

Mr. Underwood would not class one Breed of Cattle with another but would rather say he has seen the Galloways tried in this country and thinks they will answer well, the young of which when kept out of doors seem to thrive better than others he has seen.

Mr. Pratt knew a farmer that raised a good many Durham Cattle, but kept Galloway Cows to raise them from.

Mr. McDonald was glad to see so many intelligent farmers around him; it shewed that they were fully alive to the benefits derived from such social meetings as the present. In the old country Agricultural clubs maintained a high position, in his opinion deservedly so, as they had been the means of disseminating a great deal of useful and valuable information amongst farmers generally. He had listened with great pleasure to the admirable essay on Galloway Cattle just now read by their able and energetic President; and in saying so he felt certain he re-echoed the sentiments of the whole meeting. Galloway or Polled Aberdenshire Cattle were highly esteemed both in Scotland and England for their large size and firmness of their flesh, and the readiness of their disposition to fatten. Under the judicious management of the late Hugh Watson of Keillor, Forfarshire, who may justly be called the father of the improved breed in Scotland, Mr. Combie of Tillifour and others they have now attained such a high degree of excellence, that for fat, symmetry and weight they would equal if not surpass the far famed Durhams. As a proof of what he said, he need only refer to the prices obtained for them in what he believed to be the greatest Beef market in the whole world—viz., Smithfield market, London, where when properly fattened they would fetch from 4d to 6d per 8lb more than any breed whatever. Their well known hardness of constitution, also, in his opinion, rendered them well adapted for standing the rigors of a Canadian winter. He could testify from experience that they would thrive and fatten in situations and on a quality of food wholly unsuited for their less hardy brethren the short horn. What better recommendation could any Breed have for the climate of Canada. He wished to say that he entirely agreed to a remark made by Mr. Riddell on the necessity of farmers having their Cattle properly housed, fed and attended to. If that was not done it was of little moment what breed they reared, or what amount of money they gave for them, he was decidedly of opinion they would never become profitable. He had come to Canada to try his hand at farming; the only stock in trade he had brought with him was the experience acquired during his lifetime as a farmer. Whether the system pursued in Scotland could under all circumstances be profitably followed here he was not able to form an opinion but, he would hazard one remark, viz, that the sooner the improved management of cattle was introduced the better, and he had made up his mind to follow the same course he had been used to in Aberdeenshire. There the rearing and feeding of cattle was now the chief object of the farmer.

Mr. P. R. Wright said, he did not think it even probable that the Galloways are descendants of the wild cattle, and must be permitted to differ from the authority quoted by Mr. Riddell. The wild cattle in Chatelharall park belonging to the Duke of Hamilton in Lanarkshire, as well as those at Chillingham Castle, in Northumberland, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville, are invariably white, with black muzzle, the inside of the ear and about one half the outside red, white horns with black tips very fine and bent upward, and in their general appearance bear a strong likeness to the North Devon. I rather incline to the belief that the Galloway is neither more nor less than a *polled Kyloe*, his qualities and general appearance are so remarkably similar. Youatt says, that even so late as last century the greater part of the Galloway cattle were horned, they were middle horns, but some were polled, although they are certainly heavier than our West Highland Kyloe of the present day, this increase in