

the 9th October, so if you could reply by return post you would greatly oblige.

Wolfville, N. S.

J. D. SHERWOOD.

Our experience is that apples packed in boxes carry quite as free from bruising as when packed in barrels; indeed when the barrel head is pressed home with a screw press, we often find that every apple in the barrel is bruised. But whether we pack in box or barrel there should always be a cushion used at each end to act as a pad and prevent direct pressure. A paper cushion has been invented for barrels, and for boxes we find excelsior or wood shavings a capital cushion for top and bottom. All this takes time and trouble from start to finish if we would make money out of our produce. The boxes are made at a box factory of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ends and half inch sides, and need no partition, unless thinner sides are used.

Your Blenheims should pay you well if carefully put up in bushel boxes a season like this.

The Tent Caterpillar.

1259. SIR,—The Order-in-Council of 25th April last, pursuant to the provisions of "The Noxious Insects Act" (63 Vic. G. 47) mentions the "Expansive Tree Protector" as one of the bands which may be used for destroying the codling moth. I have been instructed by our directors to ascertain from you where this protector can be purchased and price and what is your opinion of it as compared to the other devices.

Our directors also express surprise that the above Order-in-Council makes no provision for the destruction of the tent caterpillar, which in our opinion is more destructive and uncontrollable than the codling moth, inasmuch as a man may keep his own orchard free from the former yet have it infected from his neighbor's which is uncared for, while on the other hand the female codling moth, being unable to travel, can only injure the orchard in which she happens to be, so that, if a man keeps his orchard free from them, it makes no difference to him what his neighbour does.

As a society we have during the past summer taken active measures for the destruction of the tent caterpillar, but feel that our efforts are very much in vain when we have no legal enactments to back us up and compel people to so keep their orchards that their neighbors will not suffer pecuniary loss from their laziness.

I would also like to know how poison ivy can be destroyed otherwise than by pulling it up and

if it is infectious at all seasons of the year or only at times.

GORDON J. SMITH,
Sec'y Paris Horticultural Society.

Mr. W. E. Wellington, Toronto, is president of the company introducing this tree protector, and will give our correspondent full information.

Can any one give any other method of destroying poison ivy except by digging it out by the roots?

Summer Pruning the Peach.

1260. SIR,—Enclosed you should find \$1 for my subscription to the Horticulturist. I appreciate it very much and find many helpful ideas in it. I have, however, failed to find in it what I want to know about summer pruning. Last spring I set out 500 peach trees, near Boston, on a worn out sandy farm. The trees were a long time on the way from the nursery and arrived in full bloom. The ground had been ploughed and 500 pounds muriate of potash and 250 pounds phosphoric acid harrowed in per acre. The trees were pruned to a switch two feet high. They made a good start—only ten died. I kept the ground clean by a weeder. In August I visited them and found a great many sprouts or suckers and a luxuriant growth in most of the trees. I immediately began to prune. I cut out weak suckers, the weakest of two or more shoots, leaving the stronger, all branches that were liable to cross or make a too thick head and the tops of all switches that had died, making clean cut surfaces. In other words I cut off fully twice as much as I left. It attracted a great deal of attention because I removed so much at that time of year and almost everyone who passed told me I was simply killing the trees. I shall be very thankful if you can find time to tell me your opinion of such radical summer surgery. The middle of August I sowed cow horn turnips and dwarf Essex rape to be ploughed under about the middle of November. The trees have continued to make a good growth as have the rape and turnips. What I fear is that the pruning will so weaken the trees that they will winter kill. Your opinions will be thankfully received and fully appreciated.

You will be pleased to know that I again took first prize for cranberries at the Halifax Exhibition. They were raised in Nova Scotia.

Very truly yours,

ELI E. JOSSLYN, M. D., Philadelphia, U.S.

Light pruning of fruit trees may be done at any time of the year; old Peter Pruning Knife used to say the best time was when the knife was sharp. Heavy and radical pruning is better done when the wood growth is in a dormant condition, or else the growth of the tree is liable to be too much checked.