

World's Statistics of Farm Live Stock.—Table 57 shows the numbers of farm live stock (horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine) in the principal countries of the world, as derived from the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics, 1909-1921, which was issued in 1922 by the International Institute of Agriculture. In this table a distinction is made between countries of the British Empire and those of the rest of the world. The numbers are compared for the two dates of 1911 or nearest year and 1921 or nearest year. The letter *E* signifies an annual or other estimate, and the letter *C* stands for Census. For countries whose boundaries have been affected by the war, the numbers of live stock for the second of the two periods do not relate to the same territories as for the first period. Where this is so the fact is indicated by printing the names of the countries in italics. For these countries the increase or decrease shown may be due rather to the alteration of territory than to actual change, and it is not possible to distinguish between the two causes. Where the data are incomplete, or where the figures for the two years are not comparable for reasons other than alteration of territorial boundary, the figures are printed in italics and are not included in the totals.

In Table 58 the totals for the British Empire are compared for the two periods, and the proportion that each description bears to the world's total is also shown. The list of countries in the British Empire is much more complete than that given in the similar table appearing on pp. 269-271 in the Canada Year Book of 1920. It includes not only India and the large self-governing Dominions, but also the great majority of the Crown Colonies and other British Possessions in various parts of the world. It will be noticed that horses, asses and cattle show increases of 14.2, 12.6 and 23.1 p.c. respectively, but that the other descriptions show decreases, mules of 18, sheep of 11.4, goats of 23.4 and swine of 6.3 p.c. For horses the British Empire is shown to possess 10.2, for asses 24.1, for mules 3.2, for cattle 37.8, for sheep 44.9, for goats 58.3, and for swine 6.2 p.c. of the totals for the world, so far as data are available to give approximate comparisons for the two periods.

Table 59 gives the world's totals for each description of live stock for the two periods. According to this table the world's totals have increased in the case of asses by 7.1, mules by 19.6, and cattle by 5.7 p.c., whilst decreases have occurred in the numbers of horses by 11.8, of sheep by 16.6, of goats by 13.5, and of swine by 11.4 p.c.

In addition to the ordinary descriptions of farm live stock, the International Year Book shows that buffaloes are maintained in 17 countries, the largest numbers being in India 21,421,993 (1921), Siam 2,508,164 (1920), Egypt 645,537 (1921), the Philippine Isles 1,388,244 (1919), and the Dutch East Indies 3,273,696 (1918). Of camels maintained in 19 countries, the largest numbers are in India, 549,351 (1920), French West Africa 102,367 (1921), Kenya 103,152 (1920), Egypt 145,008 (1921), Algeria 197,216 (1915), Morocco 86,000 (1921), Tunis 170,606 (1919), and Italian Somaliland 2,101,178 (1920).