

1870, made up from personal notes taken as seen growing in different orchards, with translated description from the Russian, annexed; "Hardy Fruits for the Cold North," a select descriptive list of the former with fuller descriptions; "Nomenclature of Russian Apples," an arduous task of translating and rendering into euphonious English unpronounceable Russian names, also throwing out synonyms.

Mr. Gibb's mind was very receptive, his opportunities great and memory retentive so that he was generally looked upon as a bureau of information which he was always glad to impart; and in consequence his correspondence was very heavy. He was very much interested in Natural History and contributed many specimens to the Redpath Museum, and he was also a heavy donor in the establishment of the Art Gallery at Montreal. Since it was so fully in accord with the experimental work in which he had already been so largely engaged, it is not surprising that he was one of the first and most active workers in the establishment of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, in connection with Prof. Saunders.

The engraving which forms the frontispiece to this number represents Mr. Gibb as he was about twelve years ago, and is made from the latest photograph taken. It does not by any means do him justice, but is the best that can be had.

PLAIN HINTS ON FRUIT GROWING.—II.

PRUNING.

THERE are three distinct pleas for faithful pruning once a year of all fruit trees and shrubbery, in our orchards and fruit gardens. The first is, *for the health and vigor of the tree or shrub*; the second is, *for its shapely appearance*; the third is, *for the size and quality of fruit*. The neglect of pruning is soon manifest, in the premature decay of the tree, by the top becoming too great a burden for the root to carry, by the trunk becoming rough barked and dull in appearance, by interlacing branches running at random through the top, shutting out the sun's rays, giving the tree an untidy appearance and a speaking evidence of neglect. On approaching a tree to prune it, the condition it presents will tell of the power the root has to nourish and sustain the top and should be the main guide as to how much of the top must be removed. If the bark of the tree is smooth and lively looking, the limbs green and bright, just enough of the top may be cut away to give the tree a shapely appearance and open out the inside of the top for the sun's rays to act upon the fruit, to give it size, quality and a bright appearance.