

diminution of potato planting in Prince Edward Island this season.

OATS.

In many cases early sown Oats have rotted in the soil; where sowing was long delayed, or where a second sowing had to be made, it will depend entirely upon the character of the summer and autumn whether they will ripen grain or have to be cut green for fodder. The diminution of this crop must be considerable in some counties, in others about the average breadth has been sown.

OTHER GRAINS.

In some counties there is a considerable increase in the quantity of Buckwheat, which takes the place of Wheat and Barley where the ground was not prepared for them.

TURNIPS.

There is no doubt a larger breadth of turnips than in former years,—unplanted potato-land being, in many cases, in preparation for a turnip crop. This will help to make up for the deficiency of potatoes for cattle feeding purposes.

FRUIT.

It would be premature to estimate the fruit crops; but so far as appearances indicate there is promise of an abundance.

(From the Gardener's Monthly.)

GARDEN HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

Towards the end of June propagation by budding commences. This is very commonly employed with the rose; but ornamental trees and shrubs may be increased in the same way. Closely allied species must be chosen to work together.

The Mannetti stock suckers so much that it has been found a pest rather than an advantageous stock on which to bud the rose; but yet budding is so useful, giving us a chance to disseminate rare kinds freely and cheaply, that some stock has to be employed. The favorite of the English, the Dog Rose, is wholly unsuited to our climate. The Prairie Roses have been found excellent stocks. Other roses take well on them, and they do not sucker much. It is old, very hardy, and it promises to be a very popular stock for rare roses.

The Rose bugs are apt to be very annoying at some seasons. The best remedy is to shake them off into a pail of water. The Rose slug is often very injurious to the leaves—completely skeletonizing them. All kinds of rapid remedies have been proposed—whale oil, soap, petroleum, &c., but the best thing of all is to set a boy to crush them by finger and thumb. It is astonishing how rapidly they are destroyed by this process. This is true of most of the larger insects.

Hand picking or crushing is by far the best remedy.

Peg down Roses where a heavy mass of flowers is desired. The side shoots push more freely for this treatment.

Cut off the flowers of roses as they fade,—the second crop will be much better for the attention. Seeds of all flowering plants should be also taken off; all this assists the duration of the blooming season.

Propagation by layering may be performed any time when strong vigorous growing shoots can be had. Any plant can be propagated by layers. Many can be readily propagated no other way. Cut a notch on the upper side of the shoot, not below, as all the books recommend, and bend down into, and cover with rich soil. In a few weeks they root, and can be removed from their parents. Stakes for plants should be charred at the ends before using, when they will last for years.

Flower-beds should be hoed and raked, as soon as the ground dries after a rain. Loose surface soil prevents the understratum drying out. Peg down bedding-plants where practicable. Split twigs make the best pegs. In dry weather do not water flower-beds often; but do it thoroughly when it is done. See that the water does not run off, but into and through the soil.

Mow lawns often, if you would have them green and velvety. Keep the scythe sharp; usually mowers do not use the grindstone often enough. Common farm scythes are not fit for lawn use; rivetted, and short scythes are the kind to get. If a lawn is mowed often, the grass need not be cleaned,—the sappy blades soon wither, and make a manure for the roots. The longest should be raked off, or the lawn will have a littery appearance. Where lawn mowers are used, take care not to cut too close, or weeds will grow and the grass will be killed out.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Watch newly planted fruit trees. If they have but a few weak leaves only, it shows the roots have been injured; then prune them severely, which will make them grow freely. It should be a main object to make all transplanted trees not merely have leaves, but have new shoots at the earliest possible moment. If they are growing very well, they may be allowed to perfect a few fruits. Overbearing on a newly planted tree is, however, one of the best ways of making it stunted for years.

Strawberries, when grown in hills,—the most laborious but most productive method of growing them,—should have runners cut off as they grow, and the surface soil kept loose by shallow hoeings occasionally. Short litter, half rotten as a mulch, is also beneficial. Lawn mow-

ings are often applied, but with little benefit. Where they are grown in beds, they should not be too thick, as they starve one another, and the crop next year will be poor.

Currants are so easily grown as to require few hints for their management. If they throw up many suckers, take out a portion now, instead of waiting till winter to cut them away. The Currant borer is a great pest, eating out the pith of the young shoots, and causing them to grow poorly, and bear but small fruit next year. Gummy "flypaper" is, we think, the best thing to catch them.

Gooseberries in hot places should have the soil, and even the plants, if it were practicable, shaded a little.

Thin out fruit buds; overbearing is one of the great causes of fruit failures. Under glass, the gardener knows this. He cuts away half his bunches, and thins out half his berries, but few carry this excellent practice to the trees in the open air.

We again report the advice to trap insects with wide mouthed bottles filled with sweet liquid.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Peas for a Fall crop may be sown. It is, however, useless to try them unless in a deeply trenched soil, and one that is comparatively cool in the hottest weather overhead, or they will certainly mildew and prove worthless. In England where the atmosphere is so much more humid than ours, they nevertheless have great difficulty in getting fall Peas to go through free from mildew; and to obviate these drying and mildew-producing influences, they often plant them in deep trenches, made as for Celery, and are then much more successful with them.

Cabbage and Broccoli may be set out for Fall crops, also requiring an abundance of manure to insure much success. Lettuce, where salads are much in request, may yet be sown. The Curled Indian is a favorite summer kind; but the varieties of Cos, or plain-leaved kinds, are good. They take more trouble, having to be tied up to blanch well. Many should not be sown at a time, as they soon run to seed in hot weather.

At the end of June, some Celery may be set out for early crops, though for the main crop a month later will be quite time enough. It was once customary to plant in trenches dug six or more inches below the surface, but the poverty of the soil usually at this depth more than decreases the balance of good points in its favor. Some of our best growers now plant entirely on the surface, and depend on drawing up the soil or the employment of boards or other artificial methods of blanching.

Beans produce an enormous crop in deeply trenched soils, and are improved