

water and added to the lime, which is slaked in about 15 gallons of warm water with continued stirring. The mixture is then boiled for an hour and a half in a kettle, or better, in a barrel with live steam. It should be made up to 40 gallons with hot water, strained into a spraying tank and applied to the trees while hot. The quality of the lime is important; the Beachville and Port Colborne limes are very satisfactory, but those from the neighborhood of Guelph contain too much magnesia to be serviceable.

There are other methods of making the wash which will be found described in Bulletin 154.

## SPRAYING REMEDIES.

### PARIS GREEN AND BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Four pounds of fresh lime, 4 pounds of bluestone, and 4 ounces of Paris green, thoroughly mixed in 40 gallons of water. In all cases where spraying with Paris green is recommended in the foregoing pages it is advisable to add the bluestone (or Bordeaux mixture) in order to counteract fungus diseases at the same time as the insects are destroyed. The bluestone (copper sulphate) should be dissolved by suspending it in a wooden vessel containing 4 or 5 gallons of water, and the lime slaked in another vessel; if lumpy, the lime should be strained through coarse sacking. Pour the bluestone solution into a barrel and half fill with water; dilute the slaked lime to half a barrel and mix the two together. The Paris green should be made into a paste with warm water, poured into the barrel and stirred thoroughly. The mixture is then ready for use. The addition of the lime prevents the poison from scorching the foliage.

### KEROSENE EMULSION.

The following is the formula recommended by Dr. Fletcher (Central Experimental Farm Bulletin No. 52):

Kerosene (coal oil) .....	2 gallons.
Rain water .....	1 gallon.
Soap .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Boil the soap in the water till all is dissolved; then, while boiling hot, turn it into the kerosene and churn the mixture constantly and forcibly with a syringe or force pump for five minutes, when it will be of a smooth, creamy nature. If the emulsion is perfect, it will adhere to the surface of glass without oiliness. As it cools it thickens into a jelly-like mass. This gives the stock emulsion, which must be diluted with nine times its measure of warm water before using on vegetation. The above quantity of three gallons of emulsion will make 30 gallons of wash.