

seems only reasonable to infer that the shipment of fat cattle, just about ready for the butcher, would be infinitely more remunerative, both to the farmer and the country.

Imports of live animals for food into Great Britain in 1889 and 1890.

400. The following table of the number of live animals for food imported into the United Kingdom in 1889 and 1890 shows what a large market that country offers to the farmer :—

IMPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS, FOR FOOD, INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1889 AND 1890.

| ANIMALS.             | 1889.     | 1890.     |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Oxen and bulls.....  | 441,811   | 536,518   |
| Cows.....            | 60,366    | 49,146    |
| Calves.....          | 53,044    | 56,729    |
| Sheep and lambs..... | 678,058   | 358,458   |
| Swine.....           | 25,324    | 4,036     |
| Total.....           | 1,258,603 | 1,004,887 |

Shipment of cattle from Alberta.

401. The shipment of cattle bred on the ranches of Alberta to Great Britain continues to increase, and the superior quality of these animals has excited the most favourable comments of buyers on the other side.

Transportation of cattle across the Atlantic.

402. Owing to the unusually severe weather in the North Atlantic during the latter part of the autumn of 1890 the losses on some of the cattle ships were very considerable, and, consequently, some very exaggerated stories of ill-treatment of the animals on board this class of ships were spread about ; in order to contradict which, an inquiry was held at Montreal into the treatment and accommodation of cattle at sea, and it was clearly proved that the stories were generally without foundation. It is probable, however, that some steps will shortly be taken to still further ameliorate the condition both of the animals and the men in charge of them while on the voyage across the Atlantic.