sed to the severity of high winds, so frequently destructive to crops of large fruit particularly. But the great object is their early and increased fertility. The author of the "*New England Fruit Book*" says:—"In the spring of 1840, we inserted a graft of the 'Cabot' (Pear) into a dwarf stock, which was but one inch through at the butt, and in the fall of 1841 it bore from twelve to fifteen Pears." During the past season we have had a large number of trees bear abundantly only three years from the bud.

In propagating on the Quince, budding is much preferable to grafting. Stocks should be chosen as thick as a man's finger, and the bud should be inserted as low as possible, low or lower than the surface of the ground.

In transplanting the trees to the place where they are intended to bear, they should be set so that the point of union between the Pear and Quince should be at least an inch below the surface. The soil for Pears on Quince stocks should be deep and somewhat moist. The most advantageous, convenient and beautiful farm to grow these trees in, is the conical, or as the French term it, "*quenouille.*" It is produced by allowing the trees to branch from the bottom and grow up in the form of a cone or pyramid. Where they are not naturally disposed to throw out side branches, they should be cut back in order to effect that object. The regular form of the tree must be preserved by thinning out superfluous branches and cutting back those of irregular growth.

Another consideration of some consequence in connection with this mode, is, the trees are easily transplanted. The Quince, unlike the Pear, forms large masses of fibrous roots. We have removed trees of this kind, the past season, when in full bloom, that produced a fine crop of matured fruit This could hardly be done with any other tree, and to some would appear almost incredible. One objection is frequently urged against these trees, which is, that they are short lived. They will not of course endure as long as the Pear would on its natural stock, but if placed on suitable soil, and carefully attended to, they will endure at least one life time. But this objection is of little account when we consider how easily they are replaced. We have before us a letter from one of the most distinguished Amateur Horticulturists of America, who says, in speaking of the Pear,—"There are great advantages to be derived by placing the Pear on the quince, and when well managed, they attain a good old age.—I have trees of Glout Morceau, that bear me a barrel of fruit each, and promise many years to come. This variety succeeded remarkably well on the quince."

Those who desire more comprehensive and explicit information respecting culture, and the names and qualities of varieties, must purchase a standard work on the subject. The descriptive catalogues of many nurseries are to be had gratis, and will afford considerable aid in making selections.—*Gen. Far.*

Pear Trees.—The main branches of pear trees grow more or less in a horizontal direction, and send forth many young whip-like branches, which latter show a great tendency to *thrash* each other; it will therefore appear advisable to remove at once all that seem most inclined to conduct themselves in such a manner, which will generally be found to be those growing most upright. The outline of the pear tree is much more conical than that of the apple, but still quite as pleasing to the eye. Through neglect, however, they sometimes take ungainly shapes, which prompts the remark that pruning to improve the form is always admissable, and, in fact, good pruning always produces such result. The pear fruit being borne upon spurs, it should be a part of the pruning to remove a portion of the old ones, each and every season, as a kind suggestion to the good tree that new bearing spurs are always most desirable.

The pruning is to be conducted upon the principles pointed out for the *spurred* family, and as more particularly detailed under the head of "Apple Trees," to which full reference is made.

Advantages of White Paint over Black.—Black being a colour that absorbs nearly all the sun's rays, any object painted black becomes much hotter when it is exposed to the sun than if it had been painted white, or some light color. A decisive instance of the truth of this fact occurred in the case of H. M. ship *Excellent*, of 98 guns. This ship was moored east and west, by bow and sterne moorings, consequently the starboard side was always exposed to the sun, both in summer and winter, in this situation her sides were painted in the usual manner of a ship of war, black and white, the greater part being black; this latter portion, on the starboard side, it was found impossible to keep tight, for as soon as one leak was stopped another broke out. At length it was suggested that painting her a lighter color might be of service, this was done. the leaks ceased, and they did not afterwards re-appear. This occurred in an eastern port, but the injurious effect of the black paint must be much greater in tropical climes, where the rays of the sun are much more powerful.—*Bost. Cult.*

To Silver the Inside of Glass Globes or Bottles.—Dissolve one pound of Bisminth in 4 pounds of Quicksilver. This being prepared, thoroughly clean the globe or bottle inside, and make it moderately warm, then heat amalgam, until it assumes a perfectly liquid form, and pour it through a paper funnel into the article to be silvered, carefully turning it in every direction necessary to cover the entire inner surface as it becomes crystalized by cooling. The superfluous amalgam is afterwards turned out.—*Far. & Mec.*