

5

# CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

GEORGE B. WARD, PRESIDENT

JAMES WEATHERLY

J. D. TRUSS

ARLIE BARBER

J. R. HORNADY

C. B. LLOYD, SECRETARY

May 21st, 1917.

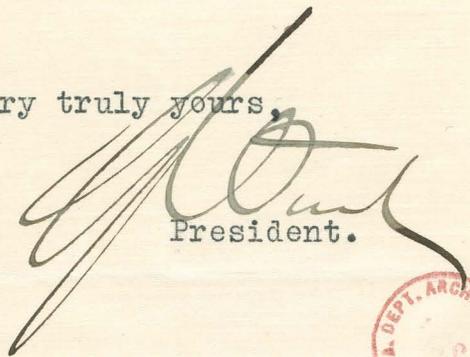
Hon. John H. Bankhead,  
U. S. Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:-

Here's the way we are growing  
things in Birmingham.

Fifty thousand of these calendars  
were sent out.

Very truly yours,

  
President.

GBW/B.



# OFFICIAL GARDEN CALENDAR

Compiled by

## Home and School Garden Association of Birmingham

With reference to climate of this district.

USE IT ALL THROUGH THE YEAR

This "War" edition is paid for by the City of Birmingham and Rotary Club.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF BIRMINGHAM:

The United States Government sends out the following appeal:

"It is of vital importance that as much food as possible be raised and conserved, not only to avoid waste and provide economical food for next year, but to provide the necessary food for the army and navy in the event of a prolonged war."

The people of Birmingham are responding magnificently. In order to assist them, this calendar is furnished. It should be kept handy and used all the year through.

It will be noted in the calendar that every month it is safe to plant food products of certain kinds. It is recommended that non-perishable vegetables, potatoes, grain, etc., should be given the right of way.

Provision is being made to install canning and preserving plants, therefore apprehension need not be felt about raising too great a quantity.

### PRIZES

\$600.00 in prizes will be awarded. Details of contest will be announced later.

This amount is contributed by the following:

\$100.00—Birmingham News—for the best gardens in Greater Birmingham.

100.00—Jemison Real Estate & Insurance Co.—for best gardens in Central Park.

100.00—Jemison Real Estate & Insurance Co.—for best gardens in Mountain Terrace.

100.00—Jemison Real Estate & Insurance Co.—for best gardens in Fairfield.

### COLORED PEOPLE

\$100.00—Birmingham Ice & Cold Storage Co.—for best gardens grown by colored people living west of Twentieth Street.

\$100.00—Jemison Real Estate & Insurance Co.—for best gardens grown by colored people living east of Twentieth Street.

All persons living within the City of Birmingham, and who are not professional gardeners, are eligible to enter this contest. It is not limited to children.

Respectfully,

GEORGE B. WARD, President.

HOME AND SCHOOL GARDEN ASSOCIATION OF BIRMINGHAM

Affiliated with

SCHOOL GARDEN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

## SUCCESSION CROP COMBINATIONS FOR VEGETABLES

If the vegetables listed below are planted in succession on the dates indicated, it is feasible to grow three, and in some instances, four crops on the same garden space in one year. The first vegetable listed in each of the succession combinations should be planted between February 1st and 15th.

ENGLISH PEAS, followed by bush beans April 15 to May 1, and by turnips or rutabagas in July and August.

BEETS, followed by radishes April 15 to May 1; by okra in June, and by winter radishes, turnips, onions, or spinach in September.

CABBAGE PLANTS, followed by pole or butter beans about June 1, and by kale or extra early peas in September.

CARROTS, followed by mustard April 15 to May 1; by eggplants in June, and by turnips or other greens for salad in the fall.

RADISHES, followed by pepper or tomato plants about April 1, and by lettuce in September.

MUSTARD, followed by English peas for late crop about April 1, and by cabbage plants in August.

SPINACH, followed by bush squash from April 1 to April 15, and by bush or pole snap beans for late crop from July 15 to August 1.

ONION SETS, followed by cantaloupes from May 15 to June 1, and by rape or leek in September.

PARSLEY, followed by black-eyed peas April 1 to May 1, and by collards or late potatoes July 15 to August 1.

LETTUCE, followed by cucumbers May 1 to May 15, and by endive, parsley, or spinach from August 1 to September 1.

CAULIFLOWER, followed by collards, tomato, pepper, eggplant, or cabbage plants about June 1 to June 15, and by onion sets, turnips for salad, mustard, or kale in September and October.

