

keeps 55 cows he values at \$35 per head; he makes annually 230 cheeses averaging 60 lbs. each, which he sells for 10 cents per lb. He raises 13 calves and fattens 6 pigs, both are chiefly fed upon whey, and disposes yearly of as many old cows as he can replace with young ones. He has 6 head of horses and 10 sheep. His average cut of hay is one ton per acre. As a rule he grows enough hay and straw to feed his cattle in winters. His cows are fed hay and straw daily in winter, and stabled at night without bedding. In the fall they are fed oats in the straw until 1st December, when they are all put dry. He feeds some bran in spring, but neither roots nor grain. He keeps in summer two hired men and one female servant. His farm is economically managed, and he is reported to be making money.

IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS.—Very little attention has as yet been given to what is called the improved breeds of cattle; more or less there has been a certain amount of prejudice against them. It seems difficult to give the objections to their introduction a tangible form. The prevailing idea is that they consume too much food in winter. In other words we are disappointed to find that they will not live on air, and to observe that in this respect they are no better than our native cattle. J. W. Rose was the first, many years ago, to introduce Durham and Ayrshire breeds of cattle. On leaving, his stock became scattered through the country, but being, in most cases, subjected to doubtful treatment they were pronounced inferior to the natives. It is our firm opinion however, that the opinion is erroneous.

Mr. Elliot, of Matilda, has some good stock, and keeps them well; he commenced by purchasing some high priced animals from the late Ralph Wade, of Cobourg, in 1855. Since then he has raised some choice stock. We submit the result of his observations and experience in this matter:—He conceives the most desirable breed of cattle for this country to be a cross between Durham and Ayrshire, and the next best to that, Durham crossed with native. With nothing more than fair treatment, they thrive with him equally well with the native breeds, far excelling them as milkers, and when fat will readily bring double the price as beef. He finds the yield of milk from a half Durham, quarter Ayrshire, and quarter native cow to be 25 quarts per day for three months after calving. A steer 18 months old was

killed by him in December 1859, when no time was stall fed, had only the common pasture, rendered scanty by exceedingly dry summer, the four quarters weighed 500 lbs., worth 4 cents per lb. hide and tallow 100 lbs. more at 8¢ yielding \$28 for a yearling steer. He does not believe in *high feeding*, but takes particular care of his calves by giving them of such good homely fare as every one can command, a warm stable in cold weather and a comfortable bed to lie upon. His first year, he says, forms the character of the beast. It is true they refuse to live on *nothing*, but with ordinary attention no trouble in raising them. He estimates that the cattle of the county, as a general rule, are well summered and badly wintered.

SHEEP.—Much improvement has in years been manifested in regard to the breed. The most desirable breed for the country is thought to be a cross between the Leicester and Cheviot, combining the proper qualities of superior mutton, heavy fleeces of most fine wool, with a healthy constitution. The natives are more easily imagined than described; they have not a good point can lay hold of: *low necks*, long light fleeces, restless and roving in their positions, they will bound over the fences. It is from this cause that the ringleaders of every flock *shave* with a bell strapped round their neck is humane in comparison with the farmers of Cacouna, who deliberately hoofs of their sheep off to the quill and leave them to hobble in agony at their knees.

Pigs.—We are more happy in regard to sheep; the small Berkshire, when dressed, about 300 lbs., is the *ultra* of pork, easily fed, comes to maturity, and when placed on the market is unsurpassed.

HORSES.—In these there is great room for improvement. The breed is deficient in size and symmetry. There is no good entire horse in the county. As with cattle, so with horses, a strong prejudice has hitherto existed against imported horses. An imported Clydesdale, and excellent specimen of the breed introduced some eight years ago, and regarded as an *innovation*, and not appreciated he was withdrawn near Ottawa for \$1000 cash; probably he cost as a two year old, far