Celery.

Farmers may raise their own celery plants by sowing the seeds as early in spring as possible, in fine and rich soil. Sow in drills eight inches apart; cover about half an inch; after sowing, press the soil firmly. An ounce of seed will sow a drill 150 feet long. After the seed is sown and the ground pressed down, rake gently. Keep the bed free of weeds; thin the plants to about one inch apart. As they advance in growth the tops may be shorn off twice before the time of transplanting, which will ensure a more stocky growth. From the first to the fifteenth of June is a good time to transplant. Low, moist, damp ground is the best for this plant, though it will succeed upon almost any ground by supplying plenty of manure. When the time has come for transplanting, a very good plan is to run furrows three feet apart across the ground, and about eight inches deep. When convenient, put about three inches of very fine manure in the bottom of the furrow, cover the manure with two or three inches of earth, and on this set your plants six inches apart in the rows; press the earth well around the roots, drawing the soil from the furrow in around the plant, care being taken not to cover too deeply. Nothing but the necessary cultivation to destroy the weeds and keep the soil in good condition is necessary for several weeks after transplanting.

The kinds most recommended by our growers are: The new Dwarf Golden Heart, a good cropper and a good keeper. White Plume is a very early sort, but not so good a keeper. Turner's Incomparable Dwarf is more inclined to grow pithy than either of the above. Boston Market grows too many shoots. The Dwarfs do not grow as pithy as the larger ones. The self-blanching varieties do not keep as well as those which need earthing up.

Melons.

No farmer's table should be without melons. They are easily grown and bear abundantly in our climate, and the fruit is of good quality. The most suitable soil is a rich, warm, deep, sandy loam, having a southern or southwestern aspect, a clover sod is especially good for melons, but any rich land of the desired quality will do. If the land was not plowed in the fall, plow as early in the spring as possible, and again about the tenth of May. Apply a good dressing of stable manure, at least 20 loads to the acre, and work the land until it is fine. From the 15th to 24th of May, according to locality, is a suitable time to sow. Run furrows five feet apart over the ground you intend to plant. Four feet apart in the furrows put a good shovelful of well-rotten manure; a handful of hen manure in each hill will give good results. Mix the manure and soil well together nine inches deep and 24 inches wide, keep it level with the surface; in each of these so-called hills put eight or ten seeds. When the second leaves appear, and are somewhat grown, thin the plants to three in a hill. Do not let them crowd each other before they are thinned. A good way to protect the plants from the cut-worm (when these insects are troublesome), is to make a ring of thick paper about a foot in diameter and three inches broad and place this around the plants; the worms cannot climb over this. Deep cultivation should be given at least twice, and frequent stirring of the soil until the vines begin to run; then the terminal buds should be pinched off to cause the growth of the lateral branches. The main vine produces mainly barren flowers, and if it is let run the laterals will not push out and there will be very little fruit. The lateral shoots bear the fruit bearing flowers, and to encourage these is one of the secrets of melon culture. This treatment of the vines apply to all the gourd tribe, squashes, cucumbers, melons, &c. In musk melons we would recommend the following: Montreal Market, a green fleshed nutmeg, grows very large; the Extra Green Nutmeg is also a good sort; the Bay View is pink fleshed, large, most prolific, fine flavored and very hardy, if it is picked green it will ripen up finely and carry safe for a long distance; the Early Yellow Canteloupe is a yellow fleshed kind, very early, and a favorite in many gardens, and when ripe is very soft.

Among the water melons the Cuban Queen is of large size, fine flavor, and ripens quite early, this is a general favorite wherever grown. The Mountain Sweet is another very popular and productive variety.

Wire and Cut Worms.

BY PROFESSOR A. J. COOK.

Wireworms live three years as grubs before the mature beetle is developed. The beetle usually lays its eggs in grass fields. The worms are likely to do most damage the second year after ploughing grass. I think they feed on the grass roots the first year. I know of only three ways to destroy this pest. I, summer-fallow; 2, sow buckwheat or peas, which is a more desirable method, as it secures a profit at the same time; 3, we bury pieces of potatoes with a stick stuck in each piece to mark its position. As the worms gather on the pieces, the latter are pulled up and the worms killed. This is expensive, but often pays well in gardening. Let it be remembered that because wireworms created havoc last year, it is no certain sign they will this year. If last year was the third year, they have now left the ground, and the eggs for the next brood are placed in some meadow, may be rods away.

