

Onions should be well prepared, by digging in plenty of well-rotted manure. The seed may be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. When the young Onions are up, thin them out to the distance of three inches apart.

Parsnips require a deep rich soil. Sow in drills, one inch deep, and the drills 15 inches apart. Cultivate the same as directed for Carrots.

Radishes should not be sown in the open air sooner than the middle of May. They require a deep, sandy soil, that has been well cultivated and manured the previous year.

Rhubarb is a perennial plant and may be raised from seed. Sow about the middle of May. When the plants are one year old, they should be transplanted into very deep rich soil, in rows three feet apart. The foot stalks of the leaves should not be cut until the plants are two years old.

Salsify is an excellent vegetable. The roots, when properly cooked, resemble oysters in flavor. The seed may be sown from the first of April to the middle of May. They require the same kind of soil and cultivation as directed for Carrots.

Spinach is a useful vegetable, and very hardy. Seed sown in the month of September will stand over the winter, and come in for early greens in the spring. For summer use, seed of a round Spinach may be sown from May to July. It requires a rich soil. Sow in drills, one foot apart.

Tomatoes are much cultivated for their fruit. To have them early, the seed should be sown in a hot-bed, early in March. When the plants are a good size, and Spring frosts are over, plant them out in the garden; let the plants be four feet apart. Plant on a south border near a fence, and they will produce abundance of fruit.

Turnips.—One of the best sorts for the garden is the Early White Stone, which may be sown from the middle of May to the end of August. Sow in drills, fifteen inches apart, and thin out the plant to eight inches asunder. Field Turnips, such as Swedish, Aberdeen, Yellow, &c., may be sown in drills, two feet apart, about the middle of May. White Globe, and Flat Norfolk, will do to sow about the middle of July. Turnips are very apt to be eaten by the black flea. A good remedy is to steep the seed one night in train oil. This will greatly promote germination, and the growth of the young plants.

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GARDEN HINTS FOR APRIL.

[We take the following from an excellent periodical, entitled "*The Gardener's Monthly*;" ably conducted by Mr. Thomas Meehan, of Philadelphia. Some of the directions will apply a little later in Canada. We would strongly recommend the *Gardener's Monthly* to such of our readers as require a reliable guide, neatly printed and illustrated, with good, sound, original matter. Mr. James Fleming, Seedsman, of this city, is an agent for the work,—only \$1 per annum.]

FLOWER GARDEN.

The most active period of the year in this department has now arrived, and much of the success of the season will depend on how the work is performed now. In preparing beds for flowers, it is of first importance that the soil should be deep. It should be dug up or subsoiled to the depth of eighteen inches at least, and a fair dressing of enriching material given them. The best kind of soil to grow flowers is in the top soil—say two inches in depth—of an old piece of woodland. This may be mixed at the rate of about one half with the natural soil. Where this cannot be had, some very rotten stable-manure or the old soils from the surface of a common will do. It is not well to have the soil very rich, or more leaves than flowers will result.

As soon as all danger of frost is over, the border plants will have to be planted out. They should not be taken at once out of the greenhouse to the open