



WITH ADAPTIONS TO APPLY THE PROPER CHEMICALS, this corn planter does jobs at once. In addition to planting the corn and placing the starter fertilizer before and below the seed, this planter applies granular heptachlor to the soil to control insects and sprays a herbicide in a band over the row to control weeds and grass. The reel (large arrow) holds the herbicide mixed in water and is connected by the hoses to nozzles just behind the packer wheels. Granular heptachlor is placed in the hopper (small arrow) between the fertilizer boxes and the hoses from it apply the insecticide just in front of the packer wheels. These adaptions are designed to eliminate other trips over the field. —LF PHOTO



DUCTWORK IN THE OLD WAGON SHED on the farm will carry air from the drying fan to bring corn moisture down to below 15% before the corn has time to mold. In the center rear can be seen the plywood housing which will surround the fan and funnel the air into the duct. Corn will be elevated into storage through two doors high in the walls of the building and one door in the roof. At each side of the shed are conventional corn cribs which will be filled at the same time. —LF PHOTO

● **Wheeltrack**  
(From page 6)

he said, "But we wanted to side dress with nitrogen." Urea, ammonium nitrate, anhydrous ammonia and ammonium sulfate all produced about the same results in tests this year. It appears that the cheapest source of nitrogen is the one to use.

"Weed control with wheel track planting is tremendous," says Henney. "We sprayed a 10 inch band of Simazine over the row at planting time and got near perfect control of both broad leaved weeds and grass." Weeds and grass in the middle of the row are not a problem since they germinate slowly in the soft loose soil and are soon shaded out by the corn. One and one-third pounds of Simazine in 20 gallons of water will give control in the 10-inch band on most soils.

**Fertilizer on Cover Crop**  
Next year Henney does not plan to cultivate his corn at all. The only reason he cultivated this year was to apply nitrogen side dressing. This fall he is putting the nitrogen on his rye cover crop which he will plow down in the spring. The nitrogen in the rye plants should become available to the corn at just about the right time and save another trip over the

field. The plowed down fertilizer will still follow soil test recommendations and 200 pounds of 5-10-10 starter fertilizer in the row at planting time will be the same as this year.

The corn this year was planted in 40 inch rows and close enough to have a population of over 17,000 plants per acre, but the dry weather shortly after planting cut this to approximately 14,000 plants which Henney feels is not quite enough for our growing conditions.

**Well Balanced Program**  
Most of the grain grown on the farm will be utilized in the livestock program. At the present time 32 head of herefords are on feed and twenty bred sows and gilts are due to farrow within the next few weeks. Plans are to increase the beef feeding operation to about 50 head and feed out about 300 market hogs.

To balance the labor load Henney and Shelly have in the shed an 18 acre crop of tobacco. The crop was long and heavy at harvest, and danger of pole burn was great. Hay drying equipment was moved into the tobacco shed and used to circulate air and aid in curing the crop. Forty five acres of grains 60 acres of alfalfa seeded this fall, and pasture complete (Turn to page 9)

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