

## Corn Clinic At New Holland

"Today's Answer to Yesterday's Problems," was the topic of discussion at the Garden Spot Young Adult Farmers' meeting last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Phillip Koch, Area Fieldman for Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, discussed the chemical weed control in corn production. He stated that effective weed control is one of the most essential needs of every farmer who grows corn. Here are some questions that were answered. How has modern chemical weed control been accepted among the farmers who produce top yields? How do they use herbicides on their own farms? What are the benefits? Why is effective chemical weed control so important for improving efficiency and profit in corn production?

It was stated that some of the newer herbicides used to control weed in rows with an application at planting, before weeds are up. Another practice widely used is an application after planting, any time before weeds are 1 1/2 in high.

Weed killers can be sprayed the day after planting or at any time before weeds and grasses are 1 1/2 in high. The herbicide is absorbed by weed seedlings through foliage and roots.

Koch stated that good weed control is largely dependent upon these conditions: 1. Proper rate of application according to soil type; 2. Uniform distribution on soil surface; 3. Proper calibration of equipment at recommended rates; 4. Adequate moisture is needed to move herbicide into soil where it can be absorbed by weed roots; 5. For granules, good seedbed preparation that is smooth and compact, free of clods, is especially important.

Special treatment for perenn-

ial weeds is needed for effective weed control. Koch suggested the following treatment:

1. Make first broadcast applications to quackgrass in the spring, three weeks before plowing.

2. After planting corn make a second application for control of annual broadleaf weeds and grasses and to finish off any persistent quackgrass.

It was recommended that corn should follow corn when these special treatments of higher-than normal dosage rates are used.

Maximum sunlight provides conditions for faster weed killing and warm temperatures result in faster weed growth and more rapid absorption of herbicide by the weed. Rain is necessary to move the herbicide into the weed root zone. Adequate moisture at the time of planting or shortly afterwards, dissolves the herbicide and disperses it rapidly through the soil making it readily available for absorption by weed roots. Under high soil moisture conditions, weeds tend to germinate nearer the surface where they are easily killed.

In a dry spring, the farmer must cultivate as soon as weeds appear to move the chemical into the root zone. Rates of application, said Mr. Koch, should be carefully followed from the label directions.


Because some chemicals remain in the soil to work for you all season long, observes these four simple rules:

1. Do not use more herbicide than is recommended for your soil type.

2. To minimize possible injury to wheat or barley, plow or work the soil well.

3. Corn should follow corn when higher-than normal dosage rates are used.

4. Do not follow treated corn with sugar beets or vegetables in rotation.



|                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Control weeds at the row    | Prevents soil erosion                |
| Reduces weed insurance      | Prevents weed competition            |
| Less cultivation cost       | No drift hazards                     |
| Reduces soil erosion        | Safe to man and corn                 |
| Reduces labor and equipment | Controls broadleaf weeds and grasses |
| Reduces soil compaction     | Long term control                    |
|                             | Clean fields at harvest              |

PHILLIP KOCH, REPRESENTATIVE of a national chemical firm presented a talk on weed control in corn at a meeting of the New Holland Young Farmers this week in the New Holland High School. Koch illustrated his talk with a series of charts outlining proper application of herbicides.

### Soils Day

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noon session Eakin will speak on "Nitrogen — a Key Element"

Lancaster County's winner in the Southeast District hay show last summer will discuss "How We Do It" for quality hay awards. Discussion will center around the production methods of Galen Crouse, Stevens R1; Mahlon Shenk, Holtwood R2, and Harold Weitzel, Ephrata R1.

The meeting will be sponsored by the Lancaster County Extension Service. Lunch will be available. Adjournment is scheduled for 3 p.m.

Never try to "make the light," advises the Safety Crusade. Enter the intersection only if there is enough time and room to clear it completely before the light changes.

## Cocalico Herd Has High Record

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Brandon, Vt., has announced the completion of an official herd lactation average for the herd of Cocalico Farm, Stevens, Pa.

This herd of registered Ayrshires completed its 17th year on official Ayrshire herd test with 28 lactation records averaging 11,606 pounds of milk, testing 4 per cent and having 470 pounds of butterfat.

The high individual cow in the herd for milk was Cocalico Signet's Viola with 13,810 pounds in 305 days and on just twice a day milking. The high cow for butterfat was Cocalico Preferred Lass with 572 pounds.

# CHECKERBOARD service bulletin

## How to Save \$15 or \$20 per Hundred Pullets

Do you know that you may save as much as \$15 or \$20 on every hundred pullets you raise this year? You do it by following the Purina Controlled Bullet Growing Plan.

After pullets have reached ten weeks of age, you simply limit their feed to 80% of what they would consume on full feeding. The correct amount has been worked out by Purina Research, and it's easy to follow. Best of all, Purina Controlled Feeding Plan helps you grow pullets that lay more large eggs . . . fewer small ones and peewees.



Visit our store and let us explain this cost-cutting plan. Besides Purina Growing Chows, we also have a full line of Purina Health Aids, and, of course, our friendly service is always available.

Call us or drop in. Prove to yourself - Purina feeding cost you less.

## 10 years of Purina Research behind New Purina Early Weaning Chow

Purina Early Weaning Chow for baby pigs is a highly palatable, highly fortified, highly nutritious feed made for hogmen who plan to wean pigs at three weeks . . . or wish to wean pigs earlier. It may also be used in early weaning of late-farrowed litters, for orphan pigs or undersize pigs at normal weaning age.

IN SIX TESTS ON 616 PIGS, Early Weaning Chow-fed pigs gained as fast as pigs on sow's milk and creep feed from the 3rd to 6th week. They gained .77 lb. per pig daily — made 1 lb. gain from only 1.27 lbs. feed.

IN ON-THE-FARM TESTS, pigs followed the same pattern . . . weighed 23-33 lbs. at 6 weeks. Feed cost per pound of gain on good pigs, raised under good management, ranged from 12c to 14c.



## KILL RATS... Use Purina Rat-Kill

Purina Rat-Kill is an entirely different kind of killer for rats and mice. It's a "carry-home" bait. Rats haul it back to the nest . . . distribute it themselves . . . feed Rat-Kill to the whole family till they're dead.

Rat-Kill has these extra advantages:

- Highly palatable and bulky
- Kills fast in 5 to 15 days
- Low priced

See us for Purina Rat-Kill right away. We're at the Red and White Checkerboard Store in town.



Here's what happens to rats that eat Purina Rat-Kill. They're dead in 5 to 15 days. Rats love Rat-Kill. It's effective and economical, too.

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| <b>John J. Hess, II</b><br>Intercourse - New Providence | <b>John B. Kurtz</b><br>Ephrata           | <b>Wenger's Feed Mill, Inc.</b><br>Rheems    |
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