

Plant Pest Entry Stopped Every 16 Minutes

An inbound pest was stopped at U.S. ports of entry once every 16 minutes during the 1962 fiscal year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports. These intercepted pests included some of the world's most damaging insects and plant diseases.

A total of 33,033 pests of quarantine significance — foreign insects, mites, snails, nematodes and plant diseases — were found in passenger baggage, ships' stores, mail, and cargo by plant quarantine inspectors of USDA's Agricul-

tural Research Service during the year that ended June 30.

The number of plant pest interceptions was 29 percent higher than the number intercepted during the previous fiscal year and accompanied an overall increase in foreign travel and plant quarantine inspection activities, ARS inspectors add.

Khapra beetle, a major pest of stored grain, was intercepted 249 times, compared with 202 in fiscal year 1961. The golden nematode, enemy of tomato and potato crops valued at half a million dollars a year in this country, was intercepted 83 times, compared with 29 the year before. The Mediterranean land snail, a threat to many plants, was discovered 82 times, compared

with 64 times last year.

Three dangerous citrus diseases not found in this country but known to be potential enemies of U.S. citrus crops, valued at more than \$550 million a year, were intercepted 949 times. These diseases were citrus canker, 271 interceptions; black spot of citrus, 464 interceptions; and sweet orange scab, 213 interceptions.

Traffic across the Mexican border continued to increase, as it has each season during the past 15 years. More than 24,700,000 cars and trucks entered the United States from Mexico — half a million more than entered during 1961. In addition, recent improvements in the Pan American Highway are now bringing travelers overland from tropical areas of Central America, where several damaging plant pests — including the destructive Mediterranean fruit fly — are known to exist.

Most of the plant pests and unauthorized plant material arrived in passenger baggage. ARS inspectors, cooperating with U.S. Bureau of Customs inspectors, examined 23½ million pieces of baggage during 1962 — an increase of about one million pieces over the previous fiscal year. The

number of ship and air passengers whose baggage received inspection was up about 200,000 — from approximately 5,500,000 in 1961 to slightly more than 5,700,000 in 1962.

Other inspection activities also showed an increase. ARS inspectors, in cooperation with postal authorities, examined nearly 40 million incoming packages, compared with fewer than 38 million inspected last year. The number of air cargo packages inspected rose from about 660,000 in 1961 to about 850,000 in fiscal year 1962.

• Hybrid Wheat

(Continued From Page 8)

covery the fertility restorer in wheat had never been identified. The clue that both male sterility and the fertility restorer might be present in wheat in a Nebraska nursery came when some plants in an experimental line were found to be fertile while others were sterile.

Even though all the genetic tools now appear to be available for hybrid wheat, the

agronomists will not predict how soon it may take its place on the Nation's farms along with hybrid corn and hybrid sorghums.

Male sterility and the fertility restorer must first be transferred into existing varieties of wheat — or into new varieties adapted for farm use. Then exhaustive tests must be made before these varieties can be recommended to growers.

Agronomists also decline to predict how much increase in yields may be forthcoming with hybrid wheat. They believe the increase may be substantial, however, and they have some experimental evidence to support their opinion.

No seed of the new hybrids is available from the Department of Agriculture or the University of Nebraska.

Growing Chicks

As chicks grow, they develop a protective covering of flesh and feather, explains F. H. Leuschner, extension poultry specialist at Penn State. Their heat requirements are not as great though the weather may be turning colder.

PUBLIC AUCTION

Monday, October 29, 1962

At 11:00 A.M.

Sale of Work Horses & Mules

ALSO RIDING AND DRIVING HORSES
JOB STOLTZFUS will have one load of Riding and Driving Horses.

At 2:00 P.M. — SALE OF
FAT HOGS AND CALVES

Annual Dairy Cow SHOW and SALE

Wednesday, October 31, 1962

\$300 — IN PRIZES — \$300

\$100. to be given to buyer of Grand Champion of show.

\$50.00 to be given to exhibitor of Grand Champion.

All animals to be entered in the show must be on the premises not later than 7:00 p.m., Tuesday, October 30.

Cows entered in show will be judged at 10:00 a.m. on day of sale. Show cows will be sold at 2:00 p.m. Sale will start at 12 Noon instead of the usual 12:30 p.m.

We expect to have very large consignment of outstanding cows for this sale. Many of these cows are Pure Bred with very good milk and butter fat records. Our shippers have made a special effort to buy nothing but the best to enter in our dairy show and sale.

For this week we will have 60 HEAD OF OUTSTANDING WISCONSIN COWS; 25 HEAD OF CANADIAN PURE BRED HOLSTEINS; 35 HEAD OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY COWS and 25 HEAD OF FRANKLIN COUNTY COWS.

If you are in need of some real producing cows do not miss this sale. This is a buyers opportunity.

AT 12:30 P.M.

SALE OF DAIRY COWS

Mostly Holsteins and Guernseys, fresh, close springers, and milkers.

Thursday, November 1, 1962

AT 12:30 P.M.

Sale of Fat Bulls, Steers, Fat Butcher Cows, and Veal Calves

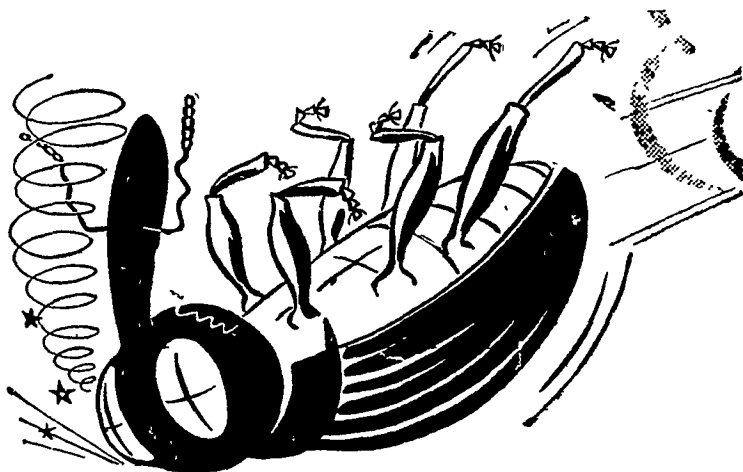
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