

Business Newsletter . . .

"Misbranded" Pesticides

USDA says it will revise **pesticide labeling laws** to stop formulators from "extending" USDA approval of pesticide chemicals to trade-named products in which the chemicals are ingredients. No label that implies government endorsement of a commercial pesticide will be registered by the department. Following a "flood of complaints," USDA officials say they found growing confusion regarding the wording on pesticide labels. Claims such as "formula recommended by USDA," or "active ingredients recommended by USDA," were being interpreted to mean the product itself was USDA-approved. The new regulation is intended to **keep these misleading claims off the labels of all economic poisons**. USDA's notice gave pesticides manufacturers **30 days to file complaints** against the new ruling, but no major objections were expected. New law probably will go into effect on Oct. 12; department will allow time for formulators to remove mislabeled products from the market in "orderly fashion."

Granular Sulfate, Concentrated Phosphoric

Tennessee Coal & Iron division of U. S. Steel has installed at its Fairfield plant equipment for conversion of its ammonium sulfate from **powder to granular form**. . . **Coastal Chemical**, now building \$6-million fertilizer plant at Pascagoula, Miss., is still expanding. Company has signed with First Mississippi Corp. an agreement under which latter will build and lease to Coastal a **phosphoric acid concentrator** to be used in high-analysis fertilizer production.

Faster Finish for Ruminants

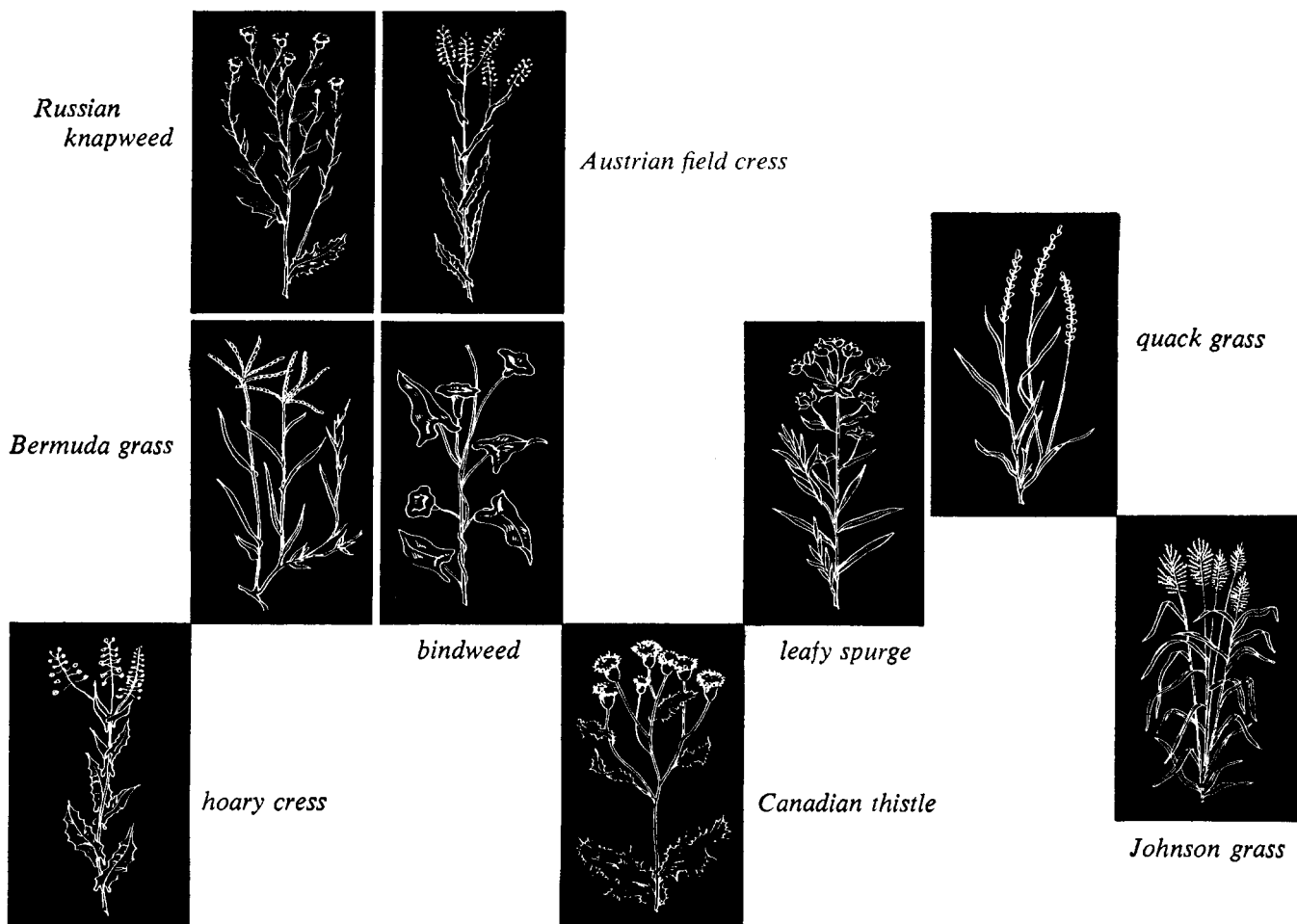
U. S. Industrial Chemicals will produce and market, under license from **Feed Service Corp.** of Crete, Neb., a liquid feed supplement for ruminants. USI will serve most states east of the Mississippi and west of the Continental Divide. Called **Morea**, the product is a premix containing **urea, ethanol, phosphoric acid, essential trace minerals, and molasses**. Fed free-choice without undesirable side effects to ruminants of any age, Morea is said to speed up rumen fermentation, giving faster finish with rations high in roughage and relatively low in grain. Dairy cattle fed the mixture are said to produce more milk. Feed manufacturers blend the premix with molasses.

