

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 LAN

WITI

SAME POW

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 FeedHealth Program—described stepby-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.



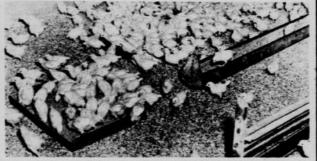
1. Give them health in the drinking water. First immediate step for replacement chicks is AUREOMYCIN® Soluble in the drinking water for first 48 hours. This assures adequate early intake of AUREOMYCIN to guard against CRD, synovitis and blue comb.



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.



F or most corn growers an excelle expensive machine operation they have a great effect on the costs of ing, will influence the stand of cor the final yield. Often the deciding sive minimum tillage method of I plowing has been done.

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

Check to make sure the plow distance between the tip of each Then measure from the edge of ea You shouldn't have more than ½ in

You shouldn't have more than ½ in
One method of correcting alig
holding the plow bottoms to the be
a level concrete floor. Tighten all
a hammer while tightening. This w
into alignment. Unless the bottoms
of soil, and turning it with the se
in the field won't result in a good

Even though you are reasonal condition you still may not be sa been doing. One thing to conside old plow behind one of the newe it too fast.

It takes a different type of molaying the soil over at a 50 degree than it does at three or three and way to check this is to simply slow to bring out a new plow for a trathey can go a gear higher with a rone they have been using.

One other point to consider w slippage. For example on clay soil normal. If your tractor wheels are adding 10¢ extra cost per dollar slippage? It will vary from 5% to to 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 opera will have to adjust the top link as be discussed in your implement mar using a mounted plow is the spacin don't, the front bottom will be cuttin. These mounted plows will have a may need to be changed from time.