

for six weeks or two months, by which time the bark will run freely, when the scions may be treated as buds, and will succeed just as well as buds taken from young summer shoots.

In planting dwarf Pears, it is very important to have them on a spot that has a moist subsoil, either naturally, or made so by subsoiling or mixing some material with the soil that will give out moisture in dry weather. Trees already planted on a dry gravelly subsoil, should have a circle dug out two feet deep and two or three feet from the tree. This should be filled up with well-enriched soil. If the dwarf Pear does not grow freely, it is a sign that something is wrong. It should at once be severely pruned, so as to aid in producing a vigorous growth. The dwarf Pear, and many other kinds of fruit trees, are often liable to the attacks of the scale, a white insect, which gives to the tree a powdered appearance. These may be readily destroyed before the buds burst, by syringing the tree with water heated to 160°.

Strawberry-beds are very frequently made at this season, and though they will not bear fruit the same year, are much more certain to grow, and will produce a much better crop next year than when left till next August. Though it is a very common recommendation, we do not value a highly-manured soil. It should be well trenched or subsoiled; this we consider of great value. In rich soils there is too much danger of having more leaves than fruit.

#### VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Those who look with peculiar affection on the "sour kraut" barrel, must look out at once, if not already sown, for good cabbage seed. The Drumhead is the kind most generally used; but those in the secret give a knowing wink when the Savoy is named in that connection. Purple Cape Brocoli, Autumn Cauliflower, and Red Dutch Cabbage, by those who "love" pickles, must also be sown. After all the receipts given for preserving these seeds from the Turnip fly, the best plan is to sow the seeds in a frame or box with high sides. The "little jumper" does not seem to like to risk his limbs by a high leap, or his nasal organs may not be good—or "what the eye does not see the heart does not grieve for," or for some other reason, he leaves them alone under such circumstances. Celery, with most families, is an important crop, and should be sown about this period. A very rich moist spot, that will be shaded from the mid-day April sun, should be chosen; or a box in a frame by those who have the convenience.

Tomatoes, Egg-plants, Peppers, and similar plants, every gardener tries to get as forward as possible. South of Philadelphia they may be out unprotected by the middle of the month. Here we seldom risk them before May. The same may be said of Sugar Corn, dwarf and Lima Beans, Okra, Squash, Cucumber, and Melons. No "time" can be set for growing these, except not to sow till the ground has become warm. A few warm days often makes us "feel like gardening," but unless the ground is warmed, the seeds will be very likely to rot. Here we sow about the first week in May. Onions for seed should be sown in rich soil, but very thickly, so as not to become larger than marbles. Very far North, where they perfect in one year, this advice is, of course, not intended. A crop of Carrots should be sown the end of April. In moist seasons the earlier crops are liable to run to seed.

Much has been written about growing Potatoes, and the plan of covering the sets with straw, leaves, or brushwood, before covering slightly with soil, is quite popular. Early York Cabbage sown last month, or kept over the winter, must now be planted out where there is a demand for summer greens; and to meet this want, another crop of Spinach may yet be sown.

Few things mark a well-kept garden better than an abundance of all kinds of herbs. Now is the time to make the beds. Sage, Thyme, and Lavender, grow from slips, which may be set in now precisely as if an edging of box were to be made of them. They grow very easily. Basil and Sweet Marjoram must be sown in a rich warm border. Salsify and Scorzonera like a damp rich soil.

**TREE LABELS.**—The correct labelling of trees, shrubs, flowers, &c., cultivated in our orchards, shrubberies, and gardens, is a matter of much practical importance,