

# The Farmer

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH."

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

Maritime Farmer Association

NO. 36

Published by the

VOL. I.

**FELLOWS ESSENCE**  
FOR THE CURE OF all Diseases arising from a Impure condition of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Syphilitic Diseases, Kidney Complaints, Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Appetite, Erysipelas, Diets, Rheumatism, and all other Diseases of the Face, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, &c.

**GOLDEN ELIXIR**  
The Great Blood Purifier.  
FOR THE CURE OF all Diseases arising from a Impure condition of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Syphilitic Diseases, Kidney Complaints, Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Appetite, Erysipelas, Diets, Rheumatism, and all other Diseases of the Face, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, &c.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
A FARM of 100 acres (40 cleared), with good House, barns, etc., well wooded and watered, situated about 5 miles from Woodstock and 1 1/2 miles from the River. The farm is well adapted for stock raising and is sold on terms hereinafter to be agreed upon or exchanged for a lot of land. The price will be paid in cash or by a mortgage. Further information may be obtained by seeing John Campbell, Hamilton Esq., at Jacksonville, or C. Johnston, at Sash and Door Factory, Fredericton.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale his property near the Mouth of the Keswick, on the Road leading to TRIPP SETTLEMENT.

**FOR SALE**  
VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS IN FREDERICTON.

**Notice of Sale.**  
To John H. Long of Saint Mary's in the County of York and Louisa B. Long of same place and all others whom it may concern:

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
WAS instructed to offer the following Lots of Land for sale:

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**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**  
Tenders for Iron Bridge Superstructure  
TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing and erecting iron Superstructures over the Eastern and Western sections of the Woodstock and Fredericton sections of the line.

**Canadian Pacific Railway.**  
Tenders for Tanks and Pumping Machinery.  
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing and erecting in place at the several points on the line, tanks and pumping machinery for the purpose of conveying water to the various points on the line.

**WELLAND CANAL.**  
NOTICE TO MACHINIST-CONTRACTORS  
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) will be received at this Office until the 15th inst., for the purpose of furnishing and erecting in place at the several points on the line, tanks and pumping machinery for the purpose of conveying water to the various points on the line.

**LACHINE CANAL.**  
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**JAMES TIBBITTS,**  
DEALER IN  
Hay, Straw, Oats, Corn, Bran, Shorts, and Middlings.  
LIME, LAND PLASTER, CALCINED PLASTER, AND CEMENT.

**1880. FRESH 1880. GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS.**  
THE Subscriber has received a fresh supply of the above, comprising a full and choice assortment in all the different varieties.

**BIRD SEED**  
Canary, Hemp, Rape, Mair & Millet, English raised and very fine and pure.

**100 Iron Harrows,**  
COLLARD'S PATENT.  
The best most durable and economical article in the world. Will do twice as much work as the ordinary wooden harrow.

**JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.**  
A YOUNG JERSEY BULL. For particulars enquire of J. L. INCHES.

**Thoroughbred Ayshire Cattle FOR SALE.**  
BULL "Clay," No. 65 N. B. H. B., calved April 1877, "Snap" Hammond, No. 55 N. B. H. B., calved April 1878. Also, Cows and Calves, all recorded stock.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**  
Possession given immediately.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on Saturday the 20th day of June next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five p.m., all the right, title, interest, property, use, possession, claim, and demand, of the late Benjamin N. Brymer, deceased, in and to that certain parcel of land situated in the Parish of Prince William, in the County of York, known as lot number ninety-five (95) in the plan of the said Benjamin N. Brymer, and at present called the Prince William tract, and at present called the Prince William tract, and at present called the Prince William tract, and at present called the Prince William tract.

**Agriculture.**  
To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:  
DEAR SIR,—A number of the farmers within the bounds of the Queens County Agricultural Society's district have a desire to obtain at least one Potato-digger, to try its capabilities of working in our soil, and I am directed to inquire through the FARMER and the Family Herald, for the very best kind—where and by whom manufactured, and its probable cost delivered at any of the wharves along the St. John river, or station on the line between St. John and Fredericton. If you have experienced a trial, it will certainly be a good means of advertising for its manufacturer.

