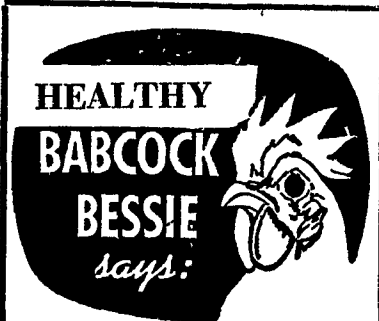


### June Chick Hatch Up 27 Pct. from Average

A total of 169,421,000 chicks were hatched during June of this year, two per cent less than in June 1956, but 27 per cent more than average for the month. Production of heavy breed poults during June, at 10,575,000, was three per cent less than in June of last year and a July hatch of heavy breed poults somewhat smaller than in July 1956 is indicated.

Production of light breed poults in June totaled 2,176,000, down 11 per cent from June a year ago and a smaller July hatch than last year is also indicated for light breed poults.



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### Simple Table Aids in Estimate Of Corn Population an Acre

An easy, accurate way to estimate number of corn plants per acre is suggested by agronomists of the U S Department of Agriculture. Farmers can use this formula in checking corn or other plant populations to determine the effect of planting rates on yields.

Here is the simplified method, devised by Arthur M. Brunson of USDA's Agriculture Research Service, Stationed at Purdue University Lafayette, Ind.

1 First measure the width of a dozen or so rows of corn in your field and find the average width per row

If this average row width is:	Measure off row segments of the following length in 10 typical rows
36 inches	14 feet, 6 inches
37 inches	14 feet, 2 inches
38 inches	13 feet, 9 inches
39 inches	13 feet, 5 inches
40 inches	13 feet 1 inch
41 inches	12 feet, 9 inches
42 inches	12 feet, 5 inches

2 Then count the number of corn plants in each of the 10 rows segments and find the average number of plants per segment.

3 Multiply this average by 1,000. The answer is the approximate number of corn plants per acre in your field.

The table above is based on a computation of the total length of rows in an acre with given row widths. Total row length per acre can be found by dividing 6,272,640 (the number of square inches in an acre) by the average width per row.

If your unusual row width is not included in the table, you can work out the formula yourself. Suppose your average row width is 60 inches. Then 6,272,640 square inches divided by 60 inches gives you 104,544 inches -- your total row length per acre in inches.

For convenience, divide by 1,000 to get row inches per .001 acre -- in this case, 104,544 inches. Now divide by 12 to convert to feet and inches. The result is 8 feet, 9 inches.

Next step is to select 10 or more typical rows -- so that your sample will be representative of the whole field -- and to measure off segments of these rows exactly 8 feet, 9 inches long. Then count the number of plants in each segment.

Total the plant numbers for all segments and divide by 10 to get average number of plants per segment. Then multiply this average by 1,000 (Or, you can simply multiply the total plants in all 10 segments by 100.) The resulting figure will closely approximate the number of plants per acre in your field.

### Purebred Ewe and Ram Sale to Be Held in Carlisle Next Saturday

The 25th annual purebred ram and ewe sale sponsored by the Cumberland Cooperative Wool Growers will take place at 1 p. m. Saturday afternoon, Aug. 3, at the Carlisle Fair Grounds, Roy H. Miller, P. O. Box 442, Carlisle, Pa., Secretary-treasurer of the cooperative announced today, adding that he will mail catalogs to all persons who request them of him.

The sale committee, composed of Miller and H. K. McCullough, R1 Newville, assisted by county agents in 10 central and southeastern Pennsylvania counties, has selected 28 Hampshire rams, two Cheviot rams, and one South-down ram from 16 breeders. Ram offerings include 15 lambs, nine yearlings, five two-year olds and two three-year olds. There will be seven ewes, five of them lambs and three yearlings, and three Cheviot lamb ewes.

Each year the cooperative sponsors this sale as part of its sheep and wool improvement

program. More than 700 rams have gone through the 24 previous sales.

Three of the consignors are from Cumberland County: Robert F. Hair, R4 Carlisle; H. K. McCullough, R1 Newville; and Harvey Sunday, R1 Mechanicsburg.

Lancaster County will be represented by four consignors: Harold W. Bard, R2 Denver; Daniel A. Brubaker, R1 Ephrata; Green Meadow Farms, R1, Bareville; and J. Roy Greider, R1 Mt. Joy.

York County will have three consignors: Steward Ebersole, R3 York; Carolyn Falkenstein, R1 York; and Sam O'Sullivan, R1 Camp Hill. Lebanon County has two consignors. P. S. Heisey, R1 Sheridan R1; and John J. Wenger, R4 Lebanon.

