

3. The large northern and north-western sections, engaged very extensively in growing all kinds of grain, hay, root-crops, and other agricultural products of less value. 4. The eastern section, where manufacturing and mechanical arts form leading branches of industry in most of the States, combined with agricultural products (consumed almost exclusively at home), with dairy husbandry, and fishing and navigation followed in most of them.

The value of the breadstuffs and provisions exported from the United States has progressed as follows:—1845, 16,743,421 dollars; 1850, 26,051,373 dollars; 1854, 65,901,240 dollars.

The aggregate domestic exports of the country, which in 1821 were under 65,000,000 dollars, were in 1849 131,710,081 dollars, and in 1856, 266,438,051 dollars, while in 1854 they had been even twelve millions of dollars higher.

We have data from Washington before us, which, though not very accurate, gives probably a tolerably close estimate of the agricultural produce of the United States in 1855. From these it would appear that the crop of Indian corn was about 600,000,000 bushels, valued at 360,000,000 dollars; the crop of wheat, 165,000,000 bushels, valued at 247,500,000 dollars.

The oat crop, 170,000,000 bushels, valued at 68 million dollars, and potatoes—110,000,000 bushels, worth 41½ millions dollars. The cotton crop was estimated at 136 million dollars, while the hay and fodder crop was equal to 160 million dollars. The aggregate of the vegetable products was valued at upwards of £271,000,000 sterling, and the domestic animals and their products at 186½ million pounds more, showing that the agricultural resources of the country are of vast extent and magnitude. From the single port of Chicago alone the grain and flour exports to Europe are enormous. The shipments in 1855 were equal to 16,633,813 bushels, and in 1856 to 21,583,221 bushels while the general receipts of grain have gone on increasing until that city has become the largest grain depot in the world. In 1854, 15,804,423 bushels were received there; in 1855, 20,487,973 bushels; and in 1856, 24,674,824 bushels, a steady annual increase of 20 to 30 per cent. The whole shipments from the United States to England in the year ending June 30, 1856, were 8,269,001 bushels of wheat, and 6,704,105 bushels of Indian corn, which was not equal to the collective shipments to different places from the single port of Chicago.

The British province of Canada is keeping pace with the United States in its grain produce. The wheat crop has increased by some 12,000,000 bushels in five years; and last year 9,391,531 barrels of flour were exported, against 6,413,428 barrels in the previous year.

REAPING-MACHINES IN SCOTLAND.

We condense the following from a Scotch paper. An interesting local competition of reaping-machines took place at Inchture, under the auspices of Lord Kinnaird. The match took place on a field of wheat on the farm of Mr. Suttie, New Mains of Inchture, and although many who had been expected were prevented from attending on account of Falkirk Tryst being held the same day, the novelty of the scene attracted a good many spectators, and their number would have been largely increased had the competition been more generally known. Among those present were the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird; Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Sir John Ogilvy, M.P., Mr. Heneage, M.P., Colonel Kinloch of Kilrie; Mr. Sime, Balgay, &c. Lady Kinnaird and the Hon. Mrs. Kinnaird were also present in their carriage during a considerable part of the day, and appeared to be interested spectators of the working of the various machines. The machines entered for competition were:—

1. Lord Kinnaird's, made by James Bury, self-delivering, the delivery of the grain being by three revolting strips of cloth, with cross wooden bands at short distances, to give a roughness to the surface—a recent improvement by Lord Kinnaird.