

flowers, even from the very points of the young shoots; and be it observed this is a convenient method of propagating such shrubs because they are then easily divided. I have found this by far the most satisfactory mode here of growing Deutzias, Altheas, Almonds, half hardy spiræas, Treepeonias, Weigelas and Hydrangeas; and I have no doubt that under this treatment, the Viburnum plicatum will give entire satisfaction. Some will doubtless object to this method as being laborious. I would say in reply, I have found it to be by far the most economical method of protection. Where plants have grown too large for handling, I replace them by smaller ones, and I with confidence recommend this practice to whom it may concern.

D. NICOL.

Cataraqui, near Kingston.

GRAPE VINE GROWING IN ALGOMA.

My experience in grape vine growing here has been varied; good expectations and sad disappointments. I have been trying them here for eight years. Varieties, Concord 6 plants, Creveling 4 plants, Delaware 2 plants. At first the Creveling made the best show, growing freely and making great show for fruit, but not setting well, still ripening some very good bunches of fine berries; but after fruiting two years the leaves began to get black spots on them, then the berries; the spots increased in size till the berries stopped growing and shrivelled without ripening. Next year it was so bad as to stop the wood growth, and what was made never matured.

Last spring when the buds were near bursting, I made a paint of sulphur, clay, fresh cow-droppings and soft soap, and brushed the canes all over with it. I have seen something such used in Scotland for vines under glass. The grapes all but ripened, though it was the shortest, coldest summer I have

seen here. My Concords have never quite ripened well, and appear the tenderest of the lot. Two years ago my vines were looking extra well in May and starting a fine growth, but we had a very hard frost on the 29th May which scorched them completely. I allowed them to stand ten days to see what they would do, but only a very few buds offered to start; so I rubbed off all the buds and forced them to start again from the root, when all of them did well, except the two strongest Concords, which were killed right out. With me the Delaware has been the healthiest, hardest, freest fruiting of the lot, ripening every season so as to be good to eat. I have just got the following sorts for trial, which I am planting in a very much better situation, completely sheltered from the north and west and a good slope to the south-east, namely: Lady, Moore's Early, Cottage, Champion, Worden, Janesville, Martha, Perkins, Rogers' Nos. 3, 4, 9, 15, and Brighton. My first planting lies to the west, and is exposed to the killing north-west winds, which are very severe.

PLUMS.

I planted about sixteen sorts of plums. After doing well for three years they all were winter-killed but two Imperial Gages and one Duane's Purple. Several of them started above the working, but all have again been completely killed, except one Lombard (I had three at first). The Lombard and Duane's Purple flowered last year, and one of the Imperial Gages had some fruit. The curculio is abundant here on the wild plums, which are plentiful; the black knot is also very plentiful on the wild cherries. This winter has so far been mild; last winter we often had the mercury frozen; usually we have from three to five feet of snow.

DANIEL DUNN.

St. Joseph Island, Algoma.