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the best way to beat rising costs!



the best way to mechanize!



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■ 12" DEEP CHUTE - Deep enough to prevent spillover. Choice of 13 chute widths from 12" to 24". Lengths from 6' to 60', with dropouts.

SEAMLESS STEEL PLATE ELE-VATOR – Full ½" thick, heavy steel plate for long life. Prevents leaks and corrosive damage because it's seamless.

MANURE DEFLECTOR-Removes excess from chain as it passes under the hold-down shoe—gives smooth chain flow.

ADJUSTABLE HOLD-DOWN SHOE-Holds down gutter chain as

choice of four transmissions



450 TRANSMISSIO for small to medium size barns; bronze O ite bearings, heav gears, minimum ope ating parts.	MISSIONS and 650. Mod il- large barns, yy of chain. A double groov and dual dri	el 750 for extra pulls over 400' .ll three have re drive pulleys ive belts.	HEAVY-DUTY CHAIN GIVES 50% LONGER LIFE—New link design has forged steel link- age with greater thick- ness at points of wear. It's reversible, too!	
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it moves up elevator, assures steady material flow.

LOOSE RETURN CHAIN - Completely eliminates problem of excessive wear caused by a tight chain. TIP-UP PADDLES - Lets you keep barn opening small in cold weather because elevator width isn't much more than chute width. CHAIN TIGHTENER - Usually

a single adjustment gives the proper DRIP OILER - Features large

weather-resistant tank reservoir; keeps gutter chain well lubricated, almost doubles chain life.



SUDANGRASS and sorghumsudan hybrids are good supplementary forages for pasture or green chop during the July-August dry period. Plant these grasses before August 1. Use 40-inch rows for cattle pasture-to cut down waste from trampling. Solid drilling works well for sheep. Normal fertilization rates are about like those for corn in the same area. Don't use more than 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre following legumes—James Justin.

FIRST-BROOD corn borers hatch in late June or early July in Minnesota. Treat field corn when 75% of plants show "shotholing" in the whorls. Apply carbaryl (Sevin), DDT, or diazinon. Use granules only on first-brood borers. And, don't feed DDT-treated plants to livestock. See Entomology Fact Sheet No. 1 for details. Get copies from county agents or write to the Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101-John Lofgren.

TO CONTROL apple maggots____ Minnesota's most destructive orchard pest-adult flies must be killed before eggs are laid in about mid July. In the first two weeks of July, contact your county agent and watch for radio and newspaper reports. Start spraying when emergence of adult flies is reported. Use either carbaryl (Sevin) - 50% wettable powder-or diazinon-25% wettable powder-mixed 2 tbsp. per gallon of water. Apply to entire tree at 7 to 10-day intervals. You can use diazinon up to 14 days before harvest and carbaryl up to a day before-John Lofgren.

GARDEN chrysanthemum growers can continue pinching top growth from their flowers during the first half of July. But, make the final pinch no later than July 15. Late pinching delays bloom-C. G. Hard.

PUT MULCHES around tomatoes, cucumbers, squash and melons during July. Two to three inches of straw, hay or ground corncobs will smother weeds, con-

New associate dean at U of M Institute of Agriculture

DR. H. J. SLOAN, director of the University of Minnesota Experiment Station since 1953, has been named associate dean of the University's Institute of Ag riculture. The new position will involve administrative responsibilities essential for internal coordination and supervision and long-range planning.

Dr. William F. Hueg, previously the assistant director of the experiment station, has been named acting director.

Dr. Sloan, a University staff member since 1936, has a profes sional background of teaching and research in poultry science, and many years experience in admin istering and advising agricultural science projects. While director of the experiment station, served as chairman of the North Central Directors; was chairman in 1963-64 of the Experiment Star tion Committee on Organization and Policy; and has served as a member of the Legislative Committee of Directors.

Wheat program cut THE 1966 WHEAT Crop report. issued by USDA, shows a 7% de crease in farm sign-ups from last year.

A total of 827,662 farms, having 85% of the eligible national effect tive allotment, will divert 2 million acres for payment.

The reason for the cutback is higher export demand, such as in India India, which occurred after the winter wheat crop was seeded.

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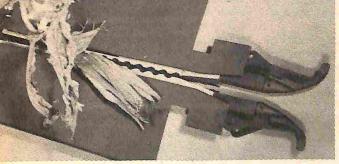
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