

trellis and remove them ; then take out the L shaped screw from the centre of the akebia trellis, cut any of the material used in tying the vine to the double-headed tacks above, and slip the top iron rods out endways from the vines. Then draw the bottom of the trellis outwards, from the staples below and then downwards from the staples above and lay back on the ground. To replace, shove up the top into the upper staples and in below to the lower ones. Replace the I. shaped screw and work in endways among the top vines the loose rods and lay them in their hooks and re-tie to the double-headed tacks.

The akebia is very pliable and tough ; in fact, in Japan, their native place, they are often used in basket work, and will stand considerable disarranging when not in leaf. The two short panels, on both sides of the entrances, are covered with the akebia of this season's planting, and above them is fastened to the wood-work by tying to the double-headed tacks until they reach the iron rods above. The akebia in this locality is very hardy, but needs a rich soil for full development. Ageratum, of the heliotrope shade, is planted thickly at the base of the vines, which, with the clematis presents a pretty picture of color all season.—Gardening.

### WINTERING GERANIUMS.

In its natural state the geranium is a plant which is never wholly at rest it is, however, very amenable to treatment in cultivation, and very patient with bad usage. The proper treatment for bedded plants intended for another season's planting is to take them up carefully and pot or plant in boxes, and stand in a light place in a temperature secure from frost, yet not high enough to excite active growth. Under these conditions a very little water would be sufficient during the cold season. When the weather becomes milder in spring, and plants start to grow, care for them properly, regulate the growth and disposition of the branches, and thus prepare them for planting at the proper season. But one may not have the facilities to care for the plants in this manner, and yet want to preserve them. A damp cellar is not a suitable place, and may cause them to mould and decay. The plants when taken up can be placed in boxes, most of the foliage be removed, and soil be made only a little damp ; then place the box or boxes in a dry frost-proof cellar where there will be some light. The leaves will soon all fall. By the first of March it will be best to place the boxes containing the plants in the window of a moderately warm room, and give water and start the plants into growth. Some leave the plants in the cellar until the weather is warm enough to set them out, but they are then in a very enfeebled state, and it takes a long time for them to recover. —Prairie Farmer.