Canada.

Estimate of the probable amount of Public Expenditure and Net Revenue of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for the year 1842.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Interest on the Public Debt	80000	0	0
Amount of Civil List	83333	6	8
Permanent charges provided by Legislative enactments:—			
Canada East.			
Act 36 Geo. 3, Cap. 9—Assessment on Public Buildings	575	0	0
" 55 " " 10—Pensions to wounded Militiamen	405	0	0
" 6 " " 8—Fees to Prothonotaries for preparing Abstracts of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials	90	0	0
" 5 Geo. 4, " 33—Fees to Returning Officers	350	0	0
" 1 Wil. 4, Cap. 16—Ground rent of the property of the Bishop's Palace	1111	2	2
" 1 " " 6 continued by Ord. 3 Vic. Cap. 15, } Rewards for the destruction of Wolves	200	0	0
Act 4 Wil. 4, Cap. 7, &c.—Encouragement of Agriculture	500	0	0
" 6 " " 1.—Transport of Convicts	150	0	0
" 6 " " 12.—For Montreal Normal School	200	0	0
Ord. 2 Vi. Cap. 22.—House of Correction, Three Rivers	75	0	0
Interest on Turnpike Trusts	200	0	0
Canada West.			
Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, and contingencies	885	0	0
District Schools	2000	0	0
Sunday School Books	150	0	0
Militia Courts Martial	100	0	0
Maintenance of Light Houses	3000	0	0
Fees to Surveyor-General for Returns to District Treasurers	35	0	0
Militia Pensions	3700	0	0
Agricultural Societies	2000	0	0
By Acts of Legislature of the Province of Canada:			
4 & 5 Vic. Cap. 3 & 8—District and Division Courts, to make up the deficiency of the Fee Fund	5000	0	0
" " " 15.—For erecting Light Houses on Bicquet and South Pillar Islands	6000	0	0
" " " 18.—For Common Schools	50000	0	0
" " " 20.—To make up deficiency of Judges' Fee Fund, &c.	2000	0	0
" " " 50.—To defray expense of a Geological Survey of the Province	1666	13	4
" " " 59.—For Light Houses on the St. Lawrence, within the Port of Montreal	1027	15	7
Total provided for	£246553	17	9
Amount of expenses of the Province, unprovided for, as per estimate, sterling	£77622	4	9
	86246	18	7
Total, currency	£332800	16	4
Total, sterling	£299520	14	9

HEADS OF REVENUE.	£	s.	d.
Net Customs, after deducting expenses of collection, &c.	280000	0	0
Net Excise	32000	0	0
Net Territorial	31000	0	0
Instalment by the American Land Company	11111	0	0
Light House and Tonnage Duty	750	0	0
Bank Imposts	10000	0	0
Rents and Profits of the Seignory of Lauzon	2000	0	0
Revenues from Public Works	21000	0	0
Militia Commissions, Fines and Exemptions	500	0	0
Fines and Forfeitures, including seizures	3300	0	0
Total, currency	£391661	0	0
Total, sterling	352494	18	0

F. Hincks, Inspector-General.

Inspector-General's Office,
Kingston, 23rd September, 1842.

Estimate of the Expenditure of the Province of Canada, for the year 1842.

