

The Brighton was raised by Jacob Moore, of Brighton, N.Y., and is a cross between the native *Labrusca* family, of which the Concord is a type, and the Diana-Hamburg, of foreign extraction. The vine is a strong grower and pretty hardy, though it needs protection in our severe winters. It is also fairly productive when well cared for. The stems are medium to long-jointed and ripen early. Thinning out the smaller bunches is a wise practice and will result in the better development of the bunches that remain.

The following description of it by A. J. Downing will be interesting, in connection with this monograph: "Bunch medium to large, shouldered, moderately compact; berries medium to large, round, light red at first, changing to a dark crimson or maroon when fully matured, sometimes almost black, and covered with a thick lilac bloom. The berries adhere well to the peduncle: skin thin but tough; flesh tender, very slight pulp, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic, very slightly vinous, and of very good quality for an early grape. It has its best flavor when it is first ripe, but becomes pasty and loses its sprightliness when fully ripe. It ripens nearly as early as the Hartford Prolific and before the Delaware."

This grape has been fully tested in Ontario so long ago as 1886. Mr. J. P. Williams, of Bloomfield, P. E. Co., then wrote concerning it in this Journal: "As to the best varieties, the Delaware has till lately held first place, but now the Brighton stands pre-eminently victor. It has steadily improved, with age, in the strength of the vine. This year I gathered all the fruit before the frost, beginning soon after the Champion. I could pick dozens of bunches that weighed $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. and a few turned the scale at $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. I placed a number of different kinds of grapes in the fruit room separately, and, while the Brighton remained, none of the others seemed to attract my visitors. All pronounced it the best out-door grape they had ever eaten."

It is not, however, without its faults. In some localities it is quite subject to mildew, which quickly ruins the beauty of the bunches. It is not a good keeper in packing because of its tender skin, and this unfits it for carrying long distances without the greatest care in handling.

As grass seed is so light and easily blown away by the slightest wind, when you are sowing it you may anticipate trouble, but you needn't. Go into the garden and get a barrowful of light loam and sift it moderately fine, and into this mix your grass seed, mixing loam and seed very thoroughly and finely, then sow the mixture. This is how we do it all the time; caring little for the weather whether it blows or not.

Combined fungicides and insecticides are recommended whenever applicable, because of a saving of time; a less liability of injuring foliage; greater efficiency in some cases, and as a precautionary measure in others.