**The Provincial Exhibition.**  
The Government grant of \$10,000 in aid of permanent Exhibition Buildings of the city of St. John, has had the effect of settling the doubt that has for some time existed as to whether we should have a Provincial Exhibition or not during the Autumn of 1880. We may feel morally certain that such Exhibition will now be held. The locality chosen is all that could be desired, possessing as it does fine railway and steamboat facilities for the shipment of stock, agricultural produce, and manufactures. It is very questionable if any more convenient spot could be selected. The citizens of St. John, with their accustomed energy and zeal may be depended on to have the building completed in good time.

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**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**  
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anted in saying that the show of stock will be creditable to the Province. Are we right, gentlemen, in giving this assurance?  
The St. John Sun thinks there will be some difficulty in arousing enthusiasm in behalf of the Exhibition in the city. We should be exceedingly sorry if this were to prove true. To make the Exhibition a success needs the hearty co-operation of all classes, and of every industry. The general policy of our country now is to as fully as possible develop those industries; and personal as well as public interest requires that every opportunity that is afforded to exhibit our products should be taken advantage of, that all may be thoroughly convinced of the ability of our manufacturers to produce the articles the country may require.

We are well persuaded that our worthy contemporary will do everything that is possible to keep the matter before the citizens of St. John, and urge a united effort on their part in preparing their various products for Exhibition. Such a course will only be in keeping with its avowed policy of encouragement to our manufacturers. We will gladly lend any assistance we possibly can.

**Our Stock Breeders and the Exhibition.**  
An interesting feature of all Exhibitions is the display of stock made in the several classes, each particular breed having its special admirers. We have always noticed that the interest is very much increased whenever there are a goodly number of fine animals competing for the honors. The labors of the Judges in deciding as to points of merit may be more difficult in such cases, but they are always more interesting where the competition is lively. All parties seem to catch the spirit of the friendly rivalry going on, and it is often amusing to note how ready the bystanders are with their opinions as to the merits or demerits of certain animals, and although their opinions are not given to effect the decision of the Judges in any way, yet it goes to show the lively interest taken in the exhibit of stock by others than the breeders themselves. A really fine animal of whatever breed, whose points show careful breeding, is a treasure, and the enthusiasm and pleasure which they produce in the minds of many is very pardonable. Indeed it is questionable if any one can succeed in this particular branch of Agriculture, unless he be a real enthusiast in the business. With the importations we have had by Agricultural Societies, the old Board of Agriculture, and those made by the Government, our Province now possesses a fair sample of the various breeds of stock. To bring those together at the Exhibition in October next, will be the privilege of those who are now the owners. That the improved stock has become more numerous than formerly is certain.

Referring to the different breeds of horned cattle, representatives of the Short-horns are to be found in the hands of breeders in the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, Queens, King's, St. John and Westmorland; Ayrshires in the hands of breeders in King's, St. John, Queens and Sunbury; Herefords, principally in the hands of breeders in Charlotte, Devons, principally in the hands of breeders in King's; While the Jerseys are to be found in the counties of St. John and Carleton. We shall be glad to learn of the determination of our stock men to come to the front and make as fine a display as possible. Much of the interest in the Exhibition will depend on their efforts, and we trust that there will be no holding back. The country will welcome a generous rivalry between the different breeders, and will heartily applaud those who are enabled to carry off the highest honors. The prizes offered are quite liberal on individual animals, and there is also a herd prize of ten dollars and diploma for the best herd in every class.

