

Bounty Payments in State to \$114,407

HARRISBURG — During the Game Commission's last fiscal year, which ended May 31, the bounty division received 9,989 valid claims for payment from the Game Fund. These claims were for a total of 28,329 foxes and great horned owls killed in Pennsylvania and properly submitted within that period of time. The break down was: 11,323 gray foxes, 15,915 red foxes and 1,091 great horned owls. Payment for these predators (\$4 for each fox and \$5 for each owl) aggregated \$114,407. In the 12 months just preceding, \$115,707 was paid in bounties on 28,562 of the same birds and animals submitted in 10,219 acceptable claims.

Classified Advertising

BRILLER CHICKS 1st generation Arbor Acres White Rocks available every Monday, also Cornish Crosses. L. L. Logan, Kennett Square, Penna.

FOR SALE Good size honey extractor — like new Two battery brooders 11 and 16 department, 10 case egg grader, 30 gal. hydr pump with 27" tree saw. Aaron S Zimmerman, East Earl, Box 348.

FOR SALE — Woodland building lots located one mile north of Hopeland, Pa., Seglock Rd — \$200 ft. Jay D. Miller.

MAKE BIG MONEY RAISING guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons or chin for us. Write for free information Keeney Bros Farm, New Freedom, Pa.

FOR SALE. — 1954 Plymouth convertible clean, A-1 condition R. H. Low Milage \$1350, can finance. Write in care Lancaster Farming, Box 3.

You can't get better to save your life Red Comet Fire Control Systems & Equipment. Box #456 Mountville, Penna.

SALISBURY'S 3-NITRO in your poultry, turkey, and swine feed gets you more meat, eggs and health for less Cost 35c to 70c per ton Not an antibiotic Look on your feed tags and ask your dealer, or F. W. Fisher, Leacock, Ph. Leola 6-2482.

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23	1.15	2.76
24	1.20	2.88
25	1.25	3.00

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DEADLINE: Wednesday morning of each week's publication. Positively no ads accepted after 10:00 a m Wednesdays.

Rates Announced For Participation in Soil Bank Plan

Washington—(USDA) — Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Tarr Benson has announced the national average rates which will be used in determining payments which can be earned by tobacco and peanut growers who participate in the 1956-crop Soil Bank program, after entering into agreements with their local County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Committees.

Rates for corn, cotton, wheat and rice were announced May 31, 1956.

Under the Acreage Reserve part of the Soil Bank, growers in areas where the crop is not so far advanced will be able to earn payments in connection with their 1956 crops of tobacco and peanuts by putting land into the Acreage Reserve and thus reducing the acreage below the allotment established for the farm.

Cautions Tobacco Growers

"I want to caution tobacco growers and peanut growers, as I believe I have other farmers, on one point," said Secretary Benson "No farmer should go ahead with action to participate in the Soil Bank until he has entered into an agreement with his local county ASC committee. The lack of time to get more complete information into the tobacco and peanut growing areas makes this especially important. We are moving ahead to get instructions to the county committees as rapidly as possible."

"The tobacco and peanut acreage reserves, like those for the other basic crops, are emergency programs for 1956. We will be able to develop more comprehensive programs before the 1957 and later crop years."

The payments which tobacco growers can earn for participating in the Acreage Reserve will be determined by multiplying a base unit "rate per pound" by the yield established for the farm (and the land placed in the reserve) by the county committee, with a maximum payment on any farm not to exceed 115 percent of the national yield, multiplied by the base unit rate per pound. The national average rates of payment for the 1956 crops of the various types of tobacco are as follows. Flue-cured, types 11-14—

18 cents per pound
Burley type 31—
18 " " "
Maryland type 32—
17 " " "
Fire-cured, types 21-24—
13 " " "
Dark air-cured, types 35-36—
12 " " "
Va. Sun-cured, type 37—
12 " " "
Cigar-filler, types 42-44—
9 " " "
Cigar-binder, type 51—
19 " " "
" " 52—
" " 18 " " "
" " 54—
" " 8 " " "
" " 55—
" " 11 " " "

Established peanut producers will in general be able to earn payments, for participating in the Acreage Reserve, which will be determined by multiplying a base unit rate of 3 cents per pound by the yield established for the farm (and the land placed in the reserve) by the county ASC committee.

