

The Beurre d'Anjou Pear.

This is one of the most valuable pears in cultivation, and deserves to be most widely disseminated. The fruit is of large size and fine appearance, the skin of which is yellowish green, sprinkled with russet, and often presenting a dull crimson cheek on the sunny side. The flesh is melting and juicy, very nicely perfumed, and having a brisk vinous flavour, ranking in quality among the best. It is usually ripe in November, but will often keep until January. The tree is vigorous and very productive, and seems to be likely to prove hardy, so as to thrive well where pears can be grown.

The fruit is much sought after in the city markets, and last year sold readily in the Boston markets at \$30 per barrel.

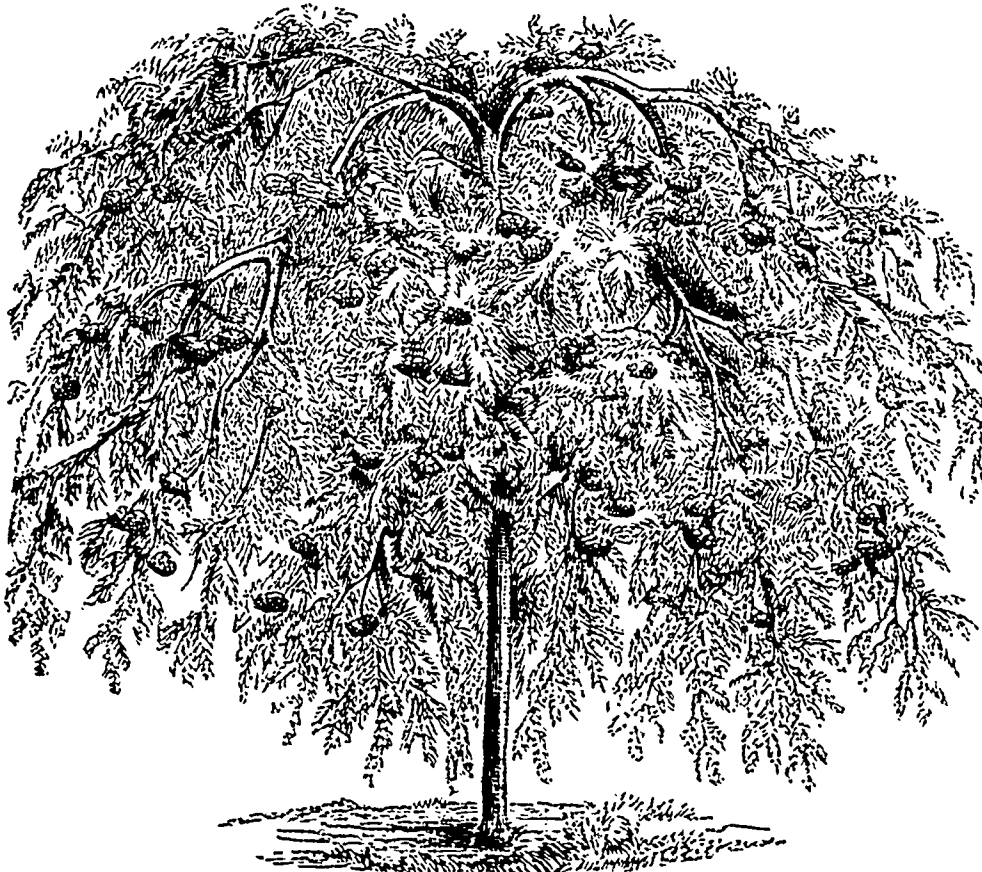
most productive and hardy everywhere of any variety in cultivation, and when fully ripe is a much higher flavoured berry than the Triomphe de Gand, which is usually grown as the next most profitable sort

THE FARMER'S CHRISTMAS FLOWERS.— Besides the Everlastings, which can be cut in summer and laid away in a drawer for the decorations of the holidays, the double geraniums furnish a showy and most beautiful bouquet. If these are cut when the truss is in perfection, and carefully dried in a dark drawer, they will keep their colours perfectly and not drop a petal. Tastefully arranged with a few sprigs of evergreens, they make a most showy ornament for the Christmas dinner table.

Protection against Mice.

To the Editor.

SIR,—Mr. W. H. Mills' plan of protecting fruit trees from mice during the winter may be very good in some places, particularly where tiles may be easily procured and where the snow is not very deep, but tiles would not be of much use in many parts, especially where the snow falls to a depth of two to two and a half feet. I saw plenty of apple trees last spring that had been peeled to a height of five feet, even up into the limbs. It was the outside row of trees nearest the fences, where the snow had been drifted, for the mice will work as high as the snow lies. To make sure work with tiles, they would require to be at the least two tiles deep. In this township last win-



Protecting Strawberry Plants

In those parts of the Province where snow cannot be relied upon to cover the strawberry plants all winter, some protection should be given them to insure a full crop of fruit. When the plants are not covered through the winter by the snow, they are subjected to so many freezings and thawings that the fruit buds, already formed and lying concealed within the crown of the plant, are injured. A very slight covering is all that is required—a few evergreen boughs or leaves, or thin covering of straw. A thick covering is apt to keep the plants too warm, which proves to be equally as injurious as too much exposure. Every one can have an abundance of strawberries any year, at the cost of a very little care and labour. The Wilson has proved to be the

The Weeping Mountain Ash.

This is a variety of the common mountain ash, which has a drooping habit, and on that account makes a very pleasing object on the lawn. It is propagated by grafting the drooping variety upon the common mountain ash, at such a height from the ground as it is desired to form the head, for it droops so much that it increases but very little in height above the place where the graft is inserted. It bears berries like the common kind, as shown in our engraving, which gives our readers a very good representation of the general appearance of the tree. It is very hardy, and will thrive in any part of the country, so that no one need hesitate to plant it. It is particularly appropriate for cemeteries, where it may be very advantageously planted with other drooping trees.

ter there were hundreds of trees killed by the mice—some that had been planted for six years and were bearing well. One man estimated his loss at not less than a hundred dollars.

I have about three hundred trees, none older than seven years planted, and I did not lose one tree by mice, nor even have one bitten by them, although there are some fifty pine stumps in my orchard, which are good harbours for mice. Indeed, the ground last spring was riddled by them, but no trees were touched.

My plan of protecting the trees is simple, and within the reach of all, not costing over one-twentieth of the price of Mr. Mills' tiles. I use white lead and linseed oil, putting in a little lamp-black to colour nearly of the colour of the bark. I make a good thick paint and put on with a brush. It is