

Wealthy rejected. I have sold the Wealthy to be shipped to England the last two or three years. Last year I sold ten cases packed in the Cochrane case—like an egg box—each case will hold about a bushel. I sold them for \$3.50 a case (case included,) in Montreal, for export to England. The buyer secured them in the month of June. I told him he would have to pay me a good price, because only the very best of them are put in cases; so that when you consider it is picking the best of your crop, and considering the carefulness with which they have to be handled, and the carefulness with which the cases have to be handled, it was not so high, still they paid me very well.

Keeping Fruit.

THE great secret for preventing decay in fruit through autumn and winter, is to preserve a uniformly low temperature. If changing and fluctuating, they quickly rot. Currents of air are bad, because they make changes in temperature. We find that apples keep longer in winter by merely wrapping each specimen in tissue paper and thus excluding air. Hence the advantage of packing in any soft, powdered substance, as dry sawdust, bran, ground plaster, or bedding in moss. On a large scale this cannot be done, and large fruit rooms must therefore be kept cool without changes of air. Much may be accomplished by ventilating windows, admitting cold air in the night, and excluding warm air in the day time by closing them. These remarks apply more particularly to apples and pears, and also to grapes. They would also apply to small and perishable fruits, if it were an object to keep them, but the common practice is to consume them while fresh.—*Country Gentleman*.

Bearing Apple Trees.

AN experienced eye will detect whether an orchard is in bearing or not at a distance far too great to see

the small fruit. Bearing trees have a peculiar look to them. They lack the dark green foliage that an apple tree in full vigor has put on by midsummer when not burdened by a coming crop. Fruit-bearing is exhaustive, and a bearing tree needs liberal supplies of mineral manures to perfect its fruit. Potash is important in making the seeds, and with an overloaded tree may be applied in solution any time in July for late ripening fruits with advantage.

Prospects.

PROF. FRENCH predicts a considerable mortality in apple orchards next year in consequence of the severe and protracted drouth of summer and fall. Something will depend upon the severity of the winter. If the ground had frozen before heavy rain falls, no doubt the death of both fruit and forest trees would have been a heavy one; but the ground is now wet down as far as the roots extend, and in the event of a mild winter, we may hope that the loss will not be a very large one.—*Fruit Growers' Journal*.

The Apple Industry in Michigan.

THE apple industry is undoubtedly diminishing in many parts of the State. The old orchards are beginning to fail and new ones are not being set to any extent. Although prices for apples have been low for the last few years, there is every reason to believe that an orchard of moderate extent if intelligently managed, will add a reliable source of income to the general farmer. There are hundreds of orchards throughout the State which are not bearing but which could be brought into fruitfulness for a number of years by vigorous culture. There is no doubt but that judicious pruning, good tillage and liberal manuring will maintain or restore the fertility of most orchards. Some orchards are now, of course, too old to rejuvenate. There may be