

PANSIES.

year old Crimson Rambler in full bloom is a sight long to be remembered.

One of the most troublesome pests of the rose is the "rose-slug"; the best remedy I have found is to dust the plants with powdered white hellebore, in the morning when the dew is on; or if no dew, first spray the leaves and then apply the powder. Another troublesome insect is the green fly, which usually attacks the young growing shoots,

and is easily prevented by the use of tobacco dust, which should be dusted over the plants once or twice a week; however, it would be best to make both these applications before the insects appear. In very dry weather the plants should be thoroughly watered two or three times a week, and hoed at least once a week. Never allow the soil to bake or become hard; the surface should be kept loose at all times.—Vick's Mag.

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THERE is lots of pleasure in store for those who have never owned and studied a pansy bed; and even more for those who know just how much joy is in such a possession.

If you have a hotbed, sow pansy seed there in August. Transplant until they are five or six inches apart. Protect with mats on outside and paper on inside during cold weather; or, instead of paper, give a light covering of leaves, which, to be an ideal covering, should not be packed closely. Give air and light on warm, sunny days. Very early in spring the protection may be removed, and if carefully watered and sheltered from the noontide sun, the pansies will soon be blooming. As soon as the frost is out of the ground

they may be transplanted to the garden. Make the bed rich with old, fine, stable manure (preferably from the cow stable). Give them a sunny situation I say, with all deference to writers who say pansies need a shady position. Mulch the pansy bed with chip dirt, chopped hay, lawn clippings, fine manure from the bottom of the heap,—or better than anything else, if you can get it, is wood's earth or leafmold. A good mulch and plenty of water, and we have no sunshine that will hurt the pansies. They bloom earlier in spring and remain in bloom later in fall in a sunny situation, but possibly a sheltered bed would give more and larger blooms in mid-summer.—Vicks' Magazine.

IMPROVED KEROSENE EMULSION.—One of the best emulsions for use in the greenhouse or window on plants affected with aphid, scale and mealy-bug is prepared by adding one part of fir tree oil to five parts of kerosene and diluting the mixture with water, according to the insect to be fought. For scale and mealy-bug, use 20 parts of water to one of the mixture, syringing it all over the plants infested. For green and black

aphid, use 40 parts water. To produce a thorough union of the oils and water, put them in a pail and mix well with a syringe for a moment. Some florists who have used it think it cures and prevents mildew. It is preferable to the old kerosene emulsion in which a portion of slightly sour milk was used because it can be prepared with so much less trouble.