

Correspondence.

CANADIAN FIELD AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

The writer of the following, who is here on a visit from England, has dwelt upon a variety of topics more suitable for an agricultural journal. But what he has to say about horses, barley, butter and seeds is of sufficient interest to induce us to give these portions of his letter in full. After some congratulatory remarks about the Industrial Fair, the letter goes on:

BARLEY.—Although the maltsters in the United States like the Canadian barley so well, the English maltsters, as everybody knows, have always given it the cold shoulder. I sincerely hope that now the Canadian barley is so bright, I shall be able to prevail upon some of my old friends and customers to malt a much larger quantity of it. Anyhow, I mean to try. The difficulty, of course, has been this: The two-rowed barley has been used in Great Britain for generations past, and as this variety is so much slower in its growth, maltsters will not risk getting the two sorts mixed, and thus spoiling their malt. When in Buffalo, a short time ago, a letter was received from an English firm, asking for information as to how the Americans "work" the six-rowed barley. That there are English maltsters who know how to malt this variety I well know, as I, myself, shipped to cars, grown in the state of Washington, to a large English firm. The same firm would take a much larger quantity if they could depend upon getting it good, and uniform in color. I will leave at the office of this paper a sample of just such barley as maltsters in Great Britain are always looking for.

HORSES.—If all the horses I saw at the Fair were bred in Canada, it speaks wonders for this country. I was particularly anxious to see the hunters, and to see them jump. The jumping was sadly disappointing to me. If this should catch the eye of some one who happens to be a good judge of a horse, one who understands how a horse should be put together to make a good hunter, I will ask him to pardon me for throwing out a hint—a hint he will do well to act upon. Buy a few of the best weight carrying horses you can find, fix up some fences, flyers, timber, doubles and water jumps, and teach each horse to negotiate each fence in turn. Have lots of patience, don't spur him, but tell him he is going to make the best hunter you ever owned. Perhaps that will not be saying very much, but never mind. When he is "made" put a side saddle on the horse, and a skirt on a youth, or put a lady up, and put him over the fences again. Then if you do not know where to sell him for double what he cost, I will tell you.

SEEDS.—Although I would like to say quite a little on this subject, I will only briefly describe my experience with Canadian clover. Just after I started in the seed business, many years ago, my father made up his mind to give up farming. His principal reason for doing so was, he could no longer grow hay on his farm, his clover having failed year after year. Having known several cases where a certain kind of clover, that was shipped direct from Canada, had done remarkably well, I tried to induce my father to sow some of it, but he thought it would be of no use. His landlord, the Earl of Pembroke, ordered his bailiff to seed the land, and I was asked to supply the seed. I sent the kind of clover I refer to, and this was the result: My father lived and died at Chase farm, and better crops of hay could not be found than he grew. After that, I took the adjoining farm, where the hay crops had also failed, seeded 100 acres with the same kind of clover, and a better "plant" I never saw. There will be lots of this clover in Canada this season, and I am going to do all I can

to get the English farmers to sow that and no other. Ontario farmers should be very particular about the parasite called dodder.

HAY.—I wish to congratulate the farmers of the Eastern Provinces on the bountiful crop of hay this season. When in England last, the members of a Farmers' Club asked me if I could tell them where they could put their hands upon a thousand tons of clover hay. I have written them, as well as to several other parties, to say that not only one thousand but many thousands of tons of prime hay can be got right here in Ontario. There is an immense crop of hay in Great Britain this year, but there are districts where they have to depend on imported hay. Farmers should not be vexed because they have such a big crop, as there is always a market for a good article.

BUTTER.—That Canada can produce very fine butter, I know. That Canada does produce some of the worst stuff that was ever put on a table, I also know. If, as the Colonial Consignment Co. assures us, Canadian winter dairying will soon become a fine art, we may even yet see this country take the place nature designed she should take in this respect. And why not? Look at Canadian cheese! An English grocer is always proud to point you to his Canada cheese. I have, myself, written to the best firms in London, Bristol, Southampton, etc., and in reply only one tale is told. "Our warehouses are full of butter from the American side, that was shipped to fetch 90s. to 95s., but buyers cannot be found at anything like the price." It is not because there is not a good demand for butter, for England imported in 1897 no less than 3,214,290 cwt., to say nothing of a million cwt. of margarine; being just double what she imported ten years ago. Butter shipped to England must be fresh, and not butter killed with salt.

