

distance, so as to ensure growth, and the superfluous plants, when they are up, may be rooted out. The rich alleys between the plants form excellent rows for Cauliflowers.

By the following method, beds of Asparagus may be made to give two crops in the year. Towards the end of July, especially if it be rainy weather, cut down the stalks of the plants, fork up the beds and rake them. If the weather be dry, sprinkle the beds with liquid manure, and leave them rather flat on the surface, so that they may retain all the moisture. In ten or fifteen days, the asparagus will begin to appear. If the weather continues dry, apply the liquid manure three times a week. By this method you may cut asparagus until the end of September. *Grayson's new giant asparagus* is the best for cultivation. Plantations of asparagus may be renovated when the ground has been too coarse and poor, and the shoots too severely cut in using. In the memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, we are directed by Mr. Robertson to the following method. Having a quantity of furnace ashes, which had lain for some years, he had them sifted, and mixed with a small portion of vegetable earth from tree leaves; this compost was allowed to lie for about two months, and in the latter part of October he commenced top dressing by taking off the old soil to the depth of from six to nine inches, or as deep as could be got without injuring the plants. The compost of leaf mould and ashes was then laid on, so as to cover the crowns of the plants about four inches deep; on the approach of winter, the bed was covered with stable dung, and whenever the weather permits, the bed may be moistened with liquid manure. This has occasioned a fresh growth, exceeding in size, quantity and quality, the former growths. The top dressing compost may be made thus:—one fourth sandy peat moss from the surface of a dry heath; one fourth furnace ashes, well sifted; one fourth

vegetable mould, formed from tree leaves; and one fourth of well rotted stable dung, with a portion of quicklime: the whole well mixed together.

*Sea-kale*.—Sea-kale is a plant of easy culture. If raised from seed it requires two years to bring it to perfection, but is hardy and withstands the frost. If planted out from a hot bed, the roots on being divided may be propagated abundantly, and it may be brought into eating earlier than the asparagus. The following directions have been given for its cultivation. The beds ought to be prepared as for asparagus; and when they can get a natural covering of sea-weed, so much the better, but an artificial dressing may be prepared, with 9 parts leaf mould, 1 part wood ashes, and about one pound of common salt to every barrow full of the compost. Three barrows of light sandy turf and one barrow of the above compost form an excellent proportion of soil for the growth of sea-kale. When neither turf nor sea weed can be obtained, good kale can be procured in any light garden soil, trenched as directed for asparagus, and manured with wood ashes. Coal ashes are injurious to it. The prescribed quantity of common salt must be used on the beds. When the plants appear, some wood ashes may be sprinkled round them to protect them from vermin. But we would refer the gardener to the brine, for the seed, which was found to protect the turnip. The beds must be kept clear from weeds, and hoed about an inch deep. If three or four plants come up together, they may remain until they interfere with each other, when all must be removed excepting the *strongest one*, so that a complete row of single plants, from twelve to fifteen inches apart remain. The plants pulled up may be transported elsewhere if required. The remaining plants grow luxuriantly and form a beautiful line of sea green foliage in contact. The summer culture consists in clearing away the weeds and in digging the alternate