

New Granges of Patrons of Husbandry.

The following new Granges of Patrons of Husbandry have been constituted since our last issue :

Division Granges.

12. VICTORIA, County of Perth.—Roht. Beatty, Master, Kirkton; John Campbell, Secretary, Woodham.
14. DURHAM, County of Durham.—Jesse Trull, Master, Bowmanville; W. Cryderman, Secretary, Enniskillen.
15. EAST LAMBTON, County of Lambton.—J. Dallas, Master, Widder Station; T. Doherty, Secretary, Uttoxeter.
16. ORANGEVILLE, County of Wellington.—Wm. Clark, Master; W. T. Pattullo, Secretary, Caledon.

Subordinate Granges.

191. CHERRY GROVE, County of Middlesex.—Robert Brown, Master, St. Mary's; John Cameron, Secretary, St. Mary's.
192. HILLDALE, County of Simcoe.—Edward Archer, Master, Hilldale; John Johnston, Secretary, Simcoe.
193. NILESTOWN VICTORIA, County of Middlesex.—Eli Jarvis, Master, Nilestown; Walter H. Edwards, Secretary, Nilestown.
194. WILSON, County of York.—R. J. Rutherford, Master, Coleraine; Isaac Devins, Secretary, Coleraine.
195. CROMARTY, County of Perth.—Robert Hamilton, Master, Cromarty; James Gillespie, Secretary, Cromarty.
196. CAMILLA, County of Durham.—James Decatur, Master, Camilla; D. McNaughton, Secretary, Camilla.
197. FINGAL, County of Elgin.—David Barber, Master, Fingal; A. McDiarmid, Secretary, Fingal.
198. ERIN, County of Wellington.—John Barry, Master, Erin; Alexander Smith, Secretary, Erin.
199. OSHAWA, County of Ontario.—Allen Trull, Master, Oshawa; Daniel Lick, Secretary, Oshawa.
200. BURLINGTON, County of Halton.—B. H. Kean, Master, Burlington; O. F. Springer, Secretary, Burlington.
201. CLARKE, County of Prince Edward.—W. A. Wilson, Master, Northport; S. J. Cutter, Secretary, Northport.
202. LAUREL, County of Wellington.—Thomas West, Master, Laurel; H. Lipsitt, Secretary, Laurel.
203. UNION, County of Middlesex.—G. W. Francis, Master, Belmont; Wm. Barr, Secretary, Gladstone.
204. MELVILLE, County of Peel.—Henry Scott, Master, Orangeville; J. A. Mitchell, Secretary, Orangeville.
205. SHERWOOD, County of Peel.—Wm. Spunker, Master, Maple; Alfred E. Keefer, Secretary, Concord.
206. PEEL AND MARYBOROUGH, County of Wellington.—Thos. Garbett, Master, Hollen; John Paterson, Secretary, Hollen.
207. WEST MAGDALA, County of Elgin.—James Munro, Master, West Magdala; John French, Secretary, West Magdala.
208. ARVA, County of Middlesex.—Captain Burgess, Master, London; Wm. Elliott, Secretary, Arva.
209. IONA, County of Elgin.—D. McNail, Master, Iona; John Rogers, Secretary, Iona.
210. CADMUS, County of Durham.—C. B. Power, Master, Cadmus; J. L. Power, Secretary, Cadmus.
211. AILSA CRAIG, County of Middlesex.—John J. Cassidy, Master, Ailisa Craig; John S. McKwen, Secretary, Ailisa Craig.
212. SCOTCH BLOCK, County of Halton.—John T. Elliott, Master, Speyside; Ephraim Moore Jr., Secretary, Speyside.
213. LUMLEY, County of Huron.—Arch. Bishop, Master, Hay; James Fyfe, Secretary, Lumley.
214. HARLEY, County of Elgin.—T. S. Rutherford, Master, Burford; A. Harley, Secretary, Harley.
215. ALTON, County of Peel.—Joseph Dadds, Master, Alton; Wm. J. Dadds, Secretary, Alton.
216. BAY QUINTE, County of Lennox.—Wm. Haglo, Master, Ernestown Station; W. M. Fraser, Secretary, Ernestown Station.
217. ROSE OF HARWICH, County of Kent.—Thos. Worlinden, Master, Harwich; J. D. McCogg, Secretary, Chatham.
218. BALLINAFAD, County of Wellington.—Joseph Hiltz, Master, Ballinafad; Geo. Saward, Secretary, Ballinafad.

