However, when, by reason of numbers, this operation becomes impracticable, resort must be had to spraying solutions. Kerosene emulsion and whale oil soap solutions are perhaps the most effective. The standard kerosene emulsion should be diluted with ten parts of water if used alone. Some authorities recommend the use of the mixture—the standard emulsion is diluted with one pound of fish oil dissolved in ten gallons of water.

The best time to apply the mixture is about the first or second week in July, when the young lice emerge from the eggs. They are then easily killed. Winter or fall treatment is also valuable. The same substance may be used, but the solutions should be stronger than those used in summer.

In some cities where the cottony scale made its appearance good results were secured by applying a strong stream of water against the cottony sacs when they contained the eggs, and before these hatched.

By reason of the abundance of parasites this pest is seldom troublesome more than two seasons.

PROPAGATING CLEMATIS.

SIR,—I have a thrifty Clematis Jackmanii. Can I propagate it by layering, and when would be the best time? G. S. W.

Hawkesbury, Ont.

Answered by Prof. H. L. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph.

The Clematis can be readily propagated by layering the young shoots any time now after the wood has become somewhat mature. The new vines should be covered with a couple of inches of rich earth and should be kept moist until the roots have formed.

Our Book Table.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW JERSEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1903.—A verbatim report of 265 pages of the 28th annual session of that society held in January of this year. This report contains much valuable information, given in the form of questions and answers, and the promptness with which it is published makes it of additional value to those interested.

THE 28TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR 1902.—This report is made up of seventeen parts, written by the heads of the various departments, and contains valuable information on a wide range of subjects. Probably that of most interest to our readers will be found in the Report of the Biologist and Horticulturist. A copy of this report can be obtained by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

THE WOODLOT, A HANDBOOK FOR THE OWNERS OF WOODLANDS IN SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND. (Bulletin No. 42, Bureau of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.) This is another of those valuable publications on forestry which the U. S. Department of Agriculture sends free to those interested in the care of private woodlands. The purpose of the bulletin is to show how second growth woods should be treated in order to yield larger returns in the long run than is possible under other methods. Thirty full page diagrams are given, showing examples of typical cuttings in thinning timber.

THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATIONS OF ONTARIO.—To those interested in fruit growing in Ontario this is one of the most valuable reports published. It contains reports from fourteen fruit experiment stations, in as many different parts of the province, on all classes of fruits grown in the country. Careful notes are given on varieties new and old, and many of the newer ones are shown in beautiful photographic illustrations. This report can be obtained free upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

LECTURES ON FORESTRY, BY B. E. FERNOW, LL.D. —This is a little booklet of 86 large pages, containing the ten lectures on forestry delivered by Dr. Fernow at the Kingston School of Mining last winter. The lectures are excellent, and cover in a general way the whole subject of forestry. It is also well illustrated and is well worth the price at which it is offered, 25c. The writer of the introduction, however, makes a mistake in trying to give Queen's University the credit for thus being the first to make a beginning in Forestry education in Canada. He probably was not aware that forestry has been regularly taught at the Ontario Agricultural College for the past twenty years.