

stage. It is in the spring and early summer chiefly that their ravages occasion perplexity, for they awaken from their winter torpor active and hungry, and have a ready appetite for almost any cruciferous plant. They will travel miles, even against the wind, to make havoc of the farmer's crop. The safest course against Turnip Fly is to promote a quick germination of the seed and strong growth of the plant in its first stage of the seed-leaf.

The cotyledons are tender and tasty, perhaps sugary from Nature's process of malting; and while the seed-leaf is assailing the "Haltica" makes the best of the shining hour.

The sprinkling of slaked lime over the young plant is at once a safe and an effectual process, and possesses the additional advantage of being beneficial to the plant.

There are a few pests, the Red Spider, Earwig and Mealy Bug, but as they are greater enemies to the green house, I need not notice them here. Potato Bug and beetle wireworm and Cucumber Worm are amongst the gardener's foes, but I should like in conclusion to speak of one other pest, perhaps not the least important, that is

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

This is a pest that I first became acquainted with in 1862 in England while working at Paul & Sons, Chestnut, Essex, the largest rose growers in the world, having over 400 acres under cultivation in that year. We destroyed by fire several thousand choice plants, all we could trace were cast into the flames and "San Jose Scale" knew itself no more, neither did it make its appearance in following seasons in their rosary; although it is common in many parts of the stone fruit growing districts in England.

I was more than surprised when I read an act had been passed at Ottawa, last spring, prohibiting the importation of nursery stock from the States into Canada. Whether that act was good and necessary, or not, I will answer, Yes and No.

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