

rapid progress during the year. The extension of dairy farming is particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that by means of it the coarse grains and fodders are consumed largely upon the farms where they are grown. The elements of fertility, which are necessary to the continued growth of good crops, are thus left on the farms in the form of manure. A continuous and general selling of the crude, bulky and primitive products of agriculture tends to deplete the soil of the substances which are required to enable it to carry profitable crops. The production of fine food-products of concentrated quality and value, such as butter, cheese, pork, and beef, affords scope for the exercise of intelligent labour with profit, and at the same time protects the land against exhaustion.

It is a fortunate encouragement to those who are extending their operations in dairying, that the prices for dairy products have been maintained at fairly satisfactory figures during the year. At no time up to the present has the exchange value of dairy products in Canada been so high as during 1893; that is to say, during 1893 a tub of fine butter or a box of fine cheese could be exchanged for more clothing or dry goods, groceries, furniture, or farm machinery, than a tub of butter or a box of cheese of similar quality could be exchanged for at any former period in the history of Canada.

The enlargement in the quantity of dairy products has been mainly in the article of cheese. The value of Canadian cheese exported during the year ending June 30th, 1893, was an increase of 40 per cent over the value of the cheese exported in the year 1890. The demand in Great Britain for it has been steady; and the general excellence of quality and the total absence of adulteration have gained a continuously improving reputation with the consumers in Great Britain. It is expected that "The Dairy Products Act, 1893," will protect the good name which has been won and conserve it from injury by misrepresentation.

508. Notwithstanding the great increase in the quantity of cheese which has been exported, the price has not fallen as low as the average of the past few years. The following figures from the Montreal Gazette may be taken as correct. They show the quotations by public cable report from Liverpool, and the prices quoted in Montreal, the prices in Liverpool being given in shillings and pence and those in Montreal in cents, conversion from one to the other being readily made at the rate of $\$4.86\frac{2}{3}$ to the pound sterling:—