

Mr. John Craig, Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, writes: The Moore's Early ripened in 1890 at Ottawa on Sept. sixth—five days after Champion. Last year all varieties in this vicinity were a week to ten days later in ripening than usual. Moore's Early matures Sept. 14th—seven days after Champion. Its good points are its early ripening habits, hardiness and freedom from mildew. Among its weak points may be noted, slowness of growth, and, on some soils, lack of vigor, light bearing habits and perishable character of fruit. As an amateur variety in northern localities and for near market, Moore's Early has much value. As a commercial variety in grape-growing sections, I should not care to advocate the planting of this in a large way for profit.

Mr. D. Nichol, Cataragui, says: What I have seen of Moore's Early grape, I believe it is well suited for this district. It ripens earlier than the Worden, and the fruit is of large size: quality as good, yet I cannot say it is more productive.

Mr. Thos. Beal, Lindsay, says:—Every grower of grapes for family use should have a few vines of Moore's Early; but the *quantity* of fruit produced is so small, it is worthless as a market variety.

Several vines of this variety has been destroyed by *Phylloxera* in this neighborhood lately. Is this variety more liable to destruction by this pest than most other varieties? While examining the cause of ill-health and making careful enquiries respecting some of these vines, my attention was directed to the fact that while some vines were rapidly dying from the effects of *Phylloxera*, others of the same variety were quite healthy. And upon further enquiry, I learned that in every instance the diseased vines had been obtained from the United States or south of Lake Ontario, whilst the healthy ones had been produced to the north of Lake Ontario. Is this a subject worthy of investigation?

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PRUNING PLUM AND CHERRY.—More care is required in pruning plum and cherry than other fruit trees. All trees should be pruned when young, so as to prevent the removal of large limbs, which removal is always injurious, but with the plum and cherry the removal of large limbs is often fatal, and always more injurious than with other fruit trees, as the wounds do not heal so rapidly, and often not at all; thus, often disease steps in and the trees die. I once cut off a large branch of a thrifty plum tree and grafted it. The graft grew and the next spring I cut off all the remaining natural branches but one. The graft grew rapidly, and the third year bore an immense load of plums, nearly as large as hen's eggs, and so close together the fruit touched everywhere. It was a wonderful sight, almost a solid block of plums; but next year the tree died. The wounds had not healed and the bark was dead for several feet below them.—C. A. Green, in *Popular Gardening*.