

obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition, I have practically demonstrated the possibility of making good wine in Canada, and the splendid vineyards of Clair House have proved the correctness of my theory: that, vineyards equal to those of Europe can exist in Canada, *unprotected from the weather*. I have written so much and so often upon the desirableness of rendering Canada a Wine Country, and have practically proved it to be the natural agricultural region to which the vine belongs, that I may best explain my views to the Select Committee, by forwarding, for their information, some of my writings upon the subject. I must, however, say that I consider the great question, for which I have *struggled during ten years, as accomplished, and that, even beyond my most sanguine expectations*. No intrigue can deprive me of the honor of having initiated this great Agricultural and Social Reformation in both sections of Canada. Speedily future generations will terminate the labour I have commenced, and will judge between myself and those who have so *strenuously and unceasingly* endeavoured to thwart so national an enterprise; one that has *ever* been the forerunner of the highest state of civilization, and of great moral and material wealth, and that has *long been recognized as the only possible guarantee of national sobriety and refinement*. The throes of its birth already distinguish it from mushroom and bubble projects, and even the injustice to its projectors, and their consequent ruin, will only *once again* demonstrate the danger of conceiving, and the difficulty of realizing, projects so pregnant with the public weal.

MILES W. COOK, Esq., of Cooksville, Secretary of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, examined:—

*Answer to Question 18.*—My experience in the Cultivation of the Vine extends only over the past two years, the summer of 1866 having been devoted to the culture of the Clinton, Isabella, Delaware, Concord, Ontario, and Hartford Prolific, in this village, and the summer of 1867 to the vineyard of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, also in this village. The vineyard is sixteen acres in extent, and contains six different varieties of vines, but is composed chiefly of the Clinton. My only experience in the manufacture of wine was gained in assisting with the vintage of 1867 at Clair House.

*Answer to Question 19.*—I have no *personal* knowledge of the quality of grapes grown in France and Italy, but learn from the writings of practical men that American grapes excel all others in flavors, tannin, colouring matter, and some other ingredients which measure their value for wine purposes.

*Answer to Question 20.*—I believe extraneous saccharine matter necessary for making wine from those varieties which may be successfully grown in this latitude as field grapes. At the Fall Meeting of 1867 of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, the Clinton was pronounced the best wine grape of Canada: yet, I have never known or heard of it being done, nor do I think it possible to make a good wine from the Clinton, grown here as a field grape, without the addition of saccharine matter. I cannot, however, say what proportion of saccharine matter it is necessary to add, for the soil has so much to do with the quality of grapes, and the season such an influence in developing its saccharine and other qualities, that grapes of the same richness may not be produced by two vineyards in the same neighborhood, or by the same vineyard any two years in succession.

*Answer to Question 21.*—I am not prepared to give an opinion as to the quantity of spirits necessary to be added, but should expect wine made in Canada, where, in comparison with the saccharine, the acid, which is an index of the wine-value of the grape, is in excess, to undergo an acetous fermentation and be ruined, unless some percentage of spirits be added.

*Answer to Question 22.*—The most satisfactory proof of the practicability of Cultivating the Vine is derived from the returns of the vineyard. That part of the vineyard in this village—the property of the Canada Vine Growers' Association—of sufficient age to yield a full crop, produced, in 1867, more than two and a half tons per acre. Other and smaller vineyards, in this vicinity, produced equally as great crops per acre; and, considering the exceedingly dry and unfavorable season of 1867, this is to me, at least, a convincing proof of the practicability of Cultivating the Vine in this part of Canada. Satisfied with the fruit before them, farmers have become interested and many have planted vineyards, while some have already brought in their loads of grapes to market. The opinion given on the Clair House wines, at the Paris Exposition of 1867, that they were “pure wines and of excellent quality,” it appears to me, establishes the practicability of making good