

This is not the case; and the experience of all observant cultivators has convinced them that it is highly injudicious to plant out trees of a very large size. Apples, three, or at most four years from the graft or inoculation, is the best size. They will then be from five to seven feet high. Pears and Plums about the same. Cherries two to three years from the inoculation, and peaches one year.

When young trees have been planted, it is necessary to cut off the young wood of last year's growth to the extent of two-thirds, or, at least, one-half of its length. This concentrates the ascending sap, and greatly facilitates the formation of a fine head. The young tree also suffers less injury from the temporary check it received in removal. Old orchards should be pruned in March or early in April. Where the heads have become dense with branches, they should be thinned out, to admit freely the sun and air. This improves greatly the size and flavour of the fruit. Generally, trees require to be looked over every spring, and all straggling, irregular branches, that interfere with or cross each other, removed. Any diseased or dead wood must also be cut out.

HARDY GRAPES.

It is a prevalent but mistaken notion that the culture of the Vine requires a large amount of professional skill; that it can only be successfully done by practical horticulturists. This is true to some extent in vineries when artificial heat is applied; but the cultivation of hardy sorts in the garden, is an easy matter—almost as simple as that of the currant and gooseberry. The following remarks apply solely to the hardy descriptions, and it is hoped, may have some effect in bringing the practice into more general repute:—

Grapes are grown to a great extent in the United States, on the Ohio River especially, there exists extensive vineyards, the produce of which is manufactured into Maderia, Hock, Champagne, and other wines of superior quality. Large quantities of the fruit also are there packed in saw dust and sent to the markets of New Orleans and New York, for home consumption and export. Our northern region does not admit of profitable vineyard culture to

a great extent. However, as a fruit that can be readily sold, and as being unsurpassed in richness and delicacy, and having formed a prominent part in horticulture from the remotest ages, any praise of mine must be superfluous, and can add nothing to its popularity.

Like other fruits, cold latitudes, the vine is liable to casualties from unfavourable seasons. A late spring frost occasionally destroys the fruit blossoms; an early autumn frost also may sometimes prevent the fruit from fully maturing; but this can be partially remedied by covering them with mats in cold nights. In general, a regular crop may be anticipated from the hardy varieties.

Experience and personal observation are the surest criterions by which to estimate the comparative value of any descriptions of fruit as adapted to particular localities. Following this rule, I would recommend for cultivation all or any of the following sorts: "Alexander," large, black, and good for wine; "Clinton," black, and very prolific; "Catawba," red, the most generally cultivated by the Americans; "Isabella," dark purple, and considered the best hardy grape. These are native Americans, and the best sorts yet in cultivation. Several new seedlings have recently been brought into notice in Ohio. It is the intention of the subscriber to procure a plant of each of the new sorts, from Cleveland, with a view to test their merits in the Toronto Nursery. Of foreign grapes, the White Sweet Water, and Black Hamburg, are the most popular. The former is mostly cultivated here, but the latter is worthy of preference, as being a good and regular bearer, and its fruit in universal esteem.

Any garden soil is suitable for the vine, but dry warm ground is the best. When it is intended to proceed in the best manner and prepare a place expressly, the following is simple and efficacious: Dig out the soil to the depth of thirty inches or three feet, into the bottom of this trench put in nine or ten inches of brick rubbish or broken stones; then fill up with the soil previously taken out—having completely incorporated it with a good quantity of leached ashes, rotten manure and bones. This forms a soil in which the roots delight to riot, and if