The list of gooseberries was revised, and the English varieties placed in a class by themselves, and recommended for cultivation where they do not suffer from mildew

The White Antwerp raspberry was struck from the list for general cultivation, on account of being found to be very tender.

The White Marvel of Four Seasons, and Doolittle's Black Cap raspberries were placed on the list for trial.

Burr's New Pine strawberry was struck from the list for general cultivation, it not having proved to be sufficiently productive.

Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury strawberry was placed on the list for trial.

Mr. W. T. Goldsmith made a donation of vol I of THE CANADA FARMER, and Mr. W. Holton of vol. II., for the use of the Association; and the President granted to the Association the three last volumes of the *Canadian Agriculturist* thus placing the reports of the proceedings for the last five years, in the possession of the Association.

Samples of apples, pears, grapes, and wine made from grapes of the Clinton and Isabella varieties were submitted for inspection and trial by various members of the Association, and discussions in reference to them, formed an interesting feature of the meeting.

Messrs. W. F. Clarke, C. Arnold, D. W. Beadle and W. T Goldsmith were appointed delegates to represent the Association at the next meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Society, to be held at Rochester, on Wednesday, the 24th January.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to the President and Messrs. Goldsmith and Holton, for their very valuable donations, and to the County Council of the County of Wentworth, for the use of their Council Chamber; and, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Address.

BY HIS HONOUR JUDGE LOGIE, PRESIDENT OF THE U. C. FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN HAMILTON, 17TH JANUARY, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

By the constitution of this Association, I am required, at the annual meeting, to deliver an address to you, and I only regret that the office of President has not been filled by one whose practical knowledge and experience would enable him to deliver an address on the science of Pomology, which would not only be interesting, but also instructive to the members of the Association. As I cannot pretend to give you such an address, it may be of some interest to pass in review the progress which the Association has made, during the five years that I have held the office of President.

I take the liberty of recapitulating from my first address, the objects contemplated in the formation of the Association. They are—

1st. The discussion, by members, of the relative merits of the different kinds and varieties of fruit; the determination and selection of the best varieties suitable for cultivation in Canada West, and the publication of the list of fruits so recommended.

2nd. The revision from time to time, as occasion may require, of the catalogue of fruits, and the addition thereto of such new varieties as may, after a sufficient trial, be deemed worthy of cultivation, and striking out the names of any that may, on further trial, be found to be unworthy of cultivation.

3rd. The promotion by the society of the cultivation and improvement of native and indigenous fruits, the testing of all new varieties of fruit, the discussion of their merits and defects, and making known the result of such trials.

4th. The determination of the names of fruits; and the identification of fruits having different names, in different localities, or which, having received new names, have been distributed as new varieties.

5th. The discussion of all questions relative to fruit culture, and disseminating information respecting the same, such as the most proper or most advantageous modes of cultivation, the soils and exposures most suitable for the different kinds of fruit, the manures most beneficial, and the best modes of applying the same, the diseases to which the various fruit-bearing trees, shrubs, and plants, are liable, with the remedies for such diseases. The insects injurious to the different kinds of fruit, and the best means of preventing or restraining their ravages; the best modes of ripening, gathering, and preserving fruits, and any other matter bearing upon fruit culture.

These objects have been kept steadily in view, and have, to a great extent, been carried out. We have had three meetings in each year, at which, besides the transaction of other business, we have had interesting and important discussions, by practical and experienced fruit growers, upon the different kinds and varieties of fruit suitable for general cultivation in Canada. Members who have attended the meetings have succeeded in obtaining the correct names of fruits which they had in cultivation, and desired to have identified. New varieties and seedlings have been examined and tested at various meetings, and opinions of members respecting them obtained and expressed. Several important discussions have, from time to time, taken place, respecting the diseases to which some fruits are liable, and the best methods of cultivating other kinds; and, lastly, a catalogue of the best kinds of fruit suitable for cultivation in Upper Canada, has been published by the Association, and, from time to time, revised and amended. Such a catalogue is calculated to be of great benefit to all who desire to obtain the best varieties of fruit, and I have no doubt that many have availed themselves of it, and found it useful as a guide in the selection of fruits.

But, although I am thus able to congratulate the Association upon what they have accomplished, I regret that in a fruit growing country such as Canada is, where many are successfully engaged in the cultivation of fruit, the number of members, and of those who attend the meetings, is much less than what we might reasonably expect; and I hope that those who take an interest in the welfare of the Association will point out its advantages to others, and endeavour to induce them to become members and to attend our future meetings.

