattle and Quantity of Milk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Milking Family at End of Year</th>
<th>Number of Dairy Cattle</th>
<th>Quantity of Milk (Hectoliter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>30,876.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,706</td>
<td>72,484.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,776</td>
<td>25,634.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>10,439.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>30,576.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>5,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>9,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>5,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>5,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>7,561</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6
**Number of Goats at End of Each Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Castrated</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>26,362</td>
<td>12,510</td>
<td>17,472</td>
<td>56,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>38,495</td>
<td>15,179</td>
<td>16,190</td>
<td>69,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>25,291</td>
<td>10,563</td>
<td>17,579</td>
<td>53,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>31,706</td>
<td>15,655</td>
<td>20,799</td>
<td>68,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>71,595</td>
<td>32,902</td>
<td>45,309</td>
<td>149,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>91,660</td>
<td>30,075</td>
<td>34,308</td>
<td>156,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>90,951</td>
<td>29,073</td>
<td>65,067</td>
<td>185,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>88,268</td>
<td>23,490</td>
<td>67,612</td>
<td>189,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>77,115</td>
<td>28,118</td>
<td>68,550</td>
<td>163,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>82,227</td>
<td>3,122</td>
<td>72,484</td>
<td>185,933</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 7
**Number of Poultry at End of Each Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chickens</th>
<th>Duck</th>
<th>Goose</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>4,952,534</td>
<td>2,764,688</td>
<td>375,211</td>
<td>82,675</td>
<td>8,174,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>4,524,599</td>
<td>1,878,233</td>
<td>418,134</td>
<td>53,519</td>
<td>6,946,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>3,836,784</td>
<td>1,358,281</td>
<td>345,809</td>
<td>59,612</td>
<td>6,760,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>3,997,525</td>
<td>1,136,054</td>
<td>1,830,112</td>
<td>61,299</td>
<td>8,028,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>4,425,671</td>
<td>1,645,745</td>
<td>775,894</td>
<td>93,753</td>
<td>8,054,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>5,119,155</td>
<td>2,246,612</td>
<td>758,915</td>
<td>99,660</td>
<td>8,279,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>4,968,046</td>
<td>2,168,357</td>
<td>882,166</td>
<td>101,548</td>
<td>8,123,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>5,125,514</td>
<td>2,347,351</td>
<td>1,037,025</td>
<td>116,562</td>
<td>8,681,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>5,387,377</td>
<td>2,592,114</td>
<td>1,132,171</td>
<td>165,807</td>
<td>8,367,669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8
**Number of Livestock Slaughtered**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Slaughtering Houses at End of Each Year</th>
<th>Number of Hogs</th>
<th>Number of Water Buffalo</th>
<th>Number of Hybrid Cattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>673,220</td>
<td>21,480</td>
<td>25,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>784,329</td>
<td>36,826</td>
<td>11,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>420,654</td>
<td>23,315</td>
<td>13,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>355,370</td>
<td>16,811</td>
<td>10,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>303,307</td>
<td>21,800</td>
<td>9,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>378,286</td>
<td>44,027</td>
<td>10,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>549,691</td>
<td>33,369</td>
<td>11,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>555,569</td>
<td>25,864</td>
<td>10,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>905,311</td>
<td>39,920</td>
<td>13,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>1,173,926</td>
<td>26,260</td>
<td>21,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 9
**Contagious Diseases of Livestock**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Outbreak of Hog cholera</th>
<th>Swine Plague</th>
<th>Swine Dysentery</th>
<th>Poultry cholera</th>
<th>New Castle disease</th>
<th>Anthrax</th>
<th>Sura</th>
<th>Brucellosis Bovis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>7,338</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>11,392</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>2,864</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>15,700</td>
<td>65</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>81,784</td>
<td>1,542</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>32,845</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>21,199</td>
<td>612</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>10,540</td>
<td>3,077</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>20,776</td>
<td>7,495</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Approved For Release 2003/08/07: CIA-RDP82-00047R000300550009-8

25X1A
Distribution of Provincial Livestock Farms in Taiwan

- Livestock Farm of Taipei
  - District Agricultural Experiment & Extension Farm
  - Agricultural Research Institute

- Livestock Farm of Hsinchu
  - District Agricultural Experiment & Extension Farm

- Livestock Farm of Taichung
  - District Agricultural Experiment & Extension Farm

- Livestock Farm of Tainan
  - District Agricultural Experiment & Extension Farm

- Livestock Farm of Kaohsiung
  - District Agricultural Experiment & Extension Farm

- Hengchun Livestock Branch
  - Agricultural Research Institute

Enclosure (B)