

&c. Among these are some magnificent specimens. We especially noticed a case of Underwing moths (*Catocala*), which includes some very beautiful species. The Rev. G. M. Innes, of London, showed seven cases of Canadian butterflies and moths, and an interesting case of specimens of various orders from Labrador, a portion of our country whose natural history has not yet been much investigated.

Mr. J. M. Danton, also of London, exhibited nine cases of native insects, some of English butterflies, all in very nice order, and including many fine specimens.

Turning to the birds we find a very fair show contributed by W. Poole, of Ingersoll, and S. Mummery, of London. The former exhibited four interesting cases, one containing a number of long legged cranes, bitterns, snipe, plover, and ducks; the next embraced a good collection of native wild ducks; then came a case of small birds of various kinds, while the fourth was devoted to owls and hawks. Mr. Mummery's collection was very fine, but included a number of specimens that do not belong to this country. The first case contained a brace of grey plover, the next a fine specimen of Bewick's whistling, then a goosander, a heron, a grey shrike, a pair of ptarmigan from below Quebec, a large snowy owl, a splendid group of snipe, the admiration of every sportsman, a beautiful pair of passenger pigeons, and others too numerous to mention. He also exhibited some of the four-legged animals, for instance, a lynx, some grey squirrels, and—the only one of its class—a grey mulett, which certainly looked like "fish out of water" in more senses than one. Of foreign birds Mr. Mummery exhibited three glass cases, containing a bird of Paradise, humming-birds from South America, &c. Mr. Poole, of Ingersoll, showed a fine case of Canadian animals, including the redoubted skunk, a porcupine, weasel, racoon, lynx, squirrels, &c.; all well mounted and in natural attitudes.

Mr. F. Turton, of Petrolia, had on view a good case of squirrels of various kinds, well put up. In botanical specimens not much was to be seen, there being only two exhibitors.

Mr. H. Crate, of Ingersoll, showed a small collection of the common wild plants, and Mr. Thomas Waterhouse, of London, about a dozen sheets of the more conspicuous native flowers, but not arranged in any scientific order.

We noticed with much interest a fine series of Canadian fish, contributed by Mr. Wilmot, of Newcastle, who is noted for his praiseworthy efforts in pisciculture. It contained a brood of young whitefish raised by artificial process, some salmon in various stages, salmon trout, pickerel, black bass, &c.

Annual Meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

The annual meeting of the Association was held as usual during the exhibition week, on the evening of the 28th September, the President, E. Mallory, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Mallory read an eloquent address, which has been printed in full in *THE GLOBE*, but is too long for republication here, and to give isolated portions or an abstract, would fail to do it justice. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered for the address.

A. M. Thornton, Northumberland; Geo. H. Marston, Guilph; James Keefe, Strathroy, were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

An animated discussion then ensued regarding to the place for holding the next Exhibition, a considerable proportion of the Directors present being in favour of Ottawa; but finally the majority elected Toronto as the place of Exhibition for 1870.

Fruit Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario was held in the City Hall, London, on Wednesday night, Mr. W. H. Mills, President of the Association occupied the chair.

The Directors' Report was submitted as follows:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of the Fruit Growers Association, in presenting their Annual Report, have much pleasure in stating that during the past year the society has held three successful meetings for the exhibition of fruit, and the discussion of questions relating to the varieties best adapted to our climate, and the best soils and mode of culture. The October meeting was held at St. Catharines, at which there was a very large display of grapes and other fruits; the winter meeting was held in the City of Hamilton, and was well attended; and the summer meeting was held at Galt, at which there was a fine display of strawberries, and some of most extraordinary size.

There has been some increase in the number of members during this year, as will be seen by the Treasurer's Report, he having received one hundred and seventy-six dollars for fees of members this year, against one hundred and fifty-seven dollars from the same source last year. A complete list of the members of the Association is appended to this report.

The discussions at the several meetings have elicited much valuable information. These discussions have been very fully and carefully preserved, and will be embodied in the printed report which will be given to the members. The report of last year was, by an arrangement with the Commissioner of Agriculture, printed by the Department of Agriculture and sent out from thence to the members of this Association, thereby securing to them the entire Agricultural Report in addition to their own. Some very considerable number of typographical errors found their way into that Report, which very much marred its appearance, and in some degrees its usefulness, occasioned by the pressure of public printing at the close of the Session. The blemishes, it is believed, can be obviated hereafter.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has very kindly issued a series of questions prepared by your Directors, relating to the different fruits and their culture, and required the different Agricultural and Horticultural Societies to return answers thereto. These replies will be collected and a full report prepared therefrom which it is believed will be of great value, a copy of which, when printed, will be given to every member.

In addition to the prizes offered by the Association by resolution passed at the meeting of Feb. 4th 1869, the Directors at a meeting of the Board held on that day offered a prize of \$50 for the best essay on the cultivation of the Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry and Currant and a further prize of \$15 for the second best essay. The time limited for the reception of these essays, 1st September, 1869 having passed, and only two essays having been received your Directors have extended the time to 1st February, 1870, with leave to the writers of the essays received to withdraw them, and substitute others if they wish.

