

are covered with straw at first until there is danger of the cabbage freezing, when soil is gradually thrown over the straw as the weather becomes more severe. It is important not to put on the soil until necessary, for fear of the cabbage heating. When piled in this way the outer leaves also serve as a protection to the cabbage in throwing off moisture.

When stored in buildings, as is done in many places where cabbage is grown on a large scale, the heads are cut from the stems and stored in piles from three to four feet deep in bins or on shelves. Good ventilation is very necessary in these storage houses to ensure the cabbage keeping well.

CONTROL OF INSECTS AND FUNGUS DISEASES.—There are several insects which affect cabbage and cause serious loss unless controlled. Shortly after the plants of early cabbage are set out the cut-worms are liable to injure them. These insects cut the stem of the cabbage near the ground and ruin the plant. The best remedy is poisoned bran. Thoroughly mix one pound of Paris green and fifty pounds of slightly moistened and sweetened bran, and scatter about the plants as soon as the worm becomes troublesome, or preferably just after the plants are set. The cut worms will eat the poisoned bran in preference to the plants and will be killed.

Root maggots are often very troublesome. The eggs are laid by a small fly near the stem on the ground, often almost as soon as the plants are set. In a few days the maggots hatch and burrow below the ground into the stems or roots, soon injuring them so much that the plant is liable to die, or, if it does not die is weakened so much that it is useless. Sometimes some of the plants of early cabbage may be saved after being affected, by earthing up the stem, when new roots will be thrown out, but it is best to prevent the injury. As the eggs are sometimes laid in the hot-bed before the plants are transplanted to the field, it is desirable to screen the beds with cheesecloth to prevent the flies laying the eggs. After they have been planted in the field the best protection is a small tar-felt paper disc or card about three inches in diameter with a slit for the stem. The eggs, if they are laid at all, are prevented from coming into contact with the stems. If the card discs are used they must be put on carefully and fit closely to the stem. Some short diverging slits from the centre of the disc permit a close fit. The soil must be levelled about the plant so that the disc will lie level and close to the ground. Another good preventive not so generally used is corrosive sublimate in the proportion of one ounce to ten gallons of water. The plants are watered with this as soon as set out and at intervals of a week for three or four weeks. Corrosive sublimate is a very poisonous material and should be kept in a safe place, as should other poisons. Another good preventive is a little oakum, a tow-like material, pressed close around the stem of each plant at the ground when set out. This has a strong odour.

A small, black, hopping insect called *Flea-bee* often causes much injury to plants in the seed bed when they are quite small. An application of air-slaked lime, ashes, or even road dust, when the leaves are moist will do much to prevent the injury. If very troublesome, Paris green in the proportion of one pound to twenty pounds of air-slaked lime or land plaster may be used.

The small, white, *Cabbage Butterfly*, from the eggs of which the *Cabbage Worms* come, is a very common pest. The eggs are laid in small clusters on the leaves of the plants. Unless preventive measures are taken. The butterfly lays the eggs on the leaves, and when the young caterpillars hatch they eat the outside leaves first, and then work further into the plant. They can be readily controlled. Later when they work further into the plant it is more difficult to reach them. A good insecticide to use is pyrethrum or *Paris green* powder. Mix thoroughly one part by weight of insect powder with four parts of fine flour and keep in a close vessel for twenty-four hours, then dust, or press the powder through a bellows over the plants. As there is a second brood later on, it is necessary to be on the watch for them. Powdered arsenate of lead in the proportion of one ounce to forty gallons of water, while very poisonous, can be used with little danger. The