

Shorts

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appeal. From here, it's trial by jury, Brinton said.

As is evident by Brinton's encapsulated account of the procedures, condemnation is an expensive, complicated, drawn-out process that could take years.

'We make every effort to settle with the land owner,' Brinton emphasized, noting however the routes chosen for transmission lines are seldom altered.

Before we even reach the point of negotiating with the land owners, there are numerous studies done on the environment, history, and industry of the area. We try to pick the route that will do the least damage and is the most compatible, he said.

In recent years, the power company is required to have its transmission line routes certified by the P.U.C., Brinton explained. He added the P.U.C. also requires power companies to send out a letter to all affected landowners before any negotiations for right-of-ways are begun.

This letter answers questions like 'Can I get a lawyer to represent me as a landowner?', 'Can P.P.&L. condemn my house?', and a list of others. (By the way, Brinton pointed out a power company cannot condemn land within 300 feet of a residence.) He added negotiations cannot begin until 15 days after the letters are delivered.

This gives the land owner time to think about the transmission line project and seek legal counsel if desired, he said.

On the whole, Brinton said in his experience with securing right-of-ways on farms, there is more objection to an electric pole's anchor guys than to the pole itself.

A pole put in a pasture would

NUTLEY, N.J. — When you shift your cows over to winter feed rations, do you make sure these rations are adequately fortified with vitamins? There are many reasons why dairy producers should be more concerned about vitamins in winter, stresses Fred Manley, of Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc.

For one thing, pasture isn't available in most areas during winter months. What cows will pick up (if on pasture) is of very low nutritional quality. Dairy producers rely heavily on stored feedstuffs in winter — stored feeds that, because of storage, are low in vitamin content.

Many vitamins lose potency in storage. Vitamin E is a good example. Alfalfa, dehydrated, pelleted and stored at 90 degrees

Fahrenheit for 12 weeks loses more than 80 percent of its Vitamin E. After six months, alfalfa-brome hay loses 64 percent of the Vitamin E it had when cut. Corn silage loses 53 percent of its Vitamin E content after just six months storage.

In addition, lush spring pastures are still several months away, and feeds have been in the silo, bunk or hayloft for what is now near their maximum storage time — which means they're at their minimum vitamin levels. Not adjusting winter vitamins can have serious effects.

Take the Vitamin E example again. Vitamin E deficiency in calves is most common in late winter or early spring when cows are not given additional supplies of Vitamin E.

In pregnant cows, Vitamin E is only able to pass from the blood of the mother animal to the blood of the embryo in small quantities. Therefore, after birth a calf's Vitamin E is gotten more from colostrum and whole milk than from reserves accumulated before birth.

However, the Vitamin E content of milk depends upon the Vitamin E intake of the mother cow. Dairy producers should make sure pregnant cows receive more than enough Vitamin E, particularly during the last stages of pregnancy.

Vitamin E deficiency in calves can cause white muscle disease (nutritional muscular dystrophy). This still occurs among dairy calves causing considerable financial losses. It is especially common among calves dropped by cows pregnant during winter months.

Basically, nutritional muscular

dystrophy weakens the muscles. Symptoms are difficult to distinguish in most cases. Often the "first sign" of the disease in calves may be a sudden death from heart failure.

The disease is also known as "stiff calf" disease because of the way affected animals move around. Calves may have an unusual stance with a humped back, tend to drag their feet when walking and show difficulty in standing and nursing.

Clinical signs disappear within a few days in cases where Vitamin E is added before damage to the muscles is too severe. However, calves are often lost before nutritional muscular dystrophy can be diagnosed.

For the adult cow, Vitamin E deficiency is thought to be con-

nected with reproductive functions. Research has shown that Vitamin E, along with various other nutrients such as selenium and Vitamin A, has a favorable effect on calving. Among cows with a good supply of Vitamin E and selenium, frequency of placental retention diminishes considerably.

Another Vitamin E benefit for adult cows involves the vitamin's effect on milk taste and milk fat stability. Various studies have shown that Vitamin E can prevent off-flavored milk and make milk fat more stable.

Vitamin E content in feed rations should be a year-round concern of every dairy producer. However, in winter, especially late winter, cows and their calves need Vitamin E more than ever.

Cows need more Vitamin E

Vacuum conversions can floor you

PENNSYLVANIA — Recent articles and advertisements describe methods to convert a regular vacuum cleaner so that it will pick up water when snow melts and floods basements.

These dry vacuum cleaners were not designed in a way that water will by-pass the electric motor, according to Dennis Murphy, Extension safety specialist at The Pennsylvania State University.

Murphy warns that whenever there is a possibility of mixing of moisture and water a potential shock hazard is created.

The conversion units consist of a separate bucket attached by a hose, into which the water or other liquid is collected. Moist air from

the collected water then blows over the electric motor and may result in damage to the motor's internal wiring. Murphy says that this excess moisture can build up enough to create an electric shock.

The real danger is when the collection bucket is full, the vacuum cleaner may suck the water directly into the motor and create a possible fatal shock hazard to anyone touching metal parts of the vacuum cleaner while standing on the floor.

Murphy says that wet pick-up vacuum cleaners are specifically designed for such use. They are built so that water or moisture will by-pass the electric motor and be exhausted outside the cleaner thereby avoiding the danger

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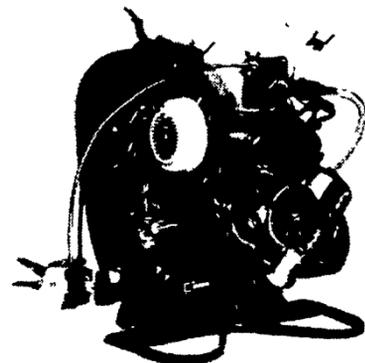
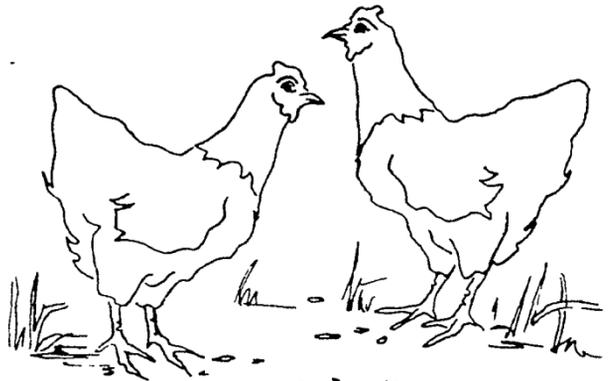
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