

Family Favorites



Strawberry jam and hot buttered biscuits have been family favorites since the beginning of time—home canning time that is. But gone are the days when jam had to be boiled for hours, cooled and covered with paraffin.

The recipe on the box of biscuit mix points the way to light and flaky biscuits, and here is how you make luscious strawberry jam. It's quick and easy. Better hurry and get together the things you will need because strawberries are, or soon will be, red ripe and acady.

Strawberry Jam

4¾ cups prepared berries 1 box fruit pectin
7 cups sugar

Wash, drain, hull, crush and measure fully ripe berries. Put berries and pectin into a 4 to 6 quart kettle. Stir over high heat until mixture reaches a fast boil. Add sugar—keep stirring. Bring mixture to fast boil and let boil exactly one minute. Remove from heat; quickly skim off foam. Do not stir to cool. Pour boiling hot jam to within ½ inch of the top of half pint jars. You won't need paraffin because the Dome lid keeps the jar sealed airtight. Put lid on jar; screw band tight and invert jar. When all jars are filled and sealed, stand them upright to cool. If fruit goes to the top of jar, wait about 30 minutes and then shake jar to redistribute fruit through sirup.

'Type' In Cattle Not Valid Guide Experts Say

Research strongly supports the trend toward greater emphasis on training in dairy management and less on show-ring activities, judging ability, and "type" — the physical appearance of animals a US Department

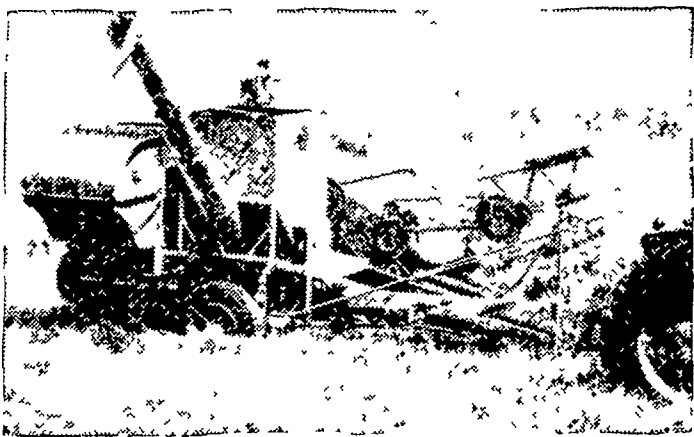
of Agriculture scientist said recently.

Speaking to 4-H specialists at a meeting of the American Dairy Science Association at Logan, Utah, Dr Ned Bayley of USDA's Agricultural Research Service said that research has demonstrated that type is only slightly correlated with milk production of cows.

Activities in the show-ring, such as judging for

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Corn Borer Numbers Lessen In West, Increase Nearby

Numbers of overwintering European corn borers are down in Iowa and in many sections of the North Central States this spring, but they have increased in parts of two eastern States the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported recently.

Many larvae that survived the winter in dead corn stalks have already emerged as moths, which are now flying over many areas of the country. They will be the source of either two or three generations of borers to cause millions of dollars in losses to U.S. corn growers. Even in areas where counts of surviving larvae are low, damaging build-ups of bor-

ers—particularly of second-generation borers—still occur because of favorable weather and other factors that affect insect development.

East Delaware borer populations are estimated to be 30 percent higher now than they were in the spring of 1955.

In New Jersey, the average of 236 borers per stalk was the highest in six years, and damaging infestations may occur in corn and white potatoes.

The survival rate of corn borers, as measured by pest control workers, is based on a survey of hibernating borers found during the spring in field debris, particularly

in corn stalks. Borer population estimates, on the other hand, are based on the number of live borers found on growing corn stalks. The survival rate is a percentage of the number of borers entering hibernation the previous fall.

Therefore, it is possible in the same survey area to have a high population of borers in the spring though the survival rate may be low. However, weather during May and June will determine the extent of first-generation populations.

Here's one method of making tasty, clear iced tea. Make hot tea double strength. Pour it immediately into glasses filled with crushed ice. Tea cooled slowly is more apt to be cloudy.

HOT WEATHER'S HARD ON BROILERS

Good management practices and regular use of Early Bird feeds make a winning combination for any poultryman, especially during the difficult summer months.

A WINNING COMBINATION —

Hot weather's hard on broilers. At the beginning of summer, feed intake will often increase to about 185 pounds per 1,000 in the eighth week. But then feeding levels off — and it's this leveling-off process that slows growth and interferes with good conversions.

Here's where the winning combination of good management and Early Bird feed becomes apparent. NO feed, whatever its merits will take the place of good hot weather management. But by making sure your birds are comfortable, and by using Early Bird rations exclusively, you can help feeding stay normal during hot weather. Special additives in Early Bird rations will help stimulate the feed intake during warm weather when broilers often lose appetite and weight.

Here are some recently recorded performances on Early Bird Broiler feeds:

No. Birds	Age Wks. Days	Weight	Conversion
18,000	9-3	3.72	2.37
3,500	9-2	3.84	2.23
11,000	9-5	3.91	2.43
12,000	9-2	3.99	2.25

GOOD? Of course it's good and it shows what can be accomplished when a grower manages to combine ALL of the necessary factors which go into producing GOOD birds at a LOW COST.

These RESULTS show what can be accomplished when a grower combines good management and quality Early Bird feeds to produce top quality birds at low cost.

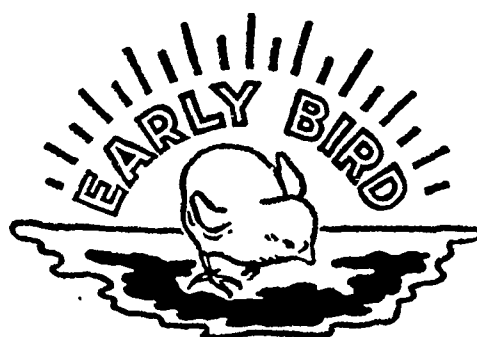
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