

Taking by three-year periods we have supplied  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in every 100 pounds imported by the United Kingdom in 1885-86-87;  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a pound in every 100 pounds in 1888-89-90, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in every 100 wanted in 1891-92-93.

In 1894 the United Kingdom imported 288,519,056 pounds and Canada's share was 2,339,344 pounds, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pound in every 100 pounds wanted.

The United Kingdom has increased its demands upon the butter-exporting countries, while Canada has sent in 1894 less than the proportion for any of the three-year periods.

But this is not all. The Danish butter is entered in the British returns as worth  $24\frac{54}{100}$  cents per pound, while the Canadian is entered at a value of  $19\frac{62}{100}$ . If the Canadian butter sent over in 1893 had had the value of Danish butter the sum of \$236,000 would have been added to the total. That is, it would have been worth just about 25 per cent more than its actual value as adjusted in the British returns.

Applying this percentage to the total export of butter from Canada during the past nine years, it appears that the farmers and traders of Canada have lost over \$1,500,000 because the butter shipped has not been equal to the average Danish standard.

We have not only supplied an infinitesimal proportion of the British demand, but we have supplied an inferior article.

The questions which are here expressed statistically occupied the attention of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization during the last session of the House. It was moved in the Select Committee on Agriculture and Colonization by Mr. R. R. McLennan, M.P. for Glengary,