

"Garden Sauce" is grown. Now, as the object of this article is to have a little talk about this very "Garden Sauce," let us see if we need to abandon our much loved vegetables, in improving our homestead, and making its surface a little more pleasing to the eye.

Rather than abandon them, it would be better to lose much that would be pleasing of the purely ornamental, for in the country, people are very dependent upon the vegetables of their own growing, as markets are rare, and but ill supplied. Were there no other argument for their culture but this, it, alone, would be enough, but there is a still stronger one: few are aware how conducive to health the summer vegetables are: all authorities agree in recommending their free use: and the danger of cholera arises, not from the bad effects of good, fresh vegetables, so much as from the stale and wilted denizens of the market. It is always a matter of very great surprise to city residents, to find so little attention paid to the growth of anything but potatoes, corn, and a few beans, in the country. Leaving bricks and dust for green lanes and trees, they revel in the fresh air, and with a keen appetite, eagerly await the promised dinner, imagining all the dainties of the vegetable world they have heard of, strawberries and cream, green peas, sweet corn, &c. When to their surprise they see the kitchen maid returning from the neighbour's with a bought, or borrowed pint of milk, and meet with the excuse from the matron, that "she regrets the lack of asparagus, lettuce, &c., but the butcher didn't bring any, and it's so hard to get vegetables in the country." The difficulty lies in the dread of trouble, not in the trouble itself: do not be so afraid, good sir, after you have come home from the day's work, to drop a few peas, or tomatoes or lettuce seeds! and do not let your imagination dwell upon the hot days' weeding and byc.

It is a great shame, that it should be universally true, that it is no where so difficult to get vegetables as in the country. It will not do for you to say, anytime will answer for that work.—Anytime is no time. Believe me, the ten minutes of aggravation a day your wife will feel when the dinner presents no variety; of disappointment you will experience when you find your wife is not a fairy, and cannot produce baked beans and potato in any other shape than baked beans and potato, and is unable to alter the everlasting veal and bread, into green peas and sweet corn,—is much more, than the mere trouble of weeding, and sowing the seed. But weight enough has not been given to the healthfulness of vegetables: we are too essentially a meat-eating race; we do not know how to make the most of things; and hundreds of poor families might enjoy a luxurious variety, would they but use the bounties of the vegetable world.—The English and European peasantry live entirely on a vegetable diet, and yet are quite as healthy as we are, and hundreds and thousands of our poor people have more sumptuous meat fare than the majority of the inhabitants of the old world. Lay off, then, in your garden, a bit of land; plant a few of the different vegetables, just enough to supply yourself, and do not make that

fatal mistake of getting so much land under culture.

People are inclined to go to work too largely, and plant enough of a few things, to supply several families, and then to allow the quantity to take the place of variety. It is very easy to calculate how much you will want, and when you have decided, do not plant all at once, but have a succession; plant a row of peas and corn to-day, another in a week, and another the third week; then have a few hills of squashes, summer and winter, and remember it is no economy to cover the land with winter squashes to the exclusion of summer vegetables;—it is robbing Peter to pay Paul, and no gain; then a few hills of melons, some distance from the squashes, to prevent impregnation of seed. Have some ten tomato plants, a little patch, ten feet square, of carrots, another of parsnips, a few hills of rhubarb, or pie plant, a small square, say 20x20, of asparagus, and dotted in, a few pepper plants, some cucumbers, and in a corner by themselves, one hundred raspberry vines with two or three strawberry beds, 4x20 feet. On the edge of the walk, set currants and gooseberries, and a little further in, dwarf peas. By a judicious selection of place, you can get two or three crops a year from some of the land; the parsnips will be eaten before time of planting, when their place may be taken by radishes, and they be followed by peas, and they by a few turnips. To the other early peas, the parsnips may follow: on the corn land you can grow squashes, and *vice versa*.

Half an acre arranged in this way, will give all that a family of six persons can possibly need, but be sure to remember at starting, that you want no more land under culture, than you keep free from weeds, and to plant no greater quantity than you can use yourself. Where the most of the surface is under culture, and the ornamental is entirely excluded, there is danger of a too great spirit of utility; therefore do not forget the we must feed the mind and soul as well as the body but pay a due regard to both. It is very desirable, however, to keep each division by itself, and not mix them together heterogeneously. No one wishes to see gilly-flowers and cabbage side by side, because they are of the same family let the two divisions be just as separate as park and kitchen, but do not omit either any more than one of these two rooms from your house. It may seem rather late to make this appeal to the vegetables, but there is yet time for tomatoes, late peas, sweet corn, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, and when you read over this list, recall the savory dishes they may be compounded into and be willing to give your wife the assistance you can in the culinary department. Lest the succession of the vegetables should be forgotten, an enumeration may be of service; first parsnips, then asparagus, rhubarb, radishes, lettuce, delions, peas, beans, cucumbers, corn, squashes, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages and potatoes. For fruits, strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, melons, pears, peaches and apples—all within the reach of every owner of one hundred and fifty feet square of land.