

Weekly Poultry Report

Eastern Pennsylvania And New Jersey

Prices generally unchanged. Offerings of light type hens were fully adequate for sparse processor buying interest. Off farm movement is fully active in the Pennsylvania section. Trading on heavy type hens was inactive. Prices paid at the farm: Light type hens 8½-10.8, mostly 10-10½. Heavy type hens TFEWR.

Seminar To Be Held

"Exporting is Easier Than You Think" is the theme of the World Trade Seminar to be held at the Hotel Hershey Monday.

State Agriculture Secretary Leland H. Bull said the seminar is being held to make Pennsylvania food packers and processors aware of the opportunities which exist in the export market.

Experts on surface shipping, air freight and international credit will be among those offering advice, as will representatives of state business firms now engaged in exporting.

Speakers will include George Nash, Musselman Division, Pet Inc., Biglerville, Kenneth Longacre, H. W. Longacre, Inc., Franconia; Peter Norton, Ludden's, Inc., Reading; Jerome F. Doner, Jerome F. Doner Company, Bala Cynwyd; Stanley Kaplan, John H. Faunce, Inc., Philadelphia.

Raymond G. Kasten, Girard Trust Bank, Philadelphia; Martin McDonough, Pan American Airlines, Philadelphia; John Pinnel, State Marine-Isthmian Agency, Inc., Philadelphia;

Fogelsville

June 24, 1969

(Prices paid dock weight, cents per lb. except where noted)
Hens, Light Type 8½-11, mostly 9-10; Hens, Heavy Type 9½-20, mostly 14-19; Pullets 22-34, mostly 27-32; Roasters 15-36, mostly 28-33; Ducks 12-35; Rabbits 15-40; Guineaes 1.25-1.36, mostly 1.25; Pigeons (pair) 70-200, mostly 77-1.05 Total Coops Sold—443.

No matter how productive we, as a nation, become, how high we are able to lift ourselves in a material way, how clever the ideas advanced by our scientists, inventors, and social thinkers, we can never afford to lose sight of the fact that individual liberty and responsibility are the bedrock on which our American system was built.

A man can tell he's going to pot when his dimensions reverse—the old 30-33 trousers have become 33-30.

George A. Rose, Delaware River Port Authority, Philadelphia; Henry T. Dempsey, U.S. Department of Commerce, Philadelphia; Dr. R. L. Beukenkamp, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D. C.

State Agriculture Secretary Bull; Jack R. Grey, Deputy Secretary; Will Ketner, director, Bureau of Markets; and Donald O. Cunnion, Chief, Division of Market Development, all Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The seminar is sponsored by the World Trade Advisory Committee of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Cherry Crop

The first forecast for the state's 1969 cherry crop indicates a production of 10,000 tons, one-third larger than last year.

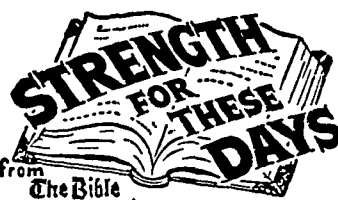
The Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service said that the south central area of the state is expected to make a strong production recovery after three consecutive short crops. Northern areas, especially Erie County, will have a reduced crop because of substantial frost damage in the spring.

The state's record high cherry crop was 17,500 tons produced in 1964.

Broiler Chick

Broiler chick hatch in Pennsylvania set a new high for the third consecutive month in May. Totalling 6,333,000, production exceeded by 4 percent the record hatch of April, according to the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service. Egg-type chicks hatched during May numbered 2,639,000, down 9 percent from the previous month.

"Uplift is good business. The greater our proportion of proud and self-reliant citizens the less relief, the less crime, the more chance there will be for lower taxes and that greater per capita spendable income that means better business"—Jenkin Lloyd Jones, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.



Give thanks in all circumstances.—(I Thess. 5:18).

Problems of inharmony can be solved by a thankful, appreciative attitude. A ready word of gratitude always brings a response. All of us like to be appreciated. We all know how we react to appreciation; we know how it makes us feel approved of and desirous of being more helpful. Let us let "thank you" be our quick response to every good that appears.

Weekly New York Egg Mkt.

