

**FOR CONTROLLING MOST ANNUAL WEEDS AND GRASSES AND KILLING TOP GROWTH OF HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL WEEDS AND GRASSES;  
ALSO FOR PREHARVEST SPRAYING OF POTATOES AND OF SEED CROPS OF LEGUMES AND SOYBEANS TO FACILITATE HARVEST**  
Use on: Airfields, Driveways, Walks, Dry Yards, Fence Lines, Railroads, Roadsides, Waste Places, and around Industrial Establishments, Pole Yards and Oil Tank Areas for Controlling Vegetation.

**DIRECTIONS**

Miller's General Weed Killer, when used with the proper amount of oil and water will control all the common herbaceous weeds and grasses. Use enough spray to wet all weed growth **thoroughly**, as it acts by contact action only. The lower dosages of oil and weed killer given below will be satisfactory for control of small seedling annual grasses such as crabgrass, foxtail and barnyard (water) grass, and of small seedling annual weeds such as pigweed, mustard, lamb's quarters, and sorrel. Coarse grasses such as foxtail and wild oats and resistant weeds such as chickweed, mayweed, mallow, pineapple weed, sweet fennel and wild carrot will require the higher dosages, particularly when mature and hard to kill. Grass control requires use of higher amounts of oil, which creeps down the stems to kill the crowns and prevent re-sprouting. **NOTE:** Contact weed killers kill annuals, but perennials must be re-treated as new growth develops. Control will be best in warm weather.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:** For **oil-water sprays** add approximately 1/2 of water needed for the batch to the sprayer tank. In a separate container, thoroughly pre-mix the proper amounts of Miller's General Weed Killer and oil. With vigorous agitation add this pre-mix to the water. Add the remaining required amount of water. Agitation must be maintained during mixing and application to keep the spray uniformly mixed. For **oil sprays** drain all water from sprayer tank, line and pump. Add a small amount of oil to the tank, circulate through the pump system, then completely drain the system and discard the liquid. This is to remove any water remaining in the sprayer. Add desired amount of oil to the tank. With agitation, add the proper amount of Miller's General Weed Killer. Moderate agitation will maintain a uniform spray mix. **NOTE:** Small amounts of water in Miller's General Weed Killer — oil sprays may result in extremely thick gel-like emulsions which are difficult to apply. This problem can be avoided by carefully following the mixing instructions outlined.

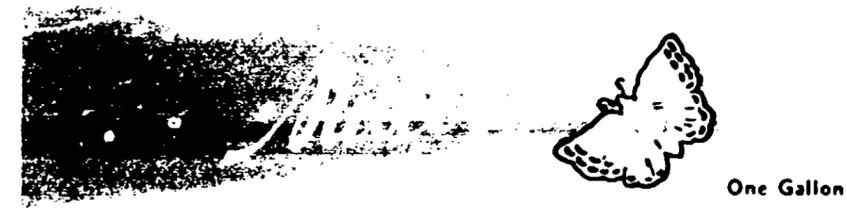
**GENERAL WEED CONTROL:** Use 2 to 3 pints of Miller's General Weed Killer in 10 to 50 gallons of oil made up to 100 gallons with water. Spray weed growth thoroughly.

**CONTACT PRE-EMERGENCE WEED CONTROL:** Miller's General Weed Killer may be used to kill tiny weeds that emerge before certain crops. When practical, fitting the land several days before seeding will result in more weeds being up at the time of spraying. For use in land planted to beans, corn, [redacted] potatoes and gladiolus. Spray at least one day before first emergence of the crop using 1/2 pints of Miller's General Weed Killer per acre. Mix this amount with 1/2 pint of oil and 20 gallons of water and apply as a fine spray to ensure wetting of the weeds.

**CONTROL OF WEEDS IN GRAPES AND BUSH FRUITS:** Apply spray containing Miller's General Weed Killer when weeds are growing well but before they are 6 inches high. **On Grapes**, applications can be made up to 3 or 4 weeks after bloom. For use in the spring before bloom or in the fall after harvest use 2 to 3 pints of Miller's General Weed Killer in 10 to 20 gallons of oil made up to 100 gallons with water. For treating during bloom and up to 3 to 4 weeks after bloom use no more than 2 pints of Miller's General Weed Killer per 100 gallons of spray. Use up to 150 gallons per acre to give good spray coverage. Apply only as a directed spray to the weeds and soil in such a way as to avoid contacting grape foliage, blossoms, or fruiting clusters. It is often desirable to limit spray application to a 1-2 foot band directly under the grape trellis where weed control problem is most severe and soil cannot be easily cultivated. For such band treatments the gallonage per acre should be reduced proportionately. Repeat if needed, but make no more than 2 applications in a single season. **On Bush Fruits** such as blackberries, blueberries, currants, gooseberries and raspberries, use 2 to 3 pints of Miller's General Weed Killer in 10 to 20 gallons of oil, made up to 100 gallons with water. Apply at the rate of 125 to 150 gallons of spray per acre in the fall after harvest or in the spring before bloom. Use directed spray and do not treat young canes desired for permanent plants. Make one or two repeat applications as needed.

