

summer varieties are affected by the peach crop, ranging lower when peaches are abundant, than they do if peaches are scarce and high. This of course will not influence fall pears, and there is consequently less fluctuation in the prices of the latter varieties.

KINDS.	1866			1867			1868		
	PER BBL.			PER BBL.			PER BBL.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Summer Belle.....	6	8		5	9		8	12	
Bartlett.....	10	16	25	12	18	30	18	25	45
Duchess d'Angouleme.....	12	18		14	20	25	15	20	25
Beurre Bosc.....	14	18		15	20		18	20	30
Beurre Clairgeau..	16	20		18	20	25	20	25	30
Beurre Diel.....	22	16		14	16	20	16	18	20
Flemish Beauty....	10	14		12	16		14	16	20
Louise Bonne de Jersey.....	12	14	20	14	16	20	14	18	20
Virgalieu.....	12	18	25	14	18	25	14	20	30
Seckel.....	14	16	25	16	18	30	16	20	40
Lawrence.....	14	18		16	22				
Pound.....	6	10		8	10		10	12	20
Vicar of Winkfield.	8	14		10	14	18	10	16	20

"This list fully demonstrates to the fruit grower this important fact, that the varieties most extensively cultivated have steadily advanced in price. In 1858 we sold Duchess for \$1.50 per basket, or \$7.50 per barrel. Last year we sold them at \$6 per basket, or \$30 per barrel. In 1867 the same quality of fruit sold readily at \$20 per barrel. That year the crop was an average one, except in a few localities.

"When a young orchard comes into bearing—say five years from the time of planting—the trees will produce from \$50 to \$75 per acre. The trees at this stage require strict attention; some may be inclined to overbear, others to make too much wood. From the former, a part of the fruit set should be removed before it attains the size of a walnut. If too much fruit is permitted to remain on young trees, it will take several years of careful management to repay the damage done. When they are making too much wood, and they are not inclined to produce fruit, a judicious method of summer pruning should be instituted to change the habits of the tree.

"When the trees are ten years old the receipts should not be less than \$400 per acre, and there will be a steady increase in the returns, under proper management, until the trees have been planted fifteen or sixteen years, when the receipts will be at least from \$600 to \$800 per acre, and in many cases much larger. When choice pears command from \$10 to \$30 per barrel, as they have for the past three or four years, and this with a brisk market, it affords encouragement enough to induce horticulturists to make every effort to produce the best specimens of the varieties that the market demands."

Could anything be more misleading to an amateur or young fruit grower? And yet this book is still offered for sale as a book of instruction for pear growers! At the same time, anyone who is experienced knows that nowadays Bartletts do not bring an average of over \$4 per barrel, and very often only \$2; and that Seckels, which are quoted as high as \$40 a barrel, can hardly find buyers in Canada, owing to their small size.

Several of the varieties named in the list we would now condemn entirely as not worth the space they occupy in the orchard; for example, Summer Belle, Virgalieu, Pound and \.car.

The day is past when a pear will sell just because it is a pear, and, instead, the day has come when buyers want only the largest and finest pear of its season. These, if packed as they should be to certain grades and sizes, will sell in any market, whether home or foreign, and sometimes a hungry market will pay large prices. For example, last year Duchess brought \$2.50 per half bushel case in Glasgow, which in Canada would not bring over 50 cents. This year they will not bring more than half that money in England, while our own home markets will pay \$1, and the grower will get more money out of the latter than the former market.

The Bartlett will always be our best sum-