

Fresh lime .....	20 pounds.
Sulphur (flowers or flour) .....	15 pounds.
Water .....	40 gallons.

"With warm water make the sulphur into a paste, put in the lime and add about 15 gallons of warm water with stirring. The sulphur paste may be added after the lime has been slaked. Boil *vigorously* for an hour in a kettle, or, in a barrel with live steam. Make up to 40 gallons with water; strain into spray tank and apply while warm."

*Self-boiled Wash.*

To make this wash it is essential to have a freshly burned quick slaking lime. The directions for making it as given by Mr. W. M. Scott, of the Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., are:

Lime .....	40 pounds.
Sulphur .....	40 pounds. <sup>1</sup>
Water .....	200 gallons.

"Place the lime in a barrel and pour enough water (about 3 gals. per 20 lbs.) to start it slaking and to keep the sulphur off the bottom of the barrel. Then add the sulphur which should first be worked through a sieve to break up the lumps, and finally enough water to slake the lime into a paste. Considerable stirring is necessary to prevent caking on the bottom. After the violent boiling which accompanies the slaking of the lime is over the mixture should be diluted ready for spraying, or at least enough cold water added to stop the cooking. Five to fifteen minutes are required for the process according to whether the lime is quick acting or sluggish. Only a small percentage of the sulphur—enough to improve the adhesiveness of the mixture—goes into solution, but if the hot mass is allowed to stand as a thick paste the sulphur continues to unite with the lime, and at the end of thirty or forty minutes enough of the reddish liquid is produced to burn peach foliage and even apple foliage in some cases. Hence the necessity for cooling the mixture as soon as the lime is well slaked."

This wash has been specially developed for summer spraying—it does not contain enough of the calcium polysulphide to cause any foliage injury.

*Concentrated Wash*—(1) Commercial:

The commercial concentrate is, as its name indicates, a wash manufactured by a commercial concern. It is made in large quantities and by several firms and forms a very ready and convenient source of the lime-sulphur wash. The common brands on the market are: Vanco, Niagara, Rex, Graselli and Sherwin-Williams. These do not differ materially from each other, the quality being practically uniform.

The concentrate is strong (concentrated) and needs to be diluted with water before spraying. To dilute properly it is necessary to use a hydrometer and obtain the specific gravity of the *clear liquid*. The greater the