

## Keep Treated Seed Out of Animal Feed

NEWARK, Del. — The recent heptachlor contamination in Arkansas and surrounding states points up the need for livestock producers to take care to avoid using treated seed — or its by-products — as animal feed. In this incident, farmers used feed made from treated seed. This led to contamination of milk and meat,

and to serious financial losses for many farms.

Treated seed — usually pink in color — is intended for planting purposes, not for use as animal feed. The chemicals on it are there to prevent molds, insects and other pests. A bright pink to reddish purple dye is added to aid in recognition and prevent accidental

use on livestock.

Richard Barczewski, University of Delaware acting extension livestock specialist, urges area producers to be alert to the danger. Here are his recommendations:

- Check the feed you buy — don't buy pink, treated seed to use as animal feed. It may look like a bargain, but it won't be if you lose money later on your animals.

- If you have treated seed on hand for seed-grain purposes, don't use it as a feed substitute, even for a few feedings.

- If you buy premixed feed, examine it for signs of pink, treated seed. It's harder to detect in a mix, but you may be able to see traces of the pink color.

- Buy from feed dealers you

know you can depend on.

- If you have any questions, consult your county extension agent.

Some farmers may find it feasible to have feed samples checked by a laboratory. Cooperatives, which buy large quantities at a time, may be able to do this more easily, and Barczewski encourages them to do so.

He says it's always a good idea to

save a jar of feed from each premixed batch, just in case questions arise later about whether the feed was contaminated. Mark and date these samples.

There are processes for detreating corn, but Barczewski does not consider them economical, and federal regulations for feeding detreated corn are very stringent.

## Virginia Tour

(Continued from Page D4)

feet of waste. It is bottom loaded by a 20 h.p. three phase electric pump set in a 3,000 gallon reception under the paved lot next to the barn. Washwater from the dairy gravity flows into a small reception box near the milking parlor and is then pumped into the main reception box to be mixed with the manure.

### Wine Swine Farm

Gravity is used much more extensively on the last farm visit the producers made. There, swine producer Roscoe Wine has a three-step gravity flow system that handles all of the waste from his 700-animal farrow-to-finish operation. The animals' waste is collected in storage pits under the house and drained once a week. The waste then flows into an above-ground 54-by-8-foot circular concrete storage structure just down the hill.

Wine removes the manure from the structure at a loading station placed still farther down the hill. The volume of flow at all three discharge points is regulated by a system of mechanical valves. Furthermore, the three valves also guarantee that no manure will

escape if one malfunctions, Wine explained, commenting that the flow can become quite rapid.

During the tour, Dwight Sours, a local representative for the Virginia State Water Control Board, told producers that the nitrogen problem is coming from inadequate waste storage facilities, high concentrations of farm animals in the watershed, and over-fertilization of farmland. Adequate waste storage and proper management should remedy the problem, he predicted, but warned that farmers should start cooperating with clean-up efforts now "...or they will be enforced later."

The tour ended with lunch at the United Methodist Church in Bridgewater and a presentation on "Nutrient Management" by Rockingham County Dairy Extension agent, Harold Roller. Roller pointed out the value which stored manure has as fertilizer, and the nutrients it represents. "Nutrient management is one of the major problems facing agriculture in Rockingham County and the Shenandoah Valley," he told the group, "And the Chesapeake Bay Program is the tool we are going to use to take advantage of it."

(Continued from Page D2)

heifer, Ann Miss Celebrity of GU sired by Premier Celebration with LeMar Eileenmere Lad 549 the sire of her dam. Anne Jones' Cobble Pond Misty Erroline was the reserve champion junior heifer and Heather Lamond had both the grand and reserve grand champion with Ann Miss Celebrity and Cypress Creek Mayflower. The grand champion bred and owned heifer was Waynesboro's Brian Bowman's White Hall Walhallo daughter, Double B Miss Burgess 915, with NJO Fireworks, sired by R&J Blastoff, shown by Jane Ogle, the reserve.

### Shorthorn Show

The champion Shorthorn of the Junior Beef Roundup was a late spring yearling heifer, Irish Rose, shown by Jay Douthit of Unionville. John Campbell, also of Unionville, had the reserve

champion with CRA Cowboy's Cowgirl.

### Charolais Show

Amanda Pierce from Abingdon took the Charolais championship with her junior yearling heifer, FG Miss Paulette sired by Spains Show Me Polled. Gloucester's Timmy Davis then won the reserve with AC Miss Jollie, a junior yearling heifer also.

### Polled Hereford

The Polled Hereford show concluded the Virginia Junior Beef Roundup. The grand champion female was Mohican Ms Anne, sired by Gereli Gold-Bar Rifle and exhibited by John Gefaell of Lincoln. Genelle Ferguson from Abingdon took reserve grand champion female honors with a Stick daughter, CCF Princess Stick 76T. Another Abingdon youth, Stacey Worley, had both the grand champion and reserve grand champion cow calf pair.

## Charolais Assoc.

### Recognizes Royal Bull

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Three new Charolais bulls have been added to the prestigious Charolais

Roll of Excellence, according to David Hobbs, AICA open shows director. The recent additions include RCC Royal Constructor I, CCC Elevations Knockout and Silver Creek High-Rise H99.

Constructor is a 1979 bull sired by HCR Expectation 269. He is bred and owned by Royal Charolais Co. of Greensburg, Pa. A many-time champion himself at major shows across the nation, Constructor has sired progeny that fares as well in the show ring.

Another 1979 bull, Knockout is a son of Riverwood Elevation 44. He was bred by Canada Coal Co. of Morehead, Ky.

The youngest bull ever to gain ROE status, High-Rise makes it four generations in a row for this honor. Bred by Silver Creek Farms, High-Rise is a 1982 son of Knockout.

The Roll of Excellence program was set up to recognize individual sires for their progeny's success in the show ring. To date, 17 bulls have achieved the ROE status.

# RUMI-CULT 40 USERS

## Get Better Digestion

Better Feed Efficiency

Yields More Milk

Higher Test



Contact Your Local

**Fertrell**

Representative Today & Start Getting More From What You Feed

### THE FERTRELL CO.

Box 265  
Bainbridge, PA 17502  
(717) 387-1566

### PAUL ZIMMERMAN

Rt. 4, Box 173  
Lititz, PA 17543  
(717) 733-7674

### THOMAS J. BAIR

Rt. 2, Box 196  
Wrightsville, PA 17368  
(717) 252-3342

### TRI ORGANIC FERTRELL

Rt. 2, Box 113  
McAllisterville, PA 17049  
(717) 463-2551

### EDWIN R. OTT

2039 Dark Shade Dr  
Windbar, PA 15963  
(814) 467-5909

### RANDY BOTTEICHER

R.D. #1, Box 239G  
Milroy, PA 17063  
(717) 667-2066

### HARRY M. BARNER

Box 265  
Lamar, PA 16848  
(717) 726-3275

### ROBERT ACKERMAN

Rt. 9, Box 566  
Meadville, PA 16355  
(814) 724-7419

### CHRIST B. MILLER

Box 164  
Bird-In-Hand, PA 17505

### JACOB S. DIENER

3840 Ridge Rd.  
Gordonville, PA 17529  
(717) 768-7689