PROVINCE.	TO BRITAIN.	TO UNITED STATES.	TO ALL COUNTRIES.
Ontario Quebec Dominon	\$ 72,972 2,316,604 2,706,051	\$ 374,858 45,517 423,807	\$ 449,590 2,363,296 3,256,330
SHEEP.			
Ontario Quebec Dominion	\$ 20,976 446,755 510,152		606,050

HORNED CATTLE.

Beef to the value of \$49,798 was exported from the Dominion in 1882, of which \$25,095 went to Britain.

The falling-off in the numbers of cattle in 1882 is due to the increased number exported to the States, and also to the large shipments made in the prior three years, when all the marketable cattle were sent to Britain, and thousands of beasts left this Province which ought to have been kept here.

The total returns of cattle exports in 1882 are in excess of those of other years.

The improvement in quality is becoming more marked every year by the use of Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus bulls, which must in a few years greatly increase the value of Canadian cattle. Mr. Dyke, the Dominion Agent in Liverpool writes, that our cattle can compare favourably in points of breeding and quality with those bred in the best districts of Great Britain, and that this is specially noticeable in sheep.*

In all agricultural statistics relating to the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebec has to be joined as the ports of shipment. Montreal and Quebec are in the latter, and exports are given from that Province far in excess of its legitimate trade, and belittling to our Province. The question is taken up in the last report of the Bureau of Industries, and ably treated by the energetic head of the department. He places the proportion for Ontario at 75 per cent. of the total exports. Prior to 1876 fully 80 per cent. of our exports went to the States, since that year the returns show a considerable increase in the shipments to Great Britain.

The total value of agricultural products sent to Great Britain from the two Provinces during the years 1871-'81 amount to the