

conflict with the cattle and cattle products of the United States in foreign markets, the following may be cited:

(1) The purposes for which the cattle are bred and reared—whether for the dairy or the butcher.

(2) The quality of the cattle.

(3) The home consumption of meat and dairy products.

Spain, Portugal, and Italy are light consumers of these products; hence, with their very low stock rate, their ability to export cattle.

Switzerland, France, Holland, and Belgium are dairy countries; that is, the dairy is the principal interest and the butcher but an incident.

Austria and Hungary have fair cattle supplies, but their export is very limited. This, however, is due principally to the stringent cattle laws of Germany—laws enacted for the protection of German cattle from the introduction of disease.

The exporting cattle countries of Europe are Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Germany, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. From the arbitrary conditions which surround the industry in these countries, and in view of the unlimited fields for its development outside of Europe, it does not appear as if the future held out much promise for cattle-breeding, for export at least, in the Old World.

The United Kingdom being the only country in Europe which imports cattle and fresh beef from countries outside of Europe, such imports may be regarded as those which Europe cannot supply. The international imports and exports between France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Austria-Hungary, and Russia are sufficient unto themselves, with a small surplus for export to England. This surplus was as follows in 1884:

Cattle.—From Germany, 24,492 head; from Holland, 3,664 head.

Fresh beef.—From Russia, 3,551,184 pounds; from Germany, 711,648 pounds; from France, 104,272 pounds.

This, it will be seen, is a very small surplus for so large a portion of the Continent, and a population of about 250,000,000.

The other countries of Europe, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal, export about 140,000 head of cattle annually. It is to these that Great Britain looks, outside of Ireland, for any regular supply of European cattle.

The total annual wants of the United Kingdom, based upon the assumption that its importations cover its wants, may be estimated at 480,000 head of foreign cattle, or their equivalent in fresh beef. This estimate is based on the following calculations: In 1884 the importations were 64,314 cows, 309,696 oxen, 98,375,200 pounds of fresh beef, and 54,941 calves.

The value of the fresh beef, as may be seen on reference to the statistical table heretofore given, is a little over one-third the value of the oxen, and it is therefore assumed that the 98,375,200 pounds of fresh beef represented one third the number of oxen imported. The greater number of the oxen and nearly all the beef being American, gives additional assurance that this estimate is a very close approximation to the real figures. The value of five calves equaling the value of one ox, this import is equivalent to 5,000 oxen.

The total number of horned cattle, or their equivalent as above, imported into the United Kingdom from European countries during the year 1884 amounted to about 180,000 head, leaving 300,000 head to be supplied by countries outside of Europe. These were drawn from the following countries, fresh beef being converted into cattle as before: From the United States, 234,700 head; from Canada, 64,031 head; from all other places, 1,269 head.

Number of
cattle to
each 1,000
inhabitants.

269.9
528.0
480.0
754.9
341.0
537.5
250.5
303.2
168.1
351.2
283.9
170.5
372.3
125.1
298.0
—
210.0
850.8
—
283.9

f results
ise when
dom and
consumer
atter is a
o to draw
Kingdom
00 inhab-
tries info
stock of
from 252
in favor

ly 170.5
ess than
er heavy
2 to each
70,000 to
dians, of
ed. The
ers from
Europe—
to each

ence the
ome into