

spoke on the selection and packing of export-fruit; then, the representatives of the different freight-companies, named above, each gave their ideas of the reforms suggested to improve the present means of exporting fruit and dairy products; all agreeing that the companies they represented would do their best to put in practice the improvements mentioned, and that their sending representatives to the convention was a sufficient proof of their good will.

In order to bring the business of the present session to a practical end the president suggested the appointment of a committee to study the question of the exportation of fruit and dairy produce. This was unanimously agreed to, and the committee was constituted as follows:

Messrs. A. Mc. D. Allan, Shepherd, A. M. Smith, C. R. H. Staus:

The session then closed.

After this last general session, the executive committee of the dairymen's association met. The delegates received their travelling expenses, and certificates for their railroad fares.

M. J. de L. Taché, seconded by Mr. F. S. Foster, proposed the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

The executive committee of the dairymen's association of the Dominion, while thanking the federal government for having appointed Mr. J. W. Robertson as commissioner of the dairy-industry, humbly pray that an assistant be named who speaks French, in order that the chief places occupied by persons speaking that language may benefit equally with their English compatriots by the advantages which must flow from the appointment of a commissioner of the dairy-industry.

And the Convention of the Dairymen's Association of the Dominion of Canada here closed its final session.

From the French. J. C. Chapais, S. S. I. L. P. C.

Le Guide du Cultivateur.—The Farmer's Guide.

By O. E. ROULEAU; PP. 456.

Quebec, J. Demers & Frère.

This book is stated by its compiler to contain "the true principles by which all farmers should be guided in the management of their farms; as it is simply a condensation of the course of instruction followed in one of our agricultural schools."

Some statements contained in this voluminous work I cannot agree with. For instance: "With a good sowing-machine, there is no need of harrowing either before or after sowing," and then the wonderful assertion appears: "We already know that two species of wheat exist: autumn-wheat and spring-wheat." "Wheat," says the book p. 127 "is rolled with a

roller, a horse and a man;" but if the writer had seen how English wheat fields are rolled with a roller, 4 horses, and a man, what would he have said?

Fancy leaving ten to eleven inches between the plants in singling field-carrots, the rows being from 20 to 24 inches apart!

The Canadian name, *chou de Siam*, expresses the swede far better than the more elegant form *navet de Suède*, since the swede is not a turnip at all, but a cabbage (*chou*) that happens to have a tendency to form a swelling at the base of the stem.

"It is calculated that for every 100 lbs of the turnip crop, roots and leaves together, 40 lbs of dung (*fumier*) are taken from the soil." A very vague statement, and one needing more specific explanation. A. R. J F

A few Hints on Vegetable-growing. (Continued.)

Well, if the strawberry is a fruit, so is the melon, and yet they are both denizens of the kitchen or vegetable garden, and therefore come within our range of subjects.

Nothing in the line of this fruit can be finer than the berries grown on the flat land just alongside of the lake shore at Laachine. The thrush, indeed, commits horrid ravages on those that are exposed to its attacks, but my neighbour, Mr. Briggs, who has a very productive bed, took my advice this summer and netted his whole crop, to the utter discomfiture of the birds, and the delight of the cats, who finding the robbers hopelessly entangled in the meshes of the nets, enjoyed the



AN ENGLISH DORSET-HORN YEARLING RAM.

game prodigiously.

Few of our hardy fruits are as certain in their production as the strawberry. It is not particular in its wants, for I have often seen a fine crop on very inferior soil. Plantations of strawberries, grown for the London market, were very numerous in the part of Kent in which I passed most of my time till I came to this country in 1858. They were to be seen on all kinds of land; the district being situated on the outlying beds of the London Clay formation, rejoiced in an infinite variety of soils: heavy clay, fine sandy loam, and poor sand, being to be found in close juxtaposition in every direction; but in almost every part, strawberries seemed to do well.

To set out a strawberry bed, we have a choice of seeds, divisions of the plants, and runners. The latter way is the best to select, and is the one, I may say, universally used. The land should be prepared in the following way: Plant as early in the spring as the runners are fit; autumn planting is a mistake; I have tried it more than once, and never found it answer: this by the way:

Choose a rich, moist sandy loam, if you can find such a thing. Bastard trench it, as described in the Sept. number of the Journal, burying a heavy dressing of rotten dung at the bottom of the top spit. If planting on a large scale, I