Office of the Adjutant-General of Militia,

Canada East.	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Adjutant-General	450	0	0
Salary of the first Clerk in the Office, at 7s. 6d. per diem	136	17	6
Salary of the second do., 5s. do. do.	82	2	6
Salary of two Provincial Aides-de-Camp	360	0	0
Contingent Expenses of Postages, Printing and Stationery, Messenger, &c.	250	0	0
	£1279	0	0
Canada West.			
Salary for one Clerk	153	0	0
Contingent expenses, including arrears for 1841	470	0	0
	£623	0	0
Miscellaneous.			
Allowance for translating Public Documents into French	50	0	0
For the ordinary repairs, alteration and care of Public Buildings	2000	0	0
Salary of Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers	25	0	0
Allowance for three keepers of depots of Provisions on the River St. Lawrence, with a view to the relief of shipwrecked persons	150	0	0
For unforeseen and indispensable expenses in the various branches of the Public Service	2000	0	0
Salary of the keeper of the Legislative Buildings at Quebec	90	0	0
Contingent Expenses of Insurance, Fuel, &c. for the same	150	0	0
Contingent Expenses of Postages, &c. of the Offices of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in 1841 and 1842	250	0	0
Allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing on the Kempt Road from 1st October, 1841, to 31st December, 1842	28	2	6
Expenses of Quarantine Establishments at Quebec and Grosse Isle for 1842	1500	0	0
Expenses incurred in Printing the Acts of last Session	3630	5	9
Expenses of do. do. Reserved Acts	670	5	3
Expenses of publishing the same in the *Canada Gazette*	332	13	8
Expenses of do. in *Quebec Gazette*, in two languages	355	12	2
Expenses of distributing the Laws of the Session, &c.	192	1	2
For printing Forms under the Census Act	448	15	6
Expenses incurred in distributing the same	254	3	7
For printing a French version of the Index of the Laws of late Lower Canada	68	12	6
For printing one hundred copies of Judicature Bill, and for subscription to Public Journals	21	15	5
Edouard Turcotte, for completing the Translation of the Laws of last Session into French	350	0	0
Expense of printing the Laws and other printing in 1842	3000	0	0
Expense of distributing the same	250	0	0
Salary of Deputy Collector at Philipsburg dependant on the Port of St. Johns	900	0	0
Allowance to do. for rent of a Custom-house	22	10	0
Salary of a Landing Waiter at the same Port	36	0	0
For an Assistant as Clerk to the Collector at St. John's	180	0	0
	£16145	17	6
Charitable Institutions.			
To the Commissioners for the relief of Insane persons, relief of Foundlings and indigent sick persons in the District of Quebec, to defray the expenses of those objects for the year ending Dec. 31, 1842	1750	0	0
To the same in the District of Montreal	1150	0	0
To the same in the District of Three Rivers	680	0	0
To the Corporation of the General Hospital of Montreal, as an aid towards their current expenses	900	0	0
Aid to the Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec	90	0	0
Aid to the Ladies of the Benevolent Society at Montreal for Widows and Orphans	90	0	0
Aid to the Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum at Quebec	90	0	0
Aid to the Montreal Protestant Asylum	90	0	0
Aid to the Managers of the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec	90	0	0
Aid to the Charitable Ladies of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Montreal	90	0	0
Aid towards the support of the temporary Lunatic Asylum at Montreal, (of which £450 is paid)	1100	0	0
Aid towards the support of the Toronto General Hospital	500	0	0
Aid of the Toronto House of Industry	350	0	0
Aid of the relief of the indigent sick at Kingston	350	0	0
Aid of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto:—			
For arrears to Dec. 31, 1841 ... £1625 12 3			
For expenses of 1842 ... 1512 0 0			
£3037 12 3			
Arrears due to the Superintendent ... £192 1 7			
For his services in 1842 180 0 0			
372 1 7			
	3509	13	10
	£10829	13	10

For the Promotion of Education.

	£	s.	d.
Salary for the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning	100	0	0
Allowance to do. for a Clerk, Messenger, and contingent expenses	61	0	0
Salary of the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal, and allowance for House Rent	254	0	0
Toward the support of the National School, Quebec	100	0	0
Do. do. Montreal	100	0	0
To the Society of Education at Quebec	252	0	0
To the same at Three Rivers	90	0	0
To the British and Canadian School at Quebec.	180	0	0
Do. do. Montreal	180	0	0
To the St. Andrew's School at Quebec	90	0	0
To the Montreal Recollet School	54	0	0
To the St. Jacques School at Montreal	180	0	0
To the Montreal American Presbyterian Free School	90	0	0
To the Teacher of the Academy at Berthier	90	0	0
To the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere	180	0	0
To the College of Chambly	180	0	0
To the do. St. Hyacinthe	180	0	0
To the do. L'Assomption	90	0	0
To the Academy at Charlestown	90	0	0
To the Stanstead Seminary	90	0	0
To the Academy at Shefford	90	0	0
To the Sherbrooke Academy	100	0	0
To the Rev. Andrew Balfour's School at Waterloo, in Shefford	90	0	0
To the Master of the School under the Royal Institutions at Three Rivers, for his salary	40	10	0
To the British North American School Society at Sherbrooke	45	0	0
To the Upper Canada College	1000	0	0
To the Central School for the present year, and arrears of contingent expenses	500	0	0
To the Queen's College	450	0	0
To the Victoria College	450	0	0
	£5396	10	0

Various Public Institutions.

