

they go to seed in October. They are thus in use from the same planting over a period of from five to six months. Many are deterred from growing leeks to any extent because of the labour of digging trenches, which also take up a lot of room. Not only are trenches not necessary, but this is not even the best way to grow leeks. That part of the cultivation, however, can be left to a future date. At present all that is necessary is to sow the seed in a line for transplanting later on. Any of the kinds on the market are good enough; there appears to be but little difference between them.

Red beet should also be sown at once. The long kinds are best for winter use; the turnip-rooted are the most suitable for early use, as they come quicker, and are of very tender quality during the summer months. Red cabbage for pickling requires to be planted early—the seed should have been put in before now. Plant out as soon as large enough; if they are treated to midsummer planting they will, to a large extent at least, fail.

The best time to sow for the main crop of parsnips depends to a large extent on the purpose they are expected to serve. For my own part, I regard them as a winter crop, and in a private garden they should not be wanted till that season. Sow early in November and they will be early enough and come in when other vegetables are getting past. The roots are the more tender for not being too old, and that alone is sufficient reason for not sowing too early; there is also the question of space which can be otherwise employed. Those, however, who are growing for market must sow parsnips now, though they may sow again later; but one crop should be sufficient for a private garden. The same remarks apply to carrots—that is, for practical purposes.

Broccoli and Brussels sprouts should be sown. With the latter it is important to sow at once; Brussels sprouts put out late never do well. Broccoli may be left till a month later, but it is best to sow at least the early varieties at once. Savoys should not be sown for several weeks—say, towards the end of October. Local conditions, however, have a considerable influence, and the aim should be to delay the sowings so that they do not come into use till the weather is cold. From now on lettuce-seed should be sown in lines; sow thinly, and thin the plants instead of transplanting. Sow radishes every four or five weeks. I prefer, as a rule, not to specify varieties, but must recommend the long white Icicle, which I have found to stand hot weather remarkably well.

Tomato-plants should be in an advanced state in the boxes in which they were pricked out. There should be no hurrying to get them out of the glass structure; let them make good