

the home market in October and is not a profitable variety to grow. It falls very easily.

Tyson: This is a medium sized variety, of good quality, but is valuable only for the home market as it comes in too near the Bartlett season to be profitable. It is a valuable addition to any garden collection, and is of American origin. It is not widely grown in this Province.

Wilder: This variety ripens in August, and though early is not widely grown. It is excelled in productiveness by the Tyson which comes at the same season. The fruit is medium to large with a deep red cheek and of first-class quality. It is valuable for the home market. The tree is a very productive and early bearer on dwarf stock. This variety might be planted more extensively.

Winter Nelis (Beurre Thoun): This is an old favorite as a late winter variety. The fruit is rather small but has proven to be a somewhat profitable variety. The tree is hardy and very productive, succeeding best where top-worked on some other variety, such as Duchess or Bartlett.

Bartlett Seckel (Barseck): This is a new variety of high quality. It is larger than the Seckel and of better quality than the Bartlett. It is a cross between the Bartlett and Seckel originated by Mr. Moore, at Rochester, N.Y. The variety is to be recommended for special markets only.

SOILS.

Because the pear is very often found growing in dooryards, along fences, roadsides and various other out of the way places, is no indication that it has no soil preference. The fact that it grows everywhere indicates rather that it is fairly well adapted to a wide range of soils and can more or less adapt itself to varied conditions.

Though the tree is not as quickly or immediately weakened and destroyed by excess water as the peach and the cherry, the destruction due to excess is none the less sure. The tree cannot long survive an excess of moisture.

The soil may range from a sand to a clay, with a decided preference for loams and clay loams. The deep, strong, heavier lands seem to fill the requirements best especially if well underdrained. On the lighter soils, the trees possibly respond to cultivation and manure a little quicker than on the heavier soils, but the stimulated growth is also more subject to the dreaded blight. The heavier soils maintain the steadier growth and because of this are to be preferred.

The subsoil must be deep and open. No tree can possibly be a profitable bearer and long-lived that is forced to feed on the surface only. Many good pear orchards are on stoney and gravelly soils. These soils, though difficult to cultivate, are often deep, rich and open and are consequently ideal for growth and production. Though adapted to heavier and rougher soils than the peach and the cherry, it must not be inferred that the tree will thrive on any soil that is not adapted to these fruits. Choose the site as carefully as for a tender fruit.

If possible, choose sloping ground preferably to the north or east. This insures good drainage and circulation of air. Rolling land with no deep hollows or pockets is the ideal site for a pear orchard. Our best orchards are on sloping lands which drain early and never are wet and sour. While many of the largest orchards are in close proximity to the large lakes the pear succeeds equally well far inland in the southern part of the Province and is very hardy and long-lived. Many trees in these situations in the different parts of the Province are known to be upwards of one hundred years old.