

Miscellaneous.

Hay is \$80 a ton in Crescent City, Cal.

The maple sugar interest of Vermont now exceeds that of wool.

Kansas has shipped more cattle east than any Western State in 1872.

The cattle in Hardin Co., Iowa, are dying rapidly from a new disease, supposed to be rinderpest.

Farming rarely secures large fortunes, but it does better by producing large numbers of medium ones.

A Nevada farmer owns twenty-six camels, and he has to lump himself to get fodder for them this winter.

Central Iowa has had no heavy, soaking rain for three years, springs are dry, wells are low, cisterns are empty, and drouth prevails.

Mr. John H. Holden has sold to Mr. J. M. Fearnly, Inkerman Farm, the thorough-bred Ayshire bull, "124," Duncan, (530). Price \$250.

A California paper says, a Sonoma county farmer has achieved greatness by raising an ox weighing 4000 pounds. How high he raised it is not stated.

A farmer has presented the editor of the *South Arkansas*, with a young pig, and still he isn't happy. He says it takes corn to make pork.

A "Down East" farmer thought he could hold a playful young bull by the tail, but his widow says he never could stick to anything ten minutes in his life.

In England, this year, 1,882 head of short-horn cattle have been sold for about \$553,000. The average price was not far from \$306, and the highest \$7,230.

The English Prime Minister, Gladstone, is as enthusiastic a tree cultivator as was Horace Greeley, and spends much of his time trimming saplings at his home at Hawarden.

The West Northumberland Agricultural Society intends holding a Spring Fair at Cobourg on the 2nd of April. The same Society also holds a Horse Show at Cobourg on the 23rd of April.

A new Cheese Factory is about being started on the Haldimand Plains, Co. of Northumberland, in the Isaac Settlement, making the fourth Cheese Factory in the Township of Haldimand—we wish them all good success.

Milwaukee has shipped, this year, wheat and flour to the amount of 17,633,821 bushels. Its manufactures are claimed to foot up \$20,000,000, of which iron and lager-beer are the largest, the former yielding \$4,000,000; the other, \$3,000,000.

Mr. Duncan Kay, of Galt, has imported from H. Beldons, England, one trio of Duck-Wing Game Bantams; one trio of Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, and one trio of Black Hamburgs. He exhibited these birds at Cleveland, Ohio, and took first prizes for each specimen.

A prospectus has just been issued in London, of the Texas Pressure Meat Company (Limited), with a capital of £150,000, in shares of £10, to establish a manufactory of preserved meats in Texas, under a patent of Mr. T. F. Henley, for which £10,000 in cash and £40,000 in shares to be paid.

It is stated that since the passing of an act for the preservation of small birds and the protection afforded them by the Gun Licenses Act, the increase of small birds in the southern counties of England is marvellous. The finch tribes had become almost extinct, but this autumn clouds of goldfinches might be seen feeding off thistles.

Mr. John Arthur, of Meaford, has recently bought a thorough-bred two-year old bull, "Young Ontario," from Mr. Linton, Co. York; a three-year old cow, "Red Lady," from Thomas Marrs, Vespra; a pure bred Cotswold ram lamb, imported by Mr. Wells, Co. York; and two ewe lambs, same breed, raised by Mr. Armstrong, Co. York.

It has been found that boracic acid has a preservative action upon milk and beer, and it is stated that one grain added to a quart of milk keeps it sweet and fresh in hot summer weather for 120 hours, while milk not treated in this way will sour in 36 hours. The addition of boracic acid to milk does not injure it for use, the cream being separated far more slowly.

An acre consists of 6,272,640 square inches, and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,640 cubic inches of water, which, at 277,274 cubic inches to the gallon makes 22,622 2/5 gallons, and as a gallon of distilled water weighs 10 lbs., the rainfall on an acre is 266,225 lbs. avoirdupois. As 2,240 lbs. are a ton, an inch deep of rain weighs 100,933 tons, or nearly 161 tons per acre. For every 100th of an inch a ton of water falls per acre.

Paris is to have an "Insect Show" at the Luxembourg. The exhibition will contain noxious and useful insectivora, will show the productions of the latter and specimens of the ravages caused by the former. Amongst the "usefuls" is a little black fly, myriads of which appeared a few months ago to the great annoyance of the citizens. It would seem that this fly fed upon those infinitesimal insects that infest wall fruit, as well as those which do such injury to corn.

