

the total exports from Toronto to the States reached about \$2,198,279, as against \$1,929,588 for the same period of 1867 - making an increase in the exports of 1868 of \$268,691. This year from Port Hope the total value of the exports to the same quarter is set down at \$1,627,169 00, and from Cobourg, \$178,376 making the value of the total exports of the three ports foot up to \$4,303,824.

Classifying the list of exports in hand, we find it to consist of the following articles:—In grain the total shipments from the three ports reached about 2,431,525 bushels, representing a value of \$2,598,955, or within \$447,013 of the total exports.

Barley, which, up to the present, has been in most active demand at this point, and which at one time touched the very handsome figure of \$1 53 per bush. —constitutes the largest exports in the year's operations; and the figure it commanded this year, as compared with last, was such that though the quantity fell short 1,033,308 bushels, the value represented only shows a decline of \$293,425. In 1867, 2,251,463 bushels left this port for the States. This year but 1,221,155 bushels, which are valued at \$1,154,300.

Wheat, our next heaviest export, also shows a falling off in quantity and value this year. There were 498,178 bushels sent over, against \$72,151 in 1867—showing a falling off in quantity of 373,973 bushels—representing the sum of \$609,608.

Of cattle and horses it appears there were exported about 1878, valued at \$117,096. Hogs to the number of 470 went the same road, and are set down as being worth nearly \$2,000.

As far as Toronto is concerned, this year's business shows a falling off in the lumber sent to the States of 17,811,954 feet, worth in the neighbourhood of \$173,003. The total lumber export for the three places, for which these calculations are made, reaches 96,418,107 feet, valued at \$1,307,034. The decline in this export, as above noticed, was anticipated this spring, owing to a depression in the business on the other side, and the inability of dealers to hold over stocks till a more favorable period.

The total quantity of wool sent away is set down at 233,058 lbs. for the present year, as against 440,927 in 1867. This evidences a decline in quantity of 207,869 lbs., but the difference in the valuation for the two periods is only \$1,722.

In 1867 there were exports in iron ore, rags, oats, hams, pelts, refined oil, safes and shrubbery—none of which appear to have travelled the same road this year. They represent a united value of nearly \$93,000. The safes were ten in number, and found their way to our friends in the Lower Provinces, by way of Portland we suppose. Over \$40,000 worth of the hams mentioned were sent through to England in bond.

A National Exposition of wools and woollens at New York, in 1869, is proposed.

A Maryland correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* raised 232 bushels of Harrison potatoes from seven and one-half bushels of seed.

A process has recently been patented in England by which the bran of flour, after being separated, is ground into an impalpable powder, and then again mixed with the flour. In this way all the nutritious ingredients are preserved, while the fineness of the flour is not affected.

The experiments made in Chenoa, Illinois, of drying corn by hot air, and thereby getting it to an early market, and obtaining the first prices of the season, are being repaid by a perfect success. Two dry-houses are already in operation, and another is about to be added.

The *Berlin Telegraph* states that upwards of twelve hundred bushels of potatoes, all the way from Riviere du Loup, Province of Quebec, have been sold in Berlin during the last three or four weeks, and readily commanded 70 cents a bushel.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—The attendance at the N. Y. State Fair, the present year, was 68,000, and yet there were no race-course attractions. Think of this, all New England, and blush at the confession of your exhibition officials, that they cannot make a fair succeed without a horse-trot!

CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.—A fatal disease has broken out amongst cattle in various parts of England, and has been attributed by many persons to the animal feeding on acorns, of which there has been an extraordinary abundance, while, owing to the long drought, the usual herbage has been extremely scarce. The true cause of the disease is still, however, involved in considerable obscurity.



## Apples at the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.

THE *Nova Scotia Journal of Agriculture* for October, which has been only lately received, contains a report of the addresses delivered at the opening and closing of the recent exhibition, and a brief report of the apples shown. The latter account is furnished by G. A. S. Crichton, Vice-President of the Fruit Growers' Association. The following is the list of the apples exhibited:—

Doz.	Doz.
29 Gravensteins.	1 Fall Pippin.
22 Ribston Pippins	1 Red Astrachan.
21 Baldwins	2 Gilliflower.
15 Yellow Belle Fleur.	2 Early Bough.
10 Rhode Island Greening.	3 Early Strawberry.
9 Nonpareil.	3 Golden Ball.
5 Blenheim Pippin.	1 Hubbardtown Nonsuch.
2 King of the Pippins.	3 Keswick Codlin.
1 York and Lancaster.	2 Munson's Sweet.
15 Pomme de Netze	3 Porter Apple.
5 Drop d'Or.	1 Yel. Newtown Pippin.
8 Gloria Mundi.	3 Swaar.
19 Emperor Alexander	1 Sponge Apple.
2 Blue Permaine.	1 Brabant Belle Fleur.
5 Pomme Grise	1 Hughes Pippin.
5 American Golden Russet.	1 Dressed.
5 Spitzenberg	1 Early Calkin Pippin.
12 Flushing do	1 Green Newtown do.
3 Broadwell.	3 20 oz. Pippin.
12 Northern Spy	1 Wolfville Beauty
8 Pound Sweet.	1 Maiden's Blush.
3 Sweet Russet.	1 Golden Sweet.
6 Colvert.	1 Bishop Bourne.
3 Canada Reinette.	1 Purple Gilliflower.
7 King of Tomkins Co.	3 Tallman Sweet.
4 Calkins Pippin (Late).	2 Strawberry Permaine
2 Munster Apple.	2 Dutch Codlin.
3 Roxbury Russet.	2 Early River.
2 Golden Pippin.	2 York Greening.

