

cessfully carried on in the field. Only first-class samples should go into a first-class basket. Seconds and culls should have carriers for themselves separately.

The sooner the fruit can be put on the market after picking the better.

TURNIPS.

Turnips grown in the garden are of superior quality to those grown in the field. The vegetable growers aim to secure early turnips of medium size and good flavor. Seed should be sown in drills 15 inches apart as soon as land is in good condition. Thin to 6 inches. Late varieties are planted a month or six weeks later, usually after some early crop such as spinach. Late white turnips may be planted as late as August 15th, and if thinned to 6 to 8 inches in the row will yield well.

Early turnips are pulled when quite small and sold in bunches of three. Late turnips are harvested by pulling and cutting off tops and selling in boxes or bags.

WATER CRESS.

This crop can be grown on any soil that is moist. Low-lying land on the edge of a swamp or on the side of a slow-running stream is best. It can be grown from seed or from divisions of the plant barely planted in the moist soil. It could be grown in the kitchen garden if it were thoroughly watered every day throughout the season. It is much more profitable where a natural supply can be had. When long enough the leaves and stems are cut off with a sharp knife and made up into a small bunch. Once established a bed will last a number of years.

WATERMELONS.

This crop is not grown extensively in any district in the Province. The bulk of the watermelons sold in Ontario markets are imported from the Southern States. All vegetable growers annually plant a few hills of this crop and quite a few kitchen gardens also have a small bed of this crop.

SOIL.—Watermelons thrive best on a fairly open soil, well drained. A sandy loam is best, although a clay soil which is not too heavy will grow good melons. The best soil is a light sand.

PLANTING.—Almost altogether the seed is sown in hills 6 to 8 ft. apart. Seven or eight seeds being planted and three plants being allowed to grow. Very few gardeners start the plants in hotbeds or greenhouses as directed for muskmelons, although the same method may be followed to secure large early melons. Some growers place a fork full of well-rotted manure under the hill. This helps to supply plant food.

CULTIVATION.—The same cultivation as given for muskmelons, cucumbers, etc., is advisable for this crop.

are fully developed and mature. For local markets they are usually hauled in in bulk. For shipping they are loaded into cars in bulk.