

the crop and mode of training. The verdict then arrived at was that the plants were being dwarfed too much, and that if continued death would result. I can only say I visited the gardens two weeks ago and the vines and crop looked as vigorous and abundant as they did in former times. Mr. Graham's vines are all of the *Labrusca* family. The grapes are grown for table use.

We next inspected five acres of a vineyard owned and planted by W. Mosgrove, Esq., Barrister, five miles from the city, at the foot of Lac Des Chenes; which lies to the north-west of the farm, and gives ample protection from late spring and early autumn frosts, but allows a free sweep of the most prevailing winds of winter, which appears to have had the effect of sweeping away the snow covering and exposed the vines to too violent changes of temperature. If not from this reason there must be some other cause for the high death rate amongst the vines, as they have been killed by hundreds. Mr. Mosgrove has decided to erect an eight foot board fence between the water and the vine plot, and, if necessary, set out a wind-break of trees; something of this sort is certainly necessary. Mr. Mosgrove is endowed with one of the greatest elements of success, and that is perseverance and a determination to succeed. He is going experimentally into the wine business, and his grapes are chiefly of the *Riparia* class, such as Faith, Pearl, and Elvira—of which the latter is the strongest grower. Mr. Mosgrove entertained the Committee most hospitably, and produced some Elvira wine, which had a most fragrant bouquet.

Another vineyard visited was that of Daniel O'Connor, Barrister. Four miles up the Rideau River he has three acres of grapes, principally Lindley (Roger's No. 9) and Brighton. As an

amateur he has made a decidedly good selection in planting these two vines so largely. His vineyard is beautifully neat, the ground is kept free from weeds by a cultivator and harrow passing frequently between the trellises, the space along the trellis and between the vines being dug over with a fork. Hardly a twig was out of place, he had no blanks in his rows, there was no sign of thrips, rot, or any other disease; all was health and luxuriance, and a splendid show for a crop of fruit.

RASPBERRY NOTES.

BY T. C. ROBINSON, OWEN SOUND.

Hansell.—This variety was first to ripen with me this year, and seems to be an acquisition. Those who grow raspberries only for home use, and have been accustomed to pet the large, delicious, but fastidious, varieties of foreign origin, are not likely to see much value in the *Hansell*; for upon first acquaintance it seems to be nothing but a wild variety; the size—from five-eighths to three-quarters of an inch in diameter; the quality, which is sweet, without the peculiar aroma found in most cultivated varieties; the leathery foliage, and persistent wiry habit of growth, all point clearly back to parents in pasture or fence-corner. But what matter? It is early, handsome, and firm, and appears so large and good for its season—when the large late varieties have not had time to ripen; and it is so hardy, having stood the past winter green almost to the tips by the side of Cuthberts badly injured, that it must be of decided value to persons who need early raspberries for either home use or market. It is not so strong a grower as Turner and Cuthbert, and so should have rich soil. It begins to ripen fair pickings when late *strawberries* are at their best.