

viz.: the Southdowns; those are beautiful sheep, with short fine wool. For the table Southdown mutton and Southdown lamb is appreciated as superior to all others. If our farmers were to raise Southdown in greater numbers, they would become known and sought for in our markets, and bring a better price.

HOW TO MAKE A HOT-BED.

The Hot-bed should be in a warm position, facing the South, and sheltered from the North and West. Procure fresh stable manure—shake up with a fork, and throw it into a heap, in which state allow it to remain for four or five days; then again shake it up as before, and in three days more it will be in a fit state for making the bed. Lay out the ground six inches larger every way than the frame that is intended to be used, and build up the bed with this dung to the height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, (this height will answer for vegetables, and flower seeds can be put in after they are removed) pressing it firmly in the rear, so as to have a good slope to carry off the rain. After putting on the lights, allow a day or two to elapse, so as to let the violent heat be exhausted, and then spread evenly over the whole bed, four or five inches of light sandy loam. Sow seeds in pots, and place in the frame; but should it be wanted to sow seeds in the soil of the bed, and three inches more of light sandy loam. To have a "Cold Frame," set the hot-bed frame on any spot of warm ground, covering it at night, so as to retain the warmth gained during the day.

APRIL.

Vegetable seeds that may be sown, from the middle of April to the end of May, thermometer in the shade averaging 45 degrees.

Beet,	Carrot,	Cress,
Celery,	Cabbage,	Cauliflower,
Endive,	Kale,	Lettuce,
Parsley,	Parsnip,	Onions,
Peas,	Radish,	Turnip,
Spinach.		

The choice of soil, when choice can be made, is of great importance, the best being a light soil, composed of eaf mould, sand, and loam, the next best substitute for leaf