

spring of 1892 another reduction in Canadian acreage took place. The returns of imports into United States for 1892-93 are not yet complete; but from 1st July, 1892, to 31st May, 1893, they only amounted to 1,954,617 bushels, while during same period the exports of barley from the United States amounted to 2,555,109 bushels. Three years have effected a wonderful alteration in the barley trade of that country. In 1889-90, it imported from Canada, in barley and malt, 11,540,187 bushels; in 1892-93, it has exported to foreign countries 600,492 bushels barley more than it imported from Canada. Its barley crop in 1892 was hardly an average one either as to yield or quality. The deliveries at the western lake and river ports from 1st August, 1892, to 1st July, 1893, were 29,308,528 bushels as compared with 31,301,662 bushels in same period in 1891-92. Although the out-turn of beer has kept up its usual annual increase, the use of substitutes for barley malt has increased to greatly that even a deficient crop has proved more than sufficient for brewers' requirements, without any supply from Canada. The barley market has been very dull all season, and the average price in Chicago for all grades, since 1st January has hardly reached 45 cents per bushel. There is said to be considerable old barley still held in farmers' hands in North-west States, but there is no demand for any except for feeding purposes at 30 to 35 cents; old cars now and then selling up to 45 cents. It has proved fortunate for Canadian farmers that they anticipated the condition of the American market, and reduced the production as much as they have done. It is very clear that if Canada had continued to export to the United States from 10 to 11 million bushels per annum, as they were doing three and four years ago, such exports would have completely broken the market there to prices equal to export value for European markets. Owing to special adaptation of Canadian soil and climate to the production of barley, superior to the general run of United States barley for malting purposes, Canadian barley would command a premium of 5 to 10 cents per bushel for a limited quantity. That free trade in barley or even a moderate rate of duty would increase the sale and value of Canadian barley is unquestionable; but, on the other hand, it is folly to expect that the demand would be as extensive, or the prices as high as they were some years ago.

Oats. It has been shown that in 1865-66 and 1866-67, shortly after the war, there was considerable demand in the United States for Canadian oats. Conditions have changed. During the last six years, Canada has purchased a great many more oats from the United States than it has sold to that country. In 1889-90 these purchases amounted to 351,965 bushels, although subject to a customs duty of 10 cents per bushel. Owing to the uncertain tendency of spring wheat and the rapidly declining disposition on the part of both American and Canadian farmers to reduce wheat acreage and increase that of oats; so that both countries have had during last two years a considerable surplus for export to Europe. During 1891-92 the United States exported to foreign countries 9,425,078 bushels American oats; and the Dominion exported 6,414,329 bushels Canadian oats. It is not at all likely that reciprocity or free trade in oats would affect prices in either country.

Rye. The exchanges of this grain between the two countries for some years back have been about equal. The value is almost invariably regulated by prices in Europe, and the exceptions to this rule are so rare that reciprocity would hardly ever affect the trade.

Peas and beans. With respect to beans there is no doubt that reciprocity or free trade would largely improve their value in Canada. The quantity exported to the United States in 1891-92 was 313,643 bushels. The section of Canada in which beans are profitably raised is of very limited extent. It is difficult to form any opinion as to the increase of quantity which would be produced, if prices were advanced. This season there has been an unusually large quantity of beans imported into the United States from Europe, and it may be that high prices will create such an increase in supplies from that quarter as would lead to a sudden decline in values. The exports of peas to the United States in 1891-92 were 527,932 bushels, part of which were not taken for consumption there, but were exported to Europe. Most of the peas shipped for use in United States are for seed, a large proportion of them being grown by Canadian farmers from seed furnished by United States seedsmen. As American dealers must pay for their peas, whether for seed or other purposes, prices equivalent to those paid for export to Great Britain, it seems absurd that they should impose customs duties on such an article, especially where most of the imports are required for seed. The export of peas to the United States forms a small proportion of Canada's pea export trade; the total quantity exported to all countries in 1891-92 being 4,432,291 bushels.

Indian Corn. Canada purchases largely from the United States in corn and corn Meal. During the six years 1886-87 to 1891-92, Canada imported for home consumption, 14,952,196 bushels corn, from which it derived a customs revenue, \$1,121,460; and corn meal, 810,716 barrels, customs revenue, \$324,696. In considering the question of free trade in corn, there are two considerations, (1) loss in revenue; (2) whether the lower price of this article would result in a general advantage, equivalent to the depreciation in the value of Canadian corn and other feeding stuffs.

