

should be grown only in large plots, or in border plots, as they obstruct the paths and interfere with plants in neighboring plots. Different varieties of corn should not be planted side by side, as the wind will carry the pollen of one variety to the pistils of the other and mixed varieties will result. When planting in rows, the rows should run north and south as the plants will get most sunlight evenly distributed when so planted. If the rows are short and must run east and west, the tall-growing plants should be planted at the north side of the plot.

The older and more experienced pupils should be encouraged to work out color schemes in planting. Flower designs afford scope for the imagination and tend to encourage originality. Only low-growing plants of fairly compact habit should be chosen for flower designs or border work. Mass effects which result from growing only one variety of flower in a plot, add to the attractiveness of the garden. Some flowers, like the poppy, verberna, portulaca, or petunia, make a fine display when so grown. Every school garden should have a visitor's plot of fine flowers from which interested visitors would feel at liberty to "take one." The picking of flowers or of vegetables from plots by persons other than the owners of these plots should be strictly prohibited.

Flowering perennials should be planted in borders along the front and sides of the garden, along walks, fences, etc., and late flowering annuals may be transplanted into the perennial borders to provide bloom late in the season. Perennials started from seed in August, protected throughout the winter by a light covering of leaves or straw, and transplanted to permanent positions in the spring, will bloom that year. Ornamental shrubs (chiefly native) should be planted along the sides and in the corners of the grounds—never in the garden nor out in the open grounds where they would interfere with the playing of outdoor games.

The same may be said of shade trees. Each pupil should know what he is to plant before planting day comes, and should submit a plan for his plot for the teacher's approval or for re-arrangement. To avoid confusion in the garden not more than a dozen pupils should be engaged in planting at one time. If the flower or vegetable seeds are to be planted in rows, the rows should be kept in perfect line across the garden, and if possible be a uniform distance apart. A garden line and a rule are needed for this purpose. A twelve-inch board about 6 ft. long will be found very useful in planting. It can be used as a straight-edge in making the drill for the seed, is convenient to stand on when sowing the seed, and lastly, for firming the soil over the seeds when planted. It is very convenient to have the rake handles marked off in feet and inches.

When the plots are ready and the drills made for the seed the teacher should place in the left hand of each pupils just enough seed to plant the row, giving at the same time a word of instruction as to how thick the seeds should be planted and how much earth should be put over them.

Care should be exercised to prevent needless waste of seed. The seed should be taken between the thumb and index finger of the right hand and spread thinly and evenly along. The finer and weaker the seeds the less covering they should have. If the soil is very dry it should be thor-