The following six counties each will have one consignor: Adams County: Crowell Buhch, R3 Gettysburg; Berks County: Robert M. Harbster, Manatawny; Dauphin County: Charles P. Staver, R1 Palmyra; Franklin County: W. A. Thompson, Waynesboro; Juniata County: T. R. Auker, R1 Mifflinton; and Huntingdon County: S. Homer Beachy, R1 Hesston.

### Cash Receipts Past Six Months Rise One Pct.

Cash receipts from farm marketings during the first half of 1957 totaled about 12.6 million dollars, or one per cent above the first six months of 1956, according to the July 16 Farm Income Situation report of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Actually, prices of farm products are shown to have averaged three per cent higher than during the first half of last year, but the volume of marketings was slightly smaller.

Of the total January-June cash receipts, 8.1 billion dollars were from livestock and livestock products, and about 4.5 billion from crops.

Production expenses were higher this past six months, the report shows, but not enough to offset the increase in gross income. Prices paid by farmers for all production items are shown to have averaged five per cent higher in the first half of 1957 than a year ago. The only important cost item not showing an increase in average price was fertilizer.

### Japanese Beetles Gone in East Pennsylvania; To Remain in West

HARRISBURG — Home gardeners and farmers in eastern Pennsylvania have just about seen the last of this year's Japanese beetle, but soil moisture in the western part of the State has kept beetle population at a peak, the State Department of Agriculture said today.

Beetle damage in eastern Pennsylvania is reportedly the smallest in recent years because of hot and humid temperatures, according to Dr. Thomas L. Guyton, director of the State Bureau of Plant Industry. Favorable weather in the western sections is expected to prolong the beetle season there.

Japanese beetles arrived about a week earlier than usual in the eastern section of the State because of excessively warm weather.

Following a recent tour of many sections of the State and sifting reports from other areas, Dr. Guyton said beetle damage appeared localized. He said infestations were heavy near Mercersburg, Franklin County, but about 15 miles away, near Chambersburg, damage was light. He said local infestations were found in some areas of the Gettysburg Battlefield.

Heavy beetle infestations also were reported in Punxsutawney, Jefferson County and in Lawrence County.

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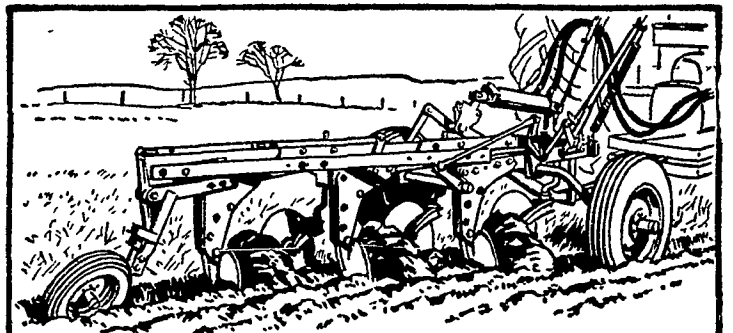


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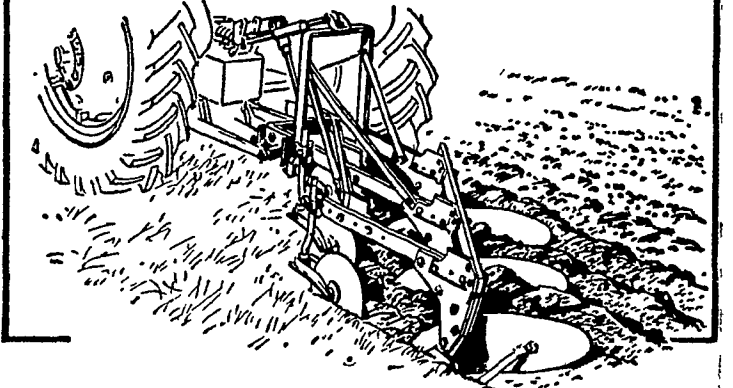
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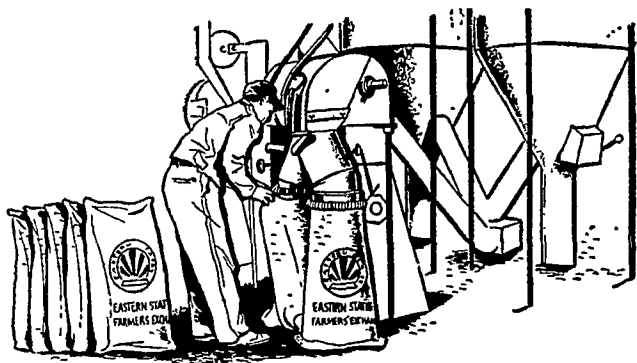
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