

says, in confessing these failures, is to caution those not acquainted with the berry business to "make haste slowly" in entering upon such enterprises as that of raising them for market.

A New Jersey correspondent of the *Gardener's Monthly*, who has been experimenting on "Ten Acres Enough," sent several chests of strawberries to the Philadelphia market one day last season, for which he paid three cents per quart for picking. They were sold by his commission man for four cents per quart.

It requires a combination of advantageous circumstances to render small fruit culture profitable. There must be special fitness of soil, aspect and surroundings; proximity to market; ready and cheap transit; and withal, some business aptitudes in the cultivator. It is no uncommon thing to find persons hastily jumping to the conclusion that because somebody or other has made money in this or any other particular direction, they will infallibly do it; or because in some favored locality a large profit has been reaped, therefore the same thing can be done anywhere and everywhere. Judgment and care must be exercised about such matters, or disappointment and loss will be the sad result.

#### PANSIES.

Few gardeners consider their collection of flowers complete without at least one bed of these beauties. They are true violets, being all descended from the well-known heart's-ease or lady's delight, botanically known as *Viola Tri-color*—the three-colored violet.

They are beautiful, even down to the humblest member of this floral family—the old-fashioned heart's-ease. When properly cultivated, pansies may be brought to great perfection. In starting a pansy bed, attention should be paid in regard to seed, soil, situation, &c. Always procure the best of seed, and having prepared a rich, light soil, sow the seed thinly, broadcast, cover lightly with earth, and keep moist, shading the bed from the scorching noonday sun. When the young plants are large enough to bear moving, pick them out into a bed or border, setting them about six inches apart. The beds should be in some sheltered spot, as otherwise the storms and rough winds will often destroy the finest blossoms. While it is necessary to keep them moist, care should also be taken that the ground does not become too wet, and thus rot the plants. Fine varieties can be perpetuated only by cuttings, as seed cannot be relied on for this purpose. The cuttings should be taken from the young vigorous side-shoots, and set about an inch deep in light and rather sandy soil. Keep them shaded and

watered, and when they are well rooted and begin to grow with vigor, transplant them to some permanent place.

They should be covered up when the cold weather approaches. The best mode of doing this is to spread dry leaves over them, and then a layer of straw. These coverings ought not to be removed until the spring weather has fully set in, and then the plants should not be exposed to the rays of the sun too suddenly. They will soon be in fine flowering condition.

Exhibition blooms are expected to be of fine quality. A pansy may have many marks of beauty and yet not come up to the florists' standard. To do this the flowers should be round and flat, with thick velvety petals, a smooth edge, the three lower petals being of the same shade, and the upper ones quite alike both in color and figure.

In regard to size, the larger the better, other things being equal. About an inch and a half across may be considered quite fair. There are a number of minute rules and specifications for exhibition blooms with which pansy fanciers are familiar, but we will not lengthen this article by mentioning them. MIEW.

#### HARDY LIGNEOUS CLIMBING PLANTS.

There are many situations in small gardens where it is essential to give variety by intricacy of parts, and where the limited space renders its accomplishment impracticable by the ordinary expedient of planting a border of trees and shrubbery, but which may be effectually secured by erecting a screen of trellis-work to be covered with climbing plants.

To secure some degree of permanency in trellis-work, cedar or locust posts should be used, and covered with laths, made smooth, and thoroughly painted. What is called rustic work, for which many rural improvers seem to have a great penchant, is a very expensive ornament, requiring constant care in repairing, varnishing, etc.; and, after all, its rustic beauty is hidden in the twining foliage, which is frequently an improvement to the general effect.

Screens of trellis work for climbing plants should be constructed with a view to architectural effect, if in proximity to buildings, divided into panels by projecting piers, and the elevation relieved by moldings. A very appropriate division-wall, or fence between the flower and vegetable gardens, or for the purpose of defining any other portion of garden or lawn, may be formed by a low structure, as indicated above, the piers being capped and surmounted with vases. Much of the adaptability and propriety of this arrangement will depend upon its position and the manner in which it is connected with contiguous objects.