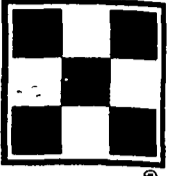
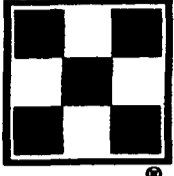


IMPROVED PURINA SOW CHOW

WITH AMINO ACID AND NUTRITIVE BALANCE

HELPS EMBRYOS LIVE



● EMBRYO MORTALITY = POOR LITTER SIZE

Less than 80 percent of the average sow's fertilized eggs survive the first 25 to 30 days after breeding. Additional embryos are lost throughout the remainder of the gestation period. There are many factors contributing to these losses, but proper balance of the required amino acids in the sow's ration is a crucial factor in helping embryos live.

● SOWS NEED AMINO ACIDS

Amino acids (building blocks of protein) are essential. They are essential because a sow can't synthesize them in adequate quantities to meet her requirements. Each amino acid requirement level is different. Their availability to her is also affected by other ingredients in the rations and the quality of each source ingredient.

It sounds complicated, and it is. That's why Purina research puts so much emphasis on determining the correct level of each essential amino acid. The research determined requirement levels are never divulged, but the results of the research are formulated in Purina Sow Chow.

It helps embryos live and thrive; hence, bigger and healthier litters. The Purina Sow Chow program can mean extra pigs for you.



● MORE MILK = BETTER PIGS

A sow's feed requirements change after she farrows. She needs a ration that will help her produce plenty of milk for her pigs while building up her body for the big job of producing another litter. The pounds her pigs put on during the first few weeks of life will be their most efficient gains. Purina Sow Chows are formulated to help her produce plenty of milk for her pigs, at the same time build up her body for the job ahead.

● SOWS NEED CONDITION, NOT FAT

Purina Sow Chow is formulated to give the sow the critical amino acids and nutrient balance to take care of her own body at the same time she is growing her embryos. Not only must the sow or gilt furnish nutrients to grow embryos (an amazing task in itself) but she must grow, maintain, and replenish her own body.

Sow Chow is also formulated to put her body in top condition, but at the same time, preventing excess fat buildup. A fat sow costs more to maintain, isn't as healthy and can have difficulty at farrowing.

● KEEP FEED COSTS \$ DOWN \$

Mix one pound Sow Chow Concentrate with 4 pounds of your grain.
Or use Purina Sow Chow Complete.

MORE

PIGS

MEAN

MORE

PROFIT

● HOW TO FEED

BOARS: Feed as sole ration at the rate of 4-8 pounds per day depending on body condition and number of times a boar is used.

DEVELOPING GILTS: Hand feed as sole ration 6-8 pounds once a day depending on body condition.

SOWS AND GILTS:

Flushing: Feed an extra 2 pounds per head per day over the normal amount from 7-14 days before breeding until breeding. Then feed regular amount.

Gestation: Hand feed as sole ration 4-6 pounds once a day from breeding until 4 days before farrowing.

Lactation: Full feed in a self-feeder from 10 days after farrowing to weaning.

● HAND FEED GESTATING SOWS

Feeding Once Per Day Gives The Sow Operator An Opportunity to Inspect His Gestating Sows

This Good Management Practice Takes Time, But Pays Big Dividends at Farrowing.



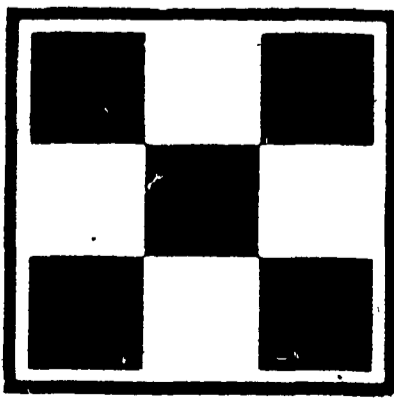
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