GOOD-WAY ROTENONE GAPDEN DUST OR SPRAY

Contains 1.50% Rotenone

ACCEPTED

MAR 29 1967

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER-ED UNDER NO2006 36 SUBJECT TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

> (Front panel: (5-1/2" x 6-1/8

CAUTION

(18 Pt. Type)

in.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

(12 Pt. Type)

SHE BACK PANEL FOR PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT AND USE DIRECTIONS

NET WEIGHT

ONE POUND

Manufactured for GOOD-WAY INSECTICIDE, INC. Wheeling, Illinois

GOOD-WAY POTENONE CARDEN DUST OR SPHAY

Contains 1.50% Rotenone

USES

Rotenone Dust may be used on beans, cabbage, cauliflower, currant, cucumber, melon, and certain other vegetables, flowers, ornamentals, and Vines. Gives excellent control of a wide variety of insects including Mexican bean beetle, bean leaf beetle, certain aphids (plant lice), cabbage worm, spittle bugs, sawfly larvae, raspberry fruitworm, white fly and asparagus beetles.

DIRECTIONS

Sift from the shaker too carton or better still apply with a dust gun. Dust plants thoroughly, covering both upper and lower sides of foliage, covering all insects to be controlled. Make repeat applications weekly to cover new growth or until the pests are under control.

TO USE AS A SPRAY: One cup of Rotenone Dust and enought water to make a thin paste. Mix thoroughly so paste is smooth and free of lumps. Then add sufficient water to make one gallon of spray. Stir until thoroughly mixed and apply with efficient sprayer. Spray to cover both upper and lower surfaces of leaves and stems. Best results are obtained by occasionally agitating spray while applying.

Rotenone Dust when used as directed may be used to within one day of harvest on edible portions of fruits and vegetables. Rotenone Dust will not injure tender plant foliage.

CAUTION

Do not apply to food crops within one day of harvest. Remove residue by washing or brushing.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of any body of water.

Another product of GOOD-WAY INSECTICIDE, INC WHEELING, ILLINOIS

USDA Reg. No. 2006-36 P. 191, 1917