Pairing of the insects takes place at this season, and the eggs are laid usually upon the young shoots.

The eggs remain enchedded (?) amongst the fine hairs upon the outerskin of the shoots until the weather is spring like, when they hatched out the tiny larvæ, which at once gets in its destructive work on the nearest buds, and now they may be found feeding upon their juices.

The blossoms, instead of fructifying, shrivel up and fall off.

Their action also produces the thick fluid called "honey dew," which escapes from the larvæ and spreads over the leaves preventing them performing their natural function of respiration.

The suckers are difficult to destroy because they are protected by hard shells and ordinary solutions, of kerosene, turpentine, and potash, will not have the slighest effect. Infested trees should be thoroughly sprayed, as soon as the fruit is gathered, with disagreable washes to prevent the insect from laying its eggs upon the shoots.

These washes or emulsions can be made according to the following formulæ:

1et :

6 lbs. soft soap. 8 lbs. extract of quassia-chips. 100 gallons of water.

2nd:

6 lbs. of soft soap. 4 gallons of coal oil. 100 gallons of water.

Mix the ingredients with a small quantity of water, churning them thoroughly tog-ther, then diluting them in the proportion named. The coal oil should be put in while the soap suds are boiling hot.

Carbolic acid may also be used ; 2 to 3 gallons and 6 lbs of soft soap to 100 gallons of water ; and Paris green may be added ; 1 lb. to 240 gallons of water.

Spraying may also be done in the spring when the buds are bursting, and in that case the quassiawash would be most useful as it would make the food of the sucker bitter and unpleasant. The carbolic acid would have the same effect and the coal oil and Paris green would poison him.

In spraying for the prevention of other insects and fungi in the springtime, some of these unpleasant or poisonous drugs might be added to the other ingredients used.

(Io be continued).

CURIOSITIES OF HORTICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the skill of our horticulturists, the semi-civilized people of the East seem to have outdone them in some curious processes; as, for instance, the Chinese method of cultivating the bottoms of their lakes, and the Japanese art of dwarfing and distorting, into singular shapes, certain forest trees.

These objects are not beautiful, because Nature, untampered with, is always the most so; but, as showing what can be done by man, they are simply curious.

The art of dwarfing has been kept a secret, but, now, some one, it is stated, has divulged it and solved the mystery.

The experiment is one which might afford amusement and is therefore worth trying; the recipe for the process is the following:

Take an orange and make a small hole at one end, squeeze out the juice and scoop out the flesh or pulp, being careful not to make holes in the skin Then fill the skin with very rich earth and in the centre plant the seed you wish to grow. Train the young shoot directly in the centre of the hole as soon as it appears.

The orange is then put in a sunny place and constantly watered. The seed soon begins to sprout, and soon the roots will begin to force their way through the orange's skin, and now the true work of dwarfing begins. These roots must be carefully shaved off with a sharp knife as fast as they appear. After a while, the roots will cease to grow, and when the roots stop growing the orange is coated over with varnish and planted in a pot or vase. The tree can be kept alive by water and will grow very little, if at all, for centuries.

CANADIAN FORESTRY.

It is gratifying to notice that at length an association has been formed with a view to protect and replenish our forests; if this had been done years ago the country, instead of being stripped of every vertige of shade and shelter, would not only have presented a much more picturesque and attractive appearance, but the land would have been the better for the raising of crops and the feeding of cattle. Beside this, trees have, as we know, a salutary influence by means of their res