

urging the necessity of legislation to enforce active measures to prevent its spread in several States of the neighbouring republic; and it will be well for our Canadian horticulturists to be on the alert, so as to be able to adopt measures to avert such a dire calamity. However, we must not place all our trust in legislative enactments, but support the executive, by studying for ourselves, and promptly following such directions as the experts who are employed may recommend.

The insecticides for the destruction of scale now found to be most effective are usually called "resinous washes;" they are also called "contact insecticides" and, in the case of scale, kill by forming a coat, beneath which the pest is smothered. These washes vary a little according to the insect treated, and the locality; for those with soft scales, and in warm climates, they need not be so strong as in colder latitudes where the scales are thicker and harder.

The following is a strong formula which has been approved for the destruction of the San Jose Scale.

Resin—30 lbs.

Caustic Soda (70 per cent) 9 lbs.

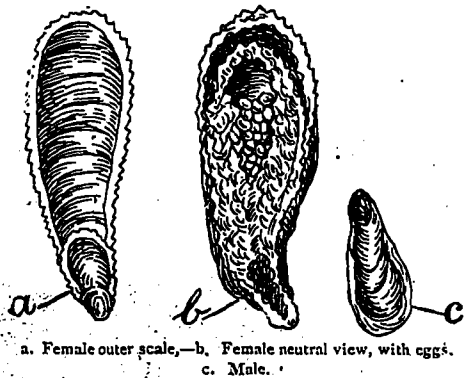
Fish Oil—4½ pints.

Add water to make 100 gallons.

Put the ingredients into a kettle; cover them with water to the depth of four or five inches and boil for about two hours, or until the compound can be thoroughly dissolved with water; then, fill the kettle gradually with cold water, so that the wash may not be too suddenly chilled; stir briskly while adding the water, so that an emulsion be formed which will mix with more water; dilute the mixture until you have 40 gals.; the additional water up to 100 gal's to be added as used.

This preparation must only be used in the dormant season of winter. A good way to apply it is with a whitewash brush; and the question is, whether it would not be the part of wisdom to do so without waiting for the actual appearance of scale, on the principle that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

G. MOORE.



### NOTES ON STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

There are very few branches of Horticulture which afford so much pleasure, and, when properly managed, yield such a handsome profit, as the cultivation of strawberries.

A great many people who propose to grow this delicious fruit seem to have the idea that if they succeed in sticking their strawberry plants in the ground and give them an occasional hoeing through the summer, it is all that should be required of them, and that nature should do the rest; but when the fruiting season arrives they wonder why their berries are so small and of such poor quality, and when at last they cannot remember any lack of care or attention on their own part, they attribute it to the excessive heat, or heavy rains, or some other fault on the part of Dame Nature. To such people a few practical notes on the management that warrants a successful crop may not come amiss.