

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sulfur - - - - - 95.00 %

INERT INGREDIENT: - - - - - 5.00 %

Total 100.00 %

Fineness: under 5 microns surface Average Diameter

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (12 point type)

DIRECTIONS

Pour the recommended amount of Microsul into partly filled spray tank or wash through filter screen into tank. Add remainder of water to fill tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operations.

Microsul is compatible with most commonly used fungicides and insecticides.

Microsul may be used as an ingredient in dust mixtures or it may be applied alone as a dust.

Excellent for dusting apples during light misty rains for control of apple scab and for use in sprayer dusters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

APPLES, PEARS: Powdery mildew, Scab--use 6 to 8 pounds in 100 gallons of water in the pre-blossom, bloom, and petal fall sprays. Reduce dosage to 4 to 6 pounds in the cover sprays.

CHERRY, PLUM, PRUNE: Brown rot, Powdery mildew, leaf spot--use 6 to 8 pounds per 100 gallons of water in the pink and blossom sprays. Use 4 to 6 pounds in the petal fall, shuck and cover sprays.

PEACH: Brown Rot, Scab, Powdery Mildew--use 6 to 8 pounds per 100 gallons of water in the pink and blossom sprays. 4 to 6 pounds in petal fall, shuck and cover sprays.

BEANS, PEAS: Powdery Mildew, Rust--use 6 to 8 pounds in sufficient water for thorough coverage of 1 acre. Begin applications when infections first appear and repeat as necessary at 7 to 14 day intervals. Keep new growth protected.

IS: Black spot, Powdery mildew--use 4 to 8 pounds per 100 gallons of water (3 to 6 tablespoonfuls per gallon). Begin applications as soon as growth starts in the spring and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as necessary. Keep new growth protected.

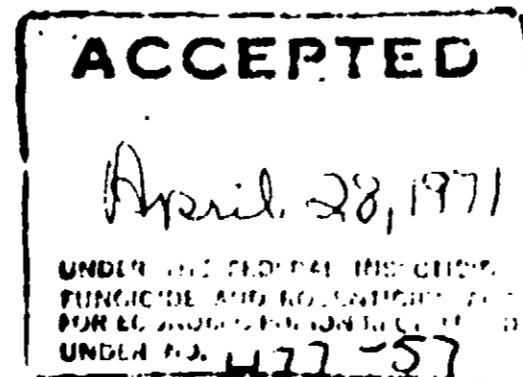
PERENNIALS, SHRUBS: Powdery Mildew--use 4 to 8 pounds in 100 gallons of water (3 to 6 tablespoonfuls per gallon). Begin applications at first sign of mildew. Apply as a thorough drenching spray. Repeat in 7 days and thereafter at 7 to 14 day intervals as necessary to keep new growth protected. A sticker-spreader may be used on hard to wet foliage.

NOTICE: When using Arsenate of Lead with Microsul always add an equal amount of hydrated lime or other safener as would be used when using Lead Arsenate without Sulfur.

Do not use Sulfur within two weeks of an oil spray.

Do not use Sulfur on apples when temperatures are apt to exceed 90° F.

Do not use Sulfur on cucumbers, cantaloupes, melons or squash. Even a light drift of Sulfur, dust or spray, onto cucurbits may burn the foliage when temperatures are high .



FARMRITE M-53 TRIBASIC COPPER SULPHATE

Microfinized Tribasic Copper Sulphate for Use as A Fungicide on Fruits and Vegetables

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Copper (as metallic derived from basic copper sulphate) _____ 53.00 %

INERT INGREDIENTS: _____ 47.00 %

Total 100.00 %

Tribasic Copper Sulphate not less than _____ 99.00 %

CAUTION (18 point type)

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (12 point type)**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Mixing Directions: Pour the required amount of Farmrite M-53 Tribasic Copper Sulphate onto the surface of the water in a nearly filled spray tank or pre-mix with water in a bucket and pour through filter screen of spray tank. Keep agitator running while filling and spraying.

RECOMMENDATIONS

POTATOES: To control early and late blight, use 4 pounds of this material to 100 gallons of water. Begin spraying when plants are 6 inches high and continue at 7 to 10 day intervals until harvest. Apply at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Thorough coverage of the upper and under sides of the leaves is important for good control.

TOMATOES: To control early and late blight, anthracnose, septoria leaf spot, use 4 pounds of this material to 100 gallons of water. Apply twice in seed beds and at intervals of 10 to 14 days until harvest. Apply at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Thorough coverage of both the upper and under sides of the leaves is important for good control. Residues remaining on the fruit at time of harvest should be removed by washing or brushing.

CELERY: To control blight and septoria leaf spot, use 4 pounds of this material to 100 gallons of water. Begin applications when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals until harvest. Apply at the rate of 4 pounds per acre.

SUGAR BEETS: To Control cercospora leaf spot, use 4 pounds of this material in 100 gallons of water. Begin applications when plants are 4 to 6 inches high. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals until harvest. Thorough coverage of foliage is essential for good control. Apply at the rate of 6 pounds per acre.

