

cultivation, and the following recommendations were made:—Currants—Red Dutch, White Dutch, White Grape and Victoria. Gooseberries—Houghton's Seedling and (not unanimously) Upright's Cluster, or Pale Red. Raspberries—Doolittle Black Cap, Purple Cape, and Ohio Ever bearing. Grapes—Concord, Hartford Prolific, Delaware, Norton's Virginia, and Clinton. Cherries—Early Richmond. Pears—White Doyenne, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Duchess d'Angouleme, Bonne de Jersey, Easter Buerre, Bartlett, Belle Luerative, Osborne Summer, and Glout Moreau. Quinces—Orango Quince. Apples—Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Sweet June, Benoni, Keswick Codlin, Fameuse, Dyer, Red Astracan, Rawles Janet, Summer Pennock, Winesap, Willowtwig, Domine, Jonathan, Talman Sweeting, Bailey's Sweeting, and Yellow Bellflower. Much interest was manifested in the subject of sugar-making. Several who have made it from sorghum reported their method and success. Mr. Gennert, of Chatsworth, who is largely engaged in manufacturing sugar from the beet, strongly urged the latter as preferable to sorghum for sugar-making.

Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies.

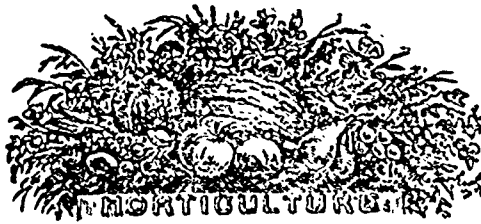
According to the Statute, Township or Branch Agricultural Societies must hold their Annual Meetings in the second week of January, when a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and not fewer than three, nor more than nine Directors are to be elected. A Report of the Society's proceedings during the year is to be presented at the Annual Meeting, and a true copy thereof, certified by the President or Vice-President, sent to the Secretary of the County Society, in time for the Annual Meeting of the County Society.

County or Electoral Division Societies are required to hold their Annual Meetings in the third week in the month of January, when a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and not more than seven Directors are to be chosen. Each such County or Electoral Division Society is further required to nominate four fit and proper persons to be members of the Board of Agriculture, and forthwith transmit the names of the persons so nominated to the Bureau of Agriculture. (See notice to this effect in our advertising columns.) A Report is also to be presented at the Annual Meeting, embracing certain particulars enumerated in the Statute, and said Report properly certified, is to be sent to the Board of Agriculture, Toronto, on or before the first day of April following.

N. Y. STATE CHEESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Second Annual Meeting of this Association, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Utica, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 11th and 12th, 1865.

The Annual Address will be delivered on Wednesday Evening, January 11th, by X. A. Willard, A. M., of the *Utica Morning Herald*—one of the ablest writers on Dairy Farming in the State. The meeting will be one of great public interest, and a large attendance is expected of dairymen from all parts of the State, as well as delegations from New England, the Western States, and the Canadas. Officers are to be elected for the ensuing year, and Reports to be made from nearly one hundred Cheese Factories, giving the results of the past year's operations. The following are among the topics to be discussed:—

Improved Methods of Cheese Manufacture. Best Manner of Marketing Cheese; whether direct or through middle-men. An Uniform Rate of Cheese Manufacture for 1865. The Best Manner of Organizing Factories; whether by private enterprise, by corporations, or otherwise. Best Breed of Cows for the Dairy. Summer and Winter Management of Milch Cows, &c., &c.



Variegated Geraniums.

We find a suggestion in the *Florist and Pomologist* for making good use of the small plants of this year's striking, and that is to arrange them in the conservatory in squares and diamonds, in such a way as to produce a pleasing effect from the different shades and colours of their foliage. To aid in this, some of the other foliage plants can be brought into use, and at a season of the year when there are but few flowers, the man of taste can give to his green-house a novel and striking appearance.



The "Locomotive Seat."

This is an ingenious contrivance, which we find illustrated, described, and commended in the *American Agriculturist*, *Gardeners' Monthly*, and *Gardeners' Chronicle*. The first of the above-named journals says, in substance:—It is designed to save the strain of the backs and muscles of the legs of persons whose labours require them to maintain a stooping posture, when they have frequently to move short distances, and hence cannot take an ordinary stool with them. Especially is this adapted to relieve nurserymen and gardeners in some of their labours—for instance, in grafting and budding near the ground, weeding, or setting out plants with which considerable pains have to be taken. It may also be used as a milking stool. The construction is easily seen by the engravings. An iron sole is firmly attached to the foot; upon this sole and just back of the heel is a socket into which fits a straight ash stick of convenient length, and upon the top of this is a circular disk of wood which affords a very comfortable support to the body, taking the greater part of the weight entirely off the legs. The name "locomotive" indicates that the seat walks with the user. The inventor is Rev. E. Whittlesey, of Hammondton, N. J., for many years a missionary at the Sandwich Islands.



Large Crop of Peaches.

In 1863, I ripened on eight trees 1600 Peaches, many of immense size; and in 1864, the same trees produced and brought to perfection 2500 Peaches, not so large, partly owing to the drought. In the year 1861, about 4000 Peaches had previously been taken off; and in 1861, at least 5000 were also removed.

The eight trees are on a wall with a south-easterly aspect, have been about eighteen years planted, and have generally borne most abundant crops. In consequence of the fruit being for some years destroyed by spring frosts, I had a covering of thin canvass placed over them. In the first year, when removing the canvass, I found an abundant crop of fruit, but no leaves; these had been destroyed from keeping the covers over the trees night and day. In a short time, the leaves came out, but all the fruit gradually disappeared.

In the following year, I removed the covers every fine day and some fine nights, and the result was a splendid crop of fruit. This same result occurred several years in succession, until the sheets being weakened by age, were entirely destroyed by a heavy shower, and the trees were that year unprotected. However, the spring being mild, the crop was good. In the following spring, when the trees were in full bloom, a heavy shower completely washed away the pollen, and in that year also, I had not a Peach. Next winter, I placed a temporary coping-board about twelve inches wide over the trees and left it there until about June, when the rain would be serviceable. The result was, that in that and every succeeding year, I had splendid crops. This simple and cheap mode of protecting the trees I conceive to be far the best. I need only refer to the crops of 1863 and 1864.

An Englishman, writing in a contemporary this year, says he had 510 Peaches on three trees, whereas I had 1124 on my two largest. I hope that the publication of this note will call forth remarks from Peach-growers, and I am anxious to know whether others have exceeded what my gardener has accomplished.—T. DALY, Fair Hill, Cork.

Raspberry Food.

Some years since, in the course of correspondence with the lamented Dr. D. W. BRUNCKLE, in regard to raspberry culture, he gave us the following information in regard to the food of that plant. The high reputation of Dr. B. as a pomologist, and his entire and gratifying success in raspberry culture, entitle his opinions to great respect. We therefore commend his suggestions to those of our readers engaged in growing the raspberry:

"In my last letter to you, I promised to notice, at a future time, a kind of food to which the raspberry is particularly partial. The food to which I had reference is tan.

"In raising raspberry plants from root cuttings, I usually place about an inch of tan over the pots-herd at the bottom of the pot, which is then filled to within an inch and a half of the surface, with rich mould. In this rich portion the root is planted, after which the pot is filled up with tan.

"In out-door culture, when the raspberries are planted out, it should be spread over the ground to the depth of two or three inches. The following Spring this should be forked in, and another portion applied. But besides affording to the raspberry a kind of nourishment peculiarly adapted to its necessities, tan serves other good purposes of no inconsiderable importance. It keeps the earth about their roots in a moist and loose condition, and in this way greatly promotes the health and vigor of the plants.—*Culturist*.

NO MAN living, says Judge French, can show a good orchard of grafted fruit which was kept in grass the first ten years of its life. It is a point settled beyond controversy that orchards to be healthy and productive, must be cultivated most of the time.

LARGE PEARS.—The *Newark Daily* says:—Mr. James Loyes has shown us a monster pear, raised on a standard tree in his garden, weighing two and a half pounds, and measuring fifteen and a half inches in circumference and twenty inches around the length. Several other pears weighing from a half to over a pound each grew upon the same tree.

SUCKERS.—These should be carefully removed from fruit trees of every description. It is not sufficient merely to cut them off level with the surface of the soil, as such a mode of treatment only causes them to throw up a progeny ten times more numerous. To do the thing properly, the soil should be bared away, the suckers traced back to their origin, and carefully removed with the point of a sharp knife.