

New Granges of Patrons of Husbandry.

The following is a list of the Granges organized in the Dominion since our last issue:—

Division Grange.

10. PEEL.—Guy Bell, Master; Luther Cheque, Sec'y.

Subordinate Granges.

148. CARLISLE, County of Wentworth.—Geo. Gartle, Master, Carlisle; Reubou Sparks, Secretary, Carlisle.

149. MOUNTAIN, County of Peel.—Richard Dick, Master, Cheltenham; Archibald Frank, Secretary, Cheltenham.

150. NORTHWESTERN, County of Halton.—John S. Lohse, Master, Georgetown; Alex. Sterratt, Secretary, Glen Williams.

151. ———, County of Kent.—James Laurie, Master, Charing Cross, Albert H. White, Secretary, Charing Cross.

152. TRIUMPH UNION, County of Perth.—Wm. Lang, Master, St. Mary's; Wm. Porter, Secretary, St. Mary's.

153. EDGAR, County of Simcoe.—Robert Richardson, Master, Edgar; Thos. S. Macleod, Secretary, Dalston.

154. EAST WHITBY, County of Ontario.—Joseph Langmaid, Master, Taunton; James C. Fox, Secretary, Foley.

155. ELDIVILLE, County of Huron.—Leonard Hunter, Master, Exeter, S. P. Halls, Secretary, Elmville.

156. ALLIANCE, County of Middlesex.—George Lethbridge, Master, Strathburn, John C. Dobe, Secretary, Strathburn.

157. FARMERS' UNION, County of Lambton.—Francis Hearne, Master, Watford; Robert Cran, Secretary, Watford.

158. WOODHILL GRANGE, County of Peel.—Thomas Ward, Master, Woodhill, Geo. H. Ward, Secretary, Woodhill.

159. GRANTON, County of ———. Philip Mowbray, Master, Granton; James Grant, Secretary, Granton.

160. EGLMONT, County of Grey.—Jas. Rogers, Master, Dismore, Thomas Fergus, Secretary, Dismore.

161. SULFORD, County of Oxford.—William B. Nollis, Master, Sulford; James Dumpty, Secretary, Sulford.

162. LIVINGSTON, County of Bruce.—George Armstrong, Master, Teeswater; Robert Watson, Secretary, Teeswater.

163. KILBRIDE, County of Halton.—John Agnew Master, Kilbride; Thomas Rastel, Secretary, Lowville.

164. QUEEN'S VALLEY, County of Grey.—Thomas Ellis, Master, Kimberley, John Hurlburt, Secretary, Kimberley.

165. OLINDA, County of Essex.—John H. Stewart, Master, Olinda; A. S. Fox, Secretary, Olinda.

166. APPLE GROVE, County of Elgin.—David King, Master, St. Thomas; George Potticay, Secy., St. Thomas.

167. SYDENHAM VALLEY, County of Kent.—Wm. Bolton Master, Dresden; D. F. Danard, Secretary, Dresden.

168. BIRCH GRANGE, County of ———. Joseph Ferguson, Master, Birch; Robert Hobbs, Secretary.

169. CHATHAM CENTRE, County of Kent.—David Picket, Master, Appledore, Thos. McKerrall, Secy., Appledore.

170. PHENIX, County of Middlesex.—Hector McFarlane, Master, Glencoe; B. J. Donaldson, Secy., Glencoe.

171. LANGSTAFF, County of York.—John Duncan, Master, Richmond Hill; C. L. Hollingshead, Secretary, Richmond Hill.

172. THAMES ROAD, County of Huron.—Robert Gardner, Master, Farquhar; George Hickney, Secretary, Farquhar.

173. KNOWLTON, County of Brome.—Levi R. Whitman, Master, Knowlton, A. E. Kimball, Secretary, Knowlton.

THE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED OF Mr. Willoughby Flood, of Derbyshire. He was a well-known agriculturist, and was one of the most distinguished of English agricultural writers.

A WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., FARMER says he would have been better off if he had never raised a pound of tobacco. If the fertilizers had been applied to other crops, they would have paid better.

A 4,100 POUND OX.—Mr. T. Seitz, near Carlisle, Pa., owns an ox which weighs 4,100 pounds. A gentleman from Harrisburg recently offered him \$1,000 cash for this animal, with the design to take him from place to place on trucks for exhibition, until the Centennial takes place in Philadelphia.

