

Cleared farms are worth from \$20 to \$40 per acre, according to improvements, actual sales have been made in different parts of the township, at from \$16 to \$40 per acre; the fences are generally of rails and are equal to any in the country. Some farmers have lately commenced to build stone fences, which, as far as tried, have proved efficient.

The original log buildings have nearly given place to frame and stone dwellings, frame barns, stables, sheds, &c., &c., mostly of a very superior description.

The leading product is Fall Wheat; on land properly cultivated, sown at the right season, and otherwise well cared for, the yield is 25 bushels per acre or over, in some cases 41 bushels have been raised; although much of it is inferior, from being sown on land in poor condition, and improperly cultivated, yet probably one half of all the wheat grown in the township, will reach the figure indicated above.

Peas are sown to a considerable extent, and the product is 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

Oats are grown chiefly for local consumption and produce, and produce about 30 bush. per acre, with the very best cultivation, and in favorable seasons, as high as 80 bushels per acre have been obtained.

Spring wheat is not much grown, the proportion not being over 1 to 5 of fall wheat; the average yield is about 10 bushels per acre, the climate and soil being much better adapted to fall than spring wheat.

Formerly turnips were grown very successfully on new land, but for several years past very little land has been cleared, and farmers have had to resort to old land for that purpose. Root crops are now very generally though not extensively cultivated; the quantity of land devoted to roots, exclusive of potatoes, does not probably exceed 1 per cent. of the cleared land of the township. Turnips produce from 400 to 800 bushels per acre, Mangel wurzel about the same. Potatoes about 200 bushels per acre.

The prevailing system of cultivating and cropping is: wheat after summer fallow,—then oats, followed by peas, which is sometimes succeeded by wheat, then seeded to grass, which is mowed one or two years, then pastured one or two more, and again summer fallowed for wheat, and so on again. The current wages for farm laborers, during the past year, has been from \$10 to \$12 per month with board. Carpenters \$1 25 to

\$1 50 per day. Masons \$1 50 per day, all with board.

In 1858 it was computed that the wheat crop was injured to the extent of 30 per cent. by the weevil or midge; in 1859, the damage to fall wheat was hardly perceptible. The Fall wheat also almost escaped uninjured, while Club wheat suffered to the extent of 10 per cent; fall wheat suffered considerably in some places, by the severe frost of June 4th; in a few cases the damage was estimated at 50 per cent; but the greater portion of the township escaped without injury; the lands on which its effects were most severely felt, were mucky soils, and very light sandy loams.

The hay crop of 1859 was a complete failure, the principal cause of which is ascribed to above mentioned frost, although it is believed that the ravages of the Grasshoppers the previous fall had an injurious effect on the plants by stripping off the leaves, and leaving the roots more exposed than usual.

Potatoes were a full crop, and not affected with rot except in a few cases. Turnips were above an average, in several cases 800 bushels were obtained; Mangel Wurzel and Carrots were also good, but the quantity raised is insignificant. Several small parcels of the Hungarian Grass seed were sown last spring; on very rich garden soil, the produce was computed at $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre; in one case $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre was sown, in a piece of dry calcareous soil, of an average quality, without manure, with the view of testing its value for general culture, as a forage crop; the quantity of seed sown was 15lbs, time of sowing 1st of June, and the yield $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons per acre.

The season of 1859 has been regarded as very peculiar. Notwithstanding plowing commenced at least two weeks earlier than usual, yet vegetation was exceedingly late, and was again checked very early in Autumn; thus while the growing season has been shorter than usual, the working season has been much longer, the average plowing season may be regarded as commencing April 1st and continuing until Nov, 15th, or about $7\frac{1}{2}$ months, while the past season, plowing commenced on the 18th of March, and continued until the 2nd of December, or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ months.

But little care has been taken in improving the breed of cattle; a few importations have been made of the Durham and Devon breeds; the latter have not proved successful, as a cross with the natives. The Durhams have proved