

# THE HOME GARDEN IN NOVEMBER . . .

are more commonly grown and mature earlier, taking only about half the time of broccoli. The varieties can be divided into several classes according to maturity periods; 3 and 4 months (early), 5 and 6 months (mid-season), and 7 to 9 months (late).

To secure cauliflower and broccoli for harvesting in succession, one planting can be made of varieties with different maturity times. Phenomenal Early, Phenomenal (5 and 6 months), and Broccoli No. 3 will mature in that order.

**Recommended varieties:** Broccoli (heading types): Late Metropole, Veitch's Self Protecting, and Broccoli Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Cauliflower: Early: Phenomenal Early, Early London, and Snowball. Mid-season or main crop: Phenomenal (5 and 6 months), Veitch's Autumn Giant, and Southern Cross.

**Broccoli (sprouting or non-heading types):** In sprouting broccoli the main head is produced terminally on a fleshy, branching, elongated stalk. In addition to the terminal head, longer, more slender, and smaller heads appear laterally in the axils of the leaves. Sprouting broccoli is much hardier than early strains of cauliflower and can be harvested over a longer period. Sprouting broccoli provides a high-quality, distinctive crop and is well worth a trial in the home garden.

Sprouting broccoli takes from 4 to 12 months to reach maturity, according to variety. Three types of the non-heading or sprouting broccoli are green sprouting (Calabrese), purple sprouting (both early and late) and

white sprouting; of these the green type is most popular.

## Brussels Sprouts

Brussels sprouts are slightly more difficult to grow successfully than cabbage, but if proper attention is given to spacing and the feeding of the plants, they can be grown by most home gardeners. Soil type is not important provided excess moisture is not present.

**Recommended varieties** are Scrymgeurs Giant, Fillbasket, and Champion.

With winter greens best results are obtained if the soil is rich in humus. Before planting it should be dressed with a fertiliser mixture consisting of 3 parts of blood and bone, 1 part of superphosphate, and 1/20 part of sulphate of potash, all by weight, at the rate of 1 lb. to each square yard. The dressing should be followed by a side dressing of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda at the rate of 1 oz. per plant when the plants are half developed.

## Sowing Seed

Seed of savoy cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and brussels sprouts should be sown very thinly 1/2 in. deep in a well-prepared bed of fertile soil. When the young plants are about 6 weeks old they should be transplanted carefully to their permanent positions. It is important not to break the taproot in lifting the plants, and the root should not be doubled up when plants are being set out. If the weather is hot, it is an advantage to trim about a third from the coarse, older leaf

growth at the top of the plant. This facilitates handling and it is generally considered that it enables the plant to establish better.

Savoy cabbage and early varieties of cauliflower should be planted 18 to 24 in. apart in rows 2 ft. to 2 ft. 6 in. apart. Plants of main-crop cauliflower, broccoli, and brussels sprouts, which cannot develop properly if crowded, should be spaced 24 to 30 in. apart with 3 ft. between the rows.

## Other Vegetables

Advice on the culture of asparagus, beans, beetroot, carrots, cucumbers, kohlrabi, kumaras, lettuces, parsnips, peas, potatoes, and tomatoes was given in the September issue of the "Journal".

## Radio Broadcasts

The following radio talks will be given to farmers from Station 1YA Auckland at 7.15 p.m.:-

November 1—"Silage Making," by H. M. Bull, Instructor in Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Hamilton.

November 8—"Some Diseases of Pigs," by C. Ensor, Veterinarian, Department of Agriculture, Whangarei.

November 15—"Poultry Breeding Schemes," by S. G. Haddon, Poultry Instructor, Department of Agriculture, Auckland.

November 22—"The Breeding of Queen Bees," by R. S. Walsh, Apiary Instructor, Department of Agriculture, Auckland.

November 29—"Young Farmers' Clubs," talk arranged by the Thames District Committee, New Zealand Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs.

The following talks will be given from Station 1XH Hamilton:-

November 2—"Answers to Queries on Stock Problems," by P. J. McCann, Veterinarian, Department of Agriculture, Hamilton.

November 9—"Some Aspects of Spray Irrigation of Pastures," by H. E. Annett, Irrigation Research Officer, Rukuhia Soil Research Station, Department of Agriculture, Hamilton.

November 16—"Hill-country Problems," by H. M. Bull, Instructor in Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Hamilton.

November 23—"John's Disease in Cattle," by D. W. Caldwell, Veterinarian, Department of Agriculture, Hamilton.

