PUMPKINS AND SQUASH: Pre-emergence — Apply 1 to 2 gallons of **Premerge** per acre after planting but before emergence. Use the higher rate on heavy soils.

CUCUMBERS — Use one gallon **Premerge** per acre.

Caution: Plant seeds at least one inch deep. Do not use on very light, sandy soils. Do not use if soil is to be covered with plant protectors. Do not use after emergence of cucurbit seedlings.

PEANUTS: Make one early application (pre-emergence, early cracking stage, or early postemergence) followed by one or two later postemergence applications as needed, in accordance with the following directions: **Pre-emergence** — Use 3 to 4 gallons of **Premerge** in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. Apply at a.y time between planting and emergence. **Early Cracking Stage** — Use 2 gallons of **Premerge** in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. **Early Postemergence** — from emergence until the plants are 1½ to 2 inches in diameter — Apply overall using 1 gallon of **Premerge** in about 40 gallons of water per acre at 40 to 50 pounds pressure. Such an application will control weeds just coming through, but will not provide long term residual effectiveness. Some foliage injury may be noted on the peanuts, particularly if the temperatures are high. **Later Postemergence** — By shielding the peanuts with fenders, or similar devices, to protect the plants from most of the spray, one or two directed applications may be made up to one month after the early cracking stage. Apply when new weeds are first visible. Use 2 quarts of **Premerge** in about 30 gallons of water per acre. Use of wide angle hollow cone whirljet nozzles will minimize drift and insure better coverage of the small weeds.

SOYBEANS: Pre-emergence — Use 2 to 2½ gallons of **Premerge** in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray shortly after planting and preferably just before emergence. Best results will be obtained with applications on well-prepared fertile soil. Some stand reduction may result, but this does not ordinarily reduce yield. Do not use on soybeans planted in very light, sandy soils. **Early Postemergence** — Use 3 to 4 quarts in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray when the soybeans are in the cotyledon to first true leaf stage and weeds are up. This application will control emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Soybean leaves may be burned but usually recovery is complete. Do not use when temperatures above 85°F. are likely.

LIMA BEANS, SNAP BEANS, FIELD BEANS. Pre-emergence — Use 2½ to 3 gallons of **Premerge** in about 30 gallons of water per acre at time of, or shortly after, planting. Do not use **Premerge** on very light, sandy soils containing little or no organic matter. **Emergence** — Often it is desirable to delay treatment until just before or during early emergence when beans are in, but not beyond, the "crook" stage. Use 1 to 1½ gallons of **Premerge** in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray.

POTATOES: Pre-emergence — Apply just before emergence of the potatoes. For seedling broadleaf weeds, use 3 to 4 quarts of **Premerge** in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. If seedling grasses are a problem, use a combination spray containing 3 to 4 quarts of **Premerge** and 3 pounds of **Dowpon*** grass killer in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre. **Note:** Do not use **Dowpon** on land planted to red-skinned varieties.

FIELD CORN, SWEET CORN, POPCORN: Pre-emergence — Use 2½ to 3 gallons of **Premerge** in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray at time of planting. **Postemergence**—Use 1 to 1½ gallons of **Premerge** in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray to control seedling grasses and weeds. Apply when corn is not beyond the 2-leaf stage and weeds are very small. Partial burning of corn leaves is not ordinarily harmful. Burning may be more severe if spraying is done during hot weather. Under some conditions, 2 to 3 quarts of **Premerge** give satisfactory control of newly emerging weed seedlings.

PEAS: Pre-emergence — Use 2 to 3 gallons of **Premerge** in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray at time of planting. **Postemergence** — Use 2 to 3 quarts of **Premerge** in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when peas are 2 to 8 inches tall and weeds are small. Do not apply after flowerbuds are visible. Do not graze animals on treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock within 40 days after treatment. When seedling grasses are a problem, use the same amount of **Premerge** and add one pound of **Dowpon** per acre. Note "Pea" recommendations on **Dowpon** label.

OATS, RYE, WHEAT, AND BARLEY SEEDED ALONE OR INTERPLANTED WITH A LEGUME: Postemergence — Use 1½ to 2 quarts of **Premerge** in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when grain is 3 to 6 inches tall and weeds are small. Partial burning of grain leaves is not ordinarily harmful.

