

One cause of the prejudice against the imported breed in this country is from bulls only being introduced into particular districts. The produce of a cross cannot be calculated on, it may take after either parent, or be worthless.

No correct judgment can be formed of the value of any breed unless it is kept pure: a little care and attention in the beginning is all that is required to effect this; and those only who have seen herds of well-bred and well-fed cattle can understand why such prices should be paid for them.

In Britain and the United States, cattle of the improved breeds are valued at more than double the price of the common kinds, and bulls are often sold at from £20 to £100. Does any one suppose that the rent-paying farmer of Britain can afford to do this to gratify a fancy?

At all the cattle shows in Britain premiums are given only for the above breeds. We observe also that at the last New-York State Show, at Syracuse, no other breeding cattle were admitted to compete than pure-bred Durham, Devon, Hereford, and Ayrshire. Native cattle and grade or crosses were excluded. Our Agricultural Societies may take a hint from this. Some of them this year excluded all but native cattle from competing!! Our neighbors of the United States have no want of national pride; and they rather surpass us in a knowledge of what will pay. We may presume, therefore, that in this they are right and we are wrong.

These breeds, however, will be no better than our own, unless they are better treated; they will not even do so well with the same care, never having been accustomed, like our hardy race, to stand cold and hunger.

If dairying is meant to pay, cows should be warmly housed from November to May, and only out to drink, fed with turnips and straw or hay in winter. In summer they should have for pasture the best hayfield on the farm, which can be afforded to them if turnips and straw are fed, and the manure saved from the cows being kept in, will raise all the turnips.

With such treatment the improved breeds will show their superiority.

We trust we will be excused for our want of method in putting together these hurried remarks. We are too much engaged in the active business of life to find time to round periods and construct learned sentences; and, unfortunately, many, who ought to take the lead, who have most interest in the improvement of the country, and most spare time at their disposal, stand coldly aloof, and afford us neither their time, money, nor countenance.

We offer no apology for speaking of Provincial agriculture generally, we being only a local society.—In pressing danger, no one can be blamed for calling "fire!" And if ever a country needed the utmost exertions of every one who can aid in rousing her from a state of almost hopeless asphyxia, this is the one.

With our timber nearly exhausted—without another article of export, and following a mode of agriculture that is fast destroying the ability of the soil to produce food—what but poverty and ruin can overtake us!

But we think we can discern symptoms of better things to come. The public mind is becoming alive to the necessity for giving that attention and encouragement to agriculture to which its importance entitles it.

The idea is gaining ground, that probably this may be a farming country after all!

Such being the case, we have full faith in the result, and trust we shall live to see prosperity and happiness, as the reward of intelligent industry, taking the place of our present poverty and despondency.

By order of the Board.

R. JARDINE, President.

DOUGLAS B. STEVENS, Secretary.

Saint John, October 25, 1849.