

CHECKERBOARD

# service bulletin

239 eggs  
average  
from  
259,000  
hens



You hear a lot of "chin music" about results produced by various feeds, regardless of quality, feed efficiency or price. Usually the cheapest feeds claim the best results.

You don't have to listen to "chin music" about results on the Purina Program. Some of us Purina dealers have collected accurate year-long records from 128 Purina-fed flocks here in the East. These are the totals:

128 flocks	12 to 15
259,402 birds	months
65.7% aver. production	lay
239 eggs per bird	
4.35 aver. lbs. feed per doz.	
4.0 or less conversion on many flocks	

Please note that these are not two or three carefully-picked records. These cover 128 flocks from small to very large. Figure your feed cost per dozen. We believe you'll quickly prove to yourself Purina feeding costs you less.

## Studies Show Less Pecking In "Organized" Flock . . .

Every flock of chickens has a social order called "peck" order. In a small flock, every hen fights every other hen, learns which she can peck and which she had better dodge. Scientific studies show pecking is nearly cut in half when the flock becomes "organized"—when each hen knows where she stands in the order. If you mix flocks or add new birds, this process is repeated to establish a new order.

Have new birds debeaked. Debeaking won't stop fighting, but it reduces possibility of serious injury. Debeaking is the answer when birds are lost from pecking. It also stops losses from "blowouts." Temporary eversion of the oviduct is normal with egg laying. It becomes a "blowout" if the oviduct remains hanging externally. This is likely to happen in flocks where vents have been damaged by excessive vent pecking.

## Cut CRD In Day-Old Chicks Use NEW Purina Tylan Soluble

Now . . . you can help knock out costly CRD infection in day-old chicks with Purina Tylan Soluble. Tylan Soluble contains tylosin, a new, fast-acting antibiotic that cuts down the most common cause of CRD in baby chicks.

When your chicks first arrive, add this powerful Health Aid to their drinking water. We can supply you with Purina Tylan Soluble in economical 100-gram or 2-gram packets.



Knock out CRD with new Purina Tylan Soluble in chick drinking water.

John B. Kurtz  
- Cedar Lane

S. H. Hiestand & Co.  
Salunga

John J. Hess  
Kinzers - Vintage

Whiteside & Weicksel  
Kirkwood

J. H. Reitz & Son, Inc.  
Lititz

John J. Hess, II  
Intercourse - New Providence

John B. Kurtz  
Ephrata

Ira B. Landis  
Valley Road, Lancaster

Wenger's Feed Mill, Inc.  
Rheems

James High  
Gordonville

Warren Sickman  
Pequea

## Foreign Pests Enter Country In Many Ways

Insects now cost the American public at least \$4 billion a year. Most of these are not natives to the United States. Dr. Dale F. Bray, University of Delaware entomologist, says they "hitchhiked" to this country from abroad, the majority before plant quarantines were established in 1912.

European corn borer, now found in 39 States, came to this country about 1910 in stalks of bloom corn imported into Massachusetts from Hungary. It then spread to the corn belt where it now damages at least \$100 million worth of corn each year. In 1949, its most destructive year, losses reached \$350 million.

Gypsy moth, which defoliates and kills trees, came to the US in 1869 when an amateur naturalist brought the eggs from France hoping he could cross gypsy moths with silkworms to produce a hardier stock. The pest escaped from the amateur's laboratory and spread rapidly through northeastern states. Since 1890, State and federal entomologists have waged one of the longest, continuous, organized wars against this pest, but it remains a threat to the hardwood forests, orchards, and shade trees of this country.

According to Bray, the Hessian fly traveled to the U.S. during the Revolutionary War in straw bedding brought here by German soldiers hired to fight the colonists. The German soldiers went home in 1783. But the Hessian fly remained and spread westward. It since has ruined millions upon millions of bushels of wheat.

Other pests sneaked into this country by various means.

Some were not even known as pests at home. The Japanese beetle, for example, was not considered a serious pest in its native Japan. But when it was brought to the U.S. sometime before 1916, it found a haven free from parasites that kept down its numbers in the Orient. Its population skyrocketed.

Adult Japanese beetles here eat the foliage of an amazing number of flowering plants, ornamentals, and vegetables. Grubs of the beetle damage the roots of grasses in pastures, lawns, and golf courses. This one insect pest costs city dwellers, nurserymen, and farmers millions of dollars every year.

The boll weevil invaded Texas in 1892 and marched eastward across the cotton belt. It has since caused losses totaling billions of dollars. There are other cotton pests of the world fully as destructive as the boll weevil, which do not occur yet in this country.

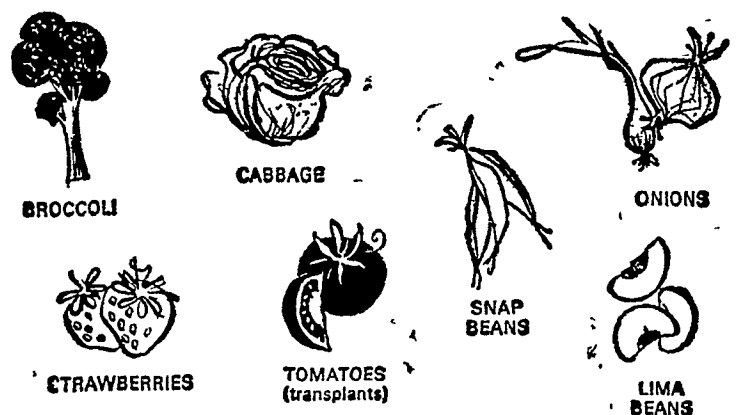
Bray says these are only a few of the examples of foreign pests brought into this country in the past. Others, just as damaging, are being stopped at our ports of entry by entomological inspectors who man our first line of defense against the insect pests of the world.

### Pinch That Mum

If your chrysanthemums were long and spindly last fall you probably didn't pinch the plants last spring and summer. Lynn Smith, extension flower specialist at Penn State, recommends pinching mums to remove the young growing tips; this makes the plant branch out. It doesn't get so long and leggy and produces more flowers. The job isn't difficult: just remove the top half inch of each shoot, until about July 15 when flower buds start to form.

## PROVED! BIGGER CROPS WHERE NEW DACTHAL® CONTROLS WEEDS

Dacthal W-75 has been registered by USDA for use in growing:



DACTHAL increases your yield by controlling annual grasses, lamb's quarters, purslane, Florida pussley, common chickweed, carpetweed, redroot, pigweed, nodding spurge and other competing weeds.

Dacthal is a pre-emergent herbicide, tested and proved in four years of experimental work. Will not leave residue on mature crops, thus registered label is on a non-residue basis. Spray will not injure the newly seeded or newly transplanted plants. We feature Dacthal. Ask for it . . . improve your yield and profit. Dacthal is a product of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

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