

## Summer Time Is Tick Time

Almost everyone is glad to see warm weather arrive — baseball fans, swimmers, — cream cart men and their small-fry customers, the suntan lotion people and backyard cooking enthusiasts. But unfortunately, warm weather signals the return of a whole host of pests that have been forgotten since autumn's frosts. Among these pests are the ants — they really dig out-door cooks; mosquitoes — they like everybody; and

American dog ticks — they consider Junior to be almost as tasty as Rover. Now ants at a picnic are an old American tradition which we probably shouldn't tamper with anyway. Mosquitoes — well some of our best scientists are scratching their heads (also their backs, shoulders, arms, etc) over this one. But ticks you can do something about. If your dog has ticks, the best way to get them off is with tweezers. (The same

goes if a tick has anchored onto you). This recommendation comes from Dr. Richard F. Darsie of the department of entomology at the University of Delaware. The American dog tick is a carrier of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. If you try to remove a feeding tick with your bare fingers, you may accidentally "squosh" him, and this is risky. So use the tweezers and play safe.

Here are Dr. Darsie's suggestions for avoiding tick trouble. Check yourself and the children every night at bedtime. Look especially well behind the ears of children, in their hair and in the

folks of their skin. Use an antiseptic on the skin when you remove a tick. You can't assume that there weren't any ticks where you had your afternoon picnic. Ticks are found everywhere so again, play it safe and look for them before your family goes to bed.

Dr. Darsie says you can solve Rover's problem by rubbing DDT into his coat. Use about four tablespoons of five per cent DDT dust. To treat areas infested with ticks use a five per cent dust of DDT at four pounds per

1000 sq. feet or a 5% dust of Chlordane at a rate of one and one-fourth pounds per 1000 square feet.

If you prefer to use a spray, mix any of the following chemicals in 25 gallons of water: 4 pounds of 50 per cent DDT, 2½ pounds of 40 per cent Chlordane, or 2 pounds of 50 per cent dieldrin.

## Corn Planting Gives Way To Tobacco

The clear, mild weather during the week ending June 13 provided excellent working conditions and rapid progress was made on all field work although night temperatures were too low for best crop growth.

Corn planting progressed rapidly from about three-fourths to nearly complete in many localities. Much of the corn ground remaining is intended for ensilage.

This was the first week that hay making weather lasted long enough to get top quality hay with conventional (no-crimping) methods. Most hay made during the week was high quality but some fields are severely damaged by alfalfa weevil and spittlebugs. In addition to corn planting and hay making, cultivating of earlier corn and potatoes was active in most areas.

Soil moisture was about at a perfect level for work during the week and low spots in most cases became dry enough to work.

Improved growing conditions for vegetables which began in the previous week continued. Many growers were able for the first time to cultivate their fields for weed control during the week. Strawberries got a much needed boost from the higher temperatures and picking reached a heavy volume during the week. Sweet corn and tomato development continues below par because of low night temperatures and excess moisture. Higher temperatures would also benefit the green pea crop. The first bloom of snap beans is developing but the cool rainy weather early in the week slowed the development of blossoms.

Tobacco planting in the county is nearing the half-way mark. Some seedlings are not of best quality due to the cool wet weather and a few farmers have had near failures and will wait until neighbors are finished planting to get any surplus seedlings. Some transplants are a bit velow but a little more sunshine should correct this. Earlier set fields were cultivated during the week. With corn planting complete tobacco transplanting will move as rapidly as weather permits.

Barley in some cases has flat spots that look as though they were rolled. It is ripening rapidly and will not recover now. Harvest may be a few days early. Wheat is in the dough stage. Moisture should be adequate in all areas to assure maximum filling of heads. Both Barley and Wheat, except where lodged, are in unusually good condition.

# Here Is Why You'll Do Better Starting Pullets On EARLY BIRD

Pullet Growing Record		
GROWER: Lancaster County Grower (Name on request)		
SERVICED BY: Edgar Snavely		
No. Chicks Or.	3,500	No. Chicks Rec.
Cost Per Chick	39c	Date Received
Breed	Leghorn	Date Housed & Sold
TOTAL COSTS		COST PER CHICK
Chicks	\$ 1,365.00	\$ .39
Litter	18.87	.0054
Feed	2,054.18	.5869
Grit	19.80	.0057
Fuel	29.20	.0083
Medication	79.79	.0228
Vaccination	65.75	.0188
Insurance	31.34	.0089
Miscellaneous (Brooder Guard)	6.00	.0017
Debeaking	111.25	.0313
Labor and Bonus	1,046.79	.2991
Delivery Expense (Estimated)	171.55	.0490
PULLET SALES		Age of Birds Housed
3,500 Total Placed		122 days
3,431 Total Housed & Sold		(17 wks. 3 days.)
69 Lost or Culled		Pounds of feed per bird raised
1.97% Loss		14.9 lbs.
98.03% Housed & Sold		Cost of Production including labor, housing and equipment
		1.43 per Pullet housed

## Early Bird Feeds and Good Management

A WINNING COMBINATION FOR ANY POULTRYMAN

Contact your Miller & Bushong Service Representative or call us direct at Lancaster EXpress 2-2145

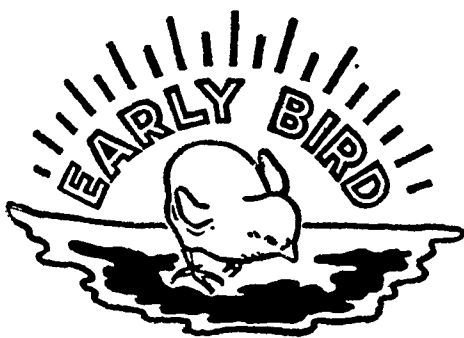


Finest Poultry Service Anywhere

# Miller & Bushong, Inc.

ROHRERSTOWN, PA. Ph. Lancaster EXpress 2-2145

Manufacturers of Poultry and Livestock Feed Since 1875



## LOANS

FOR ANY FARM PURPOSE  
MADE THE FARMER'S WAY  
LANCASTER PRODUCTION CREDIT ASS'N  
411 W. Roseville Rd  
Lancaster, Pa.  
Ph. Lanc. EX 3-3921

