

## Farmers Supply

**PLAN EARLY FOR A BUMPER CROP!**



**Use BRIMM for CORN**

To help assure top yields and quality from corn crops, make sure that you have SWIFT'S BRIMM plant food on hand when you are ready to plant.

**BERRY BOXES**  
1000 — \$27.45  
100 — \$3.10

**CLEARANCE**  
**Asparagus Roots**  
100 Roots, \$2.00  
2 Year Old

### Hybrid Corn

**Muncy Chief #H-780**

Produced outstanding yields during last years drought conditions. Long season growing corn has stiff stalks, long ears that husk easy. Has excellent standing ability.  
Bushel—\$11.00.

**Muncy Chief #H-398**

110 Day Maturity, Bu \$11 00  
**Muncy Chief #H-520**  
100 Day Maturity, Bu \$11 00  
**Muncy Chief #H-306**  
90 Day Maturity Bu \$11 00  
U. S. 13  
115 Day Maturity Bu \$9 25  
**EARLY SILO BU. \$11.00**  
**LATE SILO BU. \$11.00**

### Field Seeds

Wabash Yellow Soy Beans  
Black Amber Sorghum  
Hegari Sorghum  
Atlas Sorgho Sorghum  
Sweet Sudan  
Cert Piper Sudan  
Domestic Rye Grass  
Orchard Grass  
S 37 Orchard Grass  
Pasture Mixture  
Pasture Mixture with Ladino  
Timothy

### Grow Better

**Tobacco Plants**  
**TRANSPLANTONE**

1 LB. . . \$4.00  
Promotes root growth. Makes stronger plants. Put in water when transplanting.

**VHPE**  
30 LB. CASE . \$7.50  
Insures rapid growth and better stands.

**ISOTOX . PINT \$1.85**  
Transplanting solution. Use to control wireworms, cabbage magots and other insects on tomatoes, celery and tobacco at transplanting time.

**NUTRI-LEAF "60"**  
5 LBS. . . \$1.75  
Feeds plants thru the leaves. Four applications during growing season.

## FARMERS SUPPLY CO.

137 E. KING ST.  
Open daily 8:30 to 5:30  
Friday until 9:00

## Philadelphia Plans to Revamp Billion Dollar Food Business

More than a billion dollars worth of food moves in and out of Philadelphia each year. If all the food moved through Philadelphia were moved by train, the cars would stretch for more than four miles each day, 365 days a year.

Most of this food now is bottlenecked through antiquated wholesale food distribution facilities in Dock and Callowhill St., near the Delaware River.

The facilities in this area are old, the buildings being several stories high, without rear entrances and direct rail connections.

**MANY LACK** adequate refrigeration. Sanitation practices are scarce. There are no established business hours. Traffic congestion is acute.

However a change is coming. As the result of a United States Department of Agriculture study started in 1954 at the request of the Greater Philadelphia Movement, plans have been formed and in some instances are already being carried out toward the construction of a new food center in the city.

**THIS NEW CENTER** is important to the farmers of Lancaster County for several reasons.

Perhaps the first is more moral than real, but it is a rare farmer that likes to see the produce that he has labored for a full season sit and rot on a crowded dock.

Not only does it not make good sense from a moral standpoint it also is a great waste from the standpoint of conservation of the natural resources of the land.

Secondly, and closer to the pocketbook, spoilage and increased — often unnecessary — costs to the wholesaler mean a mark-up in price to the consumer. This is one of the things that make consumers assume that the farmer is getting rich at his expense.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agri

culture survey showed that the total measurable marketing costs in 1953 that would be greatly affected by improvements in marketing facilities are estimated at more than 9 million dollars for all types of commodities handled. These costs include such things as portorage; cartage to whole ale stores; spoilage, deterioration, breakage and shrinkage; rentals, and the cost of doing business in scattered and inconvenient locations.

The commodities studied were fresh fruits and vegetables, poultry and eggs, seafoods, meats and meat products, butter and cheese dry groceries, and frozen goods.

**AS MIGHT BE** expected, the greatest losses were in the most perishable commodities — fruits and vegetables, meats, poultry and eggs and seafood.

Here is what the city of Philadelphia has done.

