

Varieties to Plant.—(Question by W. Campbell.)

(1) **Peaches.**—Early Rivers, Hyne's Surprise, Mountain Rose, Yellow St. John, Crawford, Elberta, Crosby and Smock, are now leading peaches. Alexander and other very early clingstones are of very little use.

(2) **Plums.**—See list of plums above. If sour plums, slow growers, or varieties especially liable to short crops or rot, are wanted, the list could be lengthened easily.

(3) **Pears.**—If Mr. Campbell has a nice warm soil in Southern Ontario, he will get the earliest returns and the handsomest orchard by planting Keiffer pears. In many localities they would produce fruit that could scarcely be eaten. With me the Keiffer produces annual crops of beautiful pears, which, in November, are good enough for the best subjects that Her Majesty possesses. Bartlett has led hitherto, but too many have been started.

(4) **Cherries.**—100 Early Richmond cherries would give the best results in the shortest time. A few of other varieties of sour cherries might be useful.

(5) **Grapes.**—Concord and Morden grapes are the safest: Moore's Early is a slower grower and less productive. If there is a call for white grapes try Niagara.

(6) **Profits.**—If you have a good, well-drained soil, well manured and well cultivated for seven months each year, you ought on the sixth year to harvest a crop that would pay the expenses of that year and a share of the original cost of trees and vines. A successful plantation might do very much better. To plant the necessary fifteen acres and care for it, it would cost a large sum, and if the sixth year could square the accounts there would be room for thankfulness. Many practical farmers try to grow fruit at a profit and many fail to do so. The right man with the right soil and good market facilities is very likely to succeed. The possession of capital, practical dexterity, persistent pluck and technical knowledge, are some of the qualifications of the right man.

E. MORDEN, *Niagara Falls, South.*

* Open Letters. *

Report on Plants.

SIR,—The Fay's Prolific currant which I received in 1885 has not been productive, nor is it hardy enough for this part, as it is frequently winter-killed. The Early Victor grape received in 1886 is a good grower and hardy, but a poor bearer. The berries are small and the bunches small and scattered. The Niagara grape received in 1887 is a good grower, hardy and productive. It ripens about the middle of September. The Triomphe de Vienne pear received in 1891 is growing well, but does not seem hardy enough for this part. It was frozen level to the snow in the winter of 1893, but has grown up again.

A. STEWART, *Stewartsville, Ont.*

Vegetable Gardening.

SIR,—I think it would be of great benefit to us farmers in Nova Scotia if you were to have an article every month on the farm garden suited to this climate. The cultivation of the vegetable patch is by no means so usual as it might be here. My extra stuff I have had no trouble in disposing of in the neighborhood at remunerative prices, and I intend this spring to pay more attention to this branch than formerly. I am of the opinion that, providing there is a near market, more money can be made by the personal attention to a few acres of vegetables than by running a large farm of roots and cereals. I would say, seed down to hay all surplus land for stock running, and concentrate energy, barnyard manure on the orchard and truck garden. Wishing a happy and prosperous year to yourself and our own valuable Journal, I am, yours truly,

H. O'KEY, *Port Williams, N.S.*