SIX CANADIAN BULLOCKS.

Live weight in Sept., 1892.					Live weight when sold in Dec., 1892.						
89 st 94 98 91 91 90	do do do	4s	18	15 5 5 0	118 s 123 121 114 117 111	stone at do do do do do	4s. 4s. 4s. 4s.	3d	27 25 23 23	15 10 5 0 10	

FIVE CANADIAN BULLOCKS.

Live weight in Sept., 1892.				Live weight when sold Mar. 22, 1893.							
100 s 87 90 85 87	tone do do do	4s4s	17 18 17	s. 0 5 0 0 5	144 133 128 126 126	do do do	4s. 4s. 4s.	6d 8d		29	5 15 0
87	αo		£89		126	do	os.	0a		31 151	_

[&]quot;The returns are the live weights of each animal at the time of buying in, and when sold fat.

491. There was a decrease of 16,110 in the number of sheep sent Trade across the Atlantic from Canada in 1892, and the prices obtained for with Great what were shipped were far from satisfactory. This trade has been Britain in what were shipped were far from satisfactory. This trade has been sheep and gradually declining, and its prospects at present are not bright, the fact mutton. being that the import of live sheep into Great Britain is gradually being displaced by that of fresh mutton, principally from Australia and New Zealand, and this is being done to such an extent that the total number of sheep and lambs imported into Great Britain fell from 344,504 in 1891 to 79,048 in 1892. The rapidity with which the frozen meat industry has developed is very remarkable. In 1882 the total quantity of frozen meat exported from New Zealand was 15,244 cwt., valued at \$94,117, while in 1891 there were exported 1,477,583 carcases of sheep, 338,444 carcases of lambs and 11,536,784 lbs. of beef, the whole being valued at \$5,813,490. The total quantity of fresh and frozen mutton imported into the United Kingdom in 1889 was 1,225,058 cwt., in 1890, 1,656,419 cwt., in 1891, 1,662,994 cwt.,