

of a sickly whitish hue. It is only by the contact of the liquid with their bodies that they can be destroyed, hence it is necessary that it be thrown with a garden syringe upon the underside of the leaves. The late Geo. B. Ellwanger, in his most excellent treatise on the rose, says that he has found syringing the rose plants with pure water, and to wet the *underside* of the leaves, and then dusting on powdered white hellebore, will destroy or disperse them. We are at a loss to understand the reason of this, unless it be that, like some other creatures we wot of, they have a great aversion to pure cold water. The hellebore would not be likely to harm them. In preparing the tobacco-water some care must be used not to make the decoction so strong as to injure the leaves of the rose trees. If applied as soon as the young leaf hoppers appear, it need not be very strong of the tobacco. Senator Plumb, of Niagara, uses a light frame covered with cotton of sufficient size to enclose the rose bed, under which he burns tobacco slowly, so as to smoke out this troublesome leaf hopper and all other pests of every kind that prey upon the leaves.

*The Green-fly* or *Aphis* is sometimes very troublesome even upon rose bushes in the open air. They have been exceedingly abundant during the present summer. We presume that our readers are all familiar with this little green plant louse, which gives birth to living young lice, which in turn give birth to others, which thus go on multiplying in more than geometrical ratio all through the season. In the autumn

males are produced, and after pairing the females lay eggs, which remain over winter, and on the return of spring hatch only females. The natural enemy of these plant lice are the Lady-birds, which in the larva and imago state feed upon them. But they are not always on hand with sufficient promptitude, hence we are obliged to have recourse to tobacco-water or a solution of whale-oil soap to get rid of them. An occasional sprinkling with either will usually suffice to keep them in check.

*The Rose Beetle*, fortunately is not very generally diffused over the country. It seldom appears upon plants growing in clay soil, but seems to prefer light sandy soils. When they do appear it is usually in swarms, about the time the roses are in bloom, feeding not only upon the leaves, but also upon the flowers. The name given to this beetle by Entomologists is *Macrolactylus subspinosus*. It is a little more than a third of an inch in length, with long sprawling legs, and the joints of the feet armed with long claws. The general color is a yellowish grey. After they have been feeding about a month the males perish and the females enter the ground, lay their eggs, about thirty in number, which hatch in about three weeks, and feed upon such roots as they can find. Late in the autumn the larvæ descend to a considerable depth, it is supposed to be beyond reach of frost, but return towards the surface in the spring, and forming a little cell pass into the pupa state, from which, in June, the perfect beetle, or imago, emerges into the open air.