

Tune in

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broilers, and 12th in turkeys raised.

On the production side, Pennsylvania was fifth in milk output, behind Wisconsin, California, New York, and Minnesota.

But production per cow was quite poor and Pennsylvania ranked only 20th in that area.

Pennsylvania was fifth in egg production nationally. It ranked tenth in broilers produced, behind number six Maryland and number eight, Delaware.

Pennsylvania was ninth in egg type chick hatch and eleventh in broiler chick hatch.

In honey, the state was 26th.

Despite lower ranking in actual production, slaughter numbers were high in Pennsylvania commercial plants. The state ranked twelfth in cattle slaughter, fourth in calves, eighth in hogs and tenth in sheep and lambs.

Lancaster County led the

state in number of cattle and calves on farms. It was followed by Franklin and Bradford, Berks, Chester, York, Crawford, Lebanon, Somerset, Bedford and Washington, and Tioga.

Lancaster also led the hogs and pigs list, followed by Berks, York, Northumberland, Franklin, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Chester, Snyder and Adams.

Tops in sheep and lamb numbers is Greene County, followed by Washington, Lancaster, Tioga, Mercer, Bradford, Susquehanna, York, Berks and Chester.

Chicken numbers, excluding broilers, are highest in Lancaster County, followed by Adams, York, Schuylkill, Bucks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Berks, Wayne, and Snyder.

Lancaster County also leads in number of cows in the milking herd, followed by Bradford, Franklin, Chester, Crawford, Tioga, Susquehanna, Berks, Cumberland, and Lebanon.

Lancaster County raises the most broilers, followed by York, Adams, Snyder, Cambria, Berks, Lebanon, Mifflin, Northumberland, and Dauphin Counties.

Milk production is top in Lancaster County followed by Bradford, Franklin, Chester, Berks, Tioga, Susquehanna, Cumberland, Crawford, and Washington.

York County is second only to Lancaster in egg production, followed by Adams, Schuylkill, Bucks, Dauphin, Northumberland, Berks, Susquehanna, and Montour.

Lancaster and York Counties also finished one-two in number of farms. Third is Berks, followed by Chester, Franklin, Bradford, Erie, Crawford, Washington, and Mercer.

Lancaster County also led the cash farm income list, followed by Chester, Berks, Franklin, York, Adams, Bradford, Armstrong, Lebanon and Bucks Counties.—CH

Wheat, corn stocks above a year ago

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The October 1, 1979 stocks of wheat in all positions totaled 62.3 million metric tons, 7 percent more than a year ago.

Feed grain stocks at 54.8 million metric tons were 4 percent above a year earlier.

Corn stocks were up 16 percent but were partially offset by lower stocks of sorghum grain, oats and barley which were down 16, 13 and 4 percent, respectively.

Old crop corn stored in all positions on October 1, 1979, totaled 1.29 billion bushels, up 16 percent from last year and the highest since October 1, 1964.

Of the total old crop corn, 60 percent was stored on farms. Disappearance June-September was 1.95 billion bushels, up 12 percent from the comparable period last year.

Old crop sorghum grain in all storage positions on October 1, 1979 amounted to 159 million bushels, 16 percent less than a year earlier. Farm stocks totaled 40.8 million bushels and off-farm holdings were 119 million bushels, down 28 and 12 percent, respectively, from October 1, 1978.

Disappearance from all storage positions during June-September is indicated at 164 million bushels, 27 percent more than disappearance during the same period in 1978.

Oats in all storage positions on October 1, 1979 totaled 576 million bushels, 13 percent less than last year's October 1 stocks.

Farm stocks at 474 million bushels were 14 percent smaller than a year earlier and off-farm stocks at 102 million bushels were 11 percent below a year ago.

Usage during June-September was 244 million bushels, down 1 percent from the comparable period last year.

Barley stocks in all positions totaled 447 million bushels on October 1, 1979, 4 percent less than a year earlier.

Farm stocks accounted for 298 million bushels and off-farm stocks 149 million bushels. Disappearance during June-September was 144 million bushels, down 4 percent from the comparable period last year.

All wheat stocks in all storage positions on October 1, 1979 totaled 2.29 billion bushels, 7 percent larger than last year.

