

Cold, Wet Ground Can Trigger Mastitis, Ext. Reminds Dairymen

During early spring, when cows are first turned out on pasture, mastitis cases develop in many dairy herds. When heavy producers lie on the cold wet ground, their udders may become chilled. This chilling may be the stress which sets off a serious case of mastitis. A good practice is to turn cows out for just a few hours at first on warm sunny days. Never leave cows out overnight until the ground has become warm. Udder chilling is just one of the many stresses that can trigger attacks of mastitis. Be on guard for it during early spring, says Penn State Extension Service.

Be Regular With Milking
Maintaining regularity is important in preparing cows for milking. The noise of milk buckets rattling, certain odors or activities, and the familiar sight of the dairyman, affects the cow only to the extent that it is maintained at a regular

time, so she can associate it with the act of milking. If every night, at the same time, the dairyman follows a set pattern for doing chores, he is setting up a conditioned reflex in his cows. Cows associate certain noises or smells with the pleasant relief that comes with the withdrawal of a heavy milk load. Put the cow in the proper mood for letting down milk, by being regular. Establishing a definite routine and time for doing chores leads to more efficient milk production.

Hoofs Need Spring Trim
During winter's confinement period, most dairy cows are given little opportunity to keep their hoofs worn down. As a result, their toes become long and the support of their weight is shifted back on the heels of their feet. This puts severe strain on the pasterns and hocks which may lead to leg trouble and hinder the cow's ability to pasture. In trimming hooves, we warn that cutting off the ends of the toes is not enough. The sole of the hoof must be cut or rasped off so

more weight is shifted to the front or toe of the hoof. This is done by removing more from underneath the toe than the heel. If this is not done, very little of the strain on the pastern and hock is eliminated. Hoof nippers or a chisel can be used in shortening toes on top while a rasp, sharp hoof knife or electric sander is best suited for removing portions from the sole of hooves. For badly shaped hooves, we recommend two trimmings a week apart. If too much is removed at one time, the tender portion of the hoof may become injured and the animal may become temporarily lame. A good job of trimming hooves permits cows to make use of pasture, and helps them have a longer, more productive life.

● Lancaster Auction

(Continued from Page 2)

2-3 240-260 lbs. 26.00-26.35.
SHEEP 123 — Slaughter lambs and Slaughter Ewes steady
SPRING LAMBS — Good 62-93 lbs. 24.00-26.00, One Lot Choice 75 lbs. \$26.50, 7 head Choice 40-55 lbs. 28.85-32.00, One Lot Utility 70 lbs. \$22.00.
SHORN LAMBS — One Lot Utility 65 lbs. with No. 3 pelts \$16.00.
SHORN SLAUGHTER EWES — Utility and Good 6.50-9.00.

● Lancaster

(Continued from Page 2)

SHEEP 350 — Slaughter lambs and Slaughter Ewes mostly steady. Choice Spring Lambs 70-90 lbs. 26.00-27.00, few to \$28.00, Few head Choice 40-55 lbs. 28.25-32.00, Good 60-95 lbs. 24.00-26.00, Couple Lots Utility at \$22.00. Few Lots Utility and Good Shorn Lambs 60-70 lbs with No. 2 and 3 pelts \$15.00-21.00 Utility and Good Shorn Slaughter Ewes with No. 1 and 2 pelt \$5.00-10.00.

● Now Is The Time

(Continued from Page 4)

should be drilled separately to prevent injury to the seeds. Many growers will stagger their plantings to have the crop ready for grazing or harvest at different times during the summer.

The longest sausage ever recorded was that made by the Butcher's Guild of Konigsberg, Germany, for the coronation on January 18, 1701, of Frederick III, reports the Sausage Council of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. It was carried through the streets by 103 butchers and measured 2,000 feet in length and weighed more than 840 pounds.

In 1965, red meat consumption declined an average of eight pounds per person from the 1964 record of 175 pounds. This year red meat consumption is expected to drop by about two pounds per person. The reason: for the first time in many years, supply has not kept pace with demand. The population continues to increase at the rate of 1.5 percent per year, while total meat animal production decreased slightly during 1965-66, according to the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

The average American will eat about 164½ pounds of red meat this year. Per capita work consumption is estimated at 57 pounds while it is predicted 99 pounds of beef will be eaten, along with 5 pounds of veal and 3½ pounds of lamb.

● Newswanger

(Continued from Page 4)

oped a polyethylene plastic tent to measure the moisture a cow loses through perspiration. With it they expect to learn precisely how a cow counteracts heat stress.

The tent completely encloses a cow except for her head. As air is gently sucked past the cow by a fan in the tent's exhaust system, automatic monitoring devices record the total amount of moisture evaporated from her skin. At the same time, heat loss through the passage of body wastes is recorded.

