

State To Acquire Fulton Birthsite

The Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters in cooperation with the State Historical and Museum Commission scheduled a public hearing on the acquisition of the Robert Fulton birthplace in Lancaster County.

The hearing was to be held December 11, at 7:30 p.m. at the Fulton Elementary School, Rt. 222.

Forests and Waters Secre-

tary Maurice K. Goddard said the public hearing is in accordance with the Project 70 act as signed by Gov. Scranton on June 22. Under the provisions of the act, public hearings must be held and properly advertised in connection with any land acquisition.

In addition, the property purchase is also authorized under Act 317 of the General Assembly, August 6, 1941, "for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Robert Fulton, native son of Pennsylvania, one of the world's greatest engineers and inventors, a pio-

neer in the development of steam navigation and builder of the first steam war vessel for the United States." Until now, funds were not available for the purchase.

Approximately 60 acres of land are involved in the site, and included on the grounds are a house, barn and corn crib.

The site is located on Route 222 between Unicorn and Goshen in Lancaster County.

Fulton was born in the house November 14, 1765, thus the structure is well over 200 years old.

SECOND SECTION

Lamb Feeders Take Hard Look At Own Industry

Denver, Colo., Dec. 4, 1964—The National Lamb Feeders Association, in the final session of its 14th Annual Convention at Denver, Colo., re-

cently concluded a program which took a hard look at a wide range of industry problems.

In a panel discussion, executives of the lamb departments of several major packers reminded feeders of a number of factors that adversely affect live prices.

John Copeland of Swift & Company in Chicago warned feeders that just because receipts are light doesn't mean higher live prices — and might even mean lower prices — because the processor's costs remain as high or higher.

Bob Davis of Rath Packing Company in Waterloo, Iowa, emphasized that the value of by-products, namely tongues, livers, casings and pelts, have a substantial effect on prices paid by packers.

Davis was concerned that if the export market — where 90 per cent of tongues and livers are sold — should dwindle, it could make a difference of 50 to 60 cents per cwt on live prices. The export market is also important for pelts since there are only a small number of domestic tanneries, and, according to Davis, competition from other countries offering pelts may mean the market won't be as good in the next few months. Davis estimated that the value of pelts currently makes a difference of \$1 cwt in the price paid for lambs.

Parasites are another problem which Davis said cause losses of about 40 per cent of livers and casings.

Art Sullivan of Armour & Company in Chicago, bemoaned the problem of heavy lambs. Holding heavy animals that won't sell means addi-

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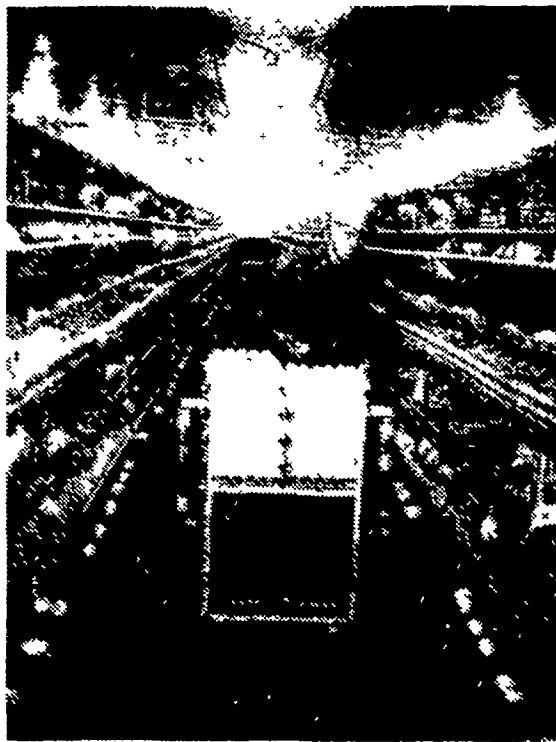
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Period No.	% Production	Eggs Per Hen	% Mort.	Lbs. Feed Per Doz.	Feed Cost Per Doz.
1	59.3	17	.8	3.1	.117
2	74.2	20	.9	3.3	.124
3	75.6	21	2.6	3.5	.134
4	80.6	21	1.0	3.1	.120
5	78.8	21	.7	3.4	.130
6	74.9	20	.8	3.3	.125
7	72.4	18	.5	3.4	.172
8	69.5	18	.6	4.1	.161
9	66.6	18	.6	3.7	.146
10	64.5	16	.5	4.6	.181
11	63.6	16	.6	3.9	.150
12	60.1	15	1.1	4.2	.160
13	57.7	15	.7	5.1	.193
364 Days	64.8	236	11.4	3.8	.145



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Dropout Survey Shows Why 1/4th Quit High School

More than a fourth of the Nation's youth — farm and nonfarm — 16 to 24 years old were school dropouts in 1960, according to a report published recently by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The report by USDA's Economic Research Service, based on the last general U.S. census (1960), seeks to determine social and economic factors behind school dropouts among the 21 million farm and nonfarm youth between the ages of 16 and 24.

The dropout rate was higher among rural than among urban youngsters.

For both farm and nonfarm areas, the dropout rate was higher among the nonwhite than among the white school age population. The rates were 48 per cent for American Indians, 44 per cent for Negroes, 25 per cent for native whites, and less than 10 per cent for youths of Japanese and Chinese heritage, the report states.

Dropout rates among the white youths whose parents were born in the United States were substantially higher than among those whose parents were born in northern, western, or eastern Europe, and about the same as for youngsters whose parents were born in southern Europe, according to the report.

One serious factor hampering continuation of schooling was school retardation — dropout rates were very high for youths enrolled in grades be-

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