

ous extent. In western Pennsylvania, and especially in Westmoreland county, where this article is written, wheat is remarkably good; some fields that are just cut, and the grain is shock, are estimated at forty bushels per acre. All the farms of this character, visited by the writer, have a *limestone* soil. In some places, wheat, oats, and grass are so luxuriant in growth as to be badly down, flat upon the ground, or "lodged."

In 1845, the potato disease first began to be seriously felt in this country; and from that year to the present we have never seen potato plants look so healthy and vigorous, abounding in blossoms, and every promise of sound tubers and vines, as well as an abundant yield. One can hardly imagine a greater blessing in the food for the millions, than the ability to raise a full supply of edible potatoes in future at a cheap rate.

The corn crop is not forward, but the reverse; it has however the right color and the weather is everything that the corn-grower can ask to push this great staple forward to its ultimate maturity, and a glorious harvest. In some places streams have overflowed their banks and damaged large fields of corn, planted on low bottoms. These misfortunes, though serious losses to few, will not affect the aggregate crop to an appreciable degree. More corn and wheat, by many millions of bushels, will be gathered this year than ever before in this Republic.

Nor have the producers of butter and cheese been less favored by timely rains and first-rate pasturage. A more perfect contrast, viewed in connection with the drought and general lack of grass last year, can hardly be imagined. Then cows and other stock were nearly starved, and often lacked water and food. Now there is a plenty for all beasts, and there soon will be for the poor and rich alike, through the great mercy of Providence. Thankfulness of heart well becomes a Christian people for whom Heaven has done so much by sending the early and the latter rain.

The market price of grain the coming fall and winter, will depend much upon the foreign demand for our surplus bread stuffs. If Europe wants any unusual quantity from us, prices in this country will be most remunerative to the farmer. In any event, prices will not fall very low before another fall harvest, for there is no surplus in the country. Agriculture was never more prosperous than it now is, and long may it continue to bless both producer and consumer.

Families that have been paying a dollar and half a bushel for potatoes, may well rejoice to get a bushel at one-fourth the money; and oats that have been selling at sixty cents; are now being contracted in the interior at twenty cents a bushel. Hay has fallen from twenty to five dollars a ton; and wheat from two and a half dollars a bushel to half that sum. This vast surplus will secure a large increase of freight to all river, lake, canal, and railroad companies, who, together have so much capital invested in

the carrying trade of the United States. Our inland commerce, immense as it is, depends mainly on tillage and husbandry for its support; while our foreign commerce and the whole mercantile and manufacturing interests look to the soil and its fruits for their wealth and power. Agriculture feeds all, and clothes all, and otherwise sustains all.—*The Genesee Farmer*.

THE HARVEST IN WISCONSIN.—We continue to hear good reports of the harvest from all parts of the State. The great bulk of the winter wheat is secured in excellent order. The spring wheat is filling finely, and much of it is already harvested. The weather is all that could be wished. Heaven grant that it continue so a fortnight longer, and the crop of Wisconsin will be the largest and best our farmers have ever garnered.—*Mil. Dem.*

Upon making careful enquiry, and from personal observation, we have come to the conclusion, that the crops in the best cultivated districts of Upper Canada, will be more than an average yield. Last week we observed the state of the growing crops between Belleville and this place, to be most promising, and never saw them look better. It may be true, that some fields of wheat on farms near the Lake Shore from Cobourg to Whitby, are partially destroyed by Weevil; but in every other direction, so far as we can learn, the wheat will be an average crop; and the spring sown grain will be a most abundant yield, Hay, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, &c., never appeared better than they do now.—*Port Hope Pilot*, Aug. 9th.

SAMPLES OF DAMAGED WHEAT.—The rage, just now, of sending specimen heads of sprouted Wheat to newspaper editors to frighten them, and through them the public, with stories of damaged crops and prospects of famine prices, does not have the effect desired. Sending a head of damaged Wheat as a sample of a whole field, or of a whole district, is very much like carrying about a brick as a specimen of a house. We presume there are no Wheat fields in which some shrivelled, or sprouted, or worm-eaten could not be found. The farmers had better put a good face upon the present prospects of the crops and make up their minds to lower prices. We have no doubt but there has been some damage done by the rains, but not, we have reason to believe, to any great extent, or sufficient to affect the price of grain a cent a bushel. Whatever damage may be done to the Wheat by the rain, has been more than compensated by the benefit which the other crops have received from the same cause.—*N. Y. Times*.

Apples.—The Rochester Union says that a beautiful crop of apples will be gathered in western New York. The orchards are said to be laden with fruit. The Union thinks that the apples will be so plenty that the inferior qualities will not be gathered at all, that is if the prohibitory law puts an end to the making of cider.

THE CROPS.—These are unparalleled in the history of our country. Everywhere the fields and orchards are burdened with corn, wheat, fruits, and vegetables. It is our decided opinion that Tennessee will produce grain and grass enough this year to amply supply the State for two years to come. The hearts of the people should swell with gratitude to God.—*Nashville Advocate*.

THE HARVEST IN EUROPE.—That the harvest of 1855 will be at least an average one throughout Europe is no longer questionable. The crops of France, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, are already in good part beyond the reach of disaster, and are good. Hay is secured; wheat, oats, and other small grains, either have been harvested or soon must be; yet little complaint is made of either quantity or quality. Of Indian corn—which is grown extensively in Southern Europe—little is said; but the prospect is not unfavorable, though the plant is backward. The grape alone is said to look badly, and its failure, though unfortunate for the growers, would but slightly affect the abundance or scarcity of food. In Great Britain everything is late, but little is unpromising. Hay is very short owing to the cold and dry weather in April and May, and a good deal was yet uncut, or at least uncut, and suffering from daily rain, when the Baltic sailed. That day, however, was bright, so was the next; and the entire of last week may have been favorable; if so, the hay crop will have been secured. Wheat is backward, but luxuriant. A good deal has been beaten down by the recent rains, some of which will stay down. So in lesser measure with oats and barley, which are very heavy. On the whole, should present prospects be justified by the result, the grain crop of Great Britain will be a fair average; but not equal to the extraordinary yield of last year. Potatoes never look more vigorous and thrifty, yet we heard that some of those tubers dug prematurely for present use decayed if kept above ground a few days. Were there no war raging, it is probable that Europe would take very little of our present harvest; but in view of the immense armaments now on foot, and the virtual closing of the Baltic and Black Seas against exportation, it is likely that Great Britain will require at least as much during the coming as during the last year. France, too, may take a limited quantity, if the price falls considerably on this side, as it now seems likely to do.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 9th.

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THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

It makes a good deal of difference in general whether we suffer pain ourselves or only inflict it on our neighbors, for, great as the pleasure of annoying them may be, it yields in intensity to the pain of being annoyed one's-self. This seems a truism, but yet, as applied to us and the Russians in the present war, it is hardly true. We are