

U.S. Agricultural Display Draws Large Crowds at Verona Fair

More than 40,000 Italian farmers and trade representatives attended the opening of the United States exhibit of livestock feed supplies at the International Agricultural Trade Fair in Verona, Italy, March 10 according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The exhibit, the first of a series of market promotion displays to be presented at fairs throughout the world in 1957 by the Department in cooperation with private industry, is expected to be viewed by half a million persons before the Verona Fair's closing date, March 19.

It features the use of United

States feed concentrates in poultry production, and is demonstrating to Italian farmers how to obtain "more meat and more eggs in less time at less cost" through use of such feeds.

The concentrates, of which 50 per cent soybean meal is a primary ingredient, are exhibited along with United States, corn, barley, oats, feed wheat and milo.

Italian Minister of Agriculture Emilio Colombo was a visitor to the exhibit on opening day. He was greeted by W. Raymond Ogg, United States agricultural attache in Rome; Charles J. Witt, director of the exhibit, and Kenneth K. Krogh, representing the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

The Department is cooperating with the Soybean Council of America in sponsoring the exhibit. The Council was represented on the opening day by its president, Howard L. Roach, of Plainfield, Iowa.

The display utilizes live poultry of several age groups, starting with chicks breaking out of shells in specially designed hatching units, to illustrate the importance of balanced feeding rations. Other poultry include broilers, laying hens, and breeding stock, as well as turkeys flown from the United States.

Dr. A. Wade Brant, head Poultry Research Section of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, is assisting in the exhibit as a poultry specialist, and Dr. J. W. Hayward, director of nutritional research of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., as a poultry nutrition specialist.

Milk Production Shows Drop Of 3 Per Cent

HARRISBURG — Milk production on Pennsylvania dairy farms during February at 468 million pounds was down about three per cent from the same month last year due to low quality hay resulting from excessive rains last summer.

Lower milk production in recent months continued to increase the proportion used in doorstep and other fresh milk outlets, the State Department of Agriculture said last week following Federal-State surveys.

While the average wholesale price of \$5 received by farmers per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) was down 10 cents from January, it was 40 cents higher than the average for February of last year, the survey showed. The advance served to offset increased costs of production that have been piling up during the past year.

From January to February feed costs were relatively stable. Prices farmers paid for hay were down from a year earlier but quality was also lower. Most concentrate feeds were higher than a year ago.

"With pressure for bulk cooling tanks on the increase in Pennsylvania, the trend toward fewer but larger herds continues unabated," the survey report declared.

Numbers of milk cows in February at 952,000 were the same as in January and one per cent above a year earlier. However, low-quality roughage pulled milk production downward. Average production per cow this February was 492 pounds, down 44 pounds from January and 30 pounds less than February 1956.

Out of the last six months, October was the only month with milk production above the same month a year earlier. September output was down because of early freezing temperatures which affected grazing.

February temperatures averaged about four degrees above normal. The mild weather cut down on feed requirements but also induced spoilage of high moisture corn in cribs and other storages, the department said.

Freezing and thawing caused some damage to winter grains and grasses. Maple sugar camps opened during the month and production of maple syrup and sugar is still underway.

SUBSCRIBER SAYS:

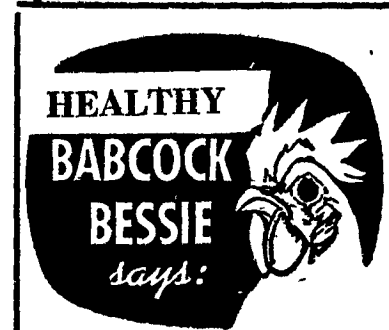
J. M. Boots, R2 New Holland
Enclosed please find \$2 to renew our subscription. We look forward to receiving the paper each week. My wife enjoys the women's dept.

Iowa Tests Show Landrace Cross Good in Swine

In a three-year swine crossbreeding test at Iowa State College it's been found that Landrace crosses exceptionally well with American breeds, but should not be used more than every third or fourth year in a market hog crossbreeding program.

L. N. Hazel, a breeding researcher at the college, says this cross works best when pigs can be given extra good care. The test showed that Poland Chinas provide good growth rate and can produce meaty carcasses, but lack some in litter size.

Durocs have good growth rate and litter size but tend to produce overfat hogs. English Yorkshire were found to be prolific and have excellent milking quality, but their pigs grew more slowly. Hamshires were found to be active and rugged and especially valuable where housing and equipment are limited.



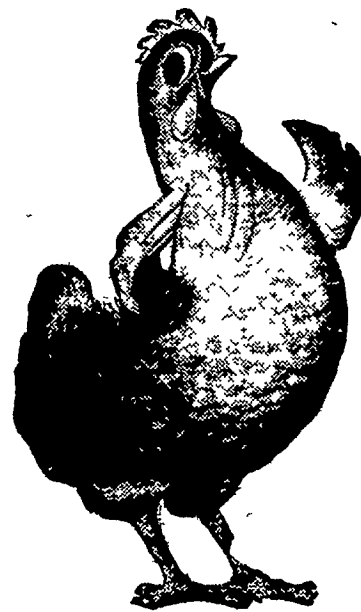
**HEALTHY
BABCOCK
BESSIE**
says:

CLEAN WATER TROUGHS ARE IMPORTANT.

