

CAN THE APPLE BE RAISED WITH PROFIT?

The important question which our northern fruit growers have now to decide is in regard to the Apple. Can it be raised with profit? We cannot, at present, examine the question in detail, but it may be said that the planting of Apple orchards has greatly fallen off for a few years past; many have been neglected and left a prey to insects, mainly for the reason, perhaps, that some seasons of unfortunate weather have prevailed for awhile, and left us without a crop until last year; and for the same cause some have even cut down their orchards. This course is wrong, and a few years more will make it plain. We shall always need the Apple in abundance; no other fruit can wholly take its place. With the present low rate of orchard planting the demand for good Apples will soon exceed the supply, no matter what other fruits are in the market.—*Vick's Magazine*.

THE TRIUMPH GOOSEBERRY.

A new Gooseberry is now being introduced by Mr. Geo. Achelis under the above name. It is said to be remarkable for the size of the berries, they being in actual measurement seven eighths of an inch in diameter, which would make them about two and a half inches in circumference. It is an American seedling, but of what parentage we are not informed. The introducer claims for it that during the dozen years in which it has borne fruit it has not shewn the slightest sign of mildew; also that it is exceedingly productive, one branch a foot long having on it sixty five berries which were, on an average, one inch in diameter.

We shall eventually get gooseberries that will thrive in our peculiar climate which will rival in size and excel in flavour the famous gooseberries of Eng-

land; for our more sunny skies impart to all fruits a richer coloring, and to most of them a higher flavor than they can acquire in the more moist atmosphere and under the more cloudy skies of the British Isles. Our Canadian hybridizers are at work upon this fruit, and we believe that Mr. Dempsey has already raised some seedlings of great promise. They have not been brought to public notice, for it is his practice to test thoroughly all his productions and ascertain by years of trial whether they are worthy of attention before he speaks of them in public. Should they prove to be adapted to our climate, to be of fine flavor, good size and productive, the public will hear more of them; if not, they will be consigned to the land of forgetfulness.

SUMMER PRUNING OF GRAPE VINES.

Professor Budd writes to the *Prairie Farmer* on this subject as follows:—In our hot dry air of the West very little trimming is needed in summer, if the vines are properly pruned when laid down in November. In this connection I will say that vines left on the trellis have been generally killed at the West the past winter. We find it best in laying down to cover the tops with earth when bent over to the ground, and to throw a small mound of earth over the crowns. The bow, formed in bending over the canes, is left uncovered. The object in view is merely to lessen evaporation from the canes when the roots are locked in frost. Again, tens of thousands of recently planted vines have been root killed. In all cases where the vines have been planted two feet in depth—filling the holes gradually as the canes made growth, they have come through in perfect condition. On dry porous soils our people must learn to plant deeply if they would be successful.