

GERMANY AND THE ARGENTINE.

Growth of Canadian Trade With These Countries—
New Company Formed—Flour Exports.

The formation of the South American Trading Syndicate with a capital of \$500,000, and with the object to encourage trade between Canada and the Argentine Republic is of interest. Both countries are making commercial headway and great possibilities exist for interchange of commerce. The syndicate was formed by H. M. Boyd and Company, of Montreal, and the directors are: Duke de Morny, Paris, France; Marquis Valliant d'Arbois, Paris, France; T. K. MacKinnon and H. Bonheut, merchants, Buenos Ayres; Guzman Blanco, son of ex-President Blanco, Caracas, Venezuela; P. J. Wilkins, W. K. L. Dickinson, W. T. MacDonnell, of London, Eng.; Captain Thomas, R.N., of Liverpool, Eng.; and H. M. Boyd, Montreal. The Canadian office of the syndicate is 48 Royal Trust Building, Montreal, and the English office is Water Lane, London. The syndicate will publish a journal in Montreal in both the English and Spanish languages.

Growth of Argentine Trade.

In 1891 the total trade of Canada with the Argentine Republic was valued at only \$170,060. This had increased in 1901 to \$542,913, and since that date to \$5,051,467. The chief imports to the Dominion from the Republic last year were hides and skins, \$2,175,991 and wool, \$5,505. The chief exports from Canada to Argentine were agricultural implements and other machinery, \$211,808; lumber, \$2,556,940; carriages and bicycles, \$31,847; drugs and chemicals, \$25,750. Discussing the prospects of South American trade, Mr. C. W. Furlong says that American banks should be established in every important city in South America.

"An American merchant marine should be subsidized and our steamships should ply between all important North and South American ports, and American railroads should penetrate every large productive area. Americans, particularly merchants, should understand the South American—his language, character, customs and his needs (particularly in the matter of goods), and the credit system of the country. American and South American experts, both government and private, should be employed to investigate conditions. American travel to and acquaintanceship with South America should be developed. Closer personal relations bring about more successful business relations. American schools should teach the Spanish language and South American history. These conditions met, in a single decade American trade in South America would lead the world. It is stated that \$700,000,000 of American capital is invested in Mexico. 'It is a logical conclusion,' says John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, 'that if this sum is invested in Mexico, there is room for ten times that amount to be placed in South America.'"

Germany Making Headway.

Figures of the trade of Germany with Canada for the eight months ending November 30th show increases over the corresponding period last year. The comparative figures, which are in double hundredweights, are as follows:—

	1909.	1910.
Wrought iron	30,000	115,000
Metal wire	27,000	47,000
Steel rails, railway car wheels	58,000	70,000
Stockings	1,200	2,500
Woolen textile	461	643
Gloves	229	374
Embroidery	78	124
Shoes	351	524
Glass, porcelain	6,900	16,800
White and colored porcelain	2,500	4,200

There is also a notable increase in the export of German toys, chemical products, and women's and girls' clothes.

Five Years' Business.

The following tells the course of Canadian-German trade for the past five years:—

Year.	Imports from Germany.	Exports to Germany.	Total trade.
1906	7,040,091	1,872,557	8,912,648
*1907	5,483,207	1,066,605	6,549,812
1908	8,250,745	2,374,607	10,625,352
1909	6,001,454	1,476,552	7,478,006
1910	7,958,264	2,501,191	10,459,455

*Nine months.

Increase in Flour Export.

The milling of Canadian wheat in Canada for the export trade is rapidly increasing. The exports of Canadian ground flour show a continuous and rapid expansion. For

the six-months periods ending September, 1908, 1909 and 1910, the values of Canadian flour exported were respectively, \$2,520,655, \$4,414,332 and \$5,606,485. The last two periods show a greater export than in 1907, the total in that year being \$4,285,634, an amount which greatly exceeded the total for any previous six-months period.

A striking feature of this trade is the growing popularity of Canadian flour in the British West Indies. After some years of uncertain fluctuations, this trade now appears to be on a sure basis. For three years the increase has been steady, though not great, but for the first six months of the current fiscal year it totals \$888,539, as compared with only \$152,124 in the previous corresponding period. There is also a large increase in the amount exported to the United Kingdom.

A further marked increase in this business may be expected during the ensuing year when the aggregate capacity of Canadian mills will be largely increased.

LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

Horses, Cows, Swine and Poultry Show Increases—
Number of Sheep Declined—Records of
Western Provinces.

The report on live stock for the end of November, issued by the Census Office, gives statistics showing for the provinces the per cent. number compared with a year ago, and their condition as compared with a standard condition. For the whole of Canada there is an increase of 3.31 per cent. in the number of horses, of 1.13 in the number of milch cows, of 2.11 in the number of swine, and of 8.02 in the number of poultry. The number of sheep has decreased by 1.55 per cent. in the year, and the number of live stock other than milch cows by 2.20 per cent. The provinces which show the largest gain per cent. in numbers are Saskatchewan and Alberta: Saskatchewan has made a gain of 12.53 per cent. in horses, of 4.09 in milch cows, of 6.03 in other horned cattle, of 4.26 in sheep, and of 21.38 in poultry; but the number of swine has fallen off by 5.39 per cent.

Large Gains in Alberta.

In Alberta the gain has been 8.59 per cent. in horses, of 1.05 in milch cows, of 13.10 in sheep, of 6.64 in swine, and of 22.70 in poultry; while the number of horned cattle other than milch cows has decreased by 6.12 per cent. Prince Edward Island reports small gains for all classes of farm animals, the largest being 4.41 per cent. in the number of swine, and 3.17 in poultry. Nova Scotia indicates small decreases for horses and swine, and small increases for milch cows and other horned cattle, and a decrease of 3.30 per cent. in the number of sheep. In New Brunswick there is a decrease of 2.88 per cent. in the number of sheep, and small increases in horses, milch cows and swine. The number of poultry increased in the year by 2.32 per cent., and other horned cattle than milch cows by 4.20 per cent. Quebec presents small increases for horses, milch cows and other horned cattle, and a slight decrease in the per cent. number of sheep; but the increase in the number of poultry is 3.80 per cent., and of swine 4.10 per cent. In Ontario there are decreases in the number of all farm animals during the year excepting swine, where there is an increase of 6.20 per cent., and poultry, where it is 2.26 per cent. The decrease in horses is 0.45 per cent., in milch cows 0.42, in other horned cattle 12.30, and in sheep 5.02 per cent. Manitoba shows the gain in the number of horned cattle other than cows to be 5.80 per cent., but all other animals are less than a year ago, ranging from 0.45 for poultry, to 1.83 for milch cows. British Columbia shows decreases of about 10 per cent. for swine and horned cattle other than milch cows, and of 5 per cent. for sheep, and increases of 2.06 per cent. for horses, 3.78 for milch cows, and 15.56 for poultry.

Standard Condition of Stock.

By the standard condition of live stock is meant a healthy and thrifty state; and taking this condition as represented by 100, it is this year a fraction over for horses, milch cows and poultry, and a little under for sheep, swine and horned cattle other than cows. In Ontario the condition of all animals exceeded the standard except for sheep, which are 0.05 per cent. below; and in Manitoba where it falls below by 4.36 per cent. for milch cows, by 13.20 for other horned cattle, and by 8.36 for swine.

On the question whether the supplies of fodder for live stock will suffice for the winter, 88 per cent. of the correspondents give an affirmative answer for hay, 94 per cent. for straw, 53 per cent. for ensilage, 84 per cent. for grain, and 61 per cent. for roots; but in the case of ensilage and roots, they are not widely grown in some of the provinces.