

over those sown during dry weather. To meet this condition, after sowing and covering the seed, thoroughly firm the soil with your feet by going over each row and pressing down every inch of soil where the seed is sown. In sowing stiff clay soils use rather more seed than would be needed in the more porous ones, because while a few plants could not force their way through the crust, the many may do so.

Depth of Sowing Seed

This requires the exercise of considerable judgment. Seeds sown in early spring, when the ground is cold and moist, must not be placed as deep as those planted in hot, dry weather. This being a most important matter of detail, it will be dealt with again under the head of varieties.

Cultivation

As soon as the plants have come up frequent stirrings of the soil will prove beneficial; following a rain and after the land has dried sufficiently to be in good working condition is the best possible time for giving the soil a thorough stirring. During a dry season or a period of extended drought, the more frequently the soil is stirred around a growing crop the better. The constant moving of the soil forms a dust blanket or mulch, thus preventing undue evaporation.

Thinning the Plants

More often than not this is done too late. As soon as the plants are making a rough leaf and danger from cutworms is past, all surplus plants should be removed, leaving the standard plants the required distance for the full development of the crop.

Individual Varieties and Their Treatment

The varieties herein mentioned are those that have proved to be the most dependable. They will be mentioned in order of choice, the first named taking first place, the second the second place and so on. That there are others just as good I am well aware; but I have personally found those named herein to be the most satisfactory.

Beans—Honey Pod, Prolific, Golden Wax, Black Wax, Broad Windsor and Stringless Green Pod. Sow from May 20th to June 15th, setting seeds four inches apart and an inch and a half in depth, leaving two feet between the rows. The Broad Bean should be sown May 1st to the 10th, four inches apart, two feet between the rows and two inches deep.

Beets—Early Model, Crosby's Egyptian, Flat Egyptian, Three X Globe. Sow seed $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep, one foot between the rows. Use the top for greens and make a late planting in June, the smaller bulbs making delicious pickles. If the crop comes uneven, transplant in moist weather.

Brussels Sprouts—Dalkeith Dwarf. Start the plants in hot beds April 10th and plant in the garden on May 20th. Set two feet apart in rows thirty inches wide. Break down side leaves at the end of August to allow the sprouts to form.

Cabbage—Select Wakefield, Copenhagen, Enkhuizen for early kinds. For main crop Copenhagen, Enkhuizen Danish Roundhead and Danish Ball. Sow in hot bed April 9th. Plant in open ground May 15th. The Copenhagen and Enkhuizen can be sown in the open ground for late crop the middle of May. Sow seeds half an inch deep; set the plants two feet apart and thirty inches between the rows.