

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

THE POCKLINGTON GRAPE.

Several new hardy white grapes are before the public, but so far as we can judge, the most promising and interesting is that named after its originator, "The Pocklington." A chance seedling of the Concord, it partakes of the qualities of its parent to so great an extent that it might have been very properly called the White Concord. It is a strong grower, with large, leathery foliage, and has never mildewed, even in the most adverse seasons. As to its hardiness, only one proof need be cited. The original vine at Sandy Hill, N.Y., passed through 32° below zero last winter unharmed, and is, this season, loaded with an enormous crop of fruit. This iron-clad hardiness of the Pocklington is of the greatest importance to Canadian fruit-growers, especially those in the more northerly districts of our country. The fruit of this grape is reported as being of good quality, sweet, and melting; bunches large and strong,—with berries thickly set; berries large to very large, of a fine golden yellow, covered with a thick bloom. It is a great cropper, a three-foot section of the original vine is stated to have on it thirty (30) perfect clusters, which will aggregate from 20 to 25 lbs. in weight. A photograph of this branch is being executed with a view to having an engraving made of it. The Pocklington is rather earlier than the Concord. The Editor of this journal expects to have an opportunity of inspecting and tasting this grape in its native haunts the present fall, after which he will report his own personal opinion of its merits. Meantime, one or two testimonies from other sources may be quoted. C. M. Hovey, in a communication to the *London (Eng.) Garden*, pronounces "The Golden Pocklington," as large and handsome as a Golden Hamburg, as rich and transparent as a Thomery Chasselas, and quite as sweet; and this, with the Black Concord, the Red Brighton, and the Amber Rebecca, as the four finest grapes sufficiently hardy to stand 20 below zero.

The judgment of the Fruit Growers' Association of Alsoborough, P.Q., will carry great weight with it among Canadian horticulturists.

They exhibited twenty-seven varieties of white grapes on their tables last fall, and published in the *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture*, of January last, the opinions of the judges. Of the Pocklington they say:—

"The bunch is large or very large, in berry large, round, and a pale yellow. The skin is thin with slight pulp, pulp tough but not acid. In flavour sweet and quite luscious, with slight muskiness or foxiness. It is said when fully ripe the pulp disappears and it becomes sweet to the very seeds. In quality it is stated by Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington, who control the grape, to be 'fully equal to the Concord at its best.' As we tasted it upon our Exhibition tables, it was superior to any Concord we have grown here, superior to that sent to the Montreal market from Ontario."

HAVE A GARDEN.

There should be a garden, however small, attached to every house. No home is complete without one. Man was made to live in a garden. It is his native place. There is both pleasure and profit in it. A refining influence goes forth from it. Children love a garden, and instinctively desire to have one for their own, their "very own." This desire should be encouraged. It is a pity when it is permitted to die out. All through life the love of a garden, if nurtured, will be a source of enjoyment to them. The habit of industry may be developed in this direction. Work will become pleasant in view of the reward it brings. Gardening is capable of being made an important part of the education of youth, and should by no means be neglected. It will be urged that many families are so situated that it is impossible for them to

may be made the most profitable part of the farm. A supply of vegetables and small fruits is nowhere so welcome as in the country, where fresh meat is scarce, and a salt pork diet so common. Life on a farm is crowded with work, but squeeze in a little gardening and see how well it will pay in pleasure, in profit, and in health.

FALL PLANTING.

The question is often asked whether spring or fall is the better time to plant fruit and other trees. No answer of universal application can be given. It is undoubtedly an advantage to plant the smaller fruits in the fall. By these are meant raspberries, currants, and gooseberries. Being of low-growing habit, they are not affected by the strong winds, and are more easily sheltered from the cold of winter. They will make a more

vigorous growth next season, than if planted the following spring. Taller growths that catch the wind, are swayed about more or less, and do not get firm hold of the ground. These are better planted in the spring. Evergreens rarely, if ever, do well when planted in the fall. Whether fall planting is practised or not, *fall ordering* is very desirable. It is better to get the young stock, and heel it in, as nurserymen call it, than delay until spring. Heeling-in is temporarily planting a bundle of trees, aslant, that they may await a favourable time for spring planting. This has several advantages. Nurserymen are not so driven in the fall as in the spring; can make better selections of trees, in filling your order; pack them more carefully, and be more exact about names. With the trees on hand you can seize the most opportune time for setting them out. You are not hurried, for the trees are in a good state of preservation, and can be planted with care and deliberation.

