525,735. At the end of the year (1902), by a system of bonusing, nearly 600 creameries were supplied with cold storage, thus completing the chain from producer to consumer.

The efforts of Canada to secure a larger share of the butter trade of the United Kingdom have resulted in a great success, as will be seen by the following comparative table, taken from British Returns, years ended December 31, 1895 and 1902:—

IMPORTS OF BUTTER BY UNITED KINGDOM AND PERCENTAGES (BY COUNTRIES.)

Countries. Quantity. Lbs. 4,362,288 Victoria 23,833,264	Percentage.	Quantity.	Percentage.
Canada 4,362,288 Victoria 23,833,264			
New South Wales 5,133,744 New Zealand 5,965,344 Russia 14,397,600 Sweden 34,810,608 Denmark 130,230,240 Germany 12,581,856 Holland 21,414,512 France 50,942,416 United States 7,496,384 Other Countries 5,305,888	7 53 1 62 1 89 4 55 11 00 41 15 3 95 6 77 16 10 2 37 1 69	32,005,680 7,035,728 1,973,552 17,695,216 54,778,192 21,458,192 190,739,584 2,958,816 44,045,232 46,383,792 6,099,296 19,934,544	7 · 19 1 · 58 0 · 44 3 · 98 12 · 31 4 · 82 42 · 85 0 · 66 9 · 90 10 · 42 1 · 37 4 · 48

Prices of butter per pound in England. (From English Trade Returns.)

	1895.	1902.	Increase per cent.
Danish	cts. 22·23 19·77 17·11	ets. 23.73 21.57 20.49	6·75 9·10 19·75

These figures indicate that the result of the cold storage is to increase largely the quantity exported and to increase greatly the price. The increase in the price applied to the quantity exported is equal to an increase of \$1,081,792 on the business of the season of 1902.

The outlay by the Department of Agriculture in connection with cold storage is as follows:—

Year ended June 30.				
	\$			
96	16,7			
97	\ 39,6			
98	70.7			
99	83,7			
000	69,3			
001	. 100,0			
002	. 42,8			

^{*}The total outlay for the year was \$86,072, but the returns from trial shipments were 2,372, leaving the net expenditure as above.