

render it effective; as it is utterly impossible for any individual farmer, or even a neighborhood, to undertake it, as there is no sufficient natural outlet as yet cleared out, in the centre of the township, even to carry off the surface water, but all surplus water has to undergo the slow process of evaporation.

With respect to agricultural implements, with the exception of thrashing machines, reaping machines, cultivators, and seed-sowing machines, no others, as yet, have been introduced into the township.

**HARWICH.**—Fifty-one members; amount of subscription, \$51; balance from previous year, \$27 48; share of public grant, \$71 29; received for services of stallion owned by Society, \$155 25; proceeds of a note, \$50; received for seeds sold, \$12: total received, \$367 02. Paid for keep and attendance of horse, \$180 50; premiums, \$50; paid for seeds, \$15 48; incidental expenses and sundries, \$64 29; balance in hand, \$56 75. The directors of this society also report a partial destruction of the crops by late frost, but that on the whole the returns were better than for two years previously.

**HOWARD AND ORFORD.**—Ninety-two members; subscriptions, \$108; balance from previous year, \$71 38; grant, \$111 81; received on debts due society, \$293 50; total received, \$584 69. Paid for premiums, \$135 25; sundries, \$444 66; balance sheet imperfect.

**RALEIGH.**—Fifty-two members; subscriptions, \$52; balance from previous year, \$134 30; share of grant, \$71 88; received on account of sundry notes for seed wheat, &c., \$520 89; total received, \$779 07; appropriated to purchase of spring wheat for seed, \$394; paid for a bull, \$80; paid in premiums, \$74 25; expenses, \$17 55; balance in treasurer's hands, 213 27.

**TILBURY EAST.**—Twenty-six members; amount of subscriptions, \$50; balance from 1858, \$60; share of public grant, \$69 88; total receipts, \$179 88. Paid for sheep of improved breed, \$83; paid for keeping bull, \$20; other expenses, \$26 88; balance in hand, \$179 88.

#### *Extracts from Report.*

The first settlers, consisting of three or four families from Britain, entered the woods in the centre of this township, in the fall of 1833, and were located on 100 acres each by the Hon.

Col. Talbot. They settled on the bank of a creek, or on a little beech ridge, supposing these spots to be the very best in the township, being then a dense, wet and level forest, without a single blazon or mark to direct them to the shore of the Erie or the River Thames, except the spots made the Surveyors. In order to pass the creeks that are on the straight line to lake or river, they had to travel 8 miles to the nearest settlers, and 14 to mill, or any place they could get a yard of cloth or any thing to buy, and to wait until they could get a few bushels ground at a horse-mill. The first seven years were spent in the making of sleigh-roads, building shanties, learning to chop, and trying to hoe corn and potatoes among the green roots. Then the men who had just got a field cleared and the troubles of fever and ague, then prevalent, almost over, were warned out as militia to repress the rebellion. From the year 1840 until the Board of Works began to make what is called the Middle Road, in 1846, many left the settlement. Some got a little for their improvements and others got nothing; as no one would take the lots as a grant from the Government. But the road through the woods raised the spirits of those who remained, and gave some employment to those who had nothing to sell; and others made a little money of hay and potatoes, &c., that enabled them to make some ditches around their small clearances to take off the surface water; after which they sowed more fall wheat, which produced surprisingly well, in many cases from 20 to 40 bushels, of an excellent quality, to the acre, and from 20 to 35 bushels of peas in the crop preceding the fall wheat. In 1846, at the town meeting, the organizing of an Agricultural Society was proposed, and a committee appointed to draw up a Constitution in accordance with the Act of Parliament. The subscription for 1846 was \$19, being one dollar by each member. Each got a number of the *British American Cultivator*, and with the balance the Society purchased a Bull, partly of the short-horned breed, and two Rams; which improved both cattle and sheep to some extent. In 1848 the funds were used in getting a Threshing Machine, as none of the settlers were able to buy one; this saved so much labour in winter as cleared many acres that would otherwise have been left unimproved, and in 1849 the whole sum, not required to pay a balance on the threshing machine, was given to assist in erecting a steam grist and