THE BETTER TRADE.—Commenting upon the butter trade, the *Duchess Farmer* remarks, that the sales of butter of which the figures have been obtained, amounted, in 1870, to 514,092,683 lbs., which, at 30c per pound, realized the enormous sum of \$171,364,236. The butter and cheese products together, are estimated to have amounted to \$600,000,000, making a small allowance for the product going directly into consumption, of which actual figures are not obtainable.

It is cheaper the first spring, when one enters upon a farm, to plant without manuring. But it is hard, in autumn, to have worked all summer and then have but dublet crops. If you repeat that way of farming the following years, it will be harder still, for the crops will go on diminishing, and it will soon come to no crop at all. Thousands have begun and ended in just this way. Other thousands have begun with an undoubtable resolution never to put seed into a single acre till there was plant food enough in the soil to insure a heavy crop, so far as human providence and labor can effect such insurance. Within the sphere of our personal observation, these last have succeeded and have gained an honorable independence, though in many cases beginning with small means. We hardly need say that the former, though in some cases beginning with considerable means, have made a bad ending.

JAPAN, we all along supposed, in her reformatory measures, was almost entirely adopting our views and directed by Americans; but from a blue-book, or something of that kind just put out by the Japanese government, we find ourselves mistaken. Of the 214 foreigners now in the service of that government, who receive from \$480 to \$16,000 a-year salary, their nationalities are; English, 119; French, 50; American, 16; Dutch, 2; Prussian, 8; Chinese, 9; Indian, 2; Danish, 1; Italian, 1; Manilan, 4; Portuguese, 1; Paraguayan, 1. There are also 164 foreigners employed in the Imperial cities and by the local authorities of the provinces. Of these 50 are English, 19 French, 25 American, 9 Prussian, 15 Dutch, 3 Manilan, 42 Chinese and 3 Arabian; There are likewise over 100 foreigners living in the interior of the country as surgeons, teachers, engineers, and the like. Those who have imagined that Americans had some sort of predominance in Japan will be instructed by the above figures.

Mr. Meehi sends the following "Note" on "Borrowed capital profitably invested":—"The time is fast approaching when the surplus capital of trade, and commerce, and manufactures will find its way to a food-producing channel. There is plenty of room for it, without any fears of its overflowing the banks. A farmer who owns the land he farms said to me last week, 'Twenty-two years ago I borrowed between £7000 and £8000 of the Government loan, paying 6 1/2 per cent. per annum, to liquidate principal and interest in 22 years. I drained all my stiff land three feet deep, and a rod apart. The 22 years have expired, and now I am free of charge, and have all my drains as perfect as at first, barring sundry removals of roots of trees, &c. My land and crops have been improved, and it has been altogether a satisfactory and profitable affair.' Well, then, for 6s 6d an acre (less than the price of a bushel of wheat) annually during a period of 22 years the land has been permanently improved, the produce greatly increased, there has been a large augmentation of employment for labor and capital, and profit to landowner and tenant and the country at large. Why is it that some 20,000,000 of acres are still awaiting a similar manipulation?"

LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT OF ANIMAL.—The amount of meat obtained from a domestic animal sold by its live weight is very variable, and experiments have recently been made in Liverpool to ascertain the proper allowances to be made. From the statistics to be derived from the public slaughter-houses of Paris or Brussels, it appears that the race and condition of the animal, besides many other circumstances, affect the result, and that certain animals yield as much as 70 per cent. of meat, while others only give 50 per cent. The mean weight of meat produced, however, is calculated at 58 per cent. of the live weight in beef cattle. In the case of sheep, the proportion is from 40 to 50 per cent. From experiments made, it appears that the different products obtained from oxen and sheep are as follows:—

an ox of the live weight of 1,322 pounds yields, meat, 771.4 pounds, skin, 110.2; grease, 88; blood, 55.1; feet and hoofs, 22; head, 11; tongue, 6.60; lungs and heart, 15.33; liver and spleen, 20.5; intestines, 66.15; loss and evaporation, 154.322—making the total of 1,322 pounds. The products from a sheep weighing 110.02 pounds are as follows:—meat, 55.1 pounds, skin, 7.714; grease, 55.1; blood, 4.408; feet and hoofs, 2.204; head, 4.408; tongue, lungs, heart, liver and spleen, 4.408; intestines, 6.612; loss and evaporation, 19.836,—making the total of 110.02 pounds.

