

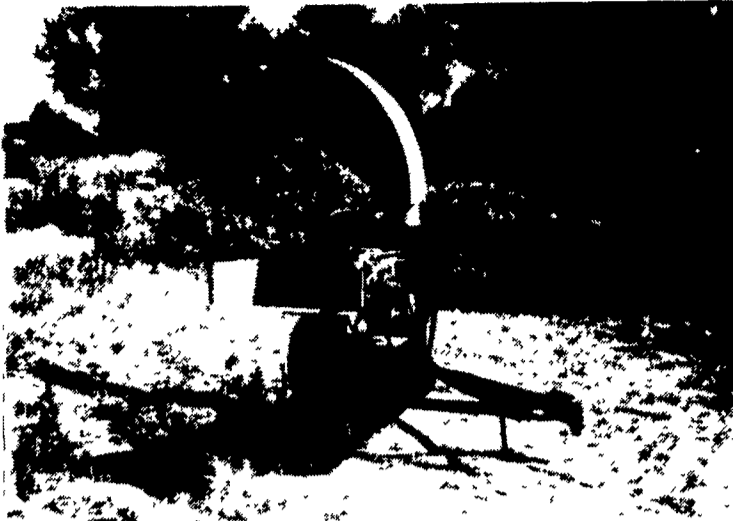
Sundance Improves Chipper/Grinder

Sundance announces a new improved version of the very versatile "Little Beaver" Chipper and "Mini Tub" Grinder. The product has application in agricultural, landscaping, brush clearing, home owner and other commercial markets and is available in both P.T.O. and engine drive models.

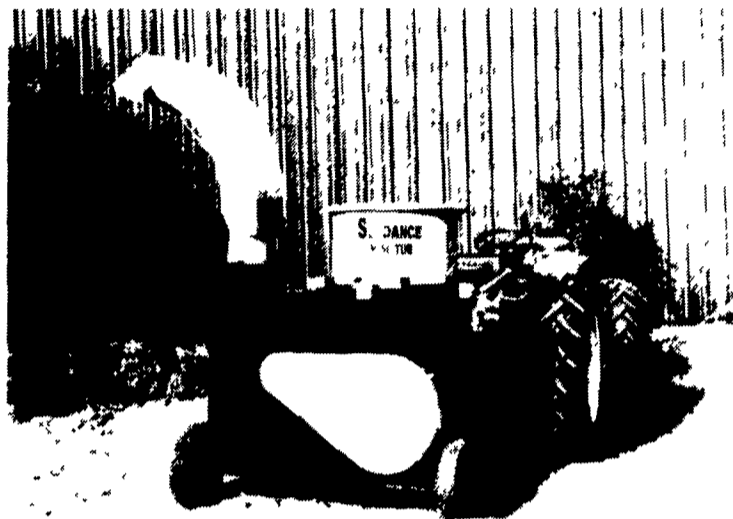
It's a brush and dry wood chipper, shredder, hay and feed grinder, bedding and mulch chopper, ear corn and grain grinder and vacuum cleaner all in one machine.

The basic machine is the same for both grinding and chipping operations. You simply change the "Little Beaver" input chipper head to the "Mini Tub" grinder head and easily change from grinding branches up to 3.5" in diameter to grinding straw for mulching or bedding. Mulched straw can be placed on the ground right where the operator wants it by utilizing the long flexible hose attachment. The hose can also be used to vacuum leaves etc. into the grinding chamber area and then discharged into a trailer for disposal. The "Mini Tub" grinder will grind square bales of hay and straw at a rate of up to 4 ton per hour. The "Mini Tub" will also grind ear corn and other small grains at the rate of up to 250 bushels per hour.

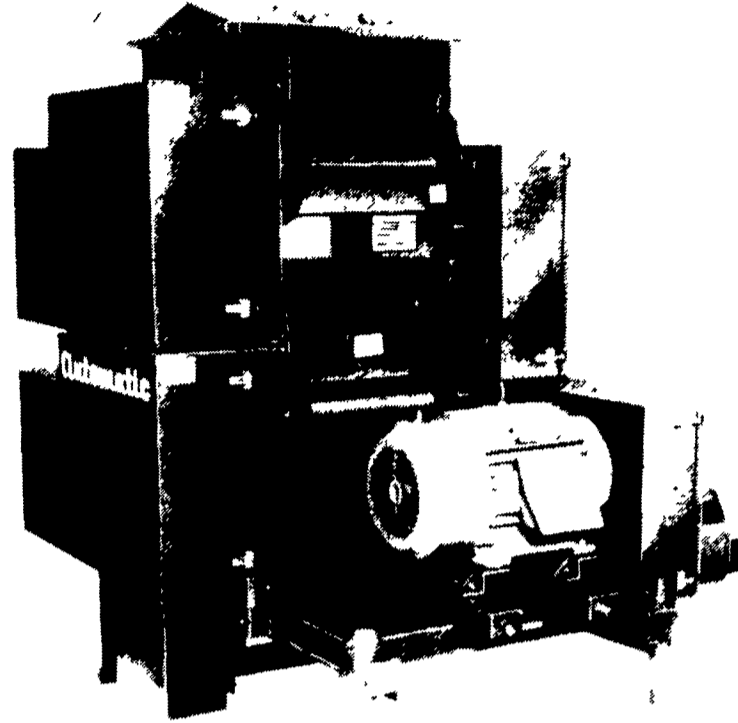
For more information contact Ryder Supply Co., P.O. Box 219, 539 Falling Springs Rd., Chambersburg, PA 17201, 717-263-9111.



