

## 150 Holstein Breeders Make Tour Of Farms, Manufacturing Plants

Approximately 150 Lancaster County Holstein breeders and their wives attended the annual association tour Monday.

They visited the Hershey Chocolate Co., Hershey, Utz Potato Chip Co., Hanover, Doubleday Publishing Co., Hanover; Schmidt and Ault Paper Co., York, G. A. Burdick farm, R5 York; and Sinking Springs Farm, R5 York.

At the Burdick farm they saw a 60 cow milking herd of Lauxmont and Dunaloggin breeding.

Burdick was herd manager of Lauxmont when the famous Lauxmont Lucifer was bred.

He now uses artificial breeding and reports a 480 pound herd average.

At Sinking Springs Farm, the group was met by Herdsman Herman Stebbins.

Sinking Springs also is using artificial breeding. Stebbins reports that several Hillmac Sovereign daughters are in production and that they are averaging 450 to 460 pounds.

The herd average last year was 512 pounds.

At Hershey Chocolate, the complete manufacturing operations of the various chocolate products was seen.

At Doubleday, the group saw the making of a book from the time it came off the presses through the binding operations to the mailing room.

A continuous flow process for manufacturing potato chips was seen at Utz's. The tubers are peeled, sliced, and cooked in vegetable oil in a continuous operation.

However, removing the eye of

the potatoes still baffles the machines, so each potato is de-eyed by hand as it comes from the peeler.

Cardboard and wrapping paper made from scrap paper is produced at the Schmidt and Ault plant. In the process, old paper is chopped up into its original fibers and mixed with water. When recombined under heat and pressure, it forms a heavy paper used for various industrial purposes.

The tour committee was Robert Groff, R3 Quarryville, Everett Benjamin, Holtwood and Elvin Hess Jr., R2 Strasburg.

## Bulky Ration Slows Pig Gain, Raises Quality

Although the feeding of more bulk to finishing pigs improved their carcass quality, such feeding slowed the rate of gain and made them more expensive, according to tests at the University of Illinois.

In reporting on this work, D. E. Becker of the swine division of the Illinois College of Agriculture says that the feeding of bulky rations tended to increase carcass length and percentage of lean cuts and decreased backfat thickness.

However, Becker points out, the economy of changing feeding methods to improve carcass quality will depend on seasonal prices, premiums for quality and labor costs.

## New Records Cause Changes In Red Rose DHIA

Revised payment systems, the owner-sampler program and revision of the news-letter were topics of a special meeting of the directors of the Red Rose Dairy Herd Improvement Assn. at the Lancaster Post Office Monday night.

Assistant County Agent Victor Plastow said that under the IBM record keeping system, the association treasurer will make payments for service directly to Penn State.

He said that the \$150 for testing an HIR herd will be paid directly to the tester. The money will then be forwarded to Penn State.

He said that the owner-sampler program records can now be kept by the IBM process for an additional fee of ten cents a cow.

However, in action taken by the directors, it was felt that increasing the fee in this program will defeat the purpose of this type of record keeping. The directors said that economy was the reason given for the program and in a vote decided to administer the program as done presently.

The news-letter revision is required because information now available will not be available under the IBM system. To be dropped is the summary of cows making 70 or more pounds of fat. In reporting lactation records, the cows will not be grouped by ages. Other revisions will be made as required.

It was announced that the annual banquet will be held later than usual this year because of the new record keeping system. It was felt that the change over will

## Tests Show Two New Weed Killers Work Well on Small Grain Crops

Underseeded legumes on millions of acres of small grains may get off to a healthier start in the future with the help of two new selective herbicides recently tested by weed-control specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Two new newcomers are 4(2,4-DB) and 4(MCPB). Both have demonstrated — in limited 1955 tests and in more extensive experiments during 1956 — that they could become valuable supplements to herbicides farmers are now using, the Department says.

In experiments last year at USDA's Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., and in cooperative field tests at agricultural experiment stations in several states, the new weed-killing compounds proved safe to use for weed control in seedling legumes and certain other crops.

Research indicates the two herbicides show most promise as post-emergence or foliage treatments. However, the 1956 tests indicate they may be effective also for pre-emergence weed control.

This year farmers in more than 16 States will underseed an estimated 36 million acres of small grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye) with such legumes as alfalfa, various clovers, annual lespedezas,

and others.

USDA researchers point out that development of safe and effective chemical weed killers, for use in small grains, that would protect underseeded legumes in the seedling stage from destructive weed competition, could more than double the acreage of small grains now treated with chemicals for selective weed control.

Results of the Beltsville tests show that both 4(2,4-DB) and 4(MCPB) gave excellent control of mustard, pigweed, lambsquarter, ragweed, and other weeds at rates of application which resulted in little or no injury to alfalfa, red clover, Ladino clover, lespedeza, flax, oats, corn, and some other crops.

Rates of application required to give good weed control with these new weed killers have been double the required rates for 2,4-D — or one-half to four pounds per acre, depending on the degree and type of infestation.

Besides killing broadleaved weeds in underseeded stands of cereal crops, the two herbicides should prove valuable in the establishment of pure stands of forage legumes, say weed-control specialists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Other possible uses for the new herbicides are for the control of broadleaved weeds in forage-legume seed production fields, in flax, and in tolerant crops such as corn or rice grown in the vicinity of crops highly susceptible to 2,4-D and related herbicides.

The new compounds are available this year for limited trial use for the control of weeds in legume seed production fields. USDA emphasizes, however, that few suggestions for farm use can be made until more extensive trials are completed.

delay summarizing this year's records for about two or three weeks.

Binders for the new records are being ordered by the association treasurer to be sold to herd owners for \$1.29 each. They will be available through the herd tester.

In other action, the board decided that the testers will pay postage costs in mailing barn sheets to Penn State to be tabulated.

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