

from 15-3 to 16 hands high, weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds, with courage and activity, on as short legs as possible—they may find a ready market. Whatever class of horse is sent should not be under five years old.”

688. Of cattle, Great Britain imported from all countries in the 1887-89 period a yearly average of 409,424, in the 1890-92 period an average of 550,747 and in the 1893-94 period an average of 407,743.

While the United States had 33·76 per cent of the supply needed from abroad by Great Britain in 1887-89 and 65·64 per cent in the 1890-92 period, they secured 77·3 per cent of the supply of the 1893-94 period. Canada had 14·48 per cent in 1887-89 ; 16·71 per cent in 1890-92, and 20·2 per cent in 1893-94.

689. Sheep (live) were imported by Great Britain from outside countries as under :—

| | No. |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1887-89 (average)..... | 868,524 |
| 1890-92 “ | 260,670 |
| 1893-94 “ | 273,640 |

Canada's share in the supply was :—for 1887-89, 5·46 per cent, 1890-92, 16·66 per cent and 1893-94, 27·3 per cent. The United States sent 0·78 per cent in the first period, 2·49 per cent in the second and 36·2 per cent in the third period.

Canada's contribution increased from 3,589 sheep in 1893 to 135,622 in 1894.

The sheep trade cannot be disassociated from the mutton trade. Great Britain in the 1887-89 period required to import 216,080,341 pounds of mutton ; in the 1890-92 period, 226,581,260 pounds. In the first period about 104,000,000 pounds were imported as living sheep ; in 1890-92 only about 31,280,000 pounds were imported in the form of the living animal. In the first period there was an average of 35 million pounds ; in the second 10,430,000 pounds. In 1893-94 the average was 10,945,580 pounds, being somewhat higher than in 1890-92 but greatly below 1887-89 period. Reducing the live sheep to pounds, Canada sent to Great Britain 5,697,620 pounds out of an annual average required by the Mother Country of 216,080,341 pounds, in the 1887-89 period, and only 5,697,620 pounds out of an annual average of 227,017,948 pounds which Great Britain required in 1890-92. In the 1893-94 period Great Britain required 249,873,271 pounds of mutton yearly. Of this quantity Canada supplied 10,945,580 pounds. Canada, therefore, supplied in the first period 2·6 per cent of the total, in the second 2·3 per cent, and in the 1893-94 period, 4·4 per cent. The great bulk of the fresh mutton wanted in England comes, of course, from Australia in the form of frozen mutton, and in 1894 the Mother Country took 2,295,066 cwt. of fresh mutton, of which 1,445,925 cwt. were from Australia.

690. The decrease in the British import of sheep, which was very marked down to 1893, 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