

THE FIGHT AGAINST WEEDS AND INSECTS

Back when most corn was check rowed, you probably heard a corn grower say he was going to plant "3's" so he would have one plant for the insects, one for the weeds and one for himself. Actually it isn't quite that bad but farmers in Nebraska and parts of western Iowa lost most of their stands last season from infestations of western corn rootworms. On the average you can expect from six to ten bushels more corn where you use a soil insecticide but on certain fields, particularly if it was in sod the previous year, yield gains can be much more spectacular.

A serious infestation of a weed such as giant foxtail can cut yields of corn as much as 25%, say college weed specialists. Even a comparatively light infestation with only one foxtail plant per foot of corn row will reduce yields more than 7%.

The corn cultivator is by no means an "obsolete" weed control device. A great number of growers can keep weeds to a minimum with cultivations alone—so long as the weather cooperates with them. Unfortunately, the cultivator

can't do as good a job as it used to because corn production methods are changing.

More than 1/2 of all corn in the state of Illinois was checked 20 years ago, permitting cross plowing to clean up the "middles." Acres checked now probably don't exceed 10%. This leaves only one chance to get the weeds in the row—at the first cultivation. And if weather doesn't cooperate, you'll need a weedicide to clean the field up.

Continuous corn or rotations which hold a field in corn for two or more years before a different crop also adds to the weed problem. As a result, most farmers are finding that a combination of mechanical and chemical weed control is becoming necessary.

Crop rotation has long been recognized as one of the best ways of controlling insect infestations. But for maximum profits many farmers plant corn on the same field year after year. Adequate nitrogen fertilization and minimum tillage have made it possible to maintain yields and tillth but the insect problem can be solved only by relying on soil insecticides.

Tests with 2,370 cows showed **Terramycin**[®] could

BRAND OF OXYTETRACYCLINE

BOOST MILK PRODUCTION

by an average of 0.87 lb. more milk per cow per day



An 11 to 13-inch band is normally used at planting time whether applying a spray or granules. A strong wind can cause a spray to drift, resulting in a poor band. At the same time, an improperly adjusted band distributor will not give good results either. When using these chemicals, be sure to do the job exactly as the label states. Accuracy is extremely important for desired results.



Whenever you have reason to expect serious grub infestations, it's a good idea to increase soil insecticide applications to three pounds of aldrin or heptachlor per acre. A smaller rate of from one to 1 1/2 pounds of insecticide will kill only small grubs. Grubs will most commonly be found in fields that have been in sod for several years before going to corn.

Perhaps it's the biggest profit news in years. Recent trials showed that Terramycin added to regular dairy feeds increased milk production. The increase was enough—(0.87 lb. per cow per day average)—to pay *all the cost* of the Terramycin... and return a net profit of over \$5 per cow during the 186-day feeding trials, based on a market price of \$5 per cwt. for the milk.

You can now get these extra-production benefits of Terramycin two ways: Use a dairy feed fortified with Terramycin... and feed it daily throughout the milking period so as to provide 75 mg. of Terramycin per cow daily. Or, if you prefer to get Terramycin benefits without chang-

ing your regular feeding program—just supplement your feeding with new Terramycin A/D Fortified Crumbles. You'll get all the benefits of Terramycin... plus extra fortification with vitamins A and D, too, to help keep herd health at a peak.

Terramycin is the world-famous antibiotic disease-fighter used to reduce incidence and severity of bloat and to fight scours in dairy cows.

You get all three—Terramycin, vitamin A, vitamin D—when you buy Terramycin A/D Fortified Crumbles.

The 17 feeding trials were conducted on commercial dairy farms

in six eastern and midwestern states. 2,370 lactating cows were used—mostly Holsteins, but Guernseys, Jerseys and crossbreeds were also included. Milk samples taken from several test herds indicated no antibiotic carry-over in the milk or cheese.

See your feed supplier soon. And ask about new Terramycin A/D Fortified Crumbles.



Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. N.Y. 17, N.Y.
Science for the world's well-being[®]