

ground when they are quite young. It is very difficult to control, but Carbolic Emulsion poured along the rows so that it will reach the roots is one of the best known remedies. The formula is Hard Soap well sliced, 1 pound; Crude Carbolic Acid 1 pint; boiling water 1 gallon. Dissolve the soap in water, then add the acid and churn violently with dasher. Before using dilute with water to make up 25 gallons. Where say 5 gallons or one fifth of 25 gallons is thought to be enough for a given patch of onions simply use one fifth of each of the above ingredients.

Peas: As soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring peas may be planted. They should be planted about an inch apart in rows three feet apart. If two rows are planted we would suggest planting an early and a late variety and two of the best are **Gradus** for early and **Stratagem** for late. The only culture needed for these varieties is to keep the surface soil loose on each side of the rows until the vines nearly cover the ground. Neither of these varieties grow tall enough to make it necessary to use any support for them.

Beans: Beans should not be planted before the middle of May as they are killed by very little frost. The usual method of planting is in rows from two and a half to three feet apart. The beans should be dropped about two inches apart in the rows and the plants thinned to 4" apart. All the cultivation needed is to keep the surface soil loose and free of weeds until the plants have practically covered the ground.

Tomatoes: Perhaps the most important thing about tomato culture is to get early fruit because if tomatoes are to be sold the early fruit is usually much the more profitable, even if grown for home use only, it is desirable to have tomatoes ripen as early as possible. The **Chalk's Early Jewel** and **Bonny Best** are two varieties which are recommended to grow in a competition as they are fairly early, very smooth and regular in shape, and good croppers. The **Spark's Earliana** is earlier but not so uniform nor so productive. A five cent packet will furnish all the seed necessary. Where a hot-bed is not available, we would suggest sowing the seed about first of April, a quarter of an inch deep in soil in a box or flower pot in the house. The pot could be filled with soil to within about an inch and a half of the top, the seed scattered over the surface and then about a quarter of an inch of soil scattered over and pressed down. The soil should then be kept moist but not wet. In about a week the young plants should appear and in about two weeks more they should be transplanted about two inches apart into boxes that could be kept in the window. By the time the plants crowd one another in the box, they could be transplanted into four or five inch pots, strawberry boxes or even tin cans so that they will go on developing into stocky plants, which will be coming into bloom when planted outside. The development of the young plants will depend upon the heat of the room. A moderately warm room is best. To keep the plants stocky they should be kept close to the window so they will get plenty of light. By the time they are transplanted into the pots it may be possible to find a place