

# Wine

[Continued from Page 1]  
far as the wine industry is concerned, labrusca varieties are very hardy plants.

Vinefera are the very best wine grapes, but they are extremely difficult to grow. Miller feels certain that American viticulturists will eventually master the art of growing these tender-skinned French grapes, but he didn't feel he should start out with vinefera. The hybrids he picked combine labrusca hardiness with a good measure of vinefera quality.

Could a Lancaster County or Pennsylvania wine industry ever compete with giants like California's Gallo Brothers? "Not on the basis of price and quantity," Miller said. "I think the key to our success here will be the quality of the product. If we start with French hybrids, we'll be a cut above the cheaper wines. I'd like to see a vin ordinaire - ordinary wine - in Lancaster County. In France, as you go from region to region you can order the vin ordinaire and each has its own special qualities."

While Miller thinks growers here should start with French hybrids, he feels the real rewards will come to those who are successful with vinefera.

How does the wine market look in the years ahead? "There's no way in the world that grape production can keep up with the booming demand for wine," Miller said. "Young people, today are rejecting liquor, and they're turning to wine, instead. They start with the cheaper, pop wines, and as they become more discriminating they go on to better wines. I think there's where Lancaster County can become important - in producing the finer wines."

Many of Lancaster County's farmers won't drink wine or any other alcoholic beverage because of their conservative backgrounds. Could this attitude slow the development of Lancaster County vineyards? "A lot of them won't use tobacco, either, but they sure do grow it," Miller said. "You shouldn't think of wine as booze, anyway. It's food. You drink wine with a meal because, it enhances the flavor of food. Liquor kills it."

"Besides," Miller added, "a farmer can earn a lot

more from grapes than he can with tobacco. An acre of grapes can gross from \$1500 to \$2000 a year. Tobacco will return \$300. And I don't think there's really that much difference in the amount of work."

First year expenses for a vineyard can be high, from \$1500 to \$2500 an acre for vines and wire trellises. And a beginning grower must wait three years for his first harvest. But once a vineyard is established, maintenance should be very cheap, according to Miller. Spraying and tractor fuel are virtually the only maintenance costs.

The heaviest labor requirement in grape growing comes, of course, during harvest which is mid-to late October. During the cold months vines must be pruned and tied up to the wire trellises, and there is some spraying and cultivating in the summer. Miller feels he can easily handle his ten acres, and reported that it's not at all unusual to find 50-acre vineyards in New York where all labor is supplied by the family.

Not every farm, even in Lancaster County, is suitable for vineyards,

Miller pointed out. He said site selection is the most important step in getting started, and feels that expert help is a vital necessity. One good source of help is the county extension office, which is where Miller started. Soil type, air drainage, and the frost-free period are the most critical considerations in selecting a site. Usually, if a site is suited for orchards, it's suited for vineyards.

One thing Miller thinks favors a wine industry in County, two in Bucks County with two more in the planning stages, and Lancaster County's own Pequea Valley Winery. All these and any other state winners will be required to use Pennsylvania grapes, and a lot of them. H. Peterman Wood, for example, owner of the Pequea Valley Winery, expects his eventual requirements to exceed 200 acres.

"There's a great future here in the wine grape industry," Miller said, "but Pennsylvania is the fact that the Limited Wineries Act requires state wineries to use only grapes grown in the Commonwealth. There are several wineries in Erie

it'll take a lot of work. One thing I think we need is more farmer input into research, and we need to get more Penn State people interested in wine grapes."

## GROWING CORN NEEDS NITROGEN

We Can Supply Your Needs

CALL **ZOOK & RANCK, Inc.**  
RD1, Gap, Pa. 17527  
Phone 717-442-4171

## BRUNING PAINT

WILL SPRAY PAINT YOUR BARN & SHEDS with  
**Bruning Country Squire**

INTRODUCTORY OFFER  
\$6.50 per gal. if you help.  
\$7.50 per gal. if we use boom truck.