	£	s.	d.
Aid to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec towards defraying expenses of former years	45	0	0
Aid to the Natural History Society of Montreal towards defraying expenses of former years	45	0	0
Aid to the Quebec Mechanics' Institute	45	0	0
Aid to the Montreal do.	45	0	0
Aid to M'Gill College	900	0	0
Aid to Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, particularly in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal	900	0	0
	£1980	0	0

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Legislative Council.

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Clerk from 10th June to 31st December, 1842, at £450 sterling per annum	252	14	9
Salary of two Assistant Clerks from 14th June to do., at £315 do. do.	346	18	10
Salary of the Clerk of Committees, Law Clerk, and English Translator, from do. to do., at £225 do.	123	18	1
Salary of the Master in Chancery from do. to do., at £90	49	0	0
Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod from 10th June to do., at do.	50	10	11
Salary of the Sergeant at Arms from 16th August to do., at do.	34	0	6
Salary of the Chaplain to act as Librarian from 15th June to do, at £180 sterling	98	12	7
Salary of the Door Keeper from 12th June to, do., at £54 sterling	29	14	9
Salary of the Head Messenger from do. to do., at £90	49	11	3
Salary of three Messengers for the Session at £45 sterling each	135	0	0
Contingent Expenses	4500	0	0
	£5670	12	11

Legislative Assembly.

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Speaker from 14th June to 31st December, at £900 sterling per annum	495	12	4
Salary of the Clerk from do. to do., at £450	247	16	2
Salary of the Assistant do., from do. to do., at £360	198	5	0
Salary of the English translator and Law Clerk from do. to do., at £315	173	9	5
Salary of the French do. from do. to do., at £225	123	18	1
Salary of the Sergeant at Arms from 10th June to do., at £90	50	10	11
Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for one year	135	0	0
Arrear of Salary to James Fitzgibbon as late Clerk to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada from 10th February to 9th June 1841, at £180 sterling per annum	60	0	0
Contingent Expenses	6500	0	0
Sessional allowance to Members	3500	0	0
	£11484	11	11

Pensions to Officers and Servants of the late Legislative bodies of the two portions of the Province of Canada.

	£	s.	d.
Wm. Smith, as late Clerk of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada and as Master in Chancery, from 18th September to 31st December, 1842, at £354 sterling per annum	101	16	9
Jacques Voyer as late Clerk of Committee to do. from do. to do. at £150 sterling	43	3	0
Wm. Ginger as late Sergeant at Arms to do., from do. to do., at £60 sterling	17	5	2
Louis Noreau as late Messenger to do. from do. to do., at £18 sterling	5	3	7
L. B. Pinguet do. as Clerk of Committee of the House of Assembly in do. from do. to do., at £60 sterling	17	5	2
Samuel Waller do. as do. of do. from do. to do., at £90	25	17	9
David Jardine do. as do. of do. in Upper Canada from do. to do. at £120 sterling	34	10	4
Wm. Coates, the same	34	10	4
Jasper Brewer, as late Librarian to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from do. to do. at £120	34	10	4
Frs. Rodrigue, as Messenger to do., from do. to do., at £16 4s. sterling per annum	4	13	4
Louis Gagné the same	4	13	4
Æneas Bell, do. in Upper Canada	4	13	4
	£328	2	5

