

but would facilitate the growth of the millet plant.

I have made these few remarks in the hope that more information may be elicited in the cultivation of this plant.

Many farmers have different modes of raising the same kind of crop, and when a farmer finds himself successful in the cultivation of any particular crop, it seems to me to be a duty incumbent upon him to impart all the information possible to his brother farmers, showing the kind of soil, the mode of manuring, and also the general mode of cultivation, with any other remarks that may be thought necessary. This would be of great importance to the country at large.

No doubt many farmers in the Province from long experience have attained great knowledge in raising some particular crop, when the great mass of the farming community are totally ignorant of the mode of cultivation. This should not be so. Your valuable journal is always open to receive and to promulgate all information connected with the welfare of the Province; and surely that individual who does not impart that knowledge so essential to the well being of the Province, we would naturally suppose could not have the welfare of his country at heart. A Farmer should not be kept under a bushel.

Yours, truly,

JOHN GIBSON.

[We are obliged to our respected correspondent for his communication, and heartily reciprocate the sentiments contained in the conclusion. Our pages are open to farmers generally for the interchange of thought, and to compare notes, with the results of experience. Any information or statements from practical men, in all the departments embraced by this publication, will be always welcome.—EDS.]

In the fall of the year 1857, a single grain of Australian wheat was planted in Noriega Valley, situated in the hills ten miles east of Oakland, opposite San Francisco. It was carefully cared for, and in 1858 thirteen ounces of wheat were reaped from the one grain. In 1858 these 13 ounces of seed were planted in drills, and the past summer there were reaped from them one hundred and seventy-five pounds of clean wheat, an increase in the last year of two hundred and thirty fold.

Agricultural Intelligence.

THE WIREWORM.

THE GRUB.

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Although the grub, or caterpillar of the wireworm, has not been seen to come out of the egg, it has been noticed while very small. It is then like a semi-transparent short thread; but as it becomes older, its skin becomes harder and more opaque, and of a yellowish or brownish hue. It attacks the stem of a plant, just above the root, about an inch below the surface of the ground, and eats straight into the heart of the stalk.

They are frequently found eating their way upwards inside the hollow stalk of such plants as the carnation. They feed incessantly and most voraciously, stopping neither night nor day. And yet if watched they seem to get no bigger; but they do grow, and the manner of their growth is very curious.

Their skin does not grow like the skin in men, which, as we all know, becomes larger without our seeing any change taking place upon it. The human skin is gradually and imperceptibly changed and renewed,—the outer surface being worn away by degrees, and cast off and replaced by a fresh growth from beneath. So far as our eyes can tell, a man is covered with the same skin which held him when he was a baby, and it shows when he is old the mark of the cuts on his fingers which he perhaps got when he was a boy at school. It is different with caterpillars. Their skin does not grow with their growth. It is like a dress made for them; it stretches a little like any other dress, but does not increase in size. As it resembles a dress in this respect, so it does in others. Let us compare the dress of a growing boy with the skin of a caterpillar. The boy's dress gets tighter, and shabbier and shabbier, as he grows older and bigger, till at last it has to be thrown off altogether and a new one got in its place. This is what happens with the caterpillar or grub. Its skin becomes tight and shabby too, and it must get a new skin as well as the boy a new dress. So it does; but there is this great difference between the boy and the caterpillar: the boy wears no dress in his inside; but the mouth, the throat, the stomach, and intestines, as well as the very breathing vessels of the caterpillar—are all lined with skin as well