

## National Egg Production Lowest In March Since same Month in 1941

Farm flocks in the United States laid 5,456 million eggs during March — 7 per cent less than in March 1957 and the lowest March production since 1941. Total egg production January through March was 4 per cent below the same period last year. All regions show decreases during March except the West.

Decreases were 11 per cent in the South Central States, 10 per cent in the North Atlantic, eight per cent in the South Atlantic and seven per cent in the North Central States. Egg production was four per cent above last year in the West.

**THE RATE OF** egg production per layer during March was 180 eggs, compared with 186 in March 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 176 eggs. Rate of lay, as a result of continued unfavorable weather during March, was below a year earlier in all regions except the West. Decreases were seven per cent in South Atlantic States, 5 per cent in the North Atlantic and South Central, four per cent in the East North Central and two per cent in the West North Central States. Rate of lay was one per cent above a year earlier in the West.

Laying flocks averaged 303,588,000 layers during March — three per cent less than March 1957. The average number of layers was down in all regions except the West. Decreases were six per cent in the South Central States, five per cent in the West North Central, four per cent in the North Atlantic, three per cent in the East North Central and one per cent in the South Atlantic States. The average number of layers was three per cent above a year earlier in the West.

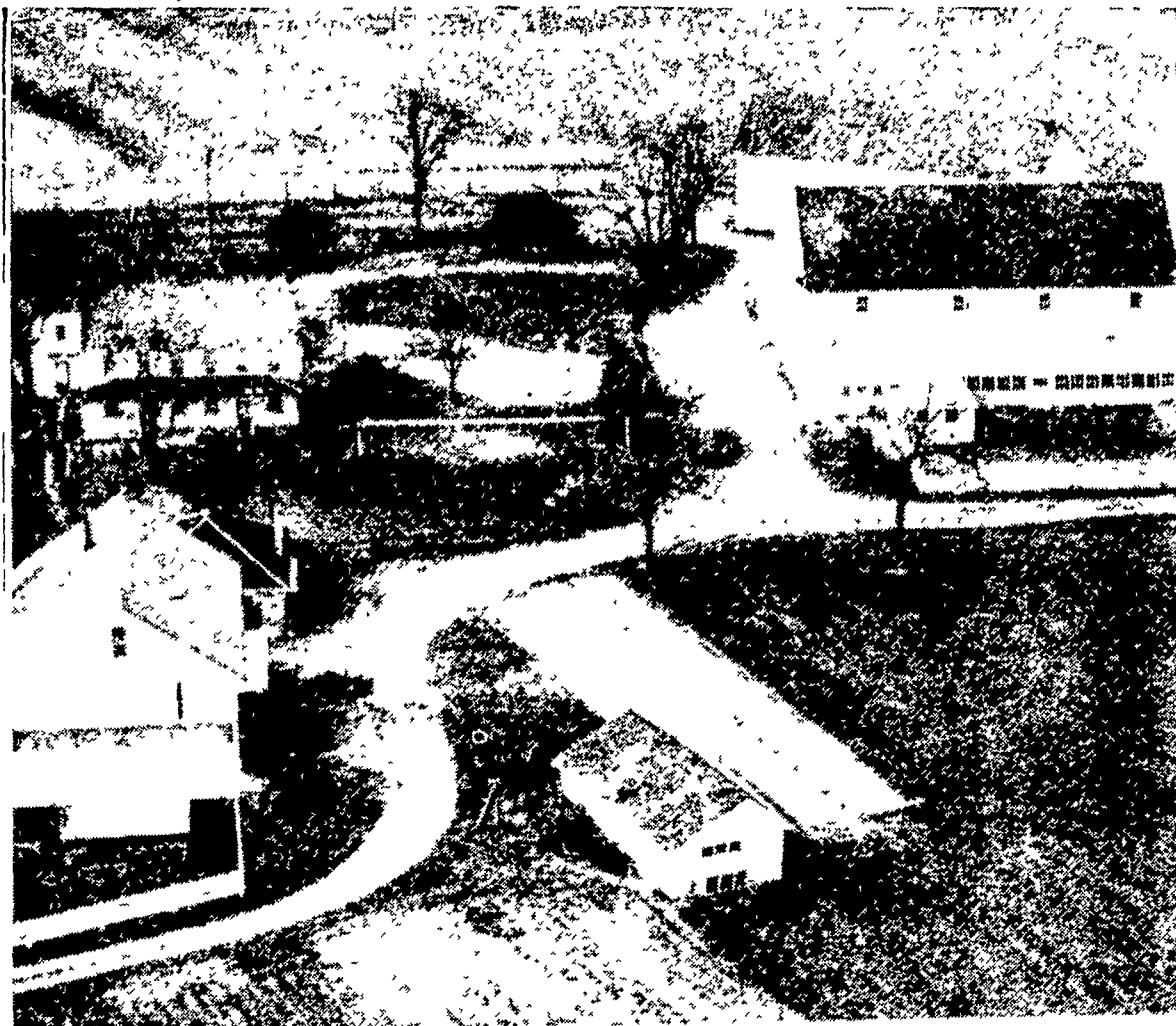
**ON APRIL 1, 1958,** the number of layers was down three per cent and the rate of lay was down two per cent from April 1,