**WEED CONTROL IN ALFALFA:** Apply to established stands during the dormant season to control winter annual weeds or apply immediately after first cutting but before regrowth starts to control dodder and summer annual weeds. Mix 2 to 3 pints of Miller's General Weed Killer in 10 to 50 gallons of diesel oil or any weed oil and make up to 100 gallons with water. Spray the mixture to thoroughly wet all weed foliage using approximately 100 gallons per acre. The higher dosage and larger amounts of oil are needed where grassy weeds are the major problem. **NOTE: Do not graze treated areas or use treated foliage for feed or forage.**

**PREHARVEST SPRAYING OF ALFALFA, TREFLOIL, CLOVER, PEAS AND SOYBEANS TO FACILITATE HARVEST OF CROPS GROWN FOR SEED:** Apply 1/2 to 1 day before harvest. For air-lane applications use 2 to 3 pints of Miller's General Weed Killer in 4 to 10 gallons of diesel or fuel oil per acre. For ground application use 2 to 3 pints of Miller's General Weed Killer per acre. This may be mixed with 5 to 10 gallons of oil for low volume sprays or with 5 to 15 gallons of oil plus 15 to 40 gallons of water for high-volume sprays. The higher rates and volumes are suggested for use during cool, cloudy weather and where there is heavy foliage growth. **NOTE: Do not graze treated areas nor feed forage or seed from treated crops to livestock. Do not use seed for food.**



# GENERAL WEED KILLER

Active Ingredient: 4,6-Dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol ..... 55%  
Inert Ingredients: ..... 45%  
Contains 5 pounds of 4,6-Dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol per gallon.

E.P.A. Reg. No. [redacted] 802-475-AA  
— MILLER PRODUCTS —  
THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

**FIRST AID**

**SYMPTOMS OF POISONING:** symptoms of poisoning. **PHYSICIAN**

**FIRST AID:** Have patient drink cold compresses or by mouth.

**If Swallowed, SEND FOR PHYSICIAN** such as 2 tablespoonfuls of vomit fluid is clear, then water. Treat as in FIRST AID with plenty of water for 24 hours. **on Skin**, immediately remove skin with soap and plenty of water. Wash thoroughly with a physician and treat as in FIRST AID and shoes, or clean them.

**NOTE TO ATTENDING PHYSICIAN:** Treat symptomatically.



**IMPORTANT:** Do not store in periods below 32° F. bring up by rolling.

This product is toxic to fish and may be killed. Keep out of water in manner not specified on label.

**NOTE:** Rinse equipment and non-crop lands away from punching holes in them.

**NOTICE:** Follow directions carefully. Indicate with a red checkmark the use of this product on the label.

**WEEDS AND GRASSES;  
MATURE HARVEST  
Industrial**



# GENERAL WEED KILLER

**Active Ingredient: 4,6-Dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol . . . . . 55%**  
**Inert Ingredients: . . . . . 45%**  
**Contains 5 pounds of 4,6-Dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol per gallon.**

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**DYER, PEAS AND SOY-  
BN FOR SEED:** Apply 2 to 3 pints of Miller's oil per acre. For ground iller per acre. This may be s or with 5 to 15 gallon sprays. The higher rate, weather and where there areas nor feed forage or food.

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## FIRST AID TREATMENT — ANTIDOTE

**SYMPTOMS OF POISONING:** Excessive Fatigue, Sweating, Thirst and Fever. If symptoms of poisoning develop from any type of exposure, SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN.

**FIRST AID:** Have patient lie quiet in coolest spot available. If feverish, cool with cold compresses or by immersion in cool water.

**If Swallowed, SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN.** Induce vomiting by giving an emetic such as 2 tablespoonfuls of table salt in a glass of warm water; repeat until vomit fluid is clear, then give two tablespoonfuls of baking soda in a glass of water. Treat as in FIRST AID, above. **If Splashed in Eyes,** immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. **If spilled on Skin,** immediately remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms of poisoning develop, send for a physician and treat as in FIRST AID, above. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes, or clean them thoroughly before re-use.

**NOTE TO ATTENDING PHYSICIAN:** Active ingredient is a metabolic stimulant. Treat symptomatically.



## A DINITRO WEED KILLER

**IMPORTANT:** Do not store at temperatures below 20° F. If stored for extended periods below 20° F. bring the contents of the container up to 32° F. and agitate by rolling.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of lakes, ponds, and streams. Do not apply in any manner not specified on the label.

**NOTE:** Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed by punching holes in them and burying with wastes.

**NOTICE:** Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically mentioned on label, and the use of this product are beyond the control of the manufacturer. The manufacturer is not responsible for the results of the use of this product.

**KILLING POTATO VINES:** Spray 10 to 20 days before harvest. The concentration of the spray and the amount to use per acre are determined by variety and vigor of the vines, degree of kill desired, and weather conditions at the time of application. Use the higher rates during cool, cloudy weather or where foliage growth is especially heavy. For **Low Volume Sprays,** use 2 to 3 pints of Miller's General Weed Killer in 5 to 10 gallons of diesel or fuel oil per acre, applying by either air or ground equipment. For **Medium Volume Sprays,** use 2 to 4 pints of Miller's General Weed Killer per acre in 5 gallons of fuel oil and 25 to 40 gallons of water, depending on density of vine growth. Adjustment of boom and nozzles to give coverage of all parts of vines is essential. **NOTE:** Browning of the vascular ring of potato tubers sometimes occurs after the use of vine killers. Do not spray exposed tubers nor graze treated areas.

**CONTROL OF THE BASAL SPIKE PHASE OF DOWNY MILDEW ON HOPS:** Control is obtained by killing diseased basal parts of vines to prevent further infection. Use 1 quart of Miller's General Weed Killer with 5 gallons of fuel or diesel oil in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray. Provide continuous agitation when mixing and until spraying is finished. Make the first application to the ground and the basal two feet of the hop vines when they have reached eight feet or more in height. Use at the rate of 50 gallons per acre. Repeat as necessary, but use no more than four applications per growing season. When the plants have reached 3/4 of the distance to the top of the trellis the basal 4 feet of the vines should be sprayed. The gallonage required for the defoliation of the basal four feet of the vines will need to be increased proportionately. These treatments will materially aid in the control of weeds.

**Use Precautions:** Do not spray entire vines. Do not apply to young replants or mature plantings or to plants in baby yards. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

## DINITROPHENOL SOLUTION