mend for common culture; those who wish to raise the other kinds must consult books on gardening, as they require care and minute directions. The Purple Cape should be sown about the middle of May, and when of suitable size should be transplanted in uncommonly rich ground, and they will produce fine heads early in autumn.

Cauliflower.—This requires more care than the last; it commonly succeeds best when sown early in the fall and transplanted into beds which are protected from the winter by frames, and sash, and mats. It succeeds well, however, if sown very early in a hot bed, and afterwards transplanted, as the plants become larger, into a later hot bed, and finally into open ground in the latter part of April. These if well managed will produce heads in June. If sown early in May, Cauliflowers may be treated the same way as Purple Cape Broccoli, and with nearly the same success.

Kale and Brussels Sprouts may be sown about the middle of May and transplanted early in July in rich ground. They are used as greens, and are best after having been touched with sharp autumnal frosts.

Asparagus.—The seeds should be sown early in spring in the best ground in the garden, in drills about one foot apart. They may be transplanted into beds when a year old. They will not, however, produce good shoots for use in less than three years. An asparagus bed properly prepared, will continue to afford crops for twenty years or more. New beds are made by transplanting, thus; dig the ground eighteen inches or two feet deep in the form of a broad trench, fill this trench with alternate layers of soil and manure, until near the top, when the whole should be covered with a few inches of rich mould, in which the roots should be planted, with the crowns about three inches below the surface, and about one foot apart; or, the bed may be sown with seed at once, and the plants afterwards thinned. Old beds should be cleaned off early in spring before the plants start, and then covered two or three inches with rotted manure, which should be dug in with a fork, taking care not to injure the plants.

Globe Artichoke may be raised from seed or from young suckers taken off in spring. The seed should be planted in drills about one inch deep and about one foot apart. When the plants are a foot high, they are to be transplanted into ground trenched eighteen inches deep and mixed with manure, the plants standing about three feet apart, or three by five feet according to Bridgeman.

Peas.—The early varieties should be sown as early as possible in the spring. Double rows are the most convenient, and these double rows should be about a foot apart, and a space of from four to six feet, according to the height of the peas, between these double rows. Peas should be sown about two inches deep, and two or three inches asunder in the rows.

Beans.—English beans should be planted so early that they may produce their crop before the heat of summer; the seed should therefore be put in the ground on the earliest opening of spring. A clayey loam is best, but a lighter soil is good if they are well rolled. The drills should be about two inches deep and two or three feet apart, and the seed two or three inches in the drill. The Mazagan and Lisbon are the earliest, and the Genoa best for late crops. The Windsor, the Sandwich, and the broad Spanish are excellent.

The kidney or common bush and pole beans, require a light rich soil, and may be planted in hills, three or four seeds to a hill, or in drills two or three feet apart, and two or three inches in the drill. As kidney beans are tender and easily injured by frost, the planting should be delayed until settled warm weather, which brings them forward rapidly. Pole beans require the same treatment as bush beans, except the addition of poles.

Cucumbers, melons, and squashes, should be planted about the first of May, in highly manured ground, or in copiously manured hills, about four feet apart. In clayey ground it is indispensable to success to plant them on ridges of manure, covered several inches with earth; these ridges should be at least a foot high, and they will produce twenty times the amount of crop that is obtained the common way. As soon as they are up a person should go over them three times a day, and pinch to death with his thumb and fore finger all striped bugs which can be found upon them, and continue this operation until the plants are beyond their reach. The best Cucumbers are the Early Green Cluster, and the Long Green Prickley. The green fleshed Nutmeg melon is most excellent for eating.

Carrots require a deep rich sandy loam. They may be sown in drills a foot or eighteen inches apart, and six or eight inches distant in the drills. The Early Horn is the earliest, and the Long Orange the best for main crops.

Beets.—Those intended for early crops should be sown as soon as the ground is open, and main crops deferred till warm weather in May. They need a deep soil and plenty of manure, and may be sown in drills one foot apart and one or two inches deep, about three inches apart in the drills, afterwards to be thinned to about eight inches. Among some of the best for eating are the Sugar and Red Turnep-rooted.

Parsneps should be planted as early as possible, in drills, like beets, and in common with all root crops require a well manured soil.

Parsley should be sown early in drills one foot apart and one inch deep.

Salsify or vegetable oyster, requires the same treatment as carrots and parsneps.

Onions may be sown about the middle of April, and buried half an inch deep in drills twelve inches apart. When of suitable size they are to be thinned to a distance of two or three inches in the drill. One of the best varieties is the Silver-skinned; the Strasburg is good for a general crop.

Lettuce may be sown as early as is desired, either in a hot bed, or in open ground.

Egg Plant, may be sown in a hot bed, the sash to be closed to keep in the heat until it is up. In the middle or at the end of May, the plants are to be set out two feet apart in good garden soil. If transplanted too early it will be hurt by frost.

Celery should be sown as soon as spring opens, in drills half an inch deep, and afterwards transplanted in open ground in proper trenches for earthing.

Sea Kale requires a deep rich sandy loam, as the roots penetrate to a great depth, and should be sown as early in the spring as the state of the ground will admit, in drills, an inch and a half deep, twelve or fifteen inches apart, and six or eight inches in the drill. When a year old they are to be transplanted more than a foot apart, and blanched by covering them early with sand, gravel, or what is much better, inverted pots. Three or four weeks are required for the blanching.

Tomatoes are best raised by sowing them in hot beds, and afterwards transplanting them into open ground. If the soil is rich, they should stand when transplanted, at a distance of at least two or three feet from each other.

We intend to give further directions relative to the subsequent culture of garden vegetables, at a seasonable day.—*Gene. Farmer.*

EDUCATION.

HINTS TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—NO. I.

Of the importance of Sabbath School instruction, it is far too late in the day for a moment to doubt. Thousands upon thousands have received lasting good; have practically evinced the utility of such instructions, and passed to the grave with the hopes of immortality, and the prospects of a glorious resurrection. Thousands are yet on the road of life, adorning the doctrine of the Saviour, and by a conscienscious discharge of the duties entrusted to them are, by a *living voice*, commending these humble but pious efforts as among the number which God has made instrumental for the promotion of his own glory, and the good of mankind at large.

It is, however, apparent to every dispassionate Christian, that *Sunday Schools* have not yet received the attention their immense importance demands: "Great as is the importance," says a popular writer, "which is generally attached by the Christian community to Sunday Schools, that importance is, I feel assured, considerably underrated. I know of no institutions of modern origin which have been productive of a greater amount of