

Crops in Nova Scotia.

The *Journal of Agriculture for Nova Scotia* gives, in connection with the annual reports of various agricultural societies, the following notices of the crops during the past year:—

LUNENBERG.—The grain crops throughout this county have been very light the present year. The potato blight was very general throughout the county, particularly among the early kinds; and had it not been for the well-timed importations from P. I. Island, the supply for the winter would have been very short. Our market has been well supplied with beef, notwithstanding the extensive shipment of cattle to Halifax from the port of Lunenburg. The steamer *Emperor* took away thirty head of beef cattle in one trip. The hay crop is short, but the open winter will help out the young cattle.

GLENELEA.—The crops during the past year were generally abundant. Hay has not been more abundant for many years, but in consequence of continued wet and unfavourable weather during harvest, a considerable quantity was secured in a bad state, and more on low meadow land not mown at all, but on the whole there has been more saved in good condition than for many previous years. Oats are well filled, and heavy in straw, and will, no doubt, be an average crop. Wheat, so far as we can learn, is an inferior crop, in many instances not being sufficient to repay the husbandman for his labour in growing it. Buckwheat is considered rather above the average. Potatoes generally were an abundant crop, and so far as we can learn are doing well in the cellars.

WEST CORNWALLIS.—The hay in this section of the country was a fair average crop, but owing to the wet weather in the latter part of the season some of the hay on the low meadows was injured. Wheat was very little sown in this district, owing to the fly, which still continues to injure the crops. Rye, oats, and barley, were a full crop, but some loss was sustained by the wet weather at the time of harvest. Buckwheat and Indian corn were good crops on lands that were well prepared. Beans good. Potatoes were rather below an average crop, and considerably diseased. Turnips, carrots and other roots gave a good return for the labour expended. Fruit was rather below an average yield, but the quality good.

A BIG BIRD.—An eagle, measuring 12 feet from tip to tip of wings, recently attacked a large dog of mixed mastiff and Newfoundland blood, in Marquette, Wis. The dog had disabled the eagle just as a boy came up with a pitchfork, when the bird attacked the boy, but was eventually captured.

SPRING EXHIBITION IN STRATFORD.—The Spring Exhibition of entire horses, bulls, spring grain, seeds and roots, in connection with the Agricultural Society, of the County of Perth, will be held at Stratford on Thursday, the 4th of April next. Prizes are offered for three classes of horses, and four classes of cattle.

GRAIN AND FLOUR BY THE CENTAL.—The New York Produce Exchange, which voted, Dec. 6th, to abrogate the system of buying and selling grain by the bushel, and substitute the cental of 100 lbs. after May 1st—at a meeting Feb. 7th, adopted a resolution in favour of making the weight of a barrel of flour hereafter 200 lb.

A revolution in trade anticipated through the working of the Atlantic telegraph, begins already to be realized. English orders on the California markets for wheat pass under ocean and over land, and advices of the purchase return by the same path, within the business hours of a single day.—*Journal of Board of Arts.*

CHEESE FACTORIES IN LOWER CANADA.—We learn from the *Montreal Witness* that Nelson Davis, of Montreal, is erecting a new cheese factory at St. Andrew's, Argenteuil County, C.E., which will take the milk of six hundred cows. Similar enterprises are on foot at Lacbute, and several parties in Missisquoi are about to apply for an Act of incorporation for the Bedford Cheese Manufacturing Company.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A TREE.—William Gleason, while engaged in chopping on his farm lot 2 in the 3rd concession, Madoc, was instantaneously killed about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. A tree which he had just felled, in falling caught upon a high stump, and glancing off, in the rebound struck the unfortunate man, who was standing some feet off. He was instantly killed, his neck and shoulder being broken by the force of the blow. The deceased, who was about 27 years of age, leaves, we are sorry to say, a widow and three or four young children, totally unprovided for.—*Madoc Mercury.*

Exports of the World.

FRANCE exports wines, brandies, silks, fancy articles, Jewellery, clocks, watches, paper, perfumery, and fancy goods generally.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, wines, essence, dyestuffs, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, mosaics and salt.

Prussia exports linen, woollen, zinc, articles of iron, copper, and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco, wines, and porcelain.

Germany exports wool, woollen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, flax, hemp, wines, wax, tallow and cattle.

Austria exports minerals, raw and manufactured, silk thread, glass, grain, wax, tar, nut-gall, wines, honey, and mathematical instruments.

England exports woollen, glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silks and linen.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, linseed, lard, hides, wax, duck, cordage, bristles, fur, potash and tar.

Spain exports wine, brandy, oil, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, cork, saffron, anchovies, silks and woollen.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, zinc, borax, silks, cassia, filagreed works, ivory-ware, lacquered-ware and porcelain.

Turkey exports coffee, opium, silks, drugs, gums, dried fruits, tobacco, wines, camel's hair, carpets, camlets, shawls and morocco.

Hindustan exports silks, shawls, carpets, opium, saltpetre, pepper, gum, indigo, cinnamon, cochineal, diamonds, pearls and drugs.

Mexico exports gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, fustic, campeachy wood, pimento, drugs and dyestuffs.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, gums, mahogany and india-rubber.

East Indies export cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, indigo, gold dust, camphor, benzoin, sulphur, ivory, ratans, sandalwood, zinc, and nuts.

Switzerland exports cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, dried fruit, limes, silks, velvets, laces, jewelry, paper and gunpowder.

Japan exports tea, leather, silks, lacquered ware, gold, silver, and fancy ornaments.