Farm storages contained 1.01 billion bushels of wheat, 44 percent of the total 1979 stocks while the remainder in off-farm storage amounted to 1.28 billion bushels.

Last year, farm storage held 1.03 billion bushels and off-farm storage had 1.10 billion bushels.

Disappearance of all

wheat during the June-September period totaled 749 million bushels compared with 838 million bushels last year.

Durum wheat stocks on October 1, 1979 totaled 154 million bushels, 3 percent greater than last year's 150 million bushels. Farm stocks this year account for about 120 million bushels (3.26 million metric tons) and off-farm storage contained 34.8 million bushels.

Last year, farm stocks totaled 120 million bushels (3.27 million metric tons) and off-farm stocks were 30.0 million bushels. Disappearance of durum wheat during the June-September period this year amounted to 36.1 million bushels.

Disappearance last year during the same period was 49.9 million bushels.

Rye stocks in all storage positions on October 1, 1979 totaled nearly 25.9 million bushels, 8 percent greater than last year's 24.0 million bushels and 75 percent larger than two years ago.

Stocks of rye stored on-farms amounted to 17.5 million bushels, or 68 percent of the total. Off-farm storages held 8.33 million bushels of rye. June-September disappearance totaled 7.53 million bushels compared with 6.30 million bushels during the same period in 1978.

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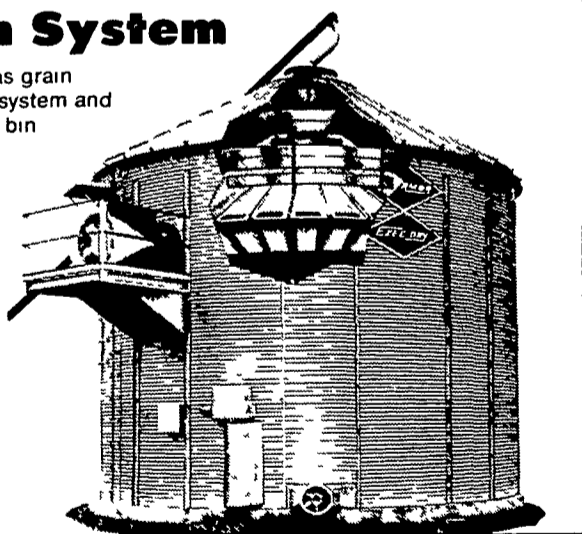
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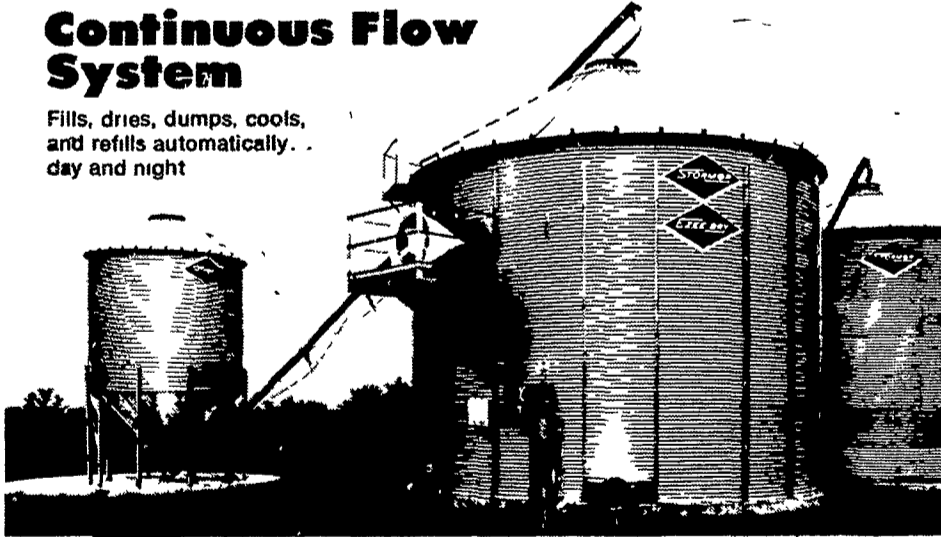
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