

USDA Recommends Fourth Quarter Broiler Limit

To avoid depressed broiler prices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has recommended that broiler output in the fourth quarter of 1972 be held to the same level as a year ago, except that marketings be reduced by 10 per cent during Thanksgiving week.

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service makes this recommendation in its "Broiler Marketing Guide for the Fourth Quarter of 1972." Broiler marketing guides are issued quarterly to help the industry plan production to meet the needs of consumers and avoid an under-

or over-supply and consequent extremes in prices.

The recommended additional reduction during Thanksgiving week would mean a total 23 per cent reduction from the preceding week.

A 23 per cent reduction in marketings for Christmas week, compared to the preceding week, is also recommended.

The marketing guide recommends that the number of pullet chicks placed for the broiler hatchery flock be adjusted to provide for an annual increase of 3 per cent in broiler meat output in 1973.

ARE YOU SHORT ON HAY?

TRY LATE CORN SORGUM-SUDAX

Topdress Timothy-Clover
ALFALFA TOPDRESSERS
Weevil Sprays
Herbicides-Insecticides
Tobacco Fertilizers

LANCASTER BONE FERTILIZER CO. INC.

Quarryville

Oxford



Make More Milk... Make More Money

Beacon Golden Test Rations

C.A.F. — The Cow Acceptability Factor — determines how much grain your cows will eat. Beacon Golden Test milking rations are partially pelleted, contain a proven level of crimped corn for extra palatability. Even finicky eaters clean these feeds up well, responding with higher milk production than when fed less palatable feeds.

The Cow Acceptability Factor helps get more grain into your cows in critical periods of milk production. Call us today for Beacon Golden Test Rations with C.A.F.

H. Jacob Hooper
Ronks, Pa.

O. Kenneth McCracken
& Son
Manheim, Pa.

H. M. Stauffer &
Sons, Inc.
Leola, Pa.

Earl Sauder, Inc.
New Holland, Pa.



Cow Comfort Helps Halt Summer Milk Production Slump

Control Flies

Flies can reduce production as much as 20 per cent. If you want good control, start NOW—before the flies become a problem—and perform ALL five of the following practices:

1. Sanitation - Eliminate breeding areas and prevent fly buildup.

- Clean Stable gutters, scrape alleys and lots daily.

- Keep bedded manure packs out of the dairy barn—unless cleaned weekly.

2. Shade - Cows like shade, but some flies do not.

- Keep cows in a clean, well-ventilated barn during the day.

3. On the Cow - Spray cows daily for temporary relief from flies.

- Mist sprayers located in the barn exit, or small hand sprayers used at milking time, give best coverage. Or, use dust bags or self-oilers in cow exits.

- Ciodrin is generally preferred over Vapona.

4. In the Barn - Supplement sanitation with one or several of the following:

- Baits will probably give the best control. Keep away from feed and milk.

- Fogging with pyrethrins or Vapona quickly kills those flies that are present in the barn, but gives no residual control.

- Spraying walls, ceilings, and stalls may give some residual control for a few weeks. Results are unpredictable, and repeated applications are necessary. Suggested materials, listed in order of general effectiveness, include: Dimethoate, Baytex, and Korlan.

5. In the Milkhouse:

- Use screens, and keep doors closed to keep flies out.

- Pyrethrin sprays can kill flies present; protect milk and milk utensils.

Regular Attention

Cows are creatures of habit. They adjust slowly to changes in work routines and feeding.

- Establish regular work routines. Remember, on a dairy farm the milk end of the business is the profit end. Don't neglect the cows for the field work; the field work may be more appealing, but the barn work and the time spent observing cows may be more profitable. A single missed heat period could cost you up to \$100.

- Avoid frequent and drastic changes in the feeding program. This can be a problem when green chopping a variety of crops, or when switching from corn silage to either grass silage or haylage.

Shade plus Ventilation

Shade is not much good without ventilation. Provide both. Heat depresses appetite and lowers breeding efficiency. Production starts dropping at temperatures of 65-70 degrees.

- Keep cows in during the day in a clean, well-ventilated barn; it could be the coolest, most fly-free spot on the farm. Turn cows out at night; that's when they do most of their grazing.

- Open barns up for maximum cross ventilation.

- Use fans. They won't lower temperatures much, but they move air across the cow's backs—especially important in holding areas and poorly ventilated barns.

- Pole barns should have: ridge

vents, open sides and light-colored roofs.

Water

Water is your cheapest feed, and it makes milk. Cows drink more water if it is clean, cool and convenient to them. Water in ponds and streams may be warm and stagnant.

- Install extra water lines or tap into tile drainage lines for fresh water.

Supplemental Feeding

Some cows are actually underfed, even though they have free access to pasture or green chop. Lush pasture grass and green chop are high in moisture. Some cows fill up, and simply can not eat enough to get the dry matter and feed nutrients they need for top production—or for rapid growth in the case of heifers. Many permanent pastures dry up in the summer, and do not yield enough feed nutrients.