FEBRUARY 10, plant Irish potatoes, followed by water-melons, about June 1, and by cauliflower, spinach, turnips and winter radishes in September.

MARCH 10, plant table or sweet corn, followed by sweet potato plants about June 15.

The sweet potatoes may be followed after frost by onion sets, or winter cabbage and lettuce plants.

Sweet potato plants for an early crop can be planted in the open about March 15. It will be best usually to reserve a portion of the garden vacant for the sweet potato patch, if an extra early crop is desired.

In some cases where it is desirable to get in the later vegetables on the earliest possible planting date, and an early crop cannot be harvested before that date, it may be well to leave a portion of the garden vacant until the proper dates for planting the tender vegetables. The intensive cropping system, however, by which the soil can be kept occupied with growing plants throughout the season, is usually the most profitable method.

## VEGETABLE PLANTING BY MONTHS

January—Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, English Peas, Spinach and Turnips in open. Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower and Onion Seed in Hot Beds.

February—Asparagus, Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Peppers in Hot Beds or Boxes for later transplanting outside. Sweet Potatoes in beds February 15.

February to April, inclusive—Beets, Cabbage Plants, Carrots, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Sets, Parsley, Peas (English), Irish Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Swiss Chard.

March 15 to June 1st—Bush Beans, Pole or Lima Beans, Cucumber, Table Corn, Okra, Sweet Potatoes (plants and cuttings), Watermelons.

April 1st to June, inclusive—Cantaloupes, Egg Plants, Pepper Plants, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato Plants.

June—Sow Tomato Seed for late plants, late Cabbage, Collard and Cauliflower seed for winter plants.

July—Bush Beans, Pole Snap Beans, Beets, Cabbage Plants, Carrots, late Corn, Cucumber, Lettuce, Mustard, Irish Potatoes, Swiss Chard, Tomato Plants, Turnips, Rutabagas.

August to October 1st—Cauliflower, Collard Plants, Endive, Onion Sets, Parsley, Kale, Lettuce, Radish, Rape, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas.

October—Endive, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Radish (winter), Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

November and December—Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb Roots, Horse Radish Roots, English Peas, Strawberry Plants, Hardy Cabbage Plants. Sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage in Cold Frames for later transplanting. Beets, Lettuce and Radish can be profitably grown in Hot Beds for winter use.

In lieu of Hot Beds, tender Vegetables can be grown from seed in boxes inside during the winter in the same manner as described for flower seeds.

Latest date certain vegetables can be planted in this section for a fall crop.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Beans (bush) | September 1 |
| Beans (pole) | September 1 |
| Beets        | September 1 |
| Corn (sweet) | August 15   |
| Lettuce      | September 1 |

|                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mustard           | October 1                   |
| Onion (Sets)      | Almost any time with season |
| Potatoes (Irish)  | July 15                     |
| Radishes (Spring) | October 1                   |
| Spinach           | Almost any time with season |
| Tomato Plants     | August 1                    |
| Turnips           | Almost any time with season |

The following are important points in gardening that the gardener should observe carefully:

- 1st—Thorough preparation of soil. Plow deep and harrow thoroughly.
- 2nd—Have soil rich. Apply liberally well rotted stable manure. Use high grade commercial fertilizer judiciously.
- 3rd—Plant seed at proper depth as per planting table.
- 4th—Keep soil well cultivated. As a general rule, cultivate shallow after each rain, as soon as soil is dry enough.

- 5th—Keep the garden free from weeds and grass at all times.
- 6th—See that the soil is well drained.
- 7th—Irrigate if possible
- 8th—Use proper sprays or insecticide powders to eradicate diseases and kill injurious insects.
- 9th—Waste no vegetables. Sell or can all surplus products.
- 10th—Keep garden busy. As soon as one crop is harvested, plant another in its place. Sometimes it is well to plant a second crop between the rows when the first crop nears maturity.

## CANNING—WHAT AND HOW TO DO IT

BLACKBERRIES should be handled very carefully. Have cans full and pour in water to fill the space between. Exhaust three minutes, cook seven minutes. Put up in two-pound cans.

PEAS—Shell them. Boil a few minutes to shrink. Pack in two-pound cans. Fill with salt water. Exhaust ten minutes. Cook one hour and thirty-five minutes.

STRING BEANS OR SNAPS—Gather and snap off the ends and if long break them in halves. Put them in the basket and boil them ten minutes to soften them so you can pack more in the cans. Use two-pound cans and pack them tightly. Fill with salt water—it should be just salty enough to flavor the beans. Exhaust ten minutes. Cook forty-five minutes to one hour.

