

plant, as a redundancy of either has a tendency to delay the ripening of the fruit, which it is necessary to mature as soon as possible, so as to escape the early frosts, which are injurious to most of our cultivated varieties. One of the most successful growers in this section it is understood took twelve first prizes and two second out of a possible fourteen, at the Montreal exhibition last September. The same gentleman has visited exhibitions in Toronto with nearly as great success. This demonstrates that the vicinity of Ottawa is quite equal if not superior to any other part of the Dominion, either east or west, for the growth of this delicious fruit. It is believed that the best localities for the vine have not yet been brought into cultivation; the rocky foothills and upper southern slopes of the Chelsea mountains, near Ottawa, contain many hundreds of acres which though unfitted for cereal crops, owing to the rocky nature of the soil, might by careful selection and terracing, be found most suitable for vineyards.

It is understood that several gentlemen have purchased and planted, or are about to plant extensive vineyards close to the city; but there is no reason why any good situation convenient to a railway should not be quite as favorable for market purposes.

One thing is very evident, that the rapid extension of the vine will lead to the production of wines here, as has been the case about Toronto, Hamilton, and other western cities. This however is not looked upon as an unmixed evil, as it is generally conceded that the population of vine-growing countries are amongst the soberest of nations. Within the past few weeks a cablegram has been received from France, stating that a meeting has been held at Bordeaux, at which the Mayor was present, for the purpose of forming a syndicate, with the view of transferring to Canada some of the wine establishments so largely carried on in that country—the ravages of the *Phylloxera* being so serious that the cultivation of the vine is becoming year by year more difficult. It appears that this insect does not attack the roots of the native American grape; and some experiments have been made by importing the Canadian wild fruit seeds, and grafting the seedlings raised from them with the wine-producing plants; but although the grape is one of the easiest woods to graft below the soil, it does not readily unite when the operation is performed above ground; the consequence is, the scion takes root, and being a stronger grower than the native, the ends sought to be obtained are found abortive;