



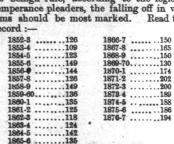






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AGRICULTURA

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIB,—Some weeks ago a corresp of The Mail asked your opinion on t lowing subjects, viz.:—

1. Which is most beneficial to the try, grist-milling and those ind which follow in a grain-producing co or woollen manufacturing, tannerie which followin a stock-producing ed 2. Is there not too much attenti to growing grain, and too little to raising?

With regard to the first question,

pears to me that your corresponden tion, as manufacturing, etc., follow in a stock-producing country.

Australia, where cattle are killed for hide and tallow, and sheep for the the prairies of Texas and Kansas, those parts of South America where herds of cattle are raised, and you will am manufactures at all. In those parts

herds of cattle are raised, and you will no manufactures at all. In those par Scotland where sheep farming is carriextensively, it is the same thing; and who you find the manufactories, gene speaking, but in the heart of the best cultural districts? There is evid something more than a supply of hide wool wanted for the success of man tories, or else we would certainly find docated where such supplies could easi obtained; but the manufacturer looks, for his market, a good home market if for his market, a good home market if ble, and then for water or railway concertion by which his surplus stock en cheaply conveyed to a foreign man Assured of this, he next looks to his Assured of this, he next looks to his ply, and can afford to pay a good priot. To have a good home market we have a population; to bring people tog we must find them employment, find plenty of work and you will soon find p of people. One industry begets anothe that a town has facilities for the man ture of iron, the men employed the quire to be clothed, and there is roo the woollen and cotton manufacturer. woollen and cotton manufacturer find employment for ministers, law doctors, shoemakers, etc., and as the require to be fed, they make a mark the farmer and grist miller. They a pend upon each other, and althout could not do without the farmer, he depend upon the manufacturer, etc without them we would have no mark the farmer and life we were all farmers our lives. all. If we were all farmers our lives be something in the Robinson (
style, which might be found more pl style, which might be found more ple in print than practice. While I yie none in upholding the utility and com tive independence of the farmer's oction, I must say I think the ind which finds employment for the la number of people is the one which is beneficial to the country at large, unfortunately for us, our men of the lack enterprise and seem unwillier of the country and seem unwillier. lack enterprise and seem unwilling their money in manufacturing, and r der, when they can obtain almost an of interest which their elastic conse will allow them to ask, with compara little risk on account of the g business depression which exists, an exist so long as our markets remain our older and more enterprising Y neighbours, while we are prevented taliating by the almost prohibitory which they impose on our produce, for natural facilities for manufacturing are almost at a stand-still, or are retrograding, on account of the st course pursued by our rulers.

Now, with regard to question No.

again think your correspondent is mis in the way in which he puts his que Would it not have been better to have stock feeding instead of raising? Of co they must be raised before they are fe n a country like this, with a very winter, cattle raising and feeding is pensive business, and will not pay extensive scale. The agricultural p of a country must vary according The proximity to cities or populous vi inhabited by a manufacturing or m population creates a demand for dairy duce and vegetables, as well as for pi der and litter, and at the same time a an ample supply of manure to aid in reproduction, but as these common from their bulk and perishable n nust be drawn from a lim a necessity for a diversity in the pra agriculture. If we were to by the prices which have during the present year, we suppose that we were already over-str but as the farmer does not conside price which he receives for his beef a

mly return from his stock, the n being indispensable to him, he mustake that into consideration, and why I supposed your correspondent made a mistake in mentioning stoc made a mistake in mentioning stocing instead of feeding. In a country as this, it does not pay to raise more we can feed as there is no market for cattle. In Britain it is different farmers in the best agricultural dis buy largely every fall for feeding pur Now, why do they not raise their stock instead of buying from the w highlands of Scotland? Because I su they find it cheaper to buy than to and they find it pays them to feed, sake of the manure. The poorer par the country seem best adapted to r on account of the quantity of land for cultivation, the richer for feeding order that the fertility of the land me order that the fertility of the land m kept up; however, Britain and Canastwo very different countries, and as before, your practice must vary acceto your requirements. I think, per that we should pay more attention quality of the stock than the quantity, that we are finding a market forour h England, it is highly advisable the should raise and feed those animals will make the most beef in the shime. If, however, we are so situated airy produce pays best, of cour dairy produce pays best, of cour should cultivate those breeds from we receive the largest return.

I think that, instead of having p

much attention to grain growing, not pay enough. Why have we s large area under cultivation from w very poor return is received? simp cause we do not give the subject tention which it deserves, or else we not cultivate more than we can fee clean clean properly. The men who rais largest crops of grain are those wh the most attention to it and are the rand most intelligent farmers. Of many of the large breeders in the swestern States western States are very wealthy, but are differently situated, their country adapted to it while ours is not.

At present we may say that we only one grain which we can sell at a line price and their country adapted. ing price, and that is wheat, as the Acans most effectually keep down the of our coarse grains with their oa corn. No matter how short the crop be here, the price does not and advance, no matter if it costs the Ca farmer twice as much as his An neighbour to produce, we must come to their prices, thanks to the wise a ment of tariff by Messrs. Makenzie No wonder that farmers should couraged and begin to think it wise their attention to something else growing grain. We have, however, to hope that such a state of things we last long, as no doubt the farmers of C will teach those gentlemen that the other interests which require protectively as coal oil.

Vours truly, AGRICO

Dalston, 7th May.

SIR,—The questions proposed by respondent for the consideration members of "Our Farmers' Club, Weekly Mail, April 12th), are such think mercantile men can best discr first one. However, as a farmer, endeavour to place my views before brethren, premising that I am not a come to a conclusion in my own m to which would be most beneficial of country, grist-milling, &c.,] or w