

THIS WELL-KNOWN WEED
KILLER HAS NOW BEEN
IMPROVED WITH

X-800

THE WONDER CO-SOLVENT

which boosts the amount
and rate of absorption and
translocation of 2,4-D in
the plant. In certain broad-
leaved plants this chemical
additive can increase the
systemic action of 2,4-D
as much as 800 per cent
within 72 hours after the
plants are treated.

NOTICE

Mutual Dealers Wholesale, Inc., St. Paul 14, Minn., the manu-
facturers of **Worthmore** Selective Weed Killer GUARAN-
TEES that the ingredients therein are the highest quality obtain-
able and full strength as shown. However because the time and
manner of use of this herbicide are beyond our control, and be-
cause mis-application involves a certain element of risk, we make
no warranty of any kind as to the effectiveness of this material,
and buyer assumes all risks for such use or handling, whether in
accordance with directions or not.

Worthmore "Premium"
Selective

**WEED
KILLER**

WARNING: Harmful or Fatal if swallowed
Before using read carefully warning on side panel

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

45% 2,4-D Ester

(CONTAINS 3.34 POUNDS OF 2,4-D ACID PER GALLON AT 68°F.)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

ALKYL (C₃H₇)—2,4, Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 45%

(2,4-D acid equivalent 38% minimum by weight)

INERT INGREDIENTS

55%

100%

DISTRIBUTED BY MUTUAL DEALERS WHOLESALE
St. Paul, Minnesota 55114

CONTENTS

U. S. GALLONS

USDA Reg. No. 632-12

DIRECTIONS

Northmore Premium™ 45% 2,4-D Ester may be used for control of many broadleaved annual weeds and certain perennial weeds and woody plants growing in pastures and lawns, roadsides, ditches, railroad and public utility rights way, fence rows, farm lots and waste lands. Hard to kill weeds and woody plants may require repeat applications to be effective and adequate control. Consult state agricultural experimental station or extension service weed specialists for their details as to dosage and timing of applications.

WILD BUCKWHEAT

Apply at the rate of 4/5 pint per acre at the two leaf stage. If WILD BUCKWHEAT emerges over 3 or 4 week period, two sprayings are required.

WARNING

Avoid contamination of water used for drinking or irrigation purposes. Do not contact skin, eyes, or clothing.

On sugar beets, most vegetables, fruits, flowers, ornamentals, and legumes are extremely sensitive and readily injured by 2,4-D. Clover and bent grass may be injured by the dust. Avoid spray and drift on these plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not store near fertilizers, insecticides, or fungicides. Do not spray when windy. Special care to avoid drift from aerial applications. Cereals may be readily injured in seedling and late boot stages. Only after tillers are well formed and before jointing or bloom. Do not spray seedling grasses until two months. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in immediate vicinity.

Thoroughly clean spray equipment with a suitable chemical detergent such as a strong solution of soap, before using for other uses.

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

Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

NOTICE OF NON-WARRANTY

Northmore makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the use of this product. BUYER assumes all risk of loss or handling whether in accordance with directions or

DIRECTIONS

Treat when the weeds are in most active stage of growth, preferably on warm, sunny days.

Mix contents with water for spraying of crops as follows:

1. Corn: Maximum dosage for minimum crop damage 1/2 to 1 pint per acre of ground to be treated. To avoid injury to corn, do not spray during high temperature and high moisture conditions. Use pipe-drops on your sprayer boom to direct spray at weeds and to minimize the amount of spray that gets on the corn leaves. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

Preemergence use in Corn: Applications of this product are most effective for control of weed seedlings when made from three days after planting up to time of emergence. Where conditions are favorable, 1 1/3 to 2 2/5 quarts per acre are sufficient. No more than 2 2/5 quarts per acre be applied except on muck soils where up to 4 quarts per acre is acceptable. Preemergence treatment is not recommended on sandy or light porous soils. Consult your local authorities for varietal differences. Best results are obtained when there is plenty of soil moisture and weed seed germination is rapid.

2. Winter Wheat: When the weeds are heavy and the crop is unusually late or thin and unable to provide normal competition with weeds, maximum dosage should be 3/5 to 1-1/5 pints per acre. Treatment seldom causes serious crop damage. Spray in the spring before the crop has reached the boot stage. Best results are obtained under low moisture conditions.

3. Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley: For control of Mustard, Frenchweed, Ragweed, a maximum amount of 3/5 to 4/5 pints per acre may be applied from tiller to boot stage of the crop. For control of weeds such as Bindweed, Canada Thistle, Sow Thistle, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre after the fully tillered stage, except do not spray during the boot to dough stage. Clover in grain crops may be slightly injured by this product.

4. Flax: Maximum dosage with minimum crop damage use 1 pint per acre of ground to be treated. Apply when flax is about 4 inches high, and before the bud stage. (Note: A delay in maturity of flax does not always result in reduced yields.) Use to control Russian Thistle and Russian Pigweed only.

5. Perennial Grasses: Established stands of most perennial grasses may be sprayed with any amount up to 1-1/5 to 1-4/5 pints per acre to control susceptible or semi-resistant weeds. Exception under some conditions must be made for bent grasses and buffalo grass. Do not graze treated areas to dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

FOR LAWNS

Add 1 1/2 teaspoons to 2 quarts of water, or 5 teaspoons to 2 gallons of water. Add to water and stir well. 1 gallon of mixed spray will control dandelions on 1400 square feet of ground. Apply with hand sprayer only enough to thoroughly wet foliage without appreciable run-off or wetting of the soil. Clover in lawns may be slightly injured by this product.

