

## Secretary Freeman Discusses Defeat Of Wheat Referendum

The farmers' choice on May 21 to reject national marketing quotas for the 1964 wheat crop "means that for the next year unlimited wheat production with no price support is an option open to every American farmer," Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has said.

"It is the earnest hope of the Secretary of Agriculture and this Administration that wheat farmers and our agricultural economy in particular and our national economy in general will benefit from this decision freely made by American farmers at the ballot box," he declared. "We will do everything in our power to that end. There will be no dumping of CCC wheat. . .

"Since 1938 Congress has wisely provided an alternative to acreage allotments and marketing quotas, to be effective if marketing quotas are not approved. That alternative program as provided by law will be in effect for the 1964 crop.

"The 1964 wheat program provides price supports at 50 percent of parity for producers who voluntarily choose to comply with the acreage allotments applicable to their farms. Such farmers will be eligible for price-support loans on the 1964 crop at about \$1.25 a bushel.

"This program then will be in effect for the 1964 wheat crop. If it works satisfactorily and farm income is maintained

and wheat supplies are not excessive, as those who urged a 'no' vote in the referendum confidently predicted, no further program will be necessary. In any event, this point of view which prevailed in the referendum is entitled to a full and fair trial. Only when we see what happens can we be certain what program is the best.

"If, however, supplies of wheat in 1963-64 prove to be excessive, the Secretary of Agriculture under the law must proclaim a national marketing quota and a national acreage allotment for the 1965 crop of wheat prior to April 15, 1964. And a referendum must by law then be held within 60 days—to determine if two-thirds of the wheat farmers support quotas. This means that should the program voted in on May 21, 1963, not succeed that a referendum will be held for the 1965 crop prior to June 13, 1964. . .

"In the world market, we can and will continue to fulfill our obligations under the International Wheat Agreement despite the current price and production uncertainty—Sales for export will be handled in normal channels of trade to the maximum extent possible consistent with the fulfillment of our international obligations. There will be no dumping of U.S. wheat in world markets."

## Crop Summary Tobacco Planting Nearing End

Tobacco planting is nearing completion in Lancaster County with high quality plants going into the fields on most farms. Many growers reported plants grew slowly in the beds, but weather was excellent for control of disease. Early transplanted fields are established and growing well.

Pastures are furnishing more feed since the rains of last week, but subsoil moistures were low and more rain is needed for sustained growth. Second crop alfalfa is making good growth, and first crop mixed hay is being harvested. Yields appear to be good, but somewhat below normal.

Barley harvest is due to begin early next week, and some wheat fields are beginning to show color. Straw is short, but not as short as was expected earlier.

For the third consecutive week rain continued to delay field work, especially haymaking, according to the weekly crop and weather summary issued Tuesday by the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service.

High winds in some areas during the week ended June 17 flattened hay and made mowing difficult. Despite poor field curing, haymaking continued when conditions permitted, but much of the crop was of poor quality. Weevil damage is heavy in areas where sprays were not applied.

Weed growth spurred cultivation of row crops when weather permitted.

All crop growth has been exceptionally good. Pastures have improved and are in much better shape than earlier reports indicated. Potatoes have recovered from late frosts. Cobblers were in blossom in southeastern counties. A few corn fields appear spotty with short growth, apparently the result of earlier cool, dry weather.

Barley is ripening rapidly and the harvest should start

within a week in southeastern areas. The straw is short, but heads have filled out well. Wheat is beginning to turn yellow. Straw is long and heads are much larger than expected earlier. Oats straw, too, is longer than anticipated, and a good grain crop is in prospect.

The asparagus harvest is nearly completed, with strawberries past the peak. The green pea harvest continues in southern areas, and has started in central counties. Lettuce has good quality and fair yields. Snap bean planting is nearly completed except in northern counties.

Both sweet and sour cherry crops will be small. Apples are sizing well, with little disease damage. The June peach crop is nearly over in southern counties, and thinning is under way where necessary.

Temperatures averaged 5 to 7 degrees below normal, despite readings in the 90's early in the week. Weekly rainfall ranged from .25 of an inch to 1.5 inches. Surface soil moisture remains adequate, but subsoil moisture reserves are low.

## 4-H Wildlife Club Sees Film

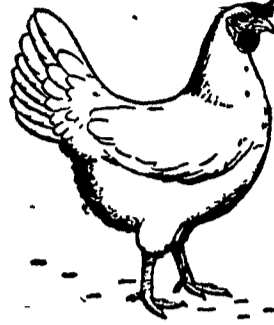
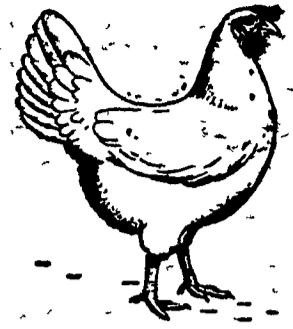
Glenn Herr, Manheim R1, showed slides and described a hunting trip to Wyoming at the Thursday night meeting of the county 4-H Wildlife club meeting in the home of John Erb, 118 Kreider Ave., Lancaster.

Refreshments in the form of auctioned box lunches were served with the Erb family supplying the beverage.

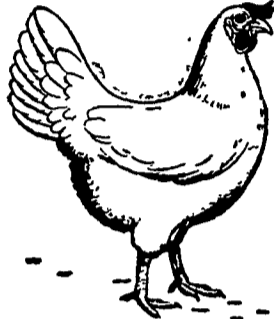
Next meeting of the club will be held July 18 in the home of H. Raymond Stoner, 1051 Eden Road, Lancaster.

Many a pedestrian jumps to a conclusion.

# Will Your



# Hens Be



# "Peaking" Soon?

HENS WHICH HAVE RECENTLY BEEN HOUSED WILL BE "PEAKING" SOON AND CONSEQUENTLY SHOULD BE GIVEN PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

- A slight reduction in feed consumption during periods of high production (85 - 95%) may result in the hen consuming less protein, minerals and other essential nutrients than she is depositing in the egg.
- This condition, if allowed to continue, could have serious consequences in the form of a partial neck molt and a possible drop in production.
- It must be kept in mind that a hen cannot produce eggs for any appreciable time without consuming the necessary nutrients for body maintenance, egg formation, and to compensate for the quality of nutrients normally lost during the process of digestion and assimilation.
- Feed up to 8 or 9 pounds of High Producer Pellets (Early Bird No. 20) when birds are laying 85 - 95%. A high rate of lay requires a high intake of nutrients.
- A good guide for supplementary pellet feeding is to feed 2 pounds per each 10% production over 50%.

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