**CORNS IN HORSES.**—Corns in a horse are different from those on the skin of a human being. They are first produced by blows or bruises, which start inflammation and the formation of matter which presses upon the sensitive inner parts of the foot. They are frequent in flat-footed horses, the frogs of whose feet have been pared away so as to bring the sole to the ground and subject it to continued bruises from stones. The usual mode of shoeing is one that protects the tender spots on the sole from blows in travelling. This is to put a shoe of sole leather under the iron shoe, and stuff under the leather with tow soaked in glycerine to keep the sole cool and moist. If the sole is very tender, the feet should be prepared for shoeing by keeping them on a puddle of wet clay for a few days, and by frequent dressings of cold water, and by giving the horse a cooling medicine, as eight to twelve ounces of Epsom salts.—Rural New Yorker.

**The Cultivation of Celery.**  
Comparatively few farmers grow this very valuable plant. Like the Tomato it seems to require time to get a taste acquired for it, and its value generally recognized. It has been grown for some years by our market gardeners, and has become a very popular vegetable, and is considered very healthful. The requisites for its successful culture are a rich soil, a cool temperature and plenty of moisture. The seeds should be sown on a smooth surface in the month of April, or early in May, and covered very lightly, the surface being kept moist until the seed is sprouted. The plants should be kept perfectly free from weeds, and as soon as they get to be from one-and-a-half to two inches high, they should be transplanted into a bed from two to three inches apart. The bed should be well prepared and enriched with well rotted manure, and the plants, if well cared for, will be ready for setting out early in the month of July. These should be set in trenches made twelve or fifteen inches in width, about four feet apart and from eight to ten inches in depth, when ready for the plants. Of course they should be dug a little deeper so as to give room for four or five inches of thoroughly decomposed manure, which should be well mixed with fine soil. Set the plants about eight inches apart and water and shade until firmly rooted. As the plants grow they must be earthed up from the sides, care being taken not to allow the earth to get into the crown of the plant. When the plants have reached a good height, say about the middle of September, they should be earthed up to within six inches of the top for blanching. This is best done by gathering the stalks together with the hand and drawing the earth about the plant. There are various ways of saving the plants through the winter. We have found that to answer a good purpose to dig them up with considerable earth attached and set in the cellar, standing the plant in an upright position and packing as close together as possible. After your bed is completed fill around the plants with earth to within six inches of the top, and you can have celery just when you may desire it, and with little trouble. The blanch stems are the only portion of the plant used, and if well grown are particularly crisp, aromatic and tender, and are eaten as a relish, simply with salt. The stalks are highly prized in soups and stews. Few people who have once acquired a taste for it will willingly forego the pleasure of having it on their table. Its cultivation is not by any means difficult, but requires some attention in earthing up during the growing season.

**Dairy Notes.**  
The spring opens with both butter and cheese in good demand, and at prices much more remunerative to our dairymen than at any time during the year 1879. There are reasons for presuming that prices will not reach so low a figure in 1880, as the year previous. So far as we can learn there is but a small stock of either butter or cheese on hand, a fact that must not be overlooked in making an estimate for the present season. Butter is now selling at from 23 to 25 cents per lb. in tubs; while cheese is in good demand at from 13 to 16 cents per lb. This is higher than we have had cheese for some few years past. Should the present prices be a fair indication as to what farmers will be able to realize for their dairy products during the present season, it will be a matter for congratulation. During the last year farmers received but little more for their butter and cheese than would pay for its manufacturing expenses, and it is therefore greater to be desired that the present increase of value may be of a permanent character. The earnings of very many of the farmers of the Province depends largely on the products of the dairy, and when these can be sold at a fair profit over the cost of production, it will have the effect of encouraging those who are engaged in its interests to increase their dairy stock, and extend their operations.

In previous issues of the MARITIME FARMER, we have urged the necessity of greater care in the manufacture of butter and cheese, that our dairymen may reap all the benefit of the highest prices for their products. No part in all the different branches of farm management gives better results for the exercise of care and skill. We sincerely hope that the best results may be obtained, and a new impetus given to the dairy interest.

Prof. A. J. Cook of the Michigan Agricultural College, says that one pound of London purple, dissolved in 100 gallons of water, is an effective poison for potato bugs, canker worms, leaf rollers, and all leaf-eating insects.

