

his trees; but with the crabs for stocks he had lost no trees from root-killing. He had found no trouble in working varieties on the crab.

Mr. STICKNEY had worked a few hundred trees on the crab stocks, and found they did well, but they were dwarfs. Many of them had loaded down with fruit, and the fruit was smaller than usual. He knew no good reason why the crab was not a good stock for the purpose of dwarfing, as many varieties had improved on these stocks. He expected to get dwarfs and half standards on such; but for general use he doubted the propriety of their use. He found, however, the roots nearly double those on any other kinds he had used.

Mr. GOULD did not think the dwarf objection of any weight. We wanted dwarfs out west, if we could not have hardy trees without. Hardy stocks are absolutely necessary to hardy trees. Root-killing has been the great trouble with even the best sorts of trees. He had become so convinced of this necessity for hardy roots, that that he had entirely discarded all eastern and southern seeds. He found it better to pay forty dollars for a bushel of western crab seeds, than to get the others for five. In fact, they were worse than no stocks, as they were almost sure to die.

Mr. PLUMB said he would not say anything in favor of dwarfing, believing it a humbug generally, and proceeded to show that the cion will give its essential character to the root, no matter what the root may be, and that to the cion we must look for the requisite qualities of hardihood and vigor.

Mr. STICKNEY proposed the following, which was accepted by Mr. GOULD, and was passed:

Resolved, That we think favorably of the use of the Siberian crab stocks for the production of very hardy apple trees, by root-grafting or budding, and recommend that our nurserymen and amateurs experiment with them, and give us at some future meeting the results of their observations.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in a revision and discussion of the list of apples as heretofore recommended, in which nearly all the fruit-growers took a part, and stated their experiences, which were very diverse on most of the sorts, but they adopted as follows:

LIST OF FRUITS.

Apples.—1st. A select list of five, of which hardiness is the first requisite, and to which there shall be no dissenting voice, viz: Duchess of Oldenburg, Astrachan, Fameuse, Tallman Sweet, Golden Russett.

2d. List worthy of general culture for all qualities of tree and fruit: Sops of Wine, Fall Stripe. St. Lawrence, Fall Orange, Plumb's Cider, Perry Russett, Willow Twig, Red Romanite, Blue Pearmain' Seek-no-further.

3d. List for trial: Sweet June, Tetofsky, Lowell, Bailey Sweet, Gros Pomier, (Haas), Paradise, Winter Sweet, (Sweet Wine), Cable Gillflower, (Flushing), Ben Davis, Northern Spy, Rawle's Janet.

Strawberries.—The strawberry list was revised, and the society adopted the terms *market* and *family* to distinguish qualities, placing them in the order of their preference, viz: Wilson, Green's Prolific, Russell, for market; and Agriculturist, Russell, Burr's New Pine, for family use. Among the new varieties, the Nicanor was highly commended by Mr. McAFEE. Upon the Green's Prolific Mr. GREENMAN remarked that he could grow as much fruit from one rod of them as from fifteen rods of the French.

Currants.—The currant list was left as last year; the loss of the foliage by the long continued wet weather causing the loss of much of the fruit. Mr. PLUMB says the Versailles was the only variety that escaped on his grounds. The long-bunched Holland was well spoken of by Mr. STICKNEY.

Grapes.—The grape list was left without change; the Delaware first and Concord as second, the unfavorable season of last year preventing any just comparison of varieties.

Raspberries.—The raspberry list of last year, viz: the the Doolittle first, was amended by adding the Miami, under its several names; also the Clarke, Purple-cane and Philadelphia.

Blackberries.—Mr. STICKNEY remarked upon the promising qualities of the Ancient Briton Blackberry, which with the Wilson's Early was recommended for trial. The Kititiny was acknowledged hardy and productive.

This list was adopted after a great deal of close canvassing of the merits of some of the sorts.

P. A. CHADBOURNE, LL. D., and President of the State University, who had been announced to deliver an address this evening, was called on:

He begged to be excused, on account of his health, which would not permit him to speak at length. He remarked that what he desired to say had been intended for other ears, and in commendation of the persistency with which the members of this society had pursued their work of enlightening the people of the state, on the subject of horticulture. For that they were worthy and should receive the aid of the state, by proper appropriations. He had designed also to speak upon the fact that many of the most useful varieties of apples were passing away, some not even out-living the generation of men that had produced them. This was in accordance with the laws of the universe. Nothing good and beautiful in the highest degree can be said to be permanent. Therefore, it was the duty of horticulturists to continually raise up new varieties to take the place of those now failing.

Mr. McAFEE then read a paper on the subject of

OUR NATIVE WOODS, AND TIMBER CULTURE.

Old Egypt, the land of the Pharaohs, the Sphinx and the Pyramids, is teaching us of the New World true vital lessons, lessons of such paramount importance that the very being of generations of men hangs upon our appreciation of them. These lessons, the one of spoliation and its consequences, and the other its antitheses, the