

By this process and summer pinching or pruning, we can bring a tree into fruit when three years from bud, and nearly two-and-a-half or three feet in height. I planted some trees in pots, tubs, boxes, &c., such as were convenient.

The advantage in having these small trees are: First, we can operate on the whole or a part of the blossoms, as we please, only remove those not required. Secondly, we protect them by making covers of newspapers or any refuse paper, by cutting them away the shape of the tree, and paste together, and place them over it. If there comes a rain, as it so often happens, these covers are supported by the ends of the branches, and the blossoms effectually protected. A strong wind will destroy them when wet; they must be carefully looked after, and replaced with others when anything happens; and the third advantage should not be lost sight of. We take the tree up, and plant by the tree bearing the variety of fruit we wish to use for the male. A large tree should always be chosen for this purpose, when it can be had. The east side of the tree should be chosen, where possible to plant; in this way we can operate without any protection, providing there are no other varieties very near. I had, last spring, twenty pear trees prepared as above. On some I used the protectors, and others were planted as described above. They ranged in height from two to five feet. I operated on the blossoms with great success, the results I give:

| No. of trees in operation. | Female Blossoms. | Male Blossoms. | No. of fruit obtained. | No. of seeds obtained. |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Seckel, | Beurre Clairgeau, | 27 | 6 |
| 1 | Bartlett, | " d' Anjou, | 15 | 76 |
| 2 | Beurre Clairgeau, | Duchess d'Angouleme, | 23 | 139 |
| 1 | " " | Flemish Beauty, | 14 | 99 |
| 1 | " " | Josephine de Malines, | 2 | 16 |
| 1 | " d' Anjou, | Duchess d'Angouleme, | 7 | 45 |
| 1 | Doyenne Boussock, | Duchess d'Angouleme, | 11 | 44 |
| 1 | Belle Lucrative, | " " | 30 | 37 |
| 1 | Seckel, | " " | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | Josephine de Malines, | Flemish Beauty, | 3 | 19 |
| 1 | Winter Nelis, | " " | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | Duchess de Bordeaux, | Duchess d' Angouleme, | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | Madame Beauford, | " " | 1 | 10 |
| 1 | Osband's Summer, | " " | 78 | 380 |
| 1 | Flemish Beauty, | " " | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | " " | Beurre Clairgeau, | 2 | 9 |
| 1 | A new variety, imported 1871; Name Lost; a very fine December Pear, large. | Josephine de Malines, | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | Doyenne du Comice, | Flemish Beauty, | failed. | |
| 1 | Flemish Beauty, | Beurre Hardy, | failed. | |
| 1 | Belle Lucrative, | Louise Bonne, | had one pear, lost. | |

As the trees were all exposed during the whole of the season, some of the fruit was blown off in September, they were all saved but not separated; there was nearly one hundred of them, with about five hundred seeds.

I have made several efforts to cross pear with the apple, and the apple with pear, but always failed till this year, 1873, and this remains still to be tested, the seeds being in the ground. In preparing for the experiment, I selected seven small apple trees, grown on pomme de paradis stock, planted in pots, boxes and tubs, every thing I had that would do. The varieties selected were Cellini, Lord Burghley, Lord Derby, Lord Duncan, Ecklenville Seedling, Margil and Cox's Orange Pippin, mostly new varieties and all imported. Pear trees on quince stock, treated and planted the same as the apples; had one tree Duchess de Bordeaux, and two trees of Josephine de Malines; the trees were all set under glass about the first of April; they came in blossom about three weeks sooner than those in the open air; so there was no chance for the blossoms to become fertilized from trees in the open air, or those growing out of the house.