

Another blue from France is too late to ripen properly. Another white, medium in berry, and long and straggling in bunch, is also late and only ripens thoroughly in specially good seasons.

There has been no mildew upon these vines, neither has thrip been troublesome, though some wild vines in one part of the garden suffered much from this little pest.

To sum up, then, on every variety of soil, from sand or black muck, to plastic blue clay, on upland, and also upon low land, when near large bodies of water, we find a long average of general success. Uniform general success, except upon those low lying lands, which are specially subject to late spring and early fall frosts. What then can be done in such places? They must grow early kinds, such as will ripen before the average September frosts; also, the vines may be uncovered a little later in spring. They may, too, escape a slight frost in spring by covering with sheets, or by watering before sunrise; and should a spring frost cut off all the growing shoots, these may be replaced by new fruit-bearing canes, which *may* ripen thoroughly and bear fifty lbs. per vine as with Mr. Morgan the past year.

To a rationalistic mind, meditating upon thrip and mildew, and weighing the probabilities of untimely frosts, grape crops seem evidences to sanguine growers likely to be seldom realized; yet facts show that there is something "nine-lived" about them after all.

The number of European varieties successfully grown must be a matter of general surprise. As to the Chasselas de Fontainebleau, there are evidently several kinds grown under this name. That imported from Italy by the College de Montreal seems unlike those grown by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and quite unlike that above described. These are different from Mr. Morgan's vines which were bought of Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester. That grown at Aylmer is not the same as is grown at the college or the seminary, and it differs from Mr. Morgan's.

These are all grapes of very high character. They need, however, careful culture, and *most* favorable localities, and should be planted indeed sparingly, if at all, in low damp places subject to mildew.