

side leaves of cabbage are stripped off before using, and is a good method of controlling the insects.

The Club-foot or Finger and Toe Disease sometimes affects the cabbage. Cabbage should not be planted in land having this disease the year before, or for several years before for that matter, but where it is not possible to let several years intervene the disease may be controlled to a considerable extent by a heavy application of lime before planting, from 1,500 pounds to as much as three tons per acre being recommended where the disease is very bad. If seedlings show any signs of the disease before planting they should not be used.

Damping off sometimes occurs in the hot-beds, but cauliflower are much more easily affected than cabbage. Good ventilation and careful watering will usually prevent this.

The Black Rot Disease is sometimes very bad. When cabbage are affected with this the leaves turn yellow and rot, and finally the whole head may be affected. The best method of prevention yet known is to burn all diseased plants, not feed them to stock, and not to grow cabbage on the same land as diseased plants had been on the previous year. The treatment of seed with formalin, one part in 200 of water, for twenty minutes, is a safeguard.

The Hoser cabbage and cabbage of the late Flat Dutch type have been found less affected than others.

CAULIFLOWER.

The cauliflower is a much more difficult plant to grow than the cabbage. From the sowing of the seed to the marketing of the head constant care is necessary. In the seed bed it is liable to damp off. It will not stand as much cold when planted in the field as cabbage, hence if set out early must be better protected and must be well hardened off. When transplanted to the field the root maggot will select it in preference to early cabbage alongside, and will often ruin a plantation of cauliflower when the cabbage will be left untouched. Dry, hot weather is very hard on cauliflower, and often if the head at all the head is small and hard. The cauliflower succeeds best in the cooler and moister parts of Canada. Good strains of seed are even more important in the case of the cauliflower than with the cabbage, some strains giving a very small percentage of heads, while others give a large proportion of good heads. A good plan when one gets a good strain is to take the precaution to use the same seed the next year if it germinates well, as in this way heavy losses are sometimes avoided. In some places it is found that it is not profitable to plant cauliflower early in the season as they will then head in the hottest and driest part of the summer and there is much trouble with the root maggot also.

The preparation of the soil, time of sowing the seed, and method of transplanting and cultivation are almost the same for cauliflower as for cabbage, and a constant supply of moisture is even more important. The time for sowing the seed for early cauliflower is about the same as for early cabbage, and for the late summer or autumn crop of cauliflower the same as for late cabbage.

Greater care must be taken of cauliflower in the hot-bed than of early cabbage, as the young plants damp off more easily, as already stated. The beds should be kept well ventilated. The plants should be watered as little as possible and having the surface of the soil wet should be avoided, when the beds are not or cannot be well ventilated. We have found that the plants transplant best in the hot-bed when they are quite small, before the first rough leaf appears. They must not become stunted or poor results will follow. Early cauliflower may be planted about the same distance apart as early cabbage, namely, 30 by 18 inches, and the later plantings the same distance as the late cabbage, namely 30 by 30 inches apart. Where they are liable to suffer through lack of moisture, a greater distance is desirable so that cultivation may be