FOR WOODY PLANTS

(Not in growing crops)—Most woody plants can be controlled by the proper use of 2,4-D Ester. Chemical may be applied as a foliage spray, or to the cut surfaces of stubbles or stumps, or to the bark near the base in the case of large shrubs or trees. Spray all surfaces to run-off or for stubble and stump treatment thoroughly wet the freshly cut surfaces. For basal bark treatment of cottonwood and willow use from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 gallons in 100 gallons diesel fuel. Use at least 4 to 5 quarts per 100 gallons of water and wet all foliage surfaces of the plant thoroughly. Such species as buckbrush, sumac, skunkbrush, elderberry, hackberry, wild grape, willows, Virginia Creeper and trumpet vine are readily controlled with the above dosages. For more resistant species use Brush Killer containing 2,4,5-T.

The recommended amount per acre remains the same per acre regardless of the amount of water used or the spraying equipment used. Repeat applications may be necessary when new growth occurs.

CONSULT STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION or EXTENSION SERVICE WEED SPECIALISTS for recommendations applicable to your area and crop.

00-56-1C

Printed in the U. S. A.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

ACCEPTED

APR 1 1964

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FUNDING AND
FOR ECONOMIC
ED UNDER 432
TO ATTACHED

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DIRECTIONS

"Worthmore Premium" 45% 2,4-D Ester may be used for control of many broadleaved annual weeds and certain perennial weeds and woody plants growing in pastures and meadows, roadsides, ditches, railroad and public utility rights of way, fence rows, farm lots and waste lands. Hard to kill weeds and woody plants may require repeat applications to give effective and adequate control. Consult state agricultural experimental station or extension service weed specialists for further details as to dosage and timing of applications.

FOR WILD BUCKWHEAT

Apply at the rate of 4/5 pint per acre at the two leaf stage. If WILD BUCKWHEAT emerges over 3 or 4 week period, two sprayings are required.

WARNING

Avoid contamination of water used for drinking or irrigation purposes. Do not contact skin, eyes, or clothing.

Cotton, sugar beets, most vegetables, fruits, flowers, ornamentals, and legumes are extremely sensitive and readily injured by 2,4-D. Clover and bent grass may be injured by the product. Avoid spray and drift on these plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Do not spray when windy. Use special care to avoid drift from aerial applications. Cereal grains may be readily injured in seedling and late boot stages. Spray only after tillers are well formed and before jointing or after bloom. Do not spray seedling grasses until two months old. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity.

Thoroughly clean spray equipment with a suitable chemical cleaner such as a strong solution of soap, before using for other purposes.

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

Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

NOTICE OF NON-WARRANTY

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DIRECTIONS

Treat when the weeds are in most active stage of growth, preferably on warm, sunny days.

Mix contents with water for spraying of crops as follows:

1. **Corn:** Maximum dosage for minimum crop damage 1/2 to 1 pint per acre of ground to be treated. To avoid injury to corn, do not spray at high temperature and high moisture conditions. Use pre-emergence spray during your sprayer boom to direct spray at weeds and to minimize the amount of spray that gets on the corn leaves. Do not spray during the dough stage.

Preemergence use in Corn: Applications of this product are most effective for control of weed seedlings when made before planting up to time of emergence. Where corn is from three days to 1-1/2 weeks old, 1-1/5 to 2-2/5 quarts per acre are sufficient. Additional applications are favorable. No more than 2-2/5 quarts per acre is acceptable. Preemergence treatment is here up to 4 quarts per acre on sandy or light porous soils. Consult your local authorities for varietal differences. Best results are obtained when the soil is moist and weed seed germination is rapid. There is plenty of soil moisture.

2. **Winter Wheat:** When the weeds are heavy and the crop is unusually late or thin and unable to provide normal competition with weeds, maximum dosage should be 3/5 to 1-1/5 pints per acre. Treatment seldom causes serious crop damage. Spray 5 pints per acre. Treat the crop has reached the boot stage. Best results are obtained under low moisture conditions.

3. **Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley:** For control of Mustard, Frenchweed, Ragweed, a maximum amount of 3/5 to 4/5 pints per acre may be applied from tiller to boot stage of the crop. For control of weeds such as Bindweed, Canada Thistle, Sow Thistle, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre after the fully tillered stage, except do not spray during the boot to dough stage. Clover in grain crops may be slightly injured by this product.

4. **Flax:** Maximum dosage with minimum crop damage use 1 pint per acre of ground to be treated. Apply when the flax is about 4 inches high, and before the bud stage. (Note: A delay in maturity of flax does not always result in reduced yields.) Use to control Russian Thistle and Russian Pigweed only.

5. **Perennial Grasses:** Established stands of most perennial grasses may be sprayed with any amount up to 1-1/5 to 1-4/5 pints per acre to control susceptible or semi-resistant weeds. Exception under some conditions must be made for bent grass seeds. Exception under some conditions must be made for bent grass seeds. Exception under some conditions must be made for bent grass seeds. Do not spray in 7 days after treatment.

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Add 1 1/2 teaspoons to 2 quarts of water, or 6 teaspoons to 2 gallons of water. Add to water and stir well. 1 gallon of mixed spray will control dandelions on 1400 square feet of ground. Apply with hand sprayer only enough to thoroughly wet foliage without appreciable run-off or wetting of the soil. Clover in lawns may be slightly injured by this product.

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The recommended amount per acre regardless of the amount of water used is the same per acre regardless of the amount of water used. Repeat applications may be necessary when new growth occurs.

CONSULT STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL SERVICE WEED SPECIALISTS for recommendations applicable to your area and crop.

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pest =
weeds unspecified

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ACCEPTED

APR 1 1967

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND ROBOTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC PEST CONTROL
ED UNDER NO. 632-12
SUBJECT
TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.