

Weekly Poultry Report

**Eastern Pennsylvania
And New Jersey**

Prices of light type hens $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Demand ranged good in Penna., to only fair in Nw Jersey. In instances higher bids went unfilled. Occasional sale noted as high as $\frac{7}{8}$ c for yearlings suitable for recycling. Offerings generally increased in most quarters for immediate and advance movement. Demand for heavy type hens limited but fair. Offerings light and often short of interest. Prices paid at farm: Light type hens $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7, mostly $6\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{3}{4}$. Heavy type—7fwer.

**Eastern Shore
Exchange**

Broiler and fryer live prices averaged 18.07 cents a pound this week. Prices paid ranged from a high of 18.7 cents a pound the first three days of the week to a low of 17.70 cents a pound on Thursday. Total sales for the week were 958,000 head, up 303,800 head from last week's holiday period.

● Vintage

(Continued from Page 2)

CALVES 559 — Vealers steady.

VEALERS — Choice 39 50-41.50; Good 37.00-39 50; Standard 35.00-38.00; Utility 32.00-36.00; Cull 28.50-33.00.

HOGS 342 — Barrows and gilts weak to 25c lower.

BARROWS AND GILTS — US 1-2 200-230 lbs. 24.00-24.10. US 2, 200-240 lbs. 23 50-23.85. US 2 3 180-235 lbs. 23.00-23.50. US 3, 230-250 lbs. 22.50-23.00.

SHEEP 83 — Spring lambs

Fogelsville

July 9, 1968

(Prices paid dock weights, cents per lb., except where noted)

HENS, light type $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ mostly $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$; HENS, heavy type 6-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mostly 8-12; PULLETS 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38 mostly 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -33; ROASTERS 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$ mostly 25-28. RABBITS 20-24 mostly 24-26; PIGEONS (per pair) 30-1.60 mostly 75-85; JUMBO SQUAB 95.

TOTAL COOPS SOLD 505.

● Auction

(Continued from Page 2)

25.75-26.50; couple 27.60 28 50. CALVES 137 — Vealers steady. Slaughter Calves fully steady.

VEALERS — Choice 40.00-41.50; Good 36 50-40 00; Standard 35.00-37.50; Utility 33.00-36.00; Cull 95-120 lbs. 30.00-33 50, 70-90 lbs. 26.00-30.00.

SLAUGHTER CALVES — Choice 250-310 lbs. 33 00-35.50; Good 31.50-34.00; Standard 29.00-32 00.

HOGS 387 — Barrows and gilts weak to 25c lower.

BARROWS AND GILTS — US 1-2 190-230 lbs 23 75-24.00. US 2-3 195-240 lbs 22 85-23 25. US 3, 200-265 lbs. 22 00-22 60.

SHEEP 42 — Spring lambs fully steady.

SPRING LAMBS — Choice 60-85 lbs. 26 00 28 00; one lot Good 70 lbs. \$24.00.

\$1 00-2.00 lower. Ewes mostly steady.

SPRING LAMBS · Choice 60-90 lbs 26 00-29 50; Good 23 50-26.00; Utility 19 00-22 00.

EWES — Utility and Good 4.50-8 00, few head 10 50-11 00.

**Pa. Dutch Cartoon
A New
Farmer Feature**

Lancaster Farming this week starts a new feature — a Pennsylvania Dutch cartoon strip — written and drawn for us by two genuine "Dutchmen": A. B. Steakel and Hal Freeman.

It is labeled "Retcheri" or Gossip and you will find it on Page 10 of this issue. Look it over and let us know whether you like it — and, particularly, whether we should continue publishing it.

You folks who understand and can read Pennsylvania Dutch will have to come to our aid on this and help us decide if it is a desirable feature.

**Farm Bureau Sponsors
Retailing Conference**

An increasing interest in farmer retailing through roadside markets and "pick-your-own" operations led to an American Farm Bureau Federation sponsored farm retailing conference recently at Chicago.

Approximately 20 persons representing five State Farm Bureaus were present for the conference to talk over matters of general interest and to suggest areas where Farm Bureau might be of assistance to members involved in the retail marketing of the fruits and vegetables they produce.

Interest is increasing in direct retail selling by farmers, partic-

Weekly New York Egg Mkt.

From Monday, July 1st to Wednesday, July 3rd

From Monday, July 8th to Friday, July 12th

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
WHITE					
Fcy. Ex. Large	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39-40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41
Fcy. Large	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fcy. Med.	32	32	32	32	32
Fcy. Pullets	23	24	24	24	24
Fcy. Peeweese	14	14	14	14	14
BROWN					
Fcy. Large	37	38	39	39	39
Fcy. Mediums	32	34	35	35	35
Fcy. Pullets	23	24	24	24	24
Fcy. Peeweese	14	14	14	14	14
Standards	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31
Checks	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

Trend — Some trade concern following announcement of termination of government egg mix purchase program. Large clearing; Medium irregular.

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usually in the area of roadside Some markets gross over \$1-, marketing, according to AFBF's 000,000. research and commodity activi- In the past, direct marketing ties division Roadside market- has been practiced most widely ing today is big business with when farm prices were low or many markets approaching the declining or when the farm unit "superette" category with about was small and located near a \$500,000 annual gross sales. population center.

**WANT TO KILL
INSECTS ON VEGETABLES
CLOSE TO HARVEST?**

**SEE US FOR
ORTHO[®]
DIBROM[®]**

Here's how to get a quick, sure kill of insects on vegetables close to harvest time — and without harmful residues: ORTHO DIBROM. You can actually spray up to four days before cutting with this fast-acting insecticide. And DIBROM gives a thorough kill. Only minutes after spraying, insects will be dead or dying. DIBROM gives a complete clean-up of more than 130 different insects — including many phosphate resistant ones.

And DIBROM has a short residual life, so your crop will be free of it when it's cut. DIBROM is registered for use on 35 vegetable crops. Growers have had spectacular results using it on broccoli, spinach, cauliflower and cabbage to name just a few.



So, don't let insects ruin your harvest. If you're having trouble, see us now for ORTHO DIBROM.

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Read Directions and Cautions Before Use.

A G W A Y

WORMS IN CATTLE

A Serious Problem In The Northeast

Worms
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infested 84% of dairy cattle examined in recent survey.

Worms caused animal losses, nationally, of \$250 million yearly.

Worms contributed to poor growth and feed inefficiency.

Worms will consume one-half pint of blood per day.

Worms causes tissue damage and nutrient losses.

Worms are expensive — they must be removed!!

AS A GENERAL RULE, DAIRYMEN SHOULD:

1. Worm heifers over 3 months of age — when pastured in the spring and again in the fall with AGWAY WORMERPELS!
2. Worm every 4 months where parasites are a problem with AGWAY WORMERPELS!
3. Worm all replacement heifers before adding to herd with AGWAY WORMERPELS!
4. Worm cows during dry period — preferably right after last milking — in preparation for dry-cow feeding program with AGWAY WORMERPELS!

COSTS ONLY **99¢** To Treat A 500 lb. Heifer With AGWAY WORMERPELS

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786-2126