Most cutworm moths fly in August, and at that time lay their eggs. The caterpillars begin to feed in late summer and are partly grown in spring. The eggs are laid on some permanent crop, like grass. If the grass is ploughed in May, for corn, of course it and its roots become very dry and wilted by June, and the cutworms, in lieu of green, succulent grass, take the fresh, tender corn, etc. The best way to manage the cutworm evil is to examine the ground as it is freshly ploughed, and see if it is peopled by these worms; if so, just as the corn is coming up drive through the field with a load of green grass, throwing forkfuls thickly over the field. The next morning numerous cutworms will be found under the grass and may be killed. A better way is to poison the bunches of grass by spraying it with a dilute mixture of London purple and water, one pound to 100 gallons. Then we need pay no more heed to the matter after the grass is scattered. The cutworms will eat the poison with the grass and die, and the corn will grow undisturbed.

The English sparrow is driving the native birds out of Kansas.

The Nova Scotia gold mines yielded about $500,000 last year.

Frauds by Tree Peddlers.

Mr. Boyle's Bill to prevent fraud by tree peddlers and commission men, in the sale of nursery stock, is as follows:—It requires every person selling plant, shrub, vine or other nursery stock not grown in Canada, to file with the Secretary of State an affidavit setting forth his name, age, occupation and residence, also some particulars regarding his employer, and to deposit a bond for a sum not yet mentioned, guaranteeing that the purchasers of the nursery stock he sells shall not be defrauded, either with regard to the place where the stock was grown or the name of the grower, the quality of the stock or its suitableness for this climate. Any person selling foreign-grown nursery stock without first complying with the provisions of the Act will be liable to a fine of not less than $25, and not more than $100, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than 10, and not more than 60 days.

Why the salesmen of Canadian-grown stock were not included in this Bill, we fail to understand. We have known men who sold Canadian goods to resort to as evil practices as any, and their goods to give as poor satisfaction.

Right Methods in Setting Out Trees.

My convictions are that nine-tenths of all fruit and other trees set out are set and treated in a way that they cannot thrive.

I recall an instance of some two years ago, in which I supplied a man in this State with thirty apple trees. He had them heeled in, and on a certain drizzly morning when some of his neighbors and myself were present, he asked me to show him how to set out one of those trees. He first dug a hole for it, then said, "now set the tree." My response was made by taking his shovel, and, laying coat and vest aside, throwing out the dirt the width of the shovel around the hole he had dug. The surface soil was about the depth of the shovel blade's length, beneath which was clear gravel and sand, in which there was not a particle of vegetable mold. Reaching this sterile subsoil, I threw it out to a full shovel's depth. I filled the lower part of the hole thus made, with surface soil, on which the tree was set. Whenever fruit, ornamental or shade trees are to be planted, dig a much larger and deeper hole than is apparently required, fill the bottom for at least one foot with good surface soil or rich mould; plant on this. Mulching afterwards is a good practice. Water systematically, and with judgment. The losses will be very few.

On another occasion a gentleman was about to plant two standard pear trees, and remarked to me that he intended setting them in his door-yard. That to me meant no culture. I suggested we set out the trees, to which he agreed. When the holes were dug to the size of six to seven feet across, and two feet or more deep, I asked for the wheelbarrow, and filled it with scrapings from the barnyard, which we thoroughly mixed with the other soil to put in the holes and bottom. Into this mixture we set the trees. They bore the second year, one of them six, the other eleven, nice pears, and to-day they are fine trees, having continued to bear each year since.

My convictions are, that if as much time and labor was applied in the preparation of the soil and in the setting of the average tree as it would take to earn the money to buy said trees, the foundation for successful fruit growing would be laid.—[Z. C. Fairbanks.