

Poultry Market Reports

Weekly New York Egg Market

From Monday, August 16 to Friday, August 20

Delmarva

Wednesday, August 18

Ready-to-cook movement only fair at best. Slaughter schedules about steady except at occasional plant where in plant problems involved less than trucklot prices continue steady on both plant and U S Grade A except where occasional lot noted forced for quick sales Advance interest taking a wait and see position while awaiting further market developments as no completed negotiations noted Live supplies fully adequate Undertone mixed ranging steady to firm

Pool trucklot prices for Thursday arrival in the New York area:

U S Grade A 29-30½ Mostly 29.

Plant Grade 28-29 M 28
Special packs including 1¾-2, 3½ pound sizes TFEWR

Fogelsville

Tuesday, August 17

(Prices paid dock weight, cents per pound, except where noted)

HENS, heavy type 7-18 mostly 10-15, PULLETS 23-33 M 25-28, ROASTERS 10½-31 M 24-28, DUCKS 30½-34, DRACKES 20-30½, TURKEYS, hens 32-32½; RABBITS 10-48 M 20-35; GUINEAS 155½, PIGEONS (per pair) 53-250 Total coops sold 369

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
WHITE					
Fcy. Ex. Lg	40	40	40	40	39
Large	35	35	35	35	34
Mediums	29	29	29	29	28
Pullets	22	22	22	22	22
Peeweese	14	14	14	14	14
BROWN					
Fcy. Lg.	42	42	42	42	42
Mediums	Unquoted				
Pullets	Unquoted				
Peeweese	Unquoted				
Standards	30	30	30	30	29
Checks	18	18	18	18	18

Long Tone — Market continues under pressure from a combination of surplus offering of large and medium whites and very restricted buying interest

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Eastern Pa. and N. J.

Wednesday, August 18

Prices held unchanged on light type hens. Demand good Offerings short of immediate needs however advance bookings often reported near capacity to handle as producers prepare to move flocks due to current depressed egg prices Demand light for adequate offerings of heavy type hens

Prices paid at farm:
Light type Hens 4½-7 M 6½-7 in Pa.
Heavy type Hens TFEWR

New York Eggs

Prices occasionally higher Street trading light Free seller offerings of fancy large white and medium white are difficult to clear. On mediums some offerings as low as 25 cents are left unsold Large browns cleared early Carton orders range light to no better than fair.

Help add to the 1,500,000 living Americans cured of cancer—give to the American Cancer Society.

Blight Considered Serious

(Continued from Page 3)

pounds of TDN value per acre through the dent stage; this 500 pounds of TDN is worth about \$15 to the farmer while the cost of spraying is about \$5 per acre, reports indicated. Farmers are urged to weigh the cost against the benefits.

Spraying is not urged for N or resistant corn While there have been scattered reports that N fields have been blighted, Extension agents say that all of these reports which have been checked out have proven that the farmer made a mistake in designating his corn as N. N corn has shown some minor reaction to the fungus, primarily on the lower leaves, in the form of "flecks." These flecks indicate the corn is fighting off the infection, officials explained.

Extension officials emphasized that farmers need not be concerned about blight damage on leaves below the ears. It's when the blight attacks the ears and the leaves above the ears, which produce nearly all the growth in the ears, that farmers need to be concerned

Local reports have indicated up to a third of all the local crop is N corn; the figure is about 20 per cent nationally. The reports on blend corn, which account for about 40 per cent of the crop nationally, vary. The blend corn actually is a combination of T and N varieties. The result is a mixture, with some of the corn being resistant and some of it not. The percentage of corn which is resistant can vary considerably

While some is 50-50, other mixtures are on ratios of as much as 70-30 The Extension officials agree that the N corn is resistant in the blend fields, although it is subject to the "flecking" which occurs in N fields.

Because part of the N corn in blend fields will be resistant, the possible loss from blight is reduced, thereby decreasing the possible return from spraying Farmers must weigh this factor in any spraying program involving blend corn.

Corn most subject to blight is the T corn. This corn is expected to be completely or nearly completely eliminated by next year through selective breeding which has already been accomplished. The seed corn crop is reported to be growing well and is expected to be ample to meet demands next year.

As last year, T fields show varying degrees of resistance While some varieties are again being hit hard, others are showing a high degree of tolerance This carries over into the T corn and blend fields also.

