

growing plants, particularly the cabbage tribe. Give about 3 oz. per square yard.

Peas and French and butter beans are to be sown for succession, also turnips if not sown within the last seven or eight weeks, which is about the life of a crop during the summer months. Runner-beans may still be planted; if sticks or other means of training cannot be afforded the haulm can be kept dwarf by pinching off the ends of the runners. If more than one row is planted the rows will require to be 3 ft. apart. The advantage of runner-beans is that the crop is continuous over a long period. In this respect they have an advantage over the dwarf beans. The continuance of the crop is, however, dependent on gathering all the pods as soon as they are fit for use. If beans are formed in the pods growth soon ceases. The same applies to dwarf beans. The pods should be gathered as soon as they are ready, even if they are thrown away. If it is desired to save seed a part of the crop should be set aside for the purpose. It is not good policy to save the last of a crop for seed, the plants being then exhausted and the seed not so good. The same applies to peas; the first strength of the plants should be devoted to seed-production, when strong offspring may be expected.

Parsnips and carrots should be sown for the winter crop. A good breadth should be put in, as these are the main crop. The carrots sown should be one of the large kinds. James's Intermediate is a true garden variety, but for farm-garden purposes I think it is better to sow Sinclair's Champion. Part of the bed can be thinned to 6 in. apart, and when fully grown the roots will be useful for live-stock. A row or two less severely thinned will provide smaller roots for table purposes. Seed of this class of plant should be thinly sown to save trouble in thinning, particularly with parsnips, which are somewhat troublesome to thin. The seedlings should stand about 5 in. apart, or farther rather than closer.

Cabbage-seed for the winter crop should be sown about the middle of November. The plants should be ready to put out early in January, except in the warmer parts of the Dominion, where a month later will answer better. Early celery may be planted in well-manured trenches. Plant tomatoes. Sow lettuce in lines, and thin out instead of transplanting. Red beet should be sown for winter use if not already done.

Potatoes.

Moulding-up should begin when the tops are about 9 in. high. The object of moulding is to shield the tubers from the sun, and incidentally to prevent the haulm being broken by wind; it does not increase the crop, as some think. Moulding should not be left too late. The best tubers are those produced on the ends of roots farthest from set, and these are likely to be injured, or even torn off, if moulding-up is delayed too long. Moulding also has no effect of checking disease, but it is a protection against the potato-moth. Where this pest is troublesome the work should be well done, making sure that the soil falls closely about the haulm. It will pay to go along the rows with a hoe and draw the soil close up about the haulm.

Spraying pays because it saves the crop from blight if properly done. Spraying does not increase the crop—probably the reverse—