STRAWBERRIES—Do not can the varieties known as seedlings. Gather, pack in three-pound cans. Put in two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Fill up with water. Exhaust three minutes. Cook six minutes.

TOMATOES—Gather only ripe ones. Scald them by lowering the basket, filled with tomatoes, below the boiling water. Peel, pack in three-pound cans as whole and tightly as possible, full of pure tomatoes. Exhaust three minutes. Cook twenty-five minutes.

OKRA AND TOMATOES—Cut up the okra, cook until tender, using one part okra and three parts tomatoes. Exhaust and cook as in okra. Use two-pound cans.

OKRA—Gather none but tender okra. Boil until tender. Pack in salt water. Exhaust ten minutes. Cook thirty-five minutes to one hour.

BEETS—Wash all the grit off them. Boil until tender. Peel, slice and pack in cans. Fill in with the same water they were boiled in. Exhaust six minutes. Cook thirty-five minutes. Use two-pound cans.

SOUR KRAUT—Take large solid heads, cut up and pack in barrel, salt it a little as you go, about a handful to each half-bushel of cabbage; keep packing it with a wooden maul until nearly full, and if water does not rise, put a little salt in water, a handful to each two gallons, and pour over it until after twelve hours until it covers the top well. Weight it down well after filling the barrel. Let it stand from seven to ten days in barrel until it gets to be kraut. You can tell by tasting it. Keep the barrel in a cool place. When it is ready to can, take it out and fill in three-pound cans. Fill with clear, fresh water, not the kraut water. Exhaust from five to seven minutes and cook thirty-five minutes.

## CANNING IN GLASS JARS

Prepare and fill same as tin cans. When prepared, put in trays and lower in canner so the water will come up three-fourths the length of the jars. Place in canner while water is cold. When the water commences to boil, count time and

let them stay as long as it would take to exhaust and process. Do not screw the lids down until they have been processed and cooked.

## EXHAUSTING

When the caps are soldered on, the little air hole in center of cap is left open. This is to allow the air in the cans to pass out. Put them in the basket or tray and lower them in

the boiler three-quarters the length of the cans. Let them stay until time to exhaust is up. They are now ready for tipping or stopping the air hole.

## HOME CANNING OUTFITS COMPLETE

No. B-N Canning Outfits, \$5.75 each; Club order of three, \$16.50; capacity, 14 No. 2 cans, 8 No. 3, or 400 to 800 cans daily.

No. BB-N Canning Outfits, \$8.50 each; Club order of three, \$24.00; capacity, 28 No. 2 cans, or 16 No. 3.

No. BBS-N Canning Outfits, \$10.50 each; club order of three, \$30.00; capacity, 84 No. 2 cans, or 48 No. 3.

No. BS-N Canning Outfits, \$8.50 each; Club order of three, \$24.00; capacity, same as BBS-N.

No. 2A-N Canning Outfits, \$9.00 each; Club order of three, \$27.00; capacity, 28 No. 2 cans, or 16 No. 3.

Book of instructions will be furnished with each Canning Outfit.

Any one desiring the names of firms selling canning outfits can obtain same by applying at the City Hall, Room 5.

For information of any kind write to "Garden Association," Room 5 City Hall. Don't telephone.

# PLANTING TABLE FOR VEGETABLES

Compiled With Reference to Climate of City of Birmingham.

