

which are fully grown early in March. Sow keeping-varieties in July or August, not to be transplanted. These should be ripe in March. Sow for pickling in November—they will be ready in March.

Parsnips may be sown from August till November, according as they are wanted, early or late. They take about 140 days from seed to a good table size.

Peas.—These take on an average about 120 days to come into use, the time varying with varieties—dwarf, medium, and tall, the last named requiring nearly 140 days. The currency of a crop is about two weeks with dwarf and medium-height sorts, but often four weeks with tall varieties.

Radish.—These are usually fit for use in about twenty-eight days from sowing. A bed may be considered good for two weeks.

Turnips.—In use about sixty days from sowing. The currency of a crop is about sixty days, except that the winter crop is fit for use till they bolt to seed in August.

The above particulars are as accurate as can be stated. It must be understood that local conditions—varying weather, quality of soil, and varieties—all exercise their influence in preventing an absolutely accurate statement. It will, however, be found reliable enough for working purposes.

*Leeks* may still be planted if it is thought the supply will be deficient; they will not attain large size. A little nitrate of soda will help them to get into growth quickly. Allow the plants to get a fresh start before applying the nitrate; then, on a rainy day, put about a teaspoonful near each plant. Keep weeds away from those planted earlier, and keep the soil loose about them. Soot is a most valuable manure for leeks—for almost everything, in fact. A light dusting may be given occasionally all over the surface of the soil, if that is in a proper condition. The first rain will wash the soot in. Basic slag I have found to have a marked effect on onions, so it must be good for leeks. A slight dusting over all the surface soil may be given.

*Turnip-seed* may be put in up to the end of the first week in April for the winter supply. Though a later date sometimes answers, there is some risk attending it; still, it must be understood that it is advisable to delay the sowing as late as is reasonable—a rule proved safe by past experience, for if sown too early the turnips get overgrown, and will not stand long enough. It is wise to sow two kinds—a white (Snowball) and a yellow-fleshed (Golden Ball or Orange Jelly). The yellow-fleshed varieties, though rather poor in flavour in summer-time, are quite excellent in winter, and usually remain firm longer than the white-fleshed varieties. Overgrowing in turnips is sometimes caused by giving them too much room. This is very likely