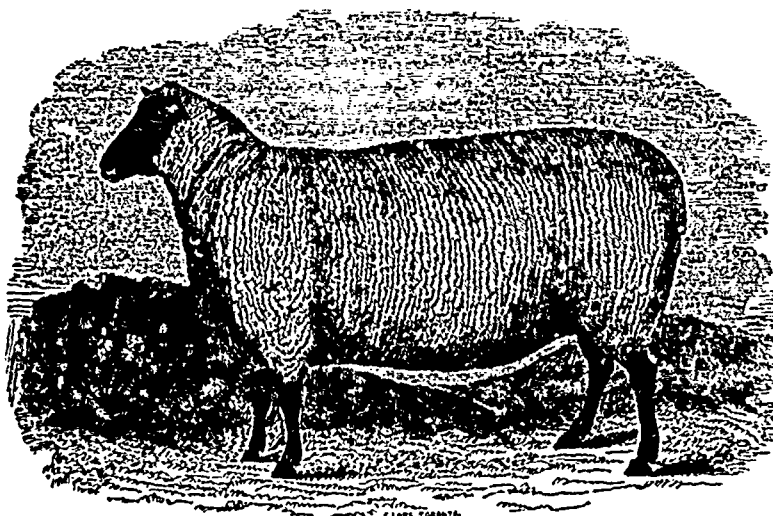


Mr. Howitt's South Down Ewe.



We beg to submit to our Agricultural Subscribers, the following extract from the Liverpool Correspondent of *The Montreal Gazette*, dated the 3rd of August. The writer, after stating the probable loss on American flour exported to Liverpool from Canada, says—

"I think you had better fatten stock with your grain, than grind it into flour on any such speculation; and this brings me to another branch of the great food question.

"Since the Tariff came into operation, the expectation of getting live stock from the continent have become more and more faint; but there has been a considerable import of cured meats. American pickled tongues, very good, are supplied at about 22s. the cwt.; American hams, of very tolerable quality, but inferior to the best English, at 45s.; German hams, at 56s. These are wholesale prices. The best Cumberland ham may be quoted at 70s.—some very choice ones, for private use, at 80s.; Irish hams at Liverpool, at 61s. to 66s. At these prices, I consider that, for family use, the Irish and British are fully as cheap as either the American or the German, because they are not so salt; consequently do not require their goodness to be much exhausted by boiling as the former, and their fat is in better condition than in either. There seems every prospect of those articles maintaining something very like present prices, and the slightest revival in trade is felt very sensibly in the demand for bacon. You should, in my opinion, at once get rid of the flour trade, until times change, and commence curing for the English market. Surely, with the advantage of 3. 61 duty, instead of 14s., you can beat the Yankees in the article of hams; if not, it says little for your farmers. But I see no reason why you should not send us as good hams and bacon as the farmers of Cumberland. It is only a few years since the Irish were a little known in our markets as you. Cumberland ham will, as I tell you, bring at the rate of 70s. easily. It will keep eighteen months, and improve if properly packed; and that is just the thing in which American hams I have seen appear to me to be deficient—it will cross the line once or twice, and eat perfectly good in Calcutta or Sidney. You have every advantage; you have a temperate climate—have our fish breed of pigs—have plenty of corn and peas to fatten with. If you have the shrewdness and spi-

rit to occupy it, you have a boundless market for an article which fluctuates in price less than any other, and which is vexed by no "sliding scale," and little affected by the seasons. It is a very few years since the Hannels, (little farmers and provision dealers), went out of the west of Cumberland to Limerick, and now they kill and cure, every year, for the English market, 30,000 swine. I do not believe your whole continent sends us so much as that one house.

"The coming into effect of the new tariff occasioned a good deal of stir in the ports. Many articles on which the duty was lowered, were taken out of bond to a considerable extent, particularly coffee. Our export trade is a little livelier, and there are signs of improvement, particularly in Manchester and Leeds. But, altogether, the country continues in a very bad state, and the prospect of a fine harvest, and the low value of money, with the autumn orders, could scarcely have done less for us. The funds are firm, but not very high; though money is so plentiful, there is a remarkable indisposition to invest in stocks or shares, native or foreign. Money is accumulating in the hands of the bankers, and good bills, even with three months to run, are freely discounted at 2½ per cent. in London—so difficult does it appear to be to employ money profitably."

From this communication it would appear that something might be done in the way of fattening and curing meat for the home market. But if any thing of the kind will be commenced, we shall have an immense importation of beef and pork from the United States, and it will be the meat of that country that will be shipped by our merchants instead of Canadian. But in any case, it would be well if we had establishments here for curing beef and pork in a proper manner for the English market. One thing is certain, that unless the meat is prepared in such a manner as will please those who are expected to become customers and buy it, it will disappoint those who ship it. The chief point to insure success in this trade, is to cure and prepare the meat according to the English system. We generally entertain too high an opinion of ourselves and of our manner of doing business on this side the Atlantic: but this high opinion of our-

selves will not sell our beef and pork to Englishmen, unless it is cured and prepared to suit their taste, and we may give Englishmen credit for being as good judges of the perfection of all sorts of meat as any other men on earth. We must, therefore, conform to their tastes and opinions in preparing meat for them, or we need not send it to them.

We perceive, by the communication referred to, that money is abundant in England, and would be readily invested in security and profit could be offered to those who have capital. If our affairs were in a healthy state, and all matters proceeding with us as they might be, there would not be any difficulty in obtaining capital to any extent that it might be required for useful employment.



For the British American Cultivator.

FARMING IN THE VICINITY OF YONGE STREET
—THE FOURTH RIDING—THE VILLAGE
OF NEWMARKET—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—IMPERTINENCE—NINETY MEMBERS
ONLY, INCLUDING MESSRS. BALDWIN AND
LAFontaine!—OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—
THE BEST FARMERS—SQUIRES—
PROPOSED AMENDMENT—CONCLUSION.

The satisfaction and pleasure, which a Canadian experiences, derivable from the fact, that the longer he lives and the more he knows of his own native land, the higher rises his idea of its worth and importance, will be best understood by those whose souls, swelling above the trifling transactions of the hour, which embrace what relates to their own immediate interests, warm with a generous spirit of love for their country.

It was my pleasure lately to visit a portion of the back country, lying contiguous to Yonge Street, which your readers all doubtless know, is the great highway leading from the now flourishing City of Toronto to the Holland Landing, a distance of about 35 miles. On each side of this highway, comfortable looking farms, with, at this season of the year, large fields of grain, are presented to the eye of the traveller. The whole aspect of the country is in short very ominous of a wealthy and influential yeomanry, whose descendants are destined to become, under prudent management, the future aristocracy of the Province.

Turning aside from Yonge Street, on the one hand, I passed through a part of the Fourth Riding, somewhat in our political annals, and instead of coming to the conclusion that it was but a back portion of the District, inhabited by a few scattered indigent farmers, the fact was sent home to my mind, that here was indeed one of the really beautiful, fertile, well-cultivated sections of the country, owned by a sterling, persevering, spirited people. It made the heart rejoice to witness the bounty of nature, which every where called forth the husbandman with his numerous retinue to the harvest field. Horses, teams, and men were all engaged, and obliged to be for continuous days together, in gathering and housing the pro-