

MAJ. H. EVANS, of Spring Station, Ky., has recently sold the eleven months' Duchess Wiley to E. K. Thomas.

FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, Pittsburg, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. Nellis, Pres. T. I. I.

MR. J. L. GRIN, Compton, has sold to Mr. W. L. Lewis, Halifax, N.S., the Ayrshire heifers Crocus 2nd and Park 4th; also to Mr. R. Taft, Profile House, the Ayrshire bull, Pilot; and to Mr. James Stephen, Trout River, the Ayrshire bull, Lord Dufferin.

JOHN SNELL'S SONS have sold to J. N. Barker, Indiana, a young Berkshire boar by imp. Lord Liverpool out of Primrose 2d. The same purchaser has also become the owner of the Berkshire sow, Mapledale 2d, purchased by Gen. Meredith at Messrs. Beattie & Miller's sale, Toronto.

COL. WM. S. KING, of Minneapolis, Minn., has recently purchased the entire flock of Lincoln sheep, the property of Richard Gibson, London, Ont. These, added to his previously fine flock, probably gives the Colonel the largest and choicest flock of Lincolns in the United States—*National Live Stock Journal*.

THE MINNESOTA STATE GRANGE lately took decided action in reducing salaries. The master is to receive \$2 a day and expenses; secretary, \$600 a year; State agent, \$3 per day and expenses; executive committee, \$2 per day and expenses. This committee was reduced from six to four, and new men chosen.

THE SECRETARY of the Pennsylvania State Grange is taking steps to form what will be called "The Centennial Equipment Association of the Patrons of Husbandry." The object will be to provide accommodation at reasonable charges for members of Granges who may visit the Centennial.

THREE CARGOES OF SPANISH CATTLE have recently arrived at the port of Penryn, Cornwall, England, where several new vessels are being adapted for the trade. The beasts are described as fairly grown animals, in good healthy condition, and they met with a ready sale. Stock in Spain has been much improved lately by importation of English thoroughbred bulls.

MR. F. W. STONE has lately made the following sales:—Short-horns—To H. Walker, Walkerville, yearling bull Cyrus, roan; to C. S. Smith, Acton, yearling bull Zephyr, also yearling heifers Lady Smith and Maggie Bell. Hereford yearling bulls—Canaan, John Merryman, Cockeyville, Md.; Claudihoys, to F. I. Chadwick, Guelph; St. Walter, to J. Challen, Townsend; Dreadnought, to J. Gordon, Puslinch.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING a considerable area of land in the Southland district informs the *Otago, New Zealand, Daily Times*, that the rabbit nuisance is becoming perfectly intolerable. Owing to the presence of these pests on an estate of 60,000 acres, it carries about 7,500 sheep less than it otherwise could do. One day 322 rabbits were killed on this property, and between 7000 and 8000 were destroyed on it last year.

LARGE SHEEP.—A Border Leicester ram, shown at the Highland and other shows in Scotland, is said, by the *North British Agriculturist*, to be, "when measured tight round the girth, 5 feet 8 inches in circumference; around the body, 9 feet 4 inches; across the breast, from one fore leg to the other, 1 foot 4 inches, and weighs 34 stone, (476 lbs.) He has a fine, stylish, symmetrical frame, covered with a very superior fleece of wool.

IT IS NOW AN ASCERTAINED fact that the honey harvest in most parts of England is a complete failure. For this result the daily and weekly weather reports, which were regularly published in our best periodicals, had in some measure prepared us. Bee-keepers in the south are not only without any return from their apiaries to reward them for their care and attention—they have also the farther misfortune of finding their hives have got no stores.

A QUEER HORSE DISEASE has broken out in Washington Territory. A local paper says of it: At first the animal begins to mope, then breaks out in lumps and sores from which yellow water runs, and in a few days the animal dies, or gets well, as the case may be. The disease does not seem to be contagious, as it has not spread beyond the place where it first made its appearance, and only a few horses have been attacked out of a large number exposed. But those who have lost by it would like to know what to call the distemper, and more especially, how to cure it.

THE MODERN SHOWYARD COW.—Says the *North British Agriculturist*:—For three years in succession Mr. Outhwaite's remarkable Short-horn cow, Vivandière, has defied all competition in England. Has any other cow done the same? At the Northamptonshire Show, the other day, she won the fifty-guinea cup and made her last public appearance for the season, if not, in fact, her last in the showyard, as Mr. Outhwaite, we believe, does not intend bringing her out another year. She may well retire, for she has gained in prizes no less than £1,071 10s. Has any other cow done as much—bred regularly, and retained her wonderful form too?

