

they are of a large size and fine build. Officially appointed men control the horse export and see that the provisions of the act are complied with.

The export of *live sheep* began shortly after 1860, and increased greatly after 1880. Almost the only market for live sheep from Iceland was Great Britain. But just before 1900 a reaction set in, when the importation of live sheep was forbidden in Great Britain, and the sheep had to be slaughtered in dock. The export of this commodity therefore steadily declined till it stopped altogether on the outbreak of hostilities in 1914. Since the War this trade has not been taken up again, if we except a few attempts made in 1923 and 1924, which have not subsequently been repeated.

The following table will show the export of live sheep:

In 1871—1880 average . . . . .	2 618 head
- 1881—1890 — . . . . .	20 497 —
- 1891—1900 — . . . . .	31 750 —
- 1901—1910 — . . . . .	8 281 —
- 1911—1913 — . . . . .	4 319 —
- 1914—1922 — . . . . .	20 —
- 1923—1924 — . . . . .	2 848 —

The maximum figure was reached in 1896 when some 60 000 live sheep were exported.

## FARM PRODUCE

Almost all the beef and a considerable quantity of the mutton produced, is consumed at home, the rest being exported. The milk production is by no means sufficient for the home consumption, and has to be supplemented by condensed milk from abroad. Milk is either directly used for human food, or for the making of butter, cheese and 'skyr' (curds). *Skvr* is an Icelandic speciality, something like the Bulgarian Yogurth, and is considered a delicious dish. Butter-making has been considerable, both at the farms, and, of late, also at the dairies. The butter made at the dairies is mostly sold to the towns or exported to England, while that produced at the farms is consumed at home, and so far as it does not suffice it is supplemented by margarine, partly imported from abroad, partly made in the margarine factories which of late have been established in the country. The making of cheese has so far been of minor importance.

Of the farm produce, salted mutton, wool, and green-salted sheep skins form the leading articles of export. About 2 500 000 kg. of salted mutton are exported annually, chiefly to Norway. The export of this