

across the Atlantic. are properly equipped for this special traffic. The figures are for the trade from Montreal only :—

STEAMSHIP LINES.	NO. OF ANIMALS CARRIED, 1891.			NO. DIED ON BOARD, 1891.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
Allan line.....	27,691	8,506	619	84	80	.....
Dominion line	14,476	5,448	114	82	77	.....
Beaver line.....	12,758	6,810	.....	30	86	.....
Donaldson line.....	14,855	.....	256	25	.....	3

PERCENTAGE OF LOSS.

	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
Allan line.....	0.42	0.81	1.16	.....	.....	.....
Dominion line	0.47	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver line.....	0.23	1.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Donaldson line.....	0.17	.....	1.17	.....	.....	.....

Freedom of Canada from contagious diseases of cattle. 413. Canada has for so long enjoyed a complete freedom from contagious diseases of live stock that she is now the only country allowed to land cattle alive in England and send them, if desired, into the interior, or, as the case may be, keep them in the yards until a suitable time arrives for sale or slaughter. This privilege is worth from \$2.50 to \$5 per head to the Canadian shipper. Cattle coming from any ports, other than Canadian, have to be slaughtered within ten days of landing, and may not leave the lairages during that time. Over 3,000 head of Canadian cattle were shipped during 1891 *via* Boston, and are not included in the export figures given above. On being landed in England, they were of course subject to the restrictions placed on United States cattle.

Export of provisions from Canada, 1891. 414. Successful as the live and dead meat export trade has proved, there are other articles of food for which there is an enormous demand from Great Britain, which, though this country is well adapted to produce them, the following tables, giving the quantities and values of provisions exported from Canada in each year since 1873, and the principal countries to which they were sent, show that, with one or two exceptions, articles which could be produced here in large quantities are only being exported to a small extent.