

ported from the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year, ending 30th. June, 1889, amounted to \$23,894,797, that the agricultural products exported, other than live stock, amounted to \$13,414,111, and that the export of agricultural products was \$37,308,818, out of a total export of \$77,201,804. It may also be mentioned here, that the export of live stock and live stock products from the Province in 1868, the first year of confederation, was \$6,893,167, and of all other agricultural products \$12,871,055.

From these figures the following deductions may legitimately be drawn, viz:—1 That agriculture is by far the most important single industry of this Province, as the revenue which it furnishes, including the food consumed at home, is far more than that of all other industries combined. 2—That the revenue arising from the export of agricultural produce, other than live stock, is only 56 per cent of that arising from live stock and live stock products. 3 That the revenue arising from agricultural products in 1868, or 21 years prior to 1889, was 185 per cent greater than that from live stock and live stock products, and that the amount relatively of the former as compared with that of the latter, has decreased in that time to the extent of 241 per cent. From the same authority we learn that in 1879 the export of the principal cereals grown in this country, viz: wheat, barley, oats and peas was as follows:

BUSHELS.

Wheat	6,610,724
Barley	5,383,922
Oats	2,375,290
Peas	274,995

In 1889, ten years later, the export of these cereals was:

Wheat	490,905
Barley	994,820
Oats	337,185
Peas	1982,853

During the ten years mentioned therefore the export of wheat had declined 90 per cent, of oats 85.78 per cent, and of peas 26.70 per cent, while the export of barley had increased during the same period by 84.77 per cent. The export of barley, nearly all of which went to the United States, has since been virtually cut off by the passage of the McKinley Act, as no doubt the framers of that Act designed that it should be.

In 1889 the import of corn from the United States, for home consumption, was 2,894,838 bushels. The amount of corn exported by the Dominion the same year, which was the produce of Canada, was 465 bushels. The cash outlay for corn imported into Canada in 1889 was \$1,266,910, that is to say the amount paid out for corn imported into this country in 1889, in the face of a duty of 7½ cents per bushel, was only \$283,139, less than the amount received for the combined export of oats and peas the same year.

The logic of these figures is simply irresistible. They say to us as plainly as language can convey ideas, that so far as this Dominion is concerned, from Ontario to the Atlantic, the grain selling era is forever gone, and that the best interests of the farmers in this portion of the Dominion lie in the production and sale of live stock, and the products of the same.

The gradual increase in the value of our exports of live stock and live stock products, and the gradual decrease in the amount of wheat and coarse grains exported, except in the case of barley, point to a time when our export of these will cease entirely from Lake Huron to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Now that our barley trade has received a fatal blow that time has already virtually come. Any policy, therefore, which in the future, will enable Ontario farmers to buy feeding stuffs where they can, will tend to foster the growth of the live stock industry, through which this country is destined in the future to become superlatively great, if our farmers are only true to themselves.

It is impossible to do justice to the subject of the future of the live stock industry of Canada without considering our markets for the same. This I now propose to do. Our principal markets for live stock of all kinds and the products of the same that we have held for sale in the past, have been Great Britain and the United States, and judging by the indications of the present, they will continue to be so in the future. We do not export much to either of these countries in the dead meat form, and whether we will ever do so is one of the problems which the future alone can solve.

The amount of live stock and products exported to these countries in the living and