Heat loss through breathing is measured by a respirometer which fits over the cow's mouth and nose.

The scientists believe that when rising temperatures cut milk production, the reduction is due more to side effects of hot weather than to direct action of heat upon the cow. Farmers can largely prevent these side effects from bothering cattle by increasing forage quality, and by using drylot feeding to provide shade and cool water and facilities for reducing infections that flourish in hot weather.

● Vintage

(Continued from Page 2)

HOGS 302 — Barrows and gilts steady to 25c Higher. US 1-2 180-240 lbs. 27.00-27.35, 4 head 27.50-28.25, US 1-3 180-250 lbs. 26.50-26.85, 2-3 200-250 lbs. 25.75-26.35, 250-255 lbs. 25.00-26.00, 260-275 lbs. 24.00-24.25.

SHEEP 36 — Not enough of any one class on sale to establish a market.

● Chicago

(Continued from Page 2)

sold steady to 50 higher while cow beef was steady.

SLAUGHTER STEERS — Prime 1200-1350 lbs 28.00-28.25, one load at 28.25, equalling the lowest weekly top since the first week in January. High Choice and Prime 1150-1385 lbs 26.50-27.75, mostly Prime 1423 lbs 27.75, and High Choice and Prime 1430 lbs. 27.00 Choice 1100-1350 lbs 25.75-26.75, Choice 900-1100 lbs. 25.50-26.50, Mixed Good and Choice 900-1250 lbs 24.75-25.50, Good 23.50-24.75, and Standard and Low Good 22.50-23.75.

Transplanting

Tomatoes and Tobacco?

Come in and see us about

ISOTOX

Transplanter Solution

Your tobacco and tomato plants need special protection from soil insects at transplanting time. That's why we're recommending ISOTOX Transplanter Solution for use now. This is the best protection you can buy.

For as little as 50 cents an acre — and without any additional equipment on your planter, you can keep off wireworms, maggots and other soil insects.

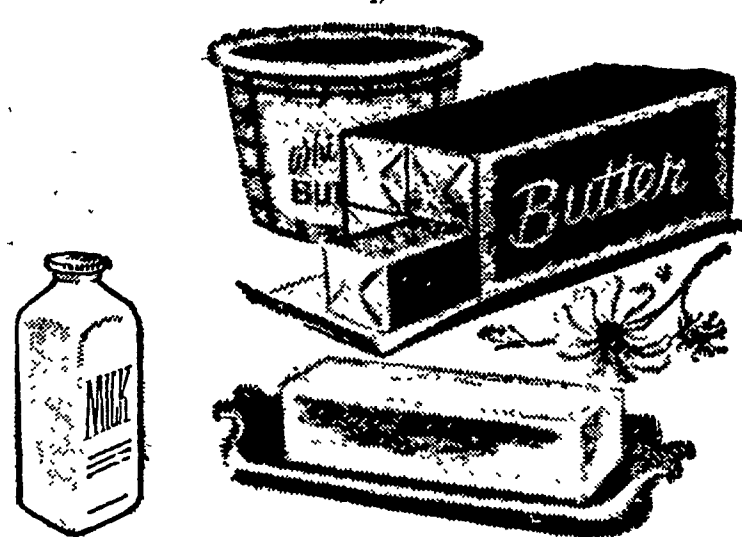


ISOTOX mixes with water in the "setting water tank." It won't settle in the water — so your plants get uniform protection around every tobacco and tomato root and stem.

So, don't take a chance. If you're transplanting, see us for ISOTOX Transplanter Solution.

T. M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Ortho, Isotox, On All Chemicals. Read Directions and Cautions Before Use.

Distributed by
P. L. ROHRER & BRO., INC.
SMOKETOWN Phone Lanc. 397-3539



SUPPORT YOUR OWN INDUSTRY

Enjoy more Dairy Products every month

Be Wise! Follow the Master Mix Dairy Program.

L. J. DENLINGER CO.
Paradise, Pa.

BLEND & MCGINNIS
Atglen, Pa.

ROSS H. ROHRER
& SONS
Quarryville, Pa.

EBY'S MILL
Lititz, Pa.

LEROY M. SENSENIG
Hinkletown, Pa.

HEMPFIELD MILLS
East Petersburg, Pa.

ENIDE • 50W

(diphenamid)

Superior Weed Control In Tobacco and Tomatoes. Gives full seasons control of many broadleaf weeds and certain grasses.

Contact Us For More Information

● Trade mark The Upjohn Brand of Diphenamid

P. L. ROHRER & BRO., INC.

SMOKETOWN
Ph. Lanc. 397-3539