

ISOTOX

Transplanter Solution

Distributed by

J. C. Ehrlich Chemical Co., Inc.

736 EAST CHESTNUT ST.

LANCASTER, PA.

PH. 397-3721

**ALFALFA
GROWERS
FLASH FROM**

ORTHO



PLAN AHEAD:

**CONTROL "SPITTLEBUGS"
With ISOTOX PRODUCTS**

**ISOTOX (Contains LINDANE) For SPITTLE-
BUG CONTROL on Forage Crops**

For growers who wish to obtain fast, economical clean-up of spittlebug in alfalfa and clover plantings, **ORTHO** recommends ISOTOX. New Federal registrations now permit use of Lindane within 14 days of harvest or grazing and before crop has more than 6 inches of growth. ISOTOX contains Lindane and is available in two formulations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Use 1 pint ISOTOX Spray No. 200 or 1 lb. ISOTOX 25 Wettable in no less than 20 gals. of water per acre. Apply when first sign of spittlebug hatch occurs. ISOTOX also aids in Alfalfa Weevil and aphid control. Visit your **ORTHO** dealer soon and be prepared to control these damaging insects this season.

T.M.'S Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.: **ORTHO, ISOTOX**

**A Complete Line of
ORTHO PRODUCTS**

Available At

P. L. ROHRER & BRO., INC.

SMOKETOWN

Phone Lanc. 397-3539



LANCASTER COUNTIANS TRAVELED to St. Louis, Missouri last week to tour a feed company's research farm. Shown at the Ralston Purina Company offices are, first row, Marvin Sauder, Ephrata; Lloyd Kreider, Jr., Oxford; Paul E. Clugston, Manheim, and H. B. Morris, vice president of the company. In the back row are Earl J. Kreider, Paradise; Elvin R. Herr, Lancaster; Lloyd D. Coover, Lancaster, and Ira B. Landis, Lancaster. The men were among some 350 farmers from this area who visited the 778 acre research farm.

CHECKERBOARD

service bulletin



Next winter's egg profits... depend on what you do this spring!

What determines laying house profits? Price of eggs? Disease? Cost of feed? Rate of lay? Yes... all these are important, but record-keeping Eastern poultrymen will tell you the biggest factor of all is *the kind of a pullet you start with!*

They're not talking about the different strains, necessarily. They're merely saying that pullets started and raised *right*—with the best of breeding, feeding, sanitation, and management—invariably make more eggs and more money than those raised any other way. In fact, poorly-raised pullets sometime fail to make a return over feed cost!

So raise them on the Purina Program. We'll help you all we can with advice on debeaking, housing, feeding. We have Purina disease treatments and wormers with Research-approved directions on how to use them. We'll help you wind up next fall with a bunch of big, sturdy, Purina-fed pullets developed to return good money for you in the laying house.

S. H. Hiestand & Co.
Salunga

James High
Gordonville

Wenger's Feed Mill, Inc.
Rheems

John B. Kurtz
Cedar Lane

Ira B. Landis
Valley Road, Lancaster

John B. Kurtz
Ephrata

Whiteside & Weicksel
Kirkwood

J. H. Reitz & Son, Inc.
Lititz

John J. Hess, II
Intercoarse - New Providence

Warren Sickman
Pequea

John J. Hess
Kinzers - Vintage

• Cows On Pasture

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tions are made for cows on excellent, good, and fair pasture, and for specific yields of milk containing various percentages of fat. These recommendations are based upon the results of the various studies that have been made of the feed requirements of cows on pasture.

Good cows should be fed about the amount of grain mixture indicated on the D.H.I.A. Forage Testing plan except when milk is unusually low in price compared with the price of grain. It may then be most economical to feed no grain to cows on good pasture unless they are producing more than 1 pound of butterfat a day, and to feed higher producers only ½ to ¾ as much as indicated.

Even when the feeding of a grain mixture to cows on good pasture does not result in enough higher production during the summer to show an immediate profit, it may nevertheless be advisable. This is because it will prevent good cows from running down in condition on pasture and will result in higher yields during the following fall and winter.

When cows are grazed on luxuriant, intensively fertilized pastures, it may be wise to provide them with a little hay or other dry roughage, and to feed only a small amount of concentrates. The feed cost will be considerably lower on the combination of hay and concentrates.

Since young grass and other forage plants are very rich in protein, on the dry basis, there is no need of using a grain mixture that is rich in protein for cows on good pasture. Merely a mixture of farm grains or a concentrate mixture containing 12% protein will provide plenty of protein for cows on excellent pasture, except in the case of unusually heavy producers.

In some tests cows on good pasture produced as much or nearly as much milk when fed a concentrate mixture having only 11 to 12% total protein as did others fed a mixture containing much more protein. In no case was the field on the high-protein mixture enough greater to pay for the additional cost.

Unless the grass is kept growing actively by liberal fertilization and proper pasture management, it will be considerably lower in protein, on the dry basis, during midsummer. It will then be necessary to increase protein content of the concentrate mixture. Unless the pasture is decidedly poor, however, it will not be necessary to have more than 16 to 18% protein in the mixture.