

Late varieties, such as Autumn Giant and Le Normand, seldom mature, but can be pulled before severe frost takes place, placed upright in cellar or other frost-proof place in one or two inches of earth, and the roots covered two inches and kept moist, but not wet. The heads will mature and produce as good cauliflower as in the open, through November and December.

CELERY.

Celery is rather difficult to grow successfully, especially when water is not available. The trench system has been found the best, though it entails a little more labor than planting on the level or in frames. The advantage of the trench is that the roots do not dry out as fast as in either of the other two ways. Less water is required, and bleaching can be done better.

A trench fourteen inches wide and eighteen inches deep is sufficient. At the bottom, six inches of well rotted manure is placed, then six inches of top soil. In this the celery is planted six inches apart, and as the plants grow, earth is placed about them.

Celery can also be grown in a frame placed on the ground, which should be well and deeply dug and manured. Plant six inches apart each way, and water, taking care not to wet the crown, and cover with coarse straw or litter for a few days until they become established.

Celery must be sown early in box or hot beds, as the seed is slow in germinating and the plants are very slow growers at first. Transplant in box or hotbed, giving two inches space to each plant. Plant in the ground after June 1st.

White Plume and Giant Pascal are good varieties.

CARROTS.

Carrots should be sown in the spring as early as the soil permits. Some advocate fall seeding, but the crop is as good from early spring seeding and safer. Any of the ordinary