

prepared to give some useful suggestions on the subject of new kinds of *Spring Wheat*, which, will to a certain extent, be proof against the inroads of the insect and impervious to the rust, and that can with great safety be sown on the land prepared for wheat last fall, but in consequence of the failure was left without seed. I will therefore not touch upon it. But, Mr. Chairman, there are other articles of export, which are now produced to a considerable extent, but which, unfortunately, do not turn out in quality suitable for the market.—There is Beef, Pork, Butter and Cheese, might all be improved very much. All these articles are now exported largely from the United States, and by the news per the last steamer from England, we may read "that the trade in American provisions had become one of great importance, and has been fully confirmed by the experience of the past twelve months." It is true, that the United States have important advantages over us in the production of some of those articles, but in others the difference is very little. For instance, Butter and Cheese. Respecting Cheese, I will make no remarks, as there are some gentleman present, who I doubt not understand and will throw some valuable light on the subject.

The article of Butter, from Canada, until last summer, was selling in the English market for about 4d to 6d per pound, about one-half the price of Irish. What has been the reason of this? The inferior quality of the article, growing, in a great measure out of the want of care in sorting, packing and curing it. To show that this is so, a friend informed me, a few days ago, that last spring, he had packed about two hundred kegs with great care, intending to test whether or not we could make any cure butter that would sell as well as that made in other countries and sold in the English market. He took full bound rough hooped firkins holding about 84 lbs. each, and soaked them in salt and water for about two days. As the butter was brought in, in pails, he sorted each shade of colour by itself, worked it over with the hand, cut it into thin slices with a wooden knife, putting it down in layers of about five inches thick, and between each, sprinkled loaf or crushed sugar and fine salt, in proportion of about three of salt to one of sugar; headed up his kegs, bored a whole in each and covered the top with brine made of salt and a little saltpetre permitting the butter to soak in all the brine it would. And this butter sold in the English market for 9d. per lb. or equal in currency to about 11½p per lb. Butter might be made a very important article of export from this district and in place of sending out of it 5000 kegs of an inferior quality, we might make and send out 20,000 kegs that would command the first price in any market. And supposing, Mr. Chairman, it were only increased to 10,000 kegs, of 84 lbs. each and the importers realizing only 7½d. currency per lb. this would give the large sum of over £26,000. There are a number of good reasons why this branch of our industry should be fostered and encouraged. The extent of grazing land in this district at this time is probably quite sufficient to feed two or three additional cows to every farm: the very low price of hay throughout the district, makes it annually all but a drug in the market, and warrants me in saying that there would be no lack of provender in winter. The butter being usually made by the females of the household, would cause very little additional cost of labour. The necessary increase of cows might be gradually added from their present stock. The freight and expense of handling a keg of butter between this and the English market does not

exceed much over one-half as much as that of a barrel of flour, and the value at even 6d per pound would exceed very much the average value of flour for the past number of years. These reasons appear to me to be good that the making of butter should be fostered and encouraged; not in the shape of large dairies, for they usually have their profits confined to a few, which is all right as a special business is made of it; but every farmer ought to be encouraged, not so much to have an extensive dairy, as to have a good one—what butter they do make to make good. How can all this be done? By the merchants discriminating properly between good and bad butter, and paying a price accordingly. Make it for the farmer's interest to produce good butter and it will be done. Now, many, I fear, take no pains to make good butter, for good and bad bring about the same price.

Mr. Chairman, in thus speaking of the importance of increasing the production of butter, the market to which we would point for its sale is England: England! What would we and the rest of the world do without you? That market of which Mr. McCullough says, referring to 1832—12 years ago, respecting the consumption of butter in London, and that used for the shipping of that port, alone, was about 45,000,000 lbs. Now supposing that each district in Canada West was to export 10,000 kegs, and each keg containing 84 lbs. this would give about 220,000 kegs, or about 18,500,000 lbs. only about one-third of the quantity consumed alone by London and its shipping in 1832. Are we, Mr. Chairman, by any means likely to glut such a market as England presents for our surplus of this article? Surely not.

I fear, Mr. Chairman, that I am taking up too much of the valuable time of the company, but the subject and the importance of our trade is almost inexhaustible. Before closing, however, I would remark, that there are many articles which we at present import from the United States, which, if raised in the district to the extent of our consumption, would be just equal to the same amount added to our export produce. Garden seeds, clover seed, dried apples, broom corn, and cheese, I am sorry to say, are still somewhat extensively imported into the district. The money has to be paid for every pound's value of these articles which we import and consume.—The United States take scarcely anything but cash in return for what we buy of them of this kind.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would humbly and respectfully urge the necessity that exists to foster and encourage the cultivation of export products. Of those necessary for our home consumption, unless the population increase more rapidly than it has for the past ten years, we can always raise a sufficiency. But we want more than this, we were created for other purposes than simply to eat and drink, we want education, we want implements and tools for our mechanics, which are not made among us, we want many necessities of life which are not grown or produced on our soil; and I may say that there are a few luxuries which have forced themselves upon us, and taken their place in the list of our wants, that we also require. Now none of these can be obtained unless we have the means to obtain them with. They must be paid for in cash or in produce: the money is created by the produce, if we have no produce to sell there is no money—no trade. We, as merchants, mechanics, and millers, should put our shoulders to the wheel unitedly, steadily, and perseveringly, to promote this important object. Whatever investment of time and contributions are now being made