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It's Good Economy

Control Pests In Stored Grain

**STORING SMALL GRAIN**  
When storing this season's small grains, an "ounce" of prevention can pay off by protecting "pounds" of your small grains in storage. Whether you later sell the grain or feed it, you'll profit from quality grain in which insects damage is reduced or eliminated.

The first step in grain storage is to do a thorough job of removing all the old grain from your bins. It's especially important to clean out every crack and crevice in the floor or wall—even clean up old grain outside the bin. Then it's a good idea to repair any holes and to make the bin as rodent proof as possible.

Now, thoroughly treat your empty grain storage bin with methoxychlor, an insecticide which has long residual act-

ion and which is effective in controlling insects such as cadelles, granary weevils, confused flour beetles, saw-toothed beetles, rice weevils and many other insects attacking stored grain. Mix 2 quarts of a 25% emulsifiable solution in five gallons of water and apply to the walls, ceilings and floors with a knapsack, garden or power sprayer. This amount of solution will cover 2500 square feet of surface area.

Such a program of cleaning and then spraying with methoxychlor is a proved method for protecting your stored grain against insect damage.

Advertisers will be glad to have you mention Lancaster Farming when answering advertisements.

2,4-D Is OK For Weed Control In Wheat, FDA Report Says

In response to many requests for information on the use of 2,4-D to control weeds in wheat, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Agriculture today issued the following statement.

1. No new regulations have been issued concerning the use of 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid) for the control of weeds in wheat.
2. The chemical has been used effectively and safely to control weeds in wheat for the past 12 years. It is registered by the Department of Agriculture for distribution in interstate commerce for such use.
3. There is no Government regulation requiring

use of 2,4-D at any specific period prior to harvest. Labels used by manufacturers contain recommendations for the use of the chemical by wheat growers. Also, the Department of Agriculture has suggested that ordinarily in order to get the best results, the chemical should be applied approximately 50 days before harvest. This, however, is not a regulation. As a matter of fact, approved patterns of use have included application up to a few days before harvest. It has been pointed out that although the dissipation of the chemical by oxidation and weathering would be less in the case of the later application, this is balanced by a reduction in the possibilities of translocation of the material through the plant during the ripening stage.

4. Since the first use of 2,4-D, no residue of the chemical has been found in wheat and the Departments do not have evidence that late use of proper amounts of the chemical will result in any residue in wheat.

5. If information is developed to show the existence of residues, the new information would be considered by both Departments and action would be taken to set a tolerance. Tolerances have been established for #2, 4-D residues in pears, apples, citrus fruits, quinces, asparagus. This tolerance has been set at five parts per million which provides a wide margin of safety. On the basis of the action taken in connection with other products, it can be assumed that if it became necessary to consider the establishment of a tolerance in wheat a tolerance would be established.

type should be kept in proper perspective in their relationship to the total needs of the dairy industry. The publicity and recognition often associated with judging contests at State and national levels may exaggerate the importance of type in dairying, according to Dr. Bayley.

Analysis of more than 10 USDA and State research studies involving Ayrshire, Holstein, and Jersey breeds, said, Dr. Bayley, has shown that if type classification of breed associations were used in conjunction with production records in breeding programs, milk production would be increased by only 4/10th of 1 per cent more than by use of production records alone.

"Dairy character," a factor used in determining 'type' is more indicative of milk production than final type classification, Dr. Bayley said. If breeders used dairy character and production records together as guides, he added, analysis shows that milk production in future generations would be increased by 2 or 3 per cent more than by use of production records alone. But if "dairy character" were used as the sole guide for selecting breeding animals, production would be increased less than half as fast as by selection based solely on production records.

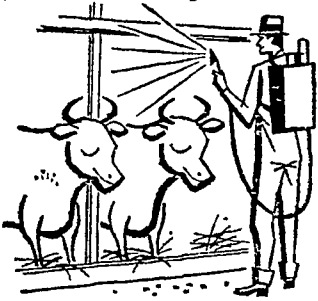
Type as rated by the breed associations continues to be important in determining the price of animals sold for breeding purposes, because dairymen do not realize the small correlation between type and milk production, Dr. Bayley said.

When dairymen become more fully aware of the facts revealed by research relating to type, Dr. Bayley predicted, they will give this factor considerably less importance than it is given now.

The first dairy cattle were brought to Jamestown, Va., in 1611. A census made in Virginia colony in 1625 recorded 364 cows. Today there are more than 19 million dairy cattle in the United States.

The dairy cow is perhaps the most efficient and productive animal domesticated by man. She converts grasses and roughage which man cannot eat into milk—"nature's most nearly perfect food."

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- Korlan 25 W. P.  
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- Marlite 50  
Use as a dry rub on dairy animals  
\* Not on dairy animals

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1.25 for 3-4 week residual
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Use in milk houses, barns and your home  
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