

deserves to be encouraged in every possible manner. When the enormous amount of meat, live and dead, annually imported into Great Britain, is considered, it will be understood that there is at present practically no limit to the expansion of the trade in this country, and it rests entirely with the farmers themselves as to what dimensions it shall attain. Too much attention cannot be given to the using of thoroughbred bulls, and the following extract from Dr. McEachren's report would seem to indicate that not only are the farmers alive to the importance of this, but also that buyers on the other side are quite ready to take advantage of the results: "It is pleasing to notice in the animals forwarded from all parts of the Dominion for exportation, the unmistakable evidences of thoroughbred crosses, the results of using pedigreed bulls, and, as a consequence, British feeders are beginning to find that they can put no cattle bought in open market into their stalls for feeding, that will pay them as well as Canadian store cattle."

Importance of using thoroughbred bulls.

Shipments of meat from Australasia.

354. The Australasian Colonies and the Argentine Republic are among the principal competitors in this trade, the quantity of dead meat shipped from Australia and New Zealand being very large and constantly increasing. In 1887 the quantity of beef and mutton exported was 614,409 cwt.

Meat exports of the Argentine Republic.

355. The Argentine Republic is taking active measures to increase its share of the meat trade, since in 1887 it passed a law according bounties to the extent of \$500,000 a year for three years, on the exportation of live and dead meat, and since then its Congress has authorized the Government to guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on a capital of \$8,000,000 for ten years, to be invested in establishments devoted to the export of beef. The number of cattle in the Republic is estimated at 20,000,000, and their value at