

tainty as one of cabbage. Erfurt, Germany, is famous for the excellence of its cauliflower seed; the swampy land about the city is specially adapted to its cultivation, and great care is taken to produce fine heads. Water from the irrigating ditches is applied to the plants every day, and pains taken which would be impossible where labor is less cheap. Angiers, in France, sends forty car-loads to Paris every day during the season, and gardeners, in a good year, often net \$300 per acre from the crop. In the United States the consumption of this vegetable keeps so close to the supply that whoever can raise a good crop is sure of a good price. Suffolk county supplies the New-York market, chiefly, and in 1889 the crop worth \$200,000 to her growers, and the acreage has since been widely increased. The Chicago market seldom is adequately supplied, and the same is true of Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati and other cities; while the pickle factories may always be relied upon to take a possible surplus, or discoloured or malformed heads. But probably the reason of the good market is simply that growers do not quite understand the details of cultivation, and as soon as these are known the supply will force price to a lower level.

The intending cauliflower-farmer should look for a spot of strong, sandy loam. The chief requisites are fertility and moisture. Heavy clay and lightsand are unsuitable. Muck is often planted with good results. A virgin soil is especially desirable, as the growth is better than on any old land, no matter how well cultivated. The usual precaution, not to follow a crop of cabbage with another, is to be observed with cauliflower also.

The land can hardly be made too rich, and barnyard manure, well rotted or composted, is best, though commercial fertilizers are useful, to aid the formation of heads. As the original plant is a native of the sea shores, common salt is usually regarded as a help. One precaution is to be observed,—apply all fertilizers to the soil several weeks before transplanting.

The easiest way of starting the plants is to sow the seed in the open (1) ground, in drills, first preparing the bed by giving a dressing of commercial fertilizer, and raking in a light coat of lime or ashes. Set the drill to sow thinly, for seed is expensive. Sow half an inch deep and firm the soil after sowing. A very important thing is to get the seed in while the ground is fresh, and cover before it dries out. It is usually recommended to cover the bed with cloth to prevent drying out, removing as soon as the seed germinates, and also at night. Transplanting makes the plants strong and stocky, and is essential to success with early varieties; but for a late crop, by sowing thinly and thinning out, may be omitted.—*Farmer's Adv.* (2)

(To be continued)

THE SUBJECT OF FUNGI.

Professor Panton has found in his dealing with the students that knowledge can be most readily imparted through the eye, in conjunction with an explanatory talk. Charts were therefore used, showing the nature, kinds, modes of development and des-

traction of the various fungus troubles with which fruit-growers have to battle. Some general principles were given to be observed in a successful war against these most subtle enemies of horticulturists. The first was that of prevention, which we long since learned was better than cure. In this the importance of destroying all affected material was dwelt upon, such as the destroying of old dried plums, which may be left hanging in trees, bearing millions of spores to perpetuate plumb disease the following season. In this connection the importance was emphasized of burning all black knots on plum or cherry trees before the 1st of February, as the winter spores, which carry the trouble from one season to another, mature and spread from the month of February onward. Cultivation was dwelt upon as an important remedy for fungus diseases, as by it the tree or bush is kept in first-class, vigorous tone, enabling it to withstand ravages of disease with much less disastrous results than if in a weakly condition. Under this head were mentioned drainage, the addition of fertilizers, etc. The application of fungicides was the last and most directly effectual method of overcoming fungoid trouble. Bordeaux mixture was decided by the practical audience to be the great panacea for all fruit diseases, as it not only destroys the disease, but materially invigorates the foliage. A lively discussion on the subject brought out the points that Bordeaux mixture acts farther than the point of contact, as the good effects are seen over the entire tree, whereas when other applications are used, such as potassium sulphate, and copper carbonate, many spots that escape a touch of the mixture seem to have received no benefit. Several growers testified to the lasting benefit of Bordeaux mixture, as the greatest effect was often seen the second year of application, resulting largely from prevention of attacks by having done away with the disease.

IT PAYS TO SPRAY.

A paper given by Professor Craig, of the Central Experimental Farm, on the effect of fungicides in carefully conducted experiments, showed conclusively that the difference between the effects of spraying and not spraying might easily result in failure or a very successful yield. The Professor, after reading a very interesting and instructive paper, referred to a prepared chart, which showed exactly the result of spraying and not spraying. The chart was prepared from the returns of several reports of experimenters in different parts of the Province:

		1st. quality.	2nd. quality.	3rd. quality.
A. G. Russet.....	Sprayed	38 per cent.	35 per cent.	27 per cent.
"	Unsprayed.....	15 "	55 "	30 "
Baldwins	Sprayed	75 "	20 "	5 "
"	Unsprayed	25 "	75 "	0 "
Greenings.....	Sprayed	64 "	25 "	11 "
"	Unsprayed	8 "	35 "	57 "
N. Spy	Sprayed	53 "	40 "	7 "
"	Unsprayed	12 "	42 "	46 "
Average	Sprayed	44 "	36 "	20 "
"	Unsprayed.....	22 "	40 "	38 "

Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in a talk on the benefits of the proper care of orchards, showed that if one cent a tree could be added to the present returns of the orchards throughout the Province, \$10,000 would be the gain produced.

