

ght season for the following summer. Such several times been done, and its fulfillment y be looked for with certainty, in all trees had not previously ripened their wood.

also, it would, and does naturally follow trees in a damp, rich soil, are much more le to the frozen sap blight than those upon rrier soil. In a soil over moist or too rich, pear is liable to make late second growth, its wood will often be caught unripened by early winter. For this reason this form of blight is vastly more extensive and destructive the deep, rich soils of the western states, n in the dryer and poorer soils of the east. f this will always be the case in over rich s, unless the trees are planted on raised ocks, or their luxuriance checked by root-nings.

gain, those varieties of the pear, which e the habit of maturing their wood early, very rarely affected with the frozen sap-ht. But late growing sorts are always more ss liable to it, especially when the trees young, and the excessive growth is not re- d by fruit-bearing. Every nurseryman ws that there are certain late growing sorts h are always more liable to this blight in nursery. Among these we have particu- noticed the *Passe Colmar* and the *Forelle*, gh when these sorts become bearing trees, are not more liable than many others. Seckel pear is celebrated for its general lom from blight, which we attribute en- y to its habit of making short jointed ds, and ripening its wood very early.

distinguish the blight of the frozen sap that caused by the *Scyolus pyri*, is not ulk. The effects of the latter cease below pot where the insect has perforated and its burrow in the branch. The former ds gradually down the branch, which, dissected, shows the marks of the poison e discoloration of the inner bark and the extending down some distance below the real marks of injury. If the poison be- s largely diffused in the tree it will some- s die outright in a day or two; but if it is slightly present it will often entirely re- . The presence of black, dry, shrivelled of bark on the branches, or soft sappy s, as well as the appearance of thick clam- p in winter or spring pruning, are the ble signs of the frozen sap blight.

most successful remedies for this disastrous t, it is very evident are chiefly preventive . It is, of course, impossible for us to the occasional occurrences of rainy, warm ns, which have a tendency to urge the into late second growth. The principal s of escaping the danger really lies in al- studiously avoiding a damp soil for the trees. Very level or hollow surfaces, e heavy autumnal rains are apt to lie and e the ground, should also be shunned. ny top dressing or enriching, calculated tulate the tree into late growth, is per- us. A rich, dry soil, is, on the whole, the because there the tree will make a good th in time to ripen fully its wood, and will

not be likely to make second growth. A rich moist soil, will, on the contrary, serve continu- ally to stimulate the tree to second growth. It is in accordance with this that many persons have remarked, that those pear trees growing in common meadow land, were free from blight in seasons when those in the rich garden soils were continually suffering from it.

The first point then should be to secure a rich but dry, well drained soil. Cold aspects and soils should be avoided, as likely to retard the growth and ripening of the wood.

The second is to reject, in blighted districts, such varieties as have the habit of making the wood late, and choosing rather, those of early habit, which ripen the wood fully before autumn.

Severe summer pruning, should it be followed by an early winter, is likely to induce blight, and should therefore be avoided. Indeed, we think the pear should always be pruned in winter or early spring.

As a remedy for blight actually existing in a tree, we know of no other but that of freely cut- ting out the diseased branches, at the earliest moment after it appears. The amputation should be continued as far down as the least sign of discoloration, and consequent poisoning is perceptible, and it should not be neglected a single day after it manifests itself. A still better remedy, when we are led to suspect, dur- ing the winter, that it is likely to break out during the summer, is that of carefully looking over the trees before the buds swell, and cut- ting out all branches that show the discolored or soft sappy spots of bark that are the first symptoms of the disease.

Finally, as a preventive, when it is evident, from the nature of the season and soil, that a late autumnal growth will take place, we re- commend laying bare the roots of the trees for two or three weeks. Root pruning will always check any tendency to over-luxuriance in particular sorts, or in young bearing trees, and is therefore a valuable assistance when the disease is feared. And the use of lime in strong soils, as a fertilizer, instead of manure, is wor- thy of extensive trial, because lime has a ten- dency to throw all fruit trees into the produc- tion of short-spurs, instead of the luxuriant woody shoots induced by animal manure.

In gardens, where, from the natural damp- ness of the soil or locality, it is nearly impossi- ble to escape blight, we recommend that mode of dwarfing the growth of the trees—conical standards, or *quenouilles*, described in the sec- tion on pruning. This mode can scarcely fail to secure a good crop in any soil or climate where the pear tree will flourish.

After the blight, the other diseases which affect the pear tree are of little moment. They are chiefly the same as those to which the apple is liable, the same insects occasionally affecting both trees, and we therefore refer our readers to the section on the apple tree.

There is, however, a *slug worm*, which occa- sionally does great damage on the leaves of the pear tree, which it sometimes entirely destroys. This slug is the *Selandria cerasi* of Harris. It appears on the upper side of the leaves of the