

siring a large secretion of flesh and fat at one time, and a large secretion of milk at another, from the same cow. Accordingly this is the very character that has been acquired by Short-horned cows. They will yield from 6 to 16 quarts a day throughout the season, and they are such constant milkers that they seldom remain dry above six weeks or two months before the time of calving." Further he says,—“I know a Scotch breeder who had a Short-horned cow which gave fifteen quarts a day during the flush of the grass in summer, and never went dry for two seasons.” Crosses between the Short-horns and Galloways have produced excellent milkers. Having given the testimony of two breeders as to the merits of the Short-horned breed of cattle, I would remark that there is no breed that has maintained their superiority in England equal, or nearly equal to them. The high prices that they have for many years past sold for, and still continue to command, is, I think, very decided evidence in their favor; and in the United States they are in very greatly more favor than any other breed. Some of our spirited breeders in Canada have realized prices for calves, heifers, and bulls, that would have purchased herds of common cattle. My own experience convinces me that great advantages will result to any farmer who procures the use of a good Short-horned bull for his cows, and that if it were possible to obtain a sufficient number for the whole country, the value of the cattle would be doubled in four years. I hope the time has now passed away when the miserable animals that have been allowed to run at large upon the roadside will be tolerated, and that all who rear cattle will understand their own interest well enough to induce them to procure male animals—at least from one or other of those breeds—the excellencies of which have been proved beyond a doubt. I am quite aware that a strong prejudice exists in favor of what is called the native breed of Canada. Now, it is hardly necessary to assert, that there is no such thing as a really native, indigenous breed of cattle in Canada; although some persons have entertained an idea that there might have been. The “Native Breed” were introduced into this country, from time to time, by settlers, and are the produce of cows of various breeds, kept up by the introduction of superior animals from time to time. Since my own recollection, I can name several—the Wixon family, of Pickering, had the first valuable animal that I recollect. When the common calves of the country were worth four or five dollars each, they were able to get for theirs ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five dollars. Mr. Cornell, of Scarborough, introduced an excellent bull, and traits of his blood are still visible in that township; but for want of care and attention they have become nearly extinct. Had a Sir William Quinton, a Mr. Milbank, or a Mr. Charles Colling, or any other equally spirited and intelligent breeder, been here, to keep none but the very best of those animals, and introduce, from time to time, such as would remedy perceptible defects, the result might have been as successful there as in England; but in the then condition of this new country, such a course was not possi-

ble. Now, however, the case is very different, and it only requires a combined effort, on the part of the farming community, and a determination to breed from none but the best of the several improved breeds, that have been introduced, with a continuation of the spirited efforts of the few importers who have done so much for their country's benefit, to raise our stock of cattle to the highest degree of eminence—a consummation which I hope may be realized at no distant day.

Some conversation then took place amongst the members present, on the subject of the evening, and it was

Moved by Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Hill, that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Thomson for the excellent paper on cattle, read by him, which was carried unanimously.

The next meeting was appointed to take place at Davis's Inn, 4th concession, on December 6th.

MR. MECCHI ON LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE FARMING.

At a recent meeting of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, held at Altrincham, Mr. Mechi made some very pertinent observations, which we subjoin:—

Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK proposed “The Royal Agricultural Society of England,” and in the course of his address said that in making inquiries to ascertain where there was the least drainage, and most need of sanitary reform, he made inquiry of the candle manufacturers in London as to those parts of the kingdom whence they got the greatest quantity of rushes, and of the finest quality? The answer was, that the greatest quantity and the finest quality of rushes came from the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. (Cheers and laughter.) Drainage would remove rushes from the land, and would repay itself in three years, according to his experience. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall Farm, in Essex, on rising to respond, was received with loud cheers. He said: I believe, my lord, it falls to my duty to return thanks on behalf of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. I have a very great respect for that society; I believe it has conferred very great benefits on British agriculture; and I believe if every farmer in the kingdom had the journal of that society on his table, it would be not only to his credit, but his profit. (Hear, hear.) I want to see British agriculture more elevated in profit, in sentiment, and in character. It wants more education, more intelligence, and more capital, and that can only be attained by the concurrence of landlord and tenant. I believe we are never so well off as when we are dissatisfied with ourselves. If Manchester had not been dissatisfied with the spinning wheel, what would Manchester have been at this moment? And so it is with agriculture. Believe that you are only just beginning to act, and you will do well for yourselves. But you cannot do it with your present appliances. Your