Hay. The imports of Canadian hay into the United States for consumption there, were: in 1889-90, 105,372 tons, subject to a duty of \$2.00 per ton; in 1890-91, 28,989 tons, and in 1891-92, 79,772 tons, the duty in these two years being \$4.00 per ton. Doubtless, under free trade, the sales could be largely increased, and at better prices. It is very doubtful whether large exports of hay are advisable or judicious. Under the vigorous and wise efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments towards the extension and improvement of cattle and dairy products, it is to be hoped that very soon all the hay produced in Canada will be fed at home, to the great advantage of the soil.

Potatoes. The quantity of potatoes imported into the United States from all countries in 1891-92, was 197,709 bushels; in 1890-91, 5,363,707 bushels; duty in these two years, 25 cents per bushel; in 1888-89, 883,385 bushels; in 1889-90, 3,415,920 bushels; duty in these two years, 15 cents per bushel. The quantity imported from Canada was in 1889-90, 1,326,457 bushels; in 1890-91, 3,948,087 bushels; in 1891-92, only 68,976 bushels. In 1892-93, the quantity imported from

Canada has been small, owing to deficient crop in the Dominion in 1892, and high general range of prices. The imports this season have been large from other countries, nearly all from Europe. From 1st June 1892, to 31st May 1893, they have amounted to 4,138,272 bushels, as compared with less than 200,000 bushels in same time 1891-92. The production and value of the potato crop in the United States vary so much as to afford a very unsafe reliance for Canadian or other producers.

Other vegetables, fruits, garden and field seeds, trees, plants, and shrubs. In all these articles, Canada purchases much more largely from the United States than it sells to that country.

ANIMALS, LIVE, AND THEIR PRODUCTS.—During 1865-66, the last year of the old reciprocity treaty, the value of live animals and animal products exported from Canada to the United States was \$11,184,741; consisting of horses, \$2,590,505; horned cattle, \$4,312,142; swine, \$319,774; sheep, \$570,194; butter, \$1,254,436; pork, \$534,041; wool, \$753,113; eggs, \$240,907, etc. During the following year, 1866-67, the exports of these commodities declined to \$3,686,191; the value of horses being \$599,951; horned cattle, \$1,190,798; swine, \$41,350; sheep, \$149,976; butter, \$601,509; pork, \$34,450; wool, \$495,368; eggs, \$310,847, etc. This rapid decline in one year could not result from the moderate rates of duty, but was rather owing to the rapid recovery of the United States from the effects of the war.

Horses. The number of these animals in the United States is rapidly increasing. In 1860, the number was 6,429,174; in 1870, 7,145,370; in 1880, 10,357,488; in 1890, 14,213,837; in 1883, 16,206,802; the average value in 1893 was \$61.00. The small increase in numbers from 1860 to 1870, as compared with other decades, was evidently due to the losses and waste caused by the war. This naturally created a large demand for Canadian horses. Owing to the recent rapid increase in numbers, and the great falling off in employment of heavy horses, owing to extensive use of electric power, there has been a large decrease in the demand for Canadian horses, which are now only imported for special purposes.

Horned Cattle. The numbers of oxen in the United States have increased from 17,034,284 in 1860, to 35,954,196 in 1893; average value in 1893, \$15.25; in milch cows, from \$8,581,735 to \$16,424,087 in 1893; average value in 1893, \$21.75. The United States exported during the year ending June 30, 1892, cattle valued at \$36,099,095, and beef products, \$34,436,169. As Canada is also an exporting country, it cannot be expected that free trade in cattle and beef would result in much larger sales by either country to the other. The exchanges would be rather a matter of local convenience than of necessary requirements. According to the statistical abstract of the United States, the quotations for oxen and cows do not afford any promising inducements, nor do its figures for fat cattle, as they show that the average price in Chicago market during the year 1892 for good to choice native steers of 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., was \$4.12½ per 100 lbs.

Sheep. The number of sheep in the United States has increased from 22,471,275 in 1860, to 47,253,253 in 1893; average value in 1893, \$2.66. As Canadian lambs are in great favor in that country, it is pretty certain