Clean water troughs and fountains at least once a day. This is not to prevent disease. It is to encourage water consumption. Sure, a chicken will drink out of a mud-puddle. That tastes good. But water out of a slimy, stinking fountain doesn't taste good. I've seen clean fountains jump production 20 percent in three weeks time. If you debeak your birds be sure the water is at least two or three inches deep in the fountain and easy to get at.

For literature and prices write to:

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.
Route #3
Ithaca, New York
Russell Mease
Route 4
Manheim, Pa.
Local Representative
Phone Manheim MO 5-4705



For every 1000 pullets you raise,
save up to \$400

Follow the Ful-O-Pep Pullet Growing Plan

You can save as much as 40¢ per bird in feed cost on the famous Ful-O-Pep Pullet Growing Plan... yet grow big, husky, fully matured pullets that lay larger eggs right from the start. And pullets raised on Ful-O-Pep are likely to lay more eggs, too. Ask us about the Ful-O-Pep Pullet Growing Plan soon.

stop in for more information

J. C. Snavely & Sons, Inc.
Landisville, Pa.

Millport Roller Mills
Lititz, R.D.4, Pa.

Grubb Supply
Elizabethtown, Pa.

J. C. Walker & Son
Gap, Pa.

D. W. Hoover
East Earl, R. D. 1, Pa.

George Rutt
Stevens R. D. 1, Pa.

Paul M. Ressler & Son
Paradise, Pa.

All Anti-freeze Should Be Drained From Engines Before Hot Weather

WILMINGTON, Del — Every spring, many farmers risk serious damage from overheated tractor and truck engines by neglecting to drain out all winter-worn anti-freeze solutions — particularly the so-called "permanent" types.

Here are a few spring maintenance tips from cooling system experts of the Du Pont Company, manufacturer of "Zerone" and "Zerex" anti-freezes. They may help avoid expensive repair bills.

1) Corrosive anti-freeze solutions are a major cause of overheated engines. These dangerous solutions eat into the vital parts of the cooling system, producing rust, which clogs up the radiator and narrow passages in the engine block. Overheating also can mean serious engine damage, such as scored cylinders, warped cylinder heads, "seized" motors, burned and sticky valves, etc.

(2) Many troubles attributed to overheating can be traced to a general misunderstanding of the word, "permanent", in anti-freeze which really means winter long, or seasonal, not year after year.

For example, all so-called "permanent" types can turn acid in cooling systems after one season's use. Air and exhaust gases seeping into the cooling system oxidize the glycol, forming harmful acids. As these acids form, they are neutralized by rust inhibitors. In time, however, the inhibitors

become depleted leaving the solution dangerously corrosive. For this reason, it is more economical in the long run to drain out and discard worn solutions, and install fresh anti-freeze in the fall.

(3) Do not be misled by hydrometer readings showing that winter-worn solutions still afford adequate protection against freezing. There is no way the hydrometer can simultaneously indicate if the anti-freeze solution has turned acid and is excessively corrosive.

(4) Adding a fresh "dose" of rust inhibitor to winter-worn solutions also will not solve the corrosion problem. This only temporarily slows up corrosive action, it cannot eliminate the damaging acid salts already formed.

For safe, trouble-free operations, the National Bureau of Standards, farm equipment authorities, and anti-freeze manufacturers all recommend this program before hot weather begins.

(1) Drain out and discard winter-worn anti-freeze solutions from the radiator and engine block.

(2) Clean and flush the cooling system, using a chemical cleaner, if necessary.

(3) Check all parts of the cooling system for leaks or wear; replace or repair where necessary.

(4) Refill radiator with fresh water, and add a chemical rust inhibitor.

ONLY 9 DAYS LEFT

To Get Your Tickets In For
The Farmall Club To Be
Given FREE In The Jackpot
Prize Drawing At Our



BIG FIELD DAY
SAT., MARCH 30

(Rain Date April 6)

STARTING AT NOON

AT MYER HESS'S FARM
EAST END OF INTERCOURSE

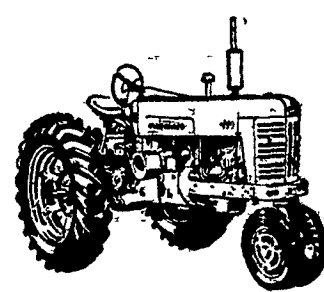
4 Miniature Tricycle Farmalls for the Kids Given Free.

Any Reasonable Offer Accepted

on the following used equipment

- ★ 2 row planter
- ★ Potato digger
- ★ Hammer mill and mixer
- ★ Cornshellers
- ★ Ground and P.T.O. corn binders with short and long carriers
- ★ Horse and tractor corn planters
- ★ Horse and tractor plows
- ★ Horse and tractor cultivators
- ★ Horse and tractor mowers
- ★ Myers hay crusher with I. H. mower
- ★ New and used weeders

USED TRACTORS



- 300 UTILITY
- 400 FARMALL
- REG. C FARMALL
- 2 REG. A FARMALLS
- F-20 and F 14 FARMALL
- 10-20 McTRACTOR
- SUPER C FARMALL
- 4 H FARMALLS
- 1 CUB

New Tractors - 56 Models

★1-300 Farmall ★3-200 Farmall
At 20 per cent. under '57 prices

C. B. HOOBER

INTERCOURSE

Ph. S0outhfield 3-3501