	£	s.	d.
Expenses of Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, and Rural Police in the several Districts of Eastern Canada, from 1st January to 31st December, 1842, (of which there is paid £6,678 3s. 10d. sterling)	11970	0	0
Expenses for supporting the Provincial Penitentiary for the year	5073	1	4
Expenses of enregistering certain Public Documents under Ordinance 4 Vic. Cap. 30	100	0	0
For Printing, &c., for the Eastern and Western branches of Superintendant of Education	79	17	3
Expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the mode of collecting the Revenue in the Western portion of the Province	650	0	0
Expenses of the Commission to the Magdalen Islands	450	0	0
Expenses of the Commission of Enquiry respecting Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada	1500	0	0
Expenses of do. for revising the Laws of Lower Canada	750	0	0
To reimburse the Receiver General so much advanced by him to the Commissioners named under a Resolution of the Assembly of Upper Canada of 10th April, 1835, for procuring information, plans, and estimates of a Lunatic Asylum	135	0	0
As an aid to the Trustees of the School in the Village of Huntingdon, in the County of Beauharnois, towards the building of an Academy in the said village, Cy. &250	225	0	0
To repay the necessary expense of keeping a Police Force in consequence of the disturbances existing and apprehended on the Welland Canal	500	0	0
For rebuilding part of the brick wall surrounding the Gaol at Sherbrooke, which had fallen down	360	0	0
For making up to the Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver General, the percentage on the amount of certain loans effected by him on the Public Account, as appears authorised by the Provincial Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada of 3d Vic. Cap. 61	150	0	0
To reimburse expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Crown Lands on the Lambton and Kennebec Road	1139	10	5
To the same for Owen Sound Settlement	532	7	2
As an aid towards the support of the High School in Durham Village, in the County of Missisquoi	90	0	0
For additional Salary to the Collector of the Customs at the Port of St. John's	180	0	0
	£1914	16	2
Total Sterling	£77622	4	9

F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 23d September, 1842.

Statement of the Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, in payment of certain indispensable Expenses of the Civil Government, for the years 1840 and 1841, for which an appropriation is required.

	£	s.	d.
S. B. Harrison—Salary as late Provincial Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the late Province of Upper Canada, from the 1st January, to the 9th February, 1841, at £187 4s. 0d. per annum	£ 20	10	3
Ditto—Repairs and contingent expenses of the Government House, Toronto, to the 31st December, 1840	33	19	4
R. A. Tucker—Contingent expenses as Registrar of the late Province of Upper Canada, from the 17th October to 31st December 1840	1	10	1
Wm. H. Lee—Salary as Clerk, acting to the Executive Council of the late Province of Upper Canada, from 1st January, to the 9th of February, 1841, at £50 sterling per annum	5	9	7
W. M. Steers—Salary as Clerk in the Adjutant General of Militia's Office, West, from 10th February to 31st December, 1841, at £153 sterling	136	4	8
Richd. Bullock, A. G. M.—Balance of the Contingencies of his Office, in the year ended 31st December, 1840	8	0	7
Sir A. N. M'Nab, Queen's Counsel—Amount of his Account at the Assizes for the Western, London, and Niagara Districts, in the year 1839	25	4	0
Jno. S. Cartwright, Queen's Counsel—Amount of his Account, at the Autumn Assizes, for the year 1840, at the Johnstown District	21	3	0
Robt. Stanton, Printer—Balance of his contingent Account for Printing done for Government, up to 31st December, 1841	652	18	1
C. C. Small, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, West—Contingent expenses of the East Wing of Public Buildings at Toronto, from the 16th May to the 31st December, 1841	105	19	9
R. S. Jameson—On Account of the expenses of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto	450	0	0
Fisher & Kemble—Balance of their Account for Printing the Ordinances of the late Special Council	583	9	5
Jas. Fitzgibbon, Clerk—On account of the contingencies of the Legislative Council	2,414	2	10
Ditto—To enable him to pay sundry persons employed in copying the Acts of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State	143	8	9
W. B. Lindsay, Clerk—On account of the contingencies of the House of Assembly	9,957	6	0
Jos. Bouchette, Surveyor General—Being to enable him to pay for the extra assistance in the Surveyor General's Office, rendered by himself and others, from 1st October, 1840, to 31st March, 1841	256	18	9
Total Sterling	£14,811	5	1

F Hincks,
Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, September 23d, 1842.

REMARKS ON THE PREPARATION OF PROVISIONS, BY THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

(*From the Montreal Herald.*)

The Board of Trade of Montreal, under the impression that the superior order in which flour was delivered in this port the last season, has in part resulted from their remarks respecting its preparation, have, owing to the great alterations in the Mother country on various other articles of food again to address the public on the proper method of putting up such articles, for which there will probably be a demand in Great Britain, but which to realise the views of intending shippers must be so prepared as to be suitable to the tastes of the proposed consumers. It is desirable to show not only what should be done, but what should be avoided, in order to secure a trade which, with care and economy, promises to be of very considerable advantage.

