drainer where it is pressed by means of weight until the whey is completely expelled. It is then put with a clean cloth into a hooped chessart, (mould,) and pressed, the outer coat being first salted. When sufficiently hard, it is removed, and placed on a clean dry board, bound closely in a cloth (which is changed daily) to prevent its cracking. When the cheese is tolerably well dried, the cloth is removed, and no further care is required, except turning it daily and occasionally brushing the surface.

The cheese is never large, seldom weighing more than ten or twelve pounds, yet requires two years to perfect iis excellencies, and bring it to complete maturity, for they are not supposed to be fit for use till they have begun to decay. To accelerate the process of ripening, and prepare them more speedily for the market and the table of the fashionable epicure, they are often placed in warm damp cellars, where the putrefactive process is often quite rapid, or they are even wrapped in strong paper and sunk in hot beds, which prepares them much quicker than they can be by the former process. The shape of these cheeses bears little resemblance to that of the common kinds, pressed in wide hoops—being that of a sugar loaf, though somewhat less in length and of larger diameter.

We hope "W. D." will be able, after reading the above, to make a genuine "Stilton." We shall expect to hear from him at the end of "two years,"—probably less, for in this climate we think such rich cheese will "begin to decay" a little sooner than in England. It is said that the "decay must not go beyond a certain point,"—a rather indefinite statement, but no doubt a true one. We remember that upon cutting one of Mr. Parson's Stiltons, three or four years ago—although it was not more than eighteen months old—we thought it had considerably passed the "certain point."

A FACT IN STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Sir,—In the fall of 1853 a friend gave me four Strawberry plants of different varieties, one only survived the winter, and during the next summer, threw out runners and young plants abundantly, with these early in the spring of 1855, I planted a large border, many of the plants sent flowers, but no fruit, just so, the parent plant, although extremely luxuriant. They are all I suppose staminate flowers of the white wood variety. Is this natures law? Stamens to produce stamens, *only* unmixed with pistelates? If so, will any strawberry culturist, point out how the one can be distinguished from the other? In nothing I have read, has this simple fact been noticed, further than a portion of Staminates, were necessary to fructification.

Truly yours,

JAMES JONES.

Stamford, July, 8th 1855.

RAISING SEEDS.

(*To the Editor of the Agriculturist.*)

Sir:—The subject of raising seed has, of late, come under my notice more particularly; and as I am considerably interested in it, I would beg leave to refer the subject to you for information. I take the *Canadian Agriculturist*; but as I have not seen anything particular upon this subject, I hope that you, or some of your Correspondents, may have something that may instruct me. I am young and have not tested the matter by actual experiment, because of the loss of time and labour; but I hear that, if turnip seed is sown in the Summer, and the turnips standing there all Winter and run to seed in the Spring, the plants raised from that seed will not bottom, but will run to seed again; cabbages the same.

Also that Radishes, sown in the Spring, and left standing there to seed in the same summer, the plants raised from that seed will not bottom, but will run to seed again.

Also Carrots and Parsnips raised from the seed in the Spring, if these roots be left in the ground all Winter to run to seed the ensuing Summer, that the seed from these plants will not be good; and if left to do so three or four years will degenerate to a wild state, and so be destructive to life; and that, at no time, the Seed is good that is raised on the branching stalks, only the primary or leading stalk is good for seed to raise good healthy plants.

Now Sir, if this is true; if you can answer this by actual experiment or any scientific law or knowledge from any of your Correspondents, I shall feel satisfied.

Also Innoculation, or the mixing of one kind of seed with another, while growing is a mystery to me. I am convinced that it is so, but *how* and by *what means* it is effected I cannot tell. I wish to know, Sir, if you have anything upon this subject that will instruct me; and what arrangement to make in planting seeds to prevent this, if there is any?

I might just state now, that I am very much pleased and instructed by your numbers of the *Canadian Agriculturist*; this is the first year we have taken it; and we think that it is well calculated to improve the state of Canadian farming, if well read and studiously applied.

I remain your most teachable servant,

BENJAMIN GOTT.

Williams, July 14, 1855.

[Will some of our readers having practical experience in these matters, give our Correspondent the benefit of their knowledge?—Editor.]