

tion, and exposed to the sudden chills and changes which often characterise this month, they will be apt to perish, or at least receive such a severe check, as to permanently injure them. This remark applies to flowers and all kinds of plants raised under glass. Cabbages, cauliflowers, &c., will make much better and harder plants if transplanted thickly into beds after they are taken from the frames, previous to their being finally put out. This, however, involves an amount of trouble and expense which people generally are not willing to incur on a large scale; but in private gardens it is quite practicable, and would be found highly advantageous. Early potatoes, such as the ash leaf kidney, Junes, &c., should be planted the beginning of the month, if not done earlier, allowing sufficient room between the rows for hoeing up weeds and the free circulation of air. The healthy and early ripening of potatoes, will very much depend upon the mechanical condition of the soil, and their subsequent treatment.

Dwarf beans may be planted as soon as night frosts are not likely to recur; they should not be closer than two inches, and must not be buried too deep. In order to have peas ready for table throughout the season, they should be sown at regular intervals, say two weeks, in succession, commencing with the earlier varieties. There are several excellent kinds in common use, and others of an improved later description may be obtained of seedsmen. Harrison's Glory, Flaek's Victory, and the Champion of England are among well established sorts. As a general thing those that require short sticks are most approved; but where sticks of six or seven feet can be readily obtained, the General Wyndham and Leviathan and some others will be found to answer.

Early cabbage may be set out this month, as soon as the conditions of soil and air are suitable. The raising of Summer Cabbage in this climate is not unfrequently difficult and vexatious, arising from sudden changes of temperature, want of moisture, attacks of insects, &c. It is a good plan to fill up the hole made by the dibble with water, or diluted liquid manure, before putting in the plant, and to solicit a moist, cloudy day for the operation; otherwise the young, tender plants will require artificial shading, till they strike root. A little extra attention to such matters will often save the crop from being destroyed. Lettuce, Cape Brocoli, and autumn Cauliflower should now be sown; and every effort made as quickly as possible to get

the principal crops into the ground, under the most favorable circumstances. Asparagus that has been manured and forked will soon be ready for use; care should be taken not to cut too close, especially young beds, but allow a few heads from the first to grow up, which will strengthen the plants for next year. In Canada, where early vegetables are in the ordinary way almost unattainable, Asparagus comes most opportunely, and is highly nutritious, and generally relished.

The flower garden will now require great attention, as much of its future beauty will depend upon the manner and time of doing the different kinds of work. In gardening it is an essential rule that the soil should not be meddled with till dry: and an occasional intermixture of *fresh soil* is highly beneficial, especially for flowers. Bedding plants may now be set out, taking care to water and press the earth against the roots, when they will be almost certain to strike. Avoid, however, sudden transition and exposure, and let the plants have plenty of air before they are removed into the open ground. Annuals form most indispensable materials for decorating a garden, and by exercising care in selecting and disposing of new varieties, in accordance with taste and convenience, a flower garden may assume to a certain extent, new and graceful features every year. In this respect, ladies can exercise their taste to great advantage. In sowing small seeds, take great care not to cover them too deep, which is a principal cause why so many perish. A light fine surface, with the seed just covered, are all that is required. In dry weather, give each other day a slight watering through a fine rose water pot; taking care not to apply cold well water to any kinds of plants.

Deciduous trees should have been mostly planted last month; but with extra care they may succeed now. If the weather be dry, water and mulch the roots. In this latitude, from the end of April to near the middle of May, is upon the whole the best time for planting Evergreens, when they are beginning to push their buds. The operation should be performed during a calm, cloudy day, and the warmer and moister the better. The chief cause of failure in planting Evergreens arises from the mutilation of their roots in taking them up and exposing them to a cold, dry atmosphere; an hour of such exposure will sometimes prevent their growing at all. Evergreens cannot be safely transplanted a distance without having their roots well secured and moistened; conditions indeed