In reference to the display from Ontario, the writer says: I weighed several varieties with the following results:—

	lbs.	oz.
6 Canada Gravensteins weighed.	1	15½
6 N. Scotia do	do	2 15½
6 Canada Belle Fleur	do	2 13
6 N. Scotia do	do	3 3½
12 Canada Belle Fleur	do	3 3
12 N. Scotia do	do	6 0½
6 Gloria Mundi—called in the Canadian List—White		
Spanish Reinette.	2	13½
6 N. Scotia Gloria Mundi	do	6 2½
1 do do	do	1 0

—circumference, 13 3-8.

Mr. Crichton, however, admits that the Canadian apples, though beaten in point of size by Nova Scotian specimens, were, some of them especially, of very superior flavour, and instances the Gravenstein, Fameuse and Pomme Grise as being in this respect remarkably excellent. We do not know how far our Canadian apples were duly represented.

The Commissioners have resolved to issue, as soon as possible a full Report of the Exhibition, including a revised edition of the Addresses delivered and a complete and carefully corrected List of Prizes and Extra Awards, Lists of Committees, Jurors, &c. The Report will be printed so as to form a convenient permanent Record of the Exhibition.

## New System of Rose Culture.

OUR foreign Exchanges describe a novel method of growing roses, which is coming into fashion, being found to secure the grand object, namely, great profusion of fine blooms. Its leading points are, first, pruning out all the old wood; secondly, shortening the new wood very little; and thirdly, pegging down the branches flat to the ground. The rose is permitted to bloom only on wood of the previous year's growth, and this young wood is pruned but little. This is quite contrary to all received rules of rose culture, nevertheless, the results are said to be extraordinary. The young shoots, pegged down to

the earth, grow very vigorously, and produce abundance of roses at every eye. As fresh shoots put forth from the centre of the plant, those which have yielded flowers are cut away. While it is acknowledged that abundance of flowers can be thus obtained, we observe doubt expressed in some quarters whether as large roses can be got on this system as on the old plan of short and severe pruning. Among other advantages, it is thought the new mode will be favourable to the life of the rose tree, as close pruning is known to be rather exhaustive. The new system was first tried in England and France, two or three years ago, but has more recently been fully tested by a French florist, M. Jean Sisley, of Lyons, who has related his experiments in the *Revue Horticole*. Let our florists try the new method, and see how it answers in the New World. It may have an additional advantage here in securing to the prostrate plants a degree of winter protection, which, in our severe climate, may not come amiss.

## The Resurrection Plant.

THIS is one of the latest curiosities in the plant line. We obtained one of Mr. Vick, of Rochester, last spring, and it then resembled a bunch four or five inches in diameter of curled-up shoots of young cedar, with a small cluster of thread-like roots depending from the bottom. Placing it in a saucer of water, the bunch unrolled in a few hours, spreading out quite flat, and presented somewhat the appearance of a heavy patch of moss. In this state it remained two or three weeks. If the supply of moisture failed for a time, the plant gave warning by assuming its regular ball-like form. At the end of that time we transplanted it to the ground, and it looked fine and green under the influence of genial showers. But the weather grew dry, and the Resurrection Plant rolled itself into a ball and rolled away before the wind, the roots not having much grasp on the soil. It lay in the sun on the ground for a month, when we gave it to a friend who placed it in a saucer of water, and lo, it spread out its arms again and showed the green color of vegetable life. An exchange thus speaks of this singular plant:—

"These plants are brought from the southern parts of Mexico. During the rainy season they flourish luxuriantly, but when the dry weather and hot sun scorch the earth, they, too, dry and curl up, and blow about at the mercy of the wind. To all appearances they are as dead as the 'brown and scere leaf,' but as soon as the rain comes again, the roots suck up the water, the leaves unfold and assume a beautiful emerald green appearance. No matter where the plant may be, on a rock, a tree, or a house-top, wherever the winds have blown it, there it rests, and being a true temperance plant, it only asks for water, and at once bursts into new life. Having purchased one of these tufts, and placed it in a soup plate filled with water, the reader will be surprised to see it gradually unfold and take on a deep green. The leaves are arranged spirally, and altogether the Resurrection Plant is the latest curiosity."

—*Rural New Yorker*.

## Protecting Bulbs.

THERE are many varieties of what are termed hardy bulbs, that will bloom much better than they usually do if protected in winter. A few inches of coarse litter, such as straw, hay, or corn-stalks, will answer the purpose very well; but when these are applied before the ground freezes they help to keep the frost out, consequently mice and ground moles find a very convenient harbor among the bulbs. We have paid pretty dearly for our experience in these matters, and wish that others should profit by our loss. We allow the ground to freeze two or three inches deep before applying the winter protection, and by so doing we do not furnish a retreat for vermin.

When the ground begins to freeze, field-mice look about for a warm location, and if a bed of choice bulbs offers such a place they are pretty sure to find it. It is not the freezing that usually injures half-tender bulbs, but the alternate freezing and thawing, consequently, when the ground once becomes frozen it is an object to keep it so; and there will be but little danger of the bulbs being injured.

We have found that many of the choice varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, and Narcissus, are often injured in winter if left unprotected, therefore it is an object to cover them if it can be safely done. But where there are ground-moles or field-mice, great care must be given, or these pests will destroy as fast as one can plant. —*Whitlock's Horticultural Record*.