Pork Producer seminar

LANCASTER The Progressive Pork Producers Seminar, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Pork Producers Council in cooperation with Penn State Extension Service, will be held Thursday at the Lancaster Farm and Home Center.

Developing an Economical Herd Health Program will be the theme of this year's seminar. The session will include Tom Stein, D.V.M. of the University of Minnesota, discussing "Strategies for discussing "Strategies for Developing Herd Health Programs" and "Evaluating Herd Health Programs." John P. Hurtgen, D.V.M., Ph.D., of New Freedom, will present information about "Reproductive Problems -Approach to Swine Herd Problems" to participants. Robert Graybill, D.V.M., Lancaster, will

share his observations on "Common Problems on Pennsylvania Hog Farms" with those attending. The subject of "Diarrheal Diseases in Hogs" will be covered by Bruce Beachnau. D.V.M. from the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

This program is designed for swine producers and allied industry personnel Pre-registration is requested. The cost of this program will be \$20 per farm and \$30 per allied industry. This price includes one lunch, but additional lunches are available for \$5 each if more than one person per firm is attending. Anyone who desires more information on this program or pre-registration forms should contact their local County Agent or Matt Parson, Penn State Extension Swine Specialist at 814-863-3671.

Lancaster Farming, Saturday, March 19, 1983—A39

Soils experts to visit U. of Del.

the university's Center for Teaching Effectiveness. Sumner, a native of south Africa, has researcized the problems of acid soil infertility and has been an agricultural consultant to Israel, New Zealand, and Tunisia. Hsu, a native of Taiwan, has worked to. improve crop production in tropical areas where soil content is high in aluminum and iron.

The other four guest lecturers, whose visits are sponsored by the university's Title XII office, are A.W. Taylor, chief of the Soil Nitrogen and Environmental Chemistry Laboratory at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Beltsville Agricultural Research Center; E.J. Kamprath, distinguished professor of soil fertility and chemistry at North

is an excellent system -- if it's managed properly," Van Fossen

said. "But it's a lousy system if the corn is wetter than about 22

Added Brown: "There's no way low-temperature drying can

bring corn down to (the 15 or 13 percent needed for one- and three-

year storage, respectively) when it's harvested at 32 to 36 percent.

We're talking about leaving the fan on for six to eight weeks. Most

The only way to know if grain is keeping well is to climb into the bin and check it, Brown and Van Fossen say. They recommend

checking grain every two weeks in the winter and weekly in warm

By feeling the surface of the grain, Brown says, farmers can

check for warmth or crusting - conditions which indicate "hot

The temperature of the grain should be taken and recorded.

Every time there is a four- or five-degree temperature rise, the

grain should be checked again in three or four days. If the tem-

perature has climbed that much again, the fan should be run,

be checked for musty or moldy odors, Brown and Van Fossen say.

If the air smells moldy or musty, the grain should be aerated more.

If the grain smells sour, it is too late. The grain is spoiled, and

farmers have to realize it's better to move the corn, or even sell it

Moving the grain might be a big job, Van Fossen said, "But

Said Brown: "If they have a 3,000-bushel bin full of corn, that

adds up to over \$6,000 worth of corn. I tell them to imagine that

they've got that bin full of 10- and 20-dollar bills totaling \$6,000.

Then I ask them how often they would check the bin if they had that

money in there. Everybody says they'd be out there every day.'

should be moved out, according to Brown.

at this lousy price, than to let it spoil and lose more."

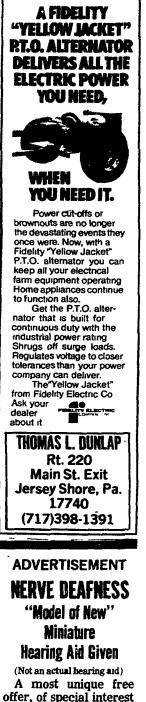
Whenever the fan is turned on, the air coming out of the bin should

farmers think three to four weeks sounds like a long time.'

Carolina State University; R.E. Simonson, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's soil survey staff; and P.M. Huang, professor of soil chemistry at the University of Saskatchewan.