The articles which claim attention are:

Prime Mess Beef in Tierces and half Tierces,
ditto ditto in Barrels and half Barrels,
Prime Pork in ditto ditto,
Hams and Pigs' Cheeks,
Sausages
Mutton Hams
Butter and Cheese.

Mess Beef is so very difficult to be procured, that, as an article of general export, it is not worth attention. It requires cattle of so very good a quality and so much of the animal has to be rejected, that it will hardly pay to put up. If cattle good enough for Mess could be procured it would be better to put up the rounds and briskets separately, and to salt and dry the remainder. The Inspection Law provides that Mess beef shall consist of the choicest pieces only, which are briskets, the thick of the flank), ribs, rumps, and sirloins. It is generally considered that cattle to be fit for Mess Beef must be five years old. On the other hand, Prime Beef is not sufficiently good, so that it is to Prime Mess the Board would particularly direct the attention of packers, which is the Mess Beef of the Irish market.

By the inspection Law, Prime Mess Beef shall consist of pieces of meat of the second class, from good fat cattle, without shank or necks. This is sufficiently fat for the English market, and may be made from the meat of cattle of four years old, or even from those of three, if of good breeds; there is but little rejected, and that little only fit for use while fresh.

As the Law above referred to is precise as to the construction of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be packed, the Board think it advisable to insert the clause regarding that matter. It should be remembered that Beef is preferred in tierces, and half tierces, Pork in barrels and half barrels.

Clause 19, of the Act 4 and 5, Vic., cap. 28, to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork, "And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, each and every barrel and half barrel, tierce or half tierce containing Beef and Pork inspected in this Province, shall be made of good seasonable white oak staves, and the heads not less than three quarters of an inch thick, and each stave on each edge at the bilge shall not be less than half an inch thick when finished for barrels, nor less than three quarters of an inch thick when finished for tierces, and the wood of half barrels or of half tierces shall be in the same proportion to their size, and shall, in both cases, be free from every defect; each barrel and half barrel, tierce or half tierce shall be hooped and covered two thirds of the length with good oak, ash, or hickory hoops, leaving one third in the centre uncovered; and each barrel or half barrel, tierce or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a bit of not less in diameter than one inch, for the reception of pickle; each barrel shall be not less than twenty seven inches, nor more than twenty eight inches and a half long, and the contents of each barrel in which Beef shall be packed or repacked shall not be less than twenty eight gallons, nor more than twenty nine gallons, wine measure, and the contents of each barrel in which Pork shall be packed or re-packed shall not be less than thirty gallons, nor exceed thirty one gallons, wine measure, each tierce shall not be less than thirty inches, nor more than thirty one inches long; and the contents of each tierce in which Beef shall be packed or repacked, shall not be less than forty four gallons, nor exceed forty five gallons, wine measure, and the contents of each tierce in which Pork shall be packed or repacked shall not be less than forty five gallons, nor exceed forty six gallons, wine measure, and half barrels or half tierces in which Beef and Pork shall be packed and re-packed, shall severally contain half the number of gallons above mentioned, and no more, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector or Inspectors appointed under this Act, to examine carefully and ascertain the sufficiency of each barrel, and half barrel, tierce or half tierce, before branding the same, and to brand none with regard to which the requirements of this Act have not been complied with."*

