

Importance of the live meat trade with England.

470. A far larger number of sheep, it will be seen, are sent to the United States than to Great Britain, but for similar reasons to those given above, their value is relatively much smaller, the average value of each sheep exported to the United Kingdom being \$7.59, and to the United States only \$2.84. It will be therefore clearly seen from the two preceding tables how very much more important this trade is with Great Britain than with the United States, the total value of cattle shipped to the two countries since 1872 having been \$45,176,374, of which no less than 78 per cent. represents the value of shipments to England, while of the exports of sheep to the two countries, only 14 per cent. of the number, but 30 per cent. of the value, went to England.

Shipment of cattle to England from Alberta.

471. Rapid as has been the development of this trade, there is every reason to suppose that it will yet assume much larger proportions, and a very important event in connection with its future prospects was the successful shipment, in October, 1887, of about 700 head of cattle direct from the ranches in the District of Alberta, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, to England. The experiment was carried through without any difficulties, and the animals were disposed of in London at what was, considering the extremely low prices then ruling, the handsome average of \$80 per head. The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* says: "The effect of this new source of supply upon British and other meat producers, including the older provinces of Canada, will be watched with much interest."

Australian mutton and Canadian beef.

472. The mutton supplied from Australia and South America appears to find more favour in the English market than that from this country, and the demand for Canadian mutton is not increasing; but it speaks well for the quality of Canadian beef, when it is able, in the face of the keenest