

Best Vegetables for Amateur Gardens*

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FOR amateur gardens I would recommend the use of the following vegetables:

Asparagus—Conover's Colossal or Argenteuil. Place the rows four feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches in the rows; apply manure liberally after the cutting season (which should end June 25th) and give good cultivation. Cut off the tops in the fall when the berries are red.

Beets—Crosby's Egyptian, for early; Detroit Dark Red for main crop. Sow early seed as soon as ground is fit, rows twelve inches apart; and for main crop about June 1st. Thin where the plants are thick, and use as greens.

Beans—Keeney's Lustless Wax, German Stringless Green, Fordhook Bush Lima, Cranberry Pole.

Carrots—Chantenay. Sow as for beets then thin to two inches apart.

Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield or Copenhagen Market for early; Glory of Enkhuizen or Savoy for main crop. For the home garden the Savoy is the finest quality cabbage, but is not as good a keeper. Early cabbage should be started the middle of March. Start late varieties the end of June.

Brussels Sprouts—Improved Dwarf, Darlington.

Cauliflower—Early Erfurt. Treat as for cabbage.

Corn Salad—Grown in late fall in the place of lettuce.

Cress—Extra Curled. Water cress. Water cress must be kept soaked in water.

Celery—Golden Self-Blanching, for fall and early winter; Giant Pascal or Winter Queen for winter use. Start seed in April, transplant once when one inch high, then into the field, rows four feet apart, plants six inches in the rows.

Corn—Early Malakoff, followed by successive sowings every two weeks, of Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman. Plant as soon as danger of frost is over. Although a golden yellow and thus like field corn, Golden Bantam is the finest quality of all the corns. Have rows four feet apart, hills of three stalks eighteen inches apart.

Citron—Colorado Preserving. Sow in hills six to eight feet apart, after all danger of frost is over, then thin to three plants in a hill.

Cucumber—Cumberland for large cucumber, or Perfection White Spine. Chicago Pickling for picklers. Plant in hills four feet each way. It is best to use the indoor method.

Eggplant—Black Beauty. Sow the seed the middle of March in hotbeds, and

transplant to field when danger of frost is past.

Endive—French Curled and Green Curled.

Kale—Dwarf Erfurt or Dreienbrunnen. Sow as for late cabbage, and plant the same.

Kohl-Rabi—Early White or Purple Vienna. Sow seed early for summer use and again about the middle of June for winter use.

Lettuce—New York Iceberg, Grand Rapids. Sow seed as early as possible, then every three weeks for succession. Thin to three inches, then six, then twelve, to secure good heads.

Musk Melon—Spicy, Osage. These may be grown in a hotbed in pots, and then transplanted, or seed may be sown in enriched soil in hills five to six feet apart after danger of frost.

Leek—Musselburg.

Onions—Yellow Globe Danvers, Southport Yellow Globe, and Southport Red Globe. Sow seed as early as possible in rows twelve inches apart. Use the thinnings as green onions. Thin to three inches for large onions. Start in hotbed and transplant some Spanish as Denia, Aika Craig or Giant White Leviathan.

Parsnips—Hollow Crown. Sow as early as possible in rows twelve inches apart; thin out to three inches. Leave some of the crop in the ground over winter for early spring use.

Peas—Sutton's Excelsior for medium; and Gradus or Stratagem for last. Sow the early as soon as possible, and the others two weeks later in succession.

Parsley—Triple Curled, XXX.

Potatoes—Early Eureka for early; Green Mountain, or Up-to-Date for late. Use whole two ounce sets. Early potatoes should be placed in a light warm room for three or four weeks before planting so that they will sprout, then take off all but the strongest shoots. They can be placed in the ground as soon as danger of severe frost is over. The late varieties are planted May 24th.

Pumpkin—Connecticut Field. Plant as for citron.

Radish—Scarlet Turnip White Tip, White Icicle. Sow as early as possible in rows twelve inches apart, and follow in succession. For winter use, China Rose or Black Spanish, and sow where early peas were removed.

Rhubarb—Victoria, St. Martin's. Plant four by four feet. Manure liberally in fall and cultivate thoroughly. Break off all seed-stalks as they appear. Have some plants in the cellar in the winter to force.

Salsify—Mammoth Sandwich Island. Handle like parsnips.

Spinach—Victoria. Sow as early as possible; then every month for succession.

Squash—Crookneck or Bush Scallop for summer; Warty Hubbard or Boston Marrow for winter. Plant after danger of frost. Bush varieties four feet apart; others eight feet.

Swiss Chard—Sow early, will produce all season. Outer stems are broken off and used as greens.

Tomatoes—Bonny Best. Sow seed in a hot bed, the first to middle of March. Transplant to open when danger of frost is past.

Turnips—Extra Early Purple Top Milan, Golden Ball, Hazard's Swede. Sow early for summer use, and about the middle of June for late.

Vegetable Marrow—Long White Bush, English Vegetable Marrow. Plant as for cucumbers.

Water Melon—Hungarian Honey, Cole's Early, Harris' Early. These are the most likely to ripen in northern sections. Plant eight feet apart each way.

Vegetable Jottings

A comparison of the yield of twelve strains of Earliana tomato for two years showed a difference of seven tons per acre. Not only was there a difference in yield, but there was a difference in the character of the fruit. This fact is important from the standpoint of many producers. A corresponding test of Matchless showed a difference of five and seven-tenths tons per acre. In a larger experiment started in 1909 we noted apparent substitution of varieties in several instances. In a variety test of sixty-two so-called varieties we observed the practice of applying a new name to a well known variety.—Prof. C. E. Myers, State College, Pa.

Experiments have shown excellent results from the use of 'Bug Death' in keeping the potatoes free from the ravages of the Colorado beetle. This treatment, however, is considerably more expensive than that in which Paris green is used. Experiments are being conducted with different proportions of lead arsenate, and the results will be published shortly. For the blight it has been found that three treatments with the bordeaux mixture, in which the potato plants were sprayed both above and underneath the leaves, have been about as effectual as six treatments in which the sprayings were all made on the tops of the leaves. As machines are now made for spraying underneath the leaves as well as on the upper surface, we believe that the blight can be controlled much more readily than when the sprayings were all made from above the plants.

*Taken from an address delivered before the next convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association.