**How and When to Run the Plow.**  
As the time and manner of plowing varies to meet the requirements of different soils and localities, no definite rules may be laid down by which to govern the operation, but each piece of land must be considered by itself and broken up at a season and in a style best suited to its own necessities. There are, however, some general principles underlying the whole matter which will assist each farmer in deciding whether he shall practice fall or spring plowing and what depth to set the plow.

Light, sandy land, generally speaking, should be plowed in the spring, and experience has proven, in most cases, that land near the sea, which is rarely covered with snow, produces better when broken in the spring than if this be done in the autumn. On the other hand, heavy clay soil appears to require the alternate freezing and thawing of winter to pulverize it. Fields foul with weeds are greatly benefited by fall plowing, which turns under these noxious growths with the stalks of the crop before their seed matures, and not only destroys them but leaves them to enrich the land. The exposure of pestilent insects to the weather is another argument in favor of fall plowing.

The depth of the soil and the character of the subsoil must determine the question of deep and shallow plowing. The subsoil ought not, as a rule to be brought out of the bed except in small quantities to be exposed to the atmosphere during the fall, winter, or spring, or in a summer fallow; nor even then except when such fertilizers are applied as are necessary to put it at once into a productive condition. Two indifferent soils of opposite character, as a stiff clay and sliding sand, sometimes occupy the relation of surface and subsoil to each other. When thoroughly incorporated and subjected to deep cultivation they will produce a soil of greatly increased value. River soils having perfect natural drainage take kindly to deep plowing, as do the black, porous and fertile limestone soils. Land that is dry, with but a few inches of good soil, will not, of course, produce as good crops by deep as by shallow plowing. These conditions are, it must be said, susceptible of improvement by a thorough system of subsoiling and liberal manuring. Deep plowing is ill-advised when a basin is formed below a certain line in which water will settle and remain until it has become so stagnant as to require drainage, after which the plow can be set deep. To sun up the whole subject briefly—thin soils with worthless subsoils must be plowed shallow until the farmer can afford the labor and expense of subsoiling and heavy manuring for a number of years. This expense and labor, by the way, will repay him night after night, not only with increased crops but enhanced value of the land. Deep clay loams and alluvial soils bear deep plowing. Wet lands should be drained previous to deep plowing. The medium course—i. e., plowing from five to six inches deep—is of course exempt from the harmful results of the two extremes.

Farmers generally agree that sandy or dry soils require flat plowing, which tends to consolidate the land, while on low or strong soils they prefer to leave the furrow on edge. Much is written and said each year against breaking up ground that is too wet; the other extreme is seldom mentioned, and yet it has been demonstrated capably on heavy clay land—that running the plow through ground too dry is almost as pernicious in its effects as plowing it when too wet. Sufficient moisture is required to cause the furrows to fall loosely from the plow with no appearance of packing and no lumps. Time and labor are saved by running the plow right at the east way of the field, as the number of turns are thereby diminished.—New York World.

**ONIONS.**—From our own experience and the observation of others, we can fully endorse the testimony of the St. Louis Miller, on the healthful properties of the above esculent. Lung and liver complaints are certainly benefited, often cured, by a free consumption of onions; either cooked or raw. Colds yield to them like magic. Don't be afraid of them. Take one right at once, and you will be wanting by morning, and the good effects will amply compensate for the trifling annoyance. Taken regularly they greatly promote the health of the lungs and the digestive organs. An extract made by boiling down the juice of onions to syrup and taken as a medicine, answers the purpose very well, but fried, roasted or boiled onions are better. Onions are a very cheap medicine, within everybody's reach, and they are not by any means as "bad to take" as the costly nostrums a neglect of their use may necessitate.

**Worms in Eggs.**—Various instances have been recorded of the discovery in hens' eggs of minute specimens of the distoma wabrum. They appear like a small speck, the size of a millet seed or a pin's head. It is believed by helminthologists that these will develop into one of the varieties of tape worm, and it is wise, therefore, to take eggs hard boiled or otherwise well cooked. A writer in one of the late numbers of Nature cites several instances where these parasitic bodies have been found.

