

ters of grain in this quarter of the world will now find a market for their surplus stock, and just in the nick of time.

"The wheat harvest in England is for the most part finished, and a finer has never been known. The grain is generally of the best quality and of unusual weight; from 66 to 69 lbs. per bushel being often spoken of as the weight of new wheat. This will in a degree compensate for a thin crop which unquestionably has been the most prevalent, although in some districts, as in Berkshire, around Windsor, we are told by competent judges that the wheat crop there, taken as a whole, will be an average one. We notice that the South Lincolnshire correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* speaks of the wheat crop of that great wheat-growing district as "very varied," and as likely "to be defective in quality and yield." Some of the crops are stated to be affected with mildew, and the ears, though long, are said to be thinly set. We believe, however, that a more cheerful account is more generally applicable to the bulk of the wheat crop. That the land is foul, is not to be denied, but that will be remedied if we have a dry autumn. Barley is of first quality, but the quantity turns out to be less than was at one time expected. The crop which everywhere seems to have succeeded best is the oat crop, and with an abundant produce, the weight per bushel will universally prove much beyond an average. The grain markets continue steady, and as the breadth of wheat is certainly less than usual, no great reduction is looked for by the trade. It is in the farmers' favour that the intrinsic—flour-making—value of their wheat is high. Meadows and pastures are beginning to tell of dry weather, and in some places water is getting short. As yet, however, stock of all kinds have thriven, though the last ten days must have been trying to feeding beasts. The feeding pastures are very uneven. At one time the grass grew so rapidly that the stock could not consume it, consequently the animals selected the best portions, leaving a good deal of rough grass, which they will now never touch. This is always an untoward state of things for the grazier. The potato disease has not made much progress of late, and in many cases where a great loss was expected, the percentage of diseased tubers, when dug, turns out to be small. This crop, however, is very various. On the whole, the farmer will scarcely recover his losses of last year, but his produce of this year will be very good and saleable, while the dry and hot weather will go far to restore the land to a more healthy condition, and afford opportunities for clearing it. His prospect is at least hopeful as regards next year."

Respecting the wheat crop in the west, the *Chicago Tribune* of a late date furnishes the following information:—

During harvest time the report from nearly all sections of the great North-west with regard to the crop of spring wheat were more encouraging than we had reason to expect, taken into account the backward and unset-

tled weather during April and May. During the months of June and July it was said we would have scarcely half a crop; but as harvest drew near the prospects improved, and with the old wheat left over, it was generally estimated that there would be nearly, if not quite, an average.

Within the past ten or twelve days, however, it has been found that the crop does not thresh out anything like the amount expected. In the Northern part of the state especially is the yield deficient. Along the line of the Galena and Chicago Railroad and its branchet it will not yield on an average quite ten bushels to the acre; while last year the yield was fully thirty bushels. On the line of the Rock Island and Burlington roads the reports are not quite so gloomy; but the highest yield we have reported to us is twelve bushels to the acre on an average, while in some places it is as low as ten bushels.

From Minnesota and Northern Iowa the same gloomy reports come to hand. The Club wheat in the former state is almost a failure; but the "Fife wheat" is a fair crop.

In the Southern Wisconsin the reports are in substance similar to those of the Northern part of this state. In some places the quality is much poorer than last year.

These reports of a falling off in the yield of wheat are substantiated to some extent by a comparison of the receipts of wheat during the past month, this year and last. We give them below week by week:—

	1861. Bushels.	1860. Bushels.
Week ending Aug. 10.	10,797,551	536,146
Do.	17,551,020	938,208
Do.	24,762,142	822,705
Do.	31,637,613	896,446
	1,748,326	3,592,505

From the above table it will be seen that there is a falling off in the receipts of wheat during the past month, as compared with 1860, of nearly half a million bushels. But even these figures do not give an accurate view of the matter; for in the month of August, 1860, there was no old wheat in the country, and receipts were entirely of the new crop. This year, however, truly one half of the receipts in August were of the old crop. But, even with the surplus of the old and the new crop together, there is a serious deficiency—while in the natural order of things there ought to be an increase.

With regard to Winter wheat, the reports are highly favourable. In the central countries of the state, the yields is on an average fully twenty bushels to the acre; but the breadth sown was less than usual. In the southern counties the crop is also good, with the exception of some places where the army worm had lessened the yield.

CANADIAN WOOL.—The *Quebec Chronicle* says the crop of wool for this year has been principally purchased for exportation to Great Britain; heretofore it has been exported to the United States, to be there manufactured.