

Choice apples, peaches, pears, quinces ; in fact, the best of all kinds of fruit command the best prices and always sell. Oft times the market becomes glutted with poor fruits, and the prices realized are really below what it costs to produce them and sometimes they cannot be sold at any price, while at the same time the choicest and best are selling at a profitable price.

Too many fall into the error of thinking that by thinning they lessen the quantity so much that they prefer to let the fruit all remain. This is a mistake, as well as to think that by thinning they lessen the profit on the fruit. When a tree is heavily loaded, the fruit must necessarily be small and this will lessen the quantity ; then the fruit being small will sell for a less price, and really cost more to sell, and you lose rather than make by not thinning. Then in addition, when a tree or vine is allowed to overload and mature the fruit it is a strain upon the vitality of the tree. Judiciously thinning fruit always pays ; but it requires considerable courage when the trees are laden with young fruit to go over and pull off and throw away a considerable portion of the fruit. To one who has never tried it, at first it would seem like a waste ; yet it has been tested sufficiently to prove its value.

The work of course should be done early, as soon after the fruit has set as possible. The longer the fruit grows after setting, the more waste of vitality of the tree, that should go to the other fruit that is left upon the tree to mature. It should be done as evenly as possible all over the tree, thin so as to give each specimen left as much room as possible. Close crowding makes ill-shaped fruit. If you have never been in the habit of thinning try a few trees first to see the effect, and in a majority of cases you will conclude that it is

beneficial. — N. J. SHEPHERD, in *Michigan Horticulturist*.

THE SHIAWASSEE BEAUTY.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

The other night at tea, as we were all commenting on the delicious apple sauce, Mrs. Cook remarked that every family in the land ought to have one Shiawassee Beauty apple-tree. The sauce is of a beautiful pink color, and has a peculiar and delicate flavor that renders it a universal favorite. We are often asked what is it that gives the sauce the delicious flavor, and our reply that it is Nature's own flavoring stored up in the fruit, is often met with a very incredulous look.

This excellent apple is doubtless a seedling from the Fancuse or Snow, which it much resembles. The form and color, both of skin and pulp, are quite like the same in the Snow. It is larger, however, than the Snow, and keeps much longer. We have kept it well into January — is much fairer, as the tendency to scab and deformity, so peculiar to the Snow, is entirely absent in this. But the greatest difference is in its spicy flavor. While the Snow is pleasingly tart, it is remarkably tasteless. The Shiawassee Beauty, on the other hand, is one of the most marked or radical in this respect and its flavor is as delicious as peculiar. I have yet to find the person who does not esteem it highly. The tree is vigorous and spreading. Of several trees set out in my garden here in 1876, among which is a Duchess of Oldenburg and a Red Astrachan, none has made so large and fine a growth as this. It is not only vigorous, but it is very hardy. On my farm in the Shiawassee County, Mich., I have trees of this variety that have remained vigorous and hearty all through the several hard Winters of the last 15 years. It is a very persistent bearer, equal to the Duchess of