

although they schedule the United States the exports from that country to England increased between 1888 and 1889 over 120 per cent. The export in 1888 was 143,495 head, and in 1889 it had increased to 294,423 head. That would show the danger which we would have to face if we were obliged to compete with countries that are scheduled. I have here a schedule giving the imports of cattle into England from different countries in 1875 and 1888. It is as follows:—

Countries.	1875.	1888.	+ Increase.	
			- Decrease.	
Belgium.....	7,168		-	7,168
Channel Islands.....	2,193	2,252	+	69
Denmark.....	47,025	66,922	+	19,897
France.....	9,025		-	9,025
Germany.....	24,698		-	24,698
Schleswig-Holstein.....	42,911	14,543	-	28,368
Netherlands.....	81,271	50,277	-	31,044
Norway.....	227	342	+	115
Portugal.....	21,073	9,797	-	11,276
Spain.....	24,018	11,485	-	12,533
Sweden.....	4,542	16,144	+	11,602
Canada.....	1,212	61,155	+	59,943
United States.....	229	142,184	+	141,885

The increase in the exports from Canada shows that we have great advantages in the English market, because we have a clean bill of health. So far as my information goes, we have no cattle disease in this country. The same remark applies to sheep. While sheep exported from the United States have to be slaughtered when they are landed in England, ours may be sent to any place in the United Kingdom alive, and this advantage gives us a profit of \$2 or \$3 a head more than if they were treated in the same way as the sheep exported from the neighboring country. The advantage that we derive from the existing regulations is between two and four pounds sterling per head on cattle. I call it three pounds per head, or fifteen dollars. There is not quite so much difference in the winter time, but the bulk of our exports is in the summer season. I am of the opinion that in the future one of our principal exports from this country will be dairy products. I am led to this conclusion by the fact that while the exports of cheese and butter from the United States last year amounted to \$10,719,026, ours amounted to \$10,651,790, or only \$68,000 less than theirs. In twenty-four years, from being importers of cheese,

we have become exporters to an extent which proves the suitability of our country and climate for the production of dairy products. We are in a good grass zone; we possess nutritious grasses, good water, and a climate adapted to the production of butter and cheese of the best quality. At the Centennial, and at various other expositions, our cheese took the highest prizes. We have succeeded in competing with the world in dairy products. England imported last year \$50,000,000 worth of butter, and there is no reason why Canada should not try to capture a good share of that trade. Further, we see that Denmark, France and Sweden are putting up butter in tins for export to China: there is no reason why our farmers in the North-West, who are on the highway to China, and have exceptional natural advantages, should not compete for a portion of that trade. We have the very best advantages, and we should do all in our power to extend our trade. The Government have appointed Mr. Robertson, an excellent man for the position, to look out for markets and experiment with a view of producing articles adapted for the various markets of the world. I have no doubt that he will erect a model creamery and adopt the latest and most improved methods of producing dairy products, and thus further the great object which we have in view of developing this important industry. We know that pleuro-pneumonia is prevalent in Kentucky, Illinois, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, New Jersey, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia and Connecticut. To stamp it out, the United States Government first appropriated \$100,000. This was increased until it reached \$500,000, and last year they appropriated \$1,000,000 to eradicate the disease. I have here the report of the Animal Industries, from which I will quote, to show how detrimental this disease is to the cattle industry. Speaking of Kentucky, the writer says:

“This outbreak in Kentucky, by itself indicates the great superiority of a method which secures the prompt extirpation of the contagion over any temporizing measures, the effect of which is to preserve instead of to destroy it. As soon as pleuro-pneumonia was known to exist in Kentucky the other States of the Union quarantined against Kentucky cattle, and the enormous commerce in these animals was prostrated. The local quarantine measures were looked upon by the authorities of other States as an insufficient guarantee of the safety of