

should be considered, and also the mode of growth, that every one may be so planted as to show to advantage, observing that the tall-growing kinds should be planted in the back part of the borders, and those of low growth in front; but if they are required to be planted in clumps, they should be so arranged as to rise gradually from the sides to the middle, and be afterwards neatly trimmed.

"Skrabs require an annual pruning, at which time, cut out all irregular and superfluous branches, and head down such as require it, forming them into handsome bushes. Apply stakes to such as need support, and see that the low-growing ones do not injure each other, or interfere with other dwarfish plants near them." J. F.

**ON THE CULTURE OF CELERY.**—There is not a better and more wholesome vegetable in the garden than celery, and it is easily raised provided the plants are obtained early in the season. The seed should be sown on a moderate hot-bed in March, and to admit of it forming good roots, the depth of rich mould over the manure should be at least three inches. In order to have the plants strong and well furnished, they should be transplanted into a cold frame, and rich compost, after they have made six leaves, but as this process delays the growth of the plants considerably, it should not be resorted to except they have been started early. We have raised a thousand plants in a hot-bed from  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of seed.

In order to produce celery of superior quality, a compost should be prepared in the beginning of spring, of rich swamp muck or leaf mould and the decayed manure of an old hot-bed or any other rich well-rotted dung. Celery is a marsh plant and delights in a light moory soil. When the plants are strong enough to put out, trenches should be dug at least one foot deeper, fifteen inches wide and five or six feet asunder, and nearly filled with this well prepared compost, a portion of the best of the soil which has been removed from the trench may be mixed with the compost, and the garden rake used to pulverise and prepare the place for the reception of the plants. In doing all this, the gardener should be careful not to tramp the compost in the trenches, he should stand in the intervals, and use a line to direct him in putting in the plants.

The best time for transplanting celery is when the ground is moist after a sunny shower, and the roots and tops should be shortened if they happen to be long and

straggling, when they have been transplanted before the final setting out, or raised very far apart in the bed, a transplanting trowel may be used, and a ball taken up with each plant. The best celery we have ever raised was planted between every second row of peas. The peas shaded the young plants from the sun, and when they were used up and removed, the drills of celery stood six feet asunder, and all the soil in the intervals was from time to time piled up around the plants in order to blanch them. It is not a good plan to keep them molded up very high while they are in a growing state. It is better to let them have a good start, and when they have grown to a large size, to apply a considerable quantity of mould at once, taking care that a moderately dry day is chosen for the operation, and that the leaves are all collected and kept close together. When the moulding is done while the soil is wet and clammy, the plants are apt to be injured by a kind of rust and also to be eaten by worms. We have raised celery in drills four feet asunder and the plants six inches apart in the drills, but if it is required to be very large, the drills must be farther asunder. We notice that a New York gardener professes to have discovered a method of making celery grow in winter.—*Boston Cultivator.*

### Editorial Notices, &c.

**TO COUNTY SOCIETIES.**—Treasurers of County Societies who have not yet done so should now send in their affidavits of the amount of subscription in their hands to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture Toronto, without delay, so that the proper proceedings may be taken to obtain the legislative grant.

**OUR JULY NUMBER.**—With our next number we shall introduce a slight alteration and improvement in the appearance of the *Agriculturist*. We shall widen the columns a little, by which the amount of reading matter in each number will be increased as much as 4 pages of the present size, although the difference will not appear nearly so much to the eye. At the same time we shall commence printing the Transactions in double column, the same as the journal, amalgamating the two dep-