

give their last pruning till the next summer. Last spring, and in the summer, when a strong growth required it, the edge has been severely pruned towards the apex of the cone-like form in which it has been trained, and the base has been offered to grow any way it pleases. Now that, in turn, has come under the scissars, so far as to get it into regular shape and form. It will not be forgotten that, to be very successful with evergreen edges, they ought to have a growth at the base of at least four feet in diameter.

FRUIT GARDEN.

In our last number the Editor gave his views on fall planting strawberries, and reasons why in some cases the practice is to be commended. When it is to be done, the ground will have to be prepared about the end of August or early in September.

After a piece of ground is dug at this season for Strawberries, roll it well with the garden roller. When ready to plant make holes with a dibble, fill the holes with water, and when it soaks away, put your plant which has been kept in water to prevent wilting. But, in putting in the plant, do not plant too deep. "Too deep" kills 99 hundredths of all the Strawberries that die in the year from transplanting. "Too deep" is when any thing but the small fibres are buried under the surface.

In the story books we sometimes see pretty pictures showing how Strawberry roots are to be "spread all around nice." A little cone is made in the middle, the plant is set on the apex, and the roots running like mountain streams down the cone on every side. This is a very pretty plan, but will give us no more Strawberries. There is little romance in a Strawberry fibre. They push out, pump water into the plant for a few months and then die. No Strawberry root lasts twelve months. New ones push and old ones die daily.

All things considered, for an amateur garden the best plan is to set the plants in line six inches apart, the rows eighteen inches apart, and every fourth row omitted, as it were, to form an alleyway between the beds; on this plan, as the plants grow, they can either have their runners cut off, or they may be allowed to go together in bed form, according to the kinds grown or views of the grower.

The grapo-vine at this season will require attention, to see that all its leaves are retained healthy till thoroughly ripened. It is not a sign of healthiness for a vine to grow late; on the contrary, such late growth generally gets killed in the winter,—but the leaves should all stay on, to insure the greatest health of the vine, until the frost comes, when they should all be so mature as to fall together. Frequently heavy syringings are amongst

the best ways to keep off insects from out-door Grapes, and so protect the foliage from their ravages.

Many kinds of fruit trees that have arrived at a bearing age, may perhaps be growing very vigorously and producing very little or no fruit. Those who have read our remarks in past numbers will understand that whatever checks the wood-producing principle, tends to throw it into a bearing state. For this purpose summer pruning is often employed, which by checking the most vigorous shoots, weakens the whole plant, and throws it into a fruitful condition. The same result is obtained by root-pruning, with this difference, that by the last operation the whole of the branches are proportionately checked,—while by pinching only the strong growing shoots, the weak ones gain at the expense of the stronger ones. Presuming that the branches have been brought into a satisfactory condition in this respect, root-pruning may now, this month, be resorted to. We cannot say exactly how far from the trunk the roots may be operated on, so much depends on the age and vigor of the tree. In a luxuriant, healthy tree, one fourth may be safely dispensed with. In a four year old standard Pear tree, for instance, the roots will perhaps have reached 4 feet from the trunk on every side. A circle 6 feet in diameter may then be cut round the stem, extending two feet beneath the surface. It is not necessary to dig out the soil to accomplish the result; a post spade, or strong spade of any kind, may be driven down vigorously, describing the circle, and doing the work very effectually. Of all trees, the Peach is as much benefited by root pruning as any.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

As soon as your vegetable crops are past kitchen use, clear them out. Never suffer them to seed. In the first place a seed crop exhausts the soil more than two crops taken off in an eatable condition; in the next place, the refuse of the kitchen is likely to produce degenerate stocks. Good seed saving is a special art by itself, always claiming the earliest and best to ensure a perfect stock.

Celery will require earthing up as it grows, to get it to blanch well. It is not well, however, to commence too early, as earthing up tends, in a slight degree, to weaken the growth of the plants. Take care, also, not to let the soil get into the heart in earthing, or the crown is apt to rot.

As fast as Endive is desired for Salad it should be blanched. Matting thrown over is the best for this purpose, as the plants are not so liable to rot as when the pots or boards are employed.

In cold or mountainous regions, Melons are hastened in the ripening process, and

improved in flavor, by a piece of tile being placed under the fruit.

Keep weeds from your compost heaps, as they exhaust the soil, and bear seeds for future brow-sweatings.

Sow Lettuce for Fall crop, thinly and in deep and very rich ground.

Cucumbers, Squash, and other similar plants, often suffer from drought at this season. Cold water does not help them much, but a mulching of half rotten leaves strengthens them considerably.

Cut down straggling herbs, and they will make new heads for next season.

Towards the beginning of the month, a sowing of Spinach may be made in rich soil, which will come in for use before Winter. That desired for Winter and early Spring use, is usually sown in September in the South. A few turnips may also be sown but will be hot and stringy unless the soil is very rich.

Corn Salad is often sowed at the end of August. It does not do so well in damp soil or low situations.

HOT AND GREENHOUSE.

Many kinds of green house plants, as Oranges, Lemons, Camellias, etc., may be inarched or budded at this season. The process of inarching is simple and consists merely in bringing the shoots of two different plants together. The bark is very lightly shaved for half an inch or more on each shoot, which are then both tied together, and in about two months the union may be examined, and if found sufficiently strong, the scion may be separated, and suffered to go for better or for worse with the stock you have selected for its helpmate through life.

Preparations must now be made with a view to stocking the houses for next Winter and Spring's use. Geraniums of all kinds may now be readily struck. A frame in a shady place, set on some light sandy soil in the open air, affords one of the best places possible for striking all kinds of half-ripened wood. A partial shade is at all times best for cuttings at the start, though the sooner they can be made to accustom themselves safely to the full light, the better they usually do.

Seed of many things may also be sown for Winter and Spring blooming, Cineraria, Calceolaria, Pansy, Daisy, Chinese Primrose and some of the Annuals. Great care is necessary with the Calceolaria; the seed is so small, that it rebels at the smallest covering of soil. The best way is to sow it on the surface, water well, and then cover it with a pane of glass until fairly germinated; this prevents evaporation and consequent drying of the seed. Almost all kinds of seeds germinate most readily in partial shade; as soon as possible after germination, they should be inured to as much light as they will bear.

Many plants as Begonias, Gloxinias, etc., can be raised from leaves. Cut the