THE EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE of the United States last year are now officially placed at "about \$160,000." The printing of song books, manuals, etc., cost \$67,858 76. The cost of the seventh session of the National Grange was over \$11,000.

THE FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION of the American Pomological Society, which will take place in Chicago on Sept. 5th, and succeeding days, will probably be the most successful gathering of the Society. Canada will be represented by Dr. Burnet, of Hamilton, and Mr. Gibb, of Montreal.

WILLARD'S PRACTICAL BUTTER BOOK, published by the Rural Publishing Co., of New York, is now out. The name of the author is a sufficient guarantee for the reliability and thoroughness of the work. It is a small book, costing but a dollar. The author has contrived to condense a vast amount of practical information in a very small compass. Butter-makers who would keep abreast of the times cannot afford to be without it.

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN THE WEST will not touch peas as long as there is anything else around.

INDIANA AND MISSOURI now lead Iowa in the number of granges, Indiana having 2,025, Missouri 2,023, and Iowa 2,002.

YOUNG SHAD IN MILLIONS have appeared on our side of Lake Ontario. They are the fruit of Seth Green's work in stocking the water on the American side. We hope no one will destroy them in an immature condition. The addition to our resources is a valuable one.

THE DROPPING OF THE WORDS: "When the school teachers can take the children out for half an hour," between the words "efficiently," and "during," at the end of the first paragraph of Mr. Julian's article, last month, on the Education of Farmers' Sons, rendered the sentence unintelligible.

FIELDS COVERED WITH YOUNG TOMATO PLANTS, says the *Garden*, are now not uncommon in the neighbourhood of London. Although in our climate the Tomato never can be grown so easily as a field crop as in warmer countries, yet it has been proved to ripen well in the London market gardens, and perhaps some of the newer kinds may prove an early variety suited to our climate.

AMONG THE LATEST ADDITIONS to the increasing list of purposes to which paper is now applied, is the making of baskets, bolting for machinery, buggy-boxes, and various household utensils. The paper buggy-box is said to be a perfect success, proof against shrinking or cracking, and of such strength and hardness that the kick of a horse scarcely makes an impression on its surface.

AS IF THE TERRIBLE PHYLOXERA were not enough, the apparition of another enemy is reported from the vine-growing districts in France. It has been named *grisetle*. It is an almost imperceptible insect, which attacks the blossom of the vine, destroys the chief organs, and leads to the utter exhaustion of the young grape. The *grisetle* ravages are said to be already considerable, and means are now being devised to put a stop to them.

A NEW POTATO-DISEASE has developed in England, in the Royal Hort. Society's Gardens at Chiswick. It is a fungus which attacks the plant when young. The disease is regarded with considerable alarm, as probably more formidable than even the old form of potato disease itself. At Chiswick its effects have been most disastrous, the entire crop of the American varieties having been destroyed, the tubers never advancing beyond the size of small kernels. It is said to be confined to these varieties.

A FISH PROTECTION ASSOCIATION has been organized at Guelph, upon the model of the successful Peterboro' Association. The officers of the Guelph society are: President, Judge Macdonald; Vice President, James Goldie; Treasurer, Capt. Swinford; Hon. Secretary, C. Acton Burrows. The association is already stocking the Speed with bass. Next Spring, it will go largely into trout-breeding, procuring the fry from Mr. Wilmot's establishment at Newcastle.

MR. CHARLES BRAGDON, for many years Associate Editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, having been compelled to go to Florida for the benefit of his health, his place on that journal has been filled by Mr. Wm. J. Fowler, of Pittsford, N. Y. Mr. Fowler is already well-known to reading farmers by his contributions to the principal journals over the familiar initials "W. J. F." His name will be a tower of strength to the "Old Rural." But, we may add, he will have no light task in maintaining that journal at its present pitch of excellence.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Dairymen's Association of Ontario, recently issued, is a credit to the association in respect to the practical nature of its contents, and to Secretary Hegler, of Ingersoll, for the care with which it is compiled. Canada owes a great debt of gratitude to the association for the place she now occupies in the world's market with her dairy produce; and those Ontario dairymen who do not belong to the society are losing time and ground by every minute that they delay joining.

