

Sturdy of Guelph, Jarvis of London, Aldouse of Berlin, Thomas of Brooklin, and Rev. W. F. Clarke. The next show was fixed to take place at Guelph, in the first week of March, 1876.

The *Mark Lane Express* thinks that the live stock traffic between this continent and England is not likely to succeed.

MR. ANDERSON'S JERSEYS which were sold on March 2nd, at Staines, England, 77 in number, brought £1,815—average £23 19s. 4d.

THE 9TH EARL OF OXFORD, the last but one of the pure Oxfords, died at Galena, Ill., lately. He belonged to Mr. S. S. Brown of that place.

THE 4TH DUKE OF HILHRUST, aged 3 months, has been sold by Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Compton, to Robert Hollway, of Monmouth, Ill., for \$7,000.

A DAIRYMAN in Scotland has a cow which dropped triplets in 1874 and twins this year, making five calves in 12 months—all alive and thriving.

MR. GEDDES, one of the most noted of Scotch agriculturists died at his residence at Fockabers, Morayshire, lately. He was well known in the Short-horn world.

GEO. GEDDES states, in the *Country Gentleman*, that Sam. Thorne made the Short horn bull, 2nd Duke of Thorndale, weigh 2,000 pounds the day he was two years old.

THE HEIFER BELLE DUCHESS, purchased by J. W. Wadsworth, Genesee County, N.Y., from Col. King, for \$4,500 has given birth to a red and white bull calf by 2nd Duke of Hillhurst.

THE 3RD DUKE OF ONEIDA has been sold by Mr. George Grimes of Ohio, to Messrs. Ware & McElwoodwin for \$12,000. In July, 1873, a half interest in this bull was sold for \$3,300.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has rescinded its lately passed rule directing that judges of stock at their exhibitions shall be furnished with catalogues with pedigrees, making pedigree an element in the award of premiums.

IT IS EASY to believe a statement made in the English agricultural press that the farm labourers in North Britain, who receive \$6.25 per week, are more profitable to their employers than are the Southern labourers, who get \$3.00 less, to their employers.

AN "OLD AND EXPERIENCED RINGER" who slaughtered a fat heifer in Morayshire, Scotland, that had been fed upon wheat at the rate of six or seven pounds a day, found the flesh "hard as a stick," although good looking and well flavoured. He gave as his verdict that "the wheat did it."

MR. T. HARRISON'S short-horns, at Leven Hall, Garth, England, were sold lately. The herd is remarkable as having been reduced down to nine by the rinderpest in 1866. From those nine, the present herd was bred. The top price was \$6 guineas, given for the heifer *Caroline* by Mr. Pybus. Forty-seven cows averaged £42; fourteen bulls averaged £22. A flock of Leicesters brought £1,114.

MR. COWAN'S SHORT-HORNS, which were sold at Galt, lately, brought the total sum of \$3,908. The average price of bulls was \$122.50; of cows, \$165.00; of heifers, \$93.66. The highest price realized was \$400 for *Rose's Oxford*, bought by J. Smith, Toronto. The highest price given for a cow was \$250, for *Africa*, by H. Sinder, Waterloo; for a heifer, \$150 for *Ira*, by E. Shantz, Waterloo.

ONE OF THE RECENT NUMBERS OF THE FARMERS' UNION was pervaded by a strong odor of prime beef, for which we could not account until we noticed a paragraph wherein the editor explains that one of Col. King's Short-horns, which cost \$2,000 as a calf, had turned out barren, and therefore had to be converted into beef. The verdict of the Minneapoltans is that any one who thinks scrub steaks are equal to thoroughbred, should be written down an ass.

SOME WARWICKSHIRE FARMERS recently caught it heavily at the Stratford-upon-Avon Petty Sessions, for exposing newly-shorn sheep to the inclemency of the weather in February last. Some pretence had been made at furnishing the poor animals with jackets, but there appeared to be a lack of uniformity in the wearing of them. Some of the sheep had the jackets drawn under their bodies, on some they were twisted like ropes, and from some they were blown off altogether. The farmers were fined £3 each and costs.

