

premiums for excellence of quality. It is said to ripen late in August, or early in September, or a week or ten days before the Bartlett. These are given merely as samples, for this portion of the subject is almost inexhaustible, since more than one thousand varieties of pears have been fruited in this country, and many of them have proved to be first class fruits.

The method of dwarfing the pear, by grafting it on the roots of the quince, has greatly stimulated pear culture; for by this method, instead of waiting from five to fifteen years for fruit, the cultivator usually reaps some reward from his labours in the second or third season. Besides, the small bush-like form of the tree adapts it to the small garden of the amateur, where the tall-growing standard would be inadmissible. It is said by some that the trees thus dwarfed are short lived, frequently dying out after fifteen or twenty years, but experience seems to indicate that if properly cared for, and not allowed to overbear, they will endure for a very much longer period. In this country there are many dwarf pear trees upwards of thirty years old, and in Europe there are some as old as fifty years.

THE PLUM.

The finer varieties of plums are nearly all of recent origin, most of the best American sorts having been produced within the last fifty years, but some few of the best European sorts date back much further than that. The Green Gage for example, a well-known fruit of very superior flavour, was brought into notice some time during the last century. An English family of the name of Gage obtained a number of fruit trees among the monks of Chartreuse, near Paris, France, and among them was a tree of this plum, which having lost its name, was called by the gardener Green Gage.

Among the finer American sorts the following are deserving of special attention. The Washington, which originated about fifty years since on Delaney's farm, on the east side of the Bowery, in New York city; the Lombard, a seedling raised by Judge Platt, of Whitesborough, near New York, which is probably the most prolific and profitable variety grown; Smith's Orleans, raised by a Mr. Smith, of Long Island; the Imperial Gage, a seedling of the Green Gage, grown at Prince's nursery, Flushing, New York; the Jefferson, raised by the late Judge Buel, of New York, and the McLaughlin, which originated with Mr. James McLaughlin, of Bangor, Maine.

Nearly all the different sorts of cultivated plums are believed by the best botanists to have sprung originally from the sloe. In this country we have several species of wild plums, which would, no doubt, if properly experimented with, be capable of great improvement; but thus far little or nothing has been done in that direction. The perfect hardiness and adaptability of the European species to the varied climates to be found throughout the United States and Canada, leaves little to be desired on this head.

THE CHERRY.

The cherry is a handsome tree, of luxuriant growth, and comes early into bearing. Its fruit is exceedingly pleasant and refreshing, and coming in as it does in the hottest parts of the summer, before any of the other larger fruits mature, it is deservedly held in high esteem.

The cultivated cherry comes originally from Asia; a Roman general named Lucullus, after a victorious expedition into Pontus, has the reputation of having brought it to Italy from Cerasus, a town in the conquered province, in the year 69 B. C. One hundred years after this, according to Pliny, the Romans had eight varieties in cultivation, and they were soon afterwards carried to all parts of Europe. The seeds of this species of cherry were brought to America very early after its settlement, both from England and Holland. There are two classes of cherries grown, one comprising the "Hearts" and "Bigarreau's," characterized by the firm flesh of the fruit, the large and somewhat drooping nature of the foliage, and the upright and vigorous growth of the trees. The other includes the "Dukes" and "Morello's," which are weaker growing, with slender sometimes drooping branches, smaller foliage, and fruit more acid, tender and juicy. To the latter class belongs the common cherry cultivated here, known also under the names of the Kentish Cherry and Early Richmond, a variety unsurpassed in hardiness and fruitfulness, and notwithstanding the comparatively low price at which the fruit is usually sold, is probably the most profitable sort grown. In some parts of Germany it is the custom to plant avenues of cherry trees along the roadside, which,

while affording ornament during one or two northern parts of London, in his "governments, and injuring the trees the land. When tied in a conspicuous and travellers to something as high the different countries a corresponding re

Downing enumerates this country, many Ohio, has been the kinds, has raised fruit cultivated, in addition Purple Guigne, Bl

Although the in the northern portion tolerable certainty. as far as Amherstburg fully grown. In the present we know but known, we are led to for our people.

The peach tree to Italy by the Romans in Britain, as early as about 1680. The temperate climates, young. It is new walls. Even at Mount cultivating the peach America are the only highest perfection in finest in the world, at the same place in the does in the sacred soil conferred immortality tree of knowledge, with the fruit of which pro

There is, probably in such abundance as western states, they Thousands of acres are some growers having perhaps, for the public quantities thus thrown by the fruit canning establishment to Baltimore, Maryland then in full working order 200 hands, and the department of the employment of machinery for the