

7. Resolved—That a Select Committee of seven be appointed to ascertain where a suitable piece of ground can be obtained for holding the exhibition, and to report to this Committee at its next meeting; and that E. W. Thomson, Geo. Bugland, F. W. Cumberland, R. L. Denison, A. Shaw, W. McDougall, Esqrs., and Dr. Melville, constitute such Committee.

8. Resolved—That an application be made to the County Council and Corporation of Toronto, for a grant to the funds of the Provincial Association.

9. Resolved—That this Committee adjourn to the second Monday in April.

The Meeting was also attended by E. W. Thomson, Esq., Ex-President, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Association, and was characterised by a zeal and unanimity, which, if adequately responded to by the public, will render the next exhibition superior to any of its predecessors.

GEO. BUGLAND, Sec., *pro tem.*

ON FEEDING ANIMALS.

The following is an extract of the Address of William Little, which we take from the Fifth Report of the State Board of Agriculture.

"And now having, I hope, engaged your attention to the necessity of providing suitable food for dumb animals, let me ask you the question, how do you feed your animals? It matters not how perfect the form, and how pure the blood of your colt or your calf may be, if they are not properly fed and sheltered during the winter months. By this I do not mean that they should be stuffed to the ruin of their constitutions for the sake of having the fattest and largest yearlings in the neighborhood, but I mean that all animals of this age on your farm, ought to have shelter, where they may stay during the severe storms of our northern winters; and all animals ought to have a sufficient quantity of food to keep them in a healthy, growing condition, all through the winter season. It will not do to say, you cannot afford it. As I said before, you cannot do otherwise, for just so certain as you do, you will lose money. How many of you have experienced the fact, that you have been offered more money for an animal in the fall, than the same animal would bring in the spring.

I will tell you my own course. My calves are provided with a large airy shed, in which they have plenty of room to exercise. This shed is well bedded down with straw, and kept clean. The best of hay is given them, as much as they will eat, and in addition about a quart of meal or chopped feed is given to each one every day. The result is, that I can realise in the spring, from \$15 to \$20 per head for my yearling heifers and steers. Each of the calves will eat, in the course of the winter, perhaps \$3 worth of hay, and, in addition to the chopped feed, will cost about 1c. per day, or about \$1.50 for the winter—in all \$4.50—in the spring they are worth \$20 each. In the other place, the calf is fed on straw or refuse hay, and at three years old will, if a steer, bring perhaps \$20; if a heifer, \$12. It requires no great skill in the arithmetic to tell which is the most profitable.

Canada—Mechanics' Institute.

We find a brief report in the last *Globe* of an interesting Lecture on "The Growth and Prospects of Canada." It was delivered by the Rev. Professor Lillie in the Mechanics' Institute in this City. The audience was large and respectable,

and highly delighted with the interesting details. The lecturer said:—

"The population of Canada, at the time of its surrender to Britain in 1760, was between 66,000 and 69,275, exclusive of Indians. With the exception of a few trading posts, this population was confined to the lower part of the Province. After 1770, U. E. Loyalists coming in from New Jersey and Pennsylvania increased it somewhat. In 1791, the white population of Upper Canada was under 50,000; in 1811, it was 77,000, according to the statement of the Board of Statistics. Hence it is only forty years since it can be said to have begun to grow, if so much. By 1824 the population reached 151,097, nearly double in thirteen years; in 1834 it was 320,693—double, with 18,492 over; in 1850, when it was 791,000, it was more than ten times its number in 1825. Its growth during the last half century was shown by statistical returns to have been in a ratio about thrice that of the Free States.

By statistical returns, it was shown that Canada West, taken as a whole, has been growing for the last forty years at a rate about equal to that of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois conjoined, for the last twenty at a rate somewhat over theirs. It was remarked, that while the growth shown to have taken place in Canada West was on the country as a whole, that of the Western States was at the expense of the other States of the Union, between which and them the disproportion was very great; to the extent of the American portion of it the immigration to the Western States is but a removal from one part of the Union to another, not an increase to its inhabitants.

By way of illustration of the effect of selecting portions of the States, as is done in the case of the West, and drawing general inferences from them, the Home and Gore Districts were selected out of Upper Canada, and their rate of growth shown to exceed that of the Western States. Indiana contains now a population of 177½ times what it was in 1800; while the Home District contains over 500 times its number of inhabitants in 1799—which were in that year 224; in 1850, 112,996. Though in different parts of the country there have been differences in the rate of growth, there has been on the whole a gratifying uniformity; examples have been adduced illustrative of this fact. Coinciding with this rapid growth in population, a corresponding advance has been taking place in the quantities of land under cultivation, agricultural products, stock, &c., and in the value of land, which was illustrated by statistical returns.

A comparison of assessed values in the State of New York and Upper Canada, respectively for 1848 brought out the fact that, supposing the principle of the valuation of the same, our neighbors of the Empire-State have, with a population over four times ours, property under five times ours—New York city included.

The growth of the country was next illustrated by the contrasts it presents now to the published descriptions of travellers comparatively recent. What they describe as a wilderness, is filled with