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to without fail. The fear that so many growers entertain that they will be lessening the crop and losing income from it, is all a mistake. By judicious thinning-out the yield will not only be equally great in measure, but the increased price obtained from the enlarged size of the fruit, its ap pearance and perfectness, will doubly compensate for any supposed loss in quantity. We have reduced the pears upon some of our own trees fully one-half, and found that we did not remove enough, and that if we had taken off one-half the remainder it would have been still better. A lew years ago we had a standard Belle Lucrative tree, some lifteen feet in height, apparently in perfect health, which was so overloaded with fruit that one half of the crop was taken off at one time, which was followed a moath or so later by the removal of onehalf the rest, thus leaving only a fourth of the original crop, and yet the tree died from the over-draft upon its energies.

ever the specimens touch each other, should be the first to be removed, and of thes · select all that are imperfect in shape, or knotty, or in any way not up to the general run in size. There should always be a second thinning-out when the fruit is nearly half-grown, when wormy and all imperfect specimens should be sorted out. We have never failed in deriving advan-

experience, we recommend people to prune at midsummer, although we knew it was opposed to the views of many end neut horticulturalists. At that time it was regarded as a bold innovation on established rules; and we have often since seen articles to show that summer-pruning must be wrong. The reasoning by which this is supported is no doubt very good. It does seem by the reasoning we have referred to, that it ought to be wrong to prane at that season ; but on the other hand we have the evidence of our own senses not only that no harm but absolute good resulted from the summerpruning of trees.

good people that there are two sides to every story-two sides to winter-pruning and two sides to summer-pruning. Few of these horticultural operations are un-mixed good or unmixed cvil. In any case what we have to accomplish is to be gained, sometimes at a little expense of good points-good if we are after some other object. So in this summer pruning question. It is said by persons whom the whole horticultural community respect, that " winter-pruning strengthens while summer-pruning weakens trees ;" and if one were to deprive a tree of the whole of its foliage this would probably be true enough to work serious injury. It is on the principal on which noxious weeds are dest oyed. Dennded of every leaf as fast as on appears, a plant is often killed in one season. But may this not be different when only a few branches are taken off? The remaining leaves and branches have more food at their disposal. What was intended for a thousand branches is now to be divided among nine handred. But we are not disposed to enter into these minute points of physiological science. It is enough for practical men to know that the catting away of a few branches has never been known to work any serious in-jury ; while the case with which the wound heals over, is in striking contrast with the long time it takes a winter wound to get a new coat of bark over it, if it ever docs. We have seen in a vigorous healthy tree a stout branch of two inches in diameter taken off, in which the new bark nearly covered the stump in two years. In winter the same spot would have been several years in closing over,



GROCERY STORE.