

OPERATIONS FOR THE PRESENT MONTH.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

Prepare ground for planting. Soil loosened two feet deep dries out less in summer than soil one foot deep. Rich soil grows a tree larger in one year than a poor soil will in three. Under-drained soil is cooler in summer than soil not under-drained. The feeding roots of trees come near the surface; therefore plant no deeper than necessary to keep the tree in the soil. If there be danger of its blowing over, stake it, but do not plant deep. One stake set out at an angle is as good as two set perpendicular. Straw or mat set round the tree keeps the bark from rubbing. Large stones placed around a transplanted tree are often better than a stake. They keep the soil moist, admit the air, and encourage surface roots. Shorten the shoots at transplanting. This induces growth, and growth produces roots; and with new roots your tree is safe for another season. Unpruned trees produce leaves, but little growth, and less new roots.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

To turn all the plants out in "the first week in May," without reference to any contingency, should not be done. All plants should be early inured to the open air, the ventilators and sashes should be kept open as much as possible, yet by degrees. Sudden changes of temperature engenders mildew, and a species of consumption fatal to many plants. The hardiest things should be placed out first, in a somewhat shaded spot, and if possible on a bottom of coal ashes, to keep out worms. Azaleas and Rhododendrons, Daphnes and Camellias may go out when their growth is finished; no spot will be too shaded, provided they can get an abundance of air all around. If plants are well rooted, and have not been repotted, they should be so before setting out, as they will otherwise suffer at times for want of water. It is objectionable to turn out everything, leaving the greenhouse for the season like a lumber loft; such as will stay in advantageously should be left, and the idea is becoming prevalent that cape and hard wooded things are better in than out.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Grafting can be continued till the buds of the trees are nearly pushed into leaf. Sometimes from a pressure of other work some valuable scions have been left on hand too late to work. It may be interesting to know, that if such scions are put into the ground much the same as if they were cuttings, they will keep good for six weeks or two months, by which time the bark will run too freely, when the scions may be treated as buds, and will succeed just as well as buds taken

from young summer shoots. In planting dwarf pears, it is very important to have them on a spot that has a moist subsoil, either naturally or made so by sub-soiling or mixing some material with the soil that will give out moisture in dry weather. Trees already planted on a dry, gravelly subsoil, should have a circle dug out two feet deep and two or three feet from the tree. This should be filled up with well enriched soil. If the dwarf pear does not grow freely, it is a sign that something is wrong. It should at once be severely pruned, so as to aid in producing a vigorous growth. Strawberry beds are very frequently made at this season, and though they will not bear fruit the same year, are much more certain to grow, and will produce a much better crop next year than when left till next August. Though it is a very common recommendation, we do not value a highly manured soil. It should be well trenched or subsoiled, this we consider of great value. In rich soils there is too much danger of having more leaves than fruit.

[The above selections are from the "Gardener's Monthly," one of the best gardening publications in the United States, of which Mr. Thomas Leahy is agent in Halifax. Price \$2 per annum.]

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

The following returns were issued on the 24th March:

These returns do not profess to give the total number of cases which have occurred in Great Britain during the two weeks referred to, but only those which have been ascertained from information received at the office from inspectors. Columns 1 only record the cases reported as having commenced during the weeks indicated by the headings; "back" cases being added to columns 2.

Census Divisions.	1. No. attacked		2. Result from commencement of disease.				
	Week ending March 10.	Week ending March 17.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Unaffected.
Metrop.	14	34	1677	3262	3408	333	584
S. Eastern	13	12	5018	1881	2785	449	210
S. Midland	616	584	15,747	3983	3844	1508	411
Eastern Co.	313	233	3958	3947	4764	745	402
S. Western	35	35	1634	503	761	108	72
W. Midland	405	831	10,476	2444	6109	1187	736
N. Midland	910	873	11,817	4169	5981	1048	619
N. Western	2023	1604	51,240	6957	33,870	5298	2223
Yorkshire	811	999	30,673	4137	18,067	5657	2812
Northern Co.	523	547	6555	3021	2478	993	128
Monmouth & Wales	96	160	7493	247	6852	1026	358
Scotland.	766	440	45,262	5256	26,825	10,365	2861
	6,518.	6,261	203,380	30,487	120,834	28,656	14,373

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The Lords of the Privy Council, in exercise of the powers given under Acts 11th and 12th of Vict., cap. 107, have issued an order, applicable to England and Wales only:—

Part I. provides that every local authority shall from time to time appoint such inspectors or other officers as it thinks necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Order within its district.

Part II. provides that every person having diseased animals shall forthwith give notice to the officer appointed to receive such notices, and, if there is no officer appointed, to a police constable, and shall, as far as practicable, keep such animals separate from animals not diseased. No diseased animal and no animal which has, within 28 days, been in the same shed or stable, shall be removed alive from the premises where such animal may be, except with a licence from the local authority. No such animals shall be placed in any field or other place insufficiently fenced, be exposed for public sale, be driven along any highway, or be sent or carried by any railway, &c.— Where any offence is committed with respect to any animal under the preceding regulations, the local authority may cause such animal to be slaughtered and buried. All diseased animals shall be buried as soon as practicable in some proper place, with their skins slashed in such a manner as to prevent their being made of any use, and with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and shall be covered with at least 5 feet of earth, or otherwise disposed of as directed by the local authority with approval of the Privy Council. No person shall dig up any diseased animal, or part of a diseased animal. Every local authority shall within its district, at its own expense, cause the premises in which diseased animals have been to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. No fresh animal shall be admitted into any yard or premises in which a diseased animal has been kept until the expiration of 30 days after the cleansing and disinfecting of such premises. The dung, &c., of a diseased animal shall be destroyed, or, with the sanction of the local authority, shall be disinfected and dealt with to the satisfaction of the inspector. The dung, &c., of a diseased animal shall not be removed from the premises where such animal has been, except for the purpose of being destroyed or disinfected. Every local authority shall direct the disinfecting of clothes of, and the use of due precautions by inspectors and other officers brought into contact with diseased animals. Any local authority may, by order made at any time after the passing of this Order, declare any place in which the disease exists to be an "infected place," out of which no animal shall be moved. No