November 30—"Progress in Peat Experiments," by F. B. Thompson, Agricultural Chemist, Rukuhia Soil Research Station, Department of Agriculture, Hamilton.

The following talk will be given from Station 1YZ Rotorua at 7.15 p.m.:-

November 9—"Haymaking," by A. V. Allo, Instructor in Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Tauranga.

Other talks are given from 1YA Auckland on Tuesdays at 12.35 p.m., 2YZ Napier on Tuesdays at 7.10 p.m., 2YA Wellington on Thursdays at 12.35 p.m., 3YA Christchurch on Mondays at 12.20 p.m., and 4YA Dunedin on Thursdays at 12.35 p.m.

## Pig Broadcasts

Under the auspices of District Pig Councils broadcasts will be delivered in November as follows:-

Rotorua—1YZ, on November 23, at 12.35 p.m. "The Overfat Pig is not Wanted," by A. F. Barwell, Supervisor, Bay of Plenty District Pig Council.

Wellington—2YA, on November 21, at 7.15 p.m., "Pigs in the Summer," by C. M. Bailey, Supervisor, Taranaki District Pig Council.

# METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS FOR AUGUST

Station	Height of station above M.S.L. (ft.)	Air temperatures in degrees (Fahrenheit)				Rainfall in inches					Bright sunshine hours
		Approx. mean	Difference from normal	Absolute maximum and minimum		Total fall	No. of days of rain	Difference from normal	Maximum fall		
				Maximum	Minimum				Amount	Date	
Kerikeri .. ..	201	51.5	+ 0.9	66.5	34.5	5.95	20		1.34	27	156.7
Auckland .. ..	160	52.2	+ 0.1	66.8	37.9	3.47	18	- 1.16	0.58	3	156.2
Tauranga .. ..	10	49.6	+ 0.0	63.5	31.1	5.96	13	+ 1.22	2.95	18	191.3
Ruakura .. ..	131	46.9	- 1.5	63.3	24.7	4.28	15	+ 0.27	0.93	28	162.4
Rotorua .. ..	980	45.7	- 0.6	61.2	29.0	6.66	11	+ 1.49	2.10	18	146.9
Gisborne .. ..	12	48.6	- 0.9	66.0	30.8	3.08	20	- 0.63	0.49	6	138.1
New Plymouth ..	160	49.0	- 0.6	64.2	34.1	3.88	10	+ 1.73	1.00	21	173.7
Napier .. ..	5	48.8	- 0.1	63.6	33.7	4.50	16	+ 1.51	2.44	31	148.9
Talhape .. ..	2157	42.5	- 0.4	59.0	26.6	3.36	10	+ 0.65	0.90	6	
Wanganui .. ..	72	48.2	- 0.3	64.0	32.0	3.76	11	+ 0.99	1.28	6	149.2
Palmerston North	110	47.0	- 0.6	61.5	28.0	4.74	9	+ 1.39	1.29	21	124.4
Waiwaka .. ..	350	45.2	- 0.5	60.5	26.5	3.73	12	- 0.53	1.19	21	126.4
Wellington .. ..	415	46.8	- 0.4	56.8	33.9	5.40	16	+ 0.98	1.19	6	132.0
Nelson .. ..	24	46.4	- 0.6	61.6	32.8	4.96	11	+ 1.63	1.35	3	191.6
Blenheim .. ..	12	45.4	- 1.6	61.9	28.4	3.95	8	+ 1.86	1.70	6	170.1
Hokitika .. ..	12	44.2	- 0.8	57.0	27.6	9.01	13	- 0.29	3.21	20	164.8
Hanmer Springs	1225	38.3	- 3.1	61.8	19.0	6.52	14	+ 3.04	1.64	31	143.9
Christchurch ..	22	42.8	- 1.4	61.6	24.3	4.41	12	+ 2.36	2.19	30	169.6
Ashburton .. ..	323	41.0	- 2.1	67.0	24.2	5.81	11	+ 3.58	1.46	17	179.8
Timaru .. ..	56	42.4	- 1.4	63.2	24.8	4.41	9	+ 3.02	2.10	30	186.1
Alexandra .. ..	520	39.5	- 1.7	61.6	21.7	0.98	8	+ 0.33	0.27	30	178.5
Talari .. ..	80	41.8	- 1.9	64.4	22.8	1.60	9	- 0.35	0.44	29	154.9
Invercargill ..	32	43.1	- 0.3	62.0	27.0	2.15	15	- 0.88	0.47	16	115.9