Now, when we notice the teaching of Prof. Craig's table, surely an increase of ten or twenty cents per tree is not too much to expect as a difference between the present returns of the apple crop and what might be obtained from a proper care, or, indeed, a very slightly improved care of our trees.

Household-Matters.

The fight between the good house-keeper, and her enemies must be sharp and sure just now, for any negligence on her part, will be followed by dire results. First, comes that little pest the moth, carrying destruction in its path, and woo to the careless people who neglect to look after their household goods. At this time of the year, they are on the look out for any article of clothing wherein to deposit their eggs, and nothing suits them better than a dark place, for they seldom touch anything hung up in the light; hence, careless people who will keep their rooms dark, and never well aired, are for ever complaining of carpets, and curtains being destroyed. If curtains are shaken and tapped all over with a stick during the spring and summer, and carpets well swept, with salt once or twice a month, the world, with plenty of fresh air, be little troubled with moth-eaten carpets. Valuable furs should at once after a good shaking, and tapping all over, be put into a bag, with a little camphor. The bag must be free from a single hole; new unbleached calico is best; sew up the sides and hem round the top, put a couple of strong loops in the centre of the hem each side, catch one of the loops through the hanging loop of the cloak or coat, drop the garment into the bag and tie the mouth securely. Do not forget you have to deal with a little creature who can creep through a pinhole almost, so look that your tying is sure. Make your bag the length of the garment, and you will find it come out uncrushed in the winter; hang it up, or put it in a chest for the summer.

Tar paper is good for packing numerous articles in boxes, but it should be put between paper as you put your clothing in finishing with some on the top; cover all over with plenty of paper and finish up with a cloth of some sort well tucked in over, also be sure to turn out all pockets and well dust them. Articles, such as mitts, over stockings and anything washable, after being washed and dried, can be put into a bag and tied up with the greatest security. A little trouble at this time of the year will save many a valuable garment from utter destruction.

one of the hospital convents have tried everything else without success, and their experience is valuable, as they have so much clothing of the sick who go there; and strangers, when dying there, often leave quantities of clothing, &c. They had a room full of feathers, which were sent there for pillow-making, and they were in despair, as they could not exterminate the moths, until they were advised to use common table salt. They sprinkled it about, and in a week or ten days were altogether rid of the moths. They are never troubled now. In heavy velvet carpets, sweeping them with salt cleans and keeps them from moths, as particles of salt remain in the carpet and corners. Salt is not hurtful to anyone, and has no bad smell. Here is a little hint I add, which, perhaps, everyone does not know: For cleaning wash-basins, baths, etc., use common dry salt. Rub a little of the salt with your finger on the basin. Often a sort of scum is noticed in the basins, in a marble wash-stand, in the bath-room; the salt takes it off easily, and leaves the basin shining and clean.

Beds and bedding.—These should be looked to and cleansed at least twice a year. And just now is the time to catch, kill and exterminate that unpleasant pest the bed-bug. Now, early in the spring, before the eggs are hatched is the time to attack the foe, before it gets the mastery. Nobody likes the unwelcome task, but it must be done, and that thoroughly, or the work will have to be gone over again soon. Wash and clean, as well as you can, every part of the bed; when quite dry apply, with a feather or brush, a good dose of turpentine; do not omit the smallest crack or split in the wood, for it just in such spots they are most likely swarming. A bit of tape drawn through such places will tell you by its smell if they are there. Keep drawing the tape up and down till you have cleaned the crack, and then fill up with putty. Carbolic acid will kill everything, but people do not like to have it about the house where there are children.

Like most things, this pest can be got rid of by cleanliness, and just now when everything is coming into life, is the very time to set to work to destroy the obnoxious and cultivate the beautiful.

"Locating" the bed.—A Task Requiring the Exercise of Considerable Judgment.—There is considerable difference of opinion as to the necessity to the health of sleeping in a bed placed north and south. The old fashioned idea that the currents of electricity going from pole to pole affect the sleeper is now supposed to be a superstition.

Yet the habit that most of us have acquired of placing our beds, wherever it is possible, with the head to the north will probably cling to us. (1) One thing, however, that is of importance is that the bed should not be placed against the wall, but should be accessible on both sides. The old fashion of placing the bed in an alcove, which cannot be ventilated as well as a large room, is considered to be an unhygienic one. An excellent reason why a bed should not be placed against the wall is that the person who sleeps at the rear of the bed is likely to have his face, during sleep, so near the wall that his breath, striking the wall, will be rebreathed again.

So large a portion of existence is necessarily spent in sleep that the lo-

(1), Bosh—Ed.

(1) In a hotbed, here, and transplant into a cold-frame.—Ed.

(2) Cauliflowers should be transplanted at least twice in this hotbed and twice in the cold frame.—Ed.

I have just found another proof as to the great value of salt as an exterminator of moth, which I add to my own.

Moth Exterminator.—For moths, salt is the best exterminator. The nuns in