

size would naturally have been produced by the richness of the pastures of the Lowlands, but whether their progenitors were the Kyloe or the Urus, need not be made the subject of discussion. The animal as he is, is what interests us. I, sir, have long believed them to be the best grazing stock in Scotland, I also believe that their native counties forming the ancient province of Galloway is peculiarly fitted, both from its soil, climate, and mode of farming, for rearing these hardy animals and although they have had to yield to the Short Horns, in those parts of their native district where the the turnip husbandry can be prosecuted to advantage, *and have been justly supplanted by the Ayrshire for the dairy*, yet where the rearing of grazing cattle is found the more suitable practice they still stand unrivalled.

In introducing new breeds of cattle into Canada, it is of the highest importance to consider whether they are constitutionally fitted for the climate. The rigours of our winter will soon tell on an animal that has been delicately reared, and I cannot but consider it vitally important that great attention should be paid to the natural constitution of any breed of cattle intended to be profitably reared here. The effect of climate and feed, has more to do with the *production* of different varieties of cattle than most people believe, and it is wonderful to see how completely nature adapts itself to circumstances. It would certainly be an unprofitable speculation to purchase the large Lincoln, or Teeswater sheep to pasture on the Grampian Hills, or to send the high bred Durham to fatten on the Shetland pasture; time will determine the question now raised by fanciers of different breeds, which is most suitable for this country, and it is well that a spirit of enterprise exists amongst Farmers which will give latitude to the test. Some gentlemen have observed that the milking qualities of the Galloways had been overlooked. Their advocates would do well to say but little on that point, their very appearance forbids the belief that they are fill-pails, and Youatt states positively that they are not good milkers, that the average quantity of milk given by a Galloway will not exceed 6 or 8 quarts per day, and that she will be dry one third of the year. The quality of the milk *may* be superior to that of cows yielding on the average three times the quantity, but I believe few experienced dairy men would be willing to place quality for quantity under circumstances so disproportionate. While he was glad to testify to the good qualities of Galloways as grazing cattle, he must be permitted to say, that as milkers they must be placed far behind the Ayrshire, which as a dairy animal, and for general thriftiness was unquestionably unrivalled.

Mr. W. Koddick.—So much has been said in favour of Galloway cattle by the previous speakers, that he found but little to add in addition to what has been already laid before the meeting. One thing, however, he would state, and that from experience, that they are easier kept in condition than his other stock which are principally Natives. He has fed all alike and the Galloways are now in better order than the others, and again they are very quiet and peaceable, you may turn them out along with sheep or other stock without fear of accident. As to milking qualities he thinks they are generally underrated as he found they gave as much as his other Cows, and had no doubt they would soon become more general in this country as well as in the United States, and from all quarters he has offers for calves.

Various other gentlemen having taken part in the discussion, it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Walter Riddell, for his excellent essay, and that the next meeting of the club be held in Cockburn's Hotel, Baltimore, on Friday, the 7th March, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that the subject of discussion be Agricultural Horses.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Secretary.