

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (HORTICULTURAL BRANCH).

CABBAGE, CELERY, AND TOMATO PRODUCTION.

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CABBAGE.

THERE are three groups of cabbage commonly grown: the red, white, and Savoy types. The red cabbage is commonly used for pickling. The white cabbage is commonly used as a vegetable, while the Savoy cabbage, which is of the best quality, is little cultivated because production is not so abundant as with the common kinds. The three types of cabbage as to shape are the pointed, round, and flat. The pointed are early, the round medium, while the flat are usually late varieties.

SOIL AND MANURE.

The best soil for cabbage is a rich loam, moist, yet well drained, and in fine condition. Early cabbage usually need richer soil than late cabbage. It is a good plan to occasionally change the land. Cabbage are gross feeders and need lots of rich manure. A small quantity of hen-manure placed around each plant and mixed with the soil will give very good results, especially with early cabbage.

EARLY CABBAGE.

Seed should be sown in the greenhouse or hotbed about the middle or end of February. If only a few plants are required they can be grown in shallow boxes in the house. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant them into flats, placing the plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches apart, depending whether they are to be transplanted once or twice before setting in the field. The ground should be ploughed in the fall and well prepared in the spring, and the plants should be hardened off before setting them in the open ground.

It is important that early cabbage should be planted out as early as possible in the spring and set deep enough to bring the base of the leaves below the ground. Cabbage-plants will grow at a low temperature. They may not show much increase in the leaf surface at first, but they form roots rapidly. The distance apart for planting depends somewhat on the variety grown, but the usual distance for early cabbage is 18 inches apart, in rows 30 inches apart. If there is very hard frost after planting, the plants may be covered with earth for two or three days, but should be immediately uncovered if the weather turns fine. Cultivation should begin as soon as possible and be continued every week or ten days, and after every rain until the heads are well formed.