

WITHOUT RECIPROCITY.

BARLEY.

NOW that the Reciprocity Treaty is a thing of the past, it becomes important for the producers of the country to consider in what respect they must change the nature of their products.

Experience will be the surest teacher in this case, but we nevertheless may do service by supplying some facts and considerations in reference to the principal articles affected. We choose barley for the subject of this week's article, because the time is at hand for deciding whether to sow a large breadth of it or not.

It is first necessary to compare the barley crops of the States and Canada; and the latest returns we can directly contrast with each other are those of 1864.

The Agricultural Statistics of the United States give the following as the total growth of barley in that year:

	Bushels.	Acres.	Value of crop.
New-York.....	3,710,911	197,915	\$6,469,355
Ohio.....	1,686,630	87,016	2,473,683
Illinois.....	1,144,790	60,820	1,668,362
Wisconsin.....	674,919	30,937	1,005,623
Maine.....	668,424	37,135	970,216
Pennsylvania.....	630,491	35,027	1,078,140
Iowa.....	584,446	27,830	702,796
Indiana.....	339,108	14,133	629,149
Michigan.....	338,388	17,624	627,885
Thirteen other Northern States	954,981	38,683	1,481,970
Total.....	10,632,178	538,620	\$16,807,084

We have no Agricultural statistics worthy of the name, but in the article barley we can form from other data a reliable estimate of the crop of each year. We have first as the tabulated exports of 1864-65, 3,772,013 bus. Adding for "short returns" say 10 per cent. which cannot be far wrong, we have as real exports 4,143,215 bus. Next we have the returns of barley distilled and malt brewed, viz. 153,898 lbs. of barley distilled and 18,270,042 lbs. of malt; but as 36 lbs. of malt or 43 of barley make a bushel, we have here, supposing a bushel of barley to produce a bushel of malt, the equivalents of 506,432 bushels. Barley is not extensively used for other purposes than these, and we have only to add say 10 per cent for seed retained in the country to arrive at the Canadian barley crop. We have then

Exported..... bus. 4,149,215
 Malted and distilled " 506,432
 Retained for seed... " 465,564

Total..... \$5,121,211

It is thus evident that we grow in 1864 half as much barley as all the States together. Now 1864 was not a peculiarly favourable year for us for comparison. As far back as 1850 we exported nearly 8,000,000 bushels; we have never since sold less than 2,000,000 bushels in a year and in 1865-6 we believe our exports were at least 1,000,000 bushels more than in any previous season. On the other hand the crop of 1864 in the States is reported to have been a full average.

It follows then that unless the farmers of all the States make an unusual and combined effort, and increase by at least one third the breadth of land under barley, ours will still be in demand on the other side; and under the operation of the natural laws of trade, the consumers there will have to pay the increased price caused by the imposition of an import duty. Perhaps, in practice, they may not have to pay all the tax, but certainly they will a part, we think the greater part.

But such a combination is not likely.

The table first above given was made up when gold was at 227. The total value of the U. S. barley crop was therefore only \$7,401,002 of our money, and let us even at the cost of a little time, examine this gold price in detail.

We have, as the value per bushel of this crop in gold:

In Pennsylvania.....	\$1 17
New York.....	0 77
Ohio.....	0 68
Indiana.....	0 68
Michigan.....	0 68
Wisconsin.....	0 66
Maine.....	0 65
Illinois.....	0 61
Iowa.....	0 53
Other States (average)	0 67

This table is most instructive. We can infer from it at a glance that Pennsylvania is the great consuming centre for barley. Were it not so, the price there would not be so exceptionally high, wedged in as that

State is by the two greatest barley growing States of the Union, New York and Ohio. And it is interesting to observe that just in proportion to the distance of the other States from Pennsylvania does the price of barley diminish, until in Iowa we find it dwindling to 53 cents—about the minimum price at which a farmer can afford to grow this grain. There is thus small inducement to Iowa to increase her yield of barley, and very little to any of the Western countries.

But the declared value of our exports of 3,772,013 bushels was \$2,883,531, or 76 cents per bushel—a price within one cent of that of the New York barley, in spite of our greater distance from the great barley market—Philadelphia. There must then be some special qualities about our barley which render it superior to that of the States, and, being superior, it is the more likely to command its price.

Thus far we have reasoned only upon theory, based upon official returns, because we wish to show that theoretical considerations strongly indicate that our farmers should sow very little barley, the less because it will this year have to pay a duty of 15 cents per bushel before entering the States.

But we may add that the opinion of the largest buyers in the States quite coincides with that we thus theoretically form. We have had communications from United States brewers by the score. They were among the most strenuous advocates—indeed for a time the only advocates—of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, because they felt they must have our barley. And since the failure of the negotiations they declare they will have it, though they pay all the duty themselves. Barley grows best in a Northern climate. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, it rusts, or is dark in colour, and the grain gets coarse and thick skinned. Wisconsin and parts of Iowa grow good barley, but they are too far from market to interfere with us—indeed their barley crop cannot well be got to the Eastern cities the same year it is grown. In New York the land is very "barley-sick," and the crop therefore unsafe. A Philadelphian, whose firm last year bought nearly 2,000,000 bushels, in great part Canadian, assured us that so determined were the great brewers of that city to maintain that pre-eminence in business they have acquired, and thus ensure success in the competition of beer with other beverages, and a continued return for the large capital they have invested in their gigantic breweries, that if the Canadian farmer gave up growing the fine barley of which they have almost the monopoly, they would send to England for as much as they could buy.

BRITISH TRADE.

