

**Garden Hints for August.**

The farmer cannot grow too great a variety of vegetables, if he has regard for his health or his propensity for luxury, and he should take the advantage of every odd moment in developing the resources of his garden. His aim should be not only to have a great variety of vegetables, but to preserve them fresh for every season of the year. This is an important month for the consideration and application of this question.

**SPINACH.**

This plant is cultivated for spring and winter greens. It is a profitable market crop, and should be in every farmer's garden. It needs a deep, rich, well-drained and well-pulverized soil, if the best results are desired to be attained. It may be planted on land from which a summer crop has been taken. Mark out the ground in rows one foot apart. In September or October hoe the plants and thin out in places where they stand too thick. What is required for family consumption should be mulched with salt hay, which will protect the leaves from injury by frost.

**CORN SALAD.**

This plant, also called fetticus, or lamb's quarter, is an early spring salad, and is cultivated just like spinach. It should be sown towards the latter part of August or early in September in drills one foot apart and half an inch deep. Take off the mulch in spring and the salad will make dainty dishes for April and May. Good seed may be obtained by leaving a few plants to grow till ripe.

**RADISHES.**

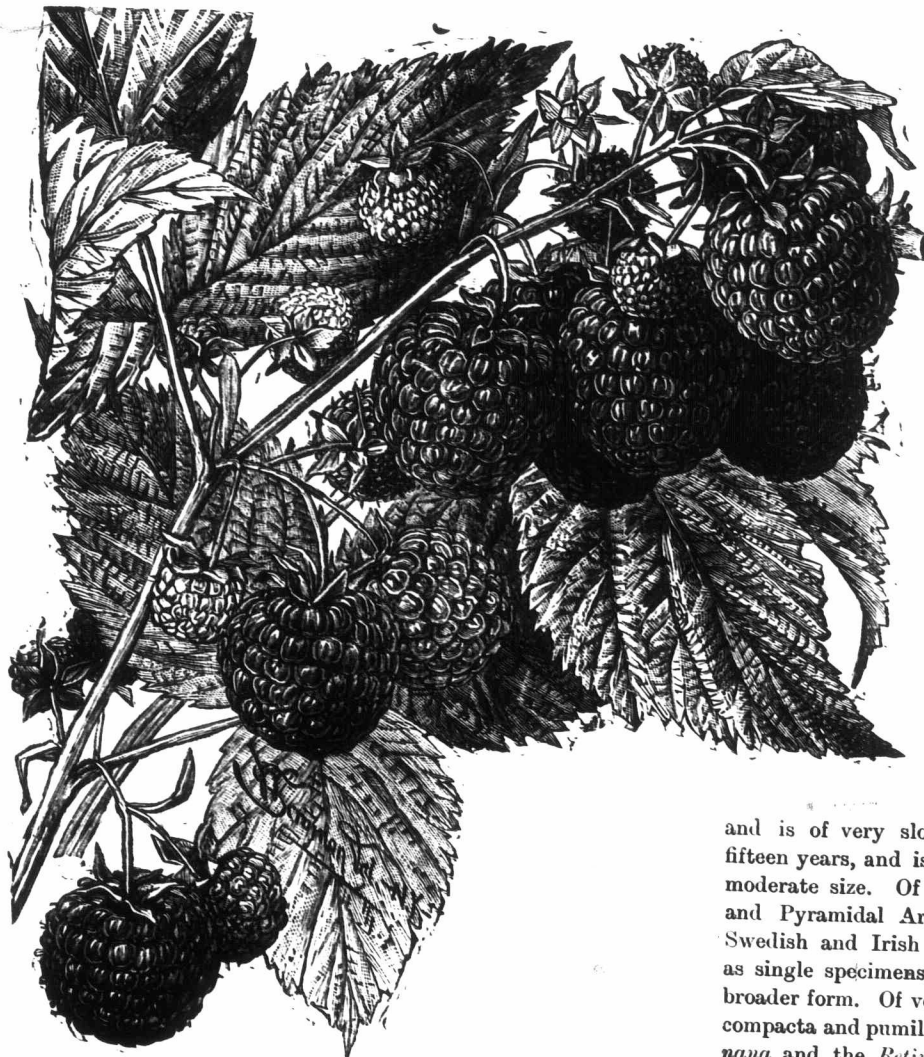
The Black Spanish is large sized, and is grown for winter use. The seed should be sown as early as possible in August. The roots are pitted in the fall like turnips or carrots.

