

south of New York, on the contrary, rains have been excessive. In New York much of the winter grain is not in an average condition; in Washington county it has seldom looked worse at this season of the year; it is small and unpromising in Genesee; the late sown is unthrifty in Livingston. Spring grain looks better. In New Jersey, wheat has made an extraordinary growth in Cumberland, has "much improved" in Hunterdon, and the season has been unusually favourable in Burlington, and is looking well throughout the State. The crop presents an improved appearance in Pennsylvania, promises well in Maryland, and a good average crop is cutting in Virginia and North Carolina, with little loss from rust or falling in consequence of heavy rains. The crop in the South is generally good, though light in some places, as the result of drought. The Tappahannock (from the Department of Agriculture) is a great success in this region, and is very generally preferred. In the Red River region, Texas, the weather has been cool, and the crop late, but unusually fine. It has been injured there only by hail and other storms. The crop will be fair in Tennessee, with some drawbacks, as lodging, rust, &c., during the recent heavy rains.

In Illinois a reduction of perhaps fifteen per cent. may be expected in the yield; in some counties the crop appears well; in some, fears are entertained that little more than half a crop will be gathered. When the plant had a feeble vitality at the start the dry weather has nearly destroyed. Accounts from Indiana are variable, ranging from failure to fullness. Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, in fact, all the Western States, report more discouragements from feeble growth, drought, hail, rain and rust, than for two years past, and render probable a much smaller aggregate production than that of last year, and very likely a smaller yield than that of 1868.

WHEAT IN THE SOUTH.

This crop is more than ever neglected in the Cotton States this year. Probably not more than two-thirds of a million of acres are growing in the six States from South Carolina to Texas. Tennessee, alone has a larger breadth than all combined. Good wheat can be raised over nearly all their surface, and the higher lands of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and an immense area in Northern Texas are admirably adapted to wheel-growing. The present crop is already gathered in this portion of the South, and is of good quality and fair yield for the culture received.

THE LEADING WHEAT-GROWING STATES.

Twenty years have wrought changes in the list of wheat-producing States that are suggestive and even startling. Pennsylvania stood at the head of the list in 1849; she was the sixth in 1859; and in 1869, of nine leading States she stood ninth and last. In 1859, nine States produced less than seventy per cent. of an aggregate of 173,000,000 bushels; in 1869, nine States produced 191,000,000 bushels, or seventy per cent. of our 260,000,000 bushels; and California, which is fourth, in 1869, was not found among the leading nine of ten years ago, while Minnesota, the seventh, was at that time scarcely in existence as a State. The first list is as follows:—

States—1849.	Bush.	Bush per capita.
Pennsylvania.....	15,367,691	8.64
Ohio.....	14,487,351	7.31
New York.....	13,121,498	4.23
Virginia.....	11,212,616	7.88
Illinois.....	9,414,575	11.06
Indiana.....	6,214,458	8.28
Michigan.....	4,925,889	12.36
Maryland.....	4,494,680	7.70
Wisconsin.....	4,286,131	14.06

Illinois, fifth in 1849, becomes first in 1859.

States—1859.	Bush.	Bush per capita.
Illinois.....	23,837,023	13.92
Indiana.....	16,848,267	12.47
Wisconsin.....	15,637,458	20.13
Ohio.....	15,119,047	6.46
Virginia.....	13,130,977	8.54
Pennsylvania.....	13,042,165	4.48
New York.....	8,681,105	2.23
Iowa.....	8,449,403	12.51
Michigan.....	8,336,368	11.12

The figures for the leading States of 1869 are estimates, in round numbers. Representing, in the proportion of production to population, California occupies the first place and Minnesota the second.

States—1869.	Bush.	Bush per capita.
Illinois.....	27,290,000	11.00
Iowa.....	25,000,000	20.00
Wisconsin.....	24,000,000	19.00
California.....	21,590,000	39.06
Indiana.....	20,600,000	12.00
Ohio.....	20,400,000	9.00
Minnesota.....	19,000,000	35.00
Michigan.....	16,800,000	13.5
Pennsylvania.....	16,500,000	5.5

With these facts before us, it is not difficult to anticipate the time when the larger portion of our wheat crop will be produced west of the Mississippi. Facts showing the decrease of yield in each State would be equally striking and more sadly suggestive.