SOUR CHERRIES: To control leaf spot and brown rot, use 1 to 1-1/2 pounds of this material plus 3 pounds hydrated lime to 100 gallons of water. Apply in petal fall, shuck, and two (2) fruit fly sprays. Apply at the rate of 2-1/2 pounds per acre.

CARROTS: To control early and late blight, use 4 pounds of this material in 100 gallons of water. Begin applications at first appearance of disease and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals of harvest. Apply at the rate of 4 pounds per acre.

CUCUMBERS: To control downy mildew, use 2 pounds of this material plus 2 pounds hydrated lime in 100 gallons of water. Begin applications when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals to harvest. Apply at the rate of 5 pounds per acre.

DIRECTIONS (continued)

DILUTION

To make a 5% ready-to-use solution, dilute PACIFIC WOOD PRESERVATIVE in the ratio of 1 part concentrate to 10 parts diluent, using No. 2 Stove Oil, No. 3 Diesel Fuel Oil, or Kerosene. (Kerosene should be used if treated wood is to be painted.) Agitate thoroughly and the solution is then ready for use.

HOW TO APPLY

There are several methods for applying 5% Pentachlorophenol solutions to wood. Pressure and hot-cold methods are used by commercial treating plants. Next in order of effectiveness is the open-tank treating method, often called the full immersion or cold-soak method. If this method of treatment cannot be used, brushing or spraying ready-to-use solutions made from this concentrate on the wood will provide protection in proportion to the quantity of solution absorbed.

FULL IMMERSION METHOD: Tank should be of suitable size to permit complete immersion of wood and suitable means of keeping wood submerged should be provided. For lumber and dimensional material, keep submerged for at least 15 minutes for each inch of thickness. Posts usually require 24 to 48 hours immersion. Longer immersion generally gives greater penetration and absorption. Green wood does not treat well. Use properly seasoned wood. Provide suitable facilities for draining wood after removal from tank. Treating tank should have cover to keep out rain and dirt.

PARTIAL TREATMENT (BUTT TREATMENT): This method of treatment is often used for the treatment of fence posts and similar items. For best results, only peeled, well-seasoned posts should be treated. Although posts can be cut at any time, they peel best in the spring and soon after cutting. A good schedule is to cut posts in the early spring, season during the summer and treat in early fall. Season the posts by stacking them loosely off the ground. The top layer should be stacked close together or otherwise roofed to reduce excessive checking.

U S D. A. Reg. No. 483-44

CAUTION

PACIFIC WOOD PRESERVATIVE or ready-to-use solutions made from it are:

Harmful if swallowed or are absorbed through skin! Can cause skin irritation.

Do not breathe vapor, fumes or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. In case of skin contact, wash thoroughly with plenty of soap and warm water after handling.

In case of swallowing, induce vomiting by administering mustard and water or other emetic. Call a physician immediately.

Wear protective clothing and rubber gloves when handling treated lumber.

Do not contaminate foodstuffs with this concentrate or with ready-to-use solutions prepared from it.

Do not contaminate ponds, lakes or streams by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste. This material will kill fish.

NOTICE

Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

PACIFIC

C O O P E R A T I V E S



CAUTION
Keep out of
Reach of Children

See Side Panel
for Additional
Cautions



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sulfur - - - - -

INERT INGREDIENT: - - - - -

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It is the recommended amount of Microthelium... ..
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Microthelium is compatible with most commonly used fungicides and insecticides.
Microthelium may be used as an ingredient in formulations and may be applied alone or in combination.
Excellent for dusting apples during light winds for control of apple scab and other diseases in sprayer dusts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

APPLES, PEARS: Powdery mildew, Scab--use 1 to 2 pounds in 100 gallons of water in the pink and blossom, bloom, and petal fall sprays. Reduce dosage to 4 to 6 pounds in the cover spray.

CHERRY, PLUM, PRUNE: Brown rot, Powdery mildew, leaf spot--use 6 to 8 pounds per 100 gallons of water in the pink and blossom sprays. Use 4 to 6 pounds in the petal fall, bloom, and cover sprays.

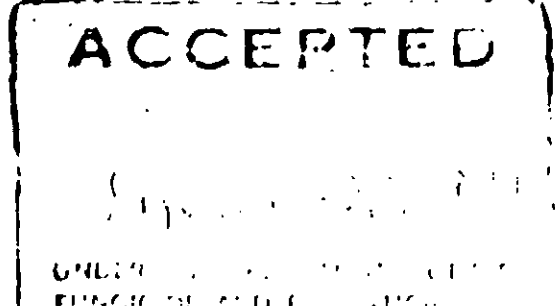
PEACH: Brown rot, Scab, Powdery Mildew--use 6 to 8 pounds per 100 gallons of water in the pink and blossom sprays. 4 to 6 pounds in petal fall, bloom and cover spray.

PLUMS, PEAR: Powdery Mildew, Rust--use 4 to 6 pounds in sufficient water for thorough coverage of plants. In applications with insecticides first apply and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals. Keep new growth protected.

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FARMITE MICROSUL WETTABLE SULFUR
Page 2

Manufactured for
CENTRAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

General Offices
Hagerstown, Maryland

NET WEIGHT ___ LBS.

U.S.D.A. reg. no. 477-57