

outside for them in a wooden frame banked with manure, if the weather is still cold, and covered with a window at night or on cold days. A hot-bed is, of course, preferable to starting plants in the house and instructions on how to make one will be found in a pamphlet which may be obtained free at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Little will be gained by planting tomatoes outside before the first of June, as the least frost will injure them and they make little growth in cool weather. Tomatoe plants can be bought at reasonable prices and all trouble in the house avoided if necessary.

The soil for tomatoes should be only moderately rich. If the soil has received a very heavy application of manure the vines are liable to grow too rank and the fruit will not ripen early.

Tomato plants should be planted about four feet apart each way. If the plants happen to be tall and spindly they can be planted closer than if they are stocky, and thus prevent their being broken by storms, and roots will soon be thrown out from the sides of the stems. All that is necessary after planting is to keep the surface soil loose until the plants cover the ground, unless it is desired to tie the plants to stakes which will ensure finer fruit but not so much of it. By this method only one stalk is allowed to grow, the lateral shoots being pinched out as they appear, but leaving the flower clusters and all the leaves on the main stems, the terminal shoot, being tied to the stake as it grows. Stakes 5 feet long and about 1½ inches in diameter are needed.

Amount of seed required : The seed required for the area planted to each vegetable on the accompanying plan is : Peas ½ pound per row ; Beans ½ pound ; Beets 1 ounce ; Carrots 1 packet ; Onions ½ ounce per row ; Tomatoes 1 packet. These are liberal estimates and should more than cover what is required. Fifty cents should pay for all the seed necessary.

Cut Worms : One of the greatest enemies to successful gardening is the cut-worm of which there are a number of species. By far the best preventative and remedy known is **Poisoned Bran**. The cut-worm remains in the soil during the day but at night comes out and cuts the plant off at the surface of the soil. As soon as the first injury occurs the poisoned bran should be applied. It is prepared by thoroughly mixing in the proportion of one half a pound of Paris Green with 50 pounds of slightly moistened bran, which is made more effective by adding a little molasses to slightly sweeten it. This is scattered along the rows of plants or about the plants on the surface of the soil and the cut-worms will eat this in preference to the plants and be killed.

Pamphlets on Vegetable Culture : The following pamphlets on the culture of various kinds of fruits and vegetables by W. T. Macoun, C. E. Farm, Ottawa, can be obtained free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.