J. R. DODGE.

The Provincial Exhibition Buildings.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee of the City Council on Walks and Gardens, Mr. Alderman Baxter, has advertised for tenders for the erection of several new buildings on the Provincial Exhibition grounds, and for altering and repairing those that now exist. Mr. Jas. Grand, architect, has prepared all the plans, and on the recommendation of Mr. Cooley, the Agricultural and Arts Association's Superintendent, they have been accepted, and the work will probably commence in less than a month. The Crystal Palace is to be restored to its former state, and that portion of the northern side of the building which was occupied by the Staff-sergeants of 13th Hussars, will be fitted up for the exhibition of plants and flowers, while what was formerly the riding school, will be employed for the exhibition of dairy products. The fountain will be reconstructed in the centre hall, and will be used for exhibiting Mr. Wilmot's system of pisciculture. For pigs, three new buildings will be erected; one will be 180 feet, another 90 feet, and the third 192 feet long, and altogether they will contain 184 pens. An old building that is to be repaired will contain 94 pens. A new building, 240 feet long, and two others 162 feet long each, will be put up for the accommodation of cattle. These with the old buildings will contain 162 ordinary stalls, besides 30 stalls constructed especially for bulls. A new building 162 feet long, and capable of stabling 54 horses, will be put up, and the old stables will be altered so as to accommodate 126 more. For the accommodation of exhibiting sheep four new buildings will be put up. One will be 240 feet, one 200 feet,

one 150 feet, and one 130 feet long. Altogether there will be 290 pens. A poultry house 176 feet long and designed to contain 380 coops will be erected. For the exhibition of implements a building 200 x 25 feet is to be put up on the south side of the road running through the grounds. The horse ring situated just east of the Crystal Palace is to be enlarged so as to measure 400 feet in length by 250 feet in width, and it will be surrounded by a picket fence 4 feet high. Then there are to be six cattle rings, each 60 feet in diameter in the vicinity of the cattle sheds. The building at the gates leading into the grounds and the fences are to be repaired, and in order to prevent a recurrence of the ticket frauds detected last year at London, turn-styles will be placed in the gates, and there the number of persons entering the grounds will be exactly indicated.

Agricultural Exposition at Paris.

We learn from the *Mark Lane Express* that a proposal was recently made for holding a universal agricultural exhibition in Paris in 1871, and the idea seems to have been favourably received. Already the sum subscribed from private sources towards the expenses of the exhibition amounts to £2,800, while the Society of Agriculturists of France has voted for its part the solid subscription of £2,000, making an aggregate of £4,800 already obtained. With such a beginning it appears to be considered well nigh certain that for the first time in her history France will next year have a universal agricultural exhibition organized by private initiative. It may be remarked that the subscriptions made do not represent so much cash parted with for ever, but are rather loans made to the enterprise, and even these loans are not to be paid up until there are 300 subscribers. The liability of each subscriber is limited to the amount of his subscription, and the surplus receipts of the exhibition, after payment of the working expenses, are to be devoted to the repayment of the subscriptions either wholly or in part. At present the subscriptions are solicited in sums of £40 each; but if the amount required (£12,000) cannot be raised by £40 subscriptions, each share of subscription will be reduced to £20, and 600 subscriptions will be solicited. This plan failing, the subscriptions will be reduced to £10 each, and 1,200 subscribers will be sought for. The Royal Agricultural Society has been invited to take part in the Exhibition, and to furnish a report on British agriculture. The Council have determined to accept this invitation, and have suggested the following as subjects worthy of discussion, and affording opportunities of illustrating the present position of English agriculture: Drainage, Implements and Machinery, Manures, Rotation of Crops, Fattening of Cattle and sheep, and the Labourer. From Belgium a like hearty response to the invitation has been received.