

the sole exception, we believe, of the kind known as the Mediterranean, is a general failure again. Experience has shown that this wheat is too early for the midge. Besides which, the huck adheres so tightly to the grain, and hardens so quickly, that the little insect finds it unmanageable. With this experience, farmers will doubtless go largely into seeding Mediterranean wheats next fall. — *Niagara Mail*.

Everything relating to the crops being now of general interest, we give the following items from our exchanges. Speaking of the crops in the London Districts the *Free Press* says:—

“We have before us samples of fall wheat taken from eleven different fields scattered over the country, on the road leading directly from London south to the shore of Lake Erie, over a distance of twenty-six miles. Nearly every sample has the midge in the ear, but no great harm seems to have been done, except in one instance. The red midge is found lying perfectly dormant alongside the full plump berries, which have advanced too far to be affected by the attacks of the insect. From the general appearance of the samples thus selected, it would appear that the fall wheat will be a full average crop damage done being not more than five per cent. In the one sample out of the eleven which is really bad, the straw is of a dark green color, thus showing that the seed has been put in badly, in ill-tilled soil, and consequently not sufficiently advanced to resist the attacks of the insect. The sample above referred to are selected from all kinds of wheat—soules, white chaff, old red chaff, bearded, &c.

From the Niagara District we learn that “the midge has destroyed any expectation entertained that the June frosts of last year had finished its career. Throughout the Niagara District it is as thick as ever, and the fall wheat, with the sole exception we believe of the kind known as the Mediterranean, is a general failure again.”

An analysis of the state of the crops along the line of the Great-Western Railway, made up from information collected by the station-masters, is, on the whole, favorable. In several places the fall wheat has been more or less injured by the fly, but the spring crops are represented as being more or less promising. There has been no rust, and the fall wheat is now safe from that scourge.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.—Paris, July 2.—The weather was cloudy and uncertain during the greater part of last week. Rain fell generally in the morning, but the after-noon was fine. The accounts received from the country announce that vegetation has made considerable progress, and that the wheat is shooting forth its ear in good condition. The farmers are more satisfied with the appearance of the wheat than they were a week ago. They are moreover unanimous in believing that the harvest will be a late one, which, under existing circumstances, is an advantage, as otherwise the corn would be ripened by a too hot sun, which would prevent the grain from filling properly. These accounts have produced a fall in the Paris market of 2f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes on bakers' flour, and of 4f. the sack on flour of the four marks. Wheat has likewise fallen in Paris from 1f. to 1f. 50c. the sack of 120 kilogrammes. The wheat harvest has commenced in Provence, and the farmers are satisfied with the result. The working of the obsolete sliding-scale is now becoming so unfavourable both to farmers and speculators that it is expected the Emperor will shortly publish a decree proclaiming free trade in corn. According to the present scale wheat may be exported from France by any port between Marseilles and Bordeaux on the payment of a duty of 25c. the hectolitre, but in every other part of France the prohibitive duty amounts to from 2f. to 8f. the hectolitre; so that according to the existing system a French farmer could not export his wheat either to England or Belgium in case his produce was required in these countries.