

LIVE CATTLE IN THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

The following statistics, mainly official, showing the number of cattle in the principal countries wherein cattle-rearing for meat and dairy purposes, or for either, is prosecuted, will enable our stockmen to appreciate the present and prospective conditions which affect this great industry both at home and abroad:

Cattle in the principal countries of Europe.

Countries.	Cows.	All other.	Total.	Number of cattle to each 1,000 inhabitants.
Russia.....			21,088,000	299.9
Norway.....	711,598	275,019	1,016,617	528.0
Sweden.....	1,391,731	796,805	2,191,636	480.0
Denmark.....	898,790	571,288	1,470,078	754.9
Germany.....	8,991,221	6,815,481	15,770,702	341.0
Holland.....	997,870	456,567	1,454,436	357.5
Belgium.....	700,178	586,647	1,282,815	270.5
France.....	7,113,212	4,383,011	11,416,253	303.2
Italy.....	2,366,556	2,416,676	4,783,232	168.1
Austria.....	4,138,625	4,415,452	8,584,077	351.2
Hungary.....	1,740,399	2,857,144	4,597,543	283.9
Spain.....			2,904,598	170.5
Switzerland.....	552,427	547,573	1,100,000	372.3
Portugal.....			520,474	125.1
The United Kingdom.....			10,826,705	238.0
Great Britain.....	2,121,020	4,473,931	6,597,951	210.0
Ireland.....	1,417,421	2,811,270	4,228,751	850.8
Total principal countries.....			92,093,136	283.9

The statistical rules usually applicable for the deduction of results from almost any general industry are of very little practical use when applied to the cattle industry of Europe. The United Kingdom and Russia may be cited in illustration. The former is the largest consumer of foreign cattle among the nations of the world, while the latter is a country upon which the former expects in the very near future to draw for a large portion of its foreign meat supply; yet the United Kingdom has within a fraction of as many cattle as Russia to each 1,000 inhabitants, and if we take the quality of the stock of both countries into consideration—the native breeds, which constitute the general stock of Russia, yielding, according to Consul-General Stanton, “only from 252 to 288 pounds of coarse, unsavory meat”—the odds are largely in favor of the United Kingdom.

Spain, which exports largely to the United Kingdom, has only 170.5 cattle to each 1,000 of its inhabitants; Portugal, with much less than one-half the cattle per capita of the United Kingdom, is another heavy exporter; while France, with a fair average cattle supply—303.2 to each 1,000 inhabitants—imports, over and above its exports, from 70,000 to 75,000 head of cattle per annum for consumption. Consul Williams, of Rouen, says of the beef consumed in France one tenth is imported. The same consul says that France imports beef cattle in large numbers from Italy; yet Italy has the lowest cattle census of the countries of Europe—that is, according to population—Portugal excepted, viz, 168.1 to each 1,000 of its inhabitants.

Among the many conditions which prevail and which influence the interests of the several countries, in so far as those interests come into

conflict with the interests of foreign markets,

(1) The purpose of the dairy cattle for the dairy

(2) The quality of the

(3) The home market

Spain, Portugal, and

hence, with the cattle of Switzerland

is, the dairy is not so limited.

Austria and the laws of Germany from the intro-

The export of cattle from Spain, Germany

conditions which are of the unlimited

not appear as in the case of export at home

The United Kingdom has a large cattle and fresh

may be regarded as a national imports from Holland, Austria

with a small stock of cattle in 1884:

Cattle.—From the Continent, 1,000 pounds; from Ireland, 1,000 pounds. This, it will be seen, is the Continent, and the other countries of Europe and Portugal, and these that Great Britain and Ireland supply of European cattle.

The total annual consumption of cattle in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated to be 480,000 head of cattle. The estimate is based on the average of the years 1881 and 1882, and was 61,314 cows and 51,911 calves.

Fresh beef.—The value of the beef represented in the table is 1,000 pounds, and it is to be noted that the number of the cattle represented in the table is 1,000 head of cattle.

The total number of cattle imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1884 amounted to 1,000 head of cattle, supplied by the following countries:—

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