

two periods under review from 35·51 per cent to 49·62 per cent. Canada has barely held her own. The total pork demand of Great Britain, however, shows a falling off from an average of 48,592,000 pounds yearly in the 1887-89 period to 37,889,000 pounds in the 1890-92 period.

Bacon and hams, however, show an increase from 448,221,000 pounds a year in the 1887-89 period to 554,383,000 pounds a year in the 1890-92 period. In meeting this increased demand, Canada has just about held her own, her proportion being in the first period 1·67 per cent, against 1·63 per cent in the second. The United States have increased from 74·61 per cent in the 1887-89 period to 87·53 per cent in the 1890-92 period.

In pork and in bacon and hams there was an increased yearly demand, averaging 95,478,618 pounds. Canada sent an average of 1,488,800 pounds more in the 1890-92 period than in the 1887-89 period. Notwithstanding the increased supply from Canada, this country barely held its proportion, on account of the increased demand. There is clearly a great market for Canada's bacon and hams.

441. In salted beef, there was a demand in 1890-92 period for 29,788,000 pounds, which was met by the United States to the extent of 28,593,600 pounds, or 96 per cent of the whole. Canada may have sent some, but it does not appear in the returns as such. The demand increased in the 1890-92 period by 3,300,000 pounds a year, as compared with the previous three years.

442. In fresh beef, Great Britain needed in the 1890-92 period an average of 218,580,000 pounds, which was an increase over the yearly average of 1887-89 of 112,000,000 pounds. Canada does not seem to have participated in this trade. The United States take the lion's share, having to their credit 88·74 per cent of the whole supply, against 97 per cent in the period 1887-89. Other British possessions have, however, increased their supply from 5,600,000 pounds a year in the 1887-89 period to 14,130,000 pounds in the 1890-92 period. All that Canada has had of this trade was 0·01 per cent, just a mere trace.

Of meats, all other, Great Britain needed 92,082,000 pounds a year during the three years, 1890-92. This was an increase of over 21,000,000 pounds a year over the 1887-89 period. The United States secured 74·15 per cent and Canada 3·85 per cent, both countries showing an increased proportion, as compared with the 1887-89 period, when the United States supplied 46 per cent and Canada 1·54 per cent.