

A curious fact which has been observed by more than one correspondent is mentioned by Mr. R. Brodie, of St. Henry, Montreal, an extensive and successful grower of cabbages. "Strange to say, the green worm does not trouble me much where we have the cabbage and cauliflower in large fields, but if we plant a few convenient for the kitchen, especially where they are in any way shaded, the worm makes short work of them." Mr. Andrew Hickey, of Ottawa, also confirms this observation, saying "they only attack the outside rows of the field."

Remedies.—Several of the remedies which are from time to time recommended were experimented with. Iced water syringed right into the heads of cabbage had no effect whatever on the caterpillars infesting them. Boiling water was found to be almost impracticable for application on a large scale, although when used many of the caterpillars were destroyed without great injury to the plants. After trying several substances, the greatest satisfaction was given by a mixture of 1 part of Pyrethrum insect powder diluted with 5 times the quantity by weight of common flour, weaker dilutions gave good results, but this was decidedly the most successful.

The pure powder was used but was not appreciably more efficacious than the above. This powder can be quickly applied by means of one of the numerous instruments sold under the name of "insect guns," but these should have the tubes properly bent down so that they may not clog with the powder.

A sample packet of Hammonds "slug shot" was sent to me by the manufacturers for trial. This I found very useful against the caterpillars and propose to make a more extensive use of it next season.

The Cabbage Maggot (*Anthomyia brassicæ*, Bouché).

Attack.—One or more white maggots burrowing into the stem of young cabbages when freshly set out. About the beginning of July, freshly transplanted cabbages occasionally assume a bluish green appearance and the leaves become faded and flaccid during the heat of the day. This is generally a sure sign that the root is attacked by the maggot. When, as is sometimes the case, it is desirable to preserve some new or choice variety, the plants should at once be taken up and the roots examined. If they are only slightly injured they may be washed in strong soap suds and replanted, care being taken to remove the soil immediately around where the plant was growing before. Very successful experiments were carried out in this line during the past summer, the plants after two or three weeks showing no difference from those not attacked.

The parent of the maggot is a small fly, closely resembling the common house-fly but smaller and with longer wings, which flies about close to the ground and lays its eggs close to the stem of the newly planted cabbage, thrusting its ovipositor beneath the soil.

This insect is one of the most troublesome pests the market gardener has to deal with. Mr. R. Brodie, of Montreal, says: "The Cabbage Maggot has been very destructive to our cabbages and cauliflowers in this neighbourhood these past few years, but especially the last season." The same information comes from almost every quarter. Mr. J. Lang, of Barrie, says: "A large number of people round this part complain of this grub which destroys their cabbages."

Remedies—These consist chiefly in putting something round the young cabbages at the time of transplanting to destroy the natural odour of the plant. Sand saturated with coal oil (a large cupful to a pailful of dry sand), a little sprinkled round each plant has produced good results; and gas-lime when procurable, applied in the same manner, is even more efficacious. Late planting has also been attended with good results. Mr. Brodie, of Montreal, has also found the following treatment beneficial: "In 1885, I planted two acres of early cabbage and lost about half of them by the maggot. This was a great loss as I ploughed in about 75 tons of manure to the acre. The past season (1886) I put cabbage in the same land, and manured in the drill and applied a fertilizer composed of Superphosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash in