

ternal appearance of the striped Housainec, but they all agree in the superiority of it as a fruit. It is cultivated in Persia in the open field's; the days there are very hot, and the nights very cool with heavy dews. In England the melon requires a long time for its growth and perfection, but in that country vegetation is slow. The hot days and cool damp nights of our Provinces with our rapid vegetation would be favourable to the cultivation of it, provided the horticulturist gained time in the spring with glasses, and protected the fruit in the latter part of August and September with coverings at night, and glasses during the day as the weather might require. We have raised several varieties of the Green-flesh and Nut-meg in great perfection in the interior of Nova-Scotia with very little trouble in this manner, and we have seen the Cephalonian, acquire a very large size. This melon however was disposed to burst; and we would remind the gardener of Mr. Knight's simple expedient in elevating the end of the fruit, whether this is trained on a trellis, or grows as melons generally do in our Provinces upon dunged beds.—We think it would be an improvement in our method of cultivating them, to train the vine upon an inclined plane trellis, made of a few laths nailed across each other, so as to elevate the fruit a few inches from the ground, as we have generally observed the portion of the melon in contact with the earth of a white colour, differing from the exposed portion of the fruit, and showing that it was deprived of the wholesome and requisite influence of light and air, which must consequently, retard and vitiate thorough ripening.

When the melon is raised on dunged beds with a fine clayey soil, they do not require so much water as when raised in pots, or on silicious earth. They should however be kept moist, until they give evidence of approaching maturity, when the quantity of water must be greatly abated. The plants should be covered with mattings

or double nettings during the intense heat of noon.

When this fruit is raised in a hot-house the temperature should be 70° exclusive of solar heat during the day and 60° at night: in direct sunshine 80° to 100°, (the thermometer being in the shade) may be allowed.

Pigeons dung is the best manure for melons: when this cannot be procured hen-dung is the next in preference. "Dove's dung is in great request in Persia and Syria for the culture of melons. Large pigeon houses are built in many places expressly to collect it. The melon is now as it was 2500 years ago in Persia one of the necessities of life, and when the Prophet Isaiah meant to convey an idea of a famine he predicted that a 'cab of dove's dung would be sold for a shekel of silver.'"

When the melon is not trained on such a trellis as we have mentioned, it would be well to place it on a small cradle, to raise it from the ground. The healthy green leaves of a vine should not be removed, as they each perform a salutary office in the economy of the plant.

Liquid manures (especially after they have fermented) are found best for melon beds. The wash of sheep dung is an excellent dressing, as also a similar wash made from poultry dung. It may be prepared in the following manner: "Put into a three gallon tub about one fourth of its contents of recent dung, add a gallon of scalding water, stir the mixture thoroughly twice, and let it settle; the clear supernatant liquor only is to be used. If this becomes very fetid, a few grains of chloride of lime in each quart will correct it.

The great Germick of Persia and its varieties are remarkably fine melons, they ripen sooner than the Housainec, but are liable to crack when maturing, which process takes place very suddenly after they have attained their growth.

We have given a lengthened article upon the cultivation of the Persian