

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Show of the Provincial Association will be held at Cobourg, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th days of October next. Although from the scarceness of money, it can not be expected that the District Societies will contribute as liberally as they would otherwise have done, yet we are glad to see that a very respectable amount is likely to be obtained. The Agricultural Societies throughout the province should feel their credit and honor pledged for the character of the Exhibition of the Provincial Society. Many of our American neighbors will no doubt be present, and many of our own people who will have visited the Buffalo Fair, will also attend. Therefore a determined effort should be made by competitors and managers to produce a splendid Show.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, will be held at Buffalo, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of September. A splendid show is expected. Canadian stock and agricultural products are allowed to enter for competition. Two or three gentlemen from this side have been chosen to act as judges. A convention of Fruit growers and Nursery men of the State of New York and of Canada will be held during the Fair. Every lover of improvement in agriculture, who can possibly spare time and expense, should go to the State Fair. He will see much to admire, and will come home, we dare say, somewhat wiser. So convenient an opportunity will not very soon be again presented for observing the way in which our neighbors manage these things. We would especially recommend those gentlemen who expect to officiate at Cobourg in October, to visit Buffalo on this important occasion. The confusion and dissatisfaction exhibited at Hamilton last year might thereby be avoided.

THE GREAT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The country meeting of this important society took place at York, on the 10th, and two following days in July. From the reports which have reached us, we conclude, that the exhibition has not, in any one particular, fallen short of preceding anniversaries, and in a few respects appears to have been decidedly superior. The situation of York would, of course, ensure a large attendance of the best breeders and farmers of England. The show of horses, as might have been expected, was remarkably large and fine. No less than 120 stallions were entered for competition, all of them good, and not a few truly noble animals. It would appear that the Durhams, although excellent, were neither more numerous nor superior to former exhibitions. The Devons were few, but first rate animals. Sheep and pigs in most of their many varieties were quite equal to former occasions. The judges, it would appear, paid more attention to the natural character and distinctive points of the animals, than the gross amount of fat with which they were encased—a change for the better lately observable at several of the principal Cattle Shows.

The Implement yard was crowded with an immense amount of implements and machinery. Not less than 1,700 different articles were entered for competition, of which 200 are described as being new inventions. A peculiar feature of this department, was the large number of steam engines adapted to agricultural purposes, 17 of these were entered for the prize. There were 120 ploughs, 80 drills, 88 harrows and 82 carts or waggons of different constructions. The chaff-cutters, corn-dressing machines, grinding mills, crushers, scarifiers, horse-hoes, and machines for making draining tiles and pipes, were

exceedingly numerous, exhibiting a large amount of expenditure both of skill and money. The first prize for the best plough adapted to heavy land, was awarded to Mr. Brisby, an implement, it is said, capable of working the land effectually twelve inches deep, and with a lighter mould-board may be worked with two horses. The steam-engine to which a £50 prize was awarded, is described as of six-horse power; simple in its construction, fitted with governors, and easy to manage, with tubular boiler, fire-box, and smoke-box complete, and equally adapted the various purposes of the farmer.

A very valuable feature of their meetings, is the large amount of scientific as well as practical information that is afforded. Professor Johnston delivered before the members an admirable lecture, on some of the more obvious points of connection between science and agriculture; and the next evening, Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, London, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture, on the subject of calving and lambing, illustrated by a number of colored plates.

Both the council dinner and that of the members generally, were as usual very numerously attended. The Earl of Yarborough, the President of the Society in the chair. Among the company were Prince Albert, the Dukes of Cambridge and Richmond. The Belgian, Prussian, and American Ministers, with a large number of the nobility and principal landowners and farmers of the country. At the council dinner, we observe, complimentary toasts were dispensed with. The noble chairman, after giving the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, introduced a subject for discussion—"The best method of raising cattle during the first year." This called up several speakers, each being confined to 15 minutes, and much valuable information appears to have been elicited. B.

WIRE WORM.

The following communication was given to the printer for the last number, but was overlooked. Mr. Denison will please accept our apology for the inadvertence. We have from time inserted such remedies as we found recommended for the wire worm, but as we have had no personal experience in the matter, we can give Mr. D. no reliable information. This is just one of those cases in which an agricultural paper may be rendered invaluable to the farmers, if they would make a legitimate use of it. If, when one reader meets with any difficulty which baffles his skill, (and such difficulties are constantly occurring,) he would inquire of his brother farmers throughout the province, many of whom will in all probability have had some experience on the subject, and if they would reply, giving that experience, not only for the benefit of the inquirer, but a hundred others; who could calculate the amount of good that would thereby be effected? How many losses would be prevented, how many dollars saved by individuals, how many thousands would be added to the annual products of the country? But, "I can't write," and "I haven't time," and a dozen other excuses, equally absurd, will be made, and the sufferer will go floundering on—the question will never be asked—and if it be, no one will answer it! While every question of trade, or science, in which the interests of the merchant, mechanic, or the professional man are involved, is discussed as soon as it arises. Books are ransacked, facts gathered, statistics compared, experiments made, till every conceivable means has been exhausted in the endeavour to throw light on the subject; the newspapers take up the question, the editorial quill is at once in active operation, recording the various knowledge, the diversified facts, the unique thoughts that are tumbled together in such "admirable disorder" in that most singular and recherche repertory, the editorial brain; but when a