

moral deportment. We might as reasonably expect to "gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles;" and that education is lamentably deficient, is limited, partial and unfinished, that begins and ends with the cultivation of our mental faculties. Education, to be thorough and efficient, should have respect to our entire existence, both with regard to time and eternity. It should be the training up of a child in the way it should go. It should embrace, not only what he ought to know, but what he ought to do. It should be so conducted as to invigorate his physical energies, to develop his mental powers, to restrain his wayward passions and to direct and strengthen his moral and religious sentiments to a useful, holy life. In cultivating the moral sentiments it is not necessary that the pupil should wade through ponderous volumes of ethical philosophy, grounded on the reason and fitness of things. These, doubtless, have their use, and may be read with advantage if there is time, and may regulate human conduct in the stillness of the closet, where temptation has not power to operate, and where there is time to weigh all the reasons for and against every action, but when brought in close conflict with the prejudices, passions, and temptations of human life, they will be found nearly powerless. The pupil should be carefully instructed till an intelligent and durable conviction be produced in the great truths of revelation, such as the Being, Omnipotence, Omnipresence, and Omniscience of God, with the certainty that "God will bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." In connection with these truths, bring before the pupil our Saviour's short, but comprehensive rule of moral conduct; "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." These considerations will have more efficacy in the production of correct moral deportment than all the treatises on moral philosophy, that ever were or can be written, because they include the power of law and the authority of a lawgiver, of which mere moral philosophy is destitute.

AN OLD FARMER.

Yarmouth, March 29th, 1851.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.

Melons and Cucumbers require similar treatment. The best way on all heavy soils is to dig out holes about 18 or 20 inches deep and wide. Fill these holes about two-thirds their depth with fresh manure, finishing with light or sandy soil, made rich by a mixture with well rotted manure and fine garden mould. The hills should be raised about six inches above the surface, and be six feet apart. Plant the seeds on these mounds; and as soon as they are large enough to be out of the way of insects, thin out to four in a hill.—Buist recommends that when the plants have made four or five rough leaves, the points of each shoot should be pinched off, as it will make them branch out and fruit earlier.

Editorial, &c.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

Nearly all field crops will, or at least should be in the ground before the close of May, but some of the root or drilled crops may still be sown with success, if the ground be well tilled and the season favourable. Potatoes frequently succeed well, planted in the first week in June, although more liable to be affected by the rot than if planted some weeks earlier. The earlier ripening varieties of Indian Corn may also succeed sown at the same time, if on rich well prepared ground, and the crop be frequently and carefully hoed afterwards. For carrots, parsnips, and mangel wurzel the season is rather late, but if circumstances have prevented the getting them in sooner, they may still be risked upon a small scale. To ensure the germination of mangel wurzel seed, it should be soaked in warm water for several days, or until it sprouts before planting. For Swedish Turnips, from the 1st to the 10th June, when the weather is warm, and genial, is perhaps as favorable a season as any. The success of this crop depends upon its making a vigorous growth from the very first. If checked at the beginning it does not so easily recover afterwards. There is frequently found to be less danger from the fly, when turnips are sown after the first week in June, than if sown earlier. As a specific against this insect, soaking the seed in whale oil 24 hours before sowing, and then drying it in plaster or dry sand for convenience of handling, has been tried with success. The quantity of seed sown to the acre should be about two pounds, though much less would be sufficient, if it all vegetated and escaped injury. But it is better to sow it so thick that a good number of plants will have a chance of getting into the rough leaf and out of danger, before the fly can destroy the whole. If the ground be in good condition, and of sufficient moisture for the seed to germinate at once, the plants will soon be beyond the destructive powers of the fly. The seed may be sown either in drills or broadcast, and covered not over one or two inches deep, with fine mould. White Turnips may be sown considerably later, even as late as the middle of July, on rich well