

able and the land well cultivated. The other grows larger, blossoms later, and ripens about the same time as timothy. The seed must be obtained from the first crop, as the after growth never blossoms.

Hitherto, little has been done in the cultivation of root crops, except potatoes; an improvement, however, is going on in this respect. In 1859, a number of our farmers cultivated a small piece of mangel wurzel, ruta бага, carrots, or turnips, and, so far as we are aware, all who gave root culture a trial are satisfied that it can be made profitable. Previous to 1859, but few attempted the culture of roots to any extent, or advocated its feasibility. The increased cultivation of Indian corn and potatoes, particularly the former, which a few years since was grown only to a very limited extent, your Committee regard as one of the most marked advances in the agriculture of the township.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—In reference to agricultural utensils, that advance which is desirable has not been made; but a number of valuable implements have recently been introduced among us, such as mowing machines, reaping machines, &c. Our ploughs are very good, consisting principally of those manufactured by Messrs. Hann & Dobbie, of Humberstone, and Mr. Morley, of Thorold; but we consider the harrows in use among us of very inferior quality, with the exception of some few that have been introduced recently, and those are mostly what is called the Scotch harrows.

HORSES.—A great general improvement has taken place in horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine. The class of horses more generally raised, are those best adapted to agricultural purposes; however, some fine specimens of heavy draught horses have been grown among us; also, quite a respectable number of good coach horses; the latter class are generally bred from stallions possessing, in a considerable degree, the Cleveland bay blood. A number of fine horses grown in this township have been sold within the last year, at remunerating prices, to speculators who exported them to the Southern States.

CATTLE.—As regards our neat cattle, improvement has been mostly in the line of grades, by breeding from native or grade cows, and pure bred *Durham* bulls, with a sprinkling of *Devon* and *Ayrshire* grades; nevertheless, some of our more enterprising

farmers have effected much in the right direction, by procuring some splendid thorough bred *Durham* cows, and raising young stock which compare favourably with herds of the most noted breeders in our own and the adjoining counties. The *Durhams* and their grades are deemed the most profitable breed of cattle by our best farmers, all things considered.

SHEEP.—In sheep husbandry, much improvement has taken place. The thorough bred sheep introduced among us, so far as your Committee are aware, have been *Leicesters*, and *South Downs*; and by far the largest number of the sheep in the township consist of grades bred from native or grade ewes and *Leicester* or *South Down* Tups—the quantity of each being about equal. There are a few flocks of pure breeds, of both the above mentioned classes, and each class has its advocates as well as its good qualities.

SWINE.—The *Berkshire* blood prevails among our swine; of late, however, there have been some fine specimens of the *Suffolk* introduced among us, which are much admired, and in the opinion of your Committee will do much to improve the stock—a cross between the two and the larger breeds has thus far turned out quite satisfactory.

POMOLOGY.—The extreme cold winter of 1856 proved very destructive to our fruit trees generally. The greater part of the peach trees and plum trees died under the ordeal, and such as were not killed were so much injured that they have produced no fruit of any consequence since. Apple and pear trees were injured to such an extent the numbers have died in consequence every year since. In addition to all this, the apple trees have been much injured, and many orchards literally destroyed by an insect called the *Borer*, a worm that enters the trunk of the tree near the ground, and commits more or less injury, sometimes girdling the tree and producing death the first year; but whether so immediately fatal or not, every orchard that becomes infested with those worms appears doomed to destruction in a very few years, unless, by the watchful care of an intelligent person, the pests are extirpated, and your Committee know no other way of doing it, than by frequently examining every tree, and, where depredations are committed, following the intruder, either by cutting away the bark with a knife, or inserting a wire