

● 10-million Eggs

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located in the southern half of the state.

Not only have there been population increases in many of the major metropolitan areas, but also in the smaller cities and suburban areas. Between 1950 and 1960 there was a greater increase in population in the suburban areas than in the center city portions of the metropolitan areas. Population estimates for 1963 show a decline in population for the metropolitan statistical areas west of Altoona and in the northern half of the state.

There are, however, numerous urban centers in Pennsylvania with a population of 2,500 or more. These centers accounted for two-thirds of the state's population.

Smaller centers provide opportunities for numerous producers to retail eggs. In the larger metropolitan areas other

marketing methods may be more efficient in providing many consumers with the quality and size of eggs desired. However retailing will continue to be an important outlet for producers in many, if not all, of these areas.

Even with many possibilities for retailing, opportunities vary throughout the state. Opportunities in the future will not only depend on the population in the area, but also on the proportion of the consumers in a given area who desire to purchase eggs from producers. Another consideration is the proportion of consumers who are now buying direct from producers. In some areas the opportunities for additional producers to retail eggs are limited because of the number who are already performing this service. It will be more important than ever that those engaged in the retailing know what it is costing them to retail eggs

in order to determine if this is the best method of marketing eggs for their situation.

● Fertilizer

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normal year. And even in a dry year yields were higher although there is some question about the economics of such fertilizer use.

In 1962 when rainfall was abundant, yields up to 125 bushels per acre were obtained using 200 pounds of nitrogen, 100 pounds of phosphorous, and 200 pounds of potash. In 1964 when the total rainfall during the growing season amounted to only 3.1 inches, yields dipped to 95.5 bushels with the same treatment.

Net profit per acre based on three levels of fertilization seems to indicate that a moderate fertilizer treatment is best during a dry year. Dr. William Mitchell, extension agronomist at the University who conducted the research found that the 200-100-200 level of plant food produced higher yields, but it cost too much. Over the three-year test period, a 50-25-50 level yielded the most profitable return per acre — \$31.10 compared with \$28.40 for 100-50-100, and \$13.20 for 200-100-200.

Mitchell believes the maximum rate was too high for

the soil type and weather conditions, and even under more favorable weather circumstances he feels that 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre would be more profitable.

● Gov.'s Conference

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growing requirements of a rapidly increasing population. Experts have predicted the population in the State and nation will double in the next 35 years.

It is believed Pennsylvania

will be expected to play an increasingly important role in helping to feed the people of the Northeast and in the eastern section of the Midwest.

One of the purposes of the conference is to determine the relationship of Agribusiness to the state's economy and to bring into focus the things that must be done if Agribusiness is to keep pace with an expanding economy and if it is to satisfactorily provide services that will meet the needs of people.

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