WE HAD THE PLEASURE the other day, says the *National Live Stock Journal*, of looking over the young 5th Duke of Hillhurst, when on his way to Tennessee, and were agree-

ably pleased at his Dukeship's fine appearance. We found him to be a great, big, lusty fellow, the very picture of health, and looking as bright as a dollar—a muzzle like a race horse—a most excellent back, well filled out in all the meat points—flank and twist that made us think of Breastplate, and a touch and hair indicating a most robust constitution. He is, in fact, a calf with but few faults, the most conspicuous of which, we noticed, was a slight inclination to be "volcanic" about the tail, a deficiency that he may outgrow with age.

MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGES.—Canada Dominion, October 27. West Virginia, November 3rd. Alabama, November 30th. Kentucky, December 7th. South Carolina, Indiana, Florida and Georgia, December 8th. Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Vermont, December 14th. Nebraska and New Hampshire, December 21st. Wisconsin, January 4th, 1876. Texas, January 10th, 1876. New York, January 11th, 1876. Arkansas, January 24th, 1876. North Carolina, February 15th, 1876. Tennessee, February 16th, 1876, and Ohio, March 14th, 1876.

LORD FITZHARDINGE'S SHORTHORNS.—The purchase at Danmore last week of Duke of Connaught, the highest priced bull in any country, at 4,500 guineas, should bring Lord Fitzhardinge's herd of Shorthorns at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, into even greater repute than before. The herd is skilfully and carefully managed by Mr. Peter, a native of Forfarshire, and according to the annual catalogue issued the other day, contains thirty-three females and eleven bulls. First in order come a pair of Blanche Roses, then two Darlington. There are three Gazelles, seven of the Wild Eyes tribe, including two Winsomes. These are followed by six Minstrels, three Raspberries, two Siddingtons, four Ursulas, and two Waterloos. So much for the cows and heifers. The stud bull for a few years has been Grand Duke of Waterloo (28,766), bred by Lord Fitzhardinge after Third Duke of Wharfedale. The Waterloo bull heads the list, and is followed by Second Duke of Siddington, a yearling-roan, bought at 400 guineas, if we remember rightly, at Mr. Bowley's late sale. The other nine bulls and yearlings and calves bred by the noble owner of the "best Duchess bull in the kingdom."—*North British Agriculturist*.

### New Granges.

The following new Granges have been organized in the Dominion since our last issue:

#### Division Granges.

19. LENOX AND ADDINGTON.—James Daily, Master, Newburgh; W. N. Harris, Secretary, Napanee.

20. SIMCOE, County of Simcoe.—Charles Drury, Master; John Darby, Secretary, Barrie.

#### Subordinate Granges.

233. MONCRIEFF.—James Livingston, Master, Moncrieff, Alex. Stewart, Secretary, Grey.

234. NEWRY, County of Huron.—Henry Smith, Master, Newry; G. Richmond, Secretary, Newry.

235. TOWN LINE, AMARANTH, County of Dufferin.—Thomas W. Myers, Master, Shelbourne; John W. Stone, Secretary, Shelbourne.

236. FLOWER OF THE FOREST, County of Huron.—D. McDonald, Master, Molsworth; Arch. McDonald, Secretary, Molsworth.

237. ARCHERTON, County of Simcoe.—Wm. Kerr, Master, Elmvale; John Barnett, Secretary, Elmvale.

238. LISKARD, County of Durham.—Thos. Staples, Master, Liskard; R. Staples, Secretary, Liskard.

## Seeds, &c.

### The Liability of Seedsmen.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—I notice in your last number an article by "Sarawak" on the "Liability of Seedsmen." In reply I would say that if any seedsmen were to sell for dwarf beans what proved to be runners, the purchaser already has his remedy by action at law, and could recover not only his money but damages as well. If the law were even more stringent, I believe it would be beneficial not only to farmers but to seedsmen. It would assist in putting down unprincipled agents who now tramp through the country selling seeds which no seedsmen who had a reputation to lose would dare to offer.

As the seed trade is done on honor, it requires great caution on the part of the seedsmen to see that the many varieties are all genuine. Seeds cannot be expected to grow under all circumstances, but those that do grow should prove true to name. Seedsmen are often blamed

undeservedly. Only a few days since, a farmer called and told me that he had wrongfully accused me of selling him tares with foul seeds. He remembered afterward that the foul seeds were bought from an agent in his neighborhood.

