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Lancaster Farming,
October 12, 1963—5

**State Oats Crop
Is Better Than
Early Estimates**

HARRISBURG — Pennsylvania's surprising oats crop stumped the experts this year.

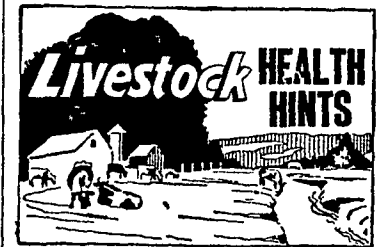
In June, the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service forecast a record yield of 48 bushels per acre, and a month later they revised the figure upward to 50 bushels.

Today the PCRS said late harvest reports indicate the yield will hit a whopping 54 bushels per acre average. That tops the previous record of 47 bushels, set in 1961, by 15 per cent.

Some farmers reported phenomenal yields of 100 bushels an acre, according to Dewey O. Boster, chief of the State Agriculture Department's Crop Reporting Service.

"I've never seen anything like it," one crop reporter commented.

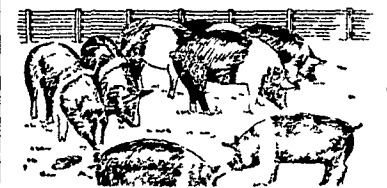
Total yield is estimated at 32 million bushels, a 25 per cent increase over last year, Boster said.



Prepared by
American Foundation for
Animal Health

At a time when the nationwide effort to eradicate hog cholera should be picking up momentum, there are signs that some ground may actually have been lost in one of the key points of the program.

That key point is vaccination. Authorities agree that at least 75 per cent of the nation's swine need to be vaccinated, to provide a solid wall of immunity against cholera, our No. 1 hog killer. In



With fall outbreak season for hog cholera just ahead, every herd should be vaccinated NOW.

1961 cholera vaccinations reached only 41 per cent.

Even now there is a serious indication that vaccinations actually decreased in 1962. This is serious.

It has been estimated that hog cholera costs the farmers of this country about \$60 million each year. That figures at about \$1 for every head of swine in the nation.

But, farmers who lose pigs to cholera will suffer far greater losses. A recent study showed that the loss of 100 pigs at 100 pounds would amount to about \$75 in feed alone. Yet those hogs could be protected through vaccination for about one-tenth the loss figure.

There are many factors to be taken into consideration if the desired solid immunity is to be achieved. It is important to have hogs vaccinated at the right time, with the right type of vaccine and when pigs are in proper condition. For this reason, it is important to have a veterinarian check the herd before vaccination; and it is also best to leave it up to the veterinarian to determine the best type of vaccine to use under the circumstances.

Unfortunately, many farmers have become content to gamble with cholera because they have gotten by for a few years without an outbreak. Actually this makes no more sense than cancelling a fire insurance policy because there have been no fires on the farm. Better have them vaccinated before fall outbreaks start, and be safe!