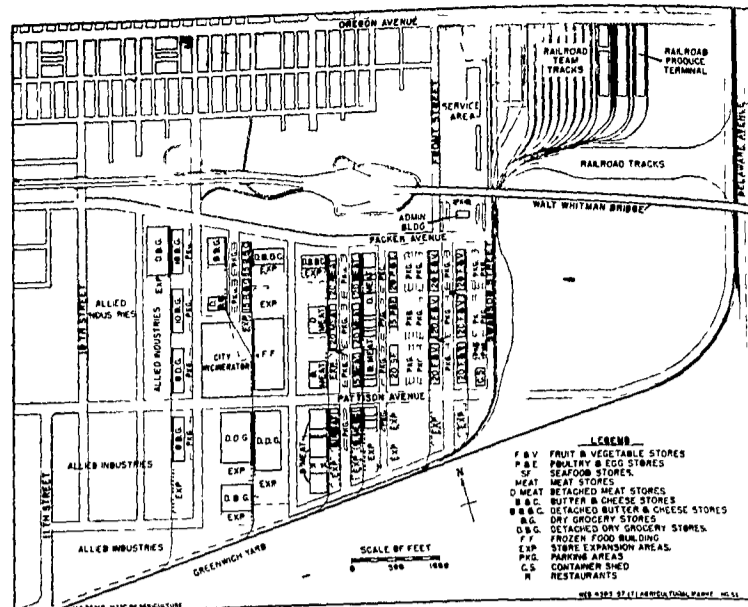
A 388 acre tract of unimproved land was found that could be purchased at a reasonable cost south of the city. The tract is located near the Walt Whitman bridge, south of Packer Avenue and north of the Greenwich classification yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The land cost the Food Distribution Center, a corporation created for the development of the food center in Philadelphia, \$6,186,000, including fill, purchases of several plots and reclamation.

**IT IS ESTIMATED** that new buildings, rail lines and paving will cost another \$38.5 million.

These costs would be returned to the city over a period of years by taxes and rental fees.

Savings to the consumer would be great. Using the 1953 price and cost figures, and taking rentals into account, it is estimated that the \$31 million dollars a year could be saved over what is now lost due to the poor loca-



**THIS DRAWING** shows the location of the New Food Marketing Center in Philadelphia. Notice that it is easily accessible to both highway and rail transportation. Provisions are also made for allied industries, restaurants and the like.

tion and other drawbacks of the Dock and Callowhill Street markets.

Probably, after all this, you are wondering, what, if any benefits will this have to me, the farmer here in Lancaster County.

**FARMERS WOULD** benefit in several ways, the USDA says from satisfactory market facilities in Philadelphia.

First with the products arriving in retail stores in more satisfactory condition and with less handling expense within the market, consumers might be expected to purchase larger quantities and somewhat increase the demand for farm products.

Farmers also would benefit from the improvement in the

operation of the price making forces, not only on the volume which moves through Philadelphia but also on the considerable quantities that move directly from the farm to other points and are sold on the basis of prices established in Philadelphia.

Farmers who bring their products to Philadelphia in their own trucks would benefit through being able to get to the whole sale stores promptly, unload, and return to their farms in less time than is now required.

The return of some farmers for products sold in the market would improve as a result of eliminating deductions for cartage and similar services.

## SILAGE is a Farm Investment...

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# Eshelman LANCASTER Sweet Mix

A BLEND OF MOLASSES — CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL — AN IDEAL PRESERVATIVE!

Lancaster Sweet Mix can be fed into chopper or blower, spread in silo or added in field as silage is loaded.

Add at these rates:

Chopped grasses—100-150 Lbs. per ton  
Mixed Grass-Legumes—150-200 Lbs. per ton  
Legumes—200-300 Lbs. per ton

PRODUCE A BETTER SILAGE and MORE MILK PER POUND OF SILAGE FED

Buy Sweet Mix from any of these Red Rose Feed Dealers

MUSSER FARMS, INC.  
R. D. 2, Columbia, Pa.

A. L. HERR & BRO.  
Quarryville, Pa.

R. W. HOLLINGER & SONS INC.  
Manheim, Pa.

WEST WILLOW FARMERS ASSOCIATION  
West Willow, Pa.

DAVID B. HURST  
Bowmansville, Pa.

BROWN & REA  
Atglen, Pa.



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- Choice of easily changed pick-up, cutter bar or row crop attachments
- Choice of PTO or engine drive
- Controlled feeding, uniform cutting and powerful delivery for top capacity
- Variable length of cut—3/8" to 4"
- Heavy duty cylinder cutter—plus high capacity delivery blower for top performance
- Built-in knife sharpener
- 7 sealed, anti-friction bearings

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### Elizabethtown Farmers Supply Inc.

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