

Persons in want of Seed Grain should send in their orders early. Those parties who purchased at our fall sale are requested to call for their grain, as it is on hand at present, and we cannot guarantee keeping it until spring, unless it is paid for. Correspondents making enquiries should send a postage stamp for reply, and should have their names on our paid list of subscribers. Parties supplied by us with seed grain, must be on our paid list before being supplied, as our subscribers will always have the preference. We have not time to write a full account of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society's annual meeting, but would just mention that they passed a resolution commending our undertaking to the honorable members of the Legislature of Ontario. We will write more when we can spare time.

NOTICE.

We have a few applications for really good horses and mares. Those that have any to dispose of would do well to send us in particulars and price. We charge nothing unless sales are effected.

We compress the following from a New Brunswick paper, respecting the weight of Wheat and Oats raised the past year in the County of Restigouche, in the northern part of that Province. Many of our farmers in Canada place a very low estimate upon the productiveness of the soil, and the rapidity of vegetation in that ice-bound region. In fact some imagine that nothing can grow there but ice-bergs, pine trees and big fish, but the following facts will testify that their land is fertile and susceptible of the highest cultivation:

Weight of Spring Wheat and Oats exhibited at the Agricultural Show in the County of Restigouche in 1867:

Best Wheat 65lbs.; 2nd do. 65lbs.; 3d do. 64lbs. Best White Oats, 46lbs.; 2nd do 42lbs. Best Black Oats, 46lbs.; 2d do. 43 lbs.

If you wish our agricultural prosperity to be ruled and ruined by jockey clubs, horse racing and immorality. If you wish for a continuation of losing crops of wheat, for the lack of having new and proper seed in our country. If you care nothing for the prosperity of the farmer or the country, all that we ask of you is that you return this paper to us, whether you are a recipient of public salary, or whether you are a laboring farmer that pays all the salaries. If opposed to agricultural prosperity we wish your name crossed off our books. If you are in favor of it your name will soon appear in our paid list.

If you have not time to get up a club, let your son or some friend canvass your sections.

HOW TO OBTAIN FRUIT IN NEW PLACES

This is an inquiry which often occurs in the minds of many owners of new places, or who have built new houses on unimproved spots. We can inform such residents that much may be done towards an immediate supply with proper selection and management and that the assertion which they often hear, that "it will take a lifetime to get fruit from a new plantation," is an absurd error.

The quickest return is from planting strawberries. If set out early in Spring, they will have a moderate crop the same season. We have repeatedly obtained fine ripe berries seven weeks from the day they were set out. The second year, if the bed is kept clean, the product will be abundant. Wilson's Albany will, safely yield, any year, a bushel from a square rod, or about two quarts a day for half a month.

Musk melons and water melons will yield their delicious products four months after planting.

Gooseberries, currants, raspberries and blackberries, all bear at about the same period from the time of setting out. Good sized gooseberry plants, say a foot and a half high, will give a good crop of berries of their size, the second year. We have had a bushel of cherry currants the third Summer after setting out quite small plants, from a row thirty feet long. A bush of Brinckle's Orange raspberry has been known repeatedly to bear about a hundred berries the same year that it was transplanted—the fruit, however, was not full size.

Dwarf pears of the right sorts, and under right management, come quickly into bearing. The most prolific sorts give some returns the second year, and more afterwards. Among the dwarf pears which bear soon, are Louise Bonne de Jersey, Doyenne d'Ete, White Doyenne, Giffard, Frontenay, Jalousie, Josephine de Malines, etc. The following sorts bear nearly as early on pear stock, viz: Bartlett, Seckel, Winter Nelis, Washington, Onondaga, Howell, Passe Colmar, Julienne.

Grapes afford fruit soon—usually beginning to bear the second or third year. The Isabella, York Madeira, Diana, and Delaware are particularly recommended for this purpose at the North and the Catawba may be added for the Middle States, wherever it does not rot.

Dwarf apples should not be entirely overlooked in the list of early bearers. Half a peck per tree is often obtained the third year from the most productive sorts.

A good supply of all the preceding will be sufficient to furnish a family with these wholesome luxuries from within a year or two of occupying entirely new premises, and will not only add greatly to the comforts and attractions of home, but contribute materially to the uniform health of the occupants.—*Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.*

STAMP ACT.—By an amendment made in the Stamp Act, at the session of Parliament just closed, a note can be made for any sum under twenty-five dollars without a stamp being placed upon it.

TO THE POSTMASTERS OF THE DOMINION OF ONTARIO.—We have sent every one of you copies of previous numbers of this paper, and if you do not wish to assist us, by sending one or more subscribers from your office from the papers already sent to you, we hope you will return this number. We shall be thankful for your assistance. If you are too much engaged as not to be able or willing to act for us, we should like to appoint some person in your neighborhood. Please call attention to this.

Communications.

Canadian Dairymen's Association.

The First Annual Meeting of the Canadian Dairymen's Association will be held in the Town of Ingersoll on Wednesday and Thursday, February 5th and 6th, 1868.

The Executive of the Canadian Dairymen's Association are desirous of making the annual Convention of the Society of the greatest possible advantage to the Dairy interest of the country. With this object in view we have selected and noted below the principal subjects that will be presented for the consideration of the Association. Ample opportunity will be afforded to members to introduce such other pertinent topics as they may choose, but the greater portion of the time will be devoted to those named herewith.

1. Purity of flavor in cheese, what are the requisites, how best procured?
2. Are curd mills beneficial, and would their general use be advisable?
3. What constitutes the superiority of the Cheddar system of cheese making, and could it be adopted with advantage in Canada?
4. Statistical circular—could it made useful in equalizing and maintaining the last price for cheese the current year?
5. How long is it desirable to press cheese? Would two or more days improve the quality or texture?
6. Is it not practicable to adopt the American system of making cheese once a day, as practiced by our factorymen?
7. Best stock for Dairy purposes.
8. What is the best hour and plan for milking?
9. What kind of salt is most suitable in cheese making, and how does the Goderich salt compare with the Liverpool Dairy salt.

Factory reports should be sent to the Secretary a few days before the meeting in February, or handed to him at the Convention. It is hoped that these reports will, in all cases, as far as possible, be filled up, as they may be expected to form a valuable part of our reports. It would also add much to their interest if in making these reports, the topics above named be touched upon by cheese makers.

C. E. CRADWICK, President.
JAMES NOXON, Treas.
Ingersoll, December 20, 1867.