At a meeting of Directors held at Galt on the 6th of July, a prize of twenty-five dollars was offered for the best collection of insects, injurious or beneficial to the various kinds of fruits, provided always that the prize should be awarded only to a really meritorious collection.

At the same time your Directors, feeling that it was highly important that this Society should be represented at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, held in Philadelphia on the 15th of this month, (September, 1869), appointed Mr. Charles Arnold a delegate to attend the same. His report will be published, and form a part of the annual report.

Your Directors cannot close this report without intimating to members that if they would each take a little pains to call the attention of their neighbours to the work of this Association, and show the importance of sustaining it, the number of its members might easily be doubled in the course of the next year, and this Society enter upon a course of prosperity and usefulness of incalculable benefit to the country.

The Directors also desire to intimate to the Association that if gentlemen leave their homes and devote their time to the interests of the Association, in attendance upon the meetings of the Board of Directors, it is but right that their reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in attendance upon such meetings should be paid by the Association. We believe the state of our finances, and the manifest justice of the case, will fully warrant such an appropriation of our funds, and we therefore advise that a further by-law be enacted by the Association authorizing the Treasurer to pay such expenses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

21st September, 1869

The report was adopted.

The Treasurer's Report was next submitted, showing the receipts for the year to be \$326, and the expenditure \$315 20. A balance of \$455 remained from the previous year, which leaves \$666 on hand. The report was adopted.

The President then delivered the following

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN, At the last annual meeting, held in the city of Hamilton, I was unable, through illness, to thank you for the proud position you then honoured me with. This duty, however, was performed by my friend, the Rev. H. Buriet, who always regards with care his absent friends. Through your kindness, then I am permitted this opportunity, and I may add the extreme pleasure, of addressing you upon the subject of Horticulture—of all others the dearest to me because I feel the objects we have in view, and the pursuit we are engaged in, trying to build up a public taste for fine fruits by persuading all throughout the land to bring within their own reach and culture these healthful and delicious products, is, without exception, one of the most elevated and Christianizing occupations we, as a body, can possibly pursue, inasmuch as it affords the proper kind of food to those who are desirous to learn their Author's mandates in the evolution of matter.

Besides, it multiplies our social joys, and minister to the comfort of the human race, draws us away from the sordid motives of selfishness, soothes us with benign influence in the hour of sickness, and thus we, overarch the vale of earthly vanity, and feel, as we journey onward, the silent shadows from the trees we love.

By this pursuit, also, we learn some of the laws of Creative power and Omnipotent force displayed in every germ of life.

He that enters with his whole heart bent on the culture of fruits and flowers for the inward happiness and pleasure they afford him, gives evidence of high moral aims. We may safely confide in the integrity and kindness deeply graven in his character. In this way it comes to be acknowledged that an organization of fruit growers is regarded as an association of high rank, and to be considered a useful and worthy member thereof is a guaranty of purity of purpose.

It is, therefore, a source of great pleasure to me to be able to realize that our pleasant and profitable discussions are the means of establishing a taste in this direction, and a harmony of sentiment, as marked in its character as in the good that must, of necessity, result to our country in morals and health.

As it is one of the pleasant duties of the President to give an annual address on some subject relating to the objects of the Association, I may premise that the difficulty is not the scarcity of subjects from which to mould a discourse suitable for such an occasion, for they exist "in the heavens above and on the earth beneath." The difficulty arises from an ignorance on my part of how best to select and adjust the material to promote the object in view, at the same time a conviction forces itself that this is not an occasion on which I should weary your attention with any long discourse or dry accumulation of facts to prove such theory as I may advance. I shall therefore only offer a few remarks, in a rambling way, under the head of "The Influence of Trees," by drawing your attention to a few important facts, first, that the planting of native forest trees in belts around cultivated farms in various the conditions of climate by governing to a great extent the degree of temperature and rainfall, that our health and length of years, and the sanitary condition of the country, depend on the influences these noble forest trees exert upon them. They stand, if I may so express it, as gigantic capillary ducts, for the daily attraction and repulsion of fluids, set in motion by the force of the sun, which raises these fluids gently from and again returns them to the bosom of the earth, and in this way they are made the instruments in regulating and graduating the permanency of rainfall. While inhaling carbonic acid vapours, and condensing them in the shape of woody fibre as so much stored up heat for our future use, they daily accumulate and emit that pure oxygen element without which human life could not exist.

These then are some of the good effects we shall secure by making an artificial planting of forest trees, and affording them the necessary protection until they become established so intimately connected and dependent are we upon the forces of nature which surround us, that no great depth of comprehension is required to see that God has made it an utter necessity that man should study these forces to enable him to secure his health and happiness, which should be the principal aim and end of his sojourn here. To know these laws, enables him to bend and appreciate the unbounded munificence of the "Author," and it necessitates a sequence that those peoples of the earth who take the higher degrees in this branch of science are the "elect."

Sir John Herschell says that "there is evidently something distinct from mere local situation, which determines the element of climate. It is chiefly in