

gives the particulars of this branch of exports for each year since 1874 :—

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP EXPORTED FROM CANADA,
1874 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,950	209,899	583,020
1878	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881	21,993	2,094,037	63,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811
1886	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
Total	171,375	18,328,600	776,186	37,830,061	3,768,829	13,522,957

443. The total number of animals exported during the period has been 4,716,390, and their value \$71,681,618. Two officers of the Imperial army visited Canada in 1886 and purchased some horses for military service in England, which gave sufficient satisfaction for an officer to be appointed to make annual purchases in this country. This trade, if properly attended to, may attain very considerable proportions. Out of 7,674 horses, however, that were examined by these officers, they only decided to buy 83, and they have pointed out that for army purposes there are certain serious defects in Canadian horses, which can only be removed by judicious breeding. Canada has almost an unlimited market for all horses that can be raised, but whether this industry is allowed to become as important as is possible, depends upon the farmers generally, who, up to the present time, have been far too careless in their systems

Horses for
the Im-
perial
Army.