

reports, I have entered very minutely into the requirements of these branches of trade. I was glad to note that at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, arrangements had been made for starting a tinned butter factory next season; the only condensed milk factory I know of in Canada, that at Truro, Nova Scotia, with the Reindeer brand, has been most successful.

The importations of margarine, which received a check in 1888 through the Act of Parliament which prevented it being sold as butter, have somewhat recovered, the value being, this year, £3,652,722, as compared with £3,263,826 in 1888, and £3,869,948 in 1887. Large quantities of animal fat—in fact nearly the whole of the fat from the American bullocks slaughtered at this port and in London—are sent to Holland for the manufacture of margarine, and it is from that country that the bulk of this article is imported. Of the total amount received in 1889, no less than £3,280,628 worth came from the Netherlands.

Several consignments of poultry have come to hand from Canada and they were in splendid condition, more especially the turkeys. These are packed in barrels and are shipped as ordinary freight; they do not require any refrigeration or special care or attention, and the prices realized must have shown a very handsome profit. The total imports of poultry in 1886 were valued at £351,190; in 1889 they have increased to £472,686, or an increase of upwards of half a million dollars. A large trade is already done from the older Provinces with the United States and Manitoba, and I would recommend more attention being given to this market, as the trade, at paying prices, can be increased almost indefinitely. The continental countries cultivate all such minor branches of trade: for instance, the cheese trade from France shows an increase from £92,428, in 1888, to £106,057 in the year just closed. The bulk of this cheese is of the soft and fancy varieties. I was informed by Germans and others in Manitoba, who had gone into the trade in a small way, that a most profitable business could be developed in exporting fancy cheeses to the centres of population in the Western States, which are largely composed of settlers from continental countries.

Again, I would point to the trade which has been steadily built up from Belgium to England in tame rabbits. The year's imports, under this heading, were valued at no less than £309,265, or upwards of a million and a half of dollars.

Canada exports eggs to the United States to the value of upwards of two millions of dollars yearly, and there is no reason why a most profitable trade should not be conducted with the British Isles. Eggs to the value of £3,122,813, or, in round figures, fifteen millions of dollars, were imported into Great Britain in 1889. Not only in the export trade in butter has Denmark made enormous strides in recent years, but also in the export of eggs.

In 1867 Denmark exported eggs to the value of nine thousand dollars only, but the trade has now expanded to one of the annual value of nearly one million and a half of dollars. Nearly nine-tenths of this export comes to Great Britain.

During the year there has been a great increase in the use of superphosphate as manure in Great Britain and on the continent, and with a return of prosperity in agricultural circles still larger quantities are likely to be used; and the demand, it is hoped, will greatly enhance the value of Canadian phosphate properties, more especially as other sources of supply are not increasing. When in Ottawa I had the pleasure of meeting the representative of Messrs. Ohlendorff, who are the largest manufacturers and distributors of manures and manure materials in the world. This firm, now trading under the name of the "Anglo-Continental Guano Works," has for a long time been the sole importers of Peruvian guano, under contract with the Chilian Government, for Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Northern Austria, Hungary and Switzerland, Guadaloupe and Martinique, and in all these countries there is an annually increasing demand for phosphates and other fertilizers. Since my return to England I am informed that Messrs. Ohlendorff have completed the purchase of several phosphate mines in the Ottawa Valley, in order, as they state, to increase the powers of their factory, and at the same time to lessen the risk of short supplies of the raw material.