

461. With respect to cattle, the demand in Great Britain was smaller in 1893 than in the previous three-year period by 150,000 head, but in supplying that demand Canada has advanced from 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to 25 per cent, while the United States have increased but 5 per cent over their previous proportion.

462. In sheep, there has been a decrease in the number imported by Great Britain in the fiscal year 1892-93, as compared with the previous three-year period, though, during the calendar year 1893, there was an increase in England's imports of 6,000, as compared with the calendar year 1892. Canada's proportion of the supply increased from 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in 1890-92 to 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in 1892-93, while that of the United States fell off from 2.49 per cent to 0.08 per cent.

463. The decrease in the British import of sheep, which is very marked, having been 62,682 in 1893, and 344,504 in 1891, has been accompanied with a great increase in the importation of fresh mutton, the quantity imported in the calendar year 1893 having been 1,971,500 cwt., against 1,662,994 cwt. in 1891. The following table will show the growth of the mutton trade and the decrease of the sheep trade during a series of years :—

BRITISH IMPORTS.

Year.	Sheep.	Fresh Mutton.
	Number.	Cwt.
1886.. .. .	1,038,965	653,447
1887.. .. .	971,404	783,114
1888.. .. .	956,210	988,010
1889.. .. .	677,958	1,225,058
1890.. .. .	358,458	1,656,419
1891.. .. .	344,504	1,662,994
1892.. .. .	79,048	1,699,966
1893.. .. .	62,682	1,971,500

464. Canada and the United States do very little in the line of supplying Great Britain with mutton, the United States supply being only equal to 0.02 per cent of the total in 1893 and Canada sending absolutely nothing. The great supplier of mutton is Australia, which in 1893 marketed in Great Britain 1,187,458 cwt. out of a total import of 1,971,500, or over 60 per cent : New Zealand being the principal exporter from the Australian group.