

a good assortment of vegetables, for a regular and continuous supply, and for the greatest quantity from the land available. The appearance of the garden should also receive some consideration. Certain kinds of vegetables only take a comparatively short time in which to mature; some kinds succeed best in the cooler parts of the season, either in the spring or late summer; others need the hottest weather to reach their greatest perfection. While others require both the cool weather of spring and the warm weather of summer to complete their growth. The seed of some kinds may be sown as soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring, while the seed of others should not be sown until danger of frost is past; and in order to get the best results the seed of others must be started in a hot-bed, greenhouse, or ordinary house and the plants well advanced before they are set outside. Warm soil is just as essential to the success of some vegetables as freedom from frost and even if protected from frost they will not do well unless the ground is warm. Some vegetables, such, for instance as, celery, require considerably more moisture than others.

Seed to be Sown:—

(early in spring), beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, radishes, kohlrabi, garden cress, salsify, spinach, parsley, and leeks.

Seed sown:—

(in hot-beds, but plants will stand some frost), cabbage, cauliflower, celery.

Seed to be sown:—

(after danger of frost is over, unless protected), beans, corn, cucumbers, melons, potatoes and squash. Seed of late cabbage is not sown until May but the plants will endure frost and seeds of Swede turnips should be sown late, though turnips will stand frost.

Seed sown:—

(in hot-beds, but plants will not stand frost), melons, egg-plants, peppers.

Some plants require a much longer season than others, hence in planning the garden this should be taken into consideration.

As previously stated, a small vegetable garden should be arranged with a view to having a good assortment and a continuous supply. It should be planned so that vegetables having a long growing season, such as beets, carrots, parsnips and onions, would be grown at one side or end of the garden so that there will be no rows scattered here and there to make the garden look patchy during late summer. A small bed of asparagus and some rhubarb roots are desirable if the garden is to be permanent and these should be put about a foot and a half from one of the boundaries so that they will not interfere with the vegetables planted every year.

Vegetables can be planted much closer in a garden than under field culture where most of the work is done with horses, hence a foot or fifteen inches is far enough apart for the rows of a good many kinds.

Following is a suggested arrangement of a small garden about 33 x 30 feet, but many other plans could be made. No provision is made for paths but if a narrow path is found necessary it can be put in where it seems most convenient. The seeds of the kinds to be sown earliest are sown in one part of the garden and the later sowings and plantings in the other so that the ground can be newly worked if necessary for the later sowings. For best results, the surface soil should be kept loose and free of weeds, by means of the rake and hoe, during the summer months.