

of our vineyards; whether it be the grapes fresh from the vine or wines manufactured from them. It is true we may expect competition with importation from the United States, consequently I would urge more strongly the culture of grapes that are rather adapted to the manufacture of wine than for table use. We cannot overstock the market with good wine, for the longer it is kept the better and more valuable it becomes. In Western New York grapes are cultivated very extensively and with great success.

Mr. S. H. Ainsworth, the retiring President of the Fruit Growers' Society, Weston, N. Y., in his address to that Society not long since, stated that the average profits of Isabella grape culture in New York State last year was \$432 72 per acre. He also stated from his own observations and experience that the Concord will produce as many if not more pounds to the acre than the Isabella and commands a higher price in market; and that his own crop last fall was 11,200 pounds to the acre, selling at home for ten cents a pound. At this rate the crop from an acre would be worth \$1,120; say it cost \$60 an acre to grow and pick them, this would leave a net profit of \$1,060. He also stated that he saw at Lockport last fall one-tenth of an acre of Delaware vines, only three years from planting, that produced 1,000 pounds of fruit. This would give 10,000 lbs. to the acre, which if sold at the wholesale prices of last year [20 cts. a pound] would bring \$2,000, and if sold at the retail prices of last year would bring the immense sum of \$5,000. If grapes can be grown successfully in Western New York, we have every reason to believe they will grow equally well here. We have a climate equal to theirs and a soil not inferior. Therefore we require nothing but the vines and a little knowledge of the management of a vineyard; and as the prices of vines are rapidly lowering they will be within the reach of almost every farmer in this country, when he can test the matter in a practical way and judge for himself as to the profits to be derived from grape culture in Canada.

I trust that the day is not far distant when in those localities in this Province that are adapted to the culture of the vine will be seen acres and acres of this delicious fruit, growing in all its luxuriance; and it is with pleasure that I view the prospect of the extensive cultivation of the vine, and hope that those who are sufficiently enterprising to embark in its culture will live to enjoy the fruits of a well-requited toil.

J. W. K.

Louth, March 29, 1864.

### Horticulture for the Clergy.

THE occupation a man follows, exerts a great influence over his mind and morals, for good or for evil. Some occupations demoralize good men, while others have the effect of leading the mind into healthful moral conditions.

The sedentary and reclusive habits of many men of genius and education induces forms of physical dyspepsia, which acting upon the mental and moral nature, beget a dyspeptic habit of thought and feeling which renders the man unfit to stand up as an exemplar and teacher in the face of a truth-seeking public.

Again; the recluse, however healthy may be his physical condition, is not in full sympathy and daily communion with the living world, which is the great inspirer and sharpener of thought. The teacher who ignores this field of instruction, fails to gain a commanding stand-point from which to address his fellow-men who come to him fresh from the fields of trade or production, all their perceptions sharpened by what they have seen and heard. To address such an audience, the teacher must needs be *en rapport* with them, and bring his illustrations from subjects which are familiar to them, as did the Great Teacher, while fulfilling His mission among men.

As a means to this end, we have often thought and urged that no collateral occupation could so well fit the clergy of our country, for a fine, vigorous and growing condition of body and soul, capable of reaching the sympathies of the people, because cherishing their own, as a healthful devotion of spare hours to the noble practices of horticulture. Bending over his vines and shrubs and plants and flowers, inspirations will come into his soul as from the Great Fountain of Life and Light, instead of being filtered through the mists of written theology; and the soul will conceive and grow big under an inspiration which makes its possessor feel as if he were a prophet listening to the voice of the Blessed One.

Hol ye men of the closet and the study, come out into the garden, do your devotions and learn your lessons among the live and beautiful things of God, and then with the freshness of these things exhalting from you, may you speak in demonstration of the spirit and with power.—*Ohio Farmer*.

### Hardy Apples in Vicinity of Cobourg.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—The Tulman sweet, is one of the hardiest and most profitable of our apples, bearing large crops, the last four years when nearly all other kinds failed. Hawthornden is another hardy variety, bearing very young,—the only trouble, it bears too much for the good of the tree. Alexander does very finely, forming a fine healthy tree, bearing fine crops of large showy fruit of good quality. Fall Jennetting forms a fine tree, free from disease, bearing a moderate crop of very fine fruit; Kewick Codlin stands well and bears enormous crops; Green Sweet does very well where very many kinds fail; Montreal Beauty is one of the finest crab apples for this climate, forming a perfect model of a tree both for ornament or usefulness.

