

New USDA Yearbook 'Soil' Expands Coverage on Problems in Soil Care

Up-to-the-minute information on soil care of use to home gardeners as well as farmers is emphasized in the 1957 Yearbook of Agriculture, "Soil", which was published Sept 22 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The book's 88 chapters were written by 142 scientists in the fields of soil management, botany, horticulture, soil conservation, agronomy, irrigation, and others.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson says in his foreword to "Soil"

"More research — continuing, thorough research—in the management of soil and water is a vital part of our long range program. Not only must we learn more about the management of soil and water, we must encourage the wider dissemination of the results of this research. That is why I am so keenly interested in this Yearbook of Agriculture and commend it to you and your neighbors."

Of particular interest to people who have gardens, lawns, fruit trees, and small acreages are chapters about soil management for home gardens and lawns, ornamental plants, vegetables, or chards windbreaks, soil acidity, and the bases of fertility.

Major attention also is paid to soils and plant growth, plant nutrition and fertility, soil moisture, the trace elements necessary for plants, applying fertilizers, principles of tillage, erosion, soil and insects and plant diseases, irrigation, soil management for main crops, and the economic aspects of soil management.

One comprehensive section deals with soil management and

needs in each of 16 regions of the United States.

The preface to the new yearbook quotes a statement in the 1938 Yearbook, "Soils and Men": "The social lesson of soil waste is that no man has the right to destroy soil even if he does own it in fee simple. The soil requires a duty of man which we have been slow to recognize."

It goes on to say "A purpose of the present book is to indicate the extent to which that warning has been heeded—and at times to repeat it—and to describe the knowledge about soils that scientists and farmers have since gained."

The book contains many tables of measurements, graphs that show amounts of fertilizer to use, instructions about composting and improving soil structure, maps of soil and climate zones, and details of farming practices throughout the country—all of which are designed to make the volume of practical value to many readers.

The yearbook of Agriculture has been published yearly ever since 1849—before the Department of Agriculture was established. It is a Congressional document, and each Senator and Representative in Congress has a limited number of copies for distribution. The Department of Agriculture buys some copies for its employees but has none available for general distribution.

Copies of the 1957 Yearbook of Agriculture may be purchased at \$2.25 each from the Superintendent of Documents Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Requests for copies should not be sent to the Department of Agriculture.

Farm Calendar

Today

Senior Extension Club — 8 p m at Farm Bureau Cooperative, Lancaster.

Sat., Oct. 5

Brandywine Angus Heifer Club Show at Norman Davidson farm, Kennett Square Show begins at 1 p m

Mon., Oct. 7

New Holland Community 4-H Club at the home of James Wolgemuth, Rt 1 Bareville

Tues., Oct. 8

County Steer Feeders Tour — 7 a m at Conestoga Bus Garage, East Chestnut Street, Lancaster
NEPPCO Exposition, Farm Show Building, Harrisburg
PFA Membership Dinner — 6:30 p m at Hostetter's, Mt Joy
Young Farmers meeting — 8 p m at Manor School

Wed., Oct. 9

Mt Joy Community Exhibit — through Oct 12
International Dairy Show, Chicago

Thurs., Oct. 10

Chestnut Level Farm Show — afternoon and evening

Sun., Oct. 13

NACAA Convention, Boston

Wed., Oct. 16

State Veterinary Medicine Conference, Hotel Brunswick, Lancaster

Thurs., Oct. 17

State Black & White Sale, Farm Show Bldg, Harrisburg

Penn State Holstein Completes Sixth Straight 1,000 lb. Lactation

History is a habit with Penstate Inka Pathfinder Star! Pennsylvania State University's most famous registered Holstein is back in the headlines with still another unprecedented production feat—six straight 1,000 lb record!

She became the first cow to hit the "six for six" mark on official test with a 365 day record of 24,248 lbs of milk and 1,006 lbs of butterfat started at the age of 12 years, eight months.

Her production in five immediately preceding lactations was

11-0	— 22,997	— 1,004
9-10	— 24,715	— 1,035 3
8-5	— 25,522	— 1,100 3
7-2	— 26,566	— 1,172 2
5-8	— 24,076	— 1,001 8

No stranger to the limelight, Penstate Inka Pathfinder Star also ranks as the first cow in history to complete five 1,000 lb. records on official test. Three other registered Holsteins have since duplicated this achievement.

