

IMPORTANT

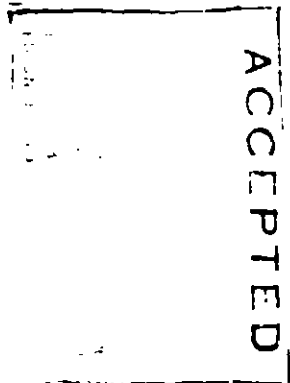
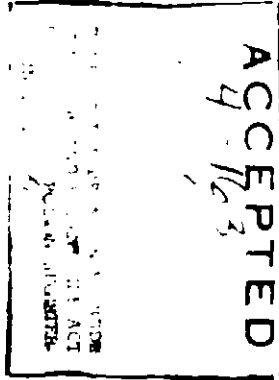
Choose a warm, (at least 60° F) calm day when weeds and brush plants are actively growing. Use a coarse spray and avoid drift. Spray drift can injure desirable flowers, vegetables and shrubs. Avoid contamination of water for irrigation or domestic use and do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Failure to use different or thoroughly cleaned sprayer for insecticides, etc., may result in desirable plants being killed. To clean sprayers after weed killing: Rinse several times with hot water and soap or Trisodium Phosphate (2 tbspn. per gallon). Fill tank with solution of household ammonia (2 tbspn. per gallon of water) and allow to stand over night. Be sure to clean hose and nozzle.

DILUTION TABLE

AMOUNT OF WATER TO USE	AMOUNT OF WEED KILLER TO USE	
	LAWNS	HARDY WEEDS
1 GALLON	4 TEASPOONFULS	2 1/2 TABLESPOONFULS
3 GALLONS	4 TABLESPOONFULS	7 1/2 TABLESPOONFULS
5 GALLONS	6 1/2 TABLESPOONFULS	12 1/2 TABLESPOONFULS
50 GALLONS	1 QUART	2 QUARTS

Buyer's Guarantee Limited to Label Claims

Mfg. by Bonide Chemical Co. Utica, N.Y. 13502



DIRECTIONS

GRASS LAWN TREATMENT: Apply with hose attachment, hand or tank sprayer, sprinkle can or cane. Dilute according to table and apply one gallon of diluted spray to each 200 sq. ft. of lawn (20' x 10'), to control dandelion, plantain, buckhorn, chickweed, Japanese clover and certain other broadleaf weeds. During periods of hot weather 1/2 the amount of weed killer per gallon of water may be used. Apply when weeds are in active growth during spring, summer or fall and between mowings. If rain is expected within 24 hours after treatment delay application. Do not use on Dichondra, Lippia, Bent, St. Augustine or Clover lawns or spot treat only the weeds.

HARDY WEEDS, BRUSH PLANTS AND STUMP TREATMENT: (in vacant lots, storage areas, along fences, garden borders, and around buildings). For control of burdock, thistle, morning glory, ragweed, yarrow, golden rod, poison ivy (in sunny places; control is doubtful in shady places) poison oak, sumac, brambles. Apply thoroughly covering top and undersides of leaves to point of light dripping when in full leaf. As the density of foliage and growth will determine pallorage required consult dilution table for mixing. Do not burn killed poison ivy as smoke is poisonous on contact with skin. For stumps mix 8 oz. (16 tbs) in one quart of diesel oil or kerosene and apply spray or brush all areas of stump thoroughly to prevent new growth and kill stump.

CAUTION: May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. If contact with eyes occurs flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. In case of contact or after use wash with soap and water. Do not take internally. Store out of reach of children. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until after the 3rd mowing.

Do not reuse container. Destroy by burning in a safe place. Do not burn.

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Choose a warm, (at least 60° F) calm day when weeds and brush plants are actively growing. Use a coarse spray and avoid drift. Spray drift can injure desirable flowers, vegetables and shrubs. Avoid contamination of water for irrigation or domestic uses and do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Failure to use different or thoroughly cleaned sprayer for insecticides, etc., may result in desirable plants being killed. To clean sprayers after weed killing: Rinse several times with hot water and soap or Trisodium Phosphate (2 tblspn. per gallon). Fill tank with solution of household ammonia (2 tblspn. per gallon of water) and allow to stand over night. Be sure to clean hose and nozzle.

DILUTION TABLE

AMOUNT OF WATER TO USE	AMOUNT OF WEED KILLER TO USE	
	LAWNS	HARDY WEEDS
1 GALLON	4 TEASPOONFULS	2½ TABLESPOONFULS
3 GALLONS	4 TABLESPOONFULS	7½ TABLESPOONFULS
5 GALLONS	6½ TABLESPOONFULS	12½ TABLESPOONFULS
50 GALLONS	1 QUART	2 QUARTS