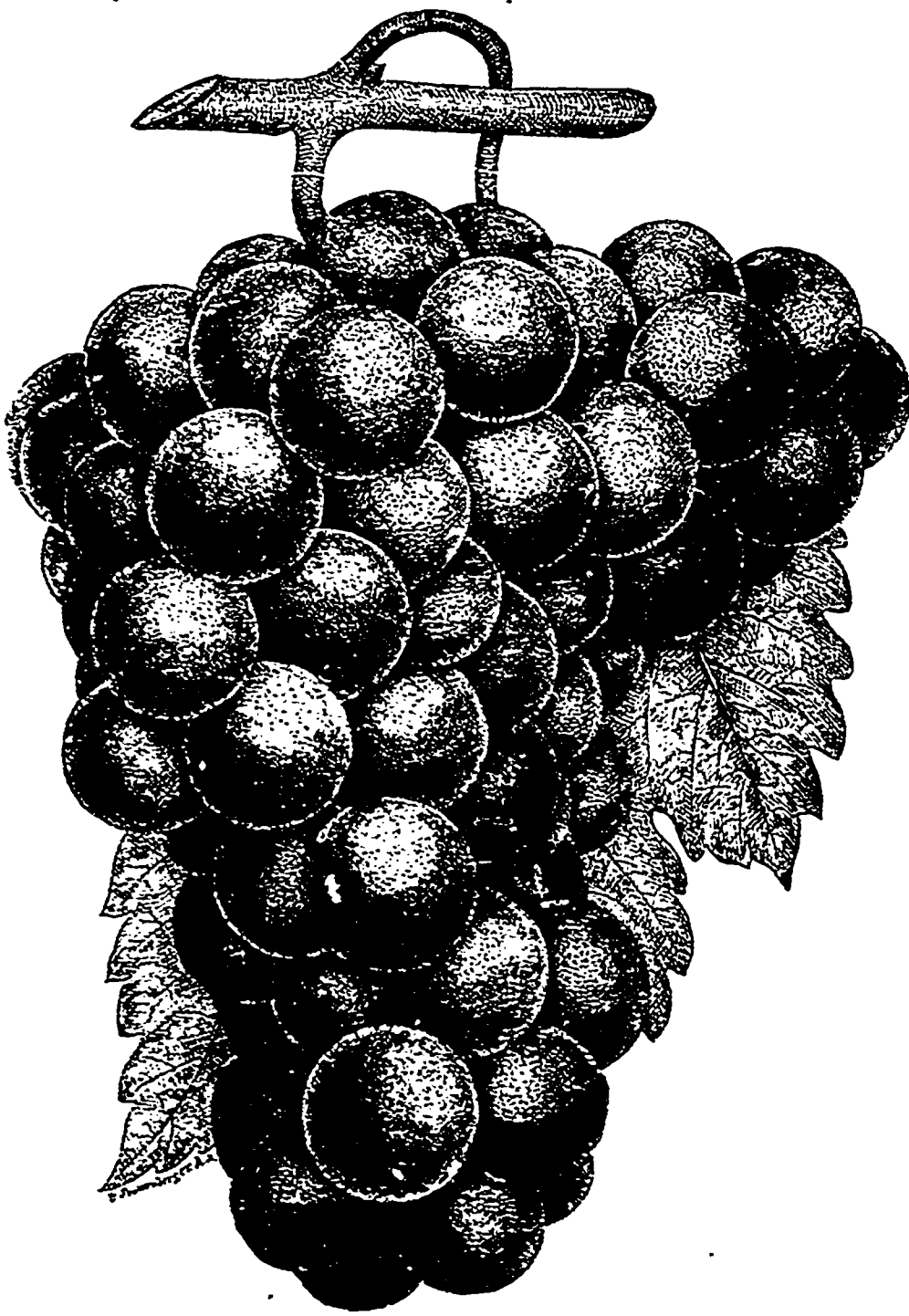
By all means order in the fall, whether you plant in fall or spring. Let evergreens be the exception to this rule. They should not be lifted until spring.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES.

City people seldom, if ever, get a ripe strawberry. To bear carriage well, they must be picked before they are quite ripe, and perfect ripeness

can only be got on the stem. Those who would eat this delicious fruit in its best condition, must grow it for themselves. This is a very easy matter. A strawberry plant is as easy of culture as a cabbage plant. A fertile soil, a good variety of strawberry, room to grow, and freedom from weeds, are the main conditions of success.

Muck is a valuable addition to poor, sandy land; it gives a better color and substance to the soil, absorbs and retains warmth and moisture, for which both raspberry and blackberry roots show a great partiality by following the muck deposit and making a more vigorous growth there than elsewhere.



have a garden. This is too true, yet most of these might do something in the way of window-gardening. Very pretty gardens may be made on the flat roofs of city houses. Dwellings with but small yards attached to them can be enlivened and beautified with climbing plants or with little flower beds. It is worth while to garden even in a small way and under difficulties. Farmers have every facility for gardening, yet there is many a well-managed farm that is innocent of a garden, or has only a tiny corner devoted to a few pot herbs or the commoner vegetables. A farm garden should be laid out on a somewhat large scale, and most of the work done by horse-power. Thus managed it