

## Dairy Production Set New Record During 1957

Although poor pastures hampered dairy cattle through much of last summer the state's dairy cows established a new 12 month record production with 6,548 million pounds of milk.

According to the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service, 1957 production exceeded by 2 million pounds the output for 1956.

Milk production last December jumped to 527 million pounds, 38 million pounds more than for the same period in 1956 when rain damaged roughage had to be fed.

Surveys show most Pennsylvania dairymen used quality hay during the late months of 1957. Farmers in drought-stricken Southeastern counties obtained supplies from surplus areas.

The higher quality feed used in Pennsylvania dairy herds in December was reflected in production per cow, the same as in November 1957.

In addition to using better quality feeds milder weather in December enabled some cattle to stay on pasture as late as Christmas Day.

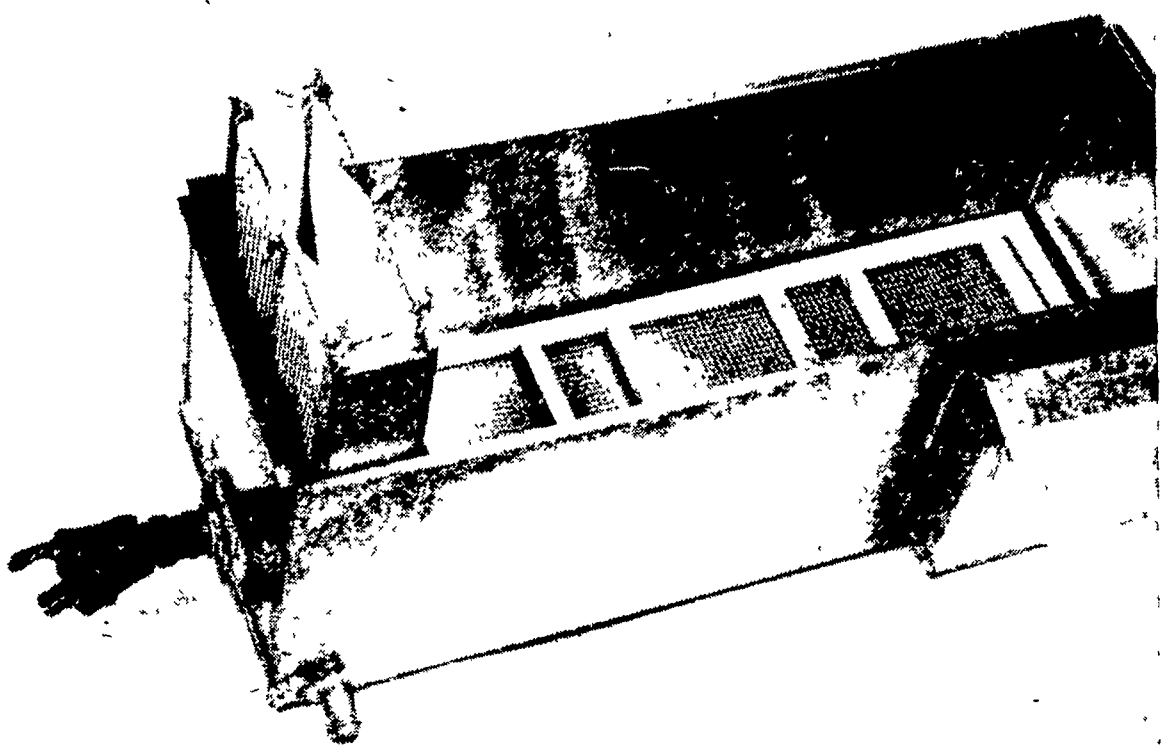
## 2 SPABC Bulls Given Awards By Associations

Osbornale Sir Ty Vic Forbes, owned by Southeastern Pennsylvania Artificial Breeding Coop., Lancaster, has been designated a Gold Medal Sire — the highest recognition a Holstein sire can receive — by the Holstein-Friesian Assn. of America.

Admittance to the super-select Gold Medal Sire circle is limited to those Holstein bulls with daughters meeting exceptionally high standards of both milk production and body conformation.

Pinebrook Hiboy, registered Guernsey bull, owned by the co-operative, has become a Summarized Sire according to the American Guernsey Cattle Club. To attain this distinction, a bull must have at least 10 daughters with official production records.

"Hiboy", has 49 tested daughters that have made 86 official records. Their average production is 8,729 pounds of milk and 446 pounds of fat, when converted to a twice-daily milking, 305-day, mature equivalent basis.



Honey is awfully sticky if you spill it. Large producers are likely to have facilities for handling big quantities, but small producers sometimes get themselves into messes for want of suitable equipment, says E. J. Anderson, Agricultural Experiment Station Apiarist at Pennsylvania State University.