Toronto.

WM. RENNIE.

NEW AND EARLY OATS.—The *Irish Farmers' Gazette* was shown, some weeks ago, a new and early variety of oats originally got by an Ayrshire farmer in Switzerland, and now coming into general use.

NEW SEEDLING POTATO.—Mr. James Woulf of Varna, in the township of Stanley, while passing through Liverpool on his way from Scotland got a small seedling potato. He planted the potato and from the one seed gathered 213 potatoes.

ARNOLD'S GOLD MEDAL WHEAT.—This new variety is to have a trial at the Michigan Agricultural College Farm. Mr. Gully, of the college, says of it, on the receipt of the seed, "It is certainly the finest specimen of winter wheat we have ever seen this year, as to plumpness and general appearance."

CLAWSON VS. DIEHL.—Mr. A. A. Bumpus, of Irondequoit, has shown the *Rural Home* heads of Diehl and Clawson wheat grown on the same field upon his farm in Perinton. Both kinds received the same attention. The Diehl heads averaged hardly three-fifths as long as the Clawson, while about one-third of the kernels on nearly all the Diehl were eaten out by midge, and the Clawson showed no marks of the insect at all, every head being well filled out and plump. The Clawson is rapidly gaining in favor among the Monroe county farmers.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.—Mr. Mechi's Australian wheat, previously mentioned in these columns, does not "pan out" good. He says:—The wheat is not finally dressed, but the quantity will be about 2 qr. per acre, or not quite half as much as the adjoining English wheat sown the same day (November 30). I shall probably try a small patch again from this seed, but there appears to be a great disadvantage in using it. No doubt the Australian wheat is grown from English seed originally sent there. The quality is good so far as we can judge in its undressed state. The crop was erect, not laid.

GREEK WHEAT.—It is stated by a Baltimore paper that a commission from there have recently obtained from Montana a lot of "Greek wheat," with a view of introducing its culture into the wheat-growing sections of Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. This wheat is stated to have been carried from its native home in Greece to Spain, and from there to Montana by the Jesuit Priests. Our Baltimore cotemporary says:—"There is no wheat raised in this country that can approach it in the roundness and fullness of the grain. In Montana the yield is from sixty to seventy bushels per acre. No such crop can be expected from our soil, but if the yield per acre is only equal to that of the standard varieties, the Greek wheat will have a great advantage, because it will command a higher price in the market."

BROWNELL'S BEAUTY.—A *Rural Home* correspondent bought a peck of Brownell's Beauty potatoes, and cut them into small pieces, one or two eyes each, and planted in six rows eight rods long and two and three-fourths feet apart. The ground had been manured and ploughed the previous fall. At planting time put a large tablespoonful of superphosphate in each hill. September 11th he dug them. There were seventeen and a half bushels of very large potatoes, scarcely any too small for market. This is seventy times the seed, and at the rate of 350 bushels per acre. In one place he dug from eighty-two and one-half square feet, forty-three pounds, being at the rate of 3783 bushels per acre. He cooked a mess, and found quality to be excellent, better than the Peerless, nearly or quite as good as the Early Rose. They cook all through alike, no hard centre.

THE EARLY VERMONT AND THE EARLY ROSE.—The close resemblance between these two potatoes has led many people, some of our own correspondents among them, to imagine that they are one and the same variety. A Pennsylvania farmer writes to the *Country Gentleman* pointing out wherein they differ. He says:—With us, the Vermont are not as early, the Rose vines dying several weeks before the Vermont. The vines are of a more vigorous, hardy growth, and in consequence, I suppose, of both these characteristics, it is a better yielder. Under the same circumstances our Vermonts yield a third more than the Early Rose, and almost the same as the Late Rose, ripening with the latter. Both these points of difference, however, may be partly owing to the Vermont being a newer variety, as I have noticed that potatoes grown in this vicinity gradually ripen earlier and lose in vitality and yield. But with us it has not so much of the Rose tinge, and is less oblong in shape with the ends nearer alike in size. I see the English papers notice the black curl, or decay of the leaf of potatoes. I have noticed this for more than fifteen years. It is worse on delicate varieties, the Early Sebac, I remember, dying prematurely with it. I have always thought that when prevalent on vines it indicated rot, if not that year the ensuing one. It is quite bad this year, although but little rot has yet appeared,