Spraying Liquid Insecticides From Air Less Driven

(Continued from page 3)

The by-passed liquid also serves for airless spraying of the storages tank. The spray is provided on the power take-off drive so the plane's full engine power will be utilized in lifting it from the ground.

Droplet Size

Some manufacturers of the selective weed sprays seem to be more effective because of larger droplet sizes in the range of 50 to 100 microns. This is fortunate because the drift problem can be solved by making the larger droplet sizes in the range of 300 to 500 microns.

Broadcasting, in general, gives a more even coverage. The best droplet size, probably in the range of 50 to 100 microns.

The degree of atomization by the boom can be changed greatly by the locations for the airplane make is few-o.

Lime Beans

Lime beans are quite susceptible to seedстроен disease when the seed is moist and before 1940 practically all of the lime was planted to cow peas because the fungicides then available caused severe injury to germinating seeds. About this time new fungicides, and upon lime beans, were introduced into the market. A grower might use from 5 to 10 of the lime beans, or 75% of the total acreage in California was planted with cow peas.

The possibility of this infection getting started is one of the reasons for maintaining good breeding records including a record of the performance of the seeds. A bull infected with trichinosis will usually show a very poor record; over a period of one hundred services he may show an even fewer as six normal calves.

A tentative diagnosis may be made from breeding records, and control measures adopted immediately because these measures are such that they constitute, today, good dairy management.

Control Practice

This disease is usually introduced into the herd through the purchase of a bull that has been used elsewhere. Since diagnosis is difficult in the male there is danger that the bull may become widespread throughout the herd unless cured. Unfortunately, it has been customary to breed a cow to a different bull if the first bull fails to conceive from the first. This practice should be abandoned, for it leads to infection of other

Slaughter of Bull

When the infected bull is suspected or found in a herd, the infected bull should be killed. There is no reliable cure. The infected bull can be recognized from breeding records. Indicted cows will recover following abortion; that is, the organism will disappear from the genital tract within a few weeks.

Conclusions

A bull should be assigned to a respective herd only if he fails to con-

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