

not sustain them. The practice of the best orchardists is to seed their orchards to grass when the trees are large enough to shade most of the ground. The sheep are turned in soon after the blossoming season, and as soon as the grass has a fair start, and are continued till nearly the time to gather the apples. The branches of trees which have low heads and are heavily loaded with fruit, will bend down within reach of the sheep before the end of August, and in this case they must be taken out a little sooner. Troughs for feeding them grain are made by nailing two boards together at the ends. They will eat all the grass they want, and keep the surface closely grazed. They will devour every apple that drops, from the small ones early in summer, to those nearly full-grown two months later. If they do not get enough moisture in these, they will be likely to attack the bark of the trees, unless well supplied with water. Enough for them to drink should therefore be always within reach. If the trunks of the younger trees are coated every few weeks as needed, with a mixture of whale oil soap-suds and sheep manure, the sheep will not be likely to attack the bark.

The amount of enriching which the orchard will need will depend altogether on the previous richness of the land. There are very few places, however, where a top-dressing of manure will not be useful or necessary once in two years, in any orchard seeded to grass. The droppings of the sheep will be a valuable addition—the more so as the quantity of grain or meal is increased. The number of sheep to a given number of trees varies with different owners. Some have kept in their orchards half as many sheep as the number of trees, where they have been planted remotely, and orchard grass or other feed gives them a good supply; and they are careful to make up any deficiency with other food. Others find that all the fallen apples are eaten with only one sheep to six trees. The owner must determine this question himself, by observing the amount of feed required, and the number of sheep to pick up promptly all the dropping apples. The uniform voice of those orchardists who have given this remedy a full and fair trial is, that their crops so treated are but little infested with the codling worm, and that if the remedy is faithfully applied in successive years, the fruit continues to become fairer. The trial of a single season may not effect much; the remedy must be continued unremittingly year after year.

—*Country Gentleman.*

### CORRESPONDENCE.

I take pleasure in writing a few lines to let you know how we are getting along in this out-of-the-way place. We have had a very cold summer. On the 7th July the growth on all the apple, pear and cherry trees I planted in the spring was badly killed. I am informed by men that have been lumbering here for over twenty years that they have never seen a season like it before, and I am in hopes we will not see one like it again. I intend planting some more trees next spring if spared. We had plenty of strawberries, huckleberries and raspberries, but the cranberries were frozen on the 16th August,—an unusual occurrence for this district.

—W. WARNOCK, *Blind River, Muskoka.*