

## GRAPES.

I find it easier to grow grapes in this locality than a good many varieties of apples. They are almost sure to grow if properly cultivated, pruned, and always covered in winter. The trouble most to be feared is fall frost; but if we can get something as hardy, as prolific and as free from disease as the Old Concord, and that will ripen two or three weeks earlier, it would just fill the bill. The Champion comes early, bears pretty well, and that is all that can be said for it. Moore's Early comes in about the same time as Champion, is of pretty fair quality, but a poor bearer so far with me. There are several varieties which I have that ripen ahead of the Concord, but none of them comes near it in productiveness.

## APPLES.

The Ben Davis is an apple we would like to grow here on account of its grand keeping qualities, abundant and early bearing, and fine sound appearance in spring. A few years ago it was in high favor and considered hardy enough for this country, but the terrible winter of 1884-5 left very few of them living. I would advise top-graft-

ing them upon hardy seedlings as the Talman Sweets. I have tried it, and they bear immense crops, when top-grafted on hardy stock. The Wealthy is considered next to the Duchess in point of hardiness, but opinions differ as to the length of time it will keep. I have not had it long enough to venture an opinion. The Pewaukee is going to be a favorite here and keeps well, and I think would rank next to Wealthy for hardiness. The Red Pound or Simcoe is one of the finest apples in Canada, and perfectly hardy here. The tree is an upright grower, an early though not very abundant bearer; fruit large, red, good for desert, one of the best for cooking, and keeps till March or April. I am satisfied that the apple that will keep till spring of a good color, and that is hardy enough to stand our climate, is the one for profit. I expect that we will get among the Russian varieties something yet that will excel in this respect.

I believe that it is to the Russian apples we must look for the material to replenish our orchards, and to plant new ones; for as the country gets cleared up and the forests disappear, we will require harder fruits to take the place of the old ones.

## A LARGE VINE.

BY PROF. J. HOTES PANTON, M.A., GUELPH, ONT.

TO Hampton Court, a few miles out of London, many a tourist finds his way to see the beautiful residence once occupied by the great Cardinal Wolsey and the magnificent park near by.

Not less attractive is the garden in connection with the palace. In this communication I shall refer to but one thing—the vine planted at the extreme part of the garden running parallel with the south front of the palace. It was planted in 1769, and has a circumfer-

ence of three and a half feet. It was raised from a cutting, taken from a large vine at Valentine House in Essex.

For over one hundred years it has been an interesting object to grape growers and the public who visit the gardens at Hampton Court. It is still luxurious, and at the time of the writer's visit was loaded with luscious fruit. Its wonderful productiveness has been a question of great dispute, and has been attributed to many causes, among others, that of its roots having