

natural sciences, than which nothing is more pure and satisfying for young minds. There is much complaint of the inclination of the young to leave rural homes for town life. Nothing would be more potent to arrest this tendency, than to spend some money and time in rendering the home attractive by the means that have been suggested. Resolve to set out and properly attend to a suitable selection of trees, shrubs, and flowers. — E. A. LONG, in *American Agriculturist*.

GROWING CABBAGE.

To persons who grow only a few cabbages for private use, there is but little trouble in protecting the plants from the ravages of the worst of all cabbage pests—the maggot.

Among the many market gardeners around Detroit, who annually grow from five to twenty thousand each year, very little, if anything, is done to destroy them. So far as I know there is no remedy against the fly itself, or for the prevention of the eggs being laid, which is the time to destroy the insect. When in charge of the garden at the Agricultural College, I had set out about one hundred early cabbage plants, but was told that they would be destroyed by the maggot. Previous to that year, I had grown a great many cabbage for the Detroit market, and had lost a great many hundred plants every year by the maggot. This caused me to examine more closely the cause, and try such remedies as I thought would destroy the larvæ. By close observation for a few years, I found that the fly which was the cause of the trouble, made its appearance from the 10th to the 20th of May—sometimes later, according to lateness of the season—and that was the time to apply the remedies to destroy them. This I communicated to Prof. Cook of the College, and on the 11th of May of that year the professor

made an examination of the plants I had set out, and found a few flies had deposited their eggs, but no larvæ at that time developed enough to do any serious damage. Prof. Cook immediately furnished me with two remedies to be used according to his directions. I divided the row in three parts, using his two remedies on two parts, and a remedy of my own with which I had saved five thousand plants a few years before.

Bi-sulphuret of carbon, and sulphuric acid diluted with 12 parts of soft soap and water, were used on two-thirds, on the other third I used salt. All three remedies proved of great value, for every plant was saved and formed good heads. The mode of using them was as follows: Make a hole one inch deep one inch from the plant, and pour in a quarter of a teaspoonful of carbon, immediately filling up the hole; do the same with the diluted acid, only using a spoonful. Where salt was used I first scraped away the earth from the stem to the depth of half an inch, then dropped around the stem a thimbleful of salt, but did not cover.

Now the real secret of success is to know when and what to apply, and do it in time, for after the larvæ have grown to an eighth of an inch in length, and reach the roots, salt, carbon nor acid will save them. I have tried lifting and replanting, but with poor success, what plants were saved in that way made poor, stunted heads.

Where large quantities of early cabbage—for plants set out the middle of June in this vicinity are not attacked with the fly—are grown, most of them might be saved by hoeing them twice, first about the middle of May, the second hoeing a week or ten days later, each time drawing the earth from the plant with the hoe, and be sure and leave no earth adhering to the stem of the plant above where the hoe has