

# Poultry Market Reports

## Delmarva

Thursday, July 1

Ready-to-cook movement good with occasional unfilled orders reported in many quarters. Slaughter schedules increased to near capacity at most plants. Less than trucklot prices ranged 1/2 cent higher on both plant and U.S. Grade A. Live supplies adequate to barely adequate as weights continue to decline. Undertone fully steady to firm. Negotiated trucklot prices 2-3 pounds ready-to-cook broilers and fryers for delivery next week:

U.S. Grade A —  
Plant Grade 30-30 1/2  
Pool trucklot prices for Friday arrival in the New York area:

U.S. Grade A 32-33 1/2 M 32-32 1/2  
Plant Grade 31-32 M 31-31 1/2  
Special packs including 1 3/4-2, 3 1/2 pound sizes TFEWR.

## Fogelsville

Tuesday, June 29

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

HENS, heavy type 4-18 1/2, mostly 7-15; PULLETS 10-35, M 26 1/2-33; ROASTERS 2-33, M 26-33; DUCKS 20-35; DRAKES 7-35; RABBITS 5-35, M 25-33; GUINEAS 1 55 1/2; PIGEONS (PER PAIR) 1.00-4 35; JUMBO SQUAB 3 00-4 35. TOTAL COOPS SOLD 356

## New York Eggs

Wednesday, June 30

Prices fractionally lower on large and standards; about steady on balance Demand spotty; fairly good for limited volume of jumbos however, there is an increasing willingness to discount prices on lighter weights in an effort to stimulate movement Supplies of large fully adequate, mediums plentiful, extra large near balance, standards ample and smalls irregularly distributed but slow to clear Arrivals from nearby areas moderate, southern receipts irregularly light but adequate on large and ample on mediums. Cartoning activity slow in Metropolitan area and only fair at best in outlying areas Undertone weak

## Eastern Pa. and N. J.

Wednesday, June 30

Prices steady. Offerings of light type hens adequate though occasional plant reported unable to fill needs Demand continues only fair. Offerings of heavy type hens adequate for a fair demand.

Prices paid at farm: Light type hens 4 1/2-6 1/2 M 6 1/4-6 1/2 in Pa., M 5-5 1/2 in N. J. Heavy type hens TFEWR

## Weekly New York Egg Mkt

From Monday, June 28th to Friday, July 1st

WHITE					
Fcy. Ex. Large	42	42	42	40	39
Large	36	36	36	34	33
Mediums	25	25	25	23	22
Pullets	19	19	19	19	19
Peewees	13	13	13	13	13
BROWN					
Fcy. Large	38	38	38	38	38
Mediums	Unquoted				
Pullets	Unquoted				
Peewees	Unquoted				
Standards	31	31	31	31	29
Checks	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

Tone — Market still lacks ample trade confidence.

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# What's New?

Control of Southern Corn Leaf Blight, *Helminthosporium maydis*, with low-volume aerial sprays of Dithane M-45 fungicide has been obtained on Florida field corn in replicated trials conducted by Rohm and Haas Company and the University of Florida.

Effective control was achieved on a highly susceptible variety with five applications of 1.5 pounds of Dithane M-45 in 3 gallons of spray per acre. Sprays were applied at weekly intervals from early tasseling to dough stage. Disease was barely evident at the time sprays were started, emphasizing the importance of spraying before heavy disease damage occurs.

Disease ratings according to the Ullstrup corn blight scale were made six days after application of the last spray. Based

on a scale of 0.05 (very slight infection) to 5.0 (very heavy infection), all treatments with Dithane M-45 at 3 gallons per acre gave control ranging from .11 to .49. A 6 gallon treatment was rated 0.85. The untreated control averaged 2.76.

Applications were made on a 40 foot swath with a Pawnee 235 aircraft equipped with a standard boom and 24 properly spaced hollow cone nozzles. It was found that the addition of Triton CS-7 spreader-sticker improved control. There appeared to be no advantage to increasing the spray volume to six gallons per acre.

Disease ratings were made by Dr. N. C. Schenck, research plant pathologist at the University of Florida, and Theodore J. Stelter of Rohm and Haas.

Dithane and Triton are trademarks of Rohm and Haas Company.

