

Several methods can be used to apply insecticides but the two that are most popular during late spring are broadcast spray and either spray or granule application over the corn row at planting time. A starter fertilizer containing insecticide used to be popular but the fast changeover from split boot to offset fertilizer applicators has made this method obsolete.

Aldrin and heptachlor are the materials most often recommended for the control of most soil insects. Rates to apply will vary from state to state, depending on local situations. Some entomologists will recommend a rate for, say, rootworms that will be satisfactory, but this application won't be enough to control white or black grubs. Other entomologists will recommend a rate that will usually be high enough to handle what they call the soil insect "complex."

In exceptional cases even higher rates must be used where poor control was achieved the previous year. Check with your county agent and pesticide suppliers to find out the rate that has been determined best in your area.

Custom sprayers are using high clearance rigs in most areas. This doesn't mean that you should wait until corn gets too tall for conventional sprayers before using 2,4-D. But if corn reaches 12 inches or more in height before you get to spray, always use drops. Notice the strip of grass and weeds in the middle behind the sprayer. Poor cultivator adjustment is the cause of this and it often happens if fields get a little soddy before cultivation.



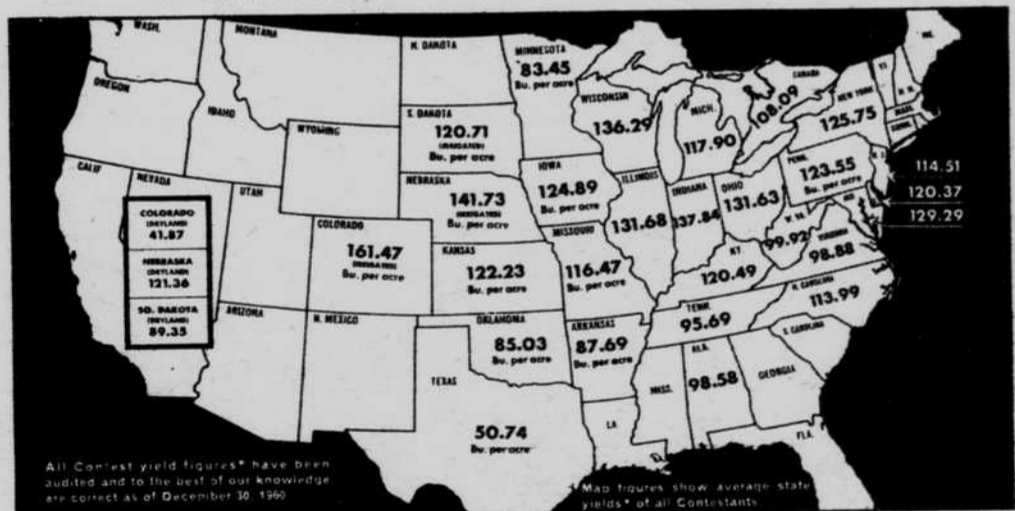
Here's what everyone hopes for when they use a pre-emerge chemical. This was accomplished by a broadcast application of Simazine. This material, at a two pound per acre rate, has shown up exceptionally well on clay soils not too high in organic matter. A sister product, Atrazine, will be one of the most popular pre-emerge chemicals used on corn this year. It is slightly more soluble than Simazine and seems to give slightly better results on heavier soils.



Here's a situation that many farmers face when they do not use a pre-emerge spray or granules. If most of these weeds were broadleaf types, then 2,4-D would do an excellent job of cleaning the field. Unfortunately in this case the bulk of the infestation is grass. As a result, yields will suffer since it will be impossible to clean up the rows.

KING CORN'S 1960 TRIUMPH

All-Time Record Yield After A Late Spring Season



*All yields were made on Selected 5-Acre DeKalb Contest Plots.

4,352,668,000 BUSHELS!

Corn's remarkable 1960 performance guarantees its continuing tenure as the "King" of America's field crops. Never before so many bushels—and after excessive Spring rains caused many planting delays. But America's corn crop came through with a spectacular 4,352,668,000 bushel harvest, (USDA estimate). No greater tribute to farm progress than this—a magnificent production record made by America's farmers. On this page are reported some of the excellent records* made by DeKalb Corn growers competing in the 1960 National Selected 5-Acre DeKalb Corn Growing Contest.

119.30 BU.* DEKALB CONTEST AVERAGE

That's a great average—any year. And, when you consider 1960's unfavorable planting start, such a yield average* is tremendous. Remember, too, that this 119.30 DeKalb bushel average* was made by 4454 contestants, producing under wide variations of soil, management and weather of 27 states and Canada.

WINNER FROM BLUE GRASS STATE

Kentuckian Charles Werline is the 1960 National DeKalb Champion with a yield of 217.76 bu. per acre*. He farms 240 acres in Lewis County, far Northeast in the State. He drilled DeKalb 805 in 40 inch rows May 20; planting DeKalb for the 20th consecutive year!

A HALF-BUSHEL* DIFFERENCE

Across the Ohio River at Washington C. H. in the Buckeye State, James R. Pierson harvested 217.29 bushels* to become National Reserve 1960 DeKalb Champ in the Contest—only .47 bushels* behind the winner! He drilled two DeKalb varieties on his 735 acre hog, cattle, sheep farm. Third honors go to Wm. Carney, Dansville, New York, on his yield of 206.17 bushels*. One-fifth of a bushel per acre* separates third and fourth places: D. W. Tarter, Linden, Indiana, harvested 204.46 bushels per acre* and A. B. & T. Pitcher, Fort Collins, Colorado, made 204.25 bushels* on irrigated land—only 1/5 of a bushel* less! Consistent, high DeKalb yields!

CHAMPIONSHIP

For 21 consecutive years, more than two decades, more farmers have planted DeKalb than any other corn. That's the championship endorsement corn growers give DeKalb. They know it yields; they choose it over all others, year after year.

THE REASON—RESEARCH

DeKalb "yield-power" is based on research—more research than backs any other corn. The power to yield—and to yield big—is bred into every DeKalb variety. Depend on DeKalb. It's truly a corn of champions.

"CONTINENTAL® FENCE
lasts longer—without replacing, and my 26 year old fence proves it,"
—says Wm. J. Robertson,
Forest, Indiana Farmer

Choose the fence that is triple protected against rust for longer life! Visit your lumber dealer, building supply dealer, elevator, feed, or farm store now!

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CONTINENTAL STEEL CORPORATION • KOKOMO, INDIANA