

Imports from United States.

519. Out of \$8,908,495 worth of produce imported from the States, \$5,491,656, or 62 per cent, represented imports of hides, wool, corn, raw tobacco and pork and bacon. The hides and wool imported are principally the products of foreign countries bought at second-hand in the States, or shipped by agents, through that country, direct from the place of production. Tobacco and corn are two articles that cannot be produced in any quantity in this country. The large imports of pork and bacon are due entirely to the apathy of the Canadian farmer, who prefers to buy the inferior products of the western States, to producing, at less cost, a superior article for himself. With the exception of wool and undressed hemp, imports from Great Britain are nominal, and only amounted to \$251,023.

Exports to Great Britain and United States.

520. As regards exports, their value to Great Britain was \$37,977,057, and to the United States \$8,176,968. The principal exports to Great Britain were, cattle, bacon, cheese, wheat and flour, barley, oats, peas and apples, and to the United States, horses, sheep, eggs, wheat, barley and hay. The export of eggs to the United States has fallen off to a very great extent, since the passage of the McKinley bill, and the trade is being, at any rate, partially, transferred to Great Britain.

The horse trade.

521. The export of horses to the United States has fallen off very much, in consequence of an increase in the home supply, a large reduction in the demand, and a high tariff. The trade with Great Britain is increasing, but only slowly, the market being much more particular and harder to satisfy. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 339,185, of which 324,697 have gone to the United States, 8,069 to Great Britain and 6,419 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for the improvement of stock, is 44,332. 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. The Imperial Government has discontinued for the present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, but the demand may be ultimately revived, and when the right kind of animals are found, a fair price is paid.

Horse breeding.

Export of hay to Great Britain.

522. Notwithstanding the duty, there was an increase in the value of hay exported to the States in 1892 of \$222, 754, while the quantity shipped to Great Britain from Montreal during the season of navigation was 21,020 tons, valued at 237,304, and since the close of the season, large quantities have been sent over, *via* Portland, Boston and New York. Owing to a poor crop in Great Britain, the demand has been fairly brisk, and appears likely to continue for some time.