

majority of the plants not the least sign was visible of their having been transplanted; the very young growth of some removed earliest in the season would sometimes droop during very hot sunshine, but a good sprinkling with water over head from the garden engine soon put all right again. Our practice has been to give a thorough watering at the time of planting, both to the roots and leaves, and to continue watering the foliage every evening for a week or ten days; by that time the plant is perfectly safe, and will require little further attention, with the exception perhaps of one or two good waterings at the root should the weather prove very dry. At the season named, when a plant does fail, it is generally within a week from being planted, and can consequently be easily replaced, whilst the operation is in hand, thus making any after disturbance of the ground unnecessary, a great point generally where the plants have to be removed a considerable distance, thus necessitating their being out of the ground for a considerable time (more than a day and a night for instance); perhaps rather later in the season, say September, might be safer, as the roots would be less liable than during the hotter months to get dried sufficiently to injure the plants. Nearly the whole of the evergreens planted at this place during the last three years have been merely removed from one part of the grounds to another; in nearly every instance they have been planted the same day as they were taken up, and so little do they show any sign of having been removed, that a stranger would never for an instant suppose that such had been the case. In fact several who have seen them lately could scarcely believe that plants of such a size had been so recently planted. We have removed plants of a similar size at nearly all times of the year; but at no other period can anything like the same amount of success be obtained—at no other time do they appear to “push away” with the same “freeness.” Many of the large Yews, Deodars, and similar things, removed this summer, have made a beautiful growth since being planted; and on baring down to the roots two or three weeks after planting, we have found thousands of “rootlets” actively at work, leaving little room to doubt that the plants would soon be in a more robust state of health than they would have been had they never been moved. As to Rhododendrons, we have planted many hundreds at nearly all times in the year, very many of a large size this last June, and I not recollect ever having lost one. Should any of your readers doubt these facts, they are at liberty to come and see for themselves. So fully am I satisfied of the three months named being the best time for removing evergreens of every description, that I have no hesitation in predicting that in a very short time it will become general to transplant at that season.

GRAPE GROWING IN THE LATITUDE OF CANADA.—An opinion prevails that this luscious fruit cannot be ripened in the open air in this latitude—this we are confident is erroneous. Some few days since we saw and tasted, in the office of Dr. Kellogg, some native grapes grown at Plattsburgh, in the nurseries of John W. Bailey, Esq., and though this locality is a full degree north of our own, they are fully ripe, and some specimens of the kinds, known as the Delaware, Diana, Northern, Muscadine, and Cowan, particularly the two former, were quite equal to any grape grown under glass we have ever tasted. We also saw and tasted specimens of the Diana ripened on vines received from Plattsburg, and planted in the Doctor's grounds in the fall of 1858. Several vines of the native varieties known as the Clinton and Isabella (which are said by all Horticulturists to be full three weeks later than the former varieties) growing on the premises of Joseph Newman, Esq., have ripened their fruit even this season, so unusually cold, and a luxuriant Isabella vine on the premises of Mr. Knapp has ripened bushels of most luscious fruit, for two years past. If such fruit as this can be matured here, and experience shows that it can, every one who has a rood of ground should plant a vine, and protect it for a few seasons and it will make ample returns.—*Port Hope Guide.*

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GOOD CIDER.—The following recipe for improving cider, we copy from the *Boston Cultivator*. Let it be noted that *Sulphite* is a very different thing from *Sulphate of Lime*—the latter being the common ground plaster or gypsum. The applicability of the *Sulphite* to the purpose of stopping the fermentation, is in fact due to that which constitutes its difference chemically from the Sulphate. It is precisely because *it is no Sulphate* that it answers the purpose of checking fermentation.—*Am. Farmer.*