As to packing, of course the rounds and briskets can be put up in kits; the Prime Mess Beef, as before observed, in tierces and half tierces, and cut up in precisely eight pound pieces, thirty eight pieces, making a tierce of three hundred and four pounds, nineteen, a half tierce. If any error be made it must be in excess of the proper weight. The meat as soon as put up should be packed in vats with dry salt, and strong pickle made with one ounce of saltpetre to six pounds of salt, poured on it. The salt should be free from sulphate of soda, muriate of magnesia, or other impurities too common in the salt of the United states. By the inspection Bill it is imperative to use St. Ubes, Isle of May, Lisbon, or Turk's Island Salt, or other coarse grained salt of equal quality. After being thus prepared, it is left for twenty four hours, when it is put up in new pickle for at least seven days, such having no saltpetre in it; or it may be left in the pickle until prepared for exportation, when it is packed with a layer between each tier of meat, and between the top and bottom of the barrel, of a mixture of six pounds of salt and one pint of molasses. In this way instead of eighteen and a half pounds of salt to each fifty pounds of meat, ordinarily used, six pounds will be enough. When headed up the package should be filled with the strongest and perfectly clear pickle. Great care should be taken to cut out all bloody pieces, or bruised meat, and to avoid dirt and sand on all occasions. The scales and blocks should be particularly attended to, and should be well scoured prior and subsequent to being used. In slaughtering, it is highly requisite that all the blood be removed, and the meat allowed to cool thoroughly before it be cut up.

Dried Beef, consisting of the ribs and legs, with the bone out of the latter, is very saleable in Britain, if of good quality; this is merely well cured, and then dried, but not smoked, and should be of the very finest meat only. Venison, also Mutton Hams, and Shoulders would, if similarly prepared, meet the wants of the British consumer.

Tongues salted in the same manner as Beef, are in request; not only those of cattle but of pigs and Sheep.

They should be prepared with great cleanliness, and anything offensive about the root pared away. Kegs of from fifty pounds to one hundred are the most suitable.

In Pork, the article most wanted is Prime, such being the Mess of the Irish packers; Mess, and Prime Mess being too fat, and Cargo too inferior. It should however, be small, owing to its being young, and from no other cause, say made from pigs from nine to twelve months old, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds each, the coarse pieces of one hog and a half only being packed. It should be fairly hog and a half pork, not the fat pieces of heavy pork made up with the coarse pieces of the same, but made from pigs not heavier than the weight noted. Neither the head nor the feet should be packed; the cheek should be cut off and may either be packed or left out. It must invariably be cut into four pounds, and any bloody part about the neck should be taken away; indeed it would be better if, in the first cut of the neck, not only the bloody parts were removed, but the bone cut out also. The shank of the shoulder cut close to the body of the pig should also be left out.

Cargo Pork from young pigs of one hundred pounds and upwards, and leaving out the heads would answer; it should be marked "Pig Pork." The best way of putting this up would be to take young hogs of one hundred and twenty five pounds, and, leaving out the hams and heads which could be dried, to pack the remainder, which, having less coarse pieces than allowed by law, by those of a hog and a half, might be safely marked "Prime." The Board considered this a most eligible mode of putting up, and one which would meet with favour in the Mother Country. The mode of curing and packing Pork is the same as that described for Beef, except that the molasses are left out, and it is cut into four pound instead of eight pound pieces. It is preferred in barrels and half barrels.

The reason why tierces and half tierces are preferable for Beef, and barrels and half barrels for Pork, is, that Beef from the size of the animal, is cut into larger pieces. The Irish practice is to put thirty eight pieces of eight pounds each in a tierce of beef of three hundred and four pounds, and fifty pieces of four pounds each in a barrel of Pork of two hundred pounds. None but very superior meat should be put up in half packages. Pork, to suit the English market must be of a firm texture, young as before remarked, and well fed, with a due mixture of fat and lean throughout. Pigs fed in the woods, may, by being kept poor for a time, and then fatted on peas, corn or other grain, become very superior meat, but it is to be remarked that pigs fed at distilleries require very long feeding on grain to make good pork. The only use to which distillery-fed pork can be put, is to render it into lard.

Bacon is an article of great consumption in Britain, and consists of entire sides of pigs (singed, not scalded,) excepting the hams and having the back bone taken out as far as the middle of the side, as little of the meat being removed with it as possible, the knuckle cut off from the shoulder, close to the body of the animal, and the lower part from whence the ham is taken is trimmed square; or, of sides having both shoulder and ham removed, and the neck cut off square; the latter mode is preferable, as "short middles," as they are termed, are very saleable in Britain. The mode of curing is to rub it well, daily, for at least thirteen days, with saltpetre and salt, in proportion of one ounce of the former to ten pounds of the latter; it is then either packed in that state, or rubbed in every part with bran to absorb the moisture, and dried thoroughly. It is preferred however, in the damp state in the English market. Four sides may be packed in a cotton bag, which should be whitewashed. The most desirable pigs for bacon and hams, are from one hundred and twenty five pounds to one hundred and seventy five pounds weight, though pigs under two hundred and fifty pounds may do. The pigs must however be well fed, and small from being young, and not because they are of a bad breed, or badly fed. The necks and rumps can be cut free from bone, and either put up in barrels or prepared as bacon.

