

the best trained and skilful practice? This system brought directly from older lands, commends itself to us and our attention, and is the outcome of generations of training and high culture. The effect upon the observer is at once proof conclusive of excellence, as I, myself, had the great satisfaction of inspecting one of these grape-houses near St. Catharines only a few days ago, and saw the rich, beautiful, ample and well-placed bunches, now ripe and ready for the knife on July 11th. Cannot this fine culture be utilized, at least in some of its main features, in the production of ordinary Canadian grapes out of doors? We think it can, and should. This matter as it appears to us, lies at the very bottom of all successful culture, and it appears useless to expect good results where these fundamental principles are either disregarded or ill-applied, for in reality the force of the principles in either indoor or outdoor work, are the same. It makes us impatient to be obliged to listen to objections to fundamental principles, but as these are urged by otherwise intelligent grape growers, we may be excused in attempting to reply to a few of them.

1. *It may be good, but we cannot get skilled labor to do it.* This objection if true, is simply a crying shame, either upon us or our country, or upon both, as skilled labor can be secured upon every other art or business that we are determined to do. And amid the light and knowledge of industrial and art schools and agricultural colleges, it cannot be in any respect true, and therefore not valid.

2. *It is too expensive and will not pay.* This objection is refuted by practice and patient trial. We believe that it cannot be substantiated, as it is found on trial that it does pay, and pay liberally and well, as a few days' work upon a vineyard will soon make a difference of several hundred pounds for the market.

3. *It might do very well for vine-houses, or for vineyards on a small scale, but it is impracticable on a large one.* This objection at once loses force, for what use has a man for a vineyard on a large scale, when better results can be accomplished on a much smaller one? In traversing the Grimsby area, for instance, for vine culture, we notice that every farmer almost is planting out more acres and then leaving them to the mercy of the sun, the weeds and the weather for hopeful profits. Is this not a ruinous waste of good soil, worth several hundred dollars per acre? What good can be served by such a practice, except to astonish the occasional visitor by mere dimensions? We believe a better practice must be adopted, before such grape growing can be made a success.

4. *The grape market is not as yet sufficiently discerning of methods and qualities.* This objection is simply the grandest mistake of all, and is founded upon false or imperfect observations. Take a market like that of Toronto, to-day, and very many others throughout Canada, and the taste and discernment in these markets is, to-day, sufficiently acute to drive out every basket of poor quality, if a sufficient number of baskets of good quality are obtainable by them, even at an advanced price per pound. Poor grapes are not of much value any-