

the United States took \$10,917,357 worth, of which \$6,616,630, or 61 per cent, comprised exports of horses, eggs, barley and potatoes. The trade in horses with that country is falling off very much, owing to an increase in the home supply as well as to a great reduction in the demand. It is very probable that this will result greatly to the advantage of the Canadian breeder, for while buyers in the States will always give a good price for a good animal, there was a ready market, principally for horse-car service, for all kinds of animals, without reference to soundness or quality, which has induced a large amount of careless breeding among farmers, in Canada, and the country is now filled with a lot of unsound animals that are practically unsaleable. The trade with Great Britain has increased rapidly during the last 18 months, and if farmers will only pay more attention to quality, and breed only from sound stock, they will soon find in England an infinitely more profitable market than the United States could ever offer them. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 328,122; 315,436 have gone to the United States, 6,700 to Great Britain and 5,986 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for the improvement of stock, is 42,255. 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 agriculturists, 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 exports of eggs and barley to the States are falling off, and, as already mentioned, the trade in these articles is being gradually transferred to Great Britain. The exports of potatoes during 1890-91 were very large, owing to the failure of the crop on the other side, but there is no permanent demand for this vegetable, the imports of potatoes into the States having ranged during the last five years from 8,200,000 bushels to 880,000 bushels. The duty would appear to have checked the export of hay, which is a matter for congratulation, as the export of hay is as injudicious and harmful as the export of store cattle. There was an increase of \$3,988,343 in the value of exports of farm produce to Great Britain.

The horse trade.

Horse breeding.

Eggs and barley.

Potatoes.

Hay.