

tar, and most of the late John Burr's seedlings. With Iona are Jefferson and Highland. Allen's hybrid crosses are El Dorado and Lady Washington. Niagara is claimed to be crossed with Cassady. Woodruff's Red by Catawba, Brighton by Diana, Hamburg.

The foreign crosses are also numerous but successful only in the South.

In 1850 Hartford Prolific was introduced by Steele of Hartford, Conn., meeting with favor, being the earliest variety then known, but the defect of dropping its berry when ripe detracted from its value as a market grape. It is still in favor North. The most prominent *Labruscas* enumerated as being discovered in the first half of this century were natural seedlings or, as called by some, "Spontaneous Hybrids." Now we shall enter the era of Artificial Hybridization. By this process the first successful products were given to the world in 1856 by Edward S. Rogers, at Salem, Mass. The direction of his efforts were in impregnating the Mammoth *Labrusca* of New England with varieties of the species *Vitis Vinifera* of Europe. As a result he retained and designated, by number, over fifty new varieties. In time several of these became the leading grapes of commerce, viz: Massasoit, Lindley, Herbert, Barry, Aminia, and Salem, the special merits of which may perpetuate his name in connection therewith for many generations. The success attending Rogers' efforts gave a surprising impetus to attempts in this direction by others. Unfortunately for Rogers his zeal was not proportionate to his means, and his valuable hybrids, which in our time would have assured him a fortune, left him comparatively a poor man.

Dr. Stephen W. Underhill, of Croton Point, on the Hudson, an enthusiast in this field, at an early day brought out several varieties by *Labrusca* crossings. Those tested in Canada were Irving, Senasqua, and Black Eagle, and a Delaware cross called Croton. Further south these have stood the test of time.

The late Peter C. Dempsey, of Trenton, Ont., followed the same path, and produced Burnett, by Black Hamburg crossing. J. H. Ricketts, and the late A. J. Caywood, both on the Hudson, originated varieties of value by crossing with the *Labrusca*. Rickett's crossings, mostly on the *Riparia* species, now number several hundred, though comparatively few have attained prominence. The popular varieties, Delaware, Creveling, Taylor, as well as some of Rommel's productions, are claimed by some authorities as partaking of *Labrusca* blood.

To conclude, this type of grapes, Cottage, Telegraph, Belvidere, Woodruff Red, Jessica, Wyoming Red, and Champion, have in recent years given us varieties prominent for early ripening, especially the Champion, which is much valued north, and still holds the palm as an extra early and profitable grape. These latter are spontaneous productions or variations of the original type by which nature, in her origin of species, has been so bountiful to mankind in the present century.

We will now have to consider briefly the *Vitis Cordifolia* of our native species, known as the Frost grape, or rather its subdivision named by Michaux, *Vitis Riparia*. This species is not only distributed well to the north, along the