

TOMATOE OR LOVE APPLE.—This is a plant, the fruit of which is not duly appreciated by the middle classes of the population of this country; otherwise it would be more generally cultivated than it is; whether for soups, sauce, or pickles, there is, perhaps, no vegetable to surpass or even to equal it. We could here furnish a recipe or two instructing how best to use them, but as that is out of our province, we must refer the reader to Mrs. Rundall or some other lady, whose skill in these matters is more becoming than us. What we profess to do, is to teach the way to produce them. The seed should be sown in pots any time in March, and kept in the hotbed; they should be covered from a quarter to half an inch deep with soil. When the plants are up, and have attained two or three inches high, they may be pricked out either in rows on the outside border of the bed, or into small pots, putting only one plant in a pot. As they gain strength and increase in size, let them be shifted into larger pots; and by the latter end of May they will be ready to be transplanted to their final destination, and which should be in a sheltered situation, with good exposure to the sun. Some should also be planted against a wall, or trained to a trellis, and when they have made a free growth, they should be carefully trained to whatever object they may be in contact. When they have shown a requisite quantity of fruit, the shoots should be pinched off so as to throw all the vigour into the fruit, which will now swell and increase to a desirable size. It must be borne in mind in cultivating this plant in this climate, that the first-formed fruit only will be brought to maturity, and to allow the plant to go on setting an additional quantity, which will never ripen, is only to exhaust its strength, and thereby injure that which it has already produced. The fruit will ripen in succession during September till the early part of October.

VEGETABLE MARROW.—This, also, is a very excellent vegetable, which is not so extensively cultivated as it might be; and as there is nothing peculiar or difficult in the management, there is no garden, however small, which need be without it. The seeds should be sown in a pot about the first or second week in April, and treated much in the same way as we have directed for cucumbers. When they have shed the seed envelope, put them into small pots, putting one plant into each pot, and keep them in the frame until they have made a free growth; they must then be "stopped," and about the last week in May, plant them out in a favorable situation, with a considerable mass of well-rotted dung at the roots. When it is practicable, the best situation is on an old hotbed. If well fed, they will grow luxuriantly, and as the vine becomes strong, it should be pegged down at intervals, when it will take root, and contribute much towards the strength of the plant. This is a most useful culinary plant. The fruit is ready for use when not larger than a goose's egg, and they ought never to be allowed to grow too large.

There are several other varieties of vegetables which, though not, properly speaking, belonging to the hotbed department, are nevertheless, when wanted early, raised in this way; these are brocoli, cauliflower, and celery. When, as is sometimes the case, these are wanted early, they are sown in pans, and pricked out, when large enough, either on a hotbed hooped over, and covered with a mat, or in some very warm and sheltered situation, and protected with the lights of a frame which is not in use. After remaining for some time in this situation, and having

gained strength, they are planted out where they are to remain, when the weather is favorable for such a purpose.

Besides the vegetables which we have mentioned as desirable to raise in a hotbed frame, there are also some of the tender annuals, which should not be lost sight of, and which will, during the summer and autumn months, contribute very much towards the ornament and pleasure, not only of the garden, but also of the sitting-room and balcony. Of these, we may mention balsams, browallias, cockscomb, the plant, marvel of Peru, sensitive plant, and *Thunbergias*. The ice plant and sensitive plant are more curious than ornamental; but, like birds of the finches' song, which have but unattractive plumage, these very interesting plants, though they have no floral beauty to display, will be found to contribute in small amount of pleasure and gratification.—*Farmers Herald*.

NEW SWEEPING MACHINES.

On Tuesday last, some of the streets of Hull were swept by a machine, which astonished many who witnessed this invasion upon the ancient mode of hand-sweeping. Mr. Croskill of Beverley, who has lately introduced the American reaping-machine into Yorkshire, and by that substitute for the hand-sickle and scythe produced such a sensation among the farming classes, has now introduced an invention, patented by Mr. Blundell, of London, for effectually sweeping our streets with a rapidly hitherto unknown, and at so cheap a cost (we are informed at about twopence per 1000 superficial yards) that a road or a number of streets—say three miles in length, and at an average width of 36 feet—may be swept in one day of eight working hours by this machine, with one man and a horse, the horse going at the slow walking pace of two miles per hour. It will doubtless interest our readers, who have not seen the sweeping machine, to know something of its construction. The patent sweeper consists of revolving brushes, capable of being raised or lowered at will, and working diagonally, beneath a boxed-up kind of cart, inside of which the gear-work is arranged, and is set in motion by the road-wheels of the machine. The machine sweeps most effectually six feet in width at a time, and collects the dirt or mud for loading into the scavengers' carts, with a rapidity never before attempted, and by a mode perfectly inoffensive to the passer-by. This invention is most seasonable, and would very greatly assist every board of health, as well as the surveyor of our turnpike roads, to clean and keep clean, and thereby reduce the expenses of repairing, our streets and roads. We understand that the Mayor of Hull, the ex-mayor (Mr. Palmer), Mr. Tall, Mr. Huffam, and other members of the Dock Company, also several members of the Hull Board of Health, Mr. Oldham, civil engineer (surveyor of turnpike roads,) and many other gentlemen who witnessed the trial, expressed their approval of the machine to Mr. Blundell, the inventor. Many working men stopped