

LONGUEUIL.—Fifteen members; amount of subscriptions, \$15; balance from former acc't, \$8.45; government grant, \$56.15; total, \$109.60. Paid in premiums, \$84.65; expenses, \$21; balance in treasurer's hands, \$3.95.

PRINCE EDWARD.

COUNTY SOCIETY.—Ninety-four members; subscriptions, \$94; received proceeds of a note discounted, \$93.40; deposited by township Societies, \$239; government grant, \$570; receipts at show, \$40.26; total received, \$1041.66. Paid balance due treasurer from previous year, \$57.09; paid note, \$100; copies *Agriculturist*, \$36.80; paid township branches, \$580.80; premiums, \$158.30; expenses, \$20.60; balance in hand, \$88.07.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

AMELIASBURGH.—Forty members; subscriptions, \$40; balance from previous year, \$8.09; government grant, 56.28; total received, \$104.37. Paid in premiums, \$90.48; expenses, \$7.83; balance in treasurer's hands, \$6.06.

HALLOWEL.—Forty two members; subscriptions, \$42; balance from previous year, \$6.68; government grant, \$54.29; total, \$102.79. Paid in prizes, \$86.58; expenses, \$12.75; balance, \$3.64.

HILLIER.—Fifty-six members; subscriptions \$56; government grant, \$78.80; balance from previous year, \$22.25; total received, \$157.05. Paid in premiums, \$115; expenses, \$29.20; balance in treasurer's hands, \$12.85.

MARYSBURGH.—Twenty-nine members; subscriptions, \$63; government grant, \$80.32; total, \$143.32. Paid for clover and timothy seed, \$138.60; incidental expenses, \$4.72,

SOPHIASBURGH.—Forty-five members; amount of subscriptions, \$48; balance from previous account, \$35.72; government grant, \$69.10; total received, \$152.82. Paid in premiums, \$131.40; expenses, \$15; balance in treasurer's hands, \$6.42.

Miscellaneous.

JAVA WHEAT.—"Despise not the Day of small things.—The introduction of this variety of wheat has added so much to the agricultural wealth of New England, that its history is worthy of record. Until within a few years the cultivation of spring wheat was scarcely practised in this vicinity. The weevil, rust, and other enemies of the wheat crop, were considered so

sure and destructive, that few farmers could afford the experiment. So generally did this idea prevail that the State offered a bounty on the crop, in order to induce farmers to attempt the culture. By the returns made to the authorities in this town, I find that the largest crop raised on the choicest fields, was less than twenty bushels, while the average was but about fifteen—not enough, even with the state bounty, to encourage farmers to sow wheat largely. About twelve years since, a young lady while burning some Java coffee, found among it a grain of wheat. Struck with its fine plump appearance, she planted it in the garden. It came up and grew vigorously, maturing some half dozen heads, all well filled, with no appearance of weevil or rust. The product was sown in the garden the next season with the same favourable result. The third year, a portion was distributed among some friends, sown upon different soils, but in every instance yielded abundantly. From this small beginning, the "Java" rose rapidly in value and in the estimation of the community, until it has become a general crop with us, being considered not only more profitable than any of the grain crops, but more sure than even the corn crop. The yield the past year varied from 25 to 12 (or more) bushels per acre—worth for flouring purposes \$1.50 per bushel, and a great more for seed. I have not heard of a failure with this variety within the two past years. For flouring it is said not to quite equal some of the winter varieties, nor the Scotch Fife. The services of the lady who was the means of its introduction, have not been acknowledged or rewarded by individuals or associations; but I think entitle her to at least a vote of thanks, and could she have one cent on every bushel of Java wheat raised in New England the past year, I would not be an undeserved though abundant reward.—*C. W. G., Holden, Mass., in Coun Gent.*

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN GRAIN BY LOCUSTS.—The following is from the circular of Messrs. Carr, Rostock:—"The total shipments of wheat from Russia up to the end of September were 634,871 quarters, against 508,105 quarters in 1859. Taking into account the sad havoc done by the locusts in the whole of Southern Russia, Russian and Austrian Poland—the devastation being so enormous that in the Odessa districts alone some 400,000 or 500,000 quarters of wheat were destroyed—and considering that from the St. Petersburg, Riga, and Archang districts, and from Poland the yield is not great, but the reverse, I think I may estimate Russian and Russian Poland's capabilities or exports for the next campaign at one million quarters. Having so often been written to and asked, give an idea of the devastation committed by locusts, it may not be out of place, once for all now to do so. In the distance a swarm of locusts look like a dark thunder-cloud, and as the