

results it may be necessary to transplant the young plants from the seed boxes to other boxes at least once before planting out permanently.

The plants may be made much more vigorous and in better condition for permanent transplanting if they are gradually exposed to the outside air for some time before being permanently planted out. This causes the young plants to become stocky and resistant to outside conditions and will give good results when finally planted.

The final transplanting may be done about the first of June. If possible this work should be done in the evening or on a cloudy day. It is a good plan to give the young plants a thorough watering after transplanting and cover them over for a few days with some coarse litter to protect them from the excessive heat of the sun until they become established in the soil.

STORING.

The keeping qualities of vegetables depend very largely on the way in which they are stored. Most garden vegetables keep best when kept at a temperature slightly above freezing. Roots such as carrots, parsnips and turnips can be stored successfully in bins or boxes packed in dry sand. Celery, which is a difficult vegetable to store, may be kept very well by placing the bunches upright in a cool cellar and packing sand about the roots. Cabbage should be stored so that the air will circulate freely about the heads and thereby prevent decay.

Decaying vegetables should be removed from the cellar as soon as possible, as they frequently cause very disagreeable odors and may be injurious to the health of the members of the household.