

465. Canada can only enter into competition with the Australian colonies by adopting the freezing process employed by them. Even with the adoption of the same means it is doubtful if it would be worth while to make the attempt to compete, the conditions of sheep-raising in Australia being such as to enable sheep-raisers there to carry on the business in the best possible way.

466. In pork, the trade statistics show that Great Britain required during the fiscal year 1892-93 a larger quantity than the average of the previous three years, that the United States supplied under 31 per cent, against nearly 50 per cent in the 1890-92 period, and that Canada advanced her supply from 0·01 per cent to 1·01 per cent ; the United States going down and Canada going up.

467. In salted beef, the requirements of Great Britain were less in 1892-93 than the average of the previous three-year period by 4,000,000 pounds, and the demand for the calendar year 1893 was over 8,000,000 pounds less than for the calendar year 1892, showing that during the last six months the falling off in the demand has not only continued but has gone on at an accelerated rate. The United States in the fiscal year 1893 did 97 per cent of the supplying and Canada did nothing.

468. In fresh beef, Great Britain, during the fiscal year 1892-93, increased her importations from 218½ million pounds in the previous three-year period to 221¾ million pounds. Of this business the United States did nearly 93 per cent and Canada only 0·01 per cent, showing no increase over past years.

This trade received a check during the last six months of the calendar year 1893, in common with other branches of meat supply, owing probably to the great coal strike in the United Kingdom, which began in July with 28,000 miners and surface-workers leaving work, and ended in October, the Government's intervention proving successful in effecting a settlement of the dispute.

469. In meats, all other, Canada, during the fiscal year 1892-93, supplied 9·43 per cent of the demand from the United Kingdom, against 3·85 per cent in the previous period, 1890-92, while the United States supply fell from 74 per cent to 52·6 per cent.

470. In the supply of lard and tallow Canada increased her proportion of the former, and remained at the same percentage