

Broiler Pullet Hatch Lower

Pennsylvania hatcherymen placed 2.1 million egg type chicks during June, according to a report from the state Crop Reporting Service. This number represents an increase of nine per cent over placements in June of 1961, but following the normal seasonal decline, was the lowest monthly output this year.

Output of broiler type chicks in the state totaled 4.3 million in June, a decrease of eight per cent from last year.

The total production of 6.5 million chicks in the state was three per cent below June of last year and four per cent below average.

The U. S. output of egg type chicks was up nine per cent over June of 1961, but the national production of broiler type chicks was down four per cent. Total production during the month was down two per cent from the same month last year.

Domestic placement of pullet chicks for hatchery supply flocks was 29 per cent below the placements in June 1961 and 41 per cent below June of 1960. Placements

of pullet chicks by leading primary breeders in the United States for the first six months of the year were 13 per cent below the same period a year earlier.

County Youths

(From Page 1)

Farmer Cooperatives.

Participants were selected through a uniform procedure throughout the state, reports Glen G. Carter, executive secretary of the PAFC. Local councils made their own selections after conducting quizzes, studying activity reports, hold-

ing interviews, evaluating personalities, interest in cooperatives, speaking ability, etc.

Emphasis at the Institute was on youth participation. Not only did young delegates share with adults the speaking program, they also chaired the sessions and introduced all speakers.

The young people governed themselves through a council composed of one representative previously selected by each local cooperative council. This council met July 15 to provide chairman for the general ses-

sions and make regulations for the week.

All meetings, meals, and lodging were at the State College. Adult chaperones were on hand, but the Institute proved that these young rural leaders effectively police their own conduct, asserts Eli Wiggins, a director of the Pennsylvania Association of Farmer Cooperatives.

Keynote speaker was J. Kenneth Stern, president, American Institute of Cooperation, Washington, D. C.

Stern detailed how cooperatives have helped Americans, including credit at rates so low that they are the envy of farmers in many other countries. Although American cooperatives provide production and capital improvement credit in the 6 per cent range, farmers in many countries pay 25 to 50 per cent interest, he asserted.

He noted that one of the earliest American cooperatives was a church sponsored insurance company to take care of the families of missionaries killed by the Indians. Another was started by Benjamin Franklin.

There is nothing wrong with competition in business, Stern said, but "if you think someone else sets up a business to take care of you, you have not learned your economic lessons very well. Farm cooperatives were born out of a need for mutual self help."

Chairman of the Sunday evening session was J. Lm. Huber, dairyman and president of Inter-State Milk Producers, Philadelphia.

Miss Ella Daubert, 1961 Pennsylvania youth delegate to the American Institute of Cooperation, addressed the group briefly on Why We Are Here. Referring to the attendees as the "cream of the crop", she exhorted them to "grasp all information you can, so you will be able to improve cooperatives in your own communities. Without cooperatives, we can not experience our privileges as Americans," she said.

Leafhopper Damage Noted

Reports of alfalfa leafhopper damage have been coming in from around the county. Arnold Lueck, assistant county agent said this week.

In most cases of second crop alfalfa, the plants are too far advanced to be helped by spraying now, he said. He recommended that farmers make sure that it is leafhopper damage and not some other factor causing yellowing of the legume plants.

The best way to determine if leafhoppers are present is to walk through the field and watch for the pale yellowish-green insects to jump out ahead. Leafhoppers should not be confused with the adult spittlebug, sometimes called "frog hoppers" or the little black flea beetles common on potato plants.

If leafhoppers are present, the farmer has to decide if the alfalfa crop will pay for the cost of spraying.

