

prepared soil, carefully planned, should provide sufficient vegetables for the ordinary household.

LOCATION.

The location of the garden is also an important consideration. Convenience of access, thorough drainage, suitability of soil and exposure are points that should receive consideration in the selection of the site of the farm garden. Good drainage and a suitable soil are probably the most important considerations. The soil, if possible, should be of a sandy texture and the land preferably should slope slightly to the south or south-east.

ARRANGEMENT.

Much can be done to simplify the work of caring for a garden if the arrangement of the crops is carefully planned. Perennial crops such as asparagus and rhubarb should be placed in some place where they will not interfere with the cultivation of the other crop of the garden. The vine crops such as squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, marrows, etc., should also be placed by themselves.

If properly planned, a considerable part of the heavy work of a farm garden can be done with the aid of the horse and cultivator. The coarser garden crops such as peas, beans, corn, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes and such crops may be so arranged and planted at such distances (say thirty inches apart) that the work of cultivation may be done with the horse and cultivator.

In planning the garden it is advisable to have the rows as long as possible so that the work with horse and cultivator can be carried on as easily as possible. The root crops such as carrots, parsnips, beets, salsify and onions give better results if grown more closely together and cultivated by hand. Eighteen inches is a good distance apart to plant crops of this class.