1957. The number of layers on April 1 totaled 300,106,000, compared with 308,510,000 a year earlier. The rate of lay was 60.8 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 61.9 eggs on April 1, 1957, and the 10-year average of 59.5 eggs. Both numbers of layers and rate of layers were down in all regions except the West.

In the North Atlantic States, both the first of the month layers and the rate of lay were down four per cent. In the East North Central, layers were down three per cent and rate of lay one per cent, in the West North Central four and one per cent, respectively, in the South Atlantic one and 3 per cent, in the South Central five and two per cent. In the West layers were up three per cent and the rate of lay was the same as a year earlier.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March 1958 averaged 40.8 cents a dozen, compared with 36.6 cents a month earlier and 30.6 cents in mid-March 1957. Producers received an average of 20.8 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) during last March, compared with 19.4 cents a month earlier and 18.8 cents in mid-March 1957. Farm chickens averaged 16.7 cents per pound and commercial broilers 21.5 cents, compared with 14.8 cents and 19.8 cents in mid-March 1957. Prices for broilers were fairly steady during the first part of March. During the latter part, prices declined one to two cents a pound in most producing areas.

Supplies of marketable broilers were increasing, reflecting increased broiler chick placements during late January in the larger producing areas. Hens have been in relatively short supply, partially due to continued favorable commercial and hatching egg prices.



A SURE SIGN OF Spring's arrival are strips of white appearing near the house or barn of hundreds of Lancaster County farms. This farmstead is only one of many noted when an air tour of the county

was made Monday. If the owner of the farm will write the Lancaster Farming office, he may have a free copy of this picture. (LF Airphoto by Bob Best)

### New No. 10 Model ROTO-BALER



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Now you can make round bales *without stopping field travel* — with the new No. 10 Model ROTO-BALER.

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Both ROTO-BALERS give you leaf-saving, power-saving advantages of roll-up compression. Try the new, fully automatic, non-stop ROTO-BALER... or the standard model ROTO-BALER for big-capacity baling at lowest price.

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## What About

# More Profits From Broilers ?

The new, improved broiler feeds which we started to deliver this month should:

**SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER YOUR COST OF BROILER PRODUCTION.**

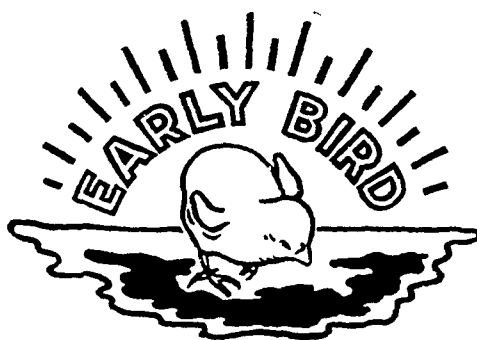
It will take **LESS** feed to produce a pound of broiler meat than heretofore because:

1. The Energy Value has been increased.
2. A better balance of Essential Amino Acids, Vitamins, and Carbohydrates has been achieved.
3. Unknown Growth factor—Activity has been substantially improved.

In addition: It should take **LESS** time to finish your birds to their required weight and they will show a **NICER FINISH** than you have had so far.

Our clients will notice the results on their birds started after April first.

We will be glad to go into details with those of you who use other feeds now.



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