

be profitable, and would afford those who drink it both meat and drink at the same time."

We also suggest the importance of giving a hard and smooth surface to the ground under the trees, as the insects appear to have little power to penetrate a hard crust. A loose sandy soil favors their transformation; a clayey soil has a retarding effect. The growth of grass in the orchard, making a tough soil, increases the difficulty of their penetrating the soil, and when the grass becomes dry it may be burned with them. As they enter the earth only an inch, some systematic mode of turning them under half a foot may be the means of placing them where they will stay.—Country Gentleman.

SOME JOTTINGS IN PEAR CULTURE.

This season we have secured a fine crop of pears, grown in two small orchards of about two hundred trees. Each year the ground is tilled and enriched by the liberal application of wood ashes. The trees were sprayed three times with copper carbonate and Paris green. In August, about one-third of the fruit was thinned out. In these orchards there is more or less blight every year, but in an orchard of ten acres, standing in sod for two years, there is not any blight this year and scarcely any fruit. Five years ago this orchard was coated with barnyard manure and thoroughly tilled. For two or three years following the trees were so injured from blight that a number of them were completely killed, and the others averaged the loss of half of their branches.

A very successful remedy for pear blight is to seed down the orchard and to watch closely for the first appearance of blight, and remove the diseased branches and burn them, coating the wounds with raw linseed oil; and be very careful not to injure the buds or bark on the healthy branches, and do the least possible pruning during the seasons of blight.

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Pruning Peach Trees.—Peach growers are gradually learning that the peach tree will not only stand very severe pruning, but that it does best under such treatment. Where this is not practiced, long, slender branches form, and these produce fruit mainly at their outer extremities. This overloads the branches and causes them to break down even when the tree is producing no more fruit than it could easily carry if properly distributed. If the branches were cut back to within two feet of the trunk, they would throw out numerous fruit spurs and produce fruit close to the trunk and main branches, where it could be easily supported. Trees handled in this way will also produce more perfect fruit. Such severe cutting back may be done without any injury whatever, if performed while the tree is dormant. Although peaches are reckoned an uncertain crop, it is still one of the most profitable fruits that can be grown in localities adapted to it. Select the finest varieties and give high culture, and it will require but little fruit to give you a good money return.—Am. Farm News.