

Then pick Banvel® herbicide... the Big Plus... to do the job.

Pick the weeds in your corn you'd like to get rid of...

Pre-emergence: Banvel tank-mixed with *Lasso® gets broadleaf weeds along with grasses ready when later weeds germinate


Early layby (in corn up to five inches high) use Banvel at one pint rate. Banvel overlay controls cocklebur, sunflower, annual morningglory, others

Post-emergence (corn up to 36 inches) Banvel controls smartweed, velvetleaf, bindweed, seedling Canada thistle

Before buying a less adaptable herbicide check out the Big Plus of Banvel from Velsicol

*Lasso® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company. The Lasso + Banvel tank mix is cleared for use in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin.

Before using any herbicide, read the label.



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Eye protection necessary when handling ammonia fertilizer

NEW YORK, N.Y. — In soil, anhydrous ammonia can mean abundant crops, but, in an eye, this potent fertilizer can cause painful injury and even total blindness.

To avoid vision-threatening injuries, the National Society to Prevent Blindness urges the use of protective eyewear when handling and applying anhydrous. "Appropriate chemical type safety goggles, with hooded vents and a rim fitting closely around the eye area, are a must for everyone at all times when working with or near anhydrous ammonia," advised Virginia S. Boyce, NSPB's executive director.

The Society cited accident data to emphasize that eye protection must be both available and used to effectively prevent injury. "Reports show that only 60 percent of victims of

anhydrous ammonia accidents had safety eyewear available to them," Mrs. Boyce said. "And, even where such protection was available, it was largely unused," she added.

Anhydrous ammonia is one of the most damaging substances affecting the eye. Within seconds of contact, it begins destroying cells and tissues. "Should this dangerous chemical get into the eyes, the emergency first aid treatment involves immediately flushing them with fresh water for at least 15 minutes," Mrs. Boyce advised. Salves or ointments should never be put in the eyes; they tend to complicate first aid and later medical treatment.

"As emergency first aid, if a body of water is nearby, the person affected should immerse himself completely in it — holding his eyelids open so that the ammonia

can be diluted and washed away. After thoroughly flushing the eyes with water, medical attention from a physician is the next step to be taken. The longer the treatment is delayed, the greater the chances are for sight loss," Mrs. Boyce cautioned.

No one, no matter how careful, is immune to injury when working with anhydrous ammonia. The following measures are necessary:

Carry a plastic squeeze bottle of water in a shirt pocket to flush the eyes immediately, should contact with anhydrous occur. Have a 5-gallon tank of

fresh water attached to the applicator and nurse tank.


Each day, carefully check all hose fittings and connections on equipment.

Thoroughly understand how to operate any equipment prior to use.

Many eye injuries occur during the transfer of pressurized anhydrous ammonia from the bulk supply to smaller tanks, a process which may be repeated several times between production plant and farm users. All it takes is a minor equipment defect — a weak point in a hose, a faulty valve, a worn fitting — and eyesight may be threatened. Carelessness or human error multiply the dangers to vision.



SO GOOD SO NUTRITIOUS



They look like sisters...

but Agway research has shown that their nutrient requirements may vary significantly

Agway can now offer feeding programs tailored to many commercial layer strains. It has been well established that meat birds have different nutrient requirements than layers. Now, Agway research has gone a step further. It has demonstrated that different strains of the same breed of commercial layers have different nutrient requirements. The trials show that production can be improved with a feeding program that's tailored to the needs of a particular strain.

When three commercial strains of the same breed were tested on two Agway feeding programs, here's what happened:

PERCENT HEN-DAY PRODUCTION DURING A 392-DAY LAYING TRIAL			
Agway Feeding Program	Same Breed, Commercial Strain		
	A	B	C
I	67.3	65.5	72.3
II	71.5	70.7	70.0

A little pencil work makes it apparent that the difference in total production in one of today's large commercial houses can add up to thousands of dozens of eggs during the laying period of a given strain.

Agway research is continuing to develop feeding programs that provide, without excesses, the nutrients your favorite strain needs for optimum production. Such research will help you, as a commercial producer, bring more eggs to market at a cost that will provide you a greater return.

If you would like to know more about the possibilities of increased production through a tailored Agway feeding program, contact your Agway Poultry Enterprise Serviceperson. As a first step, call your local Agway store.



*National Academy of Sciences Nutrient Requirements for Chickens

Spring Tire SALE-A-BRATION!

DOUGLAS POWER MASTER 78 POLYESTER WHITE	
A78-13	20.67
C78-14	22.70
E78-14	23.50
F78-14	24.71
G78-14	25.75
H78-14	27.34
G78-15	26.76
H78-15	28.16
L78-15	30.02
560-15	23.87
F.E.T. Ranging from 1.64 to 2.93	

DYNAMIC PREMIUM BELTED WHITES	
A78-13	26.10
C78-13	28.54
C78-14	28.74
E78-14	29.42
F78-14	31.85
G78-14	33.18
H78-14	35.20
G78-15	33.55
H78-15	35.28
J78-15	36.79
L78-15	36.99
F.E.T. Ranging from 1.71 to 3.05	

"LIMITED QUANTITY"
Free Mounting & Balancing

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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Tues., Wed., Thurs. - 7:30 to 5:00;
Closed Saturday

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OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
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