| Vegetables                                  | Time of Planting  | Depth to Plant   | Hills or Drills                  | Distance Apart  | Amount of Seed or Plants Required                          | Standard Varieties   | Average Time for Plants to Mature from Seed       | Remarks   |
|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| Asparagus (Roots)                           | Nov. 15 to Dec. Feb. 15 to March  | 6 to 8 in.   | Hills                            | Rows 3 ft. apart; 1½ ft. apart in row   | 100 roots for a bed 10x40 ft.                              | Palmetto Colossal Argenteuill                                | From roots 1 year after planting                  | Make soil loose and rich  |
| Beans (Bush Snaps)                          | March 15 to May 15<br>July to Aug. 1  | 2 in.  | Drills                           | Drills 2 to 2½ ft. apart; drop seed 2 in. apart                                     | 1 quart to 100 ft. of drill                                | Valentine Black Wax Refugee Stringless Green Pod             | 50 to 70 days                                     |   |
| Beans (Pole, Lima or Butter and Pole Snaps) | March 15 to June<br>July to Aug. 1  | 2 in.  | Hills                            | Rows about 2½ ft. apart; hills 6 in. apart in row                                   | 1 quart for 150 to 200 hills                               | Henderson's Bush Lima Small Lima or Butter Ky. Wonder Pole   | 70 to 90 days                                     | Drop from 2 to 3 beans to hill  |
| Beets                                       | Feb. 1 to April 15<br>July to Sept.   | 1 in.  | Drills                           | Rows 18 in. to 2 ft. apart; sow thinly  | 1 oz. to 50 ft.  | Eclipse Early Egyptian Detroit Dark Red                      | 60 to 75 days                                     | Have soil loose Thin out to 4 in. apart in row  |
| Brussels Sprouts                            | Seed bed June and July Hot beds Jan. and Feb. Transplant as for Cabbage               | Set plants in ground up to bottom leaves                     | Hills                            | Put plants in rows 2 ft. apart and 1 to 1½ ft. apart in row                         | 1 oz. produces 2,000 plants                                | Improved Long Island Perfection                              | About 175 days                                    | Grown for tender heads along stalk. Remove top leaves when heads begin to form                  |
| Cabbage Plants                              | Jan. 1 to April<br>June to Aug.   | Set plants in ground up to bottom leaves                     | Hills                            | Put plants in rows 2 ft. apart and 1 to 1½ ft. apart in row                         |  | Early Jersey Wakefield Charleston Wakefield Drumhead         | 150 to 190 days from seed, according to varieties | Transplant carefully  |
| Carrots                                     | Jan. 15 to April 15<br>July to Sept.  | 1 in.  | Drills                           | Rows 18 in. apart; sow thinly   | 1 oz. to 100 ft.   | Danvers Half Long Scarlet Early Half Long Scarlet            | 60 to 75 days                                     | When about 3 or 4 ins. high thin to about 4 ins. apart in row                                   |
| Cantaloupes                                 | April 1 to June   | 2 in.  | Hills                            | 4 ft. x 4 ft.   | 1 oz. to 50 hills  | Rocky Ford Eden Gem Hackensack Osage                         | 80 to 90 days                                     | Drop from 3 to 4 seeds to hill  |
| Celery                                      | Seed beds August to September and in January and February                             | Cover seed ½ in.   | Hills                            | Set plants in rows 10 to 12 in. apart, and 3 to 4 in. apart in row                  | 1 oz. sufficient to raise 7000 plants                      | Golden Self Blanching White Plume                            | 150 to 175 days                                   | Set plants below surface and work soil around young plants. Bleach with leaves, straw or boards |
| Cauliflower (Seed)                          | Feb. to May Sept. (transplant when plants are 3 to 4 in. high)                        | Seed in hot beds or boxes about ½ in. deep for early crop    | Hills                            | Plant same as cabbage plants  | 1 oz. will produce about 2,000 plants                      | Early Snowball Early Dwarf Erfurt                            | 100 to 120 days                                   | Tie up head to bleach   |
| Collards                                    | Seed bed in June and July. Transplant in August and September                         | Set plants in ground up to bottom leaves                     | Hills                            | Put plants in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart and 2 ft. apart in row                          | 1 oz. produces 1,500 to 2,000 plants                       | True Georgia or Southern N. C. Short Stem                    | 150 to 175 days                                   | Excellent hardy fall vegetable. Quality improved by frost                                       |
| Corn (Garden or Table)                      | March 1 to May 15, July   | 2 in.  | Hills or Drills                  | 3 ft. x 12 to 14 in.  | 1 quart to 200 hills                                       | Adams' Early Golden Bantam Snowflake                         | 70 to 90 days                                     | Some varieties Field Corn good for late table use   |
