

the mother country has imported from countries other than Canada a yearly average of nearly 16,000 horses, against a yearly average of 12,000 in the 1887-89 period.

438. Of cattle Great Britain imported in the 1890-92 period a yearly average of 141,323 beeves more than in the 1887-89 period. While the United States had 33.76 per cent of the supply which Great Britain needed in the 1887-89 period, they secured 65.64 per cent of the greatly increased supply required in the 1890-92 period. Canada advanced from 14.48 per cent during the 1887-89 period to 16.71 per cent in the 1890-92 period.

439. The supply of sheep required by Great Britain from outside countries fell off from an average of 868,524 in the 1887-89 period to an average of 260,670 in the 1890-92 period. Canada, which had 5.46 per cent of the supply of 1887-89, against the United States supply of 0.78 per cent, increased her proportion to 16.66 per cent of the supply of the 1890-92 period, against an increase to 2.49 per cent in the case of the United States.

The decrease in live stock is due to the increased import of mutton. Great Britain required in 1887-89 period 216,080,341 pounds of mutton, and in the 1890-92 period 226,581,260 pounds. In the first period about 104,000,000 pounds were imported as living sheep, while in the 1890-92 period only 31,280,400 pounds were imported in the form of the living animal. There is an increasing demand, but the form which the import takes has changed. Reducing the live sheep to pounds, we find that Canada sent Great Britain 5,697,620 pounds out of an annual average required by the motherland of 216,080,341 pounds in the 1887-89 period, and only 5,212,320 pounds out of an average of 226,581,260 pounds, which Great Britain required annually in the 1890-92 period. In other words, Canada's supply of Great Britain's needs has fallen from 2.6 per cent to 2.3 per cent, while that from the United States has fallen in about the same proportion. The cut into the trade of mutton and sheep between this continent and Great Britain, owing to the export of frozen mutton from Australia, has been very considerable.

Clearly, if this continent desires to do any considerable share of the supply of sheep and mutton required by Great Britain, it will have to resort to other plans than the old one of shipping the living animal.

440. In pork, the United States supply nearly one-half the whole demand of Great Britain, and have advanced during the