

continue to do so remains for further experiments to prove. Mr. Meckins says it may or may not succeed, but that it has done so; and the mode he has laid before the public, who will enjoy the benefit of it if it does succeed."—*Irish Farmer's Gazette*.

PROSPECT OF THE GRAIN MARKET.

We copy the following able and interesting article, interesting to wheat growers especially, from the *New York Tribune*, one of the best conducted Journals in the United States:—

Believing that the true position of our supply of wheat for the ensuing year is not properly understood either at home or abroad, and that it is the highest consequence, both here and in Europe, that a thorough knowledge should be had at an early day, we proceed to lay before the public some facts and figures which seem to us to cast light on this important subject.

The United States census for 1850 gives the whole product of wheat in the Union for 1849 at 100,485,944 against 84,823,272 bushels in 1839. The annual gain during the ten years was equal to about one and a half millions of bushels. Those ten years were a far average as to productiveness and increase of population. It will therefore be safe to base estimates of future products upon these results. But that we may better understand the subject, we give below a table showing the amount produced by States in the years 1839 and 1849—putting those States together which produced less than half a million of bushels:

Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Mississippi and Texas	1849.	1839.
	bushels.	bushels.
The Territories	1,115,373	1,442,499
Alabama	517,556	
Georgia	294,014	838,052
Illinois	1,088,534	1,809,830
Indiana	9,414,575	3,335,393
Iowa	6,214,458	4,049,375
Kentucky	1,530,581	154,693
Maine	2,142,322	4,803,152
Maryland	296,259	348,163
Michigan	4,494,680	3,345,783
Missouri	4,925,880	2,157,308
New Jersey	2,981,652	1,037,386
North Carolina	1,691,190	774,203
New York	2,130,102	1,960,855
Ohio	13,121,493	12,286,418
Pennsylvania	14,487,351	16,571,661
South Carolina	15,367,691	13,213,677
Tennessee	1,066,277	968,354
Vermont	1,619,386	4,569,692
Virginia	535,955	495,800
Wisconsin	11,212,616	10,109,716
	4,286,131	212,116
Total	100,485,944	84,823,272

By this table it appears that there was a loss in eighteen States during that period of about eight millions of bushels, while in fourteen there was a gain of about twenty-four millions, making the actual gain as before stated at about sixteen millions in the ten years. Thus, if there be no disturbing cause, we might expect that the wheat crop of 1855 would reach about one hundred and eight or ten millions of bushels; we will assume it to be the outside figure.

The present population is twenty-five millions, from which should be deducted the slaves as they do not consume much wheat; this leaves at

least twenty-one millions of consumers of wheaten bread. Allowing half a pound of flour per head per day, the annual individual consumption would be equal to four and a half bushels of wheat, and this would require ninety-four millions of bushels for home consumption. The census estimates the number of acres sown in 1850 at eleven millions. At the same estimate the number for 1855 would be twelve millions, and as two bushels per acre is the usual quantity sown, it would require twenty-four millions for seed. If, therefore, the price of wheat was down to its lowest point, there would not be enough raised by the above estimate, to meet the demand by about eight millions of bushels.

Since 1850, however, there have been disturbing causes that did not exist previously. Wheat has been in great demand for three successive years, and has borne good prices during all the past five years. This has stimulated its cultivation, and probably there were more acres in wheat in 1855 than ever before. It may be safe to admit that in nearly all the States where there was a loss before there has now been an equal gain. This would give at least eight millions of bushels from that source. The other ten millions which we admit to be gained in the natural course of events, must have come mainly from the new States. For, the older States have nearly all their wheat lands under cultivation, and cannot materially surpass the yield of 1850, unless there should be an uncommon season in which larger quantities than usual are grown to the acre. This is particularly the case with the great wheat growing States of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, whose crop in 1839 was 52,480,872, and in 1849, 54,189,156 bushels, being in the latter year more than one-half of the whole crop of the Union, while the gain in the ten years is only a million and a half of bushels. From their proximity to the Atlantic markets, these States must be the great exporting States, and upon their crops more than upon the others the surplus depends.

But while there have been such inducements to increase the cultivation of wheat, there are some countervailing considerations which must not be overlooked. In the first place, most of those States which show the largest increase in the production of wheat are not naturally wheat-growing States, Indian corn being their most certain and staple crop. If, then, there has been any inducement to an increased cultivation of corn, wheat will be neglected. This is particularly the case with portions of Wisconsin, all of Indiana and Illinois, and most of Kentucky. During this time, corn has borne a high price, and beef and pork have gradually appreciated in value until they have reached such a point that there is little inducement to grow wheat to any great extent in those States. It is undoubtedly true that the cultivation of wheat has not materially increased in either of them. So, too, the tide of emigration has been sweeping past Michigan so rapidly that no marked increase, probably in the first of three millions and in the latter as much more, making possibly in these two States an increase of six millions of bushels. Thus, allowing the States which lost before to make up the loss, and that the other States have increased at the rate of a million and half of bushels per year, and that we have this year a full crop, the most that can be claimed with any show of truth is one hundred and twenty-four millions of bushels for the entire crop of 1855. As the old stock is exhausted, we must look to the present one alone. In ordinary years, this would show a fair surplus of about six millions of bushels that might be exported without affecting the market.

Thus far, we have assumed that there was a full crop in the year 1855. But we will now proceed to show