

cattle and hogs is lower at Malone and Chateaugay than in Montreal, and to such a degree that American farmers weekly smuggle them for sale to our buyers. Take it all round, the farmers of this district get fully more for their produce than those who reside in Franklin and adjoining counties. That being the case, it is unreasonable to assert the McKinley Bill can greatly affect the farming interests of Canada."

We also notice that the

SPANISH GOVERNMENT

has given intimation to the Washington authorities that United States breadstuffs will be excluded from Cuba and Porto Rico unless the products of those islands—tobacco and sugar more especially—are excepted from the restrictions of the new tariff. This would seem to offer Canada an opportunity of making herself heard at Madrid and Havana.

Again, there has been intimations from several sources that European countries, and no doubt other countries also, will intimate that they will not send exhibits to the

COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION

in 1892. Should the various manufacturers of foreign countries carry out this intimation it will be a serious blow to the success of that exhibition.

Another effect will be to diminish the foreign trade of the United States and to give an artificial stimulus to the domestic trade for some time at least.

THE CANADIAN BARLEY

trade with the United States is not after all likely to be destroyed. The opinion has been expressed by persons on both sides of the line that Canadian barley will continue to be imported in spite of the high duty. The fact that the Americans grow barley in excess of their own wants, while they make use of ours, is marshalled in support of this view; but, while a duty of 30 cents a bushel may not wholly exclude, it may well lessen the consumption. It certainly will not affect the trade this year, as most of the barley was across the line before the Bill went into force. A dealer at Kingston, who has handled 250,000 bushels this year, says that the farmers have received 10 cents a bushel more for their barley this year than for several years. There is, he says, very little more than enough barley now in this Province to supply the home demand. A certain quantity of Canadian barley they had to have. The American brewers had to have our barley, and they would pay the duty.

The American demand being now pretty well supplied very little of what is left could have been sold at American prices. Whether the farmers who still have barley on hand will get American prices for it will depend on their ability to act unitedly. The Canadian brewers are holding off in the hope that the farmers will be willing to let what they have left go at lower prices than have been paid heretofore. Whether the Americans would take our barley in as large quantities next year was a question of supply and demand.

Now, if the Canadian farmers went on growing the six-rowed barley the supply would exceed the demand, and they would have to be content with lower prices.

The check to the

EXPORTATION OF HAY

may be a good thing. To export hay is to rob the farm of its natural manure, and is only

courting a decline of production and fertility of the land when such is practised, and we cannot but look upon the stoppage of its sale as a benefit rather than an injury to the country. Let hay exporting sections go into stock or dairying, which will pay them much better.

PEAS

is another article upon which they have put a very high tariff, yet notwithstanding this they will have to have our green and wrinkled sorts for seed purposes. In fact they can't grow these sorts successfully in the United States. A prominent seed merchant of the United States made the remark that it would not matter if the U. S. Government put one dollar a bushel duty on garden and green peas they would have to have them and pay the duty, for, said he, "I don't know a spot in the United States that these peas can be grown profitably or to good advantage."

THE EGG

question has created a good deal of discussion and controversy, but to us it is clearly a question of a few months, when the trade will right itself, and things will go on as though nothing had happened. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—

"Now that McKinley's Tariff Bill has gone into force, and for a time at least excluded Canadian eggs from the markets of the United States, great interest is being manifested in the few trial shipments that are being made from this city to England. Altogether about 400 cases are going forward this week chiefly to London, each case containing thirty dozen eggs, which are put up in very good shape. The freight to Liverpool is 15s per ton, which is considered very reasonable. If the lots now being shipped sell at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per ten dozen, as anticipated, it is calculated that the net proceeds of sales will give shippers here about 20c. per dozen or over, which figures ought to satisfy them. But as we stated before the test is yet to be made. That great results are expected from these shipments to England, may be gleaned from the fact that 19c. has been paid on this market for strictly fresh stock for the London market, put up in first-class style. Several letters have been received from London, Liverpool and Manchester houses, by parties here outside of the egg trade, soliciting consignments, which shows that English dealers are looking to Canada for their supplies of eggs, but whether they can give sufficiently good returns to warrant other shipments has to be proved. It may be mentioned there is an impression in England, that as Canadian eggs have been shut out of the United States our surplus production must of necessity find an outlet on the other side. It is to be hoped that a large and profitable trade may be developed in exporting Canadian eggs to England."

A Montreal shipper has just had the returns from a shipment of 125 cases to the British market, and the returns are very satisfactory, netting the shipper the same price as was quoted in Boston and New York. Another shipment will go forward at once, and no doubt others will follow.

The trade, when it undertook this experiment, seems to have known more about markets and eggs and things than the able editors. It is remarkable in connection with the McKinley Bill discussion that, though the loss on the egg trade is one that the producer would feel least of all,

most talk has been made about it in the press. Though a trade with England is not yet assured, it seems quite within the probabilities. If present indications are borne out the egg cackle will soon stop, and perhaps in articles of much more value to the country the alarm will be found to be just as ill-founded. The

"CONSUMPTION OF EGGS IN ENGLAND

is something enormous. Eggs are sent from Russia to England, and the time in transit is ten to twelve days. Now, if the Russians can send eggs surely we can do the same. J. G. Curry, an extensive dealer in dairy and other products in London, England, says, "I can place any quantity weekly on the London markets if Canadian eggs were sent fresh and properly packed. From samples that I have already placed on this market I have the universal testimony of the buyers who say that they are quite as fine as their own home products."

The trade in

POULTRY

will probably suffer more than anything else, the duty being three cents on live and five cents on dressed. But Britain is taking immense quantities of poultry from France and other European countries. Now, if the railway and steamship companies will only give our dealers and shippers every possible facility for the dispatch and careful handling of these goods, we shall have little to fear from the effects of the McKinley Bill. We have this assurance from one of the agents of one of the Montreal steamship companies, and from what we have seen and know, they are going to do all in their power to facilitate this trade. The Canadian route is by far the best for handling these goods in the summer season, and especially in hot weather. So much so that a great deal of the American goods go by this route in the summer season.

The following will give breeders some idea of what

AUSTRALIA

is doing to push the frozen meat trade, and no doubt our shippers will soon take up this same matter if it works and is practical:—

"A firm in Sydney announce that they have completed arrangements whereby parcels of one, two, three, or more frozen sheep or lambs can be delivered at any address in the United Kingdom—'delivery guaranteed.' Whether the practice of sending presents of this sort from the colonies to friends at home is to become established or not must, of course, depend upon the practical results of the experiment. As a fact, parcels containing frozen meat have already arrived in Surrey, and have been delivered in this way to private individuals.

"If mutton parcels from the Antipodes can be sent thus easily, why not butter, cheese, eggs, and fruit goods from Canada? Perhaps some of our enterprising Dominion shippers will catch on to this idea."

Principal Grant, in his address before the National Club in Toronto, when speaking on this question, said:—While our neighbors were preparing their unfriendly Bill, we gave them all the excuse that could have been desired, by placing new taxes on their corn and pork. At the very moment when we are more than ever dependent on the open markets of Great Britain, some of us propose to shut our doors against her, as the price of conciliating those who announce that we cannot be Canadians and