One of the most important objects contemplated by the Association was the production of new and improved varieties of fruit, suitable for cultivation in our climate. The best way of obtaining such varities is by hybridizing hardy fruits of native origin with foreign varieties, so as to secure, as far as possible, the hardiness and freedom from disease of the one, together with the fine flavour and general excellencies of the other. In obtaining new varieties by hybridization, a great deal of patience, care, and delicate manipulation are required, and those experimenting in that way must expect many failures and disappointments; they should not be discouraged, however, for if they succeed in producing even one or two good varieties, which are worthy of cultivation, they will be amply repaid for all their time and trouble bestowed in the endeavour. It must also be borne in mind by all such, that a seedling does not attain to perfection at once, it must generally be fruited several times before it attains to any marked excellence. Some arrive at their best condition much sooner than others, and all that show any promise of goodness should get a full and fair trial before being rejected; a change of soil or of exposure may cause a fruit that appeared at first to be comparatively worthless to become a valuable and excellent variety. I cannot pass from this part of my subject without noticing the efforts made by one of the most zealous members of this Association, Mr. Arnold, of Paris, to obtain new and improved varieties by hybridization. He has, on several occasions, exhibited new varieties of the raspberry produced by hybridizing the Native White and Red Cap raspberry with some of the improved varieties, and at the last meeting of the Association, in Paris, the members then present had an opportunity of examining and of tasting several new varities of grape, which he produced by hybridizing some of the hardy kinds in cultivation, with the Black Hamburgh and other foreign kinds.

It was supposed, not many years ago, that the climate of Canada and the Northern States was unsuited to the cultivation of the grape, except in a few sheltered and favoured localities, and only two or three varieties, supposed to be sufficiently hardy to stand our climate, were in cultivation. Now, however, a great change is observable. Within the last few years, a great many new varieties have been introduced, some of them much superior to the old varieties and equally hardy. A great deal of interest is now felt in the cultivation of the grape, and in obtaining and introducing new and improved varieties. It is now proved, beyond a doubt, that the climate of this part of Canada is well adapted to the cultivation of the grape, and we may look forward, at no distant day, to see our hill sides clothed with fruitful vineyards, and to have wine from native grown grapes that will, to a great extent, supersede the use of spirituous liquors, and of those deleterious compounds, which, under the name of wine, are sold and used throughout the country. The progress already made should stimulate all engaged in the cultivation of the grape to increased effort.

Before concluding, I shall make a remark or two upon the climate of Canada. Dr. Hurlburt, in an address delivered by him some years ago to the members of this Association, shewed that the climate of Canada compared favourably with the climates of several of the wine growing countries of Europe, and that the mean annual temperature of this part of Canada, was higher than in some of the most noted wine-producing regions. The severity of the winters in Canada and the shortness of the summers have hitherto been against the cultivation of the grape, particularly the late spring and early autumn frosts, the latter of which sometimes prevented the ripening of the fruit. The destruction of the forests, the drainage of the country by cultivation, and the consequent drying up of many of the swamps and marshes, have had the effect of raising the mean average temperature, and of increasing the length of the summer Although the clearing of the country may increase the prevalence of cold and bleak winds, and cause more striking differences and extremes of temperature, yet the average mean temperature will be higher. This is known to be the case in Canada. The mean temperature is higher, the summers are longer, and the winters shorter than they were forty or fifty years ago, and we may expect this to continue. Germany and France, in the time of the Roman Empire, had a very different climate from what they have now; the summers then were shorter and the winters much more severe. They were then unfitted for the cultivation of the grape, at all events for the varieties now cultivated in those countries. There can be no question that similar ameliorating changes are taking place in this country.

In bringing my remarks to a conclusion, I would observe that in these days of progress, when in every department of the arts and sciences so many new discoveries are being made, and so great advancement is gained, horticulture is not behind its sister arts. It has, within our own recollection, made rapid strides, and I believe that this Association is calculated, if properly supported, greatly to advance the art or science of Pomology. I trust that the Association will go on and prosper, and that the time will soon arrive when all who are engaged in the cultivation of fruit, will take an interest in this Association, and endeavour to forward the important objects contemplated by it.

STRAWBERRIES IN JANUARY.—The Macon *Telegraph* of the 3d ult., describes in tantalizing terms a four acre strawberry bed in that town, now in full bloom and fruit, the editor having just been favoured with a basket of luscious specimens, one measuring four inches in circumference.

PLANTING CHESNUTS SUCCESSFULLY.—Late in Nov., after my garden was well ridged up, I made a terrace about midway from top to bottom of the ridge on the south side. I then put in a few dry leaves, on which I placed the nuts. Then I put some leaves on the nuts, and then replaced the dirt, making it smooth, so the water would most of it run off. In May following, on opening the ridge, I found every nut sprouted, when I transplanted them. The object was to avoid an excess of wet, and get an increase of heat from the sun's rays in the spring. Both objects were fully attained. I have planted chesnuts, walnuts, and thorn locusts this fall.—S. MASSEY, *Watertown, N. Y., in Country Gentleman.*

QUALITIES OF THE ONION.—The onion deserves notice as an article of great consumption in this country, and it rises in importance when we consider that in some countries, like Spain and Portugal, it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting, therefore, to know that, in addition to the peculiar flavour which first recommends it, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to analysis the dried onion root contains from twenty-five to to thirty per cent. of gluten. It ranks, in this respect, with the nutritious pea and grain of the East. It is not merely as a relish, therefore, that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onion with his humble crust of bread, as he sits by the refreshing spring; it is because experience has long proved that, like the cheese of the English labourer, it helps to sustain his strength, also, and adds—beyond what its bulk would suggest—to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.—*Genesee Farmer.*