vines, but from e oil soap seems s failed to pre-; a perfect emully observed and

I.

pints 8 " 4 pound $\frac{1}{2}$

to the kerosene. le for five or ten kens on cooling, ilute one part of ide of kerosene, ocalities at eight for one cent per l one-half cents, emulsion would ite one hundred

L SOAP.

nds 1 is 2 ons 3

to eight gallons ash to use, killdays, however,

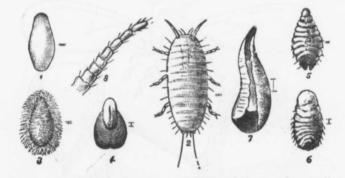
which has been y. Formula as

each pound of ed to dissolve. th sprayer.

THE OYSTER SHELL BARK LOUSE.



The scale is of a brownish or grayish color, about one-sixth of an inch inlength, nearly the color of the bark of the tree, and in shape resembles theshell of an oyster—hence its name.



In some instances the branches and trunks of the trees become literally covered with these scales. Under each scale, as shown in the figure above at 1, may be found a mass of from twenty to one hundred eggs. In May or early June and September they hatch, and appear as shown, highly magnified, at 2. In a few days a fringe of delicate, waxy threads issues from their bodies, as seen at 3. Gradually the insect assumes the form shown at 4; 5 and 6 present the larva as nearly full grown and when detached from the scale. Before the end of the season the louse has secreted for itself the scale covering shown at 7, in which it lives and matures.

REMEDIES.

The following is recommended for winter wash; one pound of concentrated lye (American or Babbitt's); one-half pound of rosin; two and one-half gallons of water.

First dissolve the lye in water, and when thoroughly dissolved by heating, add the rosin; use at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

For use when the tree is in foliage, dilute by using ten times the quantity of water. The summer wash is attended with best results when applied when a majority of the insects are hatched out. The first brood generally appears when the cherries are turning color. Badly infested trees should be treated to several applications of the wash with an interval of ten days.