

sight, and an instance is given of foals got by him out of a cart mare which, as five-year-olds, were sold by London dealers at 300 to 400 guineas the pair.

I venture to hope that your Department will consider the suggestion I have made before, with regard to placing typical stallions of different breeds at the various Model farms throughout the Dominion. The benefit to the farmers would be very great, and at the same time private enterprise need not be unduly interfered with.

The supply of horses for the British Army is still very deficient. The official returns just rendered to the War Office, show that there are now 24,400 at work for riding or draught purposes, exclusive of those belonging to officers, the total being about 1,200 below the number voted in the army Estimates. Of the 24,400, 14,000 are borne upon the British establishment and 10,400 upon the Indian, both being below their proper numbers. The thirty-one cavalry regiments have only 11,800 horses to mount 18,100 men, leaving about one-third of the troopers dismounted.

In company with a veterinary surgeon I inspected some drafts of horses at Victoria, British Columbia, which had been brought from the ranches in the neighbourhood of Calgary. These were sired by English thoroughbreds and were of very good quality. There may be some difficulty as regards the branding, but, with this overcome, I am sure that within the next few years a profitable market will be found in Great Britain and on the European continent for Canadian ranche-bred horses. The demand here and on the continent for really first-class carriage horses and hunters continues great and prices are still rising, from 100 to 200 guineas being easily obtained for first rate animals. Canada exports 20,000 horses a year, but of the 13,859 imported into Great Britain, Canada only sent 119 in 1889, as compared with 156 in 1888. Denmark sent 2,585 in 1889 and 2,234 in 1888; Holland 2,660 in 1889 and 989 in 1888; and Germany 6,954 in 1889 as against 6,667 in 1888.

It is gratifying to notice the steady increase in the imports of Canadian cheese, the figures being 675,900 cwts., as compared with 667,461 cwts. in 1888.

The figures representing the imports of butter from the Dominion are, for a country like Canada, still very small, although an increase for the year is shown, the quantities being 9,173 cwts. in 1888 and 22,534 cwts. in 1889. It is deplorable that more attention is not paid to the manufacture of this valuable article of export. The climatic and other conditions are quite as favourable, if not more so, than in Sweden and Denmark. The values of the butter received from Denmark are given as £3,335,064 sterling in 1888, and £3,743,576 in 1889, and from Holland, £2,378,835 in 1888, and £3,073,473 in 1889. The total value of the butter imported into Great Britain from all countries in 1889 was £10,243,728—upwards of fifty-one million dollars. As I have previously reported, the Danish Government has for some years had experienced agents in this country, appointed for the purpose of giving producers in Denmark a knowledge of the requirements of the British markets. A new and remarkable feature in connection with this trade has been the supply of Swedish butter, which was received to the value of £1,141,218. The Swedes appear to be competing very keenly with Denmark in the tinned butter trade to foreign countries. They have already secured a good foothold in China. The Chinese like their butter rather salt, and it must be sent in air-tight tins, containing from one to four pounds. In order to give the packages a pleasing appearance, they are provided with showy labels or inscriptions, which should be stamped on them, lest the wily Chinese should remove and use them for labelling an adulterated article, which would bring the imported product into disrepute. Whilst in Calgary, I took the opportunity of pointing out to prominent parties the great benefit it would be to that district to establish tinned butter and condensed milk factories. The district appeared to me to be so well watered and of so mild a climate, with, what is most essential in a trade like this, cool nights in the summer months, that it seemed specially adapted to the prosecution of such industries. The markets which are being developed by Sweden, Denmark, Ireland, France and other countries for tinned butter and condensed milk in countries on the Pacific Coast, in China, India and Japan, are almost unlimited, and the facilities in connection with Vancouver as regards transport are so favourable that this branch of agricultural industry deserves, and will repay, particular attention. In previous