Oil Sprays Back in the News

Latin American banana growers are scouting for **orchard-type oil sprays to control sigatoka**. Until recently, they had been using several million dollars' worth of Bordeaux mixture every year to control the fungus. Discovery by French that oils could do the same job at half the cost has led to avid search for oils, but not enough of the right kind is available. Potential market in Latin America is **500,000 barrels a year**.



- Crash research program on gibberellins may soon lead to some commercial agricultural uses for these plant growth regulating substances (**page 723**).
- Demonstration farms in Louisiana show that toxaphene and DDT can still give economic control of the boll weevil, despite reports of resistance (**page 724**).
- Some 700,000 pounds of antibiotics were used in feed supplements, plant disease control, and food preservation in 1956—no longer a minor market (**page 725**).
- High interest in how the farmer is influenced to adopt new practices is first step in effort to shorten time lag between development and acceptance by majority (**page 728**).



What's your one low-cost way to control them all?

You can control the weeds shown here, plus *all other weeds and grasses*, with **OLDBURY®** sodium chlorate, manufactured by Hooker.

It is effective on germinating weed seeds as well as growing roots. Its sterilant effects last up to one year in most sandy soils; and from one to two years in many heavier soils. It gives these results at *lower cost* than any other chemical.

You're in good company when you recommend **OLDBURY** sodium chlorate for broad-spectrum weed control. For

years it has been first choice of many county agents in states where weed control is regulated by law.

Look for this trademark—it gives you these advantages...



Acceptance: Farmers have come to know and trust the **OLDBURY** label wherever it has been introduced.

Dependable service: Fastest delivery you can get in East and South—direct from the nation's largest producer of sodium chlorate. Two plants—Niagara

Falls, N. Y., and Columbus, Miss.—insure plenty of capacity to meet your needs in a hurry.

Technical help: You can use the services of full-time Hooker agronomists. They're equipped to help you plan weed control programs in your area; can advise you on handling, storage, and application of sodium chlorate.

You can get 99% pure **OLDBURY** sodium chlorate in steel drums, 100 and 350 lbs. net. For price and shipping information, write us today.

For controlling weeds on railroad right-of-way, you can get the skilled services of specialists who apply formulations made with **OLDBURY** sodium chlorate.

For defoliating cotton in irrigated areas, you can recommend special-purpose sprays made by formulators using **OLDBURY** chlorate.

If you'd like names and addresses of these specialist firms, write us.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

710 Buffalo Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.



DUREZ® PLASTICS DIVISION • NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.
NIALK® CHEMICALS • NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
OLDBURY® CHEMICALS • NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Sales Offices: Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Los Angeles, Calif.; New York, N. Y.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Tacoma, Wash.; N. Tonawanda, N. Y.; Worcester, Mass. In Canada: Hooker Chemicals Limited, N. Vancouver, B. C.

Research Newsletter . . .

With the New Materials

Three promising new pesticides were ushered in at last month's ACS meeting, two by **Niagara Chemical** and one by **Union Carbide**. Niagara's offerings are miticides—Phostex and 1240—and Carbide's is the insecticide Sevin (AG AND FOOD, August, page 557). Both Phostex and 1240 are organophosphorus compounds. Carbide is excited about Sevin, because it introduces a new type of compound to the insecticide field, now dependent on chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, fluorides, and arsenicals. Chemically, Sevin is 1-naphthyl *N*-methyl carbamate. . . **Diamond Alkali has two experimental nematocides**—PRD and ORD—going through the paces. PRD is 3,4-dichlorotetrahydrothiophene 1,1-dioxide, and ORD is its isomer. They are not systemic and will not kill nematodes within living roots. . . **Extracts from rice plants inhibit growth of virus infections in plants**, in experiments at the Biological Warfare Laboratories of the Army Chemical Corps. Juice from crushed leaves and rice polish both inhibited virus growth, but the latter is the more effective.

New Research Facilities and Programs

Oregon State College has finished work on its \$35,000 **forest insect lab**. Major phase of work there will be screening of insecticides on forest pests raised in the laboratory. . . . At USDA's fruit-fly lab in Hawaii, a 400-curie **cobalt-60 unit** has been installed. It will be used to determine whether gamma rays will **control fruit fly infestations** in fruits or vegetables, and whether **irradiation of male flies** to make them sterile will be as successful with fruit flies as it was with screw worm flies on the island of Curacao. . . **NPFI** has established a \$2100 grant at Purdue to support research on the **economics of fertilizer use**, with special emphasis on the economic analysis of agronomic data. . . . **Merck** has established more than 30 grants-in-aid at experiment stations and universities around the country to **speed up research on gibberellic acid** (for the latest on gibberellins, see page 723). . . **Climax Molybdenum** has a \$25,000 program at 10 universities and two independent research foundations for research on **molybdenum as a trace element**.

New Nematocides Needed

Chemicals now available for **nematode control** are far too **ineffective**, according to Louisiana State University plant pathologist, John B. Hollis. He says nematodes recover from present chemicals in three or four months, and that what is needed is a highly persistent nematocide with **low solubility and a low rate of chemical breakdown** in the soil. Singled out particularly by Dr. Hollis are the halogenated hydrocarbons, which, he said, are "of little value."



- Alanap found to have moderate mobility in the soil; three methods of formulating this pre-emergence herbicide can be used to control mobility (**page 745**),
- No residues of R-11 found in milk of dairy cows sprayed with 10 to 20 times the amount needed for effective repellency (**page 749**).
- Polarographic method permits determination of Dipterex in insecticide formulations (**page 753**).
- Adipic acid found to be a safe food additive after acute and chronic toxicity tests with laboratory animals (**page 759**).