

will also be beneficial, but care must be taken not to injure the roots.

The trained trees and espaliers should be examined frequently, and cleared of dead leaves and insects; which can be done by the hand, with very little trouble.

Defend choice fruit from birds and insects, such as wasps, flies, &c.; the birds may be kept off by nets, and the insects may be decoyed and drowned, by placing phials of strong liquor, honey, or sugared water near the fruit.

If annoyed with ants, place cuttings of reed, hollowed elder or anything of a tube-like kind, in which they will harbour, and may be destroyed by dipping the tubes in hot water.

If mildew appear on Grape Vines, syringe them with water, in which a small quantity of saltpetre and stone lime has been infused, (it need not be over strong.) To prevent any injurious effects from the lime, the vines may be irrigated alternately with the liquid and pure water, each two or three times a week. A little sulphur dusted over while the leaves are wet is also a good remedy.

Look over your trained Fruit Trees and Grape Vines, stop the shoots before the bunches of fruit, and train up such shoots as are reserved for bearing next year. Nip off curled and dead leaves, and destroy insects.

Toward the end of this month is the proper season for budding the Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and other species of stone fruit. The Peach stock is often budded when only a year old, but the Plum stock is generally kept in the nursery two or three years.

Apple and Pear stocks may be budded when two or three years old, but those fruits are generally propagated by grafting early in the spring. A judicious pruning of Peach, Nectarine, and other kinds of young trees is necessary at this season. To prevent the long, straggling growth of limbs which are frequently bare of shoots for some distance from the body of the tree, such limbs should be shortened, which will cause the production of lateral shoots. An annual summer pruning is essential to the well being of a tree, by shortening the wood of the preceding year's growth, a symmetrical tree containing a good supply of bearing wood may be formed. By this treatment the longevity of a tree will be promoted, provided the work is done with judgment and care, so as not to render the tree impervious to the influence of the sun and air; for, be it remembered, that the head of a tree must always be kept moderately open, for the purposes of giving the fruit the best possible chance of ripening perfectly.

THE STRAWBERRY.—In cultivating the Strawberry, an open situation and rich loamy soil, rather strong, is required for most varieties; and to obtain their large mass of foliage and flowers, they must, till the fruit is set, have copious supplies of water. The row culture is best calculated to produce fine fruit; and frequent renewal insures vigorous plants as well as large fruit. Some plant them in single rows, from twelve to eighteen inches apart, according to the sorts; others form a bed with four rows. If several beds be intended, a space of

two or three feet may be left between each bed as a path; and in the second or third season, the paths may be manured and dug to admit of the runners taking root, by this means, a renewal may be made so often, and the old stools being taken away, leaves spaces between the beds as before. Or new plantations may be made every season, because, after the roots are fairly established, they multiply spontaneously, as well by suckers from the parent stem, as by numerous runners; all of which, rooting and forming a plant at every joint, require only removal to a spot where there is room for them to flourish. If taken off, and planted in rows in August and September, they will produce fine fruit the following season, and will bear in full perfection the second summer, some, however, prefer spring planting, which answers very well, if done in damp weather.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.—The following hints from Buist's "American Flower Garden Directory" will be found useful and interesting to those who delight in beautiful flowers:—

"CULTURE OF THE HEART'S-EASE OR PANSY.—The simplicity and striking beauty of this lovely little flower have attracted notice from the earliest floral times, but it is only within these few years that it has come into high estimation as a florist's flower. Indeed, when the figures and descriptive characters of these "little gems" came first from England to this country, we were almost induced to believe they were exaggerated "pictures of fancy," till we actually cultivated them within these last two years, in our own parterre, upwards of two inches in diameter.

They delight in a situation partially shaded from the hot rays of the sun, either fully exposed to the morning rays till ten o'clock, or the afternoon sun from three o'clock; a soil composed of four parts good loam and one part thoroughly rotted manure, or three parts loam and one part decayed leaves, not less than one foot deep; the soil must not be more elevated than the surrounding surface as they like a good supply of moisture. If they are to be cultivated from seeds, they should be thinly sown about the first of May, or about the end of August or first of September, and very lightly covered with fine soil, giving them very frequent waterings in dry weather. These sown in May will bloom in July, and very profusely in the autumn; but those sown in the latter period will not bloom till early the following spring. When any very esteemed variety is raised, it should be propagated, which is very easily done, either by layers or cuttings, and sometimes by division of the root, but the two former methods are preferable. The best time for laying is about the first of September: an inch or two of the soil may be removed all round the plant, the shoots laid down in the hollow, and covered over with light rich compost. The shoots will root more freely if they get a gentle twist when laying them down. The best period for propagating by cuttings is about the middle of May or September. Cuttings should be chosen from young shoots, about two or three inches long; for when shoots are woody or hol-