

showed examples of how onions are grown in rows one foot apart and how every fifth row is removed as soon as fit for green onions and then celery is planted in its place. Pictures of young asparagus fields were also used to illustrate inter-cropping. Asparagus requires four years of growth before a full crop is harvested, but the New Jersey growers sow early peppers, beans, cabbage, etc., between the asparagus rows for the first three years. To permit this the asparagus roots must be planted six inches below the surface so that disking the soil may be done without injury to them.

Interesting pictures and very practical explanations were also given of the methods of cultivation, irrigation, marketing, etc., of a large variety of crops including sweet corn, egg plants, garden

beans, tomatoes, etc. The labor situation in New Jersey also is serious, but this is being overcome to some extent by planting rows far enough apart for horse cultivation and by the use of special machinery. Many women, mostly Polish and Italian, are being employed. Owing to the scarcity of barn-yard manure the gardeners use soy beans as a green fertilizer which furnishes plenty of nitrogen and humus. The beans are sown in August and disked in just before frost.

The entire meeting was most instructive and practical besides having the added interest of showing us the conditions under which this important industry is carried on in what is probably the greatest market-gardening district of our neighboring republic.

