

IMPREGON MOLL ALLEGIES

After the water has been treated with IMPREGON, the water is safe to drink. Add 1/2 cup of IMPREGON to 1 gallon of fresh water. Mix thoroughly and let stand for 30 minutes. Then pour the water into a container for drinking. The amount of water to be treated is 10 to 15 gallons. Test the water.

These include shower stall areas, bathtub corners, inner tub, toilet bowl, faucet, shower filters, and other moist areas. Add 1/2 cup of IMPREGON to 1 gallon of fresh water and spray with a fine nozzle. Let stand for 10 minutes and then flush out weekly. If necessary, if areas are rinsed or treated.

These include tile, grout, or hardwood areas, baseboards, and walls, even papered hallways and fixtures, etc. Add 1/2 cup of IMPREGON to 1 gallon of fresh water. Cover areas with a clean rag or clean mop once and let dry. Repeat treatment weekly.

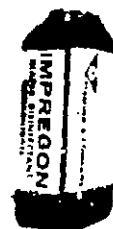
BACTERIAL INHIBITION



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ANAL. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$: C, 88.10%; H, 11.90%. Found: C, 88.1%; H, 11.9%.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1972).

[illegible][illegible]

Perennial Weeds and Grasses that do not spread by underground rhizomes

Soil Treatment to Prevent Wind Cracks

$$S_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \psi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \chi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \eta)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \zeta)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \xi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \eta)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \zeta)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \xi)^2 \right]$$

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL Crabgrass Chickweed, Knotweed and
Poa annua in Golf Course Fairways and Turf Generally (except past
ures)

[illegible]

KILL POTATO VINES - *Solanum tuberosum* L. High Volume Ground Sprayers - 100-200 gals./A.

8. *Phytolacca* spp. (Nightshade) - In the woods, on weedy soil, and along the roadside. *Phytolacca* spp. are annuals. *Phytolacca* and the *Phytolacca* family are not to be confused with the *Phytolacca* family.

Low Volume Ground Sprayers—

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2} \quad f_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} x e^{-x^2} \quad f_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} (4x^2 - 2) e^{-x^2} \quad f_3 = \frac{8}{\sqrt{\pi}} x(1-x^2) e^{-x^2}$$

Aerial Application — 1. 100-1000 Gals/Acre (2000-4000 lbs/Acre)

[illegible][illegible]

areal or low volume ground applications. A 1:1 ratio is much less ideal for aerial or high volume ground applications.

FREE KILLING

1. The first group of authors (see Table 1) has shown that the use of a single word, such as "spoke" or "spoke person," is not sufficient to ensure that the person in question is a woman. The second group of authors (see Table 1) has shown that the use of a single word, such as "spoke" or "spoke person," is not sufficient to ensure that the person in question is a woman.

SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES: 100

It is important to note that the above results are based on the assumption that the data are stationary. If the data are non-stationary, the results may be biased. Therefore, it is important to test for stationarity before conducting the analysis. The results of the stationarity tests are reported in Table 2. The results show that the data are stationary at the 1% level of significance. Therefore, the results of the analysis are valid.

[illegible][illegible]

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases.

LIES Inc.

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 $\mathbf{R}^+ \cap \mathbb{N}$

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of study population

CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES, Inc.
VALLEASTA, GEORGIA