

into general practice. cannot speak of the having tested the wine affirm that they will be classed thus in the No. 42 is classed as an amethyst tinge, of a hot-house grape na, the one a black pened, and the bun- l at the same time One or two of Ro- acrid flavour. The aella is good, really melan promise well best wine grapes. and gives it a fore- compact, and, if it tivation. Norton's ern latitudes, ma- ably after further the country. The ig to complain that lent. The general on be productive of worth and proper- of collections—in for me to speak in great perfection in is highly flavoured, rs fine fruit, but is rietty, although we red to grovel in the and is a superior upon its excellent rdy grape with us. st be brought to a f Bruce & Murray, never tasted a more lamburgh, and if it prove an immense eling, Rogers' 15, of the disease and is the mildew. I oscopist, examined and bearing seed- ing their abundant and the rootlets of erve, imagines that he most beautiful, our Association to horticulturists, and The recent notion applied to the roots the fruit may be iver "exhibited to est help to prevent eately modified if

not altogether prevented by good, generous cultivation : manure rich in potash, carbon, &c., &c., will go far to remedy the evil. Whenever the food of the vine is stinted its vigour wanes, and consequently opportunities are given for the development of all manner of parasitical and insect pests. The leaf roller is an insect pest which of late years has appeared with us ; its ravages are not very deadly and may be easily prevented with a little care. The thrip, after all, is, at present, our greatest pest. When down on a visit to Ohio and Kentucky, a year ago, I found it a common practice there for grape-growers to destroy this pest by means of torches at night. One carries the torch, another disturbs the vines, and the enemy betakes himself to the flame. Mr. Saunders, of London two years ago, discovered a pest in the pip of the Clinton grape, but our experience fortunately has not made us further acquainted with its ravages. Grapes can be kept for a lengthened period by having them carefully strung and kept in a dry airy room. W. H. Boulton, Esq., the Grange, Toronto, keeps them for months in this manner. For the encouragement of grape-growers to prosecute this branch of horticulture, I refer them to the statistics of grape-growing on the last pages of "Husmann, on Grapes and Wine." Again renewing my grateful sense of your courtesy, gentlemen, and expressing my continued interest in fruit growing and its development throughout the Province I wish you in the heartiest and sincerest manner every success in your laudable and patriotic efforts for the advancement of horticulture.

ROBERT BURNET,
President.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

WINTER MEETING.

The regular winter meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association was held on Tuesday, Feb., 7th, 1871, in the City of Hamilton. There was a good attendance, members being present from London, Goderich, Brantford, Toronto, Cayuga, Clifton, Niagara, St. Catharines, Winona, Milton, Oakville, Wellington Square, Thamesford, and other places.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following papers were then read, viz :—

By the President, on Thinning Fruit.

By A. B. Bennett, Esq., The Garden and Farm.

By G. Leslie, jr., Esq., Tree Planting for Shelter.

By W. H. Mills, Esq., Vegetable Tissues and Fire Blight.

By Rev. George Bell, Experiments in the Culture of Small Fruits.

Moved by Mr. Morse seconded by Mr. Saunders, that the gentlemen who have read papers be requested to hand their papers over to the custody of the Directors for disposal as they think fit. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Holton, seconded by Mr. Martin, that a cordial vote of thanks be tendered the gentlemen who have so kindly furnished the papers we have just heard read. Carried.

Resolved,—That the seedling and other apples be handed over to the Fruit Committee to examine and report.

Mr. Arnold brought a russet apple before the meeting, for the purpose of eliciting an opinion as to whether anyone had seen anything like it before. After various opinions had been given he stated that it was a Spitzenburg, a remarkable variation from the normal form.

Mr. Arnold also read an interesting letter from Mr. Thomas Meehan, of Philadelphia, in relation to a singular combination of the apple with the pear, which had been sent by Mr. Arnold to Mr. Meehan. It was a fruit shaped like an ordinary apple, and having the external appearance of an apple, but found growing on a pear tree. Mr. Meehan stated in his letters that he had carefully examined the fruit sent him, that he had found the pulp to be apple, and the stem, core and seeds to be pear, and was of the opinion that it was produced by the blossom of the pear tree having been fertilized by the pollen of an apple.

Here is a new field for investigation. Can the pear be fertilized by the apple, or the apple by the pear? If so, what new combinations are yet to be brought out by the crossing of these fruits, and what a field of experiment is open for the fruit raiser! It is to be hoped that Mr. Arnold, who is skilled in cross-fertilization, will make such numerous and careful