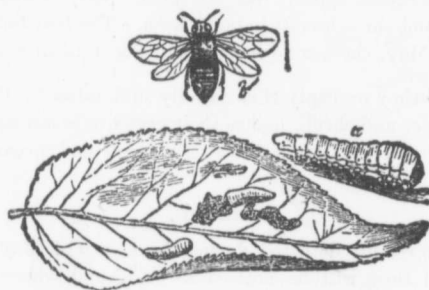


sometimes does, over half or more of the apple or pear, it tends to a deeper nature and causes the fruit to crack open and become corky and worthless. The Department of Agriculture at Washington recommend the use of the following wash to destroy this fungii, to be applied with a spray pump. Care should be observed in following the directions, otherwise the foliage of the tree will be injured by burning.

REMEDY.

Dissolve one pound of sulphate of copper (blue vitrol) in one gallon of hot water. To this solution add liquid ammonia, a little at a time, until all the copper is precipitated. The liquid is then turbid and blue in color. Add two or three gallons of water and let it stand and settle. Then pour off the clear liquid, which contains sulphate of ammonia—the compound which causes the burning of the leaves—then pour upon the precipitate left in the vessel just enough liquid ammonia to dissolve it; the result is a clear liquid of a deep blue color. When required for use, dilute to twenty-two gallons.

PEAR AND CHERRY TREE SLUG.



Growers should be on the look-out for this destructive pest about middle of June and again early in August, and if the young slugs are then abundant, they should be then promptly attended to, since if neglected, they soon play sad havoc with the foliage, feeding upon the upper side of the leaves and consuming the tissues, leaving only the veins and under skin. The foliage deprived of its substance, withers and becomes dark colored, as if scorched by fire, and soon afterwards it drops from the tree. Trees badly infested often become as bare of foliage in July as they are in January. In such cases the tree is obliged to throw out new leaves, and this extra effort so exhausts its vigor as to interfere seriously with its fruit producing powers the following year. Although very abundant one season, they may be very scarce the next, as they are liable to be destroyed in the interval by enemies and by unfavorable climatic influences.

REMEDIES.

Spray with Solution No. 1.

The Oregon *Bulletin* recommends the following remedy: London purple or Paris green mixed with water in the proportion of one ounce to six gallons.

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