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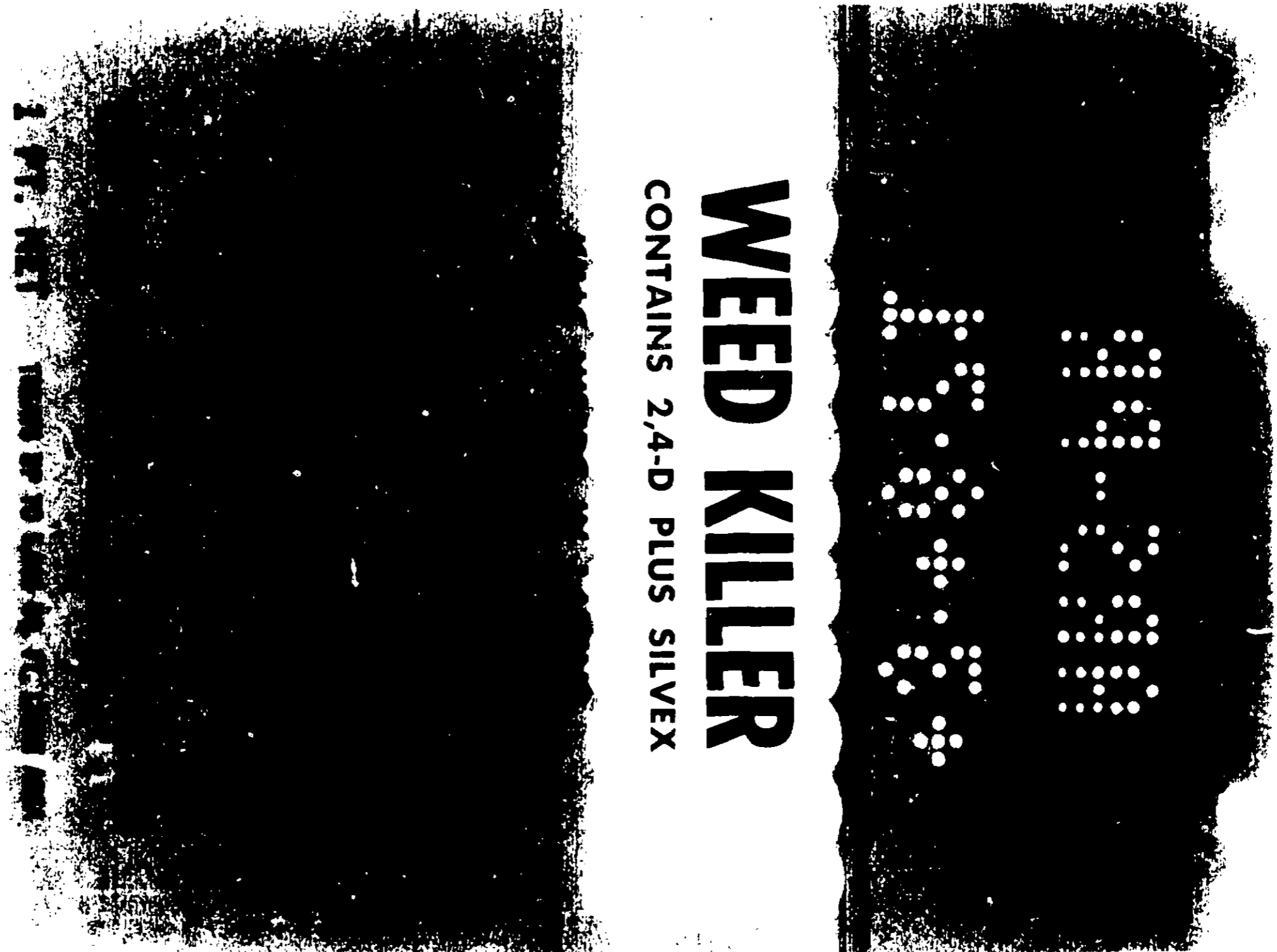


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Use with care. (It is to be used on lawns and other plants which are actively growing.) Use with care. (It is to be used on lawns and other plants which are actively growing.) Use with care. (It is to be used on lawns and other plants which are actively growing.) Use with care. (It is to be used on lawns and other plants which are actively growing.)

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AMOUNT OF WATER TO USE	AMOUNT OF WEED KILLER TO USE	
	LAWNS	HARDY WEEDS
1 GALLON	1 TEASPOONFUL	1 TABLESPOONFUL
2 GALLONS	2 TEASPOONFULS	2 TABLESPOONS
3 GALLONS	3 TEASPOONFULS	3 TABLESPOONS
4 GALLONS	4 TEASPOONFULS	4 TABLESPOONS
1 QUART	1 QUART	1 QUART



DIRECTIONS

GRASS LAWN TREATMENT: Apply with hose attachment or hand or tank sprayer. Use according to table and apply one gallon of diluted spray to each 100 sq. ft. of lawn. Control dandelion, plantain, buckhorn, chickweed, Japanese clover and other weeds. During periods of hot weather, use the amount of weed killer per gallon of water indicated. Apply when weeds are in active growth during spring, summer or fall and before winter. Results expected within 24 hours after treatment delay application. Do not use on Bermuda, Bent, St. Augustine or Clover lawns or spot treat only the weeds.

HARDY WEEDS, BRUSH PLANTS AND STUMP TREATMENT: (in vacant lots, storage areas, around garages, porches, and around buildings) For control of burdock, thistle, nettle, wild yarrow, golden rod, poison ivy (in sunny places; control is doubtful on shade plants), blackberry, brambles. Apply thoroughly covering top and undersides of leaves. Do not apply when in full leaf. As the density of foliage and growth will determine the amount of spray, use 1 to 4 gallons per 100 sq. ft. for mixing. Do not burn killed poison ivy as smoke is poisonous to skin. For stumps mix 8 oz. (16 tbs) in one quart of diesel oil or kerosene and apply liberally to stumps thoroughly to prevent new growth and kill stump.

CAUTION: May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. If contact occurs, wash with plenty of water for 15 minutes. In case of contact or if swallowed, get medical attention immediately. Store out of reach of children. Do not use in areas where children play.

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