

gling along there, occasionally going down to look at my orchard. I have not been there for four years. I don't care much about seeing it. One year the Greening trees bore \$500 worth of fruit. I got half of it. The Baldwins have never borne a crop. The orchard extends in such a manner that the corners are on the south of the orchard, the furthest from the crown of the hill, and there are the longest rows in the orchard, the hill being narrower in the west end and wider in the east end. There are four rows of Greenings on the south of the line the entire length, and then come in the Baldwins. A few Golden Russets were planted about half way among the Baldwins. Two or three Red Astrachans were planted, and one or two earlier apples, and so on through—they were scattered through the orchard. Now, we have tried to get a crop of fruit, and we did not do it, and we can't tell why. The orchard blossoms, yet the trees don't produce. That orchard over the fence that I used to go and steal apples out of when I was a little boy is still there and bearing in a very nice way.

PEAR GROWING FOR PROFIT.

Mr. E. E. BEMAN, of Newcastle, read the following paper:

In preparing this paper, I have endeavored to give a few practical details, necessary to observe in making a successful business of pear growing, gained from experience in a fairly successful pursuit of pear growing for market for some twenty years, with an orchard of about two thousand trees. I will be as brief as possible, giving mainly practical pointers and leaving the theoretical part of the subject to others who may have more time to spend in that line.

The first thing to be taken into consideration is the soil and situation, for if that is not right, the whole business will only result in failure. I do not think there is much use to attempt growing pears any great distance from the ameliorating influence of the great bodies of waters with which our province is so abundantly supplied. The best soil I believe to be composed of a good, rich clay loam surface soil, with a deep alluvial clay subsoil. The pear being a deep-rooted tree, requires a soil in which the roots can extend downwards without obstruction, so as to obtain a plentiful supply of moisture, but the subsoil must not be springy, nor too retentive of water, unless it can be easily underdrained. The worst soil, in my opinion, is a cold, wet, quicksand subsoil.

In preparing the soil for planting, I would work it in about the same manner that I would if I intended to grow a first-class crop of grain by manuring, plowing, clearing from weeds and getting it in good condition for spring planting.

In planting an orchard for profit I would select standard trees. Dwarf trees may possibly succeed with a great deal of petting and pampering, but I have had no success with them in my own orchard. Select good, thrifty, but not too rapidly grown trees, not more than two years old. I would much rather have good one-year-old trees than three years old at the same price. As to what varieties to plant, this is a difficult question to answer. A variety that will succeed well in one locality may not do so a few miles away, or even on an adjoining farm if the soil is different. The surest way is to find out what varieties succeed in your own locality and on a similar soil. You also want to take into consideration the market you send your fruit to and what varieties sell at best prices. I would not advise planting too many varieties unless you are like myself, fond of experimenting and willing to lose money in doing so. Of course you can top-graft any that do not prove satisfactory when they come into bearing. As a rule I do not think the very early varieties are profitable. The principal varieties that I grow in my own orchard are the following: Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite. Duchesse Precocce ripens a few days later than Bartlett, resembles it in appearance, not quite so good for dessert, but very fine for canning, an exceedingly productive and profitable variety. Wilmut, a local seedling, not quite large enough, but very hardy, healthy, productive, of good quality when well grown and a good shipper, ripening from ten days to two weeks later than Bartlett, usually sells at fair prices. I also grow the following in smaller proportion: Anjou, Winter Nelis, Sheldon, Beurre Bose, Boussock, Goodale Howell, Mount Vernon and about one hundred and fifty other varieties, new and old, for the purpose of testing them.