

from one of these five year old trees, and will give our readers a good idea of its productiveness this season. The fruit is too soft for long shipments, but for the amateur we know of no equal to it for cooking purposes.

The bearing habit of the sweet cherries is shown in Fig. 1864, which is a photo of Governor Wood. These trees are very vigorous, upright and spreading in growth and form very large trees. (See fig. 1865.) Governor Wood and Cleveland very much resemble each other and are of the same origin, but of the two, we think the latter is the finer cherry, both in beauty and in flavor. Fig. 1862 shows a branch of Elton cherries from one of our five year old trees and for productiveness it certainly leaves nothing to be desired, while Fig. 1861 shows a bunch of Cleveland. Hearts and Bigarreus are both included under the Sweet Cherry class, and the latter are much the more productive. The Black Tartarian well represents the former, while the Napoleon Bigarreau is a good example of the latter. These often overload and rot badly from contact with each other in wet seasons unless sprayed after every rain with Bordeaux mixture.



FIG. 1867. SHOWING THE BEARING HABIT OF ROYAL DUKE.

PRUNING.—In the pruning of pyramidal fruit trees of all sorts care should be taken to encourage the formation of natural fruit spurs in preference to artificial ones; this is the rock on which many a young gardener and amateur has split by following the orthodox system of summer-pinching, as it is called. If a free growth is allowed during the summer and the branches kept thin, admitting the free circulation of sun and air among them, the wood will ripen properly,

and at the base of every leaf a bud is formed which will ultimately become a natural fruit spur. In the case of some varieties, such as the Jargonelle and Williams' Bon Chretien Pears, it will be found that the terminal bud of one year's growth will be a fruit or bloom bud; in such a case it will be advisable to pinch it out, which will strengthen the side buds, and in the following year they will become natural fruit spurs.—*Journal of Horticulture.*