THE BREEDING OF stock has received much attention in all parts of India. Great pains have been taken, especially in Madras, to improve the native sheep, and sheep have been introduced into the Panjab and the Northwest Provinces from England, while shows and prizes have stimulated the breeding of cattle. The Government studs have been found insufficient to supply the army with a sufficient number of remounts, and the Home Government have therefore decided to encourage private enterprise; and the breeding of horses for the market will probably again revive. India also receives foreign supplies from the Persian Gulf, Central Asia by Kabul, Australia, the Cape, and England. Instead of Government studs, it is proposed that stallions be furnished in the best breeding districts, that prizes be offered for promising brood mares and young stock, and that liberal prices be given for suitable three or four-year-old colts.

Seeds.

Golden Globe vs. Red Chaff.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—What I claim for the Golden Globe wheat is, that it is as hardy as the Red Chaff (recommended in the January number of the FARMER, notwithstanding its admitted inferior milling qualities), while the former yields at least one-third more to the acre, and makes as good flour as Fife or Club. We can not raise "bright, first-class wheat" on our poor clay land, and are therefore glad to have a hardy production, yet saleable,—wheat we can raise. S. GOING.

Wolfe Island, Ont.

The Snowflake Potato.

HAVE ANY OF THE CANADA FARMER readers had experience with the new Snowflake Potato which is advertised to give such wonderful crops? I have heard of some persons who think it the best thing out, and I want to know something about it before investing in it. It is so dreadfully easy to get humbugged now-a-days that it will not do to suck in everything we read about. I like the idea of having these newly-introduced varieties talked of in the CANADA FARMER columns, and will engage to give my brother farmers all I find out, in return for items of their experience.

Lambton Co., Ont.

AGRICOLA.

The Smith Wheat.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—Will you please answer me these questions:—1. Does the Smith wheat have a glassy straw? 2. Is it a bald head? 3. From experiments thus far, what is the average yield? 4. Where can it be obtained? 5. What is the price? 6. What kind of soil is best adapted to its cultivation? J. MCKEE.

Rock River, Minn.

1. We have not seen the straw of the Smith or Egyptian wheat yet, and so cannot say whether it is glassy. The ear has a peculiar habit of branching. 2. The head is slightly bearded. 3. The introduction is so recent that the average yield cannot be stated. It yielded sixty bushels last year, but of course that cannot be claimed as the average yield. 4 and 5. The price asked was \$14.00 per bushel, early in the season. We understand that it is all sold and therefore it cannot be obtained. A rich, heavy soil is best suited to it.

FULTZ WHEAT.—The Fultz wheat grown the past season upon the experimental farm of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, at West Grove, Chester County, Pa., has yielded at the rate of forty-two bushels per acre. The next highest products were the Brittany and Red wheat, 37, 44-60 bushels; Rough and Ready, 34, 52-60; and White Chaff Mediterranean, 34, 40-60 bushels.

WANTED, A PEA!—It is the *Rural New-Yorker* that wants it. This is the sort of pea it wants.—A pea that shall be green in color when mature, and that, when cooked in mid-winter, shall retain all the luscious excellence and flavour of the best of peas cooked green. Cannot such a pea be secured? The near approach to it which is found in some varieties warrants the hope, if not the belief, that such a pea will yet be produced. We need a better class of peas in this country than we have; and considering their nutritive character as food for both men and brutes, we ought to grow and use more of them.

WITLOOF.—A NEW SALAD.—The Belgians cultivate a variety of chicory which has a close head similar to cabbage or lettuce. The name "Witloof" means "Whiteleaf." In Brussels, the heads of the Witloof are cooked whole, and eaten with white or cream sauce; but it is equally good as a salad. It is all the more valuable on account of its being obtainable at a season when other vegetables are comparatively scarce, the markets of Brussels being supplied with it from Christmas till Easter, and later. The seeds of this variety are sown during the first fortnight of June, in good and rather deep garden soil. The only care to be taken is not to crowd the plants too much. The roots should be about 4 inches apart, in order that they may be thoroughly developed, for upon the size of the roots the beauty of the head in a great measure depends. Attention is being directed to this new salad in England. Probably our own people will soon be able to tell us something about it.

