

There was an increase in each province in the number of swine, except in New Brunswick, in which province there has been a general decrease in live stock, except in horses. The increase of swine in the Dominion was larger than in any of the other live stock, except cattle, having been 43 per cent. In the United States there was a decrease of about 3 per cent.

522. Down to the present time the provinces collect the only available annual statistics relating to agriculture, and not all of them do so.

The Province of Ontario, according to the returns of the Bureau of Industries, possessed in 1895 live stock as under :—

Horses.....	647,696
Cattle.....	2,150,103
Sheep.....	2,022,735
Swine.....	1,299,072
Poultry.....	7,752,840

The details of the returns indicate that while working horses increased from 395,686 in 1894 to 423,673 in 1895, breeding mares decreased by 16,806 and unbroken horses by 38,262, showing a net decrease of 27,081.

Comparing 1895 with 1894, cattle show the following increases and decreases :—

Working cattle, decrease.....	642
Milch cows, increase.....	53,991
Store cattle, decrease.....	11,165
Other cattle, increase.....	8,618

The net increase was 50,082.

Sheep show an increase of 6,930, as under :—

Sheep over 1 year, increase.....	9,360
“ under 1 year, decrease.....	2,430

Hogs show an increase of 156,939 divided into :—

Hogs over 1 year, increase.....	16,307
“ under 1 year.....	140,632

Poultry shows an increase of 200,178 divided into :—

Turkeys, increase.....	7,399
Geese, decrease.....	18,186
Other fowls, increase.....	210,965

The value of horses decreased, according to the returns, from an average of \$73.34 in 1893 to an average of \$68.53 in 1894, notwithstanding that working horses and breeding mares constituted 72 per cent of the whole in 1894 against 69.2 per cent in 1893, and that unbroken horses were 30.8 per cent in 1893 against 28.0 per cent in 1894. This is a decrease of 7.1 per cent.

The Customs returns indicate that the shipment of horses from Ontario in 1895 amounted to 4,741 in number, of an average value of \$84.77, against a shipment in 1894 of 3,041, having an average value of \$143.

There must, therefore, have been a large shipment of horses of high value to the other provinces to have reduced the value of the horses of Ontario in one year to so low an average value as \$68.53. This indicates a large interprovincial trade and great ability on the part of the other provinces to purchase the higher priced horses. Possibly the purchases have