

beds, it should not be allowed to slip. A seedling given proper ventilation will always make a greener and more vigorous plant, but the ventilation must be so regulated as not to produce too sudden variations in the temperature, and as nearly as possible to maintain the latter at between 70 and 80 degrees.

YELLOW PLANTS.

Sometimes it happens that the young plant turns yellow. In this case it is well to infuse into the waters used for sprinkling a little fertilizer, for preference oil cake, placed in a cloth bag, steeped in the receptacle whence the water is drawn. The oil cake may be replaced by colombine (dung from the hen-house). This done regularly, generally restores their lost vigour to the young plants.

It is equally likely to produce a species of rot which attacks the roots of the young plants, and appears caused by germs (a species of mushroom) coming from the old badly conserved mould, and which develop with the sprinkling. The infected earth should be replaced by mould purified by exposure to the air, and open to the incursions of domestic fowls.

ENEMIES OF THE SEEDLING.

Young tobacco plants present an easy prey to insects, and these frequently invade the forcing beds.

Slugs should be exterminated by placing over the hot beds, in the evening, fresh willow bark or slices of carrots, on which the slugs gather during the night. These can be gathered up next day and destroyed. The seedlings can be surrounded with cordons of quicklime, or curled pads of horse hair or cotton; in every case the immediate approaches to the hot beds should be kept free from all herbaceous vegetation.

Lice equally attack the seedlings; when the sun is warm they like to gather in the shade, where one can place moistened bark of trees, under which they are found and destroyed.

Earth worms can be hunted at sunset or by night, or even in broad day, by shaking the forcing beds by means of rods placed underneath them.

Moles and cricket moles sometimes commit serious ravages.

The former is little to be feared when the precautions for the setting up of the forcing beds, indicated above, are taken. It can be caught in a trap, dug out of its hill towards mid-day, or at sunset, and destroyed by a blow from a spade just at it sets to work again. The mole cricket may be asphyxiated by inundating his galleries with water to which $\frac{1}{2}$ of oil has been added or recourse can again be had to coal tar, placed at the mouth of the passages, in doses about the size of a small glass of liquor.

CARE TO BE GIVEN THE SEEDLINGS ON THE EVE OF TRANSPLANTATION.

Behold the time when our young plants are to be put in the open earth. The work of preparing the earth for their cultivation has often been retarded by inclement weather, and our beds are abounding with young plants, which have acquired a development of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches. One can slacken and diminish the sprinklings so as to avoid the plants becoming virgate, and so that they may slightly strengthen themselves and bear transplantation well. However, the young plant ought never to harden in the seedplot, such a plant can easily recover from the season of transplantation, but it has a tendency to go to seed very rapidly and not even to form a few leaves. In case the seedling should be thrown back, one can force it, by more frequent sprinklings, taking care not to employ water containing caustic matter (liquid manure); in emergency a trace of nitrite of soda may be added in order to stimulate the growth.

It is difficult to indicate here precisely the manner in which the seedlings ought to be treated a little while before transplantation. All that we can say to the grower