THE returns issued by the Board of Trade for 1865, are published. They give the annexed value of the shipments of British goods and produce during the last three years—

1863.....	\$146,602,342
1864.....	160,449,033
1865.....	165,862,402

Showing an increase of nearly five and a-half millions in 1865, as compared with 1864, and of \$19,260,000 compared with 1863.

Of these exports, the United States was the heaviest purchaser, taking \$21,235,790; India, \$18,254,670; Hansa Towns, \$15,091,373; Australia, \$13,352,357; France, \$9,034,883; Holland, \$8,111,022; Egypt, \$6,985,087; Brazil, \$5,668,089; Italy, \$5,376,886; Turkey, in Europe, \$4,931,742; British North America, \$4,705,079; China, \$3,609,301; Russia, \$2,921,496; Belgium, \$2,921,390; New Granada, \$2,372,497; Spain, \$2,249,822; Cuba and Porto Rico, \$2,207,611; Prussia, \$2,102,714; Portugal, \$2,070,381. The balance is made up of amounts under \$2,000,000.

The leading articles of export with the amounts shipped were as follows:—Cotton manufactures, \$55,964,726. Woollen manufactures, \$24,714,918; Linen manufactures, \$11,587,927; Silk manufactures, \$1,854,178; Iron and steel, \$12,938,063; Copper, \$2,787,807; Tin, \$1,982,167; Lead, \$582,563; Haberdashery and millinery, \$5,013,757; Hardware and cutlery, \$4,351,473; Coals, \$4,431,492; Machinery, \$5,213,530; Apparel, \$2,630,949; Beer and ale, \$2,060,369; Oil, \$1,543,700; Leather, wrought, \$1,462,309; Earthenware and porcelain, \$1,442,031. The principal increase was in textile fabrics.

The imports are only made up for the first eleven months of 1865, and are as compared with the corresponding period of 1863 and 1864—

1863.....	\$173,575,293
1864.....	197,448,426
1865.....	190,330,357

Showing a decrease, as compared with 1864, of \$16,638,069.

The following are the leading articles imported with the declared value:—Cotton, \$49,291,002; Wool, \$13,100,761; Sugar, unrefined, \$10,138,383; Silk, raw, \$9,605,714; Wheat, \$8,573,072; Tea, \$7,612,218; Silk manufactures, \$6,291,100; Timber and wood, sawn, &c., \$5,982,937; Do not sawn, &c., \$4,528,911; Butter, \$5,104,442; Flax, \$4,616,428; Metals, \$4,150,065; Wine, \$3,411,602; Oil, \$3,233,313; Seeds, \$3,192,098; Hemp, Jute, &c., \$2,914,331; Tobacco, \$2,644,830; Oats, \$2,460,965; Hides of all kinds, \$2,405,195; Tallow, \$2,400,510; Guano, \$2,243,678; Barley, \$2,238,109; Cheese, \$2,091,366; Flour, \$2,072,702; Indian Corn, \$1,954,441; Bacon, \$1,648,189; Woollen manufactures, not made up, \$1,548,355; Spirits, \$1,835,169; Sugar refined, &c., \$1,136,694; Rice, \$1,038,191; Currants and raisins, \$1,022,080.

The decrease in imports in 1865, as compared with 1864, occurred principally in Cotton, Wheat, Sugar, Wine and Wool.

The following is a summary of the exports and imports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie registered in the year, ending 31st December, 1865, compared with 1864:—

GOLD.		
	1864.	1865.
Imports.....	\$16,900,951	\$14,485,670
Exports.....	13,250,311	8,493,332

SILVER.		
	1864.	1865.
Imports.....	\$10,627,325	\$8,976,641
Exports.....	9,577,204	6,717,662

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at British ports for the year ending 1864 and 1865, were as follows:—

ENTERED.				
	1864.		1865.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage
British.....	21,982	7,812,634	25,881	8,358,068
Foreign.....	1,146	3,489,692	18,629	3,806,185
Total....	42,108	11,302,326	44,510	12,164,253

CLEARED.				
	1864.		1865.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British.	28,229	8,590,780	23,480	9,045,781
Foreign.....	19,026	8,578,793	19,701	3,771,661
Total	47,255	12,169,573	43,181	12,817,442

The following is a summary of the trade for the month of January of the present year:

The Board of Trade returns for the first month of the present year have been issued this afternoon, and show in comparison with the corresponding month of the last two years the entirely unprecedented increase of 37 per cent. in the declared value of our exports—the total having been \$14,354,748 against \$10,489,339 in January, 1865, and \$10,413,686 in 1864. Of cotton manufactures the shipments were nearly 40 per cent in excess both in value and quantity of those of January, 1865. All other branches of trade figure in proportion. In hardware the increase has been 20 per cent, in iron 30 per cent, in haberdashery 54 per cent, in linen manufactures 47 per cent, in silk manufactures 70 per cent, and in woollen manufactures 84 per cent. As regards imports the chief points are that the arrivals of foreign wheat and flour and Indian corn have been between three and four times the amount brought in during January, 1865, while the cotton receipts were 373,944 cwt. against 151,264 last year. Of animals the importations have been as follows:—oxen only 3,181, against 4,437 last year, of calves, 1,019, against 399; of sheep, 21,833, against 4,289; and of swine, 3,392, against 1,291.

Canada Emigration Gazette.

We have received the first number of this paper which, as its name indicates, is issued for the purpose of affording all possible information concerning this country and its resources to intending emigrants. It will be published monthly during the season of navigation, and circulated free. We have no doubt it will be of much service in laying before the emigrating classes of the British Isles, the great advantages which Canada has to offer to all who may desire to make a home within her borders.