West Indies export sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco, cigars, mahogany, dye-wood, coffee, pimento, fresh fruits and preserves, rubber, wax, ginger, and other spices.—*Ec.*

BEET-ROOT SUGAR IN FRANCE.—An official return shows that the quantity of beet-root sugar made from the beginning of the season, 1st September, to the end of December, was 155,338 tons, being 27,208 less than in the corresponding period of the season preceding. Adding the quantity on hand on 1st September to the make, the total to be disposed of was 170,179 tons. Of this, 105,579 tons were taken for consumption, export, distilleries, or entrepôts. In 1865-6, the quantity so taken was 46,830 tons. The stock remaining on hand was consequently 64,000 tons, in round figures. There were, besides, 40,654 tons in the entrepôts.

THE STEAM PLOUGH AT THE SOUTH.—New Orleans papers announce the arrival there of one of Fowler's English Steam Ploughs. We quote:

Mr. Max Eighth, formerly chief engineer on the staff of Pasha Mahn, when that Pasha held the viceroyalty of Egypt, comes with the machine to superintend experiments made with it. Having witnessed in Egypt the operation of the plough, he is convinced that it will be as successful here as it was on the Nile, and yesterday his favorite implement was tested on the fair grounds. A large company witnessed the trial, among whom were several gentlemen whose occupation from boyhood has been that of a planter.

SUPPLY OF COUNTRY MILK TO LONDON.—The monthly supply of milk from the country into London is 508,000 gallons. The western counties contribute 140,000 gallons, the eastern counties 125,000 gallons, and the northern counties 95,000; Hants and Berks send 55,000 gallons; and from other districts the daily supply is augmented by 18,500 gallons. Kent and Sussex are the lowest contributing counties; and at the present daily averages, 6,604,000 gallons of milk are annually brought from the country to London; and this is increased by metropolitan dairymen to an extent of another third, and is daily retailed out to about 260,000 customers. The aggregate supply of milk consigned to London is the produce of 20,000 cows in the country. The wholesale prices charged are at an average of 2s. per barn gallon (eight quarts), and the value of milk brought to London for consumption represents a sum of £560,400 per annum.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Officers of Agricultural Societies for 1867.

Since our last issue we have received the following additional lists of officers of Agricultural Societies for the current year:—

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—President, Wm. Roddick; 1st Vice President, John Henderson; 2nd do., Glover Bennett; Secretary, Charles Bonn; Treasurer, Walter Riddell; Directors, Geo. Carruthers, John Cullis, Wm. T. Fish, Henry Wade, James M. Carruthers, Hon. A. A. Burnham, and Wm. Beatty.

TOWNSHIP OF HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—President, John Underwood; Vice President, Wm. Mason; Secretary, Richard Cullis; Treasurer, Truman McEvers; Directors, Wm. Alcorn, Wm. Eagleson, John McKinley, Robt. Sutton, Peter Sidey, jun., Wm. Defoe, Glover Bennett, James Dickson, and Geo. Kent.

REAPPEARANCE OF RINDERPEST IN LONDON (ENGLAND).—By recent accounts we learn that an outbreak of this disease occurred in a dairy situated in a suburban portion of the English metropolis; from a single case the disorder rapidly spread, till in ten days seventeen animals had been attacked. Fearful of a still further extension of this terrible plague, the Metropolitan Board of Works ordered the whole of the animals in the premises to be killed. The remaining stock, forty-five in number, were accordingly slaughtered, the bodies of the infected animals burnt, and the rest sent to the market. It was hoped that these vigorous measures would have the effect of preventing the further spread of the disease.

ANOTHER PROPOSED CHEESE FACTORY.—We learn that Mr. John Shortreed, Guelph Township, is making preparations for putting up a cheese factory this spring. Our informant states that some of the materials are already on the ground, and that operations will be commenced as soon as possible, so that the factory may be in operation by the month of May. Mr. Shortreed expects to get the milk of 200 cows, including his own. We are glad to find that farmers in this section are beginning to give their attention to this matter. If the two factories proposed to be put up by Mr. Shortreed and Mr. George Rudd go on, we shall then, counting Mr. Harland's, have three in this district, and the advantages of such factories will be thoroughly tested. There is every encouragement for men of enterprise to go into the business. With the English and South American markets open to our dairy products, we shall have the advantage of the Americans with their oppressive tariffs and internal taxes; and, therefore, we may expect to see a great extension of the dairy business, in both Upper and Lower Canada, in the course of two or three years. It is admitted to be the most profitable business in which the farmer can engage. The Canadian cheese is now quite equal in quality to the far-famed cheese of Dutchess County, New York.—*Guelph Herald.*

IN QUEST OF FOOD.—The Council of the Society of Arts have passed a resolution that a committee be appointed to inquire and report respecting the food of the people, especially but not exclusively of the working classes of the people. The Board of Trade have promised a vast amount of valuable information. The Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, and India, are to be asked to circulate questions about food, or modes of preparing it, among foreign ministers, consuls, and governors. The methods of drying and preserving meat, and milk and fish, the introduction of new descriptions of food, the teaching of economical cooking, the issue of medals and prizes, will successively occupy the committee's attention. Our London meat and milk supply are insufficient, so that we have not the materials to give healthy flesh, and bone, and muscle to the rising generation. Scientific men are dining into the public ear that this state of things cannot last. The generation that is rising must be feebler than that which is at work; and the generation born of the feebler one must be still less endowed with vital force. The gravity of the question has forced it upon the attention, at length, of public men of various parties, and we find on the committee just appointed under the auspices of the Society of Arts political men of all shades of opinion. We shall watch their labours with the greatest interest.—*Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.*