

443. Summing these particulars, we find that Great Britain, during the three-year period, 1890-92, took a yearly average of 141,323 more cattle than in the 1887-89 period; that she took a yearly average of 607,900 fewer live sheep in 1890-92 than in 1887-89, and that of meats of all kinds she took a yearly average of 1,128 million pounds in 1890-92, against a yearly average of 813,000,000 pounds in 1887-89. Thus, her yearly average demand from outside countries increased by 315,000,000 pounds.

444. Canada's share in that 1,128 million pounds was 12,576,362 pounds, or a little over 1 per cent of the whole. While the demand in Great Britain has increased by over 38½ per cent, by comparison of the two periods, Canada's share has increased by 45½ per cent, so that relatively Canada is getting a larger share. There is, however, an immense demand, which she is as well able to supply as any other country.

445. The United States share in that 1,128 million pounds of meat foods was 795,255,633 pounds, or about 70½ per cent. While the demand in Great Britain has increased by over 38½ per cent, by comparison of the two periods, the United States share has increased by 55 per cent.

While both Canada and the United States have increased their contributions to the meat supply of Great Britain, relatively to each other the United States have made the greater proportionate increase.

446. The following table will show the percentage of increase or decrease in the several items named, in the period 1890-92, compared with the period 1887-89 :—

Meats.	England.	Canada.	U. States.
	Increase or Decrease in demand.	Increase or Decrease in demand.	Increase or Decrease in demand.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Mutton.....	74·6	—27·0
Pork.....	—22·0	—91·5	9·0
Bacon and hams.....	24·0	20·5	45·1
Beef, salted and fresh.....	85·5	—25·7	72·5
All other meats.....	30·6	225·5	110·6