PULP.—Perhaps there is nothing that astonishes an Englishman more than this fact—millions upon millions of pounds are yearly sent from England's shores to pay for paper—not to Canada, but to foreign countries. The greater part of this money should go to the British laborer and to Canada for pulp. When I look at the vast forests of pine in this country, when I see a thousand mills in Yankee land turning out a million tons of pulp a year, made from Canadian spruce, and when I see the available water power in England, with the grist mills of no further use, I cannot help asking, "Why is this?" I have many friends in the United States, and I wish them well, but being a true Briton, I would like to see this vast sum of money spent "at home" or spent in Canada.

LUMBER.—All I will say under this head is this: A while ago, I was asked if I could supply from five to six hundred thousand railway ties (sleepers), of a certain length and size. I could not do so for this reason. Being so far West in the United States, the freight to the seaboard was too high. Could the Eastern Provinces of Canada fill the bill, I wonder?

CHARLES HARVEY.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 12th, 1898.

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND.

FROM NEW ZEALAND TRADE REVIEW,
7TH JULY, 1898.

As is shown in another column our trade with America comes next in importance after that with the Australasian colonies. The figures, as given above, as showing our imports from, and exports to America, include the trade with the whole world, but the bulk of it is done with the United States. The trade with all America is divided in pounds sterling, as follows:

	1897.	1896.
Exports to—		
British North America	£ 1,026	£ 186
United States	375,096	326,589

South America and Foreign W. Indies...	4,521	4,203
	£380,643	£330,978
Imports from—	1897.	1896.
British North America	£ 60,927	£ 19,822
United States	628,044	492,840
South America and Foreign W. Indies...	1,863	2,049
	£690,834	£514,711

Exports to the United States of America, from New Zealand, during the years ended 31st December, 1897 and 1895, respectively:

	1897.	1895.
Kauri gum	£218,438	£275,852
Gold	55,165	..
Specie	50,000	..
Sausage skins	22,557	7,939
Wool and sheepskins	8,249	13,899
Rabbit skins	5,560	5,867
N. Z. Hemp	3,827	1,056
Hides	5,505	2,762
Coals	2,346	..
Glycerine	165	138
Horses	..	3,400
Coffee	631	3,430
Copra	..	526
Seeds	559	484
Miscellaneous	2,094	1,276
Total	£375,096	£316,639

Total apart from Gold and Specie..... £269,931 £316,639
Imports from the United States of America into New Zealand, during the years ended 31st December, 1897 and 1895, respectively:

	1897.	1895.
Apparel and slops	£ 8,620	£ 5,965
Arms, caps, cartridges and cases	3,600	3,720
Bicycles and materials	38,032	591
Books	1,845	1,526
Boots and shoes	6,524	2,003
Brushes and brushware	1,876	1,293
Canvas	2,692	1,249
Carriages, carts, etc.	1,494	806
Carriages, materials for	8,272	3,210
Clocks	3,646	2,423
Coffee, raw	1,034	1,860
Cotton piece goods	5,233	2,457
Drugs, chemicals and wares	4,614	6,226
Fancy goods and toys	3,238	1,203
Fish, canned, etc.	11,507	6,255
Food, Maizena and corn flour	1,408	*
Fruits, preserved	8,874	3,486
Fruits, dried and fresh	6,966	3,210
Furniture	7,553	4,793
Glassware	3,944	1,552
Glassware, bottles	714	1,442
Grain and pulse	2,210	329
Grindery	1,383	1,124
Hardware	18,030	13,523
Hops	2,880	1,368
Instruments, musical, organs	5,490	3,685
Instruments, dental, surgical, etc.	3,892	2,255
Iron, barbed wire, etc.	13,464	6,297
Iron, pipes and fittings	1,821	476
Iron, other shapes	1,765	459
Lamps, lanterns and wicks	6,384	4,556
Leather	8,397	3,088
Machinery, agricultural	29,062	13,639
Machinery, dairying	3,031	..
Machinery, gas engines	2,925	320
Machinery, mining	16,276	490
Machinery, sewing and knitting	6,249	8,409
Machinery, wood-working	1,783	..
Machinery, other	11,132	2,987
Machinery, material and parts	531	34
Manures	1,707	432
Medicines, patent	14,998	7,636
Metal, manufactures	2,015	*
Metal typewriters	2,238	*
Nails	5,587	4,703
Oil, kerosene	82,063	74,126
Oil, other	4,269	2,909
Onions	2,901	420
Paints and colors	1,220	1,228