Sundance's grinders work on branches and straw and can vacuum leaves.



The Mini Tub grinds square bales of hay and straw as well as ear corn and other small grains.



Automatic now produces four sizes of two-stage roller mills.

Treat For Quackgrass In Fall For Maximum Control: Monsanto

Recent studies on the growth patterns of quackgrass show that fall is an excellent time to treat to get maximum control, says Tom Larsen, weed control specialist for Monsanto Company.

According to Larsen, research shows a single application of a translocating herbicide in the fall not only provides immediate control of quackgrass plants but gives up to 85 percent control two cropping seasons later.

"That can be a great asset to farmers who have had to use high rates of atrazine and heavy tillage every spring to control quackgrass," Larsen says. "Add to that the benefit of getting a headstart on spring work, the cropping flexibility offered by using less atrazine and a no-risk quackgrass control guarantee offered by Monsanto, and fall application becomes an option that's hard to ignore," Larsen says.

The guarantee program promises that growers who spray Ranger herbicide according to label directions this fall will have 85 percent control (of the quackgrass that is sprayed) during the '88 and '89 cropping seasons. If the fall application should fail to work, Monsanto will replace the Ranger for any follow-up treatments necessary in the spring prior to planting. The guarantee applies only to acres that are in annual cropping rotations.

Fall is a very good time to control quackgrass with Ranger herbicide, Larsen explains, because at that time of year most quackgrass plants will be emerged. Nearly all the rhizomes and a good portion of the viable seeds in the soil will have sprouted tops. Spraying at that time will enable the herbicide to be carried by the plants' vascular system into virtually all the roots, giving nearly 100 percent kill of tops and rhizomes.

Fall is also the time that quackgrass is storing up nutrients to survive the winter and spraying at that time ensures good movement of the herbicide into the plant's root system for complete kill.

"Quackgrass control is essential for top yields," the weed specialist explains. "It can mean up to an additional 10 bushels of corn per acre and increased tonnage and protein content in alfalfa."

Full treatment with a translocat-

ing herbicide also eliminates the problem of atrazine carryover when rotating to forage crops. Since quackgrass will not be a problem for two seasons, there is no need to use high rates of atrazine.

Fall treatment can also be fitted around other activities. Quackgrass is active at lower temperatures and continues growing after the first frost. So long as 50 percent of the quackgrass plants are still green they can be treated with good results, according to Larsen.

Controlling Arthropods In The Hen House

BY LISA HAMM

LANCASTER — There are bugs, and then there are bugs. In high-rise hen houses, the undesirable bugs are manure-breeding flies, hide beetles, and mealworms, while the good guys are predaceous mites, hister beetles, and parasitic wasps. The trick for poultry farmers is to kill the former and encourage the growth of the latter.

Dr. Clarence Collison, a Penn State extension entomologist, discussed methods of controlling arthropods in hen houses at a poultry health seminar on Monday night. Current pest-control mea-

asures rely almost exclusively on pesticides, he said. Since pests quickly develop a resistance to insecticides and improper use of pesticides results in killing beneficial arthropods, Collison suggested integrated pest management as an alternative method. This method involves combining cultural, biological and chemical control tactics.

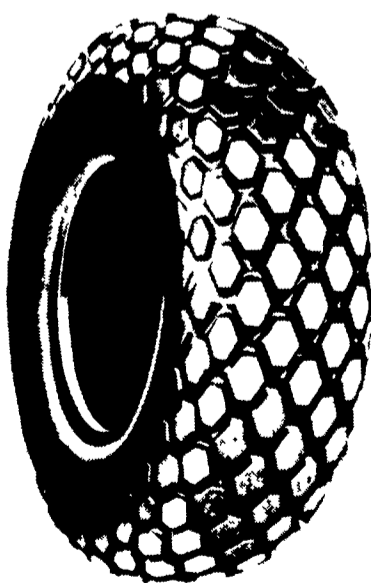
Manure management is crucial in controlling pests. Because temperature and moisture are key factors in breeding insects — adult flies like warm, moist manure — it is necessary to have adequate ven-

tilation and a daily routine that includes checking the manure pit for leaks. A high-rise hen house with a dry pit and scrapper boards that push manure into cones will have only one place to watch for breeding flies: the ridge crest where fresh manure drops, said Collison.

Many farmers clean out their pits as soon as they notice a fly problem. While this will clear out the current pest population, within two days, it provides the ideal condition for fly breeding. In addition, just as it wipes out the harmful

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Armstrong Expands R-3 Line



The Armstrong Tire Company plans to introduce four sizes in its Torc-Trac R-3 tractor tire line. Scheduled for availability this fall are 12.4-28, 13.6-28, 24.5-32 and 30.5L-32 offerings. The Torc-Trac's non-directional tread design delivers both excellent traction and flotation.

Eby Buys Grand Champion At Eastern National

The 1987 Eastern National Livestock Show Grand Champion Market Steer was purchased by M.H. Eby, Inc., of Blue Ball, Pennsylvania. Eby paid \$1.05 per pound for this 1395 lb. Simmental - Angus Chi Cross steer.

The Eastern National Livestock Show attracted 10,000 people

from Maine to Florida and as far west as Indiana. Over 1/3 of the exhibitors were first timers. It is one of the few remaining shows that offers a special sale for 4-H and FFA members.

Eby manufactures aluminum livestock trailers and bodies and

service states east of the Mississippi. Their commitment to producing an excellent product is reflected in the fact that their business continues to grow in a sluggish farm economy.

Eby also is a dealer for Timple trailers, the largest manufacture of grain hoppers in the U.S.