

this mixture by means of a force pump for ten minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream, which thickens on cooling, and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass. Dilute before using, one part of the emulsion to nine parts of cold water."

SOLUTION NO. 6.—TOBACCO AND SOAP.

"Take five pounds of leaf tobacco and boil it from two to three hours in twenty gallons of water. Take one gallon of common soft soap and boil it in ten gallons of water until thoroughly mixed; add the two together and strain."

Apply any of these mixtures by means of a spray pump as soon as the eggs begin to hatch, and continue the treatment as long as there is one *Aphis* to be found.

SOLUTION NO. 7.—LYE AND ROSIN.

The following is also 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.

Apply these mixtures by means of spray pumps.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Professor Forbes has recommended that the roots of nursery trees be "puddled" with the kerosene emulsion before sending out, and that if the lice are seen upon the trunks, these be also treated with the emulsion, applying with a brush, sponge or cloth.

REMEDY FOR APPLE SCAB.—HOME MANUFACTURE OF COPPER CARBONATE.

"As the precipitated form of carbonate of copper is not always obtainable from druggists, directions are herewith appended for the easy preparation of this material at a cost much less than the usual wholesale price.

"In a vessel capable of holding two or three gallons, dissolve $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in two quarts of hot water. This will be entirely dissolved in fifteen or twenty minutes, using the crystalline form. In another vessel dissolve $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of sal soda (washing soda) also in 2 quarts of hot water. When completely dissolved, pour the second solution into the first, stirring briskly. When effervescence has ceased, fill the vessel with water and stir thoroughly; then allow it to stand five or six hours, when the

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