**Air slacked lime will destroy current worms.** In the spring examine the bushes often, and when the lower leaves are perforated there the worms are to be found. If the bush is dry, first sprinkle with water and then with lime. Two or three applications will be sufficient for the season. The lime will injure neither the bush nor the fruit.

**The Fruit Recorder says:**—"Sanding your cabbages from grubs by saving a little strip of paper loosely around the stem from roots to leaves when set out. We set a large number of cabbages last year, and not one of them was injured by grubs. To destroy cabbage worms sprinkle them with hot water."

**The Best Time to Plant Trees.**  
There is nothing perhaps on which most of us are more prone to dogmatize than on the subject of tree planting. If we plant in spring, and the tree dies, we are very likely to attribute the loss to the season, and decide never to plant in spring again. Or, if we plant in fall and have no success, then we are quite as decided against fall planting. There is no doubt but that fall planting has risks from which the spring is free. Trees which have not been transplanted, but have grown well in the one place for twenty years, have been destroyed by the dry, cold winds of winter. Not only evergreens, such as arbutus, balsam fir, hemlock, spruce and even Norway spruce, but deciduous trees, such as cherries, tulip trees, oaks and many others with the best established reputation for hardiness, and then, still things, besides the risks of such frosty winds to dry up the little sap in them, are usually so much drawn out as to be seriously injured. The one great argument in favor of fall planting is, that where the tree escapes all these risks, it generally grows much stronger and more vigorous in spring than one planted at that time, as the branches seem to heal, and the tree is ready to push out in the spring almost as well as many not transplanted. It saves a year. But, after all, spring with most people will ever be the favored time. The hot, dry summer may come and destroy, just as the cold, dry winds of winter may, and thus in some measure equalize the risk; but yet it is at this season that planting will be the most popular. But there is one thing on which people need cautioning. A large number of persons start to plant as soon as the first bright sun shines through a snow cloud, and before the earth is dry enough to powder the roots of trees. No matter how fine a sward, the earth should not be wet or frosty at the time of planting. As a general thing, the best time to plant trees in the spring season, is just before the buds push, or even after they have just started. This implies an active condition of the root, and it generally occurs at a time when the earth is in the best condition for working in about the roots. As evergreens push later than deciduous trees, their removal may be extended long into May.—Germantown Telegraph.

**The Pig in Agriculture.**  
The pig has recently been spoken of in contempt when compared with other domesticated animals. But if we examine his good qualities at all critically, we must award him a high place in our agriculture. He is found to yield a pound of produce from less food than either cattle or sheep, and is, therefore, the most economical machine to manufacture our corn crop into marketable meat. His produce is a becoming wise every year, and exporting less, proportionately of the raw material, and more of condensed product. If it takes seven pounds of corn on an average to make a pound of pork, as it is no doubt the case, the farmer begins to see the great economy of exporting one pound of pork, bacon or ham, instead of seven pounds of corn. The difference in cost of freight makes a fine profit of itself; besides, the pound of meat is usually worth more than seven pounds of corn in the foreign market. The production of pork should be encouraged on the further consideration that it carries off less of the valuable constituents of the soil than beef. The fat pig contains only three-fourths as much mineral matter per hundred weight as the steer, and only two-fifths as much nitrogen per hundred weight; and therefore the production of a ton of pork on the farm will carry off only a little more than half the fertility carried off by a ton of beef; besides a ton of beef will require nearly fifty per centum more produce to make it. This gives in round numbers the comparative effect of producing pork and beef. It is thus evident that the pig should be fostered in every way, his capabilities studied and pushed, his diseases carefully noted and prevented, for he is the most profitable meat-producing animal on the farm. The pig is an excellent adjunct to the dairy, turning all the refuse milk and whey into cash. As he is king of our meat exports, so let us treat him with great consideration.—Moore's Rural.

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