

the results are sufficient to make a logical, efficient, and economic treatment of American foul-brood possible."

Dealing with the spore stage of the disease, Dr. White says: "Scales of American foul-brood obtained in 1907 from colonies in which the disease had been produced through experimental inoculation were stored in the Laboratory. Each succeeding year for nine years tests were made relative to the viability of the spores in this material. In 1916 they were still alive and as resistant to heat and as virulent as at any previous time. It is most likely that they would have withstood the drying at room-temperature for a very much longer period than nine years."

—H. W. Gilling, *Apiary Instructor.*

THE GARDEN.

VEGETABLE-CULTURE.

SEED-SOWING as advised last month is appropriate for the coming month also; arrears should be brought up as may be convenient.

Turnips can be sown generally. Extra Early Milan is probably the quickest variety to sow, but only a small breadth of this should be sown, to be followed by Snowball, which is a better variety, and takes very little longer to come into use. Where the seeds are sown by hand the drills can be conveniently made with the end of a rake, holding it flat so as to make a broad and shallow drill. The seeds should be sown rather thinly, covering the full breadth of the drill. Broad rows result, which require very little thinning if roots are pulled as they become large enough for use; a large crop is obtained from comparatively little space.

Early Horn carrots should be sown for the first crop. Sow as described for turnips, and a heavy crop can be taken. The roots of the Horn varieties are usable when very young and small. Thinning the rows as roots are wanted for use allows those left space to increase in size, and the crop will carry on till the larger varieties, sown later on, come into use.

Where red beet is required for use during the summer months a turnip-rooted variety should be sown. These varieties come in quickly, but they are not so good for winter use as the long varieties, which should not be sown till November.

Turnip-rooted parsnips are useful in summer. They may be sown now if they are wanted, but long varieties alone are suitable for winter use, and should not be sown till November, or possibly October in colder districts.

Celery for first crops should be sown in boxes under glass. Use a compost of clean loam with a good proportion of old manure and coarse sand to give it body. Sow rather thinly, and prick off the seedlings as soon as they can be handled; crowded seedlings are difficult to deal with because they are very weak. Henderson's White Plume is the best variety for early crops.

Rhubarb of the summer varieties should be planted at once in rich soil. Plant in rows 3 ft. apart, with the crowns 2 ft. 6 in. apart in the rows. The crowns should be barely covered with soil. Any one intending to establish beds from seeds should sow at once. The seeds may be sown in rows just far enough apart to allow for hoeing and weeding. Drop the seeds 3 in. or 4 in. apart in the rows. When the seedlings are large enough they can be lifted and planted afresh, allowing space for further development. It should be understood that seedlings vary very much in character, and selection later on is necessary for the establishment of a good-paying strain.

Winter rhubarb should be in full use. If it has not lately been manured an application should be made now; failing stable or farmyard manure a good dressing of fowl-manure will answer. In either case a dressing of nitrate of soda, 2 oz. per square yard, should also be given.

Tomato-seed for open-air crops should be sown; it has already been sown in the warmer districts; but in other places the latter half of August is early enough. All the evidence is against planting out too early; among other things, sleepy disease from the pathogen usually experienced in this country is attributable in the main to planting too early. No artificial fertilizer of any kind should be mixed with either the soil for sowing seeds or that used for pricking off the seedlings.