

but does not rank high for dessert, nor does it market as well as some of the larger red apples. Yet, it will keep well until spring, a time when any fair to good red apple will sell well. Altogether, it is worthy of trial for the colder districts.

In reply to an inquiry just made, Dr. Hoskins writes: In reference to Scott's Winter apple, I probably cannot do better than to copy what so expert a pomologist and experienced fruit-grower as Secretary Gilbert of the Maine Board of Agriculture said of it, not long since, in the *Maine Farmer*: "Full medium in size, very heavy, with small seed cavities. Fresh, crisp, juicy, and melting; and, while quite acid, yet rich, and peculiarly agreeable for eating out of hand. Such a late-keeping iron-clad—if it does as well here as in its native State—ought to be in all the orchards throughout Northern Maine." Prof. Budd says it is rather hardier than Wealthy in the north western states (east of the Rocky Mountains). My own experience with it for over twenty years is every way favorable. I planted a considerable orchard seventeen years ago, half of Wealthy and half of Scott's Winter, set alternately in the rows. The Wealthys have nearly all borne themselves to death, while the Scott's are all perfect. It yields as many merchantable apples as Wealthy, without the tendency to over-bear and break down. The wood is remarkably strong to resist both the wind and the weight of crop. I am still planting it as my leading apple for profit, here. In a milder climate I might prefer something else, as better known in the great markets, yet, in 1890, my whole crop off it brought me \$4 per barrel at the orchard. I hope we may find an equally good apple and long-keeper among the Russians, but I hardly expect to do so.

HOW TO GROW QUINCES.

To be successful with quinces a deep, strong soil should be selected, which has a good drainage. It may be necessary in some cases to put in tile to obtain this result. Then run the sub-soil plow through at least 15 inches deep. The trees should be set in the spring, 10 by 10 ft. or in rows 12 ft. apart and in trees 8 ft. from each other in the rows. Especial pains should be taken to have the trees of good vigor, while the Orange or Champion varieties are to be preferred. Manure the ground heavily with rich stable manure, favoring the trees and spreading it broadcast. Afterward manure well annually. Stable manure is always the best and should be spread on evenly. Never stop manuring until you get 60 quinces per bushel, which is possible in most instances. Prune the trees from the beginning so as to have them models in shape, but use only the knife and never too much at one time. They give the best satisfaction when pruned so they will branch low. Borers must be specially guarded against. Examine the trees at least twice a year, using a corded knife, and soap about the base. Leaf-blight is another disease with which many trees are covered. To stop it begin early in the season with the Bordeaux mixture and repeat the spraying once in three or four weeks until August. This will save the foliage and secure good ripe fruit. Full directions for applying this mixture are given in one of the bulletins issued by the Storrs, Ct., Experiment Station.—P. M. AUGUR, *Connecticut State Pomologist, Farm and Home.*