

New Scout Troop To Be Sponsored By Presbyterians

Formation of a new scout troop under sponsorship of the First Presbyterian Church was announced today by Ernest A. Seaton, assistant scout executive. Lowell B. Russell has been appointed scoutmaster with Willard E. Brown as his assistant.

The new unit will be Troop 34. The troop committee includes V. V. Harnham, chairman, and William Chalmers, Earl Plummer, Morris H. Roach and J. P. Motschenbacher.

Scouts signed up are: Bob Roach, senior patrol leader; Milton Chase, junior assistant scoutmaster; Morris Roach, Jerry Jones, Jim Godfrey, David Bolinger, Jerry Trull, Bill Austin, Jack Sailing, Roland Shanklin, Kenneth Borgenson, Jim Powell, Archie Myers, Etna Rexroad.

Cub Pack Also Formed
Garden Valley Women's Club is sponsoring a new cub pack with J. V. Long as cubmaster. The pack committee includes: J. C. Hess, chairman; E. Graham, Ewens, E. S. Booth, Den mothers are Mrs. F. G. Ewens and Mrs. O. F. Michel.

Cub scouts registered are: Den 1: John Hanson, Edwin Hess, James Ewens, Henry Booth, Maxson Woods; Den 2: John Michel, Wilbur Schrader, James O. Weber, and John O. Weber.

Boy Scouts of Troop 4, Roseburg, have formed two softball teams, according to Scoutmaster Jack Howard; one for boys 12 to 14, the other for boys less than 13 years of age.

Both teams are seeking softball games with teams in the same age groups. To arrange for games, Howard should be contacted at the News-Review, or the following boys at school: Mickey LeMulex or Orval Bruton at the Junior High School; Eddie Nolte at Rose School; or Larry Fisher at Fullerton.

Sutherland

SUTHERLIN—Mr. and Mrs. William DeWitt of Myrtle Creek, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ted Boak Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bennett and children left the last part of the week for Wilmington, Calif., to make their home and where Mr. Bennett will be employed.

Cecil Carr, arrived in Sutherland Sunday to spend a week visiting with his wife, his son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carr and also his daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyal Stearns at Oakland, Ore. Mr. Carr has been employed at the Washington State Cannery at Walla Walla as foreman for ten years or more.

Ernest Carr of San Francisco, Calif., arrived in Sutherland the early part of the week to visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Carr, and other relatives.

Mrs. Harry Mahoney of Oakland, Ore., was a business visitor in Sutherland Monday.

Word has been received in Sutherland that Danny Dulley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Dulley, former residents of Sutherland, now of Fort Klamath, underwent a major operation at the hospital in that city. Danny is recuperating and soon will be able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Thomas, Jr., and child, left Sutherland Monday for Moffitt Field, Calif., where Mr. Thomas will enter the Marine Corps.

Mrs. Bertha Barge, Mrs. Bessie Barge, Mrs. Richard Rivers and daughters, Leone and Harriett, Mrs. A. P. Slack and Mrs. Brittain Slack shopped and transacted business in Roseburg Monday.

Don and Ted Griffith of Fort Bragg, California, were weekend guests at the E. H. Randall home.

Price Control End Would Be Suicide, C. of C. Head Says
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30.—(AP)—Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, contended today that if federal price control were wiped out in the immediate future, business would be back in the national doghouse within one week—and I mean the last stall in the doghouse, too.

He made this statement to a reporter shortly before he opened the annual meeting of the U. S. Chamber. Approximately 2,000 businessmen, drawn from every state, attended.

Johnston's position fell squarely athwart that of the National Association of Manufacturers, which has advocated the complete elimination of OPA after its present powers expire on June 30. It also indicated a divided opinion within the directorate of the national Chamber of Commerce itself.

Chamber directors voted last night to bring to the convention floor a resolution urging that the "date for the elimination of all such controls be Oct. 31, 1946."

"It would be suicidal if price control was abolished immediately," Johnston said in an interview. "Businessmen have not yet been conditioned for such a step. They must be educated to hold prices in line. The worst thing that could happen to us would be for prices to spiral and for us to have a period of boom and bust."

He said he felt a definite date should be set for the abolition of OPA and added he thought that date should be sometime next year.

Vital Statistics

BORN

MATTS—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Matts, Roseburg, at Mercy hospital, Saturday, April 27, a son, Edward Arthur; weight seven pounds four ounces.