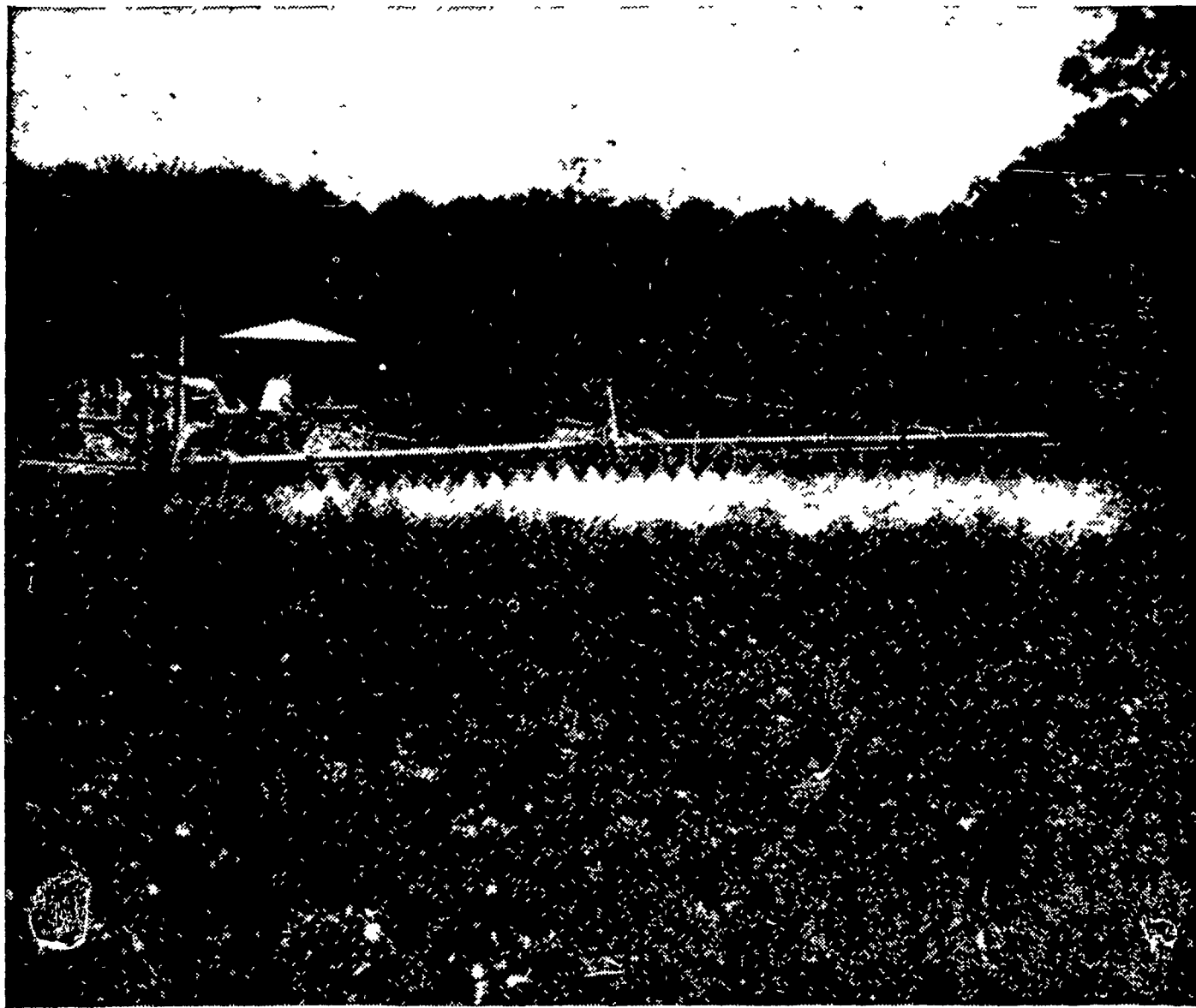
Material recommended if the grower decides to spray is Methoxychlor at the rate of three pints per acre of the 25 percent emulsion in a minimum of 30 gallons of water. Spray should be applied when plants are four to six inches high, and at least seven days should be allowed between spraying and harvest.



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