

The withering and falling of the tops indicates maturity and the onions should be pulled. After pulling leave about a week to dry. The onions may then be topped and placed in crates and stored.

ONION-SETS.

Sets may be bought as desired from the seedsmen. They may be set in the spring as soon as all danger from the frost is over. The same care and preparation of the soil as recommended for onions is advisable for growing onions from sets. The sets should be placed in rows 14 inches apart and 3 inches apart in the rows. When placed in the soil they should be barely covered.

PARSLEY.

The seed may be sown in the open ground in the early spring. This will supply the table all through the summer and the following winter. In some cases light winter protection will be required.

PARSNIP.

Parsnips require the same kind of soil and preparation as advised for carrots. The plants are thinned to 4 inches apart.

PEAS.

Peas may be sown in the spring as soon as the ground is fit to work. Fall manuring and ploughing to the depth of about 5 inches is recommended. Seed is sown in rows 30 inches apart and about an inch apart in the rows. Successional sowings may be made until up to the end of May. As the pea is a cool-season vegetable, early plantings are the most successful.

RADISH.

The seed should be sown in the spring as soon as the ground is fit to work. The rows are 1 foot apart and the plants thinned to 1 inch apart. Successional sowings should be made until the 1st of June.

RHUBARB.

A rich soil is very desirable for rhubarb. A heavy application of barnyard manure combined with deep and thorough tillage should be the rule before setting out the plants.

Plants may be obtained either from seed or from the division of the crowns. When dividing the crowns each piece should have at least one strong eye. Planting may be done in either the fall or spring, and the plant set so that the eyes are level with the ground.

The first year it is advisable to remove as little of the leaf-growth as possible, in order that the roots may become well established. Manure heavily in the late winter or early spring and work under. A patch that is well looked after should give satisfactory results for ten years.

SPINACH.

One of our earliest garden products. The seed may be sown in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, and successional sowings made every three weeks up till the middle of May. The ground cannot be made too rich, and the richer it is the less liable the plant is to go to seed.