

305,479 have gone to the United States, 5,478 to Great Britain and 5,507 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for the improvement of stock, is 38,760. Canada since 1867.

422. Horse-breeding prevails more or less generally in Canada, but it is made a special industry in Alberta, N.W.T., where it is rapidly becoming of importance, and it is expected that in a few years a large number of serviceable horses will be available. Though, owing to the jealousy of British agriculturalists, the Imperial Government has discontinued, for the present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, there is not much doubt that the demand will be ultimately revived, and it is to be hoped that Canadian farmers will employ the interval in profiting by the advice and remarks of the officers sent out to purchase, with reference to the style of animal required, so that when the time does come again, as it inevitably will, a far larger supply will be found available than was the case in the first instance; and even if the animals thus produced are not required for the army, they will be found greatly improved for general purposes. The market is sure to come, and there is likely to be much money made out of the trade. The largest number of horses have hitherto gone to the United States, simply because they were of too inferior a quality to be saleable in England. This only needs attention by the farmers to be remedied. Horse-breeding.

423. The number of ranches in operation was 126, comprising 2,288,347 acres, and the quantity of stock in the grazing districts of Alberta and Assiniboia was, as far as returns were available, 117,659 cattle, 16,519 horses and 44,762 sheep. The actual numbers are undoubtedly larger. No information is available as to the quantity of stock in the other portions of the Territories. The cattle industry is in a flourishing condition, and the severity of the winter of 1889-90 was largely Ranches. N. W. T.