

the older stems are so frequently destroyed by the currant borer, and need frequent renewing.

The quince also roots very easily from cuttings and it is a problem why the price of quince trees should be kept so high when they are so easily propagated. Perhaps it may be explained by considering what slow growers they are, occupying nursery rows so long before they are suitable for planting in the orchard.

The pruning of the quince tree is usually sadly neglected, and, in consequence, presents a perfect network of limbs. Such trees cannot bear fine fruit or any quantity of it. They should be thinned annually and the young wood cut back. Cuttings should be of the last season's growth. If taken off close to the old wood, at the shoulder, they will mostly grow, if planted in moderately moist soil, especially if the cuttings have first been callused. The surest method of propagation, however, is by suckers, the growth of which is easily encouraged. These may be pulled off with a portion of the root attached, and in that case can hardly fail to grow.

WINTER PROTECTION.—In Southern Ontario we pay little attention to the laying down of grapes or raspberries, but, much oftener than we think, our short crops of red and black berries and grapes are due to the severe weather of our winters when the thermometer reaches 10 or 15 below zero.

The work of protection is not so great as one might suppose. The vines are easily loosed from the wires and thrown down to the ground, where they are held in place with a shovel of earth. The snow will then cover the wood and protect it. But in some sections, as in Southern Ontario, snow falls are rare and cannot always be depended upon. In such cases a few furrows of the plow in the vineyard will bury the fruit-bearing portion of the vine with earth, and thus be a complete protection to the fruit buds.

Raspberries will easily bend if their canes have been allowed to grow long but in the case of the stiffer canes of the blackberry, a little digging may be necessary in order that they may be easily bent to the ground.

Covering strawberry plants with some light, loose material, such as leaves, evergreen boughs, straw, etc., will well repay the owner by the immensely increased yield of fruit the following season.

KEEPING THE CELLAR COOL at a temperature a little above freezing point, is the secret of preserving fruit throughout the winter. Few consider the importance of such a condition, and wonder at the early decay of fruit and vegetables which they have stored away. The temperature may easily be regulated by the opening of the windows in the night and closing them during the warm days of the autumn; and, in winter time, an occasional opening of the windows will, of course, reduce the temperature whenever it is needed.

“See here, waiter, this pie hasn't any apples in it!” Waiter: “I know it, sah; it am made of evaporated apples.”—*Lampoon.*