

The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of roots, viz., potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel, carrots, cabbages &c. Potatoes are not cultivated on a large scale in the township, farmers raising from one to three acres each. The potato crop was much better last year than for some years previous, and the quality of the potato very good. The actual return however was not great, not exceeding on the average more than 200 bushels per acre. They were not injured by the rot. The turnip crop was more extensively cultivated than formerly, and succeeds well with good cultivation; the Swedish Turnip greatly predominates and is more extensively used for the fattening of cattle, and for feeding milch cows and young stock through the winter months, than any other root. The average return of this valuable root was 600 bushels per acre, and might be made much larger by superior cultivation. Some crops suffered a good deal from the Turnip Fly; they did not suffer materially from any other cause. Mangel Wurzel is only cultivated to a very limited extent, but succeeds very well, and great weight per acre might be raised by good cultivation. The small quantities that were raised were grown near the homesteads and taken to the stables and fed to the milch cows in the early fall when the pastures began to fail. The crop did not suffer from any cause. Field carrots succeed very well with good cultivation, but they are only raised in small quantities, for the purpose of feeding horses, and boiling for fattening hogs. The return of this crop was 600 bushel per acre.

The breed of cattle that prevail in this township are grade Durhams. The improvements have been slow but steady; they have been effected by putting thoroughbred Bulls to the native cows and then other thoroughbred bulls to their progeny, from the year 1836 to the present time. The result has been the produce of some very good cattle. There are but very few thoroughbred cows and heifers in the township, so that we have little or no experience of the profits of raising thoroughbred cattle for sale. The grade cows are used for dairy purposes, mostly for making butter; there is but little cheese made for the market. The calves to be raised are fed with new milk for some time after they are dropt, say from one to three months, then skimmed milk with the addition of a pint of peas and oatmeal mixed with it, to make up the deficiency for the loss of the new milk. The

peas and oats are mixed in the proportion of one bushel of oats to two bushels of peas, and ground at the mill. Calves can with this system of feeding be kept in good growing order during summer and early fall months at a very trifling cost, thereby saving the extra cost of getting them up in condition during the winter, or the painful necessity of turning them out in the spring nothing but skin and bone, and partially ruined for life. The cows and young cattle are, during the winter months and until the time of pasture, fed with turnips and chaff, and the best of the straw. The young cattle and the cows that are not giving milk will, if they have comfortable shelter, keep in good condition with this treatment without hay, if they have a sufficient quantity of roots, not less than a bushel to a bushel and a half per day according to the size of the animal. The cows that are giving milk, and calves, require the addition of a little hay to keep them in proper condition.

Greater numbers of cattle are fattened in the shambles than formerly, as a natural consequence arising from the greater breadth of the root crop. The actual returns from the feeding of cattle (independent of the extra quality of the manure, which is no small item to the farmer,) depend on the state of the markets, and the quality of the cattle, but will be from 50 to 100 per cent, this of course includes the cost of feeding. It is, however, to be lamented that there are too many farmers in the township who do not appreciate good stock, but leave their cattle to feed at the straw stack; and judging of the profits of breeding and feeding stock from this system, we should arrive at no very favorable conclusion. The advantages of raising good stock and properly taking care of them, require to be better known to be appreciated.

The sheep patronised in this township are of the Leicester breed, and they thrive very well, the township being well watered and the soil well adapted to the pasturage of both sheep and cattle. Sheep are a paying stock if good animals are raised and properly cared for. Raising wool for the market pays very well, as a fair flock of sheep will average 5 pounds of wool to the fleece, wether sheep are not kept here over one year old. The feeding during winter is pea straw with a very little hay, and a small quantity of turnips until lambing time, then hay and turnips.

The feeding of the aged sheep and she-