

1866	36,411,985
1867	52,352,127
1868	51,097,203
1869	39,960,367
1870	57,296,327
1871	63,698,867
1872	66,204,025
1873	80,366,540
1874	90,611,077
1875	101,010,853
1876	97,676,234
1877	107,364,666
1878	123,783,736
1879	141,654,474
1880	127,553,907
1881	133,410,222
1882	108,389,192

When there comes to be added the exports from New York, to November 30th, the exports from New York for December, and the large shipments from Northern New York, which have gone by way of Montreal and been reckoned with Canadian cheese, and the amounts sent from Boston and other ports, the total will not be very far below the exports of previous years. Exports have fallen off from New York during 1882, chiefly from a diversion of trade to other ports.

The foregoing table shows fluctuations in our exports of cheese, which are often wide. These changes are not due either to the failing or improving quality of our cheese, but to the variation in prices at home. When butter or cheese is high in our own markets, exports run down, and when they are low, exports increase, more or less according to the depression of prices. At the present time, and during 1882, butter has been unusually high in the United States, and our exports of that article have run down to almost nothing. The Dairymen's Committee might as well have charged that our diminutive shipments of butter were due to oleomargarine, as that the declination in cheese exports was due to skim cheese; whereas, the whole cause of declination in exports of both butter and cheese lies in the fact of higher prices at home. Both are steadily improving in quality and quantity, but the consumption of both is increasing so rapidly, that the demand crowds the supply so hard as to force prices up above the views of shippers: our own citizens out-bidding them on all high grade goods.

All our best butter and most of our best cheese is consumed by our people at prices above those which shippers can pay. For example: according to market exports by Hodgson Brothers in the *Agricultural Gazette* of London, best butter in Liverpool, December 16th 1882, was 160s per 112 lbs, equal to 34 5 cts per lb. Best butter in New York at the same date was 45 cts. Canadian and American cheese, highest quotation in Liverpool 66s = 14.2 cts per lb. In New York 13.5 cts, a difference equal to less than half the cost of exporting. With prices thus related, exports must, and do, dwindle until the lower grades are reached, for which the English are willing to pay more than the people on this side of the Atlantic. In such a relation of prices, it must be plain, the cause of our diminishing exports lies. If prices should fall on this side of the ocean, as they did in 1879 when cheese came down to 5 cts to 7 cts a pound and the United States sent 141 millions abroad, a similar expansion of exports would occur again. No: neither our skim cheese, nor our poor full cream cheese, nor our lard cheese, nor the inability of consumers or exports to distinguish one from the other, has any perceptible influence in molding the magnitude of our exports, except as each helps to make the total

of poorer goods large or small. The more low grade goods we have the more we export, the facts and causes being exactly the reverse of what the dairymen's committee have asserted. The English buy our goods as they do Canadian—on their merits—they give what they are worth to them, and are not injured or deceived as to their value, however they may have been made. The deception from which English consumers suffer most is when they are bled with an extra price for American or Canadian cheese sold to them for English make.

L. B. ARNOLD.

Snowflake, Mich. Dec. 19th 1882.

ED. A. BARNARD, Cap St. Michel, P. Q.

Dear Sir,—Your kind offer of 14th inst. is received. Will mail free on receipt of \$1, the following collection:

- 10 Ailanthus 4 to 6 in.
- 10 White Ash 4 to 6 in.
- 10 Arbor Vitæ 4 to 6 in.
- 10 Hardy Catalpa 4 to 6 in.
- 10 Teas Japan Catalpa 4 to 6 in.
- 10 Yellow flag Catalpa 4 to 6 in.
- 10 Black Locust 4 to 6 in.
- 10 Box Elder 4 to 1 in.
- 10 Norway Spruce 1 to 2 in.
- 10 Austrian Pine 2 to 3 in.
- 10 Corsican Pine 2 to 3 in.
- 10 Wis. Weeping Willow cuttings.

And am prepared to furnish as many as you may wish to order. This gives 12 varieties, 10 each, 120 plants, delivered free, all for \$1. Yours truly,

W. W. JOHNSON.

Mr Barnard has at various times received plants from the nurseries of Mr Johnson, of Snowflake, Michigan, and is satisfied with his manner of conducting his business. The price of the trees mentioned in the above list is almost absurdly low. With proper care in setting out, the smaller the young trees are the better for their chance of taking root.

Gregory's Illustrated Catalogue.—We have received Mr Gregory's list of vegetable, flower, and grain seeds. The celebrity of this gentleman's establishment is too great to need any addition from our pen. The squash, cabbage, and early corn grown, and we may say invented, at Marblehead, are the best of their sorts.

St Denis, (below) P. Q., 11th November, 1882.

This is to certify that the bearer, Mr John Skaife, of Montreal, has studied the art of butter and cheese making, and practiced the same under my personal instruction and has become competent to manufacture both butter and cheese of the best quality.

Also, he is competent to take the charge of a factory in the above named capacity and I take pleasure in recommending him as being honest, faithful and industrious, and any community wishing to obtain the services of a man as a first class butter and cheese maker, will do well to employ Mr Skaife.

J. M. JOEELYN,

Official Instructor in butter and cheese making for the province of Quebec, Canada.

Mr Skaife, whom I have had the pleasure of knowing for some time, has passed through a full course of two years study at the Agricultural College, at Guelph, Ont. This, alone, must make him a valuable acquisition to any locality where the farmers are desirous of information concerning the best and most modern methods of cultivating land.

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.