

Sow early in hot-bed, or in open ground in a seed bed, about the middle of spring, in a warm light ground. When three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way; hoe frequently.

PARSLEY.—Curled, Double Curled, Myat's Matchless, (for garnishing.)

Soak the seed a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in spring in drills an inch deep and one foot asunder. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. To preserve in winter, remove some plants and set them in a light cellar.

PARSNIP.—Dutch Hollow Crown, Long Smooth White.

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.

PUMPKIN.—Common Field, Mammoth, Cheese.

May be planted in the middle of spring, amongst the Indian corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, with four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in same manner as melons and cucumbers; but avoid planting them anywhere near either of those.

PEAS, EXTRA EARLY.—Daniel O'Rourke, 2½ feet high, Early Frame, 4 feet high, Early Kent, 2½ feet high, Bishop's Long Podded, 1½ feet high. For general crop,—Champion of England, very fine, 4 feet high, Blue Dwarf Imperial, 2½ feet high, Harison's Perfection Dwarf White Marrow, 2 feet high, Harrison's Glory Dwarf Blue Marrow, 2 feet high, Napoleon's Dwarf Blue Wrinkled, 2 feet high, White Marrowfat, 5 feet high, Missouri Marrowfat, 3 feet high.

A light dry soil, not over rich, suits the pea. If they grow too vigorously and show no sign of bloom, run a spade along about eight inches from the row straight down, and thereby root prune them. Do this each side the row, and they will bloom in a few days. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks for succession throughout the season. Plant in single or double rows from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and three inches deep; hoe often. In dry weather peas should be soaked in soft water five or six hours before planting, and if ground is very dry it should be watered in the hills.

RADISH.—Early Frame, (Wood's,) Scarlet Short-top, Long Salmon, Scarlet Turnip, White Turnip, Black Spanish, Rose Olive Shaped.

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.—Scarlet, Giant, Myat's Victoria.

Sow in drills an inch deep. Thin out to six inches apart. In the Fall, trench a piece of ground and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it, three feet apart each way. Cover wit leaves or litter the first winter, and a dressing of coarse manure should be given every fall.

SQUASH.—Acorn, Canada Crookneck, Winter Boston, Custard Marrow, Early Scollop, Summer Boston, Vegetable Marrow, Hubbard, (Winter.)

Plant in hills, as cucumbers and melons—the bush three or four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine.

SPINACH.—Round, Prickly.

Spinach is a useful vegetable, and very hardy. Seed sown in the month of September will stand during 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.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

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.

TURNIP FOR GARDEN CULTURE.—Early White Stone, Early Yellow Maltese, Golden Ball, Early Snow Ball, Orange Jelly, Yellow Alteringham.

Sow from the middle of May to the middle of August.

Facts to be Remembered.

To take time by the forelock in everything which relates to gardening, and never omit what ought and can be done to-day, till to-morrow. It is hard to catch up in gardening when once behind.

To choose the best seeds to be had, and if possible to obtain them from responsible seedsmen.

Never to buy *cheap seeds*, because they cost less. They may be the *dearest* in the end.

To select the best implements, brand them with your name and never let them get *rusty*.

To stir the soil often during drought to prepare it more readily to receive and retain moisture from the atmosphere, and to prevent the plant from being stunted in growth.

Never to work the ground when it is wet and heavy. It renders it compact and lumpy during the whole season.

To perform everything in the best manner, and to complete one operation before commencing another.