All of her records have been made on three milkings a day in the Herd Improvement Registry program of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

At the close of her newest record, her lifetime production totalled 210,394 lbs of milk and 8,870 lbs of butterfat—more than eight times the career out-

put of the average dairy cow. Penstate Inka Pathfinder Star has spent her entire life on the University farm. She is a daughter of Osborndale Chieftain Inka Ormsby, a Gold Medal Sire bred by the late Mrs. Waldo S Kellogg, Derby, Conn, and developed in the Penn State herd.

Outstanding in type as well as in production, she is officially classified "Excellent".

Long a top brood cow, she currently has four sons, four daughters, 16 grandsons, 228 granddaughters and a long list of more remote descendants registered in the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book.

Since one of her sons, Penstate Spruceleigh Inka Star, has been used extensively by the eastern Pennsylvania Artificial Breeders Cooperative, she also has many grade descendants in the Keystone State.

Green Chop May Be Better Than Grazing

A cooperative study by the USDA's Agricultural Research Service and the Pennsylvania Experiment Station shows that green chop feeding for dairy cattle may be more profitable than grazing.

On a typical dairy farm where the study was made, it was found that by changing from grazing to green chop, the operator could add three cows to his herd.



Purina-fed steers are shown in stockyards pen before going on the scales for final weighing.

\$9.61 extra profit per head on Purina-fed steers

Lancaster Stockyards demonstration proves advantages of feeding balanced supplement

More than 500 feeders attended the Lancaster field day at the Union Stockyards, marking the conclusion of an important cattle feeding demonstration.

At the completion of a 110-day split-steer demonstration, ten steers fed on cottonseed meal had averaged 2.34 lbs. gain per day, or a total of 257 lbs. gain per head.

Steers fed Purina Steer Fatena with stilbestrol gained an average of 2.61 lbs. per head per day, or a total of 288 lbs. per head. The cost of gain was 22½¢ per pound on Purina; 23.2¢ per pound on cottonseed meal.

Starting at approximately the same average weights, the Purina lot finished off averaging 1,026 lbs., and grading all choice. The other lot finished the test averaging 997 lbs. per head, seven head grading choice and three head grading good.

The average labor profit per steer in the Purina lot was \$26.13; profit per head on cottonseed cake was \$16.52. The return on the Purina-fed steers was figured at \$9.61 per head over the other lot. You, too, can take advantage of the extra feeding value of Purina Steer Fatena. Ask your Purina Dealer about a feeding plan to fit your requirements. No matter what kind of cattle you have... and regardless of your grain and roughage situation, there is a Steer Fatena to meet your needs.

Let Purina help you widen the gap between market price and feeding costs.

FEED PURINA... YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE CHECKERBOARD



Babcock's

Healthy Chicks Make Great Layers!

How Much Do Your Eggs Bring Per Pound?

New York Egg Prices—August 21, 1957



Size	Wt. per case	Price	Price per lb.
Large	47 lbs.	52¢	33¢
Mediums	41 lbs.	40¢	29¢
Pullets	35 lbs.	28¢	23¢

* From Producer, Price Current
Babcock's Figures

You can see from the above figures that large eggs have a tremendous advantage. Not only do you get paid more per dozen for large eggs but you get paid more per pound for large eggs. It takes just as much housing, investment and labor to produce small eggs as large eggs.

At the above prices a flock laying 52%, but laying all large eggs, will bring the same egg income as a flock laying 67% and producing all mediums; and the same as a flock laying 96% and producing all pullet size eggs.

Then why do folks talk about pounds of feed per dozen eggs? Search me. I don't know.

Fortunately, today we can supply you a bird, Babcock Bessie, that will peak at around 90% production and settle back to 70% to 80% and produce a high percentage of large eggs for 12 to 15 months. We'll furnish Random Sample Test figures on this in a coming ad. For Hatch dates and a 48-page free catalog write Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Box 286 L, Ithaca, New York.

We will look for you at
NEPPCO . . .
Please come to the
Babcock Booth
168 and 185
right across from the
Sample Flock display.

RUSS MEASE
Local Representative
Route 4, Manheim, Pa.
Phone MO 5-4705

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Box 286 L, Ithaca, N. Y.