

investigations, however, carried on at the Ohio Experiment station by Dr. C. M. Weed, have shown conclusively that the sexual generation develop late in autumn on the cabbage, and that the eggs are laid on the cabbage leaves. The true male is a small winged creature, with a more slender body than the other winged forms. The egg-laying female has no wings, and is pale green in color.

The discovery of the fact that the insect passes the winter in the egg state on the cabbage leaves has an important economic bearing. It suggests, as one of the best ways of preventing the injuries of this pest, the destruction during winter of the old cabbage leaves with the eggs upon them, instead of leaving them undisturbed until spring, as is too often done.

STORING CABBAGE FOR WINTER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* says: Every one thinks he can bury cabbages, and a good many of them *are* "buried" without any formality about it. Now, like everything else, there is a wrong and a right way of doing this. Cabbages, carefully stored, will not lose anything, and often gain much by being attended to in a proper manner. I prefer pulling and storing on the same day. The general practice is to pull, turn over with roots up and allow them time to "dry" before storing. Now a cabbage, if it lies a day in a bright sun with the roots up, loses considerable of its moisture by evaporation, leaving it in a wilted condition, and if kept long in this state is unfit for use. By pulling on a dry day, about the second week in November, and storing at once, they have not had enough of frost to injure them, nor are they allowed to get dry and lose their succulent condition.

When pulling them, all hard heads are selected and kept by themselves, to be packed in trenches with the leaves carefully tucked around them, and roots up, using for a covering finely pulverized soil packed closely around the heads. If the weather is warm at the time, only about an inch or two is put on, and more added as the severity of the weather demands more protection.

The loose heads are kept by themselves, and buried with roots down and heads up; in this condition they gain in solidity if not in size. They must never be allowed to get very dry, or have much of the soil shaken from the roots when planted. It takes a good deep furrow to get them suitably set in, with roots down, but it can mostly be done with the plow. Much of the covering can also be done by bringing the soil up against the plants with the plow, and then shovelling it around them as compactly as possible. If packed firmly they keep better and mice are less likely to injure them by burrowing around and cutting them. In order to get at them during winter, a covering of leaves or any rough material which will keep out the frost is necessary. When selecting a place to store cabbages, it is necessary to have ground where water does not stand, but passes off freely and quickly; stagnant water soon rots them, and they will not remain long in good condition where they are not kept dry.