

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—At a recent meeting of the Local Committee, at Kingston, Dr. Litchfield, Corresponding Secretary, read a letter from Mons. J. Perrault, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, stating that he believed the cultivators and manufacturers of the Lower Province would profit largely by the excellent occasion of imitating the progress of agriculture and of industrial pursuits of the Upper Province, and by the opportunity of competing their own produce and manufactures with those of the sister Province at the Kingston show. Mr. Perrault said he rejoiced that the law opened the exhibition to all Canada, and added that the Board of Agriculture of the Lower Province desired, above all things, to encourage agricultural and industrial progress, by contributing to the union and reciprocity of feeling which should exist among the producing classes in both sections of the country. As Lower Canada will have no exhibition in 1859, the exhibitors would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of attending the show in the midland district. The Board of Lower Canada would embrace every opportunity to reciprocate with Upper Canada the advantages of the Provincial exhibitions.

THE MIDGE, WEEVIL OR WHEAT FLY—ITS ONLY CURE.—This dreaded insect is now in full operation in those places infected with it. So long as clover is sown with wheat, in infested districts, the insect will increase until it renders the cultivation of wheat useless. There is but one way to get rid of it, viz.—it must be destroyed whilst it remains in its worm and pupa state. From the time the insect becomes a worm, until the following Spring it emerges as a fly, it is without the power of locomotion.—It comes out as a fly in May and June, flies to the nearest field of wheat, lays its eggs and dies. The worms hatch from the eggs and destroy the grain, and remain with the wheat in the barn, or on the surface of the stubble field, during the Fall and Winter. The Fall and Winter is the time to destroy them. Burn all the seeds and refuse from the fanning mill; plough the wheat stubble field deeply with the skim coulter plough, and thus bury all the insects which remain on the field. Cultivate the fallow thus made with the harrow and drag on the surface only during the following season; do not again plough it, and you will find that most, if not all, of the insects will be destroyed. It has been proved, without doubt, that when deeply buried the insect never again comes to the surface without assistance. If, however, the land is reploughed before the fall of the following season, the insect is again brought to the surface, and again goes off as a fly to the nearest field of wheat.—*Communicated, Colonist, July 17.*

THE CORN GRUB.—The corn crop has several formidable enemies to contend with, and among them is the grub, which sometimes literally destroys whole fields, and frequently damages the crop seriously. One of the best and most judicious remedies—perhaps the best ever suggested—is the application of salt as soon as the plant makes its appearance above ground, prepared and used in this way: Take one part common salt and three parts plaster of gypsum, and apply about a table spoonful around each hill, the mixture should not come in contact with the plants, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried over and over again by some of the best farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, and when properly applied, has never failed to be perfectly successful. We hope our farmers who have reason to fear the depredations of the grub this season, will try the mixture, leaving a few alternate rows of corn without, in order to see the result.—*Exchange.*

PREMIUMS FOR FIELD CROPS.—The Judges on Field crops entered in competition under the township of Gloucester Agricultural Society, have awarded premiums for Fall wheat, oats, peas, barley, Indian corn, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, Swede turnips, common turnips, mangel wurzel, all examined on the ground, the quantity of each lot in competition being from quarter of an acre, in some of the roots, to two acres in the grain crops. They conclude their report as follows:—

"In comparing this year's crops with those of several years past, in the section of the township through which we passed, we came to the following conclusions. Fall wheat a good average crop. Peas, oats, corn and potatoes, much below the average. Hay exceedingly short of a crop and inferior in quality. This deficiency we think is chiefly owing to the severe frost, drought and intense heat of the early part of the summer.—Although we must with regret admit that there is considerable room for improvement in the tillage, and particularly in the selection of pure unmixed seed, and keeping buds down—a subject which we would earnestly submit to your consideration, and other Directors of Agricultural Societies."