



New, large-scale equipment is making it easier to wait until soil has the right moisture for good plowing. This eight-bottom, semi-mounted plow is new this year. It requires a near-90-horsepower tractor for power. These large mounted plows require somewhat different methods of adjustment than do pull-type plows. Be sure to check tractor tire pressure when using a mounted plow. Use the instruction manual for adjustments.

PLOW

MORE LAND

WITH

SAME POWER

HOW TO TURN MORE REPLACEMENTS INTO PROFITABLE EGG PRODUCERS

Do this: coordinate proper feeding with protective medication through every stage—from baby chicks to laying hens.

You've selected your replacement chicks for bred-in characteristics that should bring you more eggs over a longer period at less cost.

How can you be more certain that these chicks will live up to their potential and make your egg-producing operation an economic success?

By following good management and sanitation practices. By taking every precaution to see that disease is kept out of your flocks all the way through...from chick to laying hen.

Disease, visible or invisible, is the biggest handicap to making more egg money. The Cyanamid Feed-

Health Program—described step-by-step here—shows you *what* to do to lick disease, *when* to do it and *how* to do it. It's a proved program—practical, sound, easy to follow.

Talk to your feed man. Ask him for your free folder which describes, in detail, the Cyanamid Feed-Health Program for layers and breeders. If he cannot supply you, write direct to: American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N.Y. **AUREOMYCIN** is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for chlortetracycline.



1. Give them health in the drinking water. First immediate step for replacement chicks is AUREOMYCIN® Soluble in the drinking water for first 48 hours. This assures adequate early intake of AUREOMYCIN to guard against CRD, synovitis and blue comb.



2. Feed potentiated starter feed with Aureomycin. A PF starter containing 200 grams of AUREOMYCIN per ton, fed for 3 to 4 weeks, protects against CRD, synovitis, blue comb and coccidiosis—guards against vaccination reactions.



3. Dust away Newcastle disease and bronchitis. Control Newcastle disease and infectious bronchitis simultaneously. Use Cyanamid Dust BIOLATOR®, or AQUAVAC® in the drinking water, at 1 to 7 days of age. Repeat at 3 to 4 weeks and 12 to 16 weeks of age.



4. Keep growing chicks healthy. At 4 weeks of age, change to grower feed with 0.02% Nitrophenide. Feed up to 12 weeks to control coccidiosis. If an outbreak occurs after 12 weeks, treat with SULMET® drinking water solution.



5. Don't risk disease setbacks later. Use a potentiated treatment feed containing 200 grams of AUREOMYCIN per ton at any time trouble shows up, including coccidiosis outbreaks. AUREOMYCIN effectively controls CRD, synovitis, blue comb as well as coccidiosis.



6. House more top-performing hens. When you follow this program, you put more healthy pullets in the laying house. At the first sign of trouble—drop in feed consumption or slump in egg production—use a feed containing AUREOMYCIN.

The label instructions on Cyanamid products, and on products containing Cyanamid ingredients, are the result of years of research and have been accepted by Federal and/or State Governments. Always read the labels and carefully follow directions for use.



CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE

For most corn growers an excellent expensive machine operation they have a great effect on the costs of plowing, will influence the stand of corn the final yield. Often the deciding factor in the minimum tillage method of plowing has been done.

The three over-all factors that influence the kind of plowing job you'll do are: (1) the kind of plow; (2) adjustment of the plow when you plow. Points one and two are before you go to the field. Rainy weather is a good time to go over the general condition of the plow.

Check to make sure the plow is adjusted so the distance between the tip of each bottom is the same. Then measure from the edge of each bottom to the next. You shouldn't have more than 1/2 in.

One method of correcting alignment is to hold the plow bottoms to the bottom of a level concrete floor. Tighten all the nuts with a hammer while tightening. This will bring the bottoms into alignment. Unless the bottoms are in alignment, and turning it with the soil in the field won't result in a good plow.

Even though you are reasonably sure the plow is in good condition you still may not be satisfied with the results. One thing to consider is to leave the old plow behind one of the newer ones.

It takes a different type of moisture to lay the soil over at a 50 degree angle than it does at three or three and a half degrees. One way to check this is to simply slow down the plow to bring out a new plow for a trial. They can go a gear higher with a new plow than they have been using.

One other point to consider is wheel slippage. For example on clay soil the slippage is normal. If your tractor wheels are adding 10¢ extra cost per dollar of grain, is the slippage? It will vary from 5% to 10% on clay soil, the higher one to sand if you can actually see the tire slip to the rear wheels.



When a mounted plow won't operate properly, you will have to adjust the top link as discussed in your implement manual. If you are using a mounted plow is the spacing don't, the front bottom will be cutting. These mounted plows will have a front bottom that may need to be changed from time