were, the quality of the hay, the class of men engaged to look after the cattle, and the space allowed on board ship.

495. The following figures show with what comparative immunity Losses in from loss animals can be carried across the Atlantic in vessels that are transportation. properly equipped for this special traffic. The figures are for the trade 1892. from Montreal only :---

STEAMSHIP LINES.	No. of Animals Carried, 1892.			No. Died on Board, 1892.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
Allan line	23,391	4,208	1,121	70	14	8
Dominion line*Beaver line	8,739	2,504	······			
Donaldson line	14,955 6,799	105 425	71	55 12		
Thomson line Ross line Various.	8,715 3,141 3,073	$1,102 \\ 364 \\ 583$	18 37	169 2 3	30 	2

## PERCENTAGE OF LOSS.

p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
0.30	0.33	0.21
0.54	1.95	
1.94	2.79	
0.06 0.10		
	0·30 0·24 0·37 0·17 1·94 0·06	0·30  0·33    0·24  1·95    0·37     0·17     1·94  2·72    0·06

\* No returns available.

The percentage of cattle lost by the Thomson and Donaldson lines would have been very much less than shown above, but for the almost unprecedentedly tempestuous weather that prevailed on the Atlantic about the end of October, during which the Dracona lost on one voyage 157 head, and the Alcides, 22. The total number of cattle carried by the Allan line from North American ports was 63,963, the numerical loss being 411 and percentage 0.64, and of the above number 48,885 were carried to Glasgow, 10,181 to Liverpool and 4.897 to London. The total number of sheep carried was 4,737, and of horses 1,708.

496. The most notable event in connection with the cattle trade in Schedul-1892 was the scheduling of Canadian cattle, on 4th November, 1892, ing of Canadian

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