

the native breed that can be found in our diggings.

Mr. Brown said he tried the Improved breeds; he thought that they weighed heavier than the common breeds but that those who raised the Improved Cattle, generally paid more attention to them than was paid to the common breeds. He thought it took more to keep the Improved cattle than the common ones,—thought the Improved breeds were better for beef, but had not found them so good for the dairy as the old native Stock.

Mr. Sutherland said he regretted he had not paid more attention to the Improved breeds of Cattle, he thought them easier kept over winter than the common Cattle, he thought that his half bred Cattle milked full as well as the native Stock, and if they did not turn out well for milk, he could always turn them easily into beef. He had at one time formed the opinion that the Improved breeds were more delicate in the constitution than the native stock, but he had quite changed his opinion, for he now thought the improved breeds were harder than the native Stock, for he found that his half breeds always came out in better condition in spring than his native ones.

Mr. J. Underwood could not say much, he approved generally of Mr. Wade's essay—he had always seen the Durham Cattle turn out best both at home and here, that if he had an opportunity he would certainly improve his Stock, as he thought them the most profitable—that you could raise them to beef, years younger than the common kind. He preferred the Durham Cattle to the Devons.

Mr. Masson would not say much—would just state what he knew, which was that had he not Improved his Cattle he would have been John Masson across the Lake long ere this time; by improving his breed of cattle he was enabled to pay his debts, for had he not done so, he could neither have paid rent, wages nor Mechanics, the improved breeds will always come to more beef on less feed than the natives. When he brought a Butcher into his Stock he was always sure to pick the improved Beast and leave the native one, he thought that all the cattle that were crossed, seemed harder in their constitution than the natives, he did not say they would live on less feed—but that they would do better on the same feed. It was the Devons that he dealt in, and he found that if on the first of May his Devons needed lifting, his natives needed carrying.

Mr. Alcorn said he thought that Mr. Wade's essay left little to say on the subject, he had had a good deal of experience among Cattle both in the old country and here, and he always preferred the Durhams—they fed so much easier, and brought so much more money when fat. He thought the Durhams were as good milkers as the natives or any other breed, he found no more trouble in wintering his Improved Cattle than his native ones. He thought his improved Cattle came out in rather better condition in Spring than his native ones, and they were all fed alike—could have a Durham Steer as far

forward at three years old as a native one at four—and though his stock was not so far improved as Mr. Wade's, and some other breeders, he was pressing forward as fast as he could, and was determined not to stop until he reached the very top of the tree.

Mr. Bennet said he had been more edified by Mr. Masson's speech than any he had heard this evening, he had been all his life long endeavoring to pay his debts, and now he should certainly try it by improving his stock. Speaking of their dairy properties, he had some half breeds and some natives, but he found his natives gave most milk, from what he had seen he thought the Durhams feed to more beef, said he had never had such good cows since he came down here, when in the Niagara District he had native cows that gave three pails full of milk a day.

Mr. Bourn said when he came here he did not expect to hear (nor had he heard) one word said against the improved breeds of cattle, it could only be from ignorance or prejudice that any one said ought against them; in his experience he found the imported cattle far preferable, for the dairy, he was not sure that the very highest blooded Durham was so good, for the dairy he would rather prefer a cross, he found that the half breeds did far better on the same keep than the natives.

Mr. Black could say little about the improved breeds, what he could say was, he was sorry he had not more of them, else he would have had more experience with them, he always preferred the Durhams, and thought that for feeding, they were more than a year ahead of our native stock, he could never bring up the natives to the weight of the Durhams, had fed more or less these three or four years, and found his own grade Durhams were far preferable to any natives he could buy, did not think Mr. Wade had over stated the properties of the improved breeds, had fed two heifers this winter (they were rather more than half bred) which was sold for fourteen pounds each in Montreal this spring, had fed twelve head of cattle last winter, some part Devon and some part Durham they were raised all the same, and a Devon one did best (he was from Masson's Bull). but then the Devon was a very quiet animal, and a quiet beast always feeds best, found no difficulty with regard to the constitution of the Durham cattle, thought them quite as hardy as the natives, would feed no other cattle if he could get Durhams, as to the dairy he did know much difference between the natives and Durhams, he had always found as great a proportion of good milkers among the Durhams, as he had among any other breed of cattle.

Mr. Eagleson, came for instruction, his attention had been turned more to clearing land, than to breeding cattle.

Mr. WADE said he was very much gratified that his opinions had been so generally approved of by all in this meeting who had had any experience in the matter, that his object in bringing forward this subject was to go away with the prejudice that still existed against the improved breeds of cattle, it was the same with cattle as