All of the visiting experts will discuss the nature and extent of agricultural problems worldwide, and will direct students toward areas of research that will facilitate solutions.

for further information on the colloquim contact Sims or Sparks at 738-2531.



offer, of special interest to those who hear but do not understand words. has just been announced by Electone. A truelife, non-operating model, actual size replica of the smallest Electone ever

Stored corn goes bad in bins all across Iowa

NEWARK, Del. - University of

Delaware students of soil

chemistry and fertility have an

unusual opportunity to work with

leading experts in the field this

semester. College of agricultural

Sciences faculty members Donald

Sparks and J. Thomas Sims have

invited six internationally

prominent soils experts to lecture

to their classes, discuss research

problems, and present formal

seminars to the university com-

munity and public at large. The

visits are scheduled throughout the

Malcolm Sumner, professor of

soil fertility at the University of

Georgia, and Pa Ho Hsu, professor

of soil chemistry at Rutgers

University, will each spend a day

at Delaware under a grant from

percent."

weather.

Brown said.

spots" are developing.

spring semester.

By JERRY PERKINS

Register Agribusiness Writer

Corn, which is being stored on Iowa farms in record quantities, is sprouting and molding in bins across the state, Iowa State Extension officials say.

In his 25 years with the extension service, Larry Van Fossen says he has never had as many calls in January about grain going bad as he has had this month.

"The contacts I'm getting this January (about bad grain) I usually don't have until April," Van Fossen said. "In 25 years I've never had the complaints from the field or reports from county extension offices that I've had this year."

Sorrel Brown, crop production specialist for the Des Moines area extension office, said she's had reports that corn has sprouted in some central Iowa bins. Grain at that stage is lost, she said.

Three-quarters of the 1.9 billion bushels of corn on hand in Iowa is stored on farms, according to the latest figures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Corn stored under the government's reserve and loan programs account for 556 million bushels of that.

Since the government plans to give most of that corn to farmers who idle corn ground next year under the payment-in-kind program, the condition of corn in the bin is more crucial than ever. To be acceptable to the government for crop swap, corn must be in good condition.

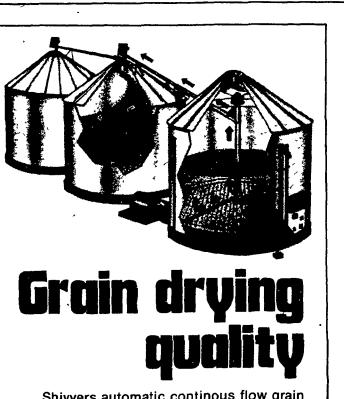
Van Fossen and Brown said this year's problems with stored grain are occurring because wet weather in the spring delayed planting and many farmers were forced to harvest corn with a higher moisture content than usual.

In western Iowa, some farmers reported harvesting corn with moisture contents of 32 to 36 percent, compared with the usual 22 to 24 percent. Adding to the problem were record propane prices last fall, which might have influenced some farmers to skimp on drying their corn or to use low-temperature, natural-air drying.

Brown and Van Fossen say low-temperature drying works, but only if the corn is drier than 22 percent. "Low-temperature drying

Spoiled Grain is Not Necessary

Many farmers are using a Shivvers Dryer ahead of a natural air or low temperature dryer. This reduces the drying time to days instead of weeks. It dries the grain to a safe level before it goes out of condition. Reports published by Michigan State University show that a Shivvers in-bin counter-flow system provides a lower cost per bushel to dry than either the natural air or the low temperature system used alone. The drying equipment built by Shivvers fits in your existing bin and maximizes the use of the equipment you now own.



Pd. Adv.

Shivvers automatic continous flow grain drying systems eliminate the over-drying often caused by slow stirring devices. The Shivvers' secret is the tapered sweep auger rotates around the drying bin, removing even layers of dried grain, assuring the removal of uniformly dried grain. For a better way to dry grain, see your Shivvers dealer.



For a reprint of the Michigan report or for more information on the Shivvers System, come see for yourself or,



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