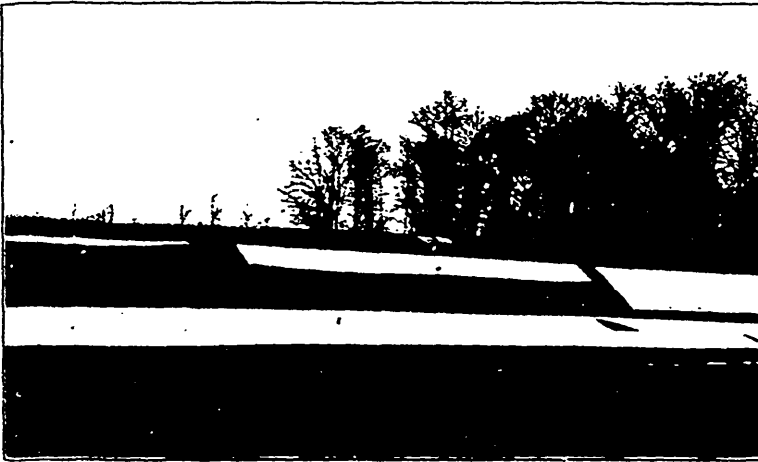


potatoes are dug. Late cabbage and cauliflower should not be planted too near together. Two feet between the rows and from 18 to 22 inches apart in the rows is about the proper distance. Some of the larger growing kinds of cabbage require 2 feet each way apart. Try some Savoy cabbage; you will not care for the quality of the flat Dutch cabbage for cooking purposes after trying the Savoy. These latter require less cooking than the ordinary cabbage, especially after a few sharp autumn frosts.



Cotton Frames Used For Vegetable Growing, No. 2.

The first person in Essex County to undertake the growing of vegetables under cotton for the early market was Mr. J. L. Hillborn, of Leamington. Starting on a small scale Mr. Hillborn has gradually enlarged his plant until now he has quite extensive cotton frames and greenhouses.

AN INSECT PEST.

The cabbage worm or caterpillar is very troublesome in summer time. Commercial growers spray the plants when young with a weak solution of paris green. A teaspoonful of green to two gallons of water is about the strength of the solution. This should not be used very late in the season, and should be thoroughly mixed before using. A safer solution to use, but not as effective, is a solution of salt and water. Two tablespoonful of salt dissolved in a gallon of water and sprinkled over the leaves once or twice a week will help to keep down

the cabbage worm or caterpillar. Dusting dry pyrethrum powder over the plants is also a preventive of these ravenous grubs.

GET AFTER THE BUGS.

To prevent squash bugs appearing on squash or vegetable marrow vines, the plants should be sprayed with kerosene emulsion two or three times from the time the plants are in flower first until the first fruit has well formed. Soot or wood ashes sprinkled on and around the stem of the plants, particularly on the underneath side of the foliage, every few days during the hot weather,

will often prevent the attack of the squash bug. The ashes or soot should be dusted on when the plants are damp with dew or after a rain. Prevention in this case seems to be the only remedy for these pests, as it seems to be impossible to get rid of these detestable and destructive bugs when once they get a strong hold on the plants. Partial shade, plenty of moisture and a good rich open soil

are necessary elements for the successful culture of vegetable marrows or squash. They will often grow splendidly on an old half decomposed rubbish or manure pile, making an unsightly spot sometimes one of utility and even of some slight picturesque beauty.

Keep the hoe going during the hot dry weather. The hotter the weather the more the crops will benefit by the ground being surface stirred. Water plants in the evening or early morning if possible, but water them at any time rather than allow them to suffer for want of water.