

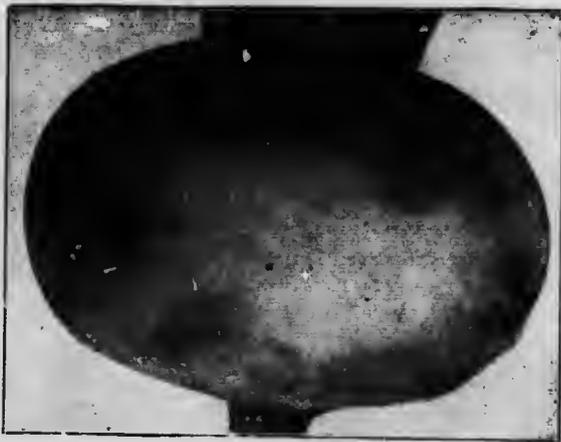
most, not more than three stalks and these should be tied up to a perpendicular pole. All side shoots which commence to grow in the axles of leaves should be pinched off. This prevents the excessive production of foliage and allows the sun to shine on the developing fruit, materially hastening its growth. When frost threatens, the larger green tomatoes may be removed from the vines and laid to ripen under glass, or on a sunny window-sill. The green tomatoes left on the vines when frost comes are suitable for pickling and other purposes.

Sparks Earliana is generally conceded to be the best variety for Saskatchewan conditions. Extra Early Atlantic, Early Ruby and June Pink are also good varieties.

TURNIPS (*Biennial*)

This is a common and easily grown vegetable which does well on any well worked garden soil. True turnips usually have flat roots, soft white flesh and green rough-hairy leaves, while Rutabagas or Swede Turnips have round elongated roots, dense yellow flesh and soft-hairy bluish leaves. For early garden purposes the true turnips are best as they mature early in the season, but for high quality and for winter keeping the rutabaga is much the best.

Early turnips may be sown as soon as the ground is warm enough to permit of growth. Sow one inch deep in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 6



Garden Turnip

inches in the row. Give good inter-tillage to keep space between rows free from weeds. Extra Early Milan, Early White Flat Dutch and Golden Ball are good early varieties.

Rutabagas or Swede turnips should not be sown until after June 1. Plant 1 inch deep in rows 30 to 36 inches apart and later thin to about 10 inches in the row. Give good surface cultivation throughout