

## Eshelman Opening New Georgia Mill This Month; 60,000 Ton Capacity

The new Chamblee, Ga., plant of John W. Eshelman & Sons, manufacturer of Red Rose Feeds will go into operation in mid-September with an annual milling capacity of 60,000 tons of animal feed products.

The mill, which cost \$750,000, was erected in 13 months by the Gulf States Construction Company Atlanta. It is located on the Southern Railway System which affords a quick outlet to the plant's primary market area of Georgia, Alabama, northern Florida and western South Carolina.

H. Roy Eshelman, president of the Lancaster, Pa., company, said that Raymond D. Benner, Atlanta,

will manage the plant, and Newton Allen, Colquitt, Ga., will be mill superintendent. Benner joined the Eshelman firm's sales force in 1940 and has served as a warehouse manager and salesman in the Georgia-Alabama territory. Approximately 30 persons will be employed by the new mill.

The Chamblee plant is the Eshelman company's sixth milling operation. Other plants are located in Lancaster and York, Pa.; Circleville, Ohio, Tampa, Fla., and Sanford, N. C.

Eshelman said that the poured concrete mill building and storage tanks will house the most modern mixing and conveying equipment available for automatic and accurate blending of food ingredients, vitamins, minerals and drugs, and for fast bulk handling of all types of grains and feedstuffs.

"The new plant contains equipment that represents the latest developments in feed formulations," Eshelman commented. "Almost a completely automatic plant, mixers and blenders will accurately mix dozens of ingredients ranging from tons to grams with laboratory precision."

The company executive pointed out that "The new Eshelman plant is an excellent example of what modern manufacturing requires to properly serve today's scientific agriculture in the production of milk, meat and eggs."

The Chamblee plant will manufacture the complete line of Feeds including poultry, dairy, cattle, hog and horse — in all a total of about 50 different products. Feeds from the new mill will be available in both bagged and bulk form for either truck or rail distribution.

The Eshelman firm, established in 1842, is one of the nation's oldest feed companies. Its products

## Oak Wilt Down 38 Per Cent From Year Ago

HARRISBURG — Attributed largely to Pennsylvania's intensive fight against oak wilt disease since 1950, statewide occurrence this year was down 38 per cent from 1956.

The State Department of Agriculture Monday completed its aerial and ground survey and eradication program for the 1957 season. Dr. Thomas L. Guyton, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, said 243 infection areas were discovered in 12 counties and all oak trees within a 50-foot root-grafting radius were destroyed to prevent further spread of the serious disease which attacks only oak trees. In 1956 observers found and eradicated the disease in 395 sites.

Oak wilt is costly to Pennsylvania farmers and lumbermen. It was first discovered seven years ago in Mifflin County but has never been found east of the Susquehanna River. Aerial observers have flown more than 300 hours this year.

The gigantic campaign against the disease was begun this year in mid-June by teams of aerial and ground specialists. Some

are not only sold from Maine to Florida and from Ohio to the Atlantic seaboard, but in foreign markets as well.

The company also maintains in Lancaster the Red Rose Research Center, which serves as a pilot plant in the development and improvement of its feeds; the Red Rose Experimental Farms, and quality control laboratories.

Members of the third and fourth generations of the founder, John Eshelman, now head the company. The president is H. Roy Eshelman and secretary-treasurer is Howard J. Eshelman, grandsons of the founder. Company vice presidents are H. R. Eshelman, Jr., Howard J. Eshelman, Jr., and John B. Eshelman, Eshelman's great-grandsons.

## Tillage Practices May Influence Nutrient Percentages in Grains

Amounts of certain nutrients in corn, oats, or wheat may be influenced by tillage practices, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

This fact was brought out in cooperative Federal-State studies by the Department's Agricultural Research Service and the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. The tests were made to determine the effect of subsurface tilling and plowing — with and without fertilizer — on the percentage of various nutrients in corn, wheat, and oats.

The researchers found that subsurface tillage — or stubble mulching — was usually accompanied by a slight decrease in nutrient uptake, compared with plowing. However, nutrient deficiencies under subsurface tillage possibly may be overcome by use of fertilizers, the researchers reported.

In eastern areas of the Great Plains during dry years, crop yields are generally higher with the stubble-mulch system. However, during wet years or when rainfall is higher during the growing season, crop yields are usual-

areas were aerial surveyed as many as six times. In addition, the entire State was covered once.

The counties in which oak wilt was found this year include Allegheny, Blair, Bedford, Butler, Cumberland, Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry, Mifflin and Somerset. Huntingdon County had the largest number of infected sites, 73, while Franklin County had 59 and Bedford County 54.

Pennsylvania is the only state in the nation with a program which covers the entire Commonwealth, Dr. Guyton said. It also is one of the few states to destroy not only the infected tree but all oak trees within root-grafting distance.

ly higher with plowing. The chief advantage of stubble mulching in western areas of the Great Plains is the control of wind erosion, and yields are frequently — but not consistently — increased.

Test results indicated that corn on plowed plots contained more nitrogen than on subtilled plots. The type of tillage had no significant effect on phosphorus, potassium, calcium, or magnesium amounts in corn plants. There was little or no difference in corn grain yield in these tests due to tillage or fertilizer (equivalent to 100 lbs. 40-40-0 applied at planting).

Wheat plants also had a higher content of nitrogen with plowing than subtilled Tillage practices alone had very little influence on wheat yields, but fertilizer treatments increased them considerably. This increase was greatest on the subtilled plots.

Subtillage had no significant effect on the nutrient content of oat grain or straw. However, nitrogen applied to both plowed and subtilled plots increased the nitrogen content of the straw for both plowed and subtilled plots. Oat grain yields were about the same, regardless of the tillage practice or fertilizer application.

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