

Questions and Answers To Feed Grain Program

Editor's Note: The following series of questions and answers have been prepared to present some of the general provisions of the Feed Grain Program without trying to convince any farmer to either accept or reject the program. The questions are some that have been most often asked by farmers, and the answers have been prepared in cooperation with agriculture college personnel.

What is the purpose of the new feed grain program?

Congress had these objectives in mind when it passed the new Feed Grain Law: (1) stop build-up in stocks, (2) provide modest increase in farm income, (3) reduce government costs, (4) stabilize feed costs, and (5) alleviate tight storage.

Must every farmer participate?

No, the program is voluntary. Each farmer decides whether or not he wants to participate.

How long does the program last, and what crops are involved?

The law passed by Congress and signed by the President is for 1961 only and applies only to corn and grain sorghums. It makes no difference whether these crops are used for grain, fodder or silage.

How does a farmer participate in the program?

A farmer must cut his acreage of corn at least 20 percent from his average acreage planted in 1959 and 1960. He will put this "diverted acreage" into soil-conserving uses.

What benefits does a farmer get for cooperating with the program?

He is eligible to receive the support price on his normal production of corn and to receive a payment on each acre taken out of corn. He will also be eligible for supports on other feed grains as follows: oats, barley, and rye.

How much land can a farmer divert out of corn and receive payment?

The minimum acreage a farmer can divert under the program is 20 percent of his feed grain base. The maximum is 20 acres plus 20 percent of his feed grain base, which ever is larger. He can divert any number of acres between the minimum and the maximum.

Will the payments be larger if more than 20 percent of the feed grain base is retired?

Yes, the payment rate for the second 20 percent retired is at a higher rate than the first 20 percent.

How will payments be made?

County ASC offices will issue negotiable certificates to participating farmers. These can be exchanged for CCC grain or for cash.

Advance Payments — If a farmer desires, he can receive up to 50 percent of his cent of the base or 40 percent of total payment in advance.

What must a farmer do with the acreage that he diverts out of corn?

This land must be handled in one of these ways:

- (1) permanent type, or rotation cover of grasses or legumes; (2) temporary cover of grasses legumes or small grains; (3) ponds or other water storage; (4) wildlife food or habitat plantings; (5) trees or shrubs

Will the farmer who chooses to stay out of the program

Agri. Testing Laboratory Will Open

A new laboratory for agricultural products research and development will soon be open for business in the Lancaster area, it was announced this week.

To be called Lancaster Laboratories, Inc., the laboratory is, in general, interested in any kind of work in which the principles and methods of chemistry may be applied to the preparation or processing of useful materials from agricultural products

be eligible for price supports?

The farmer who does not sign up with the feed grain program will not be eligible for support prices on any feed grain crop.

Can diverted acreage be pastured or cut for hay?

No, the land that is designated on each farm as diverted acreage can not be pastured after June 1, nor can any hay crop be cut from it.

How will the program be financed?

Direct financing of payments and administrative expense will be handled thru the Commodity Credit Corporation, with the \$14.5 billion borrowing authority appropriated by Congress.

Might a farmer build a larger acreage base by staying out of the 1961 program?

Farmers who do not join the program in 1961 should not expect to build up their acreage bases for future programs.

If a farmer has an interest in more than one farm, can he sign up with the program on one farm and not on the other?

Yes, a farmer can participate in the program on one farm and leave the other one out.

and by-products, according to Earl H. Hess, Laboratory Manager and Research Director.

The laboratory, which will begin operations about May 1 and be in full operation about June 1, will engage in basic research, applied research and development, and agricultural testing.

Basic research will include the chemistry of natural products of plant and animal origin as well as the biological production of rare chemicals.

Applied research and development will be in the fields of agricultural products and by-product utilization, and development of new crops for fine chemical production.

The testing services will include plant and animal nutrition, fertilizer testing and foliar analysis, soil testing, and analysis of chemical

4-H Club Holds Organization

The Manor 4-H Community Club Tuesday announced it would enter a float in the Millersville Bi-centennial parade this summer.

The club, meeting at Penn Manor High School, elected Glenn Hess as its delegate to the Lancaster County 4-H Council and Judy Warfel and Gerald Hess as junior leaders. Carol Karr is reporter for the club.

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CAREY Leghorns again won highest honors for Egg Quality among all entries at the West. N. Y. Random Sample Test. This is in competition with entries from the finest breeders in the country. When it comes to Haugh units—the official measuring stick of egg quality—Carey Leghorns are tops!

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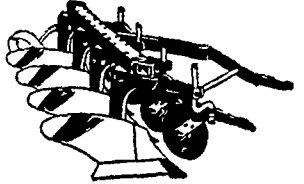


What Do You Need?



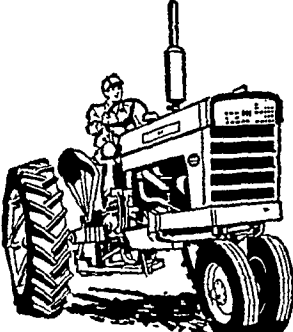
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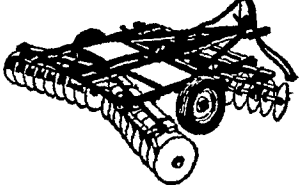
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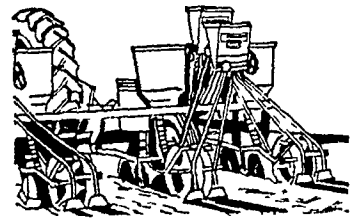
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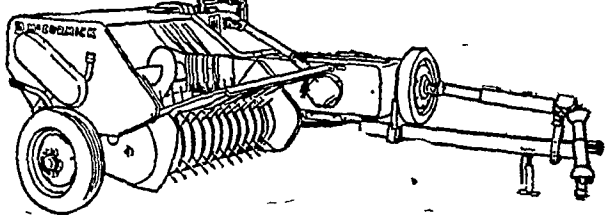
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