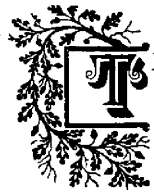


CELERY UNDER IRRIGATION.

The soil for celery should be plowed deep and harrowed fine. Soil containing a small amount of alkali is to be preferred, as is also loam rather than sand. Early varieties such as white plume and golden self-blanching are set out from June 15 to July 1; later varieties from July 1 to 15. Rows for early varieties may be from 3 to 4½ ft, depending on the amount of banking to be done. Rows for late varieties must be five feet apart to give soil and room for banking. Plants in either case may be 6 inches apart in the rows.

Unless assured of two or three days wet weather just after planting, it is best to irrigate as soon as the plants are set, and repeat in a few days. Replanting unless done very soon is not advisable. In order that irrigation may not wash out or otherwise injure the plants, it is necessary that the latter be set out on the sides of the ridges, leaving the bottom of the trenches free for the passage of the water. The cultivation of celery should be thorough. The soil about the plants needs to be hoed or otherwise kept mellow. Soil needs to be filled in about the plants occasionally to force them to grow upright instead of sprawling over the ground. When the celery is a foot high it must be "handled." This consists in gathering the stems all together and drawing soil about them for the purpose of keeping them upright and thus preventing them from being covered by the furrow slices that are afterward turned against them. —Farm and Home.

MANURE FOR PEACH TREES.



THE peach tree grows so easily and so luxuriantly, and over such a vast extent of country, that few think of supplying it with other nutriment than is found naturally in the soil. Without doubt this is sufficient in many cases, particularly in the newer portions of the country. But every year of cropping in the usual way lessens the fertilizing ingredients laid away in the earth in bygone centuries, and fruit trees, as well as corn, wheat, etc., suffer by its diminution. Indeed, fruitbearing, particularly bearing heavy crops of large fine fruit, makes one of the heaviest drafts, if not the heaviest of all, on the land.

Among fertilizers one of the most important for most crops—and particularly for fruit trees—is potash in some form. This is easily applied in wood ashes, none of which, even if leached for soap-making, should ever be wasted. It is very trying to see ashes emptied out in the road or by the side of a run as has been observed more than once. The ashes may be applied whenever convenient; not around the trunks where they can do little good, but scattered over the entire surface as wide as the branches extend. Anyone who has tried this must have noticed the fine growth of the trees and the thrifty dark green of the leaves afterward.