ENGLISH FARMING, THEN AND NOW.—Mr. Meehi, looking at the past and present of English agriculture, expresses himself thus as to the result: "Awakening from her sleep—what a stir at last in agriculture! Best sugar companies, steam-cultivating companies, land-improvement companies, land-drainage companies, irrigation companies, agriculture tramway companies, and nobody knows what beside; not forgetting class schools, agricultural colleges, tenant right and laborers' associations. All new in my time, and some predicted by me in my early letters some 30 years ago. Cow farming is going out; in fact, has died out in this neighborhood, where once there was an abundance of them. Why is this? Corn farming has come in, and rents have increased, and Mr. Meehi's false idea about poor grass land has proved to be a correct one. Poor grass land and no cultivation will not pay 'improved' rents and rates and taxes, although cultivation, corn, roots, and artificial grasses will do well. Farmers have gradually realized the fact (predicted by chemistry) that cow manure is poor and will not force good corn (grain) and root crops like that from fattening animals.

The right thing is to breed and fatten, and thus grow plenty of meat and corn concurrently. That is my practice with sheep. Selling lean stock means impoverished farms, unless much artificial food and manure are used.

U. S. Exports of Agricultural Products.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives a table of leading articles of export from New-York for the past three years, from which we condense the following:

	1870.	1871.	1872
Beeswax, lbs.,.....	277,255	533,226	1,67,641
Breadstuffs.....			
Wheat flour, bbls.	1,950,231	1,639,755	1,179,050
Rye flour, bbls.,.....	4,633	4,218	6,329
Corn meal, bbls.,.....	84,716	123,465	189,577
Wheat, bush.	18,156,635	21,908,643	13,151,906
Rye, bush.,.....	92,431	825,772	608,747
Oats, bush.,.....	88,986	47,510	31,264
Barley, bush.,.....		88,745	22,206
Pas., bush.,.....	151,102	180,129	156,683
Corn, bush.,.....	487,702	13,936,170	25,992,170
Cotton, bales,.....	505,449	508,763	401,782
Hay, bales.,.....	39,139	51,169	24,441
Hops, bales,.....	20,739	17,330	6,123
Oils—lard, galls.,.....	22,114	22,917	170,267
Lined, galls.,.....	7,880	12,760	7,471
Provisions—Pork, bbls.,.....	88,050	165,685	178,191
Beef, bbls.,.....	24,406	45,177	26,451
Beef, tcs.,.....	67,885	80,402	49,685
Cutmeats, lbs.,.....	30,626,639	90,455,244	269,756,114
Butter, lbs.,.....	1,399,354	7,500,347	4,611,427
Cheese, lbs.,.....	61,710,435	70,215,881	67,160,248
Lard, lbs.	32,074,063	126,624,276	173,730,873
Rice, tcs.,.....	1,174	72	11
Do., bbls.,.....	23,161	12,339	27,174
Tallow, lbs.,.....	18,245,608	42,912,410	55,866,202
Tobacco, crude, lbs.,.....	87,968	112,650	177,486
Do., manuf'd, lbs.,.....	6,431,176	8,570,343	\$910,683

Chicago Live Stock, 1872.

The following is a summary of the Seventh Annual Stock Report of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. There was a large gain over 1871 in the receipts of cattle, hogs, and horses, and a slight decrease in the sheep trade.

The value of live stock received at the yards in the year 1872 was:

Cattle	\$41,000,000
Hogs	33,500,000
Sheep	900,000
Horses	25,000

Total value.....\$75,475,000

The following table will show the receipts of stock during the twelve months ending Dec. 31:

Cattle	684,075
Hogs	5,232,613
Sheep	510,111
Horses	12,145

Total head all kinds.....4,230,654

The shipments during the same period were:

Cattle	510,025
Hogs	1,835,594
Sheep	145,016
Horses	10,627

Total

There were 109,056 car loads of stock received and 51,275 shipped. The average weight of hogs received during the year was 249 1/2 pounds.