

Reasons For Liming Soil May Vary, But Results Show Need

Is the principal function of lime in the soil to supply calcium and magnesium for plant nutrition or to inactivate toxic substances in the soil while increasing the availability of others? Leading agronomists differ in their answers to this question. Some hold that supplying the calcium and magnesium for maximum plant nutrition is the primary function of liming. Others maintain that decreasing the solubility of aluminum and manganese while increasing the availability of phosphate in the soil is the primary function. A recent release by the National Limestone Institute shows

Much of the data supporting both theories was obtained in pot experiments. While every attempt has been made to duplicate actual field conditions in the experiments, pot tests often lead to incorrect conclusions.

It is essential that research

be continued to ascertain just why the soil needs to be limed. This information becomes increasingly important to the farmer who has completely limed his farm, including crop and pasture land, to a pH of between 6.5 and 7.0. But these farmers are in the minority. The vast majority of the farmland of our nation needs tremendous applications of lime to bring the soil up to top productive capacity. The agronomists estimate that over 80 million tons should be used annually, as compared to the 16 million tons used in 1963.

Hence, it is obvious that, whether the soil is limed to supply plant nutrients or to neutralize soil acidity, it needs to be limed. Whatever the purpose, the results are conservation of our greatest natural resource — the soil — and greater production with increased returns to the farmer.

Hens Lay Eggs On Demand At Beltsville

Although the feat presently has no commercial applications, Beltsville research men have found that by stimulating a certain part of a hen's brain they can cause her to lay an egg. That first egg starts the "clutch"; for successive eggs it is only necessary to stimulate any part of the brain.

This and other interesting bits of "chickenology" were explained to a group of farm editors recently by Ned D. Bayley, assistant director of animal husbandry research at Beltsville, Md.

In an effort to learn more about what makes a hen lay eggs, they are studying the effects of hormones, light, and the pituitary gland. It was long thought that the latter was essential to egg production. Researcher Harold Opel removed pituitary glands from hens and found they continued to lay eggs. From this he knows that hormones, which are created in other glands or parts of glands, can be released at other sites.

In summer the poor egg study on the reproductive shell problem costs poultrymen a lot of money. It was thought that the shell problem was caused by more water being lost in the droppings in summer. Opel found that when the pituitary was removed more water was excreted, but this didn't affect egg shell quality at all. This is but one phase of

The U.S. is now the world's largest exporter of farm products, reports the Agriculture Division of the U. S. Census Bureau. The export of farm products accounts for one-fourth of all U.S. exports.

Virginia Wivell

(Continued from Page 1) portunity gap that exists between urban and rural areas. Freeman spoke to them at the National 4-H Conference Center at Chevy Chase, Maryland.

The secretary said that young people in rural areas are helping to overcome the school dropout problems and to provide day care centers for working mothers. He emphasized that projects