st of us, when we think of the garden, think of such crops as beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips and onions. It is true that these vegetables, which are underground, form the main part of our garden crop. They are most important, perhaps, because they can be stored and kept for long periods after the actual growing season.

In this article we will consider some practical methods of growing these crops. All of these products are hardy and some of them can be grown successfully in a fair sized garden. I am editor, nature.

In the first place, we will consider the kind of seed suited to their purpose. Those kinds which have long been developed and well tested are usually best. The reason the hard clay is not another is the soil that is largely used. The sandy loam, then, may be the best for all kinds of root crops. Such preparation is of considerable importance. The land should be plowed or spaded deeply. Root crops need soil should be made for best results. However, in spading, the soil is seldom too deep.

We may say therefore, that some degree of plowing and spading and pulverizing the soil for root crops is shallow and hard work. A drill seeding machine is desirable for planting small lots, and in most of the root crops have found it extremely satisfactory. The ground should be light, but it is important that the soil be firmly pressed. Super phosphate and carbonate of potash are good fertilizers for root crops. Manure should be used as a top dressing for root crops. Manure should be used as a top dressing for root crops. Manure should be used as a top dressing