

ses when proposing re-
should be sown broad.

It would crown the
fruit culture, and, on
it present a hiatus in
iated interests. The
nd have not lacked in
felt than ever before.
istrict of country, at
growers. The plums,
l with its capabilities,
oughout the Province
l,—and the members
eated in many minds,
ch would never have
ie interests, however,
ere is none at present
st, as grape growing
e of immense benefit
portions of our large
When the late Mr.
estern shore of Lake
ent at its capabilities,
resources. What is
r trial, of the north-
the north-eastern of
ir scepticism removed
f soil and climate be-
e vine-grower's battle
association, to develop
railable districts fam-
your President is of
r disposal. His ex-
ter and more, must
have fruited one and
ore. I am to speak
irst I fruited, and I
rs' cultivation of the
estion if we have yet
a scarcely be excelled
a wine-maker. The
life, and Delaware
ic has a place in all
r grape. The Dela-
rt. We might with-
alike find it a profit-
is Delaware on the
seemed to me more
he Clinton and Con-
sit. The Clinton is
. The Clinton with-
arcely pays to culti-
ooksville, Hamilton,
while I have seen in
ttle the worse of the
d it what may justify
ture to affirm that it
large fruit, better for

wine making than the table, yet not to be despised for dessert. The wine from this grape has perhaps, at present, the highest commercial value of any variety grown. It ought to rank among the varieties grown by the vineyardist who cultivates for profit. We question if there be a more profitable variety cultivated. It does well trained on the trellis, and needs only ordinary care, and good manuring for the production of a prolific crop. The Creveling is one of the best sorts for dessert. Few varieties excel it in flavour, and as a wine-grape it stands among the best, if not the very best. We have tasted wine two years' old from this grape, and we found it excellent. A drawback to its cultivation is that the berries are sparse on the bunch. This characteristic has appeared in my cultivation and among some of my neighbours, but with others the characteristic is altogether the other way. At the recent Horticultural Show at Hamilton, Mr. Buchanan, of St. Catharines, declared that he had never seen such bunches of Creveling as were grown within a stone's throw of my garden. While it is in general a sparse bearer, the superior flavour of the fruit, its beautiful bloom, and fair size of berry, will always render it a favourite variety of cultivation. Arnold's varieties come next for observation, viz.—Othello, Autuchon, Canada, and Cornucopia. Othello is, to our taste, a little too acid; Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., say that it is sprightly. The bunches are handsome, the berries fair, but we esteem it inferior to several of Rogers' hybrids. The Canada and Cornucopia are good varieties. Canada is really a finely flavoured grape. Arnold's No. 8 and his Canada, are our favourites in point of flavour of all his hybrids. His Autuchon is not much, if anything, behind the former two; it is a white grape, pretty compact in the bunch, and of fair size in berry. It is unfortunate for Mr. Arnold's reputation, that his friend and collaborator in hybridization, Mr Rogers, is in the same field which he has been cultivating, and that Rogers varieties have got both the ear, and the taste, we presume, of the public. We must not overlook, in any remarks on the culture of the grape, the prominent share Mr. Arnold has had in giving a lift to grape growing by his hybridization, and grape culture in general. I know too little of Mr. Reeds' hybrids to speak emphatically of their character, and merely notice that for several years he has shown some beautiful hybrids, both at the Fruit Growers' Association meetings, and also at the Provincial Exhibition. We also cultivate the Adirondac, Eumelan, Israella, Iona Diana, Ives' seedling, Rogers' No. 1, 3, 4, 15, 19, 33, 41, 42, 53, and can speak of these varieties in the highest terms. We are deeply impressed with the thought that for various reasons Rogers' varieties will carry the palm over all other varieties. The berries of all his varieties range from medium to very large. And to those of us who know the marketing propensities of our wives and daughters, in always choosing large bunches and large berries, there can be no surprise at the popularity of Rogers' varieties. They all have very similar characteristics,—rampant growers, fair fruited, and excellent flavour. No. 15 has the repute of being like the Creveling, a sparse bearer. This is a mistake. When young, and in certain localities, this drawback may mark its growth, but it does not when properly cultivated. Grape-growers, we fear, have been too much in the habit of too closely cutting and pruning Rogers' varieties. From their mode of growth they require to be allowed to run, with plenty of room, light and air. Their bunches will then be astonishingly large, and this can be truly said of No. 15. No. 3, to our taste, is a superb grape, amber-coloured, or as Rogers terms it, red-coloured. It is conspicuous for the beauty of its berry, and is a fine addition to the dessert table. It, too, is a free grower, and must not be curbed in its tendencies. Nos. 1, 4, 19 and 33 are similar in character and flavour. The skin of 19 is thicker considerably than that of Nos. 41 and 42. No. 19 is in all respects a desirable grape; so is No. 4; it was long my favourite. Indeed, No. 4 cannot be too highly spoken of. The bunches have large compact berries, and the berry itself is of exquisite flavour. No. 4 is one of Rogers' best varieties and does well in our neighbourhood. All the above mentioned varieties, however, must yield the palm to Nos. 53, 42 and 41, and of these 41 is the best. The Salem, No. 53, is an old favourite, but it must give place to No. 41, which we believe stands highest of all Rogers' varieties with which we are acquainted. No. 42 follows at no inconsiderable distance. These latter varieties, like those formerly noticed, require to be allowed to run. Mr. Kilborn, of Beamsville, on a rich bottom, allows his Rogers' varieties to bear without stakes, just trailing on the ground. We can safely say we have seen no such fruit trained on the old fashion in any vineyard. Mr. John Freed, of Hamilton, raises them about two feet only from the ground, by branch stakes. He gets wonderful crops, and beautiful fruit both in quantity and quality. This low mode of cultivation is yet destined to take a prominent place in our country, and