For this reason, Anderson has designed a many-purpose, stainless-steel tank for use in preparing limited quantities of honey for market. An electric unit in a water-filled jacket in the bottom of the tank provides heat for liquifying the honey.

The tank has a capacity of three 60 pound cans or 180 to 200 pounds of strained honey.

Honey, liquified in the tank at 140 degrees Fahrenheit and pasteurized at 156 degrees, turns dark and develops strong flavors at higher temperatures. The tank is a great aid in bottling honey and may be used to liquify crystallized honey either in cans or bottles.

With the tank, extracted honey may be preheated before seed honey is added in making a creamed product. Or the honey may be heated in the tank before or after bottling to prevent crystallization.

Plans for making a tank of this kind may be obtained from Anderson on request. Beekeepers will have to call on their local tin-smith for aid in making the tank.

## JOHN DEERE DAY

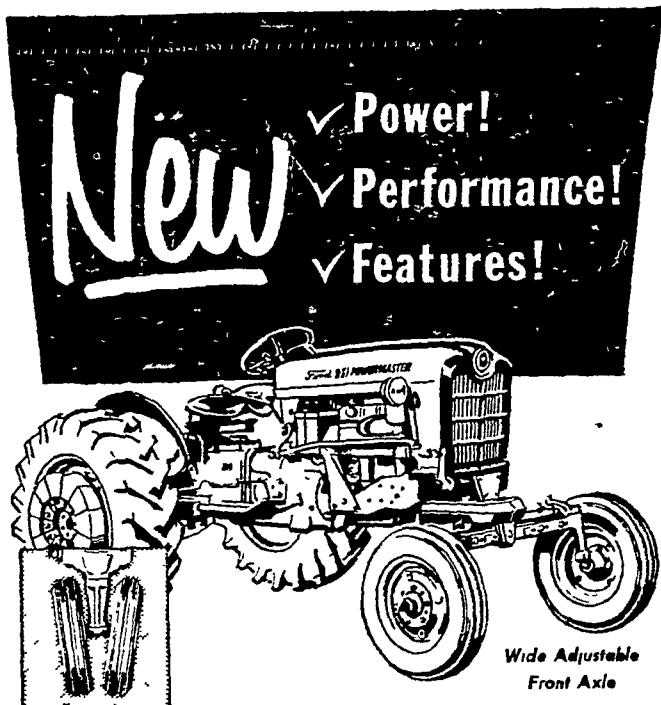
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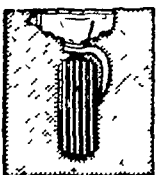
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## Egg Producers Told 1958 Looks Best Since 1953

At a meeting for Lancaster County poultrymen, at the Memorial Bldg., Leola, Dr. J. M. Snyder, a poultry specialist for the Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y., told farmers that the outlook for egg producers in 1958 was the best it had been since 1953.

Dr. Snyder explained that for the years 1950 thru 1956 poultrymen had only managed to break even after paying themselves a reasonable labor income. The specialist predicted that producers would make a profit of 4 cents per dozen eggs for the 1958 production year. The past few years have been so harsh on egg producers, Dr. Snyder explained, that there does not seem to be much enthusiasm for chick placements this winter. He advised farmers that winter chicks generally were the most profitable since they come into production when egg prices are relatively high.

DR. SNYDER TOLD the group that winter-reared, confinement birds did fully as well as the range-reared birds started in the spring. However, more attention must be given to the details of good management. He told them that confinement rearing had a number of advantages including: (1) Less labor is needed. (2) Less land is required. (3) Confinement rearing cuts losses from predators. (4) The poultryman can keep a better check on the performance of his confinement birds since he can observe them more readily.

The specialist cautioned his audience that care must be taken to provide the confinement-reared birds with plenty of fresh air. He told of experimental work conducted at the University of Connecticut in which they found that birds getting insufficient fresh air became victims of Chronic Respiratory Disease. A well ventilated poultry house, he said, is more acceptable to the poultryman too, because the litter is kept in better condition and there are no offensive ammonia fumes.

DR. SNYDER TOLD the Lancaster poultrymen that the all-mash feeding program was recommended in preference to the combination of mash and grain. This

program is more advantageous, he said, because each bird is assured of a completely balanced diet. He added that the all-mash program saved labor, especially for those poultrymen using automatic feeders, and that in using the all-mash program it was much easier to switch to a complete, medicated feed.

The scientist warned his audience against indiscriminate over-medication of poultry. He said that certain medications, such as the continuous feeding of a coccidiostat agent in the mash until the birds were 12 to 16 weeks of age, had proved highly practical and very effective.

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