Producers of Virginia and Valencia type peanuts, however, will not be eligible to participate in the 1956-crop Acreage Reserve. Acreage allotments for these types of peanuts were increased for 1956 because of a shortage in the supply situation. Their Acreage Reserve quotas for this year have therefore been set at zero.

In-the-Row Weed 24pt

County Water Supplies Chester



With completion of two more settling basins and four filters at the Pine Grove filtration plant, the City of Chester will draw 30 million gallons of processed water a day from the Octoraro Creek instead

of the current 18 million. Albright and Friel, Philadelphia, consulting engineers for the project, have October as a target date for completion of work. (Lancaster Farming Staff Photo)

Preferences of Homemakers in Bread Itemized

Washington — (USDA) — Consumers who compared five kinds of white bread reported to the U S Department of Agriculture in a research study that they prefer the lighter, fluffier breads, containing relatively high amounts of sugar and milk solids.

The study was made in Rockford, Ill., by the Agricultural Marketing Service. The five breads, made by different formulas, were tried out by several hundred consumers, with these specific results.

The consumers definitely preferred bread at 10 cubic inches to the ounce, over that at 7 cubic inches to the ounces, showing their preference for the fluffier loaf. They preferred bread with a sucrose content of 7 per cent over that with a content of 2 per cent. And they preferred bread with a 4 per cent content of milk solids over bread with no milk solids.

On the other hand, there was not a significant preference for bread with 8 per cent of milk solids, over that with 4 per cent; nor for bread with 5 per cent of lard, over that with 3 per cent.

Interviews with the homemakers showed that they used a wide variety of breads, such as white, whole wheat, french, and special formula breads; but white pan bread was the only kind bought several times a week by a large proportion of those visited. Nearly all served bread at all three meals each day, but in considerable number of households there were individuals who did not eat bread regularly.

The principal characteristics desired by the homemakers in the bread they bought were freshness at the time of purchase, ability to retain freshness, a pleasing taste, and an absence of doughiness or gumminess.

A copy of the report on the study, "Consumer Preferences for White Breads of Different Formulas," Marketing Research Report No. 118, may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.

Pennsylvania Pig Crop This Year Reduced

HARRISBURG — In the wake of last year's fairly heavy production of pork in the State and Nation, farmers of Pennsylvania this year are making a reduction of six per cent in the number of pigs they plan to raise.

The State Department of Agriculture, following Federal-State surveys, today announced that the 1956 Pennsylvania spring pig crop is estimated at 530,000 head, down two per cent from last year and slightly more than two percent under the 10-year average.

Farmers have indicated that the fall crop of pigs should come to about 420,000 head for an annual total of 950,000 or about 6 per cent under the total 1955 production of 1,008,900 head.

In its estimates, the Department classifies spring pigs as those farrowed during the six-month period ended May 31. While 78,000 sows farrowed within that period, 1,000 more

than last year, farmers lost more little pigs this spring. An average of 68 pigs per litter were saved this spring compared with the average of seven saved per litter for the same period last year, the Department said.

Based on breeding intentions reports from about 4,800 Pennsylvania hog producers, a total of 60,000 sows is expected to farrow between June 1 and November 30 of this year. If their breeding intentions materialize this would represent a 9 per cent reduction from the number of sows farrowed last fall. By applying the 10-year average of seven fall pigs per litter to the intended 60,000 sows would result in a prospective fall pig crop of 420,000 head.

Nationally, the 1956 spring pig crop totaled slightly more than 53 million head, a decline of eight per cent from the spring of 1955. Combined with the estimated fall crop, the national total for this year should be approximately 88 million head, also eight per cent under last year.

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