plants, in rows, three feet apart, and half-a-yard distant from each other. Nothing is gained, but much is lost by close planting. There should be room to walk between the rows, and it will be seen that three feet is scarcely enough to allow this. Each plant should be isolated, if the finest produce is wanted. Light, air, and solar heat will thus be supplied in the largest possible quantities, with the most beneficial results. The plants themselves should have been trained in a nursery bed, early in the season; and if they have been so treated, they will now be a good size. Remove them with balls of earth, so as to disturb their growth as little as possible. But if you have made no provision for new plantations, you must take up with a trowel the strongest of your self-rooted plants from the old beds. Fix every plant firmly, and your work is done, unless you like to put a little short litter, to protect them from the frost. Thus treated, a bed of strawberries will bear a little fruit next year, and a full crop the year after. Two full crops is as much as should be expected from any strawberry plant, and after that the beds should be destroyed. By making a fresh plantation every year, you will always be supplied, and not run the risk of being laughed at for expecting fruit from plants which, in the common course of events, have become barren.—[Gardeners' Chronicle.

CULTIVATION OF MELONS.

There are many varieties of the melon (*Cucumis melo,*) of which the best may be considered as "Skillman's Nettled," the "Green-fleshed Citron," the "Green-flleshed Nutmeg," the "Large Yellow Cantaloup," the Green-fleshed Persian," the "Musk-scented," and the "Pineapple." Of these, the first three are generally cultivated throughout the United States, and abound in our markets for at least three months in the year. It is already known to many of our readers that this city is greatly indebted for this luxury to several families of the name of Bergen, who annually cultivate some hundred acres, near Gowanus, Long Island, and at Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Although not a sure crop, we have been informed that an acre of their land, well tilled, will yield from $100 to $400 worth of melons in a season.

The soil best suited for the melon, in open culture, is a light, sandy loam, similar to that of the southernly end of Long Island and the adjacent shores of New Jersey. The ground should be ploughed or spaded, from twelve to eighteen inches deep, and well pulverized with a harrow or rake. The proper season for sowing is at the time the peach tree is in bloom; for if you planted earlier, there would be fear of their being cut off by frosts. The seeds may be sown in broad hills, 18 inches in diameter, and 5 feet apart from centre to centre, each supplied with a shovelful of well-rotted stable or barn-yard manure, In order to guard against accidents, at least 20 seeds should be scattered in a hill, which should be covered with finely-pulverized earth at about the same depth as in planting Indian corn.

Soon after the plants are up, and begin to show their second leaves, they may be weeded with a hoe, and a portion of them thinned out, still leaving enough to guard against accidents or the depredation of worms. In the course of the summer, before the vines begin to spread, two furrows should be run between the rows, with a cultivator or plough, turning the earth directly *from* the plants, which should be freed of weeds, and reduced in number to five or six in each hill. A few weeks later, a second ploughing should take place, turning the earth *towards* the vine, when a broad, flat hill should be formed slightly hollowing in the middle, so as to receive and retain the water supplied by irrigation or from the fall of rains. After this, no farther attention is required except in keeping down the weeds, and in guarding against worms.—[American Agriculturist.

CULTIVATION CF CELERY.

The kinds of celery (*Apium graveoliens dulce*) preferable for general culture, are those known by gardeners under the name of "Common Upright Italian," "Large Hollow Upright," and the "Solid-stalked Upright," all of which may be raised from seeds, sown in the middle and northern states, with slight forcing, from March till the first or second week in May. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 10,000 plants, and may be sown in drills 6 inches apart, in hot beds, or rich mellow borders, after the manner of cabbages, watering moderately in dry weather both before and after it is up. As soon as the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, they may be transplanted 3 or 4 inches apart, in a sunny situation, into tempory beds, formed of old hot-bed dung, or well-rotted stable manure, mixed with one-fourth of its bulk of finely pulverized earth. These beds should be laid 6 or 7 inches thick on a plot of ground having a surface made hard by compression, or one that has not been broken by the spade or the plough, in order to prevent the pushing of tap roots, and thereby prevent the celery from running to seed, before the following spring. The nursling plants should be watered daily until they have taken root, and as often afterwards as the dryness of the weather may require.

When the plants have acquired a height of 6 or 8 inches, they may be removed, in monthly succession from June until September, into a soil rather moist, and rich in vegetable mould, but not rank from new or unrotted dung. Previous to the last transplanting, the ground should be thoroughly worked with the spade or plough, to a depth of 12 or 18 inches, according to the nature of the soil, and then divided into trenches 12 inches deep, 18 inches wide, and 4 feet apart from centre to centre. The trenches should next be filled, 9 inches deep, with a compost of well-rotted dung, mixed with one-fourth of its bulk of strong sandy loam. The plants should be taken up from the nursery beds, with as much soil as will conveniently adhere to their roots, and after removing the side shoots from the stems, they mao be set, by hand, 9 or 10 inches apart in the centre of each trence, watering them as often as the weather may require, until they are ready to be earthed up.

As the plants in the trenches rise from 10 to 15 inches high, you may commence "landing," or "earthing," them up for blanching; but never do this while they are wet. In the first two mouldings, the earth should be sparingly raised to the stems, forming a slight ridge on each side of the rows, and leaving a hollow to receive the full benefit of the waterings or rain. When the plants become strong enough to bear a mould 6 inches in height, the earth may be drawn up equally on each side, preventing it as much as possible from falling