There has been a great deal said about the bark of trees bursting, calling it a disease, etc. As far as my observation has gone it appears to be unavoidable in tender kinds; I have never seen it in *low branched trees*, it appears to be caused by hard freezing after the sap begins to flow in the spring.

NORTHUMBERLAND.



The Tulip.

Our engraving represents one of the early varieties known as the Tournesol. It is larger and more showy, though not quite as early, as the Duc Van Thol. The dark portion of the flower is a brilliant red, bordered with bright orange. Planted in masses or groups they produce an exceedingly pleasing effect.

The late varieties grow much taller, and are great favorites with the florists, on account of their diversity of color and markings. Those called Bizanes are striped and marked with every color on a yellow ground—the Byblooms are marked with purple or violet on white ground. The Parrot Tulips have the edges of the petals very curiously fringed, the colors chiefly crimson and yellow.

There is no reason why these gay spring flowers should not be found in all our gardens. They are of easy cultivation, growing in any moderately rich, well drained loamy soil, particularly if it be a little sandy. If the soil be inclined to clay, it would be advisable to mix some sand and rotten sods tho-

roughly with the ground of the bed to the depth of about twenty inches. It is possible to make the ground too rich, which induces a rank growth injurious to the flower. When it is thought desirable to use any manure, choose old, well decayed cow manure in preference to any other. The month of October is probably the best time for planting, though it may be done in September or November. Nurserymen sometimes receive orders for Tulips in the spring, but this is not the proper season for transplanting them. After preparing the bed, by thoroughly pulverizing the soil to the depth of twenty inches, the bulbs may be set about six inches apart each way, and buried to the depth of four inches. Before winter sets in, it is usually thought advisable to throw a light covering of leaves or straw over the bed as a further protection from severe frost. By planting the bulbs six inches deep, we have been able, for several years, to winter them safely without any protection whatever. The past winter in this section has been one of unusual severity; but the Tulips never made a finer appearance. Whatever covering is placed upon the beds as a winter protection, should be removed in the spring.

About the last of June the bulbs should be taken up and allowed to dry in some airy place under cover, and when quite dry they may be put away in a box, where they will keep dry until they are planted out again in the fall.

### Mildew of the Gooseberry.

"G. M." and "J. G." enquire how to prevent Gooseberries from rusting or mildewing, complaining that they have lost the fruit from this cause for the past two or three years. The Fruit Growers' Association, of Upper Canada, addressed this inquiry to every part of the Province, and received nearly a hundred replies; and although those replies are now before us, we are unable to give a remedy. From the replies, however, we think there may be gleaned a few facts bearing upon this subject that are worthy of being remembered.

First, then, the English Gooseberries are all, more or less, subject to mildew.

Second, there are some localities in which they do well, and seem to be nearly or quite exempt.

Third, in some seasons the mildew is more destructive than in others.

Fourth, there are some varieties that, in some localities, are less subject to mildew than others.

Fifth, that young and thrifty plants are less subject to mildew than old plants.

Sixth, the Houghton Seedling is very nearly exempt from mildew in all localities and on all soils.

The Houghton Seedling is an American variety, and the fact that it is exempt, or very nearly so, points strongly the direction in which we must look for gooseberries adapted to our climate. Here is a field for the gooseberry amateur, and we have no doubt but the time will come when we shall have fine and delicious varieties that have been raised by judicious selection and cultivation from the varieties indigenous to America.

Mr. George Davidson, of Berlin, County of Waterloo, says that he knows no preventive of the mildew; has tried wet and dry land, light and heavy soils; has applied lime, salt, ashes, &c., &c., but without effect. Some persons recommend mulching the ground under the gooseberry plants with hay or grass soaked in brine, some to grow the portulaca under them, some to cover the ground with boards and whitewash the surface of the boards with lime and salt, some to pick off the diseased fruit, some to plant under the shade of trees, some to plant in the open sun. We believe there are localities and seasons in which all remedies fail, and the mildew runs riot through all the varieties of English Gooseberries; and again in some seasons, and in some favored localities, the fruit is as fine and fair as in England.

Mr. S. Crosby, of Markham, County of York, has been making some experiments in raising seedling Gooseberries. Perhaps he will favor the readers of THE CANADA FARMER with the results.