

to raise good crops, and keeps the best stock he can procure. When he was fourteen years old his father set him to work, as he did the rest of his family, though there was no necessity for his doing so, and being set to the plough early, he was not afraid to compete in stock or in work with any one. He thought men ought to work their land regularly, keeping a regular proportion in fallow, so as to be able to manure it all in turn and not let their manure lie just on the road side. There was a great advantage in changing seed, in Yorkshire he had known men send their waggon 15 miles to get a good change of seed, and he believed they got one-third greater crop by so doing. He cautioned the meeting to attend to their seed peas when they purchased them, for there was a quailworm in peas now, which if not looked to would destroy the crop. He learnt to farm on a field left him by his father, out of the proceeds of which he had to pay something to a brother. The steward of the neighbouring estate persuaded him to sell, on the promise of the next farm there was to let, he did not get that one, nor the next, so he was disgusted and came out here.

Mr. GRIFFITHS has been a farmer for some time he had travelled through the country a good deal, and thought the sheep were worse than they need be, perhaps it arose from their having snow and ice frozen on to them. He had had cattle in open sheds, which were pretty tight, but still some of them had their heels frozen. Agreed with the Secretary on the necessity of feeding regularly. He once fed some cattle on a pint of ground peas and some pea straw, and they came out very well in the spring. Could not bear to see cattle laying out in the winter, and had often lain awake all night when his own were not well sheltered during a storm, thinking over it, and thought cattle had feelings as well as men though their necks were harder.

Mr. STEWART could not add to what he had heard. He had heard some very excellent remarks and had learnt much from the secretary's paper, the principles of which however, he had been following up as far as possible. Every place had a barn, and every man could put up a shed against it. Had winter began six weeks ago, he would have been without a place for calves, steers, mare and two colts, tried to get carpenters to put up sheds, but they asked too much, so he set to work with his man, did his best, and in one day will have built comfortable places for 8 calves, 6 steers, mare and two colts, besides which he had 18 animals stalled. He hoped it would be substantial, but he had built it against another shed, only at the cost of timber and nails, not counting his own work. Last winter he had a shed for 10 cattle, and a part of it divided off for sheep, with a loft overhead for hay, &c. Having begun farming here only a year or two ago, had purchased too much stock, and they came in poor in the fall, and the neighbours said he could not winter them; two of them being very poor got hay and turnips, the others only oat straw till near a month of their calving, when they had hay and turnips regularly, and they brought excellent calves. He brought one calf early in May with its mother, and two other cows which calved in

June; his neighbours advised him to kill the two last for he never could winter them, but he said he would try. One he sent off to be wintered elsewhere, for the other two he parted off a corner in his barn, with a little opening to the outside, and fed them on hay and turnips, and they came out in the spring worth each of them half as much again as the oldest, which was worth in the autumn two dollars more than them, and he had no doubt had sufficiency of hay both to eat and spoil, and they are now being brought up for the yoke. His sheep were put up very poor, but he fed them on pea straw cut green, and they gave him a nice flock of lambs in the spring. The straw came off 8 acres of peas, which brought 240 bushels of peas, and 6 acres of peas and oats, which brought 240 bushels of grain, all of which he cut early and got in well. He thought we ought to buy a small flock of good ewes at from nine to ten dollars a piece, instead of a large quantity of poor ones, and then breed to good stock. He was perfectly convinced of the wisdom of that course, for cattle bred from pure-bred bulls were heavier at one year old than common ones at two. We can all afford to buy a lamb, if we cannot get a full grown ram, and nurse him up to his full size. He himself had paid 2s. 6d. each for ten common ewes to the ram, so as to improve his stock and thinks cost no object in raising good stock.

Mr. KENNEDY feeds upon straw, and has but little accommodation for cattle, to show how he fed them, he has one cow six years old, that had never tasted either a turnip or a handful of meal, and though Mr. Cooke praised the appearance of his stock, he thought it rather unnecessary for him to speak. The plan he pursued was this: after mowing he kept one field from being pastured, till about this time, and finds 8 or 10 acres kept this way worth more than the hay taken off it. This year had a rough field by the road side kept this way, and a friend of his riding by remarked he had lost the grass of it, he supposed he had not, and events proved it, for he turned a broken down yoke of cattle, some twelve or fifteen years old into it, and they refused hay, and fattened in spite of the snow and cold, and he got \$92 for what cost him \$55. He never used turnips even in hard weather, and this very evening they had all ran off there. Had a pair of steers a year old in April and June, that girthed five and a half feet, one he had not fed having hurt his leg, but the other, with a heifer that ran with him, he kept in this way for very little. When indian grass grows long, the under part does not freeze and the cattle do better on that with a little straw, than when kept alone on hay. Sheep might do very well when kept up, for a man like him however, who is lonehanded a plan like his does very well, and animals thrive well on it.

The CHAIRMAN said all the different remarks had been very good ones, and he thought Mr. Dale was right about the advantage of changing the seed, from his own experience, and he agreed with Mr. Robinson as to his remarks on the difference between good and bad feeding, and the able remarks that had fallen from other gentlemen.