

450. In butter, Great Britain's imports were 236,929,765 pounds a year in the 1890-92 period, against 190,863,269 pounds a year in the 1887-89 period. The United States, which had in the 1887-89 period 26.69 per cent of the supply had in 1890-92 only 3.71. Canada's share fell from 1.45 per cent to 1.19 per cent.

451. In cheese, Great Britain's imports amounted to a yearly average in 1890-92 of 239,613,397 pounds, against a yearly average of 211,396,416 pounds in 1887-89. The United States supplied 31.05 per cent of the demand in the 1890-92 period, and 35.09 per cent in 1887-89—a considerable falling off—while Canada's supply showed an increase from 38.57 to 44.19 per cent.

452. In poultry, Great Britain imported in 1890-92 a yearly average of \$2,495,409 in value, and in 1887-89 a yearly average of \$2,087,514 in value. The amount supplied by the United States and by Canada is insignificant, the United States showing a decrease from 0.59 per cent to 0.37 per cent, and Canada an increase from 0.07 per cent to 0.15 per cent.

453. In eggs, Great Britain's requirements were a yearly average of 106,863,263 dozens in 1890-92, against a yearly average of 93,021,730 dozens in 1887-89. The amount supplied by the United States and by Canada in 1887-89 was infinitesimal. The amount supplied by the United States in 1890-92 was also infinitesimal, but that supplied by Canada had risen from nothing in 1887-89 to 1.45 per cent of the total demand in the 1890-92 period, she having sent a yearly average of 1,500,000 dozens.

454. In wheat, Great Britain's requirements from outside countries amounted to 119,273,119 bushels in 1890-92, against 106,783,144 bushels in 1887-89, an average yearly increase of 12,400,000 bushels. In the same period Great Britain's imports of flour were an average of 10,192,439 barrels for 1890-92, and an average of 9,267,208 barrels for 1887-89. The proportions imported from the United States were, of wheat, 37.83 per cent in 1890-92, against 39.72 per cent in 1887-89, and of flour, 78.70 per cent, against 75.44 per cent, a decrease of 1.89 points in wheat and an increase of 3.26 points in flour. The proportions imported from Canada were, of wheat, in the later period 2.30 per cent, and in the earlier 2.14; of flour, 2.36 per cent and 1.66 per cent respectively, showing that Canada increased the proportion of wheat, but decreased the proportion of flour, sent to the British market.