

For a fall crop, seedling should be done about the last of August. For a crop that you intend to carry through the winter and use in the early spring, seedling should be done about the middle of September. In some districts this late crop will require a light covering of straw as a winter protection.

SQUASH.

The seed may be sown in hills in the spring as soon as danger from frost is over. The hills are in rows 10 feet apart and 8 feet apart in the rows. For vegetable marrow the hills are in rows 5 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows. Prepare the hills by placing 4 inches of manure in a space 4 feet in diameter, and digging this in to the depth of 6 inches.

Vegetable marrow may be used as soon as they are of sufficient size. Late varieties may be harvested as soon as the vines begin to die in the fall. When harvesting, leave part of stem attached to the squash, as this will lessen danger from rot.

Squash should be stored in a thoroughly dry and fairly warm room.

TOMATO.

For the home garden plants may be either raised by the gardener himself or obtained from a greenhouse-man. They will require a rich piece of soil, warm, and well drained.

When set in the field they are usually staked and should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. The plant is trained to a single stem, all laterals being removed, and when the plant is 5 feet high it is pinched back. Stakes are usually made of saplings or of lumber $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. Mill refuse is often used for stakes.

TURNIPS.

For the early crop the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. For the main crop for winter use the seed is sown about the middle of June. A continuous growth is essential in producing quality; a growth checked by heat or lack of moisture develops a root containing much fibre and lacking in quality.

NEW SOIL.

This is a phase of vegetable-growing that the man in the newly made clearing has to contend with. Often his seed will not germinate, or if it does it will reach the height of a few inches and then stop.

The following things should be considered:—

(1.) Is the drainage sufficient to ensure plant-growth? No plants will grow when there is an excess of water. To overcome this, put in drains 3 feet deep and 40 feet apart.

(2.) Is the soil acid? Find out by testing your soil. Procure from the drug-store a piece of blue litmus-paper. Take a sample of soil, moisten it, make an opening in the soil and insert paper, and leave a few minutes. If the paper turns red your soil is acid. To improve this, give an application of lime at the rate of at least 1,000 lb. per acre.

(3.) Get humus into the soil by applying barnyard manure or by turning under a crop of clover or rye.

(4.) Cut off the trees for some distance from planted land to admit sunlight and air.