

runners, but leave, say six inches of them attached to each side of the plant. Bend these ends of runners down, and bury them with the roots. Plants thus provided with these "umbilical cords" on which to draw for nourishment, will survive and flourish in adverse conditions under which plants denuded of their runners will almost inevitably perish. The practice of this precaution in transplanting is equivalent to almost complete insurance of success, in spite of the weather.—*Country Gentleman*.

QUINCE GROWING.

"A successful grower of quinces says he attributes all his success in the business to the accident that most of his trees were set in low, mucky ground, and with such shelter, that their own fallen leaves and those of an adjoining apple orchard made a good annual mulch. He says it is not the trunk and branches of the quince that are tender, but the root, trees being almost invariably killed in exposed situations, wherever frost penetrated deeply. He mulches well with autumn leaves and well rotted stable manure, saying the better the manure (within reasonable limits) the fairer and larger the fruit. He also believes a vigorous growth prevents to some extent the twig blight and red rust."—*The Michigan Farmer*.

HOW IS THIS?

There is an apple tree in Rabun County, Georgia, that is probably the largest on the continent. It shades the greater part of a farm yard, and in one year the owner gathered 204 bushels of apples from it, besides what his stock destroyed. He received 25 cents per bushel for them from wagoners.—*Fruit Recorder*.