

fine. The Fruit, though excellent, was limited, there being only two regular competitors. The Vegetables did not come up to our expectations, and were certainly much inferior to the samples sent to the Industrial Exhibition five years ago. Many, we believe, were not aware of the existence of the Association, and had therefore made no preparation for the Exhibition. There was a rich and beautiful collection of Poultry from the establishment of Mr. Downs, N. W. Arm. Altogether, the friends of this important movement have great cause to congratulate themselves at the success of this undertaking. We have no doubt but that, under the auspices of such philanthropists as Dr. Cogswell, Mr. M. G. Black, Jr., &c., &c., the Association is destined to confer a high boon on the community. The Rev. Mr. Brewster and Dr. Forrester, Superintendent of Education, addressed the meeting on the objects of the Association, and earnestly and forcibly invited all to come forward and give it their cordial support.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1859.

The following article upon the wheat crop of the present year is from the *Metropolitan Bank Note Reporter* of New York. It seems to be carefully considered, and as an estimate of the crops, based upon apparently reliable information, is worthy of attention:

The Wheat Crops.—The wheat crop has generally been harvested throughout the country, and sufficient is known to make a careful estimate of this important staple, interesting for present consideration and important for future reference.

The last official return of the whole wheat crop is from the Patent office returns of 1855. Using this as a basis, and getting the increase in production from a comparison with the former Reports of the Patent Office, and by the actual investigations made by several of the States, particularly Ohio, we have the means of obtaining approximately from the average amount of land in cultivation for this crop, the yield for this and other years. In this connection it may be remarked that it is found that the average amount of land does not fluctuate like the yield per acre, but like mortality, is governed by certain laws. The average yield per acre every year is only to be found by carefully examining the reports from different parts of the country, etc. With labor we have collected the returns for this year, and give them below in comparison with the returns made out last year for 1857 and 1858, and which we have had no occasion to change.

The production of wheat in the several States for 1858 and 1859 may be stated as follows:

STATE.	WHEAT.		
	1857. Bushels.	1858. Bushels.	1859. Bushels.
New York	22,000,000	20,000,000	22,000,000
Pennsylvania	20,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000
Virginia and North Carolina	20,000,000	18,500,000	20,000,000
Kentucky	10,000,000	8,500,000	11,000,000
Ohio	25,000,000	22,000,000	26,000,000
Indiana	15,000,000	13,000,000	17,000,000
Illinois	18,000,000	14,500,000	20,000,000
Other States	50,000,000	42,000,000	60,000,000
	180,000,000	158,500,000	201,000,000

The production in the Western States, which have the largest surplus for export is shown by the following figures:

STATE.	WHEAT.		
	1857. Bushels.	1858. Bushels.	1859. Bushels.
Kentucky	10,000,000	8,500,000	11,000,000
Ohio	25,000,000	22,000,000	26,000,000
Indiana	15,000,000	13,000,000	17,000,000
Illinois	18,000,000	14,500,000	20,000,000
	68,000,000	58,000,000	74,000,000

The surplus for the present year in these States may be estimated as follows:

	Bushels.
Crop 1859	74,000,000
Consumption 5 bushels per head	36,000,000
Surplus crop 1859	38,000,000

It is estimated that in addition to this, from one-sixth to one-fifth of the surplus crop of 1858 is yet in the hands of the producers.

We therefore have in the States, estimating last year's surplus crop of the West at twenty-four millions of bushels, as the gross surplus:

	Bushels.
Crop of 1859	38,000,000
Sixteen two-thirds per cent. on 1858	4,000,000
Total for export	42,000,000

The transportation of this at forty cents per bushel will give nearly seventeen millions of dollars to our canals and railroads.

It will probably be thought by many that this estimate of two hundred and one millions of bushels is a large one for the present wheat crop, but we think not. In 1855 the Patent Office returns gave the wheat crop at one hundred and sixty-five millions of bushels; and it is considered as not a large return for that year. In 1856 California was put down as producing only twenty thousand bushels; last year it produced over four millions; and this year probably five millions. In 1855 Kentucky produced only five millions of bushels; it now produces eleven millions. Tennessee has been, except for home consumption, a wheat growing State only since the opening of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; but now its wheat ranks in quality second to that of no other State. The New England States have decreased in their production, but the West has increased four to one. The amount of land under wheat cultivation this year is thirty-three per cent. greater than in 1855, and the decrease per acre in the production cannot be great.

It should be remembered that the reports of the failure or excess of a crop are almost invariably exaggerated. It has been found that unless a total apparent failure takes place, the difference between two crops rarely exceeds forty per cent., or between a small crop and an average one, twenty per cent.

The wheat crop in the several States may be considered as harvested and partially ready for market. We can, therefore, give the following returns with some degree of certainty:

In New England the area was not larger than in former years, and the crop is not harvested, but promises, by its superior quality, a return equal, perhaps, to any previous year. In New York the crop is generally excellent, but in some few counties complaint is made. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey the breadth of land and the yield per acre have never before been so great. In Virginia and North Carolina the quality is superior, the land sown rather above the average, and the yield fully ten per cent. over an average and good crop. Tennessee and Kentucky have largely increased their breadth of land sown, and the yield per acre is above the average, while the quality of grain will make their wheat, as in former years, the best in market. In Ohio, the Secretary of the Board of Statistics has prepared careful returns of the wheat crop in that State, and estimates the yield at over 25,000,000 of bushels, showing that notwithstanding the frost which was more severe in that State than any other, the yield will be larger than ever before by fifteen per cent. In Indiana the same features exist as in Ohio, with perhaps less loss by frost. In Illinois there has been some complaint about the spring wheat, and of all crops in some of the northern counties, but notwithstanding, the yield will be thirty per cent. greater than ever before. In Iowa there is no complaint made either of yield or quality. In Wisconsin and Minnesota the winter wheat is very fine, and the spring wheat promises well, but is not yet secure. In Michigan complaints have been made, but they have local foundation. In Missouri the wheat crop is secondary to some others but the press of that State express no dissatisfaction.

With export prices we should doubtless have a movement of the crop never before witnessed, but as this is dependent upon two things, namely, the continuation of the war and poor crops in Europe, we shall perhaps witness no unusual movement. Our people have not, in getting political independence, got, or even learned the value of commercial independence. We are, therefore, dependent upon a foreign demand. If now the producer and the consumer were both in this country, if our manufacturers use our raw material and our producers used home manufactures, we should not have the anomaly of a people almost fearing to enlarge a crop, and hoping for disasters to their neighbours almost, to enable them to sell their surplus. When will we learn wisdom?

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.—The *London Gardener's Chronicle* describes the following method as promising great efficiency in reviving plants dried by having had their roots too long out of ground, and in ensuring their safe removal in late spring and summer, and as being especially fitted for evergreens when transplanted:—

"Make a hole in the ground to contain about 20 gallons of water, and pour about 16 gallons into it, add to this about 20 lbs. of