

Poultry Market Reports

Delmarva

Wednesday, August 11

Ready-to-cook movement fair but generally a little less aggressive than past couple of days. Slaughter schedules curtailed slightly in instances. Less than trucklot prices unchanged on both plant and U.S. Grade A. Advance inquiry good, however final negotiations at present limited to an occasional load of plant grade at 27½ cent. Live supplies fully adequate. Undertone firm.

Negotiated trucklot prices 2-3# ready to cook broilers and fryers for delivery next week. U.S. Grade A — Plant Grade 27½.

Pool trucklot prices for Thursday arrivals in the New York area: U.S. Grade A 28½-30½ M 28½-29 Plant Grade 27½-29 M 27½-28.

Special packs including 1¼-2 3¼# sizes TFEWR.

Eastern Pa. and N. J.

Wednesday, August 11

Prices generally unchanged though trending slightly higher on light type hens. Increased offerings noted in several quarters; however, generally short of full processors needs. Demand fair for limited offerings of heavy type hens. Prices paid at farm.

Light type Hens 4½-7 Mostly

Weekly New York Egg Market

From Monday, August 9 to Friday, August 13

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
WHITE					
Fcy. Ex. Lg.	42½	42½	42½	42½	42
Large	39	39	39	39	37
Mediums	30	30½	31	31	30
Pullets	20	21	22	22	22
Peeweese	13	14	14	14	14
BROWN					
Fcy. Large	41½	41½	41½	42	42
Mediums	Unquoted				
Pullets	Unquoted				
Peeweese	Unquoted				
Standards	35	35	35	35	32
Checks	18	18	18	18	18

Tone — Accumulation of large whites showing at more plants and buying interest shortly curtailed.

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6½-7 in Penna. Mostly 5½-6 in New Jersey.

Heavy type Hens TFEV/R.

Fogelsville

Tuesday, August 10

(Prices paid dock weights, cents per pound, except where noted) HENS, Heavy Type 5-17½ mostly 7-12; PULLETS 18½-30 22-27; ROASTERS 2-25, 18-25; DUCKS 32-32½; RABBITS 10-44, 20-35; GUINEAS 1.45-1.48; PIGEONS (per pair) 51-2.75, 51-60.

Total coops sold 375.

New York Eggs

Wednesday, August 11

Prices occasionally higher on mediums and smalls, balance unchanged. Receipts contained a heavy proportion of mediums and lighter weights from Eastern producers while arrivals from southern points tended to the large and extra large category. Trading stocks liberal on mediums; fully adequate on extra large and ample on other sizes. Demand continues seasonally slow and unaggressive although exporters re-entering the market helped stabilize smalls. Carton orders are, at best fair.

Southern Corn Blight Spreads

(Continued from Page 1)

were slated to be among those to attend the meeting.

In a news release from Chester County Extension, Chester County agents stated, "The recent rainy period has triggered a rapid spread and development of the disease in the Southern Chester County area. Northern Chester County appears to be less affected at this time."

In summarizing what is known about the situation at this time, Max Smith, Lancaster County agent, said Friday morning, "The blight has spread during the past week. In many fields that didn't show much last week, the blight has now moved up above the ears."

"We are recommending that some corn should be sprayed two

or three times with dithane M 45 or Mangate 200 to cover the leaves." The object is to coat the leaves, stopping the blight while the corn moves from the present milk stage to the dent stage, Smith said.

He said it is now felt that in fields where the blight is well established, the leaves will be dead within a week to 10 days. It is believed that most corn in the county needs two weeks to three weeks to mature.

An alternative to spraying, Smith said, is to harvest the blighted corn as silage. While early harvest as silage would not result in full feed value of the corn, it would avoid a total loss from blight and avoid the effort and expense of spraying.

Many local farmers traditionally harvest part of their corn crop as silage. Many also have part of their fields this year planted with N or resistant varieties. As much as one-third of the local corn is believed to be N, with up to another one-third blend. By harvesting the non-resistant var-

Annual Co. Swine Producers

(Continued from Page 1)

he said many others were present for the afternoon program.

Dr. Larry C. Johnson, USDA's Beltsville research staff, told of successful government experiments using frozen semen and controlling the estrus cycle in swine.

While Dr. Johnson said he does not consider frozen semen to be on "a practical basis" that will make it available throughout the industry yet, he said the basic techniques are well established. He indicated he thinks semen will be available industry-wide at reasonable cost in the future.

He said general use of artificial insemination will greatly speed up the genetic improvement process and aid in reducing diseases among the animals.

It will also enable the best boars to be used widely and allow an old boar to be used on young sows.

Only one firm, located in Wisconsin, Dr. Johnson said, is now artificially inseminating swine in the U.S. on a commercial basis.

In the afternoon, Dr. Kendall L. Dolge, Agway livestock nutritionist, Buffalo, N. Y., presented a slide tour of the Cooperative Research Farm in Lexington, Ill.

In one experiment, blighted corn was fed to the hogs with no noticeable effect. But the hogs indicated the severely blighted corn was unpalatable — they didn't like to eat it.

Dr. Larry Price, veterinarian and research nutritionist for Allied Mills Inc., Libertyville, Ill., told swine producers they need the proper nutritional pro-

gram for their hogs to avoid diseases.

Dr. Price, who said his main interest is animal health, warned that heavily used areas of a hog pen cannot be cleaned up properly by fogging. The area must be washed, he said, using iodine with a high pressure hose.

Rodent control measures must be taken at least twice a year, he said, and done as a neighborhood project to prevent rats from merely moving to another location.

He also stressed the importance of fly control and keeping birds out of confinement areas, as both carry numerous kinds of bacteria.

When tail biting is a problem, he said, there is usually a large percentage of anemic animals in the pen. "Get iron before them."

Sick pigs cannot compete for feed and should be placed in a hospital pen until recovered.

Keep the number of animals in any one pen low and you'll keep social discipline at a minimum, he said.

There is no truth to stories of "protein poisoning", Dr. Price said. Hog rations, he said, should include 16 per cent protein along with a good amino acid balance.

Feeder pigs need a high protein starter ration, he said, to generate their resistance factor.

Youths Make Canvass

About a dozen Lancaster County youths bought by Muncy-Chief at the recent Farm and Home Center slave auction conducted a door to door research canvass for the firm Thursday, according to Milton Hoffman, of Muncy-Chief.

Each youth visited from 10 to 15 farmers.

Illinois and Indiana and parts of Iowa.

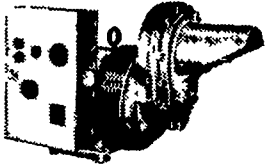
Smith said the spray being recommended can be applied either from pressure sprayers from the ground, requiring driving through the field at about 30 row intervals, or from the air.

Agrotors, Inc., Gettysburg RD1, was reported to have several helicopters in service in Southeastern Pennsylvania, with some applications already slated for Lancaster County. Robinson said some of his Young Farmers have signed up for the service.

Robinson said the firm is contending that only one application will be necessary if "extenders" are added that make the application stick to the leaves longer. Robinson indicated the firm is quoting a cost of about \$5 per acre per application without the extenders and about \$7 to \$8 with the extenders.

Lueck noted that the corn continues to be hit by yellow leaf blight. While this blight aggravates the blight problem, Lueck does not consider it the major threat represented by Southern blight.

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