

reminds one somewhat of similar variations of color in the Fameuse, of which the tree is a seedling. The Dempsey Pear, Trenton, Albury, Hastings and Walter apples were shown in the large collection from the Bay of Quinte Station. The Idaho pear, as shown by the Secretary, was much smaller than the samples which have been described in the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. The former description was made from samples sent from Idaho, where fruits grow to a larger size than they do in Ontario. When once our experiment stations are in full operation, we hope to be able to describe all fruits from specimens actually grown in Ontario. The Brockworth Park pear and the Geneva grape were shown by Mr. A. M. Smith, who also brought quite a collection of Russian apples from the orchard of Mr. Sidney Parnell, of St. Catharines. These are more interesting because of their novelty than because of their value. Two new seedling plums were shown by Mr. J. K. Gordon, of Whitby, one of which he has named General Brock, and the other the Whitby. The former ripens about the second week in August, and the latter is a late plum. Both of these plums present an attractive appearance.

Another year it is proposed to increase the value of the experimental exhibit by arranging the varieties in alphabetical order, and also by showing in separate lots a limited number of those varieties of each fruit which seem adapted for cultivation in the locality in which the fruit Station is situated.

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**Care of Shrubby.**—It is well, sometimes, to repeat advice, as it is not always properly understood when first offered,—and this is especially true of matter connected with the management of shrubbery. The practice of shearing bushes in the winter time has been repeatedly shown to be as destructive to the object aimed at as it is objectionable to good taste. The proper time to prune shrubbery is after the flowering is over, then all weak and puny branches should be cut out to the ground. In cases where the bushes are low, with such plants as spiræa, for instance, nearly all those which flower in the spring should be removed, and a new set of strong shoots suffered to come out near the ground. The result is a well formed natural specimen, which will bloom profusely the following year, and yet be kept within the limited bounds desired; or if the plant is not required to be kept down to small dimensions, but a large, vigorous bush is desired, still the summer pruning should be the rule, for if the whole branch be not cut out to the ground, the vigorous upper shoots should be checked by having the very strongest ones pinched back. No amount of theoretical advice, however, will enable one to do just the right thing. Grand success must come from experience and observation. If we keep in mind that very strong shoots rob and weaken those not as strong as themselves, and that this vigorous growth is to be checked as it is going on, we get the chief element in success. All the rest must come from experience, and the rule can be applied to each particular class, according to the object aimed at.—Meehans' Monthly.