WAKEFIELD—To Mr. and Mrs. David R. Wakefield, Roseburg, at Mercy hospital, Sunday, April 28, a son, Allen Wayne; weight seven pounds nine ounces.

Marriage Licenses
ONSGARD-GOETZ—Howard Erick Onsgard, Madison, Wis., and June Elizabeth Goetz, Roseburg.

DAVIS-LAND—Connell Benjamin Davis of Sutherland and Frances Ina Land, Roseburg.

WATTS-DORRANCE—James Owen Watts, Scottsburg, and Garnet Fern Dorrance of Portland.

Though most states have laws against slot machines, the U. S. Internal Revenue Bureau reported it collected its \$100 tax on 75,562 of the machines in the last fiscal year.

Unusual Show at Star Wednesday



A tense moment in this scene from M-G-M's adventure thriller, "The Last Chance."

Council Compiles Evidence on Spain

NEW YORK, April 30.—(AP)—The first investigating subcommittee of the United Nations Security Council began compiling evidence in secrecy today to determine whether Franco Spain menaces the peace as charged by Poland.

In the first phase of an inquiry authorized yesterday by a resolution stamping the council's "unanimous moral condemnation" on the Franco regime, the subcommittee disclosed it was committed to keep certain submitted documents confidential.

The subcommittee called first for data on Spain now in the hands of the various United Nations. This will be supplemented by other evidence, including that of Spanish Republican leaders exiled in Paris.

The investigators did not disclose the sources of documents on Spain which are classed as too confidential to be aired in public now, and there was no indication that Spain herself would offer any information.

Shortly after the subcommittee was named by the council on a ballot of ten affirmative votes, with Russia abstaining, the Moscow radio last night said a signed draft of a secret 1943 Spanish-German military protocol had been captured in the German foreign ministry during the battle of Berlin more than a year ago.

Green Light Given Oregon Buildings

PORTLAND, April 30.—(AP)—Construction of a 14-story federal office building to house all local U. S. Department of Agriculture agencies was announced today among plans for millions of dollars worth of new commercial, public and industrial buildings.

The T and H Corp., Portland, announced it had been awarded a contract for the \$3,500,000 federal building, to be the largest in the city, and that it would be completed this year.

At the same time, the Civilian Production Administration announced plans on file for several

millions of dollars of non-housing construction here and up-state. Yesterday the CPA approved a \$1,600,000 12-story equitable office building and a \$1,000,000 doctors' building here. An application was filed for a \$940,171 chemical plant by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

The green light on construction was granted a \$491,000 grain elevator to be erected at Pendleton by Ingleheart Brothers and a \$50,000 cold storage plant at Hood River by Walter Wells and Sons.

Seattle Rodeo Prevented By Humane Society Kick

SEATTLE, April 30.—(AP)—The city council has banned a planned "championship" rodeo at the Civic Ice Arena here in June. After a lengthy and occasionally heated hearing yesterday, the council unanimously agreed not to alter an anti-rodeo provision in a city ordinance. State Humane Society speakers objected.

Howard Morley, one of the two promoters, commented: "These folks who object sure don't talk like stock people—they sound like a bunch of cat and dog people to me."

Dusting for walnut blight control is gaining favor where dusting equipment is available. A copper, lime, sulfur and oil dust composed of 20 per cent monohydrate copper sulphate, 40 per cent hydrated lime, 10 per cent dusting sulphur, 18.5 per cent talc, 10 per cent diatomaceous earth, and 1.5 per cent light, highly-sulphated mineral oil is recommended. If oil is used in the dust, the mixture must be factory mixed, as special equipment is needed to incorporate the oil in the mixture. In the event that walnut trees are interplanted with filberts, sulphur should be omitted from the dust formula as sulphur is toxic to filbert foliage under certain conditions. Four dust treatments should be applied at 7-day intervals beginning in the early pre-bloom stage.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

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Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

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Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.

Sprays and dusts both give satisfactory control of the blight if applied at the proper time. A Bordeaux mixture 4-2-100 (4 pounds of copper sulphate, 2 pounds of quick lime or 23 pounds of hydrated lime, 100 gallons of water) is recommended for general use. A summer oil emulsion, at the rate of one pint of oil emulsion to every 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture to reduce the severity of leaf injury in event that conditions favor its development. Yellow cuproide may be used as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture where convenience and freedom from injury are more important considerations than cost. This material should be applied at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water.