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● **Holstein**

(Continued from Page 1)

Holsteins", Smith pointed out several obvious management errors which a dairyman should avoid if he hopes to stay in the business of producing milk.

"Don't drink milk, and don't let your children drink any milk or use any dairy products. Save it all for the city people, if you want to go broke in a hurry," he said.

"Don't sit up at night studying records when you could be watching television, if you want to hurry up the bankruptcy proceedings; sell off your good cows and keep the culls in your herd," he added.

He pointed out that a good road to the podhouse is a goal of average production for your herd. He said the aver-

age production for dairy herds in the United States is 7,000 pounds of milk and 270 pounds of butterfat. "Breed a herd with this average and you can take a big hop toward a sherrit's sale," he said.

He said one of the surest ways to go broke — a very hard thing to do with Registered Holsteins — is to select bulls from cows with one "hot" record, or better yet, with no record at all, and never use the superior bulls in the artificial breeding studs.

**Silo Gas Danger**

Lancaster County Agent, M. M. Smith, warned dairymen to be on guard against silo gas poisoning this fall.

He said dry weather and high nitrogen fertilizer appli-

cation combine to increase the danger from silo gas. Max cautioned dairymen to be on the lookout for a heavy yellow gas at the bottom of silo chutes and in areas around the base of silos. Dead pigeons, birds, cats and other animals near the silo are an indication that gas may be present.

"Nitrates build up in a plant after a rain if the plant has been stunted by dry weather," he said. He asked dairymen to wait at least five days after a rain before harvesting a crop of grass or legume for silage. He said the most dangerous time to make silage is from two to five days following a hard rain in a drought year.

Max encouraged the increased use of alfalfa as a forage crop for dairymen, but said corn is still a mainstay for silage on dairy farms. He suggested that grass and legumes be cut early — in the bud to early blossom stage — but corn should be left to mature to the full dent stage for the most feed value as silage.

He said recommendations for insect control on alfalfa will be about the same as last year, but that he would recommend earlier application of Dieldrin and Heptachlor. "The month of October appears to be the best time for spraying," he said, and suggested that the two chemicals be alternated each year to prevent a resistance buildup in the insects.

He cautioned dairymen to read spray labels carefully to avoid contamination of food products with chemicals. "I have no doubt that people are getting a safe product — the best we have ever produced — and we want to keep it that way," he said.

● **Plow Contest**

(Continued from Page 1)  
land only and will not be eligible to enter the contour competition at the state level.

Ribbons and cash prizes will be awarded to winners and top scorer will win a permanent trophy and possession of a rotating trophy for one year.

Last year's winner in the contest, sponsored by the Lancaster County Soil Conservation District, was Everett Kreider, Quarryville R1.

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