

into the hearts of the plants by keeping closely together the outer leaves. This may be done by tying together long bands of bass matting, fastening one end to the outer plant in the row, then passing it to the next plant, giving it a turn round the leaves, and so on till the row is complete. When the moulding is finished, the string may be unravelled and used for the next row. The operation of earthing up should be repeated once or twice a fortnight, until the plants are ready for use, gradually diminishing the breadth of the top of the ridge, until it is drawn at last to a point near the tips of the plants.

The celery intended to be preserved during winter should be unearthed and cut off close to the roots. A ridge of earth should next be formed of a height corresponding to the length of the heads, which should be placed parallel to each other up and down the sides of the ridge. More earth may then be banked against these heads, and the operation alternately repeated until you dispose of the whole crop. If the celery thus prepared be liable to suffer from frost, the surface of the deposit should be covered with a layer of litter or straw from 3 to 9 inches thick, which may be removed as fast as the heads are dug up for use. [—American Agriculturist.

SALT AS A GARDEN MANURE.—I can strongly recommend a dressing of this manure (except on very stiff land.) To grow asparagus and seakale in perfection, it is essential, and I find a general improvement effected by its use in the bulk and quality of our culinary crops; it also destroys snails and other insects. For general crops, about $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to the square yard will be sufficient; this should be sprinkled evenly over the ground when it is bare, and if dry, forked in immediately. To the crops of seakale and asparagus twice this quantity may be given; it should be spread over the beds in winter, or early spring, and either forked in at once or left to be dissolved by the rain. [—Agricultural Gazette.

TREE PLANTING.

We need hardly urge upon planters, the necessity of the utmost care in every particular. The ground should be thoroughly prepared. In all cases it should be, as we have often said, trenched or subsoil ploughed, and properly enriched, so that the young roots may spread out freely on all sides, and find abundant nourishment. If people were half so zealous in the proper preparation of the ground, in the planting well, and in the after culture of trees, as they are in seeking for trees of large size, they would find their labours much more successful and profitable in the end. Many we have known to utterly refuse to plant a tree because it was not so tall that the "cows could not reach its branches." Such persons have much to learn about trees.

The well-informed, careful cultivator cares but little for size, if he gets a good, healthy, well-grown plant of the right sort. The purchaser of young trees has the advantage of shaping them to his own taste and convenience—and this is a consideration of some consequence.

The careful treatment of the roots is another important point. They should neither be bruised, broken, nor exposed to the air until they get dried.

After being well planted they should be neatly tied to stakes, and have the surface of the ground around them cleaned and loosened every two or three weeks during the growing season. With such care, it is surprising how soon trees attain size and fruitfulness; and without this care they had better never be planted.

By way of answering several correspondents in regard to distance, we subjoin the following table, which according to our experience is about right, in general.

Apples.	Form.	Stocks.	Distances
Apples,	Standard,	Common,	30 to 40 ft.
"	Pyramid,	Common or Doucain,	10 to 12 "
"	Dwarf,	Paradise,	6 "
Pears,	Standard,	Pear,	30 "
"	Pyramid,	"	12 "
"	"	Quince,	9 "
"	Dwarf,	"	6 "
Cherries,	Standard,	Mazzard,	20 "
"	Pyramid,	Mahaleb,	10 "
"	Dwarf bushes,	"	6 "
Plums,	Standard,	Plum,	18 "
"	Pyramid,	"	9 "
Peaches,	Standard,	Peach,	18 "
"	Pyramid,	Plum,	9 "
Apricots,	Standard,	Peach or Plum,	18 "
"	Dwarf,	Plum,	10 "
Nectarines	"	"	10 "
Quinces,	Standard,	"	12 "
"	Pyramid,	"	9 "

Currants, 4 feet.

Gooseberries, 4 "

Raspberries, 3 "

—Gen. Far.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.—Take equal parts, by measure, of ground plaster of Paris, soft soap, and green cow dung; dilute them with water to the consistency of common white wash: and apply the mixture to the trunks and large branches of the trees with a mop or brush. This will not only have a tendency to destroy or ward off insects, but render the trees more healthy and fruitful.

EXPERIMENT WITH ASPARAGUS.—The London Gardeners' Chronicle gives the following method of growing asparagus at Nice. Take a quart wine bottle, invert it over an asparagus root just rising from the ground, and secure it to its place by three sticks. The asparagus will grow up into the interior of the bottle, and being stimulated by unusual heat and moisture, will speedily fill it. As soon as this has taken place, the bottle must be broken, when the asparagus will be found to have formed a thick head of tender, delicate shoots, all eatable, and as compact as a cauliflower.

CUTTINGS AND GRAFTS, when sent to a long distance, should be enveloped in pieces of oil cloth. This preserves them from the action of the air.

THE BEET ROOT was first brought from the shores of the Tagus, and was cultivated in gardens, on account of its elegant leaves and the rich red color of its roots, two hundred years before it found a place on our tables as an esculent luxury.

NEVER grumble at what you cannot prevent; you have no right to grumble at what you can prevent.