ON DECEMBER 16th and 17th last, Gen. Gutar, of Columbia, Mo., sold at public sale 47 Berkshire hogs for \$1,022—an average of \$23 76 per head. Four years ago Gen. Gutar imported three animals at an expense of \$1,153. Since then he has sold 341 head, some of them for \$100 each, has taken over \$1,000 in premiums, and has a good stock left.

A CROP OF SWEDE TURNIPS which yielded 463 English tons per acre, was grown last season by Mr. Whittingham, of Altrincham. The land was drained marsh, ploughed in drills 25 inches apart, and fertilized with 20 tons of lime manure, 336 pounds of ground bone, and 163 pounds of guano per acre. The seed had been grown upon the farm from well-selected bulbs, as had been the custom for many years.

Seeds.

The Early Vermont Not the Early Rose.

The close resemblance between the Early Rose and the Early Vermont has deceived at least one CANADA FARMER reader into imagining that those two potatoes are one and the same tuber under an alias. If that reader is not satisfied with the reply he drew from another reader, he may congratulate himself that he is not the only one who has thought as he did. Dr. Hexamer says of the Early Vermont, in the *New York Tribune*, that "by its close resemblance to the Early Rose, it has elicited more controversy and argument than any other new potato. Many persons allowed their temper to get ruffled because they could see no difference between the two kinds, while their neighbors did, and because with them they did not mature as easily as with others. That the Early Vermont is a distinct seedling, raised by Mr. George W. Woodhouse of West Rutland, Vt., and not the Early Rose under an alias, is as irrefutably settled in the history of potatoes as it is generally accepted that the battle at Bunker Hill and the capture of Fort Sumter are distinct historical events." And when an American, in those Centennial days, asseverates a thing by Bunker Hill, the question in dispute ought to be considered settled.

The Smith Wheat Again.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER.—In your April number you said, in answer to an enquirer, that the Smith wheat was all disposed of. I was in Thornbury on the 27th of April, and I learned from a merchant there that the whole of the wheat had been shipped back by the purchaser, and that it had arrived at Thornbury the day before. I learn that it is the intention of the proprietor to give it, free, to some of the best farmers round, in lots of five to ten bushels, he promising to give them one dollar per bushel for the entire product. Thus its merits or demerits will be fairly tested during the coming season.

I was talking, on the same day, with a man who told me that his father had grown the same wheat as much as twenty seven years ago, and that he did not consider it a valuable variety, but that the grain had a very fine appearance. However, we shall know more about it before another year.

The spring is very backward here, no seeding done yet, and to day we have a regular snow storm and the ground was wet before.

FRANCIS BOLE

St. Vincent, May 1.

Raising Potatoes from Seed.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER.—It appears quite evident that potatoes will run out if not properly managed. I understand that planting the seed that grows on the tops of the vines makes a renewal. I also understand that grafting potatoes sometimes produces a good effect. But, if potatoes will run out, will not the seed that grows on the tops of the vines be run out also? It is my opinion that by cutting potatoes properly, not using either extra large ones or small ones, and changing the place of planting when it is necessary, they may be made to increase in their good qualities as well as decrease. Perhaps further information will convince me that I am wrong; if so, I will be thankful for the knowledge.

Oneida, Ont.

It is beyond a doubt that varieties will run out speedily, if neglected. It is also true that by change of soil and location, and by careful culture, running out may be postponed indefinitely, or that the variety may be improved. We should not advise any farmer who depends upon his farm for his subsistence, to invest much time in grafting potatoes. Still, there is a great deal to be learnt by experiments carried on at odd times, to say nothing of the inquiring spirit which is fostered. It is possible that a farmer may originate a superior variety by hybridizing potatoes—and in that case, he will "strike it."

ANOTHER SWINDLE.—Either in ignorance or with intent to defraud, probably the latter, itinerant peddlars, on the other side, are selling plants of the Charles Downing strawberry which they state makes no runners—the fact being that the Charles Downing is particularly good at

making runners. These rarity-vendors will be around here doubtless. Let them alone, unless you wish to be robbed. The Charles Downing is a good variety, but is obtainable from every nurseryman. It is in order to repeat our caution not to deal with the peripatetic humbugs who buy up the refuse of nursery-stock and sell it out at a greater figure than the selected specimens have realized.

