



A POLISH HOLSTEIN. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hackman, Manheim R2, visited a 7,500 acre government farm in Poland this summer where he photographed this black and white cow. The herd average on 700 head is 10,758 pounds of milk and 436 pounds of but-

terfat. Top record in the herd is 22,110 pounds of milk and 836 pounds of butterfat. Hackman said their cows have more beef type than our dairy cows here. Edmund Apolinarski, director of the farm, is shown holding the cow.



THE EDMUND APOLINARSKI FAMILY, near Poznan, Poland. Apolinarski is the director of a 7,500 government farm Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hackman visited on their summer trip to Europe.

● **Hackman**

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divided into 12 farms. They have 500 laborers taking care of 1,600 dairy cows, heifers and bulls, as well as 3,000 sheep and a large number of swine.

The top producing Holstein has a record of 22,110 pounds

of milk with 836 pounds of butterfat. The herd average on 700 head is 10,758 pounds of milk and 436 pounds of butterfat. Hackman said the Holstein of Poland is more beefy than our own. They test for TB twice a year and their breeding is done through artificial insemination.

A bull stud is part of the

rye. The growing season is not long enough to grow corn for grain but they do fill the silos with corn. The pictures show their corn every bit as good as our own silage corn. Yields on the grain crops show their good fertilization program. Oats yield 97 bu. per acre, barley 56, rape 41 and rye 40. And they get 20 tons per acre on their sugar beets. And, since 17 percent of the gross weight of sugar beets is sugar, this means they are getting 3.4 tons of actual sugar per acre.

Hackman has pictures of oats as tall as a man, irrigation of pasture land and machine-combining of grain on this farm.

However, not all private farms are as modern as this government one. Eighty-six percent of all land is owned by private farmers. Hackman said the size of the farms is usually 15 to 30 acres. But even these small farms are starting to become mechanized.

The Hackmans left on their trip July 5, and returned August 24.

Control Rats Before They Settle Down

Rats and mice move indoors as soon as weather gets cool; get rid of them before they settle down on your farm or in your home, advises Frank Boys, agricultural chemicals extension specialist at the University of Delaware. Rat-proof buildings, starve them out, poison them or remove their shelter as much as possible.

Keep all crop storage areas neat and clean; store sacked grain and other materials at least one foot above the floor on shelves. Clean up old trashpiles and any other places where rats or mice might live, breed and raise their young.

Don't give a rat a free meal, Boys cautions. In your home, keep food covered and properly stored; use tightly-covered metal cans for garbage disposal. Be careful in the farmyard too; get rid of waste grain and other potential food from barnlots and farm buildings.

Try to keep rodents outside buildings; close as many small openings into the building as you can. Unfortunately, rats can squeeze through half-inch holes and mice can make it through quarter-inch holes. Cover surfaces that rodents could gnaw through, such as window frames and the bottoms of doors, with metal flashings or hardware cloth.

Unscreened basement floor drains are an open invitation to sewer-traveling rats and so are open spaces around pipe entrances into buildings.

Poisoning is an excellent control method, but be sure you keep poisoned bait away from other animals, especially children, Boys warns. Anticoagulants such as diphacin, fumarin, pival and warfarin are effective poisons. Since this type of poison seldom kills with a single dose, keep plenty of bait available for 10 to 14 days.

Put the bait under cover to protect domestic animals; also, rats prefer to feed under such a cover, Boys points out. Put the bait in several places along suspected rodent routes and keep it fresh.

People, plants, animals and souls all grow the same way — a little every day.

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