

good quality of fruit, and owing to the limited yield they very often prove unprofitable.

A suitable climate would probably rank next in importance. Although grapes may be cultivated in almost any part of the province, they can only be matured and grown profitably in a small area. The grape requires a large amount of sunlight as well as heat and moisture, and in these particulars the Niagara peninsula is one of the most favored localities in the world. The grapes of this district are very large, and are characterized by a delicious flavor, which I am informed is not equalled by the grapes of any other section on this continent. I do not think it would be advisable to attempt to grow grapes in the vicinity of Guelph, for instance, where the vines have to be buried to protect them from the frost in winter, unless it might be for private use, and even then it would prove very unsatisfactory, as the vines would be constantly getting winter killed and the fruit be of very inferior quality.

Now provided we have a suitable soil and climate, the next step is to select good standard varieties to grow. This should be done very carefully, and of course the selection will vary with the object in view. If the grapes are grown solely for the purpose of manufacturing into wine, there will not be much difficulty in making a selection, but if they are intended for table use, more care must be exercised. Probably the best general purpose grape grown to day is the Concord. It is very prolific besides being especially well adapted for either table use or the manufacture of wine.

For table grapes the following are all good varieties: The Niagaras, Delewares, Salems, Worden and some of Rodgers varieties. Of these the Niagaras are very free bearers and yield large and compact bunches. The Salems are inclined to mildew, especially in damp, warm weather, which is a serious drawback. This trouble can be remedied to some extent by planting them alternately with Concord.

The planting requires to be carefully done. In most vineyards the vines are placed 10 feet apart in the rows, and 12 feet is left between every consecutive row. A shallow furrow is run the long way of the field and the vines are planted in this and mulched with short manure.

The grape, like every other plant, requires a plentiful supply of fertilizers. It is not exhaustive on the soil, however, as it chiefly consists of water. The manure should be applied in early spring and may consist of well-rolled barn yard manure, unleached ashes or some artificial fertilizer, as ground bones. These are applied in small quantities around the roots of the vines. It is considered good practice by some to mulch the vines in the fall with coarse manure to protect the roots from the frost.

Proper pruning and cultivation are of great importance to ensure the best results. The pruning may be done in the fall or spring, as desired. If it is done in the spring, it should be done in March or bleeding may result, which is injurious to the vines. There are two methods of pruning in favor at present; one called the fan, which explains itself. The other consists of one upright, with two arms on either side which are trained along the wires. From two to four fruit buds are left in most cases, as it is not deemed advisable to allow too heavy bearing, or the vines will be exhausted for the next year.

With regard to cultivation between the rows, this is generally done with the horse hoe, and if done frequently enough, the vineyard may be kept comparatively clean without much manual labor, except in the line of the rows, where hoeing may be necessary. In the fall the ground should be plowed up toward the vines to partially protect them from the frost and destroy weed life.

Space prevents a more exhaustive treatment of the subject in the present article, but we trust that these few rambling remarks may prove of some service to those who intend to enter into this particular branch of husbandry, and in any case the writer will feel amply rewarded.

A. S. M.

EXCHANGES.

Our sanctum has not as yet been visited by many exchanges, but to those we have received, our best wishes are extended. Let us each try to make our exchange columns just as interesting as any portion of our College journal.

Varsity's editorial is a bright and humorous production, and withal contains some most excellent advice.

It is reported that in the last six years 389 students of the Prussian schools have committed suicide on account of failure to pass examinations.

One of our most welcome visitors is *Student Life*. It is full of bright, witty, and useful articles. The first item is Rah for Washington University! Let ours be, O. A. C. ! Rah! Rah! Rah!

The following article is worth repeating: "The student who is not an athlete is too liable to think that if he pays his taxes for the support of athletics, however grudgingly, he has done his whole duty. But this is not so; there is immense moral force in a ringing college yell, and genuine encouragement in a hearty, loyal interest. We should strive to cultivate that interest. Every class game should see all the students as spectators, ready to cheer a good play and encourage their own side. Each student should know what is being done on the athletic field, and even baseball practice should be well attended, that someone besides the manager may know of our needs and possibilities along that line."

The *Northwestern Chronicle*, of September, among many articles of merit, contains some very suggestive philosophical selections. One article, "Think for Thyself," which begins thus: "One good idea known to be thine own is better far than thousands gleaned from fields by others sown," is an excellent one and very suggestive.

That exquisite production of literary genius, *The Sunbeam*, is so full of excellent matter, that much time is required to peruse its pages, and much difficulty is experienced in determining which article has most merit. In an article on pride is found the following:

"Fashion and form do not hold everybody. But pride harms also the man of inner worth and substance. It raises his self-importance. It sharpens his sense of personal dignity. It stiffens him to stand up for his rights, and to determine not to be imposed on—which is to say, that he forgets others' needs, and fails to forbear graciously toward others' weaknesses. It causes him to think his will the only right will, and his own way the only practical way. When galled by injury or stung by annoyance, he will need much grace to prevent pride stirring him to resent every blow, or determining him to work a way to adequate revenge. Pride of blood and of fortune keeps much excellence apart and prevents much co-operation between good but different kinds of people.

"In all voluntary associations, especially of women, whether religious, charitable, educational or social, and in many churches, the questions on the assumptions of pride are the fatal spot of the whole structure.

"They could not get along with each other," is a result which is always either primarily or subordinately traceable to pride. Pride produces more wretchedness and tears than all other causes put together."

L. W. EATON.



The officers of the Literary Society for the present year are: Hon. President, Prof. Shuttleworth, B.A.Sc.; President, R. Harcourt; Vice-president, H. L. Beckett; Secretary, W. McCallum; Treasurer, F. Walker; Critic and Reporter, J. A. S. Burns; Managing Committee, W. R. Graham, L. W. Eaton, C. A. Hamilton, J. B. Spencer; Auditor, D. Aylsworth.