Hams, pigs' cheeks, and shoulders should be dry salted as bacon, excepting that one pint of molasses should be added to the same proportions of salt and saltpetre. If the hams be very large, it, perhaps, may be necessary to rub them daily for twenty one days instead of thirteen. They should be cut in the Westphalia fashion, so as to be compact, not taking away all the fat from the pork or bacon, and not cut over, but straight up and down. A cut must be made at the knuckle, to introduce the salt there; and the hip joint, which, in cutting the ham should be divided, (the bone not being cut through,) should also be well rubbed with salt. When well dried, and if smoked for not more than six hours, they should each be covered with cotton and whitewashed with lime. The cheeks should be cut clear from the bones of the head, and may be packed in a dry cask or flour barrel. Neither of these articles answer to ship in the damp state. Ribs of very fat beef, and the leg with the bone out, both of beef and venison, may be cured the same as hams, but do not require covering: they also may be put up in dry barrels.

As before remarked, any distillery-fed pork must be avoided; even cattle, fed to too great an extent at a distillery, will prove inferior.

Sausages are imported into Great Britain in considerable quantities, and are generally made from beef, sometimes from pork, and often are a mixture of both. They are put into the large gut of the ox generally, but sometimes in pigs' guts, and are salted and dried. The Dutch and Germans make pork sausages and merely salt them, they form part of the domestic stores of every family, and are much used at sea. The neck and rump pieces and some of the inside fat, may thus be very advantageously worked up, especially into the large dried sausage, for which there is a great demand in the Mother Country. They must be prepared with cleanliness, and be well seasoned with pepper.

The inside fat, of course, is rendered into lard, great care being taken to have it very clean and not to burn it. The Board particularly urge attention to cleanliness as for want of this the article may be unsaleable. The hams and shoulders of pigs, not too soft, may be salted and dried, (not smoked), packed in flour barrels, and would be well worth trial in the English market.

As connected with the present subject, the Board of Trade desire to give publicity to an invention recently brought into use in England, for curing provisions. It is a machine consisting of a cylinder of cast iron, connected with an air pump, and communicating by a tube with a tub containing strong pickle. The cylinder has an air-tight cover. The mode of curing it is to introduce the meat into the cylinder, placing on it the air-tight cover, withdrawing the air by means of the suction pump, then letting in the pickle, and afterwards forcing in air on the surface. On taking the meat from the cylinder, which may be done in a few minutes, it is perfectly cured, and may be packed in the usual way. Such machines would be highly useful in this Colony, enabling meat to be preserved at any season, and any sudden demand to be speedily supplied. The following is the agent's circular:—

Brunswick Court,
120, *Brunswick Street, or*
109, *Dundlerigs, Glasgow.*

Sir,

I beg to invite your attention to a new process, protected by Letters patent, for salting and curing animal substances. By this process, advantages of the greatest importance to all connected with the Provision Trade, are attained, amongst which may be enumerated, viz:

1. The whole process of Curing effectually the Animal Substance does not occupy more than one quarter of an hour, economising thereby Labour and Time, to a very great extent.

2. At any season of the year, and in any temperature, even under the influence of a tropical sun, the process is effective, and may be used with perfect safety.

3. The materials employed are the same as hitherto used, but less than one-third the usual quantity is consumed.

4. Any desired flavour, and any degree of saltness, may be communicated, the process being thus equally applicable to Hams, Tongues, Spiced Meats, and other preparations, as to plain salting. Fish, Poultry, &c., may also be treated with equal advantage.

5. By this process the nutritious elements of the animal substance are all preserved in it, which, by the old mode of curing, are necessarily much deteriorated.

6. By this process, Hides can be prepared for Packing with great advantage, occupying much less space, thoroughly preserved, and rendered fitter for the tanning process.

