

however to a horse power they would naturally be much better.

Comfortable accommodation was required for all cattle, but more especially for cows and ewes, but providing it certainly demanded a great outlay. He endeavoured to provide it as much as possible, but coming on to a new farm, and being very short handed, had hitherto prevented the entire accomplishment of his plans. The proper care and plenty of food, however, he gave them to the best of his power. He always fed his cows on hay, which some denied to theirs. He had seen some men hauling out hay, with oxen he had himself sold to them, and when sold they were in prime condition, but now very poor and thin, had enquired whether the hay was going to be sold, and on being told yes, had said it was very evident they sold their hay, and fed the cattle upon straw, as the oxen plainly show. Young horses he thought wanted a good roomy shed, with plenty of fresh air, and water, and some oats also would be found to be of great service to them.

Mr. ROBINSON considered raising stock a very interesting question, especially with reference to the gold Mr. Cooke had mentioned. Farmers (he said) should learn the best and most profitable method of feeding stock, they being now of great value, though I remember the time when they were of no value at all. The time has now arrived when the knowledge of the art of feeding is of great value, for he who raises them best makes the most money. Since thrashing machines have been introduced into this country, all men thrash their grain out in the fall, and so sustain a great loss both in thrashing their grain and wasting their fodder, being obliged in consequence to purchase straw or other food in the spring. I myself, the day after thrashing spend from half to a whole day in raking down and topping up my strawstack, so as to make it impervious to rain, and therefore it keeps dry and sound till the spring. When I first came on to my land, I built a stable about the first thing, and found the beasts in it lived upon two thirds of what those in the open air consumed. I availed myself also of a cheap way of building a stable, on which I put a small straw stack, our timid animals thus got their share of the food, and the rest they required. Men have many different ways of feeding, some prefer hay, others advocate other things, such as oat straw, pea straw, &c. When men raise a field of turnips, they generally estimate the crop by the market value or say 7½d a bushel, but the best way is to calculate the rent of the land, the value of manure and cost of hauling it out, the value of the rest of the labour bestowed on the crop, and the seed, &c., and then we arrive at a fair valuation. When I used to live at Peterborough, Mr. Walton, who raised crops of from 100 to 1000 bushels per acre, told me they cost him about 2½d a bushel, and he used them largely to feed his cattle; his thorough bred Durhams were fed on hay and turnips, his grade cattle on straw and turnips, and he considered these roots, viz: turnips, mangel-wurtzel, &c., together with a warm house, the cheapest and best method of feeding in this

country. How often do we see steers 4 or 6 years old no larger than a cow. I killed one of that sort myself a short time ago, which only went 500lbs of beef, they ought to weigh that at 2½; on new farms, turnips are easily raised on the new land, on old ones a piece of old grass broken up, and many other places present equal facilities for raising them, so as to force cattle on and turn the money for them twice in the five years, which would certainly tend towards the jingling of sovereigns spoken of. Has an estimate ever been taken of those cattle who live under straw stacks upon straw, as to how much butter they make in summer and of what quality, and how much they are worth themselves, as compared with those well fed; do they not bring inferior stock, defective in bone and muscle, and bad for work. Those who keep a dairy in this way lose both in butter and in their young stock, besides that he who can only bring them to market in 5 years, runs double risk to him who brings them to market in 2½. To improve stock it is necessary to import better animals than we have in general, and to keep them we must improve our system of feeding and housing; he who gives but straw can never improve his stock, and how painful it is to see cattle after a snow storm in the night, standing with their backs all humped up, and their feet close enough together to stand in a half bushel measure, and the loss must be immense to those who act in this manner. He who keeps his cattle well turns his money over in 2½ years, he who keeps them badly has to wait five; and both begin and end poor, because he follows a bad system. Where I used to live near Peterborough some men began poor, they had not even money to buy cows or oxen, so they bought two or three calves, these they took care of, and so from small beginning they ended by being wealthy men, and all from the care they took of their stock. Some men are thriftless and careless about animals, and such a man may buy a cow and a yoke of cattle, and go into the woods with them, when you next hear of him his cow perhaps is dead, and one of his oxen not expected to live, and so it goes on, and he ends poorer than he began, and while some begin poor, and gradually get wealthy, some keep always poor.

Mr. Fox would rather be excused, for he came to learn and not to speak, but he cordially agreed with the last speaker in the remarks he had made as to the necessity of taking care of animals.

Mr. DALE congratulated the meeting on being so numerous and respectfully attended. His principle was to take notice of everything, and if as he passed along, he saw a good field of wheat he always asked how it was grown, and what manure was put upon it. The first thing he thought men should do was to buy good horses and get good ploughmen, then put up good buildings, and purchase the best stock possible. Strawcutters were very good things, and he liked them very much. Cattle ought to be fed upon hay and turnips, cows especially, and if a man could not do that, he must do the best he can. Good sheep seemed scarce, he thought some people did not try to get them somehow or other; he tries to plough as deep as he can, does his best