

method of transplanting. About March 25th to April 1st take a box three inches deep, put in half an inch of rotted manure for drainage, fill with good loam, sow three-quarters of an inch deep in drills two and a half inches apart, using any of the last four varieties mentioned, placing four seeds to the inch. Keep moist and place in a warm window or a cold frame. Plant seedlings in the open ground about May 1st, or as soon after as the weather is favorable, in rows fourteen inches apart and six inches between the plants. Care must be taken not to force them too rapidly while in the boxes, as the plants do not thrive under too high a temperature.

Parsley—Triple Curled and Moss Curled. Sow in hot bed about 1st of April and transplant into open ground in rows fourteen inches apart and one foot apart in the row, as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Sow the seed one inch deep. The seed having a hard covering, soaking it for twelve hours will hasten germination.

Parsnips—Hollow Crown. Use clean ground and sow in the spring as early as the ground can be worked, as the seed takes a long time to germinate. Have rows twelve inches apart and set seed three-quarters of an inch deep; thin early to six inches apart.

Potatoes—Bovee, Early Ohio, Snowdrop, Puritan, Hamilton. Select medium sized tubers that have not sprouted. Cut the sets to one or two eyes, leaving a good body of flesh with each set. When tubers are scarce small potatoes planted whole may be used, although it is not advisable to continue this practice; but where the parent stock is of known quality and size the small tubers may be used with success. Cultivation of young plants should commence as soon as they are well above the ground and be continued until the appearance of the blossoms. At each successive hoeing bring up earth against the plants. Examine the plants for potato bugs, and if there are but a few pick them off and burn them. If there are too many to deal with this way, fill a pail three-quarters full of water, add a dessert-spoonful of Paris Green; keep this stirred and apply to each plant with an ordinary corn whisk. Two applications should be sufficient, but if young bugs appear, further applications should be made at once. Spray in dry weather. To get the full benefit of the season's growth all potatoes should be sown not later than May 24th. Sow twelve inches apart, thirty inches between the rows, setting seed three to four inches deep.

Radish—Extra Early Turnip, White Tipped, Rosy Gem, French Breakfast. Can be sown for early crop between the rows of wider planted crops from May 5th, making successive sowings to August 1st.

Rhubarb—Strawberry, Victoria and Johnston St. Martin. Procure plants with three to four eyes. Dig the hole two feet deep; fill two-thirds with rotten manure. Plant in the middle of May, firming well the soil around the roots, which are planted with the eyes just below the surface of the soil. During the first season do not pull the stalks until such time in the fall as there is danger of hard frost.

Spinach—Long Season, Victoria. Sow as soon as the ground can be worked, covering three-quarters to one inch deep in rows one foot apart. In view of seed shortage, it is well to remember that young beet tops will take the place of and are equally as nice for the table, as this vegetable.

Squash—Bush Marrow, Warty Hubbard and Golden Hubbard. The first named variety should be planted in rows three feet apart each way. As the name implies, this variety is of bushy growth and does not run. Hubbards should be planted in hills on the outer edge of the garden,