AMONG OTHER SPECIFICS against the Colorado beetle may be mentioned two reported in the *Maryland Farmer*. The first is tobacco-dust sprinkling upon the vines when the dew was on. The other was discovered by a lazy man who when planting, "tried a small piece of ground after the old lazy way, that is, dropped the potatoes on the top of the ground, and covered with old straw, pretty thick, say thick enough to keep down the weeds. Around this little patch potatoes were planted in the usual mode, and up to this time the bugs have not disturbed the straw covered potatoes, but have played havoc with the rest."

PHOTOGRAPHY BY LIGHTNING.—*Derricks' Worcester Journal* (English) mentions a curious incident attendant upon the striking of some sheep by lightning. Similar marks have before been discovered on men who have received a shock of the electric fluid. Twenty-one ewes were killed by lightning in the case alluded to. On skinning one, the fellemonger held the pelt up to the light, and discovered photographed upon it by the lightning an exact resemblance of the tree, with its branches, leaves, and stem, under which the sheep had taken refuge, and at the bottom a fleecy looking mass, evidently the sheep huddled together.

Seeds, &c.

Seed Grain—Subject for Grango Discussion—Hulloss Oats.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—When a farmer requires seed grain, he generally purchases the finest sample he can procure, but I think it a matter of more importance that the seed should be procured from a different soil, and if from poor land, so much the better, provided the seed is pure and unmixed with the seeds of weeds.

A neighbour of mine on one occasion bought some seed oats of a very unpromising appearance, but they were raised on a worn-out sandy soil, and he sowed them on a strong loam, which had been cleared only a few years before. His crop was excellent both in quality and quantity. A few years ago, I paid \$1 per bushel for seed oats of the potato variety, which were as fine a sample as I have ever seen, and part of an excellent crop. I sowed them on old land which I thought had been rather overcropped, and I therefore applied superphosphate of lime at the rate of 200 lbs to the acre, but neither in quality nor quantity was the crop equal to the seed. A part of the same field was sown in barley the same year, and to that also I applied the superphosphate at the same rate, with no beneficial results. One ridge both of oats and barley had no superphosphate, and yet the crop there was just as good as where the superphosphate was applied.

As an experiment, part of one ridge of oats had the superphosphate applied about three times as thick as anywhere else, and there the oats were ranker, but did not ripen so early as the rest.

It seems only reasonable to suppose that, if seed grain from rich land is sown on poor land, it must degenerate, and also that seed from poor land, if sown on rich land, must improve. It is rather late in the season for these remarks now, but the subject might properly be discussed at the meetings of the Granges, so as to elicit the experience of as many individuals as possible.

I have no doubt that, if seed grain were procured in the northerly section of the Province and sown in the southern section, it would prove beneficial, but there must be a limit to that, as we cannot continue going northward very far.

The Hulless oats man has not been around here to my knowledge. I have seen some of that kind of oats, and, if it were thrashed with a flail and well cleaned, it might sell for groats, but there is only a limited demand for that article.

As for the Hulless barley, I have seen that raised in new settlements in the Province of Quebec, where they could not raise fall wheat, and it was raised for flour, for which it is better adapted than any other kind of barley, as it makes better flour. It ripens very early and must be cut before it is dead ripe, as the straw is very brittle. It is not considered by botanists as being barley at all, but rather a species of wheat, the beard being attached to the chaff as in wheat, and it is therefore prepared for the mill with less trouble than any other kind of barley.

There is no deception in these kinds of oats and barley, unless when they are represented as being new varieties, and extraordinarily productive. Still, if there were not plenty of gulls, what would become of the knaves. They, poor fellows, must eat in order to live, as well as other people, and if there were no gulls the knaves would die out.

I think you are doing good service by cautioning your numerous readers against giving too ready an ear to the interested representations of those who would rather live on the credulity of others, than pull off their coats and go to work for themselves.

SARAWAK.

THE LONDON AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE contains letters from several farmers who "have seen it done," averring that oats planted in the spring and cut from time to time to keep them from flowering, will produce the following year, not oats, but wheat or barley. Another instance of the irrepressible conflict between science and practicality. Science says that oats cannot produce wheat. Practical farmers who have no object to serve by telling lies, say that oats do produce wheat.