

days scientific methods of butter-making were unknown. The creamery had not come into use, and cold storage systems were a thing of the future. We could not land butter in the Mother Country in a state so saleable as that in which the Danish makers supplied it. We were not able to hold the ground we gained, and the exportation of Canadian butter fell off to almost nothing. With modern methods of manufacture, with equipment for preserving the butter in transit, and with consequently more steadiness and uniformity in the supply, Canadian butter has of late rapidly recovered its old place in the United Kingdom, and the sale of it there shows gratifying increase. Our shipments via Montreal this season exceeded in value those of last season by nearly \$2,000,000. But there is still room for a mighty expansion of our butter trade in the Mother Country. We supply an insignificant proportion of the 386,000,000 pounds she imports, our exports to the United Kingdom in the last fiscal year being but 26,846,205 pounds.

#### CATTLE RAISING.

Of course the growth of our dairy production involved the increase of our herds of cattle. Of the million of calves from our milch cows, a large proportion was not necessary for the keeping up of the dairy industry. These could be slaughtered for their veal or reared into beeves. The latter course has of late been found far the more profitable. High prices have been obtainable for butchers' cattle, and the returns from this source have been growing. Last fiscal year they amounted to more than ten and a half million dollars. They would not have been nearly so large had our dairy industry been of less magnitude. Thus the expansion of the dairy industry has brought about other changes, of which the raising of beef cattle is the most immediate. The feeding of milch cows and beeves necessitated alterations in farming conditions. A

large acreage had to be given to grass, and by that change the land benefited, deriving both rest and fertilization from it. More than that, the production of barley, for which Ontario soil is peculiarly suited, was rendered profitable once more, as barley is one of the best feeding grains.

#### A UNITED STATES MARKET.

Among the changes which time has brought about, one is the practical elimination of United States competition in the over-sea dairy trade. From large exporters of butter and cheese our neighbors seem likely to become large importers. The tremendous home demand across the line has provided a market for the greater part of the butter and cheese produced there this year, and some shipments have been made from Canada to American points. Just when the surplus production of the United States is declining to the vanishing point, and is becoming in fact a negative quantity, the capacities of production here are being brought more and more into activity. Consequently our dairy trade is likely to increase henceforth by greater leaps and bounds than those by which it has reached its present volume.—*The Mail and Empire*.

#### Our Western Influx

CANADA can afford to view with a good deal of satisfaction, and without any apprehension whatever, the influx of settlers into our great West from the States to the south. It is a natural migration, and one which will grow to yet larger dimensions. The influences that tend to bring it about are influences that have served to draw population to the Western States. First of all, there is the cheapness and fertility of the land. In the Middle States the farmer works land that represents an investment of from \$50 to \$100 an acre. He looks westward and he sees, as a Chicago paper has pointed out, farms that are quite as good, if not better,