

ACCEPTED  
 299-173  
 UNDER THE FEDERAL  
 TRADE COMMISSION ACT  
 AND FEDERAL TRADE  
 COMMISSION REG. NO. 299-173  
 NO OTHER COMMENTS

Early detection is necessary for effective control of tree insects. If infestations of bark beetles in pine trees are not detected early, the life supporting systems of the tree may be damaged and the tree will often die regardless of any treatment. Examine trees regularly for signs of insect damage. Early spring is the time for increased insect activity. As a preventative measure, spray trees in early spring with Martin's Borer and Beetle Killer. Keep trees in vigorous condition by supplying adequate water and fertilizer. Keep dying and injured wood pruned out. Pruning should be done in winter or early spring and all such wood should be removed to prevent it serving as a refuge for insects.

Further information on tree insect control practices may be obtained from your Co-operative Agricultural Extension Service.

**CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. May be absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin. In case of contact, wash immediately with soap and water. Avoid contamination of food and feed-stuffs. Do not use on household pets or humans.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife and birds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

**WARNING - FLAMMABLE!**  
 KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT OR OPEN FLAME.



4471

**BORER & BEETLE KILLER**

**FOR PINE AND HARDWOOD TREES**

Emulsifiable Concentrate

CONTENTS: 1 QUART

**CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children**  
 See Back Panel for other Cautions

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Lindane (Gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride) . . . 17.00%  
 INERT INGREDIENTS . . . . . 83.00%

**DIRECTIONS FOR PREVENTION AND CONTR**

For Southern Pine Beetles, Ips Engraver Beetle, Turpentine Beetles (beetles commonly infest) For prevention or control - use 4 fluid ounces (8 fluid ounces per gallon of water. For Black Turp) Completely cover the main tree trunk from the down to the ground line, starting at the upper working to the base of the tree. Repeat at intervals. Spray all trees in area of infested t attack by beetles. Do not spray when the

For Shade Tree Borers (Round Headed Borers, Borers): For prevention of attack on uninfeste 6 fluid ounces per gallon of water. Mix well. S trunk of the tree thoroughly up to 8 feet above Apply first spray in early spring and repeat at intervals. For control of borers, clean out hole or wire probe. Using oil can or other stream ty inject undiluted Borer and Beetle Killer into h with mud or putty.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 299-173

606 W. Main St.

*C. J. Martin Company*

Nacogdoches, Texas 7596

**ACCEPTED**  
 11-27-1972  
 UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT  
 PUNISHED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
 FOR VIOLATION OF SECTION 299-173  
 TO PREVENTED COMMENTS

299-173



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### **DIRECTIONS FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

**For Southern Pine Beetles, Ips Engraver Beetles, and Black Turpentine Beetles (beetles commonly infesting pine trees):** For prevention or control - use 4 fluid ounces (8 table-spoonful) per gallon of water. For Black Turpentine Beetle use 8 fluid ounces per gallon of water. Mix thoroughly. Completely cover the main tree trunk from the first branches down to the ground line, starting at the uppermost point and working to the base of the tree. Repeat at 3 to 6 month intervals. Spray all trees in area of infested tree to prevent attack by beetles. Do not spray when the bark is wet.

**For Shade Tree Borers (Round Headed Borers, Flat Headed Borers):** For prevention of attack on uninfested trees - use 6 fluid ounces per gallon of water. Mix well. Spray the main trunk of the tree thoroughly up to 8 feet above the ground. Apply first spray in early spring and repeat at 3 to 6 month intervals. For control of borers, clean out hole using knife or wire probe. Using oil can or other stream type applicator, inject undiluted Borer and Beetle Killer into holes and seal with mud or putty.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 299-173

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