Extension officials have pointed out that farmers should weigh the probable resistance of the corn in their T fields in determining the spray program to use But they point out that in some instances T varieties which had a good record last year have not held up well this year, probably because of the much heavier degree of infestation this year.

How to Handle Blighted Corn

Following a meeting at the Russellville Grange Hall last Friday, Chester County agents issued a statement of recommendations on how to minimize blight loss

While these recommendations differ slightly in some respects

from recommendations made at a similar meeting in Lancaster County Tuesday evening, they generally coincide We think the report by Robert A Powers Jr, Chester County ag agent, and Glenn A Shirk, associate County ag agent, gives concisely the recommendations which are being made by Extension agents from Penn State University and at the county level

When to Spray

The Chester County report includes the following run-down on how to tell when spraying should be done and the type of program to use

When the lower leaves are mostly green with just a few spots, keep a close watch on the fields, but don't spray until small lesions begin to appear on the leaves above the ear (Farmers were advised at the blight meetings, however, that it may be difficult to begin spraying on short notice This should be taken into consideration.)

When much spotting and some browning occurs on the lower leaves along with some spotting on the upper leaves, these fields should be sprayed to delay the spread of infection Two fungicides are recommended Dithane M-45 at the rate of one and a half pounds per acre or Manzate 200 at the rate of one and a half pounds per acre, in addition, a spreader-sticker should be used at the manufacturer's recommended rate The spray should be applied with four to five gallons of water when aircraft is used or 10 to 20 gallons for air blast sprayers from the ground Wait six days before harvesting Farmers are warned that infection on husks will result in heavy losses to the ears

If there is much browning on the lower leaves with five or more lesions on the husks and the top leaves are seriously spotted, farmers are advised not to spray because the disease is too far advanced to warrant the expense The crop should be salvaged for silage, since most of the grain would probably be lost from rot

Save with Silage
The Extension agents recom-

mend the following program for salvaging the crop as silage.

Delay ensiling as long as possible because each day's growth means more TDN per acre and higher quality silage.

Because blighted corn may die very rapidly, in just a few days if the infestation is heavy and conditions proper, farmers must be ready to ensile the corn at the right time

While blighted corn is considered to be all right to feed to animals, farmers are advised to do everything possible to prevent moldy silage (officials also noted that silage won't come out any better than the material that goes in and excessive rot material should be avoided) Ensilage at 65 per cent moisture This may be difficult to determine with blighted corn, when leaves are dead, but the stalk may still be green (Officials generally warn that most farmers will tend to harvest blighted corn too early, forgetting that the bulk of the material is in the ear and the stalk) If the silage gets too dry, water can be added to obtain the proper moisture level Cut fine and pack well. If trenches are used, fill rapidly and seal tightly

Because corn silage may be lower in feed value this year because of the blight, the silage should be tested and the grain rations adjusted accordingly

Egg Clearinghouse Elects Board

The Board of Directors of Egg Clearinghouse, Inc, met in St Louis on August 3

New Directors elected to the Board are Warren Garrard, H. H Frank, Maurice Pickler, and Ray Delano.

In addition to these new Directors, ECI's Directorship is Milton Inkeles, Herb Becherman, John Wallace, Mal Clelland, Fred Munroe, Fred Adams, Jerry Faulkner, Neil Castner, and Mike Hirth

John Wallace was elected Chairman of the Board Fred Adams serves as Vice Chairman, Maurice Pickler, Secretary, and Mal Clelland, Treasurer

Egg Clearinghouse, Inc, officially opened for trading on July 6, 1971

Membership in ECI continues to grow and trading has been indicative of market conditions Olson stated, "We are confident that the industry will use this public platform as an expression of egg values We have been pleased with the quality of eggs that have been traded through ECI

Take silage samples while filling the silo, and submit the sample early for testing so that a feeding program can be developed in advance.

Farmers should be extra cautious about silo gases from blighted corn silage Run the blower before entering the silo Be alert for irritating odors, coughing, and dead birds at the base of silo chutes

Blighted corn silage may be higher in nitrates which could cause herd health problems Therefore, be extra careful about adding urea and other sources of nitrogen that may contribute to a nitrate problem

Make sure you have necessary silage storage Plan early and be ready. Consider trenches

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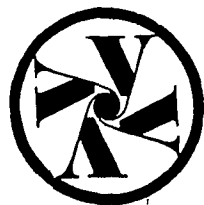
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