

WASHES TO PROTECT TREES FROM MICE.

Wash the trees with some persistent substance in which is placed Paris green. Maynard finds the following substances useful for holding the poison: Portland cement of the consistency of common paint; Portland cement ten parts and gas-tar one part; Portland cement ten parts and asphaltum one part; Portland cement ten parts and Morrill's tree-ink one part.

Lime-wash, to which is added a little sulphur, tobacco-decoction, and soap-suds.

WASH FOR KEEPING RABBITS, SHEEP, AND MICE

AWAY FROM TREES.

Fresh lime, slaked with soft water (old soap-suds are best); make the wash the thickness of fence or house wash. When one peck of lime is used, add when hot half a gallon of crude carbolic acid, half a gallon of gas-tar, and four pounds of sulphur. Stir well. For summer wash leave gas-tar out, and add in place of it one gallon of soft soap. To keep rabbits and sheep from girdling, wash late in the fall, or about the time of frost, as high as one can reach.

TO REMEDY THE INJURY DONE BY MICE AND RABBITS.

1. Pare and clean the wound, and cover it thickly with fresh cow-dung, or soft clay, and bind it up thoroughly with a cloth. Grafting-wax bound on is also good. Complete girdling, when done late in the spring—when settled weather is approaching—can be remedied in this manner.

2. Insert long scions over the wound, by paring them thin at both ends and placing one end under the bark at the upper edge of the wound and the other under the bark on the lower edge. Wax thoroughly the points of union, and tie a cloth band about the trees over both extremities of the scions.

MOSS ON TREES.

Moss on trees is usually an indication of lack of vigor. Cultivate and prune. Wash the trees with soap or lye washes. Scrape off the bark, taking care not to expose the "quick" or the tender inner bark. A good scraper is made of a small and much-worn-hoe with the handle cut to about two feet long.