| Cucumber                                    | March 15 to April, July 1 to July 15  | 2 in.  | Hills                            | Rows 4 ft. apart x 2 ft. in row   | 1 oz. to 50 hills  | Klondike Davis' Perfect Long Green White Spine               | 60 to 80 days                                     | Drop 2 to 3 seed to hill  |
| Egg Plant                                   | Seeds in beds or boxes in Feb. In open from April to June                             | Seed ½ in. Plants in ground to bottom leaves                 | Hills                            | Rows 3 ft. 1½ to 2 ft. apart in row   | 1 oz. for 1,000 to 1,500 plants                            | N. Y. Improved Large Purple Black Beauty                     | About 120 days                                    | Transplant carefully  |
| Endive                                      | August to October   | ½ in.  | Drills                           | Rows 18 in. apart; sow thinly   | 1 oz. to 300 ft.   | Large Green Curled   | From 80 to 100 days                               | Cover with leaves or litter to bleach   |
| Horse Radish                                | Plant roots 4 in. long from Oct. to April   | 5 to 6 in.   | Hills                            | Rows 3 ft. apart. Roots 10 to 12 in. apart in row                                   | No. Roots determined by length of rows and distance in row | Large Bohemian   | About 12 months                                   | Make soil loose and rich. Plant same as asparagus   |
| Borecole or Kale                            | Aug. 15 to Oct. 15 and Feb. and March   | 1 in.  | Drills                           | Sow thinly in rows 1½ ft. apart   | 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill                                  | Green Curled Dwarf or Tall Early Curled Siberian Spring Kale | From 75 to 85 days                                | Culture same as for mustard or turnips  |
| Kohlrabi                                    | Feb. to April July and August   | 1 in.  | Drills                           | Sow thinly in rows 18 in. apart. Thin to 6 in. in row                               | 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill                                  | Early White Vienna   | 90 to 100 days                                    | Edible part is turnip-shaped bulb above ground. Harvest when bulbs are 2 to 3 inches thick      |
| Leek  | Sow seeds in beds in Jan. and Feb. and Aug. and Sept. Transplant                      | ½ in.  | Drills or beds for transplanting | Transplant plants 3 to 4 in. deep in rows 14 to 18 in. apart and 6 in. apart in row | 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill                                  | London Flag Scotch Flag Large Rouen                          | 90 to 100 days                                    | Similar to onions but milder in flavor Draw dirt around stems to blanch                         |
| Lettuce (Seed)                              | Feb. 1 to April July to Nov.  | ½ in.  | Drills                           | Rows 18 in. apart; 8 to 10 in. in row   | 1 oz. to 3,000 plants                                      | Big Boston Improved Hanson Tennisball                        | From 60 to 90 days                                | Thin out and transplant when about 3 inches high  |
| Mustard                                     | Feb. 1 to May July to Oct.  | ½ in.  | Drills                           | Rows 18 in. apart; sow thinly   | 1 oz. to 100 ft.   | Giant Southern Curled Chinese                                | About 35 days                                     | Thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in row  |
| Okra  | March 10 to May 15  | 1½ in.   | Hills                            | Rows 3 ft. apart; plant 2 ft. apart in row  | 1 oz. to 50 hills  | White Velvet Kleckley's Favorite                             | About 70 days                                     | Soak seed over night and plant 2 to 3 seed in hill  |
| Onion Sets                                  | Jan. to April, Aug. to Nov.   | Press firmly 1 in. in soil                                   | Drills                           | Drills 18 in. apart x 4 to 5 in. apart in drills                                    | 1 quart for 50 ft. of row                                  | Yellow Danvers Silver Skin Red Weathersfield                 | From 90 to 100 days                               | Soil for onions should be well fertilized   |
| Parsley                                     | Feb. 1 to April Aug. to Oct.  | ¼ to ½ in.   | Drills                           | Drills 18 in. apart; sow thinly   | 1 oz. for 150 ft. of drill                                 | Extra Double Curled  | From 80 to 100 days                               | After planting press firmly and keep soil moist   |
| Parsnips                                    | Feb. and March  | 1 in.  | Drills                           | Sow thinly in rows 1½ ft. apart. Thin to 4 to 6 in. apart in row                    | 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill                                  | Hollow Crown Student or Guernsey                             | 10 to 12 months                                   | Leave roots in ground over winter and dig as wanted   |
| Peas (English)                              | Jan. to April Aug. and Dec.   | 2 to 3 in.   | Drills                           | Rows 3 ft. apart x 2 to 3 in. in row  | 1 quart to 100 ft.   | Alaska First and Best Marrowfat                              | From 60 to 80 days                                | Climbing varieties usually most prolific  |
