

## Hot Weather Increasing Insect Damage to Tomatoes, Tobacco, Corn

(Continued from page 10)

er field and corn borers and ear worms are also moving out. An application of Parathion will control these insects.

Due to the hot dry weather, insect populations are greater than usual in some of the other field crops his year, Sloat said.

Peach or green asphids have attacked many tobacco fields. This insect will stay on the leaf

even after the tobacco has moved into the barn. It will make the leaf papery and completely destroys the value of the tobacco.

The tarnish plant bug has also been stinging the main vein of the tobacco plant. Andrin, recently cleared for use by the Food and Drug Administration, applied at the rate of a pint and a half an acre, will control the bug.

Sloat suggests that growers check their tobacco and apply spray as soon as possible if infection exists.

Andrin has also been found to be the best spray for cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli. Aphids, the imported cabbage worm and the cabbage looper are riddling cabbage this year. Andrin can be applied until the young heads start to form.

Corn aphids are causing more excitement and worry than they warrant, Sloat said. The insects have been found on the tassels and upper reaches of the stalk.

The most effect the aphid can have on corn is to retard the pollination. However in a normal cornfield at least 10 times as much pollen is produced by each plant than is needed. Only in cases of sweet corn or seed corn production will spraying pay, according to Penn State entomologists.

Many natural enemies of the corn aphid were observed by

## Canadian Wheat Hit By Moisture Shortage

Unless the Prairie Provinces of Canada get general soaking rains soon, production of grains there may be down a third or more below the 1956 wheat harvest.

entomologist J. O. Pepper in a visit to the county. These include ladybird larvae, surface lion aphid eaters, and praying mantis.

Most of the aphids will be washed off by the first good rain. This will also allow fungus to develop which will control the aphids in one or two days.

A more serious threat to corn and tobacco is the rising grasshopper population. To keep hoppers out of corn fields and other fields were succulent green forage might attract them, spray a 25 to 30 foot strip around the field with toxaphene or heptachlor.

## Type 41 Filler Stock 233,000 lbs. Greater than Year Ago, USDA Says

Type 41 filler stocks are up 233,000 pounds from last year according to a release from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For all cigar leaf tobaccos, the stock of shade grown wrapper is nine per cent larger, but filler holdings are down three per cent and binder stocks are down 12 per cent from July 1, 1956.

A breakdown shows that Puerto Rican filler stocks, including those on the island, are 63,647,000 pounds, a drop from the 70,947,000 pounds reported last year.

Type 51 binder stocks are at 108,883,000 pounds, down 14,450,000 pounds from a year ago.

Type 61 wrapper stocks are down about two million pounds.

However foreign grown cigar leaf stocks are up about four million pounds from July 1 last year.

Dealers and manufacturers are holding leaf tobacco stocks totaling 4,845 million pounds as of July 1. This total is 258 million pounds above the figure of a year ago.

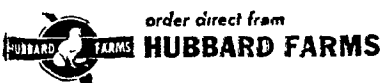
Flue cured stocks were up 11 per cent and burley holdings were slightly lower than a year earlier, but stocks of Maryland, fire-cured and dark air-cured, were higher.

Figures used are the farm-sales-weight equivalent of reported stocks.



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## Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir The publicity given to the recent court decision revoking an order issued by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission, which originally permitted the milk dealer to pay Class 1 price for all milk sold as Golden Guernsey to the producers of such milk, carried some misleading information. The most serious of these was the dealers would not be permitted to pay a premium for Golden Guernsey Milk.

Golden Guernsey Milk because of its peculiar qualities which includes a distinctively different flavor from other milk besides higher fat, protein, mineral and vitamin content than milk produced by other breeds, has always been accepted by the public which willingly paid a small premium for this milk. The Milk Dealer didn't make anymore money on this milk than on regular milk but paid this premium back to the farmers who produced the milk.

The producer, thus, is partly compensated for the extra expense he incurs in producing this milk because of stricter regulations than he would otherwise have to meet. The Court decision was not in reference to this premium dealers paid, and will continue to pay, their Golden Guernsey producers.

The ruling has the effect that, although milk produced by Golden Guernsey producers and sold as fluid milk to the consumer, in part cannot be paid by the dealer with the Class 1 price but will be paid to the farmer on the basis as if the milk had been used for lower priced milk utilization, such as, skim milk, cottage cheese, and ice cream.

The Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Assn. which is the agent for Golden Guernsey in Pennsylvania, has carried this fight only in an effort to insure the producer of the milk, payment on the basis for what it actually is used. Golden Guernsey will continue to be produced and producers will get the premium, but the Court decision actually is taking away from the farmers their rightful pay for their labor to some extent.

I sincerely hope that you will find it possible to publish this letter so that some misunderstandings can be cleared up among your readers.

Wm. H. Juzi,  
Business Manager  
Pa. Guernsey Breeders' Assn.

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