

Northeast Pulp Industry Is Studied

The nation's pulp and paper industry is challenged to meet a projected demand for nearly 86 million tons of paper and paperboard products by the year 1980, an increase of 45 per cent over 1970, according to a study at Pennsylvania State University.

Such increased demands will require construction of pulp and paper mills designed for large scale operations, in the opinion of Dr. M. C. Hallberg and Dr. R. A. Clemente, economists of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Previously, they say, the pulp and paper industry has been able to meet increased demands largely with existing facilities.

Their analysis indicates the Northeastern states have substantial resources for expanding pulp and paper production. Nearly 60 per cent of the Northeast is forested. In 1962 the area produced over 17 per cent of the total U.S. softwood pulpwood and nearly 14 per cent of the total U.S. hardwood pulpwood.

With such resources, the area

already has mills producing the seven major types of woodpulp. In 1965, 22 per cent of all pulp mills in the country were located in the Northeast and produced 10 per cent of all U.S. woodpulp. In the same year, the Northeast produced 30 per cent of all woodpulp produced in the U.S. for making newsprint.

The study found the Northeast sharing substantially in the manufacture of products requiring further processing of pulp and paper, ranging from materials used in the construction trade to fine stationeries. In 1965, 40 per cent of all establishments whose chief product is derived from pulp and paper were located in the Northeast. These companies produced over 20 per cent of all paper and paperboard manufactured in the U.S.

By 1968 the Northeast was producing nearly 20 per cent of all paper and paperboard products made in this country. This included 85 per cent of all

wet machine board, 61 per cent of all groundwood paper used in making newsprint, 58 per cent of all special industrial paper, and over one-third of all coated printing and converting paper, fine paper, and tissue paper.

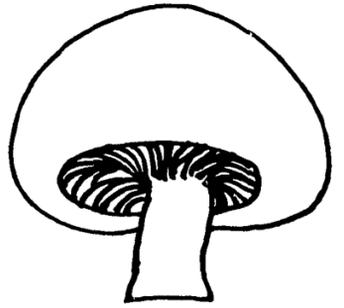
Surprisingly, the area does not produce enough pulpwood to meet its own demands. As economists, Hallberg and Clemente claim it is feasible to import pulpwood from a nearby area such as the South Atlantic Region which has a large surplus of softwood pulpwood.

The Penn State study, entitled "The Pulp and Paper Industry in the Northeast," is available as Progress Report 313 from the Agricultural Mailing Room, 110 Service Building, University Park, Pa. 16802.

The twine used to bale hay in the United States and Canada last year would stretch to the Moon 72 times, according to New Holland farm machinery engineers.

Mushroom Output, Prices Up

Make Room



For Mushrooms

The 1970-71 mushroom season turned out to be the busiest in the industry's history. Total production for the marketing year that closed on June 30 was 207 million pounds, up from 194 million in 1969-70.

Pennsylvania produced over 60 per cent of the U.S. total.

Stepped-up production was matched by strong retail demand that pushed prices sharply above year-earlier levels. The crop brought growers nearly \$90 million—compared with \$73 million in 1969-70. At seasons' end, the average price per pound reached 43 cents.

The lively demand for fresh mushrooms is also mirrored by the large volume of air freight shipments from Philadelphia. During January-May, shipments of the fragile fungi totaled nearly 500,000 pounds, capping last year's tally for the same period by close to 70 per cent.

Mushroom for processing commanded a big market through season's end. Pennsylvania canners were paying record high prices—about 41

cents for bed-run pulled mushrooms with roots, and 45 cents per pound for the clean-cut product.

The 1971-72 marketing season will get under way in late October or early November. Canners are expected to bid actively to replenish drained supplies.

Anticipating a continued heavy demand, producers in Pennsylvania Kennett Square area have built additional growing houses and refurbished some old ones. The growers expect to fill 7 per cent more beds during 1971-72.

Chevron Notes New Seed Treater

Protection against seed corn beetles and seed corn maggots, including pests that have built-up resistance to chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, is promised with new Isotox Seed Treater (D), a product of the Ortho Division of Chevron Chemical Company.

The new product is a specially formulated and companion seed protectant to Irotox Seed Treater (F) and is for application where corn seed required protection against resistant seed corn beetles.

Seed Treater (D) also provides added fungicide protection at planting time, and may be used on seed which has been treated with a full dosage of protective fungicide to give more help against seedling blight, damp-off and seed decay, the company announced.

The product is applied directly to seed in the planter box using a handy measuring cup supplied with each package. Isotox Seed Treater (D) is formulated to provide good coverage of the seed as well as extra dust which passes through the planter into the furrow to give added protection in the soil.

Ortho dealers are accepting orders for the new seed treater product with all orders to be finalized in December. For additional information on Isotox Seed Treater (D) write: Ortho Division, Chevron Chemical Company, 200 Bush Street, Room 300, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.



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