

Canadian Farming.

A gentleman on the editorial staff of the *New York Evening Post*—a most respectable paper—has been visiting Montreal and inquiring into the condition of agriculture in the neighbourhood of that city. The conclusions arrived at have been set forth with great frankness in the *Post*. They are highly favourable to the character of the farmers in the localities examined. The writer says, among other things:—

"We came away with a very decided impression that we 'Americans' have a great deal to learn from our British American cousins, or that if we do not learn it we should miss an opportunity for real improvement; and that we are, even in our best cultivated regions, very much behind the Canadian standard of farming."

"It is not worth while to trace out the why and the wherefore of this superiority, referring it to the soil, the climate, the accessibility of manure, and all that; the land is no richer, the climate is no more favourable, nor are the facilities for getting manure any better than in hundreds of counties at home which we could name. The true reason for the difference is to be sought in the character of the men who carry on the farms in the two countries. Without intending, of course, any disrespect to our farmers, we do not hesitate to say that we are very, very far behind our English-Canadian neighbours."

Assisted Emigrants.

A considerable outcry is raised because a good many of those who, during the last few years, have been assisted to come to Canada by benevolent contributions from friends in England, under the promise that they would repay the advances made to them, are not fulfilling these promises, though now perfectly able to do so. We regret that this should be the case, though we are not very much surprised at it. A large number of those, thus sent, were thoroughly pauperized before, and received charity for subsistence as well as for emigration almost as a matter of right. Of course they ought to pay. It would be merely simple honesty for them to do so. But that they will is a different question. Of course the courts are open for the recovery of all just debts. It would be quite right to make an example of a few who are able but not willing to pay, and it might have a salutary effect upon others. They would scarcely like to be pilloried before the country.

Steps are being taken at Bracebridge to establish a cheese factory. It is said that Muskoka is admirably adapted for stock-farming and dairy purposes, and there would seem to be fair encouragement for the promoters of the scheme.

POULTRY SHOW AT BUFFALO.—The Western New York Poultry Society have determined to hold their second annual Exhibition at St. James Hall, commencing January 16th, and continuing till the 23rd.

MR. COCHRANE'S EXPORTATIONS.—Mr. Cochrane has recently sold to the Earl of Dunmore eight head of Shorthorns, consisting of two Duchesses, two Oxfords, and two Cambridge Roses. The two Duchess heifers are the produce of Duchess 101st and Duchess 103rd, which Mr. Cochrane bought in calf last summer for 2,500 guineas, and the same price has now been paid for their calves. These high-priced animals have safely arrived at their destination on the other side of the Atlantic.

Australian meat, preserved, is, according to English papers, beginning to compete, in England, with the home product, and affect the butchers' trade and the cattle market. The Governor of the Montgomery Prison has, he writes to the *London Times*, tested it in a variety of ways, and it has proved highly satisfactory and much cheaper than the English butchers' meats. This meat is so preserved that it is not necessary that a can's contents should be used up immediately after it is opened. He had a six-pound can opened, and it kept eleven days in the larder perfectly good.

The United States census bureau has prepared the following table which shows the value of farm products in each State, exclusive of live stock, for the year ending June 1, 1870. It is the first table of the kind ever compiled with any degree of accuracy:—

Alabama	.....	\$66,532,810	Virginia	.....	\$51,074,801
Arkansas	.....	40,011,933	Wisconsin	.....	51,508,623
California	.....	49,856,024	Minnesota	.....	33,406,410
Connecticut	.....	26,482,150	Mississippi	.....	73,137,091
Delaware	.....	2,171,007	Missouri	.....	10,935,769
Florida	.....	8,500,740	Nebraska	.....	8,604,742
Georgia	.....	80,391,223	Nevada	.....	1,039,713
Illinois	.....	210,860,555	New Hampshire	.....	22,473,547
Indiana	.....	127,814,308	New Jersey	.....	4,726,180
Iowa	.....	114,860,441	New York	.....	263,520,183
Kansas	.....	27,630,481	North Carolina	.....	87,845,840
Kentucky	.....	87,477,374	Ohio	.....	193,326,907
Louisiana	.....	51,707,524	Oregon	.....	7,122,790
Maine	.....	33,470,044	Pennsylvania	.....	183,116,027
Maryland	.....	35,844,927	Rhode Island	.....	4,761,063
Massachusetts	.....	37,102,378	South Carolina	.....	41,909,402
Tennessee	.....	89,424,247	West Virginia	.....	23,379,632
Texas	.....	49,187,170	Wisconsin	.....	73,027,632
Vermont	.....	31,647,027	Dist. Columbia	.....	2,019,517

TERRITORIES.