**LETTUCE.**

This is a very wholesome vegetable for spring and summer salad. The seed may be sown late in August, and up to near the middle of September. The cabbage or head sorts are extensively cultivated. About the middle of October the plants may be transplanted into cold frames. In cold weather the beds are covered with sashes, removing them when the weather is mild. For plants kept for family use a rough structure of boards may be used for winter protection, or if the seed is sown in a sheltered spot and well mulched, the plants will keep fresh till spring, when they may be transplanted.

**The Marlboro Raspberry.**

Messrs. Caywood & Son, of Marlboro, Ulster Co., N. Y., the originators of this splendid berry, say the Marlboro is a cross of the last one of a long train of our own seedlings and the Highland Hardy. These seedlings were started from the old English "Globe" and the Hudson River Antwerp over thirty years ago. The Marlboro is the sixth generation. From the wild appearance of the bush and its unusual sized foliage, which does not burn or curl, and having grown it on stiff clay and on very dry gravel, we are confident it will succeed as well in any section of the country as it does here, and, from its unequalled growth, that it will get large enough on ordinary farming land.



THE MARLBORO RASPBERRY.

It is the largest grower, with stronger canes and side arms, than any known variety. After being tied to the stakes all winter, having no protection, the branches from the terminal buds, at the height of eleven feet, have borne as fine fruit as any other down the cane. It is hardy in the fullest sense here, with thermometer 20° below, the side branches are two to three feet long, with clusters occurring on short joints more than half way down, and are of unusual strength, bending with a heavy load and not breaking. The size of its dark green foliage is one of the means of its early, regular, and late bearing, and extraordinary size of fruit, which is one-quarter larger than the old Hudson River Antwerp, and we venture to say,

any other variety known to the public. The berries average three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and when not retarded by long and severe drought, one-third of them will measure an inch. (We now have berries preserved in alcohol which are one and one-eighth inches in diameter.) In color, a bright scarlet. The above has been seen by scores of persons.

It does not contain the peculiar musky aroma of the Antwerp, but is passed upon by all as delicious in flavor. It excels in firmness—numbers of berry-boxes of the fruit have been sent through the mails long distances, very few of which were injured. We claim the Marlboro to be the earliest berry now known.

The Antwerp has returned \$1000 per acre, and old growers estimate the Marlboro much higher, and now at a time when there is no other raspberry before the country that will fill the void made by the loss of the Antwerp; and it is known that a red raspberry, with requisite qualities, will yield a greater profit from a given quantity of land than any other fruit, and as every point we have given above can be verified by hundreds of visitors from this berry section and also from abroad, Antwerp growers here are justified in their ready remarks that it is the "best variety" they ever knew.

**Evergreens for Small Lawns.**

The Cembrian pine is one of the most beautiful evergreens, and is of very slow growth during the first fifteen years, and is well adapted to places of moderate size. Of smaller trees, the Siberian and Pyramidal Arbor Vite, as well as the Swedish and Irish Juniper, should be planted as single specimens, or grouped with trees of broader form. Of very small trees, the Parson's compacta and pumilla Arbor Vites, the *Succisa nana* and the *Retinospora plumosa aurea* are all desirable.

**TREE PLANTING.**—The St. Mary's *Argus* says:—For years the Council of this town has given 37½ cents for every tree planted, and as the result of this public-spirited policy, the town has become a perfect arbor, almost every street being lined with beech, maple, chestnut, and other handsome trees, which are very attractive to visitors and are the pride and glory of the denizens.

Those who are fond of wholesome vegetables should not neglect their garden now.

If you want to grow a great variety of vegetables, you should have one spot of your farm or garden thoroughly drained and well tilled and manured.