

by packing in a box or barrel, mixing in dry earth and covering over with three or four inches of earth. Early Eclipse, Early Blood Red are good round varieties, and Long Blood Red and Covent Garden Half Long are good sorts for lighter soil. Sow seed rather thick and two inches deep. Thin out plants four to six inches in rows.

CABBAGE.

Cabbage is easily grown, but for early use should be sown either in a box and kept in a heated room, or sown in a hotbed early in April. When seed is sown either way, the plants when one or two inches above the soil should be transplanted in a box or hotbed, and then planted in a garden. Before planting in the open the plants should be hardened by exposing to the air and sun for a week or ten days. Plants can safely be put out after May 20th, but generally do best about June 1st, as rain usually starts then.

A few early cabbage should be planted for early use, but these are not good keepers and usually crack open and spoil while growing. In this class Early Etamps and Early Jersey Wakefield are satisfactory. For fall use Early Summer and Vandergaw can be planted, and for winter use Large Flat Drumhead and Autumn King are extra good.

In connection with the growing of cabbage, cauliflower and other plants, cut worms are very destructive. Poisoned bran, one part Paris Green to 50 parts moistened bran and a little molasses—*not too wet*—scattered around the plants, and repeated occasionally, is a reliable remedy.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflower can be grown in much the same manner as cabbage. Only very few of the early cauliflower should be planted at one time, as the heads soon spoil. Planting at intervals of two weeks will prolong the season. Early Snowball, Early Dwarf Erfurt and Early Paris are good and sure varieties.