How to Prepare a Garden.

Many people commence the preparation of their gardens too early in the season, before the soil has become sufficiently dry and friable. If digging is done when the earth is wet and cloggy, the operation causes the soil to become like unbaked bricks, which afterwards gives a large amount of additional labor to sufficiently pulverize it and render it suitable for seed-sowing and for setting out young plants. It should not, therefore, be commenced until the sun and drying winds have evaporated all excess of water. Spading with a spade is now seldom done by first-class gardeners, the the flattened spading fork being used in preference, as the soil can be more thoroughly and better pulverized with it than with a spade. It is also a much better implement for spading among fruit trees, shrubs, and hardy plants in the flower garden, as it does not cut and destroy the surface roots.

Preparing the soil for the kitchen-garden is the first work to be done, as many vegetable seeds do not vegetate freely if sown when the ground is too warm. Tho first operation is thespreading of the manure, horse manure being the best for general purposes. If hog, sheep, or chicken manure is to be used, it should be first prepared by mixing in with plenty of good dry soil, and breaking down and pulverizing all lumps. This will enable it to be more evenly and easily spread, for if left in a lumpy state one plant is liable to have too much manure, while the other may not have any, or at any rate less than its share. Horse or stable manure should have all the long straw, corn stalks or other rubbish well shaken out of it. It is not necessary for ordinary garden purposes that the manure should be rotted. It may be applied quite fresh, only less of it being used than when rotted, as it is much stronger. Manure should always be very evenly spread, and in small quantities at a time, as when exposed to the action of the sun and the high, drying winds of March and April, a large proportion of its strength is evaporated, and so wasted. The spading fork, when used in digging unoccupied soil, should always be inserted nearly perpendicularly to the depth of eight or nine inches, the slices are not being more than five or six inches wide; if much wider the soil cannot be sufficiently pulveized, and if the fork is not inserted to a sufficient depth, the root of the young plant will not penetrate deep enough to enable them to withstand any drought.

The operation of trenching, or digging the soil two or more spades deep, is generally wrongly performed, as the bottom soil is brought to the surface and the top soil buried below. In such cases the soil brought to the surface is almost always poor and of a hungary nature, totally unfitted for young plant life. The proper way of doing it is to open a trench two or more feet wide and a spade deep, throwing the top soil to one side, then spread some manure in the bottom of the trench, and spade it into the bottom soil; on this throw the top soil of the next trench, incorporating with it some manure and so on, trench after trench, until the plot is finished, filling up the last trench with the top soil taken from the first trench.

In spading among fruit trees or shrubs, the fork should be much more inclined in the hand, and only thin layers of soil turned over, for it thrust deeper the roots near the surface will be broken and destroyed, to the great injury of the tree. Trees and shrubs require very little manure at any one time, only needing as much as will prevent the exhaustion of the soil by their bearing fruit, and this does not require to be deeply dug in. Flower beds should not be spaded until all the plants have made their appearance above ground, for if done too soon they are liable to be injured by the fork or spade. They do not need much manure, as a general rule.

It is a very common practice for men who are employed to work in gardens, especially when spading among groups of shrubs, to work the beds much higher in the centre than at the sides. This is wrong, as it throws all the rain-fall from the centre to the edges, and the central shrubs do not get their proper supply of moisture. In all cases the surface should be kept quite level. It is a sure sign that the so-called gardener is an ignoramus, and does not understand his business. The operation of spading is considered by most people as a very simple one which any laborer can perperform, but it is really a test whether the man employed to do it is a practical gardener or only a common laborer. In the very many cases where a regular gardener cannot be kept the work has to be done by a common laborer, but in such cases his work should be supervised by an intelligent employer for the success of the garden for the season may largely depend upon its being properly done at first. If the soil is not well pulverized, seeds sown in it do not vegetate freely, or they grow irregularly, and young plants set out in it do not take root freely, and in the case of long-rooted vegetables, produce deformed, tough and stringy roots.—*Harper's Bazar.*

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Send for Price List.

JAMES J. GAY.

Pownal, April 21, 1879.—oaw

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, on **Friday, the 23rd day of May** next, A. D. 1879, at **Twelve** o'clock, noon, by virtue of a Power of Sale in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the twenty-fifth day of March, 1878, made between Angus A. Campbell and Mary Campbell, his wife, of the one part, and Neil McLeod, of the other part,—

ALL that tract of land situate on Lot or Township Number Fifty-four, in King's County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the south side of a road leading from Cardigan Ferry at the eastern boundary of a tract of land in possession of John and Donald Steele, and running thence south along said boundary to the rear line of farms fronting on said Cardigan River; thence eastwardly on said rear line a distance sufficient to include sixty-five acres or one-half of the rear land; thence north to said road; thence along the same south-westwardly to the place of beginning, containing sixty-five acres of land, a little more or less.

Also, all that other tract of land situate on Lot Fifty-four aforesaid, commencing on the northern shore of Cardigan River at the western boundary of land in the occupation of Roderick Steele, and on the eastern boundary by land in the occupation of Allan Campbell, having a front of five and one-half chains and extending north by parallel lines so as to contain fifty acres of land, a little more or less, together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

For further particulars, apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated 22nd of April, 1879.

(Signed) NEIL McLEOD,
oaw ts Mortgagee.

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A sense of duty to sufferers from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, prompts me to send you this Certificate, unsolicited, with leave to make what use of it yon may see proper.

Yours truly,
W. TINDALL, Methodist Minister.
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