

EGG PRODUCERS:

PERFORMANCE

IS THE KEY TO LOW COSTS!



Here are the to date results averaged from three flocks still in production on the EARLY BIRD PROGRAM.

No. Hens Housed	55,000
Ave. Age Records Started	20 weeks
Eggs Per Hen Housed	230
Feed Conversion	3.82
Months in Production	12

Projected production in these flocks for 14 months is 260 eggs per hen housed.

Here is an unusually good record not included in the above three lots. It shows what you can get out of EARLY BIRD FEED if management and birds are close to perfect.

No. Hens Housed	6,870
Age at Housing	(7/6/67) 21 weeks
Eggs per Hen Housed	275
Feed Conversion	3.51
Months in Production	12

THESE BIRDS ARE STILL GOING STRONG.

**THERE IS A
DIFFERENCE**

**EARLY BIRD optimum performance feeds
will give you just that.**

Optimum Performance	Better Quality
Better Egg Size	Lower Costs



POULTRY FEEDS

MILLER & BUSHONG, Inc.

Rohrerstown, Pa.

717-392-2145

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Oral Insecticides For Fly Control Studied By ARS

Insecticides fed to dairy cattle can help control flies without contaminating milk.

These insecticides are directed, not against the adult fly, but against the larvae of the next generation. The insecticides pass through the cow into the manure, where stable flies, horn flies, face flies, and house flies normally spend their larval stage.

The technique, long used with beef cattle, has not been practical for dairy farms. Although the insecticides do not leave residues in meat, they did in milk. ARS tests at Beltsville, Md., therefore, began by screening a great variety of organic phosphates to find some that kill larvae without contaminating milk.

ARS dairy nutritionist R. W. Miller says the most promising insecticide tested so far is Gardona, a relatively inexpensive commercial compound (phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1-(2, 4, 5-trichlorophenyl) vinyl dimethyl ester).

Researchers fed Gardona in a complete feed for 7 days at concentrations of 24 ppm (parts per million), Gardona killed 94 percent of the larvae seeded into the manure. Concentrations of 36 ppm killed 100 percent of the larvae. Miller says this degree is amazing, considering that only 1 percent of the Gardona concentration in the feed reaches the manure. The remainder apparently is broken down into harmless metabolites.

Gardona proved to be a relatively safe chemical. No residue appeared in the milk, even when concentration was stepped up to 60 ppm. Concentrations a thousand times higher than those needed to kill larvae did not harm the livestock or the person handling the pesticide.

Gardona levels fed to cattle could possibly be reduced, thanks to a chance occurrence during tests with silage as the carrier for Gardona. When Miller treated chopped corn plants at the silos he intended to get 48 ppm in the finished silage. The actual level turned out to be no more than 13 ppm, but still high enough to kill all larvae seeded on manure from cows that ate the silage.

Apparently, Gardona fed in silage kills larvae at lower levels than Gardona fed in other rations. Future experiments will check the reason for this apparent difference.

Final approval for Gardona in dairy cattle feed is still some time off, Miller cautions. First, the optimum level and method of feeding Gardona must be set, based on the needs of commercial farms. Second, research must be done on how well and how safely Gardona performs when fed throughout the fly season.

Tigons and Ligers

Under certain conditions, such as confinement in zoos, tigers have been known to mate with lions. The offspring of these matings are called tigons when the father is a tiger and ligers when the father is a lion.

Battery-Operated

Manta rays are the giants of the ray family. These creatures have two groups of electric cells capable of storing a charge which they release on their victims.