

best soil to grow them is in a rich stiff clay, and on a northern border, shaded from the mid-day sun. Sow in drills two feet apart, the drills two inches deep, and the seeds three inches apart.

*Blood Beet, Long and Turnip*, may be sown in a good rich, deep soil, about the first week of May. Draw drills about a foot apart and one inch deep; sow moderately thick; when the plants are up strong, thin them out the distance of six inches from each other in the rows.

*Brocoli and Cauliflower* require a deep rich soil, of a clayey nature and highly manured. To produce early Cauliflower, or Brocoli, the seed ought to be sown in a hot-bed early in March. When the plants are quite strong and hardy they may be planted out in the garden about the middle of May. Plant in rows two feet square. The kinds that will do well in this climate are the Early London and French Cauliflower, Purple Cape, and Walcheren Brocoli.

*Cabbage*, both early and late, maybe sown any time in May. The best situation for raising the plants is a rich damp piece of ground, partially shaded. Seed sown in a situation of this kind is not so subject to be destroyed by the black flea. When the plants are strong they may be planted out in rows and managed the same as directed for Cauliflower. The best kinds for summer use are the Early York, Battersea, and Vannack; for winter use, the Drumhead, Large Bergen, and Flat Dutch.

*Cucumbers* may be sown in the open ground any time in May. They require a good rich soil. Sow in hills four feet apart, leaving only three plants on each hill. The cucumber and melon vines are liable to be attacked by a yellow fly or bug. Soot, charcoal dust, and soap suds, applied to the plants, will assist in keeping them off.

*Musk and Water Melons* may also be sown at the same time, taking care to sow the different kinds a good distance apart from each other, as they are apt to mix. Plant in hills, six feet square, leaving only three plants on each hill. When the plants have grown about six inches, stop or pinch out the top of the leading shoots; which will make the plants throw out lateral shoots, on which you may expect to have fruit.

*Carrots*.—The most suitable ground for growing Carrots is a deep rich soil, that has been well manured the previous year. Sow any time in May, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep. When the Carrots are up, thin them out, four inches apart, and keep the ground free from weeds. The kinds that are generally sown in gardens are the Early Horn, Long Orange, and Red Surrey; for field culture the White Belgian and Altringham. The produce of one acre of field Carrots, when properly cultivated may be rated at from 500 to 800 bushels. In cultivating them on the field system, the drills ought to be two feet apart, and the Carrots thinned out, at least twelve inches asunder.

*Celery*.—This vegetable is much esteemed as a salad. It requires considerable attention, to grow it to perfection. To have early celery the seed requires to be sown in a hot-bed in the month of March; for winter celery, the seed may be sown any time before the middle of May. Sow on a small bed of rich fine earth—beat the bed down with the back of the spade; sift a little fine earth over the seed; shade the bed with a mat or board until the plants begin to appear. Celery plants ought to be picked out into a nursery-bed as soon as they are two or three inches high. Cut their roots and top a little before planting; water them well, and shade them from the sun until they begin to grow. Let them remain in the nursery bed about one month, after which they will be fit to transplant into the trenches. The best sort of soil to grow Celery in is deep rich loam, and in an open part of the garden. Mark out the trenches a foot wide and three feet between each trench. Dig the trenches one foot deep, laying the earth equally on each side. Put three or four inches deep of well-rotted manure into the bottom of each trench; put a little of the surface soil over the manure; dig it well up, incorporating the soil well with the manure; dress the plants by cutting off the long leaves and the ends of the roots. Plant in single rows along the centre of each trench, allowing six inches between each plant. Water them well, and shade them from the sun until the plants begin to grow. In earthing up Celery great care should be taken not to cover the heart of the plant.

*Lettuce* is easily raised from seed, which may be sown from the first of April to the end of June. If good headed Lettuce is wanted, the plants should be transplanted out on a rich piece of ground in drills, 12 inches apart, and six inches in the drill. The Malta, Green Coss, and Victoria Cabbage, are the most suitable kinds to sow, as they head without tying up.

*Onions*.—The yellow and large red are the best for a general crop. The ground for