

Lancaster Farming

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\$2 Per Year

Special Speakers, Activities Planned For Extension Homemakers Week

June 17 to 20 is Extension Homemakers Week on the campus of The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, announces Miss Ruth Kimble, extension home economist, Lancaster County.

A varied program of interest groups, special activities, and speakers is planned for the three days. With special emphasis this year on music, women interested in music will be encouraged to participate in a chorus.

Speakers on the three-day program include Miss Iris Davenport, woman's department editor, Farm and Ranch, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Overstreet, leaders in the field of human relations and mental health, New York City; Mrs. Dexter G. Arnold, homemaker and lecturer, Concord, N. H.; and Miss Martha McDonald, Shippensburg, 1956 International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to Israel.

Scenic tours through Centre county and tours of the Penn State campus Monday afternoon, chicken barbecue, vespers, and banquet are among the special activities. Efforts are being made to have as many of the women who attended the first Extension Homemakers Week in 1953 return this year for the meeting.

Homemakers will register Monday afternoon, June 17 and return to their homes after breakfast Thursday, June 20. While on the campus they will live in residence-halls and eat all meals except Monday and Wednesday dinners in University dining halls. Monday will be the chicken barbecue in Hort Woods and Wednesday will be the banquet in the Hetzel Union Building.

PP & L to Build Steam Plant

On Brunner's Is.

Plans for a new 330,000 kilowatt steampower plant to be built on Brunners Island, 15 miles below Harrisburg, were announced Wednesday by Charles E. Oakes, president of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co.

He said that the company expects to spend nearly \$24 million this year in new construction and expansion of existing facilities.

The new unit will be twice as large as the largest present unit in the PP&L system. It will occupy a 766 acre site, which was purchased last spring. It has a potential capacity of two million kilowatts.

Actual construction will not begin until 1958.

The new plant will be of the semi-outdoor type and will, in that respect, be similar in design to the Martin's Creek station. It will use steam with a pressure of 2,400 pounds per square inch. This is nearly double the pressure of the largest units now in service for the company. It will take more than half million tons of coal a year.

PP&L also plans to extend a 220,000 volt transmission line to the South Akron substation and build a 150,000 KVA substation addition.

It had been believed that the Brunners Island site might have been used for an atomic powered generating plant. However an



THE OTHER MORNING when Roy Steffy, R2 Manheim, went out to the barn, he thought that three cows had freshened. A closer check showed that one cow was responsible for these three calves. They are

out of a stock Angus cow and a Hereford bull. This has been a good multiple birth year for Steffy. This spring he also got three sets of twins from his ewes. (LF Photo)

official of the company said that atomic generation is too far in the future and that the new generating facility is needed now.

He said that PP & L has some 70 people now working with the atomic energy commission and that PP & L does plan to make use of this new power source when it is economically sound.

High Rainfall Raised Vegetable Profits in 1956

The wet growing season last year made a sharp difference in crop yield figures from 1955 according to a release for the state department of agriculture.

Last year's rainfall totaled 29.69 inches between April and October, 6.17 inches above normal, while practically no rain fell between mid-June and mid-August of the preceding year.

This meant a 42 per cent rise in total tonnage and a \$5 million gain in farm income from 12 vegetables grown for fresh market and nine grown for processing.

The processing crops were worth \$11.3 million, an increase of 54 per cent from 1955, and the fresh market crop rose in value by one million dollars to \$10.8 million.

Most of this increase was regis-

Dairy Price Support Purchases in February

During February dairy price-support purchases amounted to 10,061,996 pounds of butter, 13,34,623 pounds of cheddar cheese, and 29,051,962 pounds of nonfat dry milk. These figures compare with February 1956 purchases of 13,279,237 pounds of butter, 11,988,264 pounds of cheese, and 53,672,842 pounds of nonfat dry milk.

tered by the five major crops grown for processing—tomatoes, sweet corn, lima beans, snap beans and peas—which totaled 275,000 tons. The 1955 total for these crops was held to 153,000 tons by the dry weather.

Tomatoes led the processing vegetables list in total farm value with \$6.9 million, nearly twice the value of the poor 1955 crop.

The 1956 yield per acre for canning tomatoes tied the previous high of 9.2 tons set in 1951. Sweet corn for processing averaged 3.4 tons an acre, 48 per cent above the average.



THIS SEPARATOR was devised and is used by the Pennsylvania State University agronomy department for cleaning tobacco seed. The small electric fan at the left is the only power source. Seeds are dropped down the funnel, into the blast of air

from the fan. The light seeds are carried to the farthest hopper where they are collected to be discarded. Dust and other foreign matter are also eliminated by the separator. (LF Photo)

Story and additional pictures on page 16.

Lancaster Stock Yard, Plant, Farm Visited by Japanese Marketing Team

The Lancaster Stock Yards and the Christ Kunzler Packing Co. in Lancaster were visited Tuesday by an eight man livestock marketing and meat processing study team from Japan.

The tour was arranged by the International Cooperation Administration in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania State University.

In addition to the stock yard visit, the group visited the farm of Melvin G. Rohrer, R3 Lititz. They showed great interest in his one man operation of a farm carrying 10 to 30 head of steers and 15 to 30 hogs.

They explained that in Japan, a farm family will usually raise only one of two steers a year for sale or slaughter.

The family cow was also a cause for wonder to the Japanese. Japan raises only limited numbers of dairy cattle, and milk is

somewhat a luxury item in that country.

The group included Thomas Y. Arai and Eddie Mixutani, Japan Productivity Center, interpreters Mazzo Kamio, examiner for the livestock bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Tada-kazu Goto, chief of general affairs, Osaka Municipal Office; Jokichi Higuchi, director of Tokyo Shibaura Livestock Viscera Cooperative Assn.

Kentaro Nagao, president of Meat Commercial Cooperative Assn.; Yoshinori Okoso, president of Tokushima Ham Co., Ltd.; Ichizo Ohdi vice president of Chiba Prefectural Federation of Livestock Agricultural Cooperative Assn., and Tomoo Takeda, chief of livestock bureau, Iwate Prefectural Federation of Economic Agricultural Cooperative Assn.

Assistant County Agent Victor Platow was the tour guide.