These important results are attained by means of a machine of great simplicity, economy, and effectiveness, for the use of which licences will be granted on very moderate terms. The process has been investigated, and entirely approved of, by practical as well as scientific men, of acknowledged experience and eminence. A testimonial from one of these is annexed for your perusal. I will have great pleasure in showing the machine, and explaining the process to you or any of your friends who may feel interested in such matters.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
M. HUNTER,
Agent for the Patentee for Scotland.

Butter and cheese will, under the new Tariff, be articles of very great importance, and well worthy the attention of agriculturalists. The duty on foreign butter being 20s. per cwt., on cheese 10s. per cwt., whilst on Canadian it is but 5s. on the former, and 2s. 6d. on the latter. The Dutch export of these articles to England, to the value of nearly one million pounds sterling per annum, the whole of which trade may easily be secured to Canada; and if the export of cured provisions be only another million, the importance of the trade now opening to Canada may be easily conceived. But this is a small amount compared with what it might eventually be extended to, for, in exchange for manufactured goods, the people of Britain will take any amount of bread stuffs, and of animal food.

Butter, to be suitable to the English market, must be clean, and free from whey, which should be pressed out with spatulas not with the hand: unless all the whey be extracted, it will not keep. It should be moderately salted with a mixture of 10lbs. of salt, one ounce of saltpetre, and four ounces of sugar, well worked in, and up, not in layers as made, but well mixed in the cask; no two qualities in the same cask; and each cask resembling the rest as much as possible. The butter should be put lightly salted. The common error in Canada is to salt it too heavily. A large quantity, no doubt, is necessary, when the whey is not well pressed out, but when that is done a very moderate quantity will suffice.

There is no necessity for using colouring with summer and fall made butter, the only kind suitable for export. The winter butter should be kept apart, and used in the Colony.

As to Cheese, the consumption in Great Britain is very great and very constant, but Canada hitherto has been an importing instead of an exporting country. It is unnecessary to describe its manufacture further than to state it should be made from new milk, and in such parts of the colony as, being hilly, possess short pasture with plenty of sweet grasses; and indeed are the reverse of a good butter producing country. Inferior cheese may be made with the morning's milk skimmed, added to the afternoon's milk, new and fresh,—and this on lands most suited for butter; but it is to the hilly parts of the Province, where excepting sheep and cattle, little can be produced, the Board particularly point, as likely to derive important advantages from the manufacture of this article. The best form for cheese is that of truckles, say eight to ten inches across, and four and a half to six inches thick, round or square: these are best suited to small farms. In larger farms, cheeses of greater size can be made, say twelve to fifteen inches, by six deep. The large cheeses, like the Cheshire, are difficult to keep; they should be well salted, but not too much so; and coloured with annatto, but not too deeply, such in England being considered the sign of an inferior article.

The cheeses made of half skimmed milk, as before adverted to, should be a large size, as they are otherwise apt to get dry, say eighteen inches by seven, or larger, as there is little risk of their spoiling. To distinguish them from the first sort, they should not be coloured at all.

The Board wish to direct attention to the importance, especially in mountainous parts, of raising sheep for the sake of their wool. An idea had prevailed that this Province is too cold, and the winter too long to admit of its being done successfully or profitably; but, judging from the similarity between the climates of Canada and of Saxony, the wool of which is so celebrated, this opinion seems to be erroneous. The climate of Canada is particularly favourable to the constitution of sheep, and if, as in Saxony, the back of the animal were covered, summer and winter, to protect the wool from injury, there can be no doubt that the quality of the article would considerably improve, and amply remunerate the farmer.

In conclusion, the Board of Trade recommend that the cultivation of Hemp, Flax, and Madder, and the planting of the real British Oak, should not be lost sight of; every encouragement should be extended to agricultural fairs in all parts of the Province, whereby buyers and sellers would be brought more generally into contact, and both parties would obtain a better knowledge of prices; farmers also would become acquainted with the progress making by their neighbours, and feel that emulation and spirit of competition without which agriculture as well as commerce languishes.

* The Irish provision packages have the second chime hoop at each end of iron; it would be well if that construction were adopted in Canada as it greatly tends to keep the casks tight.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.

(*From the Toronto Herald.*)

On Tuesday evening last, a Meeting of persons friendly to