PAINT & AIRLESS EQUIPMENT  
AT MOST REASONABLE RATES.  
Phone (AC) 215-445-6186

### PHARES HURST

RD1 Narvon, Pa. 17555

WE SELL

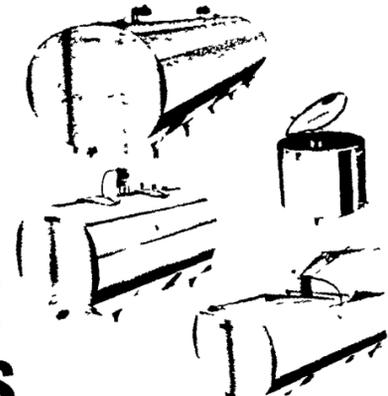
## Negley-Miller Silos

For More Information Call:  
**GUTSHALL SILO REPAIR**  
R.D.1, Womelsdorf, Pa. 19567  
Phone 717-933-4616

## UNIROYAL Royal MH-30...

# the only one good enough to replace reliable MH-30.

## Pick The One That Suits You Best!



Solidly crafted of 100% stainless steel, Mueller Bulk Milk Coolers are available in several models, in a size range of 70 through 5,000 gallons. Pick a Mueller—and pick a winner! It's the cooler preferred by dairymen around the world!

**MUELLER Bulk Milk Coolers**

**USED BULK TANKS**

|                                 |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 425 gal. Esco                   | Used 12 Can Cooler |
| 2-12 can front opening Coolers. | 500 gal. Mojonner  |
|                                 | 1000 gal. Mojonner |
|                                 | 800 gal. Esco      |
|                                 | 500 gal. Esco      |

**GOOD USED DIESELS**

- 1 - S.R. 1 Lister Diesel Engine
- 1 - P.H. 2 Petter Diesel Engine 12 H.P.

**HESS FARM SUPPLIES**  
Pioneer Seed Corn Available in Small Lots for Immediate Pickup.

## Queen Road Repair

Box 67, Intercourse, Pa. 17534  
24 Hour Service, Phone 717 768-7111 or Dial 0 Ask for Mobile Unit  
Titus Burkholder - Unit # J P 5 9742  
After 5 P.M.

John D. Weaver 656-9982 — Kenneth M. Groff 354-0473  
Titus Burkholder 717-859-1620  
OR Answering Service 354-5181

We Stock Hess' Farm Supplies  
Check Our Prices on Animal Medications

Each season, more and more tobacco growers are switching to Royal MH-30 growth regulant.

They've watched it perform on neighbor's fields, they've seen the results of University trials, and are convinced it's the most effective systemic sucker control available.

Royal MH-30 gets into the plant and working in half the time of regular MH-30, greatly reducing the danger of wash-off from unexpected afternoon showers. In trial after trial, Royal MH-30 has consistently proved to be 25-35% more effective, and even kills small suckers that



have emerged on tender, fast-growing tobacco. This year, some chemicals are going to be in short supply so talk to your dealer today and arrange for enough Royal MH-30 to treat your crop. It's the best systemic sucker control money can buy. Looking for a product to control early suckers? Talk to him about Royaltac® the outstanding new contact chemical. From the world's leading producer of tobacco growth regulants ... Uniroyal Chemical, Division of Uniroyal, Inc., Naugatuck, CT 06770.

As with any growth regulant, always follow instructions on the label  
\*Trademark of Uniroyal, Inc



**Faster than MH-30**  
Sorbatran® a special surfactant ingredient, gets Royal MH-30 into the plant and acting in half the time of regular MH-30. Gives effective sucker protection within 6 hours of application.



**High return per acre**  
Even though Royal MH-30 is significantly more efficient, the cost is surprisingly low. Because good sucker control increases crop value, many growers are experiencing as much as \$20 returned for every dollar invested.



**Easy to apply**  
Royal MH-30 is easy to apply either by tractor sprayer or compressed air shoulder units. Check with your dealer about a Royal MH-30 program for your acreage today.