

State Surey Shows Inceasd Acres Of Corn, Winter Wheat, Barley, Rye

HARRISBURG—A State Department of Agriculture survey showed today Pennsylvania farmers have increased their acreages of corn, winter wheat, barley and rye this year

Wheat acreage was boosted largely because farmers are per-

mitted under revised government regulations to plant up to 30 acres when the entire crop is consumed on the farm where grown, the Department said. Mostly livestock and poultry farmers are taking advantage of the change from the previous limit of 15 acres without marketing orders.

Largely responsible for an increase in corn acreage are livestock and poultry farmers of by last year's drought, the Department noted. Prospects of a bumper corn crop this season will enable them to replenish normal carry-over stocks that were wiped out when the drought reduced corn production.

A Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service survey also showed that farmers have decreased acreages of oats, late summer potatoes and cigar leaf tobacco in comparison with 1957 plantings.

Pennsylvania farmers this year have planted 1,268,000 acres of corn, 25,000 more than in 1957 but 60,000 under the 10-year 1947-56 average.

A record average of 48 bushels of helled corn per acre was forecast for 1958, two bushels above the 1957 average.

A total of winter wheat and 238,000 acres of barley are being harvested. Rye acreage was estimated at 26,000 acres, 2,000 more

5 Feeder Sales In Fall Planned By Chicago Yards

Five Feeder Cattle Sales will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards this fall according to an announcement by Frank Flynn, general manager and vice president. The stepped-up sales program initiated last year is intended to provide farmers with a dependable source of feeder cattle.

Dates for the 1958 sales are Sept. 12, Sept. 26, Oct. 10 and Nov. 7. The 14th annual Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, the largest of its kind in the nation, will be held Oct. 23, 24 and 25.

"Each week," said Flynn, "40,000 to 50,000 fat cattle are marketed at Chicago for which replacements are needed. Therefore, Chicago is the natural place to sell feeder cattle to return to feed lots. With ready transportation available and increased facilities for feeder cattle, we are looking forward to another good supply of feeder cattle this fall."

than in 1957. Pennsylvania farmers hiked their winter wheat plantings by 22,000 acres this year and increased barley plantings by 20,000 acres.

Record yields per acre were predicted this year for winter wheat, oats and rye and barley the second highest of record. Hay, potatoes and cigar leaf tobacco will yield better than average, early estimates show.

33 Wheat Varieties Named Desirable For 1959 Wheat Support Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today named 33 wheat varieties which are undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities and which will be discounted 2 cents per bushel in price support rates on the 1959 wheat crop.

The list includes the 31 varieties designated as undesirable for the 1958 wheat price support program and two additional varieties designated for the 1959 crop. Additions to the list of undesirable varieties are Kharkof MC 22 in the hard red winter class and Russell in the hard red spring class.

Discounts to discourage plantings of undesirable wheat varieties were included in the price support program for the first time on the 1956 wheat crop.

The 33 varieties named as undesirable for the 1959 wheat support program follow by class:

Hard Red Winter — Blueocket, Chiefkan, Cimarron, Early Black hull, Kanking, Kharkof MC 22, New Chief, Pawnee Sel 33, Purkof, Red Chief, Red Hull, Red Jacket, and Staftoid.

Soft Red Winter — KanQueen, Kawvale Nured, and Seabreeze.

Hard Red Spring — Gassel, Henry (except in Wisconsin and Washington), Kinney, Premier, Progress, Russell (except in Wisconsin), Spinkcota, and Sturgeon.

Durum — Golden Ball, Peliss, and Pentad.

White — Fly Fold, Florence, Greeson, Rex, and Sonora.

These varieties were designated by USDA's Agricultural Research Service after consultation with State Agricultural Experiment Station personnel, agronomists, cereal chemists, and others on State and Federal staffs.

The undesirable varieties are designated nationally except for Henry, which is named undesirable in all but the states of Wisconsin and Washington, and Russell in all but the state of Wisconsin.

These varieties have been found to be undesirable for commercial food use. The discount in the support operation is designed to discourage their production and lessen the possibility of U. S. wheat of inferior quality findings its way into domestic and export channels. Representatives of crop improvement associations support this action to help improve the overall quality of U. S. wheat production.

Acreages of these undesirable wheat varieties have been declining in recent years, USDA officials said, and the discount in the price support program is credited with speeding up this trend.

Application of the 20-cents-per-bushel discount to producer support rates will be the same as under the 1958 operation. The price support regulations for the 1959 program will provide for producer certification regarding undesirable varieties. Because wheat varieties are difficult to determine from threshed samples, identification of the variety going under price support will be the producer's responsibility based on his knowledge of the varieties he seeded and harvested.

Even though some of the undesirable varieties might have pro-

tein content high enough for premium, no protein premiums will apply to any of the undesirable varieties in determining loan rates. Similarly, no amber or hard amber drum premiums will apply on undesirable varieties of the class of wheat.



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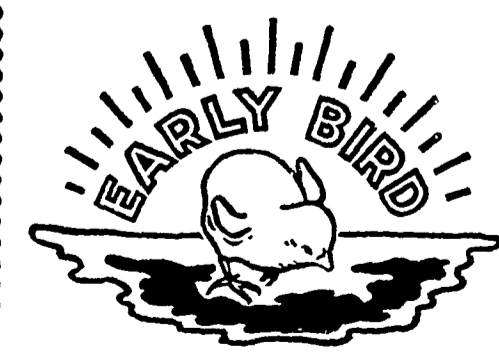
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Moldy Sweet Clover Hay Is Toxic

Sweet clover hay is not toxic unless it's moldy, according to extension veterinarian John B. Herrick of Iowa State College. Sweet clover is relatively hard to cure and may get moldy in the wind-row.

The moldy hay affects coagulation in cattle and they slowly bleed to death. Herrick suggests feeding the moldy hay alternately with other kinds of hay if you suspect the presence of mold. The only treatment is blood transfusions if the cattle are poisoned.

Most affected animals die if not treated.