(From Monday, June 23rd to Friday, June 27th)

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
WHITE					
Fcy. Ex. Large	40	40½	41	41	42
Fcy. Large	35	35½	35½-36	36	37
Fcy. Mediums	23½	24½	25½	27½	28½
Fcy. Pullets	18	18	19	20	21
Fcy. Peewees	13	13	13	13	13
BROWN					
Fcy. Large	35	35	35	36	37
Fcy. Medium	24	24½	24½	25½-26½	27
Fcy. Pullets	19	19	19	20	21
Fcy. Peewees	13	13	13	13	13
Standards	31	31-31½	31½-32	32	33
Checks	22	22	22	22	22

Trend: Market active and supply clearing well.

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● Vintage

(Continued from Page 2)

couple Choice 29 25-29 85; Utility and Commercial 26 00-28.75, few 29.00-29.10; Cutter and low-Utility 24.50-26.00.

CALVES 540 — Vealers steady to 1.00 lower.

VEALERS — Choice 44 00-46 50; Good 42.00-44 00; Standard 39.50-42 50; Utility 36.00-40.00; Cull 90-120 lbs 32 00-37.90, 65-85 lbs. 29.00-33.00.

HOGS 244 — Barrows and Gilts fully steady.

BARROWS AND GILTS — US 1 210-225 lbs 27.00-27 60 US 1-2 190-255 lbs. 26 25-26.85. US 2-3 200-245 lbs. 25.50-26 10. US 3-4 250-270 lbs. 24 00-24 85.

SHEEP 156 — Spring Lambs steady to weak; Ewes steady.

SPRING LAMBS — Choice 65-100 lbs 28 00-31 50; Good 55-90 lbs. 25 00-29.00; Utility 23 00-26 00.

SLAUGHTER EWES — Utility and Good 6 00-9.50.

● Lancaster

(Continued from Page 2)

225 lbs 27 25 US 2-3 195-255 lbs 25 50-26 00

SHEEP 300—Spring Lambs steady, some sales Good 100 higher, Ewes scarce.

SPRING LAMBS—Choice 65 90 lbs 27 50-29 50. Good 60 90 lbs 24 00-27 50, Utility 21 00-24-00

● Auction

(Continued from Page 2)

28 50; Utility and Commercial 26 00-29.00, few 29 10-29 85

CALVES 101—Vealers 1.00-3 00 higher, although Cull steady to weak.

VEALERS—Choice 47.00-50 00 couple 51.00-51 50; Good 44 00-47 00; Standard 39 00-44 50; Utility 37 50-40 00; Cull 90-120 lbs. 30 50-34.00; 65-85 lbs. 25 00-32 00.

HOGS 314—Barrows and Gilts steady to 25 lower.

BARROWS AND GILTS—US 2 210-240 lbs. 26 10-26 25 one lot US 1 225 lbs 27 25 US 2-3 195-255 lbs 25 50-26 00.

SHEEP 59—Spring Lambs about steady

SPRING LAMBS—Good 50-85 lbs 24 25-27 00; Utility 23 00-24-50.

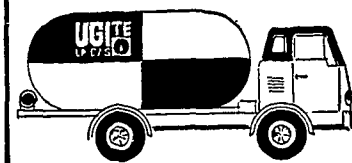
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AERIAL-APPLIED DIAZINON CLEARED FOR EUROPEAN CORN BORER CONTROL



Once the corn borer gets into the stalk of the corn plant (left) it is almost impossible to control. Diazinon granulars should be applied when 75 percent of the plants show feeding (right).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has registered the use of Diazinon 14G insecticide for aerial application in controlling European Corn Borer.

The new label calls for application of Diazinon 14G by air when 75 per cent of the corn plants show first-generation borers feeding. Diazinon should be broadcast at a rate of from 7 to 14 pounds per acre over the corn so granules fall into the whorls. A second application can be made 7 days later if needed.

To control second generation corn borers, the new label recommends application of from 7 to 14 pounds of Diazinon per acre when field counts show 100 egg masses per 100 plants. Corn may be picked immediately following application, however treated fodder should not be fed to livestock for 10

days following treatment.

In announcing the new label, Geigy scientists point out that both Federal and state authorities in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Maryland and Delaware, are predicting that 1969 could see the highest corn borer outbreak in history. It has been estimated that more than 20 million acres will be heavily infested and aerial application will play a major role in controlling the insect.

To stop first generation corn borer, timing is critical.

Diazinon granules should be applied in early June so that they collect in the whorls of the plants where the young larvae are feeding on the leaves and stalk. Once the insect borers into the stalk of the corn plant, it is virtually impossible to control.

Diazinon 14G can be applied with a cyclone seeder or a high-boy spreader.

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