| Pumpkins                                    | April 15 to June  | 2 in.  | Hills                            | 6 ft. x 4 ft.   | 1 oz. to 25 hills  | Mammoth Cashaw   | From 120 to 150 days                              |   |
| Peppers                                     | Seed in beds or boxes in Feb. Plant in open from Mar. 20 to April                     | Seed ½ in. deep. Plants in ground up to bottom leaf          | Hills                            | Rows 2½ ft. apart by 18 in. in row  | 1 oz. to 1,000 plants                                      | Large Bell Ruby Giant Small Chili Neapolitan                 | From 100 to 120 days                              | Transplant carefully  |
| Potatoes (Irish)                            | Feb. 10 to May 1, July for 2d crop  | 3 to 4 in.   | Hills                            | Rows 3 ft. apart x 12 to 14 in. in row  | About 1 peck to 100 ft. of row                             | Irish Cobbler Bliss Triumph Early Rose                       | From 85 to 100 days                               | Be careful to get seed free from scab   |
| Potatoes (Sweet)                            | Beds Feb. 15 to March. In open March 15 to May  | Seed 2 to 3 in. deep. Put plants in ground up to bottom leaf | Hills                            | Rows 3 ft. apart by 18 in. in row   | 2 bu. small potatoes yield enough plants for 1 acre        | Nancy Hall Bunch Yam Southern Queen                          | From 130 to 150 days                              | May be grown from cuttings when vines begin to run  |
| Radish                                      | Feb. 1 to May Aug. to Oct.  | 1 in.  | Drills                           | Sow thinly in rows 18 in. apart   | 1 oz. to 100 ft.   | Long Scarlet Scarlet Globe Winter varieties                  | From 25 to 35 days                                | Thin out when 3 or 4 inches high to 2 or 3 inches in row  |
| Rape  | Feb. to April July to Oct.  | ½ in. to 1 in.   | Drills                           | Rows 18 in. apart; sow seed thinly  | 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill                                  | Dwarf Essex  | About 75 days                                     | Rape cooked like turnip greens is an excellent dish   |
| Rhubarb                                     | Oct. and Nov. Feb. and Mar.   | Plant roots 3 to 4 in. deep                                  | Hills                            | Plant roots in hills 4 ft. apart  | No. of roots determined by No. of hills planted            | Victoria Linnaeus  | Harvest stalks 2nd year                           | Prepare hills deep and fertilize well. Barrel open both ends over hill bleaches                 |
| Salsify or Oyster Plant                     | Jan. to March   | 1 in.  | Drills                           | Sow thinly in rows 1½ ft. apart. Thin to 4 in. apart in row                         | 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill                                   | Mammoth Sandwich Island Golden                               | 10 to 12 mos.                                     | Leave roots in ground over winter and dig as wanted   |
| Spinach                                     | Jan. 15 to April Aug. to Nov.   | ½ in. to 1 in.   | Drills                           | Rows 18 in. apart; sow thinly   | 1 oz. to 100 ft.   | Curled Savoy Bloomsdale Perfection Curled                    | From 50 to 60 days                                | Very hardy to cold  |
| Squash                                      | April 1 to June   | 2 in.  | Hills                            | Rows 3 to 4 ft. apart by 2 ft. apart in row   | 1 oz. to 50 hills  | Early White Bush Yellow Crook-neck                           | From 60 to 90 days                                | Plant from 3 to 4 seed to hill  |
| Swiss Chard                                 | Feb. 1 to April 15, July to Sept.   | 1 to 1½ in.  | Drills                           | Sow seed thinly in rows 18 in. apart  | 1 oz. to 100 ft.   | Giant Lucullus   | From 60 to 75 days                                | When about 3 ins. high thin to 4 ins. in row  |
| Tomatoes                                    | Seed in beds Feb. 1 to March Plants in open April to May. Plant in July for late crop | Seed ½ in. deep. Set plants out up to bottom leaves          | Hills                            | Rows 3 ft. apart; set plants 2 ft. apart in row                                     | 1 oz. to 1,500 to 2,000 plants                             | June Pink Acme Stone Earliana Ponderosa                      | 110 to 130 days                                   | Prune carefully for large fruit   |
| Turnips                                     | Jan. to Feb. July, Aug. Sept. and Oct.  | 1 in.  | Drills                           | Sow seed thinly in rows 18 in. apart  | 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill                                  | Purple Top Globe Rutabaga White Egg                          | 60 to 90 days                                     | Late fall turnips sown principally for greens   |
| Watermelon                                  | March 15 to April June 15 to July   | 1 in. to 1½ in.  | Hills                            | 5 ft. x 5 ft.   | 1 oz. to 30 hills  | Watson Georgia Rattlesnake Mountain Sweet                    | 90 to 100 days                                    | Light, loamy soil best for watermelons  |

For information of any kind write to "Garden Association," Room 5 City Hall. Don't telephone.