Some Seed-Cleaning Experiments.

The *Maine Farmer* gives some figures which should cause those farmers who neglect to clean their seed to alter their ways. It says:—

We have before us the results of the cleaning of barley and wheat, by the aid of one of the most perfect grain separators we have ever seen—which we believe have never before been published. The first was a bushel of barley, weighing 46 lbs., which was separated with the following results, viz. from the bushel, 28 lbs. of plump seed barley was obtained, 13 lbs. of light barley and oats, 3 lbs. of buckwheat, and one pound of seeds of weeds. The second was a bushel of wheat weighing 58 lbs., cleaned with the following results, viz. from this bushel 34 lbs. of No. 1, or heavy seed wheat, were obtained, 12 lbs. of No. 2, or middling (light) wheat, 6 lbs. of No. 3 wheat (very small, pinched kernels) and junk or cockle, 5 lbs. of oats and barley, and 1 pound of tangle weed and other foul seeds.

As both the above samples of grain were taken from the ordinary crops grown on a first-class farm, it will be seen how large a proportion of poor, light grain, as well as seeds of foul and noxious plants, were being raised and propagated by the use as seed of the barley and wheat raised. Even if the oats and barley and wheat were in every instance cleaned or washed before being sown—which, however, is not the case—the seeds of weeds are propagated through the manure hauled out upon the land, and our fields are by this means overrun with useless plants and weeds. So if the farmer would not only raise profitable crops of heavy grain, but keep his farm clean and free from weeds, he must be careful to sow only good grain, that is, carefully cleaned, free from worthless and foul seed.

A Potato that Resists the Colorado Beetle.

A. Jackson, of Frederick Co., Md., communicates the following interesting facts to the *American Farmer*, which he says can be attested by the sworn testimony of two or his laborers.—About five years ago he received from New Jersey a peculiar kind of a red potato, under the name of Siberian Red. It proved to be a very prolific bearer, and of a monstrous size, very moaly and wholesome for the table, though some purple streaks would occasionally run through the tubers. Last summer he planted them in hills four feet apart, between young grape vines which stood eight feet by eight feet, and raised on one acre a little better than one hundred bushels of magnificent potatoes.

He fertilized the hills by mixing lime with ten per cent. of salt, and mixing old cow manure with about ten per cent. of said lime and salt compound. He used a good shovelful of it in every hill, and embedded it with the ground (clay soil) by digging. The result, he says, was astonishing. When the potato bug (which had then appeared in myriads) had eaten off a vine, presently two or more vines would shoot up, keeping on growing until the November frosts killed them. Most curious of all, they bore here and there small potatoes (not seed balls) on the vines. One remarkable hill yielded forty-five average-sized potatoes. All his other kinds, as Early Rose, Peach Blow, Early Goderich, though treated in the same manner, were an utter failure.

PERENNIAL POTATOES.—English journals state (but we do not vouch for the truth of it) that M. Lemer, of Paris, has discovered a method of cultivating potatoes by which they multiply indefinitely, the sap in winter being engaged performing underground work, increasing the size of the tuber, and improving its flavor.

THE EARLIEST TOMATO.—A *Rural New Yorker* correspondent says that with him in Pennsylvania, the Canada Victor is the earliest tomato. He has raised it for two years and found it to be much earlier than the other varieties. "It is an excellent cropper, and when the fruit ripens it has no green round the stem, as with some other varieties. The fruit is of large size, symmetrical and very handsome. Another good point in this tomato is that it is not apt to crack open when rained upon—a great fault with many kinds otherwise good."

ONION CULTURE.—The *Maine Farmer* says:—The Early Red stands highest among varieties. It is a very fine early sort, handsomely shaped, thick, smooth skinned, fine flavored and solid, ripens by the end of July—a sure cropper. The Large Red Watersfield is very large, deep red, thick, fine-grained, tender and of a sweet pleasant flavor, fine keeper, very profitable and perhaps more extensively grown than any other. It takes from four to six pounds of onion-seed to the acre, if sown in drills, which is the best manner to sow them. A good coat of wood ashes must be well worked in before sowing, and another spread on the surface after sowing.