

have come from Europe, now suffering from the cattle plague!

But look at that crop. An increase over last year's of 173,846,430 bushels—nearly 33 per cent. Indiana and Illinois, under a favorable season have shown the character of their lands and of their industry. More than a third of this great crop has been raised by those States: Illinois makes a gain of 38,739,719 bushels, and Indiana, which has suffered so much from unfavorable seasons the past two years, now gains 41,784,953 bushels.—The gain of these two States is 80,524,670 bushels an amount equal to the entire corn production of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Spirit of Hiawatha must certainly have its home in those two States.

Tobacco.—Many circumstances referred to heretofore, but more particularly the apprehension of an internal revenue tax on the leaf, have occasioned a decrease in the planting of this crop. The first part of the growing season was most unfavorable; but the late rains were so beneficial that the product is much beyond what it was supposed could be possible. The decrease of the present crop, compared with last year, is 12,151,276 pounds, and compared with the crop of 1863 it is 81,950,967 pounds. Missouri is the only State that has made a gain.

Buckwheat.—The amount sown of this crop was slightly in advance of last year. In New York it was 10 2-3 tenths; Pennsylvania, 10 1-9 Ohio, 9 3-5; Michigan, 11 3-11; and Indiana, 10 2-3. In the Western States the crop has increased; but is reduced in the eastern, and principally in New York and Pennsylvania. The whole crop of 1863 is 369,521 bushels below that of last year.

Potatoes.—The planting this year was greater in nearly every State, particularly the western. But the drought was unfavorable to it in the eastern States; and hence the entire gain is not as great as it otherwise would have been. But it is greater than expected; for the warm, moist weather caused rot in many places. The increase this year is 4,775,207 bushels over the crop of 1864, but it is 12,202,549 bushels less than the crop of 1863. The increase in Michigan is very large.

The above crops are those for which we have a basis upon which to estimate their amount in bushels or pounds; but the following are not thus estimated, and their amount is shown only in tenths. The figure 10 represents the crops of 1864, and 11 or 13½ mean one-tenth or three and a half-tenths greater than the crop of last year. So 9 means one-tenth less than the same crop.

Sorghum.—Referring to table A it will be seen that the increase of this crop is most gratifying. Minnesota is the only state that shows a slight decrease—a half of one-tenth. Some of its counties have made a large increase, but others have fallen considerably below last year's product; but in nearly all the States there has been a large increase, ranging from the third of a tenth to five-tenths. In another place we have noticed the quantity of the molasses, the increase in the sale of mills, and the progressing hope that the sugar will ultimately be made from the sorghum.

Cotton.—The season has been favorable, but it is not grown to any extent in the northern or western States. The long season

has added much to the opening of the pods; but with the exception of Kentucky and south Illinois and Missouri, this crop cannot be of profitable cultivation.

Peas and Beans.—These crops are favorable, but do not show any material increase.

Flaxseed and Lin.—In many localities the season was unfavorable; but while both are nearly equal to the product of last year, it is obvious that the growth of flax has not taken hold as was at one time expected it would.—The fact that flax-cotton has not as yet been a practical success leads farmers to give their chief attention to wool production as a means of supplying the want of cotton. With the return of cotton productions in the southern States there is more fear that this crop will be decreasing than hope of its increase.

Weather.—The month of October was highly favorable for the gathering of the crops.—saving of corn fodder, &c. The weeks of "favorable" weather have been almost equal to all others, and the "wet," "dry," and "frost" have have alternated with the "favorable" very advantageously.

A General summary.—In closing our "account current" with the crops of 1865 it is proper that we present them altogether, especially in view of the approaching thanksgiving. And truly may we rejoice and offer up thanks; for never before has the farmer's labor been so abundantly rewarded. Peace and plenty have crowned the year 1865.—May the pestilence that so fearfully destroy elsewhere be kept from this country. Henceforth the industrial masses will see that they are never again arrayed against each other in fraternal strife by those who would lead them. The labor shall save the country from famine; their political action will guard it from future civil strife; let those upon whom devolves the duty of shielding it from pestilence be equally as faithful to the trusts committed to their charge.

General summary of the crops of 1865 for the northern and western States, and not embracing the Southern.

Products.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Wheat . . . bushels.	175,405,036	160,695,823	148,522,829
Rye . . . bushels.	20,782,782	19,872,975	19,543,909
Barley . . . bushels.	11,368,155	10,632,178	11,391,286
Oats . . . bushels.	173,840,373	176,690,064	225,252,295
Corn . . . bushels.	530,581,403	530,581,403	704,427,853
Buckwheat . . bushels.	15,806,455	18,700,540	18,331,019
Potatoes . . . bushels.	100,158,670	96,256,888	101,032,095
Total bushels	953,248,632	1,013,420,871	1,228,501,282
Hay tons.	19,736,847	18,116,751	23,538,740
Tobacco pounds.	967,276,920	197,468,229	185,316,953

Quality of the crops of 1865.—In the August report the deficiency in the wheat crop was estimated at 26,241,693 bushels. This estimate embraces both the quantity and quality, for its object was to show the difference between the crops of 1864 and 1865. The

quantity alone makes a deficit of 12,172,994 bushels, and it is a low estimate to place the deficiency in quality between fourteen and fifteen million of bushels; for, in the heaviest producing States, the crop of this year is very inferior as to quality. Several commercial papers have made items of these two accounts, and, overlooking the differences in the estimates, have represented them as contradictory. As the crop of 1865, in bushels, will become a basis of next year's estimates, it was necessary to separate, in the final returns, the quantity from the quality.

The quality of the corn is as superior as in the amount over last year's product. It is certainly a fact that the average quality of the cereal crop of this year is much in advance of the quality of the crop of 1864. What more could be desired? In the amount, the cereal and potato crops of 1865 exceed those of 1864 by 215,071,411 bushels.

ON PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS.

[The subject of planting trees and shrubs is one regarding which some difference of opinion prevails. The following paper, by the late Mr. Irons, may serve to elicit the views of some of our correspondents who can speak from experience.—Ed.]

As the season for planting trees and shrubs is approaching, there may be no harm in recommending to others what we have adopted as an improvement on our former practice in this department of rural embellishment.

Recent experiments and observation have influenced our opinion in favour of planting deciduous trees and shrubs in autumn, in preference to our former system of spring planting. The autumn-planted trees, having the earth well settled about their roots, have the advantage of the first excitement of the circulating sap before the frost will permit of planting with facility; consequently they are partly established and enabled to resist the effects of early summer drought, and, if the planting is judiciously performed, the plants are little retarded by removal,—they make young wood vigorously, and often blossom and sustain good crops of fruit. Spring planting can seldom secure such favourable results. It is generally late in the season before the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to permit the roots to be abstracted without mutilation, and the dry weather which often succeeds our spring months proves very detrimental to the emission of young roots, unless watering or mulching is resorted to.—These observations are self-evident, and nothing but blind adherence to old practice can prevent us from adopting autumn planting.

In planting evergreens, we have uniformly experienced most success from early summer planting. We have found that, in removing our native evergreens about the middle of June, the young roots (if carefully traced out,) will bring with them a sufficient portion of the fine earth to sustain them in their new situation till