

piece less again, and of the linseed cake there was a falling off also, of nearly one-third of the amount given, viz: 13, 3 lbs. a day from the lot. Those in the field consumed the same quantity from first to last. The respective weights of the two lots were as follows:—

	In the shed.		In the field.	
	stones.	lbs.	sts.	lbs.
Jan. 1st. 183	3	184	4
April 1st. 239	9	220	12
Gain	56	6	36	8

The gain of the shed fed sheep over the field fed, was 19 stones 12 lbs., consequently the sheep in the shed, though they consumed nearly one-fifth less food, made above one-third more progress.

In another experiment of three lots; one entirely covered in, one under a shed in the yard, and one entirely exposed, all of them having a pint of oats a day a piece; the first consumed on an average between Nov. 18 of one year, and March 9th of the following, 8 lbs. of cut turnips and other roots per day, and increased in live weight 23½ lbs. per sheep; the second consumed 11 lbs. of the same food, and increased in weight 25 lbs.; the third consumed 17 lbs. of cut turnips per day, each, and increased 23 lbs. live weight in that time. The several lots, it thus appears, did not differ so much in their growth as in the case reported by Mr. Childers, but there was a much greater difference in the quantity of food eaten by them. These experiments would tend to an assumption that twice as many sheep can be kept upon the food, under perfect shelter, than when entirely exposed. It is also a favorite plan to feed sheep each tied up in his own little stall (but this of course can be applied only to fattening sheep) with grated floor for the dung to fall through into a receptacle beneath, when 16 or 18 lbs. of cut Swedes, one pint of oats, and half a pound of barley straw cut into chaff and salted, per day, has been known to make upon good sheep, upwards of 3 lbs. live weight a week.—The foregoing experiments, to which, I have no doubt it were easy to add many others, are a strong proof of the necessity for procuring shelter for sheep, to that extent at least that they can live dry.

As to the keep of young horses or horses of any kind when not worked, we have but to provide them a good shed, with plenty of room, both inside and out, for exercise, as it is bad to cramp them. They can be kept well on hay alone, without any additional food. I myself once kept a pair of brood mares a whole winter upon hay and straw, in equal proportions, cut into chaff, and so well did they look, that when I next have horses loose in the winter, I intend to feed them in the same way. The subject does not include the keeping of working horses, so I shall leave that, and do so the more willingly for fear of protracting my paper to too great a length.

I need scarcely mention the subject of pigs, for they nestle any where in the straw, and pick up the leavings of other beasts, with very little help. It is, however, a subject of debate, as to whether pigs would not do better when fattened

from their births, and killed at from nine to ten months old, than when allowed to run. So advocates of the system say with much, apparent reason, that they do not consume so much food in proportion, when treated in this way, than when allowed to run for a year or so, before being fattened, and though they naturally do not come to such great weights, the money is turned over quicker. I have pursued the plan myself with spring pigs, and find it certainly produces the best and juiciest of bacon. Before I leave the subject however, I will let you into a secret for fattening pigs, namely, feed them on bacon, a pound or a pound and a half of fat bacon is enough, and it is said, produces wonderful effects. Three pigs fattened in this way rose 15, 14, and 19 lbs. respectively in one week.

It is well known that greaves, which is nothing but the refuse of the tallow chandler's carrion has a great effect in fattening animals, but only fancy feeding pigs on their own kind.

I will now conclude my paper by expressing my great regret that some one was not selected for the duty, more qualified to perform it than I am. When 20 years more have passed over my head, and I have tried some 20 different ways of feeding animals, I shall then be able to pronounce, with much more certainty, on the value of certain articles of food, as it is, I am as yet sorely ignorant on the subject. I might have enlarged in many different ways as it was, but I kept steady to the point, that my paper was for practical farmers in Canada, where certain sorts of food, and certain classes of building, are attainable, and, as yet, no other; when, however, the time comes for more extended operations, and we have a greater choice of materials to work upon, I hope the long continuance of this club will give me many opportunities of expressing my views on the subject.

After the reading of the above address the Chairman called upon Mr. Isaac Cooke.

Mr. COOKE considered the first point in wintering cattle was to attend to the land, and grow enough to feed them well in the winter. He recommended bran and shorts as excellent food for young and growing stock, the use of which would greatly assist in raising their condition. He traded last winter 1½ ton of hay with a miller for bran and shorts, and he found that his wife got half as much butter again from the use of them, and that of much better quality, his cows kept in much better order and his calves in the spring were worth some \$10 a-piece, instead of three or four. Money laid out in the fall in this way, was repaid with interest in the spring, and if farmers would act upon this plan, they would soon have some golden sovereigns jingling in their pockets.

Mr. JOHN SMITH did not wish to speak, but could not refuse when called upon. He agreed with Mr. Cooke as to the advantage of farming well, and having therefore plenty of food for stock, which ought to enjoy a good belly feed. Strawcutters he thought were good things, and he had seen them much used, but he thought they made a great deal of labour, when fixed