

MONKEY'S PUZZLE AND OTHER TREES.

Some of the ornamental trees referred to in Eglinton's communication, in a late issue of the *Horticulturist*, may not be generally known here under the name given by him, such as Widben Pear and Monkey's Puzzle; but according to the description given, the first is the *Pyrus aria*, commonly known by the name of White Beam Tree, the name Widben being likely a corruption of the latter. The tree, as Darwin would say, is the connecting link between the apple and pear. The second, the Monkey's Puzzle, is, as far as recollection carries me, the *Arancaria imbricata*, which I have occasionally seen growing in very favorable localities in Scotland. It is not at all likely that Eglinton refers to the *Gleditchia triacanthus*, or Honey Locust. This tree is indigenous to America, and must be well known to him under its common name.

The first is not indigenous to Britain, although apparently so; and the second is a sub-tropical (or nearly so) tree; and neither may be generally suitable for our climate.

The other tree, or large shrub, referred to in T. B. Cotter's communication, is, no doubt, from the description given by him, the *Amelanchier Canadensis*, or June Berry; very common here around beaver meadows. When in blossom, it is very showy, and I should say very desirable, in a shrubbery. The flowers are in racemes, like the wild black cherry.

SIMON ROY.

Berlin, Ont.

WEIGELA ROSEA.

The Weigela passed the winter safely, with only a little straw thrown over the roots.

W. W.

Waupoos, P. Ed. Co., Ont.

THE BOUSSOCK PEAR.

In an orchard of 400 pear trees, I have about twenty Bussock, purchased some fifteen years ago, and now I regret that I did not plant a greater number of them; for the reason that the tree is a regular bearer, the fruit excellent, and fine in appearance. Another advantage is, the slug does not prey upon the leaf of the tree as it does upon that of the Bartlett and some other varieties. In order to reach the full excellence of the Boussock, it should be picked fully ten days before ripening on the tree, because if left on the tree to ripen the fruit becomes puckery and sour, and because of this peculiarity many have denounced the Boussock as worthless.—JOSEPH LANNIN, in *Michigan Farmer*.

THE "BLEEDING" OF APPLE TREES.

BY T. H. HOSKINS, M.D.

A recent writer says he has trimmed apple trees every month in the year, and has come to the conclusion that from May 25th to June 25th is the best time, because a wound made in the full flow of the sap will begin to heal immediately. He adds that March and April are the two poorest months to prune, because there will be a liquid "forming" (query, flowing?) out of the wound, which will kill the bark underneath the limb. Another writer insists that March is the best of all months to prune, because the sap is not then in motion, and the wound will dry before the sap starts, and that then the process of healing will go on most favourably, while anything but very light pruning in June will greatly weaken and sometimes kill the trees. Still another writer says, shortly and emphatically, "Prune when your knife is sharp," without regard to season. All these writers are orchardists of experience. Is there, then, no proper time to prune, or no way of intelli-