# Independent Milk Firms Important to Dairying

"The most important single problem in the milk industry today is that independent milk companies are not assured a cost of produce equal to the cost of their principal competitors, namely operating cooperatives," stated John C. York as he delivered his general manager's report recently at Eastern Milk Producers' Annual Meeting in Syracuse, N.Y.

York stated that "efficient and effective work improves net income. The average members of Eastern netted \$200 above other regional cooperatives in the northeast. A fine tribute to the conduct of Eastern and to its programs and philosophies.

"Proprietary, independent milk companies are part of the industry and important to maximum prices farmers receive. Operating cooperatives engaged in processing and packaging milk are extracting substantial membership dues to undersell and underbid independent milk companies in the marketplace. Elimination of private independent milk companies could spell disastrous returns to farmers. Like labor, farmers must appreciate the need for private corporations.

"I am reminded of the time when a controversy arose between labor and the corporate employer Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was supported by labor said, to describe this serious problem . . . 'A plague on both your houses'

"Problems ahead could strangle the dairy industry. We must take a rational and human approach to the problems.

"For example, Board of Health standards are becoming ever more pressing and disturbing to the producers of milk. New stan-

dard of sediment testing is aggravating milk producers. New waste disposal requirements could and may eliminate both farmers and milk plant operators. Interest rates are high. Increased workmen's compensation laws are effecting dairy farmers.

"Prices in relationship to those in the mid-west over the past 10 years show Chicago prices are 16 percentage points higher than those in New York. The general attitude of "sock it to the farmer" exists with regard to cost of items normally not the farmer's expense. High taxes and welfare costs are running rampant.

"Impact of the above could, in a few years, eliminate the dairy industry as the number one industry in the state of New York as well as the second highest milk production state in the Union, as well as the position of the Dairy Industry in other states in the northeast. This could have a devastating effect on the general economy of the northeast region.

"I read an article the other day by a cooperative leader who also was proposing forward integration of cooperatives, and he said, "There is no question but that competition will be tough Large industries have not shut their eyes to the potential, and remember that big business has capital, management skill and computer bolstered courage."

"I suggest, let these companies have the capital, the management skills, and we should have the courage to bargain with industry to receive a return for our product equal to our cost of production and a reasonable profit.

"To ask farmers to further invest beyond their huge investments in their own farm operation into vertical integration will spell disaster for the dairy farmer and more cheap food to the consumer.

"I foresee emerging out of this huge problem, because of the urging of some people toward vertical integration of farmers into processing cooperatives, the development of a new bargaining philosophy or attitude. The present National Agricultural and Bargaining Act is an indication of the direction that will be taken. I am sure that farmers will demand and will achieve, in spite of all the opposition to bargaining, legislation that will give them equal bargaining rights with other segments of our economy; that farmers will bargain with processors whether it is a cooperative processor or independent proprietary processor. Until this happens, farmers will never experience a price from their product equal to what the market price should return to them for the production of the products from their farms.

"Again, I should remind you of

those who are urging integration of farmers of expenses that should be applied to the market price paid by the consumer.

"Many of the United States Department of Agriculture people appear to have the consumer's interest at heart instead of the farmer's interest, and therefore, find that cheaper food prices for consumers can be achieved by shifting the cost onto the farmers instead of the consumers.

"But we must realize that farmers today are better informed, and less likely to accept the approach than ever before.

"Packaged water is selling for \$34 per quart, as much as milk. Does this make sense? I ask you," York concluded.



LEAVE IT TO A PRETTY GIRL to bring this resident of the Philadelphia, Pa., zoo out of his shell. Alice Everett, 10, of Wilmington, Del., makes a friend.

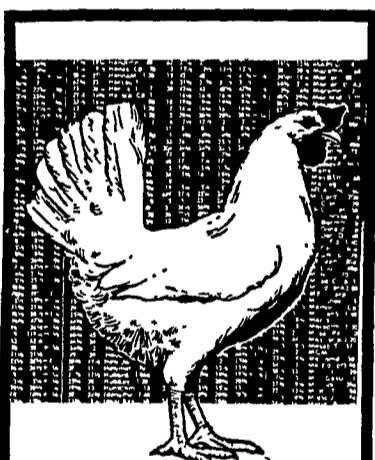
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