

**Crop Summary**

**Rainfall Improves Soil Conditions**

Rainfall during the week improved soil moisture conditions and benefited crops throughout the state except in the Northeast where farmers in seven counties have asked for drought relief. There rainfall was below normal and drought conditions persisted, the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service said today in its weekly crop and weather summary.

Major farm activities included combining barley and wheat, baling straw, cultivation and spraying of row crops, making hay and harvesting of vegetables.

Rains helped corn perk up in all areas. Considerable corn has been cultivated for the

last time. Ensilage corn was being planted in barley fields. Rainfall helped growth of hay crops in all areas. Pastures have greened up and are looking better.

Early potatoes were being harvested. Late varieties are growing well with good foliage. Snap beans and beets are of good size and quality. Sweet corn was growing rapidly. Some early corn was being picked. Cucumbers and tomatoes are developing rapidly.

June 1958-62 average. For the first six months of 1964 cows produced an average of 4,545 pounds of milk, or 110 pounds more than in the comparable period a year earlier.

Milk produced on Pennsylvania farms during June totaled 636 million pounds, down 1 per cent from June, 1963, but 2 per cent above the June 1958-62 average. Milk production for January through June this year totaled 3,747 million pounds, a drop of 52 million pounds from last year. Fewer cows account for the decline. There were 820,000 milk cows on Pennsylvania farms during June, 30,000 fewer than in June, 1963, and 64,000 below the June 1958-62 average.

**Milk Production Averages 25.83 Daily In June**

June milk production per cow in Pennsylvania averaged 25.83 pounds daily, the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service stated in its monthly dairy report. This was down seasonally 7 per cent from May but 2 per cent more than June, 1963, and 10 per cent above the

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BROILERS — PULLETS — LAYERS

DANGER ZONE TABLE - (quote from University of Maryland Fact Sheet #74)

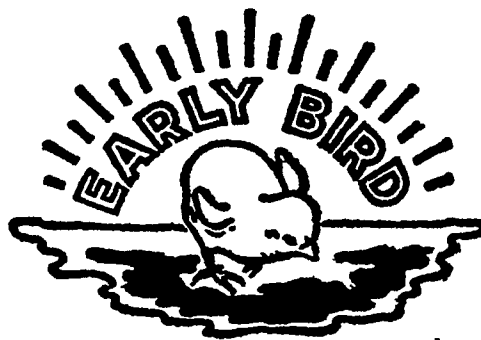
INSIDE TEMP.	RESULT
70°-80°	No danger.
80°-85°	Slight reduction in feed consumption; increased water consumption; only slight danger of heat prostration.
90°-95°	Greatly reduced feed consumption; heat prostrations may be encountered among layers but very few among broilers.
95°-100°	Heat prostrations most likely. Consider emergency measures.
100° plus . . .	Extreme danger. Consider emergency measures at once.

WHAT TO DO

- I INCREASE WATER SUPPLY**  
Use buckets, feed troughs or any means at your disposal to increase water supply because this is nature's way of cooling a chicken — through the respiratory track. Spread water supply over house as birds crowd around fountains in extreme hot weather.
- II VENTILATION**  
Open up. Install temporary fans. There should be a complete change of air every 4 to 5 minutes. This indicates the fan capacity to use.
- III ROOFS**  
Light colored roofs shed the heat best. In protracted hot spells, whitewashing a black roof may pay off. Sprinkling water on the roof is a great help.
- IV USE EXTRA LIGHTING**  
Turn lights on at 2-3 A.M. so birds can get feed in the coolest part of the 24 hour period.
- V On laying or breeder flocks, double the use of EARLY BIRD HIGH PRODUCER PELLETS #20. Reduce scratch or grain. Go back to normal level after hot spell subsides.**  
With layers watch supply of calcium as hot weather effects egg shell quality. Sprinkle oyster shells or whatever source of calcium you are using over mash in feeders.
- VI With broiler flocks in extreme hot weather, moistening the feed is desirable because what the birds need most is extra water.**
- VII Use less litter in the summer than in the winter so birds can get closer to the cooler floor.**

NOTE

- a Collect eggs often.
- b Maintain proper humidity and temperature in egg room.
- c Do not forget to give your young birds space to grow. Move them to range or give them plenty of room if they are raised in confinement.



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