

shoots is cut back to within three feet of its base. It may be necessary to cut the horizontal ones closer than the upright ones, to obtain another strong upright shoot. The two upright canes already established, will produce a shoot from their tops, to continue their extension upwards, and the horizontal ones, as before, produce a shoot at the point to be carried outwards, and one on the top to be trained up to one of the upright bars. This year, several fruit shoots will be produced, on each of which, one or two bunches of grapes may be ripened. In this way the vine goes on adding every season two new upright canes, and two or three feet in length to the previous ones, until the whole trellis is covered; when the management will consist in pruning the spurs every winter to about three eyes. Each fruit branch should only be allowed to produce two bunches of fruit, and the top should be pinched at the second eye, or joint above the fruit, in order to arrest the production of useless wood, and turn the sap to the benefit of the fruit.

By such a system as this the trellis is covered in every part with bearing wood, the fruit and the foliage are all exposed fully to the sun, an uniformity of vigor is maintained between the different parts, and the appearance is beautiful. A trellis may be covered with a vine by other modes requiring less labor perhaps, and less time, but none will be found more beneficial or satisfactory in the end.

In the management of a grape vine, as in the management of other trees, summer pruning is of great consequence. If a vine is left to itself all summer, or from one winter pruning to another, it will be found that a vast quantity of useless wood has been produced, and that to the serious detriment of the bearing shoots for the following year. Every two weeks the growing vine should be visited, shoots tied in, strong ones checked, superfluous ones rubbed off, and every part kept in its proper place, and in a proper degree of vigor. In certain cases, where the mode of training above described cannot be conveniently adopted, two or three poles, twelve to fifteen feet high, may be sunk in the ground, with a space of three or four feet between them at the bottom, and fastened together at the top, forming a cone, around which the permanent canes may be trained in a spiral manner.

This produces a very beautiful effect, and occupies comparatively little space, but the grapes will not all ripen so well, nor will the training be so easy as on the flat surface of a trellis.

Very tasteful arbors may also be made over some of the walks, by training the vine over the woodwork, in the same manner as on the trellis.

This is a very common practice and offers many advantages. Ingenious persons who care well for their garden, as well in its appearance as its productions, will conceive other plans still better adapted to their particular wants and taste than any of these; but the main point must always be kept in view, that is, to provide for the foliage and the fruit, a free open exposure to the sun. Any system that does not secure this, will fail to a greater or less extent.

The Isabella grape succeeds well even as far north as Maine, by laying it down in winter and covering it with mats, straw, boughs of evergreens, &c."

J. F.

GUM-SHELLAC IN PRUNING TREES, AND IN CUTTING OFF YOUNG TREES IN THE NURSERY.—Young trees which were budded the past season will require to be cut off above the bud this spring. The plan adopted by many nurserymen is to cut the tree an inch or half an inch above the bud, and after the latter has begun to grow, to trim the trunk down to the point of connection with a sharp knife. As the young shoot is exceedingly tender, it is in great danger of being injured by this operation. The necessity for this laborious and objectionable method results from the danger of the buds being killed by the drying of the trunk down from the place at which it is cut. We have practiced for several years, and on many thousands of trees, a plan which saves entirely the second trimming, and which has been fully successful. We trim the tree down close to the bud at the first operation, and paint the surface of the cut with a thick solution of gum-shellac in alcohol. As the gum is not soluble in water it is not washed off by the rains, and it preserves the tree alive to the very end, so that the wound heals in the most perfect manner, making a smoother joint than can be produced in any other way. This preparation may also be used with advantage for coating the wounds made in pruning choice trees.

PROFITS OF FRUIT.—The New-England Farmer states that the Northern Spy apple now sells for fifty to seventy-five cents a dozen at retail in the Boston market. This remark of course applies to those only of fine quality and well kept. Fruit that is better than the average will always bring not only a high price, but will also com