

the countries from which the cattle were drawn at the beginning and end of the decade, are shown in the following statement:

*Statement showing the number of oxen imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1875 and 1884.*

[The countries from whence imported are given in the order of their importance in 1884, the figures in parentheses showing their relative order in 1875.]

| Whence imported.        | 1875.  | 1884.   | Whence imported. | 1875.  | 1884.  |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|------------------|--------|--------|
| United States (10)..... | 299    | 139,213 | Sweden (8).....  | 3,637  | 12,426 |
| Canada (9).....         | 1,212  | 59,654  | Holland (3)..... | 27,396 | 2,561  |
| Denmark (2).....        | 29,687 | 42,746  | Norway (11)..... | 227    | 865    |
| Portugal (5).....       | 21,632 | 17,963  | Belgium (7)..... | 7,139  | .....  |
| Spain (1).....          | 24,850 | 17,482  | France (6).....  | 8,936  | .....  |
| Germany (1).....        | 50,141 | 17,310  |                  |        |        |

It will here be seen that of all the European countries which contributed in 1875 to the British cattle trade, Denmark and Sweden only show an increase in 1884. Germany, which held a good first place in 1875, has fallen to the sixth place in 1884, its exports in the latter year being not much over one-third what they were in 1875, while Belgium and France have fallen out of the trade altogether. It follows that were the United Kingdom dependent upon Europe to-day for its foreign meat supplies, the British people would have to eat less beef or pay far more for what they consume than they now pay. One principle seems to be established in the foregoing showing, viz, that the United Kingdom can rely no longer upon Europe for its foreign-cattle wants, and that the United States must, for some years at least, be looked to for the greater portion of such supplies.

#### THE FRESH-BEEF TRADE.

As the trade in fresh beef is so closely connected with the trade in live cattle, and as the former has so much bearing upon the latter as to make it impossible to discuss understandingly the one without taking the other into consideration, the following statistics concerning the fresh-beef importations into the United Kingdom are given:

*Statement showing the quantities and value of the fresh beef imported into the United Kingdom from the several countries during the year 1884.*

| Whence imported.     | Quantity.      | Value.       | Value per pound. |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
|                      | <i>Pounds.</i> |              | <i>Cents.</i>    |
| United States.....   | 90,904,128     | \$10,724,579 | 11.80            |
| Russia.....          | 3,551,181      | 352,107      | 9.92             |
| Canada.....          | 2,613,872      | 320,531      | 12.12            |
| Germany.....         | 711,648        | 89,469       | 12.56            |
| Australasia.....     | 308,418        | 32,843       | 10.64            |
| France.....          | 161,272        | 17,593       | 16.88            |
| Other countries..... | 151,648        | 16,018       | 10.56            |
| Total.....           | 98,375,200     | 11,553,080   | 11.74            |

This statement shows that we virtually monopolize the trade of the United Kingdom in foreign fresh beef.

The imports of fresh beef into the United Kingdom in 1874 amounted to about 3,773,461 pounds, of which 3,650,781 pounds were imported