

How Much Feed Does It Take To Produce A Dozen Eggs!

HERE ARE A FEW RECORDS FROM
EARLY BIRD FEEDERS WHICH WERE
REPORTED TO US RECENTLY:

- FLOCK A:** 6,000 layers in cages in production 9 months.
Average conversion for entire period to date 3.9 lbs.
- FLOCK B:** 15,000 layers in cages in production 13 months.
Average conversion for entire period 4.01 lbs.
- FLOCK C:** 7,000 layers floor operation, partial slats, in
production 12 months. Average conversion for
entire period 4.1 lbs.
- FLOCK D:** 6,000 layers, floor operation, partial slats, in
production 12 months. Conversion for the
12-month period 3.92 lbs.
- FLOCK E:** 400 layers, floor, in production 12 months.
Conversion for the entire period 4.05 lbs.
- FLOCK F:** 8,500 leghorn breeders and cockerels, floor
operation, partial slats, in production 10 months.
Conversion for the entire period 3.94 lbs. (including
cockerel feed).

WE'LL GLADLY INTRODUCE YOU TO THESE OR OTHER PRO-
DUCERS AND LET YOU SEE FOR YOURSELF THAT EARLY
BIRD LAYING FEEDS AND GOOD MANAGEMENT ARE A
WINNING COMBINATION FOR ANY POULTRYMAN.

MAY WE HELP YOU TO LOW COST EGG PRODUCTION?

Contact any Miller & Bushong service representative
or call us direct at Lancaster 392-2145.



**Miller
&
Bushong, Inc.**

Rohrerstown, Pa.
Ph. Lancaster 392-2145

"FINEST SERVICE ANYWHERE"

● Survey Reveals

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answer to the problem of why farmers fail to participate in the district program, the study necessitated dividing the farms into district cooperators and non-cooperators. The farm characteristics associated with each group were then analyzed. The major differences between the two groups were found to be: the size of the farm, tenure of the operator, rental arrangements and the kinship between landlord and the tenant.

Size of the Farm. Size of the farms which were district cooperators averaged 216 acres while non-cooperators averaged only 172 acres. This fact led to several possible reasons why some farmers do not readily carry out their basic conservation plan.

Larger farms tend to have fields more adaptable to practices such as the contour and strip cropping systems.

Larger farms are also generally in a stronger financial position to sacrifice current income to invest in conservation practices that will later add to land productivity and better management of their soil and water resources.

Finally, larger acreages may permit adequate erosion control mainly by a more extensive use of the land.

Tenure of the Operator. The relationship of the tenure of the farm operator to district cooperation was also found to be important. In Jasper Soil Conservation District, 81% of farm cooperators were owners, part-owners, or tenants related to the owners, while only 63% of the non-cooperators had an ownership interest in their farms.

There are several reasons why farm ownership may have

an important bearing on the fulfillment of district objectives.

In the case of the owner-operated farms, the management decisions are made by one person thus making him a local person. District promotional and educational efforts are then likely to be more effective.

Costs and benefit problems tend to be minimized because current expenses and returns are not shared, thus the owner-operator tends to have a long term interest in the farm with a more personal reflection of values placed on the land itself.

These factors are also applicable to the part owner-operator which tends to create a situation where investment may go back into the owned part of the farm. The above factors may well be proved to be the opposite for the non-owner operators.

Rental Arrangements. The study of the Jasper District pointed out that rental arrangements had a definite effect on participation of landlords and tenants in the district program.

Costs and benefits shared by the landowner and operator for planned land-use practices could provide the necessary economic incentive for working out a conservation plan for the farm.

The other possibility of a cash rental situation tends to run the risk of short-run exploitation by the tenant which in turn hinders the possibility of effectuating a conservation plan.

4-H Club members learn skills useful throughout their lifetime. "Learn by doing" is their motto.

YOU'RE INVITED

On-The-Farm Demonstration-
Of-A-Modern-Mechanized-
Feed-Lot-Operation.

Newest-Labor-Saving Vandale
Mechanized Feeding System.

- Vaughn-Easy-Way manure disposal system.
- Milking parlor - electric radiant heat.
- Free stall housing.
- 365 day corn silage feeding-program.
- Marietta Harvest King Silo.
- Sanitary feed trough with feeder shelter.
- Electric non-freeze cattle waterer.

AT-THE-FARM

Time: Tues., Nov. 24, 1964, 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Place: Leon P. Kreider, R. D. 1, Quarryville, Pa.
Farm located on Penna. Route 72 — 1/4 mile
South of Route 372 Intersection

Win a genuine Black & Decker 1/4" Electric Drill.
Nothing to buy. Just Register.

Free Refreshments

Caleb M. Wenger

R. D. 1, Quarryville, Pa.

Phone: 548-2116