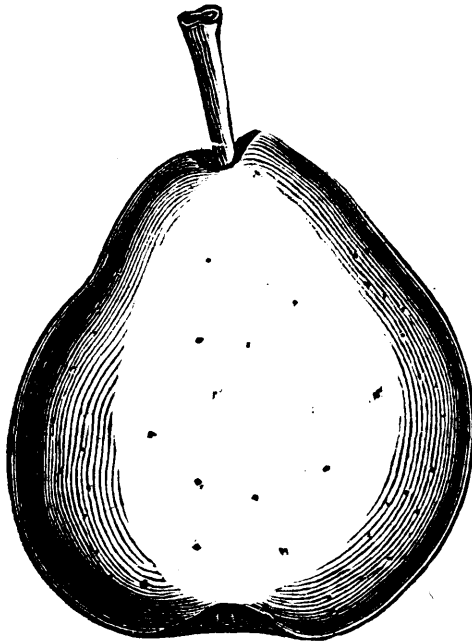


Easter Beurée.—This is considered by many the finest late winter pear grown. Although not succeeding well in the United States, the tree seems (in the region about Montreal)



Laurence.

to be hardy, its fruit well shaped, and no difficulty is experienced in ripening it. The fruit varies in shape from obovate, to pyriform. Colour: Dull yellow, with sometimes a light crimson blush. Flesh: White, melting, buttery, juicy, and rich. The fruit ripens from February to April, and has been kept till June.

CHERRIES.

The cherry is a hardy tree and usually fruits well in this climate, several of the commoner sorts being grown almost without cultivation. Every farm should have trees enough to refresh the souls of, at least, the boys and birds.

Out of the one hundred and eighty-seven varieties of Cherries which Downing enumerates as cultivated in America, the Late Kentish, or seedlings of it, and seedlings of the English Morella type, are the kinds most grown. On the shores of Annapolis Basin there are many large Cherry orchards, principally of the Black Heart family. The Early Richmond is unsurpassed in hardiness and fruitfulness and is probably the most profitable sort grown. The Early Purple Guigne, Black Tartarian, Elton. Black Heart, Governor Wood and May Duke (Médoc) are perhaps the best varieties for cultivation in Quebec. (1)

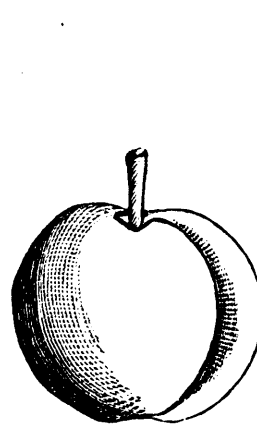
PLUMS.

Mr. Saunders, of London, tells us that nearly all the different cultivated varieties of plums spring originally from the sloe. The finer sorts are nearly all of comparatively recent origin; most of the American varieties having been produced within the last fifty years, but some few of the best European

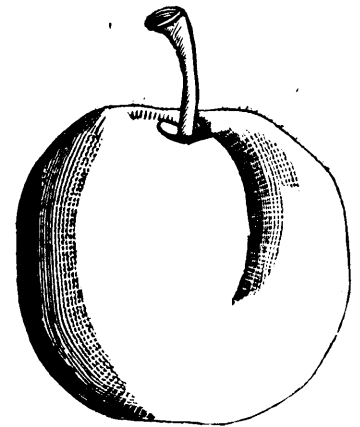
(1) The common Flemish cherry, enormous crops of which are grown in Kent, England, for the London market, and which resembles the Kentish cherry, ought to be tried here. It is very hardy, and requires only to be left alone.

A. R. J. F.

sorts date back much further than that. The *Green Gage* for example, was brought into notice some time during the last century. An English (1) family of the name of Gage obtained a number of trees from the Monks of la Grande Chartreuse, near Paris, France; and among them a tree of this plum, which having lost its name, was called by the gardener '*Green Gage*.'



Green Gage.



Washington.

Corse's Dictator, and *Corse's Admiral*, raised by the late Mr. Corse, in Griffintown, are as reliable for this region as any varieties we can name, but most of the slow growing kinds will do well if cultivated in the manner recommended for the Pear tree. We may mention besides these, the *Green*, *Blue*, *Red*, *Yellow* and *Imperial* Gages; *Corse's Nota Bene*; *Guthrie's Merit*, and *Washington*. This last named variety originated about fifty years ago on Delany's farm, east of the Bowery, New York, and is a large yellowish green plum, often with a pale red blush. Flesh firm, sweet, rich, and free from the pointed stone. Ripens in August.

The two enemies of the plum culturist are the *Curculio*, or *Constrachelus nenuphar*, and the disease known as Black Knot which, in some seasons, is very troublesome. The only remedy for the latter is said, by some, to be to cut it off and burn it as soon as it appears.

There has been much discussion regarding the origin of this disease, Mr. Downing asserting that, Black-knot prevails where *Curculio* is unknown, and Mr. Springle that, Black-Knot is caused by the *Curculio* alone. If the plum trees are grown slowly, in clay soil if possible, away from other trees, and have the entire surface of the ground rolled hard; then, besides jarring the trees, gathering the fruit which falls, or turning in pigs, Mr. Springle says he has gathered from four to five hundred of these insects in one morning by laying strips of cloth, or canvas, on the ground, or by slightly raising the ends of bricks, under which the insects will creep for shelter during the night and may be caught early in the morning.

One other variety of plum we had nearly forgotten to mention, notwithstanding the fact that it is probably the most prolific and profitable variety grown. This is the *Lombard*, a seedling raised by Judge Platt, of Whitesborough, near New York.

Cultivation of small fruits.

We have received from A. M. Purdy, of Palmyra, N. Y., a very instructive 20-page pamphlet, telling how to grow small fruits successfully, describing sorts, &c. &c. He sends

(1) Irish? The family made, and lost, its fortune in the South Sea speculation.