- Feed extra hay (in racks), haylage, silage or grain. Grain is NOT a "hot" feed, as many people think; so do not hesitate to feed it at recommended levels.

- Locate the feeding area near to shade and water; the barn is a good place if you keep cows in during the day.

- Plant a summer annual, such as Piper sudan grass for summer grazing.

Merry Maids Reorganize

The Lampeter-Strasburg Merry Maids 4-H Sewing and Cooking Club met for reorganization on Monday, June 5.

The following officers were elected: Joyce Houser, president; Debbie Hess, vice-president; Kim Hess, secretary; Kathy Good, treasurer; Marilyn Groff, song leader; Lois Lehman and Carol Myers, game leaders; and Juha Bare, news reporter.

County Council representatives elected were Marilyn Landis and Debbie Hess

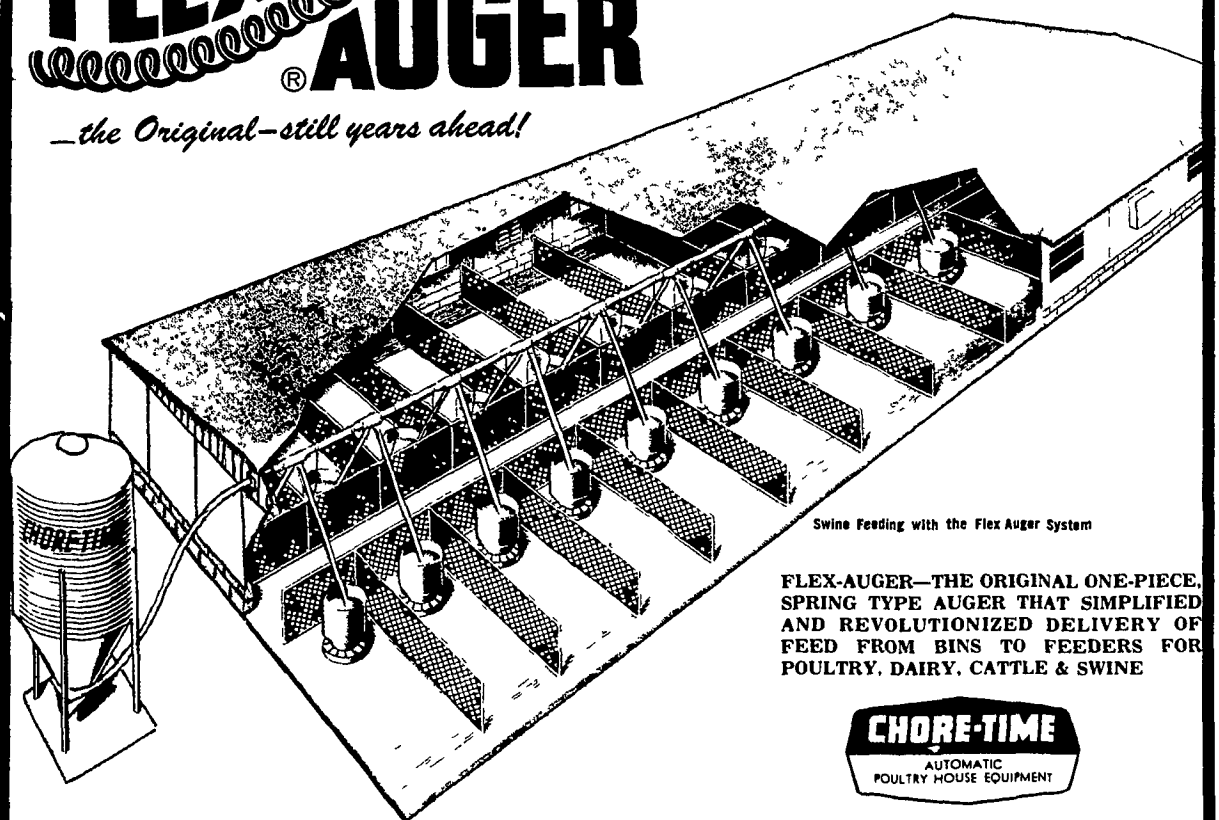
Leaders present were Mrs. Jay Robert Hess, Mrs. Elvin Hess Jr, Mrs. Richard Hess, Mrs. Robert Groff and Mrs. E. Robert Bare.

The next meeting will be held from 12:30 to 3 p.m. Monday, June 12 at the Martin Mylin Lampeter-Strasburg High School.

News Reporter
Julia Bare

CHORE-TIME FLEX AUGER

—the Original—still years ahead!



Swine Feeding with the Flex Auger System

FLEX-AUGER—THE ORIGINAL ONE-PIECE, SPRING TYPE AUGER THAT SIMPLIFIED AND REVOLUTIONIZED DELIVERY OF FEED FROM BINS TO FEEDERS FOR POULTRY, DAIRY, CATTLE & SWINE



WE SELL, SERVICE AND INSTALL

E. M. HERR EQUIPMENT, INC.

R. D. 1, Willow Street

717-464-3321

