

agreement regarding the methods of routing the pest. A large number of prominent growers were present on the occasion, some of whom were bitterly opposed to the act recently passed for the destruction of the insect. After considerable discussion of a report by a committee, a resolution, modeled after that passed at our Whitby meeting, was considered and passed after a warm debate. The resolution approves of the efforts of the department to stamp out the pest; asks for a continuance of inspection; the destruction of all badly infested trees; and in case of trees being slightly infested that the owner have a choice between their destruction or having them treated under the direction of

an inspector on condition of bearing a share of the expense of such treatment; that all nursery stock be fumigated previous to sale, under the eye of an inspector. One clause was added that was not included in the Whitby resolution, viz., that the owner have a voice in estimating the value of his trees destroyed. This latter provision would surely cause endless disputes and litigation. We think it far wiser that a reasonable basis be established, and then let the application to each individual case be settled by the inspector. Badly infested trees are of no real value anyway, and the privilege of treating trees slightly infested is surely a provision that should satisfy everyone.

## THE TEMPERATURE FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

ON cold nights when there is a liability that the temperature will fall below the danger point, it is well to spread newspapers in the window and draw shades so as to prevent as much as possible the loss of heat. The plants themselves should be covered with papers, or if possible should be removed from close proximity to the windows. If placed in the centre of the room, preferably upon tables, or at least well above the floor, they will often escape injury, while similar plants remaining in the window would be frosted and perhaps killed by cold.

As a rule, plants do best at a temperature 10 or 15 degrees colder than they need during the day, and most of the species commonly used as house plants do no need over 50 or 60 degrees at night and will not suffer if the temper-

ature falls as low as 40 degrees, although if such a low temperature be continued for several days it will check the growing of most plants. In case plants have been frozen they should be slowly thawed out. While it will perhaps be impossible to save the foliage of tender tropical plants, the plants themselves, as well as the foliage of the hardier ones, can often be saved. They should be removed from the direct rays of the sun and kept at a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees until they have thawed, when it may be gradually raised. Cold water can also be used to advantage in thawing them out, but the temperature should be kept as low as 35 degrees as long as frost remains in the plant. Water used at 50 to 60 degrees will generally do more harm than to allow the plants to thaw out themselves.

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THE MEALY BUG.—What is known as the Mealy bug is a flat, tender, yellowish insect, of the form shown in the engraving, and is covered with a white mealy substance, from which the common name is derived. It is especially

troublesome to *Coleus*, and many soft-wooded plants. With a little care it is not difficult to eradicate. Remove and destroy all that may be found, then syringe the plant two or three times a week with soapsuds to which has been added a little kerosene, say two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of suds.