

● **Tobacco**

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In carryover of Type 41 tobacco stocks Normal carryover should be a 28-29 year's supply. The carryover as of October 1, 1964 was 138.1 million pounds, about a 4-year supply when this year's 49 million pounds are added. Turner also pointed out that production has exceeded demand every year since 1958 in spite of the increased demand for cigars in the past year. He showed that imports in 1964 had crossed the 60 million pound mark for the first time since about 1960. Even though Cuban tobacco imports have been cut back, imports from Brazil, Colombia, Philippines, Dominican Republic and others have more than replaced that loss.

James Burnett also tobacco branch of USDA, discussed some of the methods and procedures of fixing and applying quotas USDA tries within the framework of the law. Burnett said, to delegate to the states and counties every responsibility that can be handled on that level.

The first step is to determine the average in the period 1960-1964. Since then was no quota in effect during that time the growers were surveyed by mail. (At this point Pat Connolly, Program Specialist from the State ASC office made the observation that less than 13 per cent of the growers in the county had responded to this survey, even after two mailings. He felt they hadn't understood that the cards were designed to assure each grower a fair and equitable allotment based on his past acreage. The ASC committee had to estimate for the remaining 52 per cent.)

Step two is to establish preliminary allotments estimated on a five-year base. Then the amount of quota is fixed and acreage apportioned. After the growers have been notified of their quotas a referendum is held. A two-thirds favorable vote is necessary if quotas are to be accepted for the county. If the vote is favorable, those growers who are dissatisfied with their allotments have the right to have their cases reviewed.

Robert Hieronymus, also from the tobacco branch of USDA, discussed the price-support phase of the program. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) acts as banker for the association of tobacco producers, he said. The association receives the tobacco stores it and sells it. As soon as it is sold the proceeds pay the loan. The average level of support, Hieronymus said, would currently be about 26.8 cents per pound as a weighed average of the entire crop. Following the receipt of each new crop, the price is set, and old stocks are repriced if necessary.

Other officials present, from USDA were in the Inspection and Grading area. They were Paul Dryden and Harold Kirker.

According to Miss Dorothy Neel, Manager of the County ASCS office, word of a date for the referendum and quota figures are expected momentarily.

Other county informational meetings on tobacco and feed grain quotas will be held in February. On the 4th at the Lancaster Poultry Center, on the 10th there will be two meetings (1) at 1 p.m. at the New Holland Fire Hall; (2) at 7:30 p.m. at the Quarryville Fire Hall, on the 12th

at Hostetter's Banquet Hall, Mount Joy.

● **DHIA**

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R1: Assn #3 — Dr. Victor Conger, 1905 Oregon Pike, Lancaster; Assn #17 — Raymond Hooyer, Gap R1.

Awards and recognitions were made to those dairymen enrolled in the county testing program whose herds produced 500 to 600 pounds of butterfat, 600-700 pounds, and over 700 pounds. The 35-cow Holstein herd of Furry H. Frey, Lancaster, was the only county herd, and only one of three in the state, that produced over 700 pounds of butterfat. Only 6 pounds below the magic "700," was John E. Esh, Gordonville R1. There were 19 dairymen in the 600-700 pound class, and about

169 in the 500-600 pound group.

Herbert C. Gilmore, dairy specialist of Penn State University, commented on some facts about high herds. There were three herds in Pennsylvania this past year that produced over 700 pounds of fat. There were also three herds last year. None of last year's herds repeated their star performance this year, Gilmore said, the closest made 650 pounds. Of the 135 herds in 1963 that made over 600 pounds, 81 of these repeated in 1964; 44 of them averaged 563 pounds, and the remaining 10 were sold out or dispersed. Gilmore's point was that a high-producing herd one year will generally remain a high-producing herd. He also pointed out that of 116 herds considered that produced over 600 pounds fat, 82 per cent of the additions they made during the year were home-raised animals, tending to

disprove the theory that high records are made by buying replacements.

Gilmore reported that the Association's finances were in good shape with \$22,000 in the bank at the present time. He also said that the Holstein Association will accept no new cows on AR test as of July 1, 1964; the Jersey Association has followed suit. As of Jan. 1, 1965, the Holstein Association will accept no new applications for cows on HIR test, although anyone on it now may renew till 1967. There is more interest in testing programs, Gilmore said, but the available tests are rapidly boiling down to two—DHIA and Owner-Sampler.

County Agricultural Agent M. M. Smith told the group a little about the Farm and Home Center solicitation campaign which begins next week. Any donation will be tax deductible, Smith said. He asked the dairymen to really sup-

port this campaign as it will have its real meaning for our young people. He told the group that government help was not being asked for this project—"you don't need it and you don't want it," Smith said.

● **Now Is The Time**

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