Arizona	.....	2,077,968	New Mexico	.....	1,805,000
Colorado	.....	2,335,103	Utah	.....	1,573,112
Dakota	.....	495,657	Washington	.....	2,111,902
Idaho	.....	67,797	Wyoming	.....	1,047,700
Montana	.....	1,076,000	Total U.S.	.....	\$2,455,000,000

The Museum of the Agricultural Department at Washington has recently received several very interesting additions, among which are mentioned specimens of some new varieties of silk-worm eggs, and rich crape silks from Japan, through General Capron, together with specimens of a peculiar kind of paper, having a leather-like fiber. The silk made by these worms is the finest produced in Japan, and is of such quality that the French Government has, for a year or so past, been introducing the eggs into France for the purpose of improving the breed of their own silk-worms.

A new article of commerce which the New York custom house returns show has been imported in large quantities, the past year, is "pau-rat-ion juice," and is produced in Jamaica and San Domingo. Only lately has the virtue of this substance been known. It is of a gummy nature, capable of being turned into an article as beautiful and useful as the best paper-mache, and at a much less cost. It is produced a beautiful and durable material for book covers, while the cheapness of its production will make it very popular.

Mr. John R. Craig, Edmonton, has recently effected the following sales of unported stocks:—To S. G. Reed, Portland, Oregon, imp. Berkshire sow Romford Belle, for \$500—took first prize for sow under one year at Essex County Show, Romford (Eng.), June, 1871. To same person, a young Berkshire boar, 10 days old, for \$200, from imp. prize sow bred by Lord Clermont, Newry, Ireland. To James Orr, Wexona, Ills., imported Berkshire boar, 3 months old, for \$100. To Mr. Stratton, Litchfield, Ills., imported Berkshire boar and sow, 3 months old, \$200. To Jas. M. Wills, Bloomington, Ills., imported Berkshire sow, 3 months old, \$100. To J. Kepple, Bardolph, Ills., imported Berkshire boar Gunpowder, 10 months old; imported Berkshire sow, 3 months old; and 3 Berkshire pigs, 4 weeks old, all for \$225. To H. C. Wiswall, Jacksonville, Ills., Berkshire boar pig, 10 days old, from imported prize sow bred by Lord Clermont, Newry, Ireland, for \$100. To D. H. Marvel, Holt, Clay Co., Mo., Berkshire boar pig, 4 months old, \$110. To J. K. Fish, Lone Jack, Jackson Co., Mo., Berkshire boar pig, 4 months old, \$110. To T. J. Crowder, Springfield, Ills., Berkshire boar, 4 months old, \$125. To Chas. Snood, Joliet, Ills., Berkshire boar St. Louis Victor, 4 months old, winner of the sweepstakes at St. Louis, 1871, for best Berkshire boar, also sweepstakes at Canton, for best boar, any breed, under 6 months. To Col. J. T. Crisp, Kansas City, Missouri, a pair of Berkshire pigs, \$550. To J. Hoyt, Michigan, and to John Boyd, Tullamore, Ontario, Cotswold ram lambs.

BET SUGAR IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: The experiments in beet sugar at the agricultural college at Amherst, Mass., are beginning to reach practical results. They show that the dry, hardy, rich land of New England, does produce a sugar beet superior to the general average of the best beet sugar districts of France. It is farther a fact that beet sugar, as a whole, never has been abandoned on any site where it has been begun. A few locations do not produce the beet, and others have no permanent water; but no trials where the requisites of the culture have been found have ever fully been defeated. Hence this success on the agricultural farm in Amherst is of great value. I will not anticipate the final results which will in due time be published, and will only say that the Vermont beet is seen to be the best. The process is easy, and the machinery comparatively inexpensive.