The Japanese Pea.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—Can you inform me whether the wonderful Japanese pea now advertised in some papers is a sham or a reality. SUBSCRIBER.
Goderich, Ont.

We cannot say that the Japanese pea is a sham; but the claims made by the advertisers are certainly ridiculous exaggerations. It will not succeed in Canada, however it may flourish in the Southern States.

The Extra Early Vermont.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—That correspondent is a little off the track when he avers that the Extra Early Vermont and the Early Rose are one and the same potato. I have grown the Vermont, and though it resembles the Early Rose closely, it is quite distinct from it. Probably your correspondent planted his Vermonts on some ground on which Early Rose had been grown the year before, and from which they had not been harvested cleanly. Or, mayhap, he is not much of a judge of potatoes. GARDENER.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Experiments with New Potatoes.

A New York State correspondent of the *New York Tribune* gives in tabular form a statement of results of a test last season of fifteen prominent sorts of potatoes, promising that a pound of each variety was planted —

Name	Yield, pounds.	Rate per acre, bbls
Early Vermont.....	130	42
Early Rose.....	88	50
Early Favorite.....	40	23
Ice Cream.....	100	65
Snowflake.....	180	100
Brownell's Beauty.....	142½	103
No. 23.....	189	111½
Carpenter's Seedling.....	137	66
Peerless.....	165	90
Thorburn's Late Rose.....	162	85
Compton's Surprise.....	87½	82½
Perchblow.....	45	38
Ohio Beauty.....	289	167
Standard.....	217	154
Campbell's Late Rose.....	90	51

You will observe, says the correspondent, that my results bear no comparison to the reports made by the Bliss Committee. [CANADA FARMER for February] I cut my seed as small as it could well be done, often quartering an eye, and gave the plants every possible care; the ground was as good as anybody's, and the season was fairly favorable for most sorts. Now, how a yield of 900 to 1 can be obtained by ordinary methods of planting and culture, as they are limited to by the conditions, I can't understand. I don't say that I dispute the reports made. I have no evidence to do that, but I cannot divest my mind, as a potato-grower of a certain degree of experience and skill, that there is a hitch in the business somewhere. Is it in the possibilities of "ordinary field culture" to accomplish such enormous yields? I know that Dietz, of Pennsylvania, years ago, raised a ton of Early Rose from a pound of seed, one season, but it was by raising two crops; and that O. Burras, of Ohio, obtained a \$100 prize by the sharp practice of starting the eyes in a forcing bed and transplanting the shoots as fast as they grew (a la sweet potato).

RICKETT'S SEEDLING GRAPES.—President Barry, of the Western New York Horticultural Society, is reported as remarking, in relation to these grapes, that "in his opinion they were the greatest acquisition the country had ever had."

EARLY TOMATOES.—Hubbard's Curled Leaf is the earliest variety we have ever grown in our garden, but its earliness and productiveness are its only merit, as the plants have a withered and unsightly appearance, and the fruit is small and watery. Gen. Grant is quite early and good, as well as Canada Victor; but of all the early varieties we have cultivated, Hathaway's Excelsior has proved the most satisfactory on our soil, which is a gravelly loam.—*Cor Rural New Yorker*.

THE CONNOISSEUR PEA is thus spoken of by one who tried it last year on limestone soil, scarcely any rain falling during its growth after sowing:—"After all the other peas were dead, Connoisseur was as 'green as a leek.' It was a perpetual bloomer and cropper, commenced to fill in July, and bloomed until October. I have heard that there is a difficulty to grow peas in hot climates, but I fancy we have one in Connoisseur that will be of great service abroad, and also to those that require peas, say in October."