SEEDLING ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, RED CLOVER, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL: Postemergence — Use 1½ to 2 quarts of **Premerge** in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when legume seedlings have two or more true leaves. In alfalfa and trefoil, if seedling grass is a problem add two pounds of **Dowpon** to the above mixture. Note "New Legume Spring Seedlings" recommendation on **Dowpon** label.

DIRECTIONS—*Continued*

degrees from a perpendicular position. Thrust the cutting point downward and through the outer bark into the inner bark at the angle shown, making a pocket for the "mix." The trigger is simultaneously tripped as the blade penetrates into the inner bark of the tree. FOR BEST RESULTS the cutting knife must penetrate into the inner bark, allowing the "mix" to fill the pocket formed in the inner bark.

INJECT THE EASY WAY

When the bark of the tree is hard and thick, you simply raise the injector a little higher and thrust it down. However, at the point of impact with the tree, are simply holding or guiding the injector. It is not necessary that you take the shock. When the tree is small or the bark is real thin, you need only to thrust a short distance. Be sure you do not grip the handles at the point of impact, when making a hard thrust.

NUMBER OF INJECTIONS

The number of injections depends on the size and species of the tree. On post oak, burr oak, pin oak, elm, elder, locust, willow, mesquite and bois d'arc injections should be made at 5-inch intervals around the circumference of the tree at the base. On red oak, blackjack, hickory, pecan, ash, dogwood and hackberry injections should be made at 2-inch intervals around the circumference of the tree at the base.

CAUTION

Although the Reuel Little Tree Injector substantially reduces the hazard which normally exists in the application of compounds containing 2,4,5-T, damage may occur to cotton, tomatoes, garden crops, grapes, ornamentals or other susceptible crops if this material or vapors from this material come into contact with these susceptible plants, and extreme care should be taken to avoid any such contact.
Always reseal this container, particularly when in the vicinity of susceptible crops.
Do not re-use this container.
Do not store near fertilizer, seed, insecticide or fungicides.
Avoid contamination of water supplies that may be used to irrigate or water susceptible crops.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

NOTICE

The statements made on this label, or by any of our agents concerning this material, are given for information only. They are believed to be true and accurate, but because conditions of use which are of critical importance are beyond its control, the Reuel Little Tree Injection Company does not make, nor does it authorize any agent or representative to make, any warranty, guarantee or representation, express or implied, concerning this material, except that it conforms to the chemical description on the label. Neither Reuel Little Tree Injection Company nor the seller shall be held responsible in any manner for any personal injury or property damage from the handling, storage or use of this material whether or not in accordance with directions. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directs given herewith.

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

DO NOT USE AROUND THE HOME OR RECREATION AREA

NET CONTENTS **GALLON**

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children
SEE OTHER PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS.

REUEL LITTLE TREE INJECTION FLUID

FORMULA No. 2

ACCEPTED
May 26, 1971
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTRATION UNDER NO. 4917-2

ESPECIALLY COMPOUNDED TO BE USED FOR KILLING TREES WITH THE REUEL LITTLE TREE INJECTOR

Contains 4 lbs. 2,4,5-T acid equivalent 5.1 Amyl (pentyl) esters per gallon.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Amyl (pentyl) ester of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (equivalent to 45.4% 2,4,5-T acid)	57.9%
INERT INGREDIENTS	42.1%
TOTAL	100.0%

EFFECTIVE • PENETRATING • FASTER KILLING

"RANCH TESTED"

U.S.D.A. Reg. No. 4917-0002

DIRECTIONS

BEFORE USE READ CAUTION AND NOTICE STATEMENTS CAREFULLY

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Pour one quart Reuel Little Tree Injection Fluid Formula No. 2 into a 5-gallon can and then fill the can up with diesel oil. Stir or agitate thoroughly. This is a 1-to-19 mixture. This is called the "mix." Five gallons of the Reuel Little Tree Injection Fluid Formula No. 2 will make 100 gallons of the "mix."

HOW TO OPERATE INJECTOR

Fill the barrel of the injector with the "mix." It holds a little less than one gallon. It is possible to make up to 374 injections before refilling the barrel.

For correct method of holding and operating the Reuel Little Tree Injector, see picture of operator below.

With left hand grip the one-inch guide bar near center of injector. With right hand hold bar grip ¾ inch at top of injector. Below bar grip is the trigger that releases the "mix" through the cutting knife which is in the tree. The injector should be held about 30