

CABBAGE.

Every one knows how to grow cabbage. Try Brussel-sprouts next year; it is to late now, as the plants must be hot-bed grown. A few heads of kale will be useful in the early winter. Sow Savoys and St. Denis cabbage at once in the open ground. If the fly bothers them, water with a mixture of soft soap, coal-oil, and water. Don't earth up anything, but keep the land well stirred with the hoe.

CARROTS.

Sow only the stump-rooted, unless you go to the expense of trenching your garden; in that case the Long Surrey will do. Unless heavily manured, land won't grow good Early Horns. Nantes are good. Soak, &c., seed, as recommended for beet-root. Sow, very shallow, in drills from a foot to 18 inches apart, according to sort, and thin out main-crop from 3 to 6 inches.

All carrot-land should, if possible, be manured the year previous to the sowing of this crop, as it is impatient of raw dung and has a tendency to become forked in it, in which case the quality of the root is spoiled.

CAULIFLOWERS.

The finest cauliflowers in the world are to be seen every year at the Exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society. This delicious vegetable will grow in any light soil if plenty of manure and abundant water be applied. The plants must be grown in a hot bed, transplanted once therein, and then transferred to a cold-frame until the ground is fit for them, that is, when a thermometer sunk in it shows at least 60° F. The best kinds are Early Erfurt and the Lenormand's Mammoth. To cook a cauliflower properly, the head should not be under water. When done, sprinkle grated Parmesan cheese over it, and brown it with a redhot shovel.

CELERY.

Many amateurs complain of celery-seed as being bad: because they bury it too deeply. It should have merely the slightest sprinkling of fine earth, and be well pressed down. Prick the plants out three inches apart each way as soon as they are fit to handle; cutting them down once or even twice beforehand. When about six inches high, trim the tops, shorten in the roots, and set them in trenches which should be thus arranged: a good size is 18 inches, by ten deep; too much well-rotted dung was never yet given to celery; put the best of the earth on one side, and covering the dung with it, dig it in. I usually break up the bottom of the trench with a strong fork before the last named operation. Now dibble in the plants at 6 or 8 inches between them, and they will require no sheltering if the trimming of the tops and roots has been attended too. Water copiously.

A new plan I have just met with, though never practised, is that of planting celery in beds, and as it would suit well for that part of the main crop intended for winter use I will describe it. The beds are made 4½ feet wide and ten inches deep; set the plants, after having heavily manured the bed, 12 inches x 6 apart, and water as before.

In earthing up the first time—don't begin too soon, as there is no doubt the growth of the plant is stopped by it—use a trowel, and do it in quite a loose way, to allow the heart to expand. Ten days afterwards bring some of the earth between the trenches in small heaps up to the plants; then gather a plant together with both hands, and, liberating one hand, with it bring the earth to the plant, half round its base, and, changing hands, pack up the earth on the other

side. Don't press the soil too tightly, and don't put any mould inside the plant. The earthing up should not be carried higher than the tops of the outside leaves. Ten days afterwards, carry the mould a stage higher, and one more operation should conclude the job. Four feet from centre to centre is a good distance apart for the trenches. The blanching of the bed-celery will of course be done in the cellar or root-house.

The best kinds of celery for this district are the Dwarf-white and the Chicago Golden Heart. The White Plume is useful for early autumn but it is very delicate.

Cucumber.

Every body grows cucumbers, more or less, but unless they are quickly grown and gathered before they attain their full size, they are not worth eating. Sow in a moderate hot bed about 15th March, and transplant into small boxes, about 3 feet x 2½ as soon as the ground is warm enough. Any light soil will do if mixed with a little rotten dung. When the young plant has made three rough leaves, nip out the point to promote a further growth of shoots from the base, and when these have made four or five leaves, nip out the points to promote a further growth of side-shoots. When the fruiting shoots appear, each should be pinched at two leaves above the fruit. Three plants to a box will be plenty, and the supply of water should be unlimited, providing the drainage be all right.

In England, in the best houses, cucumbers are never peeled; but with our hot sun and late sowings, peeling is essential; at all events, the peel should be taken off as thin as possible: the flavour of all fruit lies just under the skin.

EGG-PLANT.

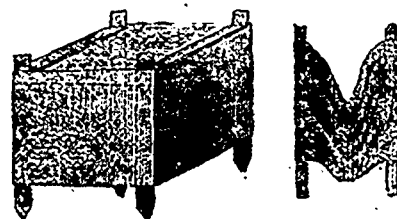
Cut in slices and fried alone, or as a fritter in batter, the aubergine is delicious. Grow them in a hot bed, and transplant once or twice to make them stocky. They are very sensitive, so they should not be put out of doors till the warm weather definitively sets in.

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

(To be continued.)

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