

ings of fresh manure should be applied around the outside of the bed, but ordinarily for seeds this is not necessary.

The length or number of the frames is immaterial; but they should be nine or twelve inches deep at the front, and fifteen to eighteen inches at the back. This will give a good slope to carry off the rain. Cold frames are simply the hot-bed frames set upon a warm spot of ground, covering at night to keep in the warmth accumulated during the day.

COLD FRAMES

The cold frame is used more extensively for wintering over plants than as a seed bed. It differs from the hot-bed only in that it is placed on the top of the ground and depends upon the sun for heat. Seeds sown in cold frames gain a considerable advantage in time over those sown in the open ground, and early lettuce or radishes may be grown to maturity in them to good advantage. The necessity for ventilation is the same in the hot-bed. The principal use of the cold frame is for wintering over plants sown in the fall such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Pansies, Hollyhocks, and other biennials and perennials, securing hardy plants and an early start in the spring. Extra coverings of straw or burlap mats or boards must be given in extremely cold weather, and careful ventilation when milder. Plants wintered over in this manner are hardier than spring seedlings.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

While there are many ways in which good seed may be destroyed, there is no way to get a satisfactory crop from poor seed. By good seed we mean well ripened seed from strong, carefully selected plants, true to variety, and grown in the soil and locality most favorable to early maturity and perfect development. This is best secured by sending to a reliable seedsman and sending your order early; at planting time there is a great inflow of orders, and some varieties may be sold out or some necessary delay may retard your planting, therefore earliness in ordering is an important matter. To aid in estimating the quantity, we append tables showing how much seed is required to plant 100 feet of row.

LAYING OUT THE GARDEN

It is a great advantage to have a definite plan made of the garden before beginning to plant. Wherever practicable, plan the garden in long rows so that it may be cultivated by the plow or wheel tools; two or three kinds of vegetables may be planted in one row. The permanent beds, asparagus, rhubarb, horseradish, mint, tarragon, etc., should be placed together, so that the rest of the garden may be in one block for fall and spring plowing.