

yards of soil. The same will do for currants. Raspberries should have an addition of 1 part kainit, and the same will do for strawberries. Stable manure should have been applied earlier where possible. It would now be most beneficial as a mulch.

In some parts strawberries may still be planted; it does them no harm to plant when the blossoms are expanded. Late planting is best on stiff soil, as it enables the cultivator to work later on the soil, and it is consequently in better condition for young plants to root in.

Plant out Cape gooseberries. Cut off the top of last year's plants. They should be breaking from the base of the plants, and these shoots will make the plants. They are usually more fruitful the second year than the first.

THE FLOWER-GARDEN.

The flower-garden, equally with other parts of the garden, requires manure, and if it is trenched in deeply no amount that is likely to be given will do any harm: in most cases it will do good. It may, however, do a great deal of harm if rich manure is dug into the surface soil in an indiscriminate manner. Azaleas and rhododendrons are not averse to manure, but it should be given as a mulch. The roots of these plants are very fine, and are not to be disturbed with impunity, nor should rich manure come in immediate contact with them. When plants of any kind are put out care should be taken that only clean soil comes in contact with the roots. Plants rarely can make roots in strong manure. There are exceptions, certainly; but it is best to make no exceptions and plant all alike in clean soil. Manure may be given as a mulch in certain cases where strong feeding is essential; and, as before mentioned, if the manure is low down in the ground it will harm nothing, partly because only strong roots will reach it, and also because much of its strength will have been lost before the roots reach it. Cold loamy soil is better than manure for camellias until they become well established in the ground. It is a mistake to suppose that because a plant is not flourishing it requires manure. More often it is good soil that is wanted and good cultivation.

This is a good time to plant carnations—the best time, in fact. The position where they are to be grown should be open to the sun. They never succeed in snug corners; plenty of fresh air and sunlight is wanted. The soil should be deeply dug, and manure worked in deeply, so that the roots may not reach it until the plants become strong. The soil should be of a firm but free nature; road-sand is a good thing to add to light or stiff soils. A little superphosphate or basic slag and bonedust