

PENNSYLVANIA BROILER REPLACEMENTS UP 7%

Placements of broiler chicks in the Commonwealth during the week ending June 28 was 958,000. The placements were 7% above the same week a year earlier and 7% below the previous week. Average placements during the past 10 weeks were 9% above a year earlier. Settings for broiler chicks were 1,669,000—11% below the previous week and 2% above the comparable period a year earlier. The current 3-week total of eggs set is 10% above the same period a year ago. In shipments of broiler-type chicks during the past 10 weeks averaged 40,000—twice the comparable period a year

ago. Outshipments averaged 325,000 during the past 10 weeks, 19% higher than a year earlier.

22 STATES: Placements in the 22 States were 58,138,000—1% below the previous week and up 8% from the same week a year earlier. Average placements during the past 10 weeks were 8% above a year ago. Settings were 73,783,000—1% above the previous week and 7% above a year earlier. The current 3-week total of eggs set is 4% above the comparable period a year ago.

If you consider the money being raked in by institutions of higher learning, you can better appreciate references to "the hauls of ivy"



DAIRY JUDGES. The Pennsylvania Purebred Dairy Cattle Association's meeting to qualify judges for fairs and shows was held Thursday and Friday in Lancaster County. In the scene above at Raymond Witmers Farm Thursday, 102 contestants including eight members of the Penn State judging team and three members of the Delaware Valley College team visited local dairy farms and placed classes of 10 animals each during the two-day affair. Included in the list of dairymen hosting the meet were Raymond Witmer, Rohrer Witmer, William Aaron, J. Mowery

Frey Jr, Paul Zimmerman (also entries by Clarence Stauffer and Carl Martin), Robert Kauffman and Masonic Homes Farms. The judging is held each year and each breed organization selects men to be invited. After the meet, the association directors select 30 or 40 top scoring men who are approved to judge dairy classes. These men are selected from their placings over several years and when they have qualified, they must attend at least one out of three sessions to remain approved.

L. F. Photo



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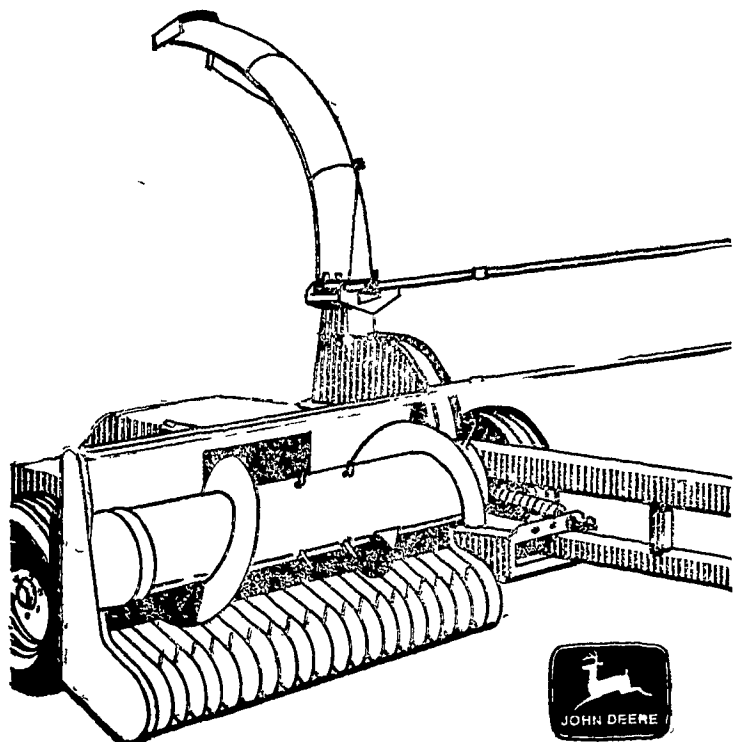
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Once the corn borer gets into the stalk, of the corn plant (left) it is almost impossible to control. Diazinon granulars should be applied when 75 percent of the plants show feeding (right).

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 bores 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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Pennmarva Urges Merger

Pennmarva Dairymen's Cooperative Federation, Inc has requested the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a hearing to combine Philadelphia Federal Order 4, Upper Chesapeake Bay Order 16 and Washington, D.C. Federal Order 3 into one Federal Milk Order.

Pennmarva Federation made this request on behalf of its members which include the 3300 members of Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative who are members of the Federation.

One of the advantages of this merger would be to have a combined base plan for all dairy farmers presently shipping milk into the three separate milk orders. At the moment these base plans in the separate orders are almost alike with minor differences. The member cooperatives in Pennmarva requested revision in the base plans to provide more rewards to dairy farmers who are a permanent part of the area milk supply.

To make this necessary change, the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act requires a referendum vote on any base plan to be made by individual dairy farmers. The proposed plan to the dairy farmers will be for a 12-month base plan.

The market changes that have occurred within the three separate federal milk order areas demand these proposed changes to keep dairy farmers who are a permanent part of the milk supply to continue to produce milk for the growing needs within the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington area. The cooperatives who are a part of the federation include Inter State Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers' Inc., Baltimore, Md., and Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association Inc., Washington, D.C. More than 5000 farmers are members of the Pennmarva Federation.