

Continuing Low Poultry Prices Cause Some Curtailment of Production

HARRISBURG — Continued low prices received by farmers for eggs and poultry meats are forcing some curtailment of poultry operations in Pennsylvania, the State Department of Agriculture reported today.

In efforts to combat the cost-price squeeze, many Keystone State poultry farmers during March culled out their poorer layers, according to a production survey of Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service.

Some sales of entire flocks have occurred, the report declared.

The number of layers during

March at 17.7 million was down seasonally from February and slightly below March 1956. But a high rate of lay — favored by relatively mild weather — more than offset the drop in number of layers and egg output totaled 334 million for the month. This was about three per cent above a year earlier and the highest monthly production in years, the Department said.

Production of eggs on Pennsylvania farms for the first three months of this year totals 956 million or 1 per cent above the 944 million for the same period in 1956.

Demand for replacement chicks in laying flocks has been unusually light, the survey showed. Hatcheries generally are not operating at capacity during what normally is the peak season.

Prices received by farmers for eggs at mid-March averaged 36 cents per dozen, a decline of 3 cents from a month previous and a 9-cent drop from March 15, 1956. It was the lowest mid-month average price since June 1950. Liveweight farm chicken at 17 cents per pound was up a half cent from mid-February but 6.5 cents below a year earlier but 2.5 cents below March 15 last year and 8.5 cents below the same date two years ago. Turkey prices at 34 cents held to the low level of mid-February and fell a nickel short of March 15, 1956.

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TOP TORNADES OF 1956

No.	Date	Place	Dead	Injured	Damage
1	April 3	Hudsonville, Grand Rapids, Mich.	16	840	\$10,600,000
2	April 3	Van Buren, Allegan, Kent Counties, Mich.	12	118	4,000,000
3	May 12	Flint, Mich.	8	118	1,000,000
4	Feb. 18	White County, Ark.	1	58	1,000,000
5	Feb. 18	Monroe County, Miss.	1	200	1,000,000
6	April 15	Birmingham, Ala.	2	21	2,000,000
7	March 6	Marion, Ind.	1	5	1,250,000
8	April 3	Henderson County, Tenn.	1	5	1,000,000
9	April 3	Berlin, Wis.	1	5	1,000,000
10	April 3	Lincoln and Creek Counties, Okla.	1	40	1,000,000
11	May 12	Maalegon, Mich.	1	18	7,000,000
12	May 12	Cuyahoga County, O.	1	100	8,000,000
13	Feb. 25	Halleville, Ill.	1	15	1,000,000
14	April 3	Lawley County, Kan.	1	27	1,000,000
15	April 3	Maarect, Wis.	1	27	1,000,000

BOX SCORE

No. 8 Most lives lost
No. 1 Most property damage \$10,600,000
State worst hit—Michigan, with 21 dead,
481 injured, \$25,010,000 damage
Worst day—April 3, with 30 dead, 418
injured, \$15,700,000 damage

MAJOR TORNADES of 1956, as compiled from preliminary Weather Bureau data, clearly point to Spring as a time for special watchfulness by residents of the central United States—the world's most dangerous tornado area. Civil defense units are on special call throughout this vast region for

possible rescue work. In addition, if a tornado-hit locality is declared a major disaster area by the President, as happened in Numbers 1, 3, 6, and 10 above, the Federal Civil Defense Administration can provide funds to aid communities in temporary repair of public facilities. (FCDA Photo)

Replacing Lining Can Save Cost Of New Coat

If a worn lining is giving your coat a shabby appearance, and you feel it's time for a new coat — stop — before you spend the money.

Very often the lining wears out before the coat, so maybe it's a new lining and not a new coat you need.

Buy only good quality lining fabric. This will give the coat sev-

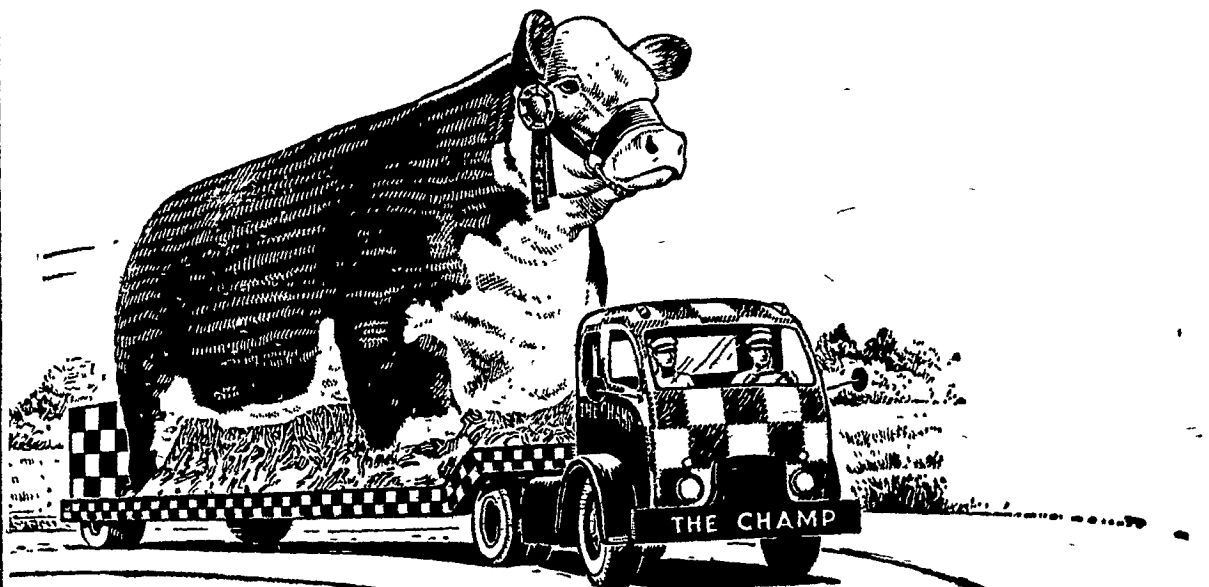
eral additional years of wear. The fabric should be pre-shrunk and color fast, so it will not fade or stain your clothes. Some fabrics are perspiration proof and guaranteed to hold up for the life of the garment. For this kind of information read fabric labels carefully before making your purchase. The fabric should also be firmly woven, so that seams will not pull out—it should be smooth enough for you to slip easily in and out of your coat.

Most lining fabric comes in widths of 39 to 45 inches. To determine how much fabric you need, measure the length of the

coat from the shoulder at the neckline to the hem, add two inches for a hem, multiply this number by two, and add the sleeve length. These inches figured into yards will allow ample yardage for cutting out a new lining. Add an additional half-yard if your coat is full.

Use the old lining as a pattern and follow the grain line of the original pieces. Cut and assemble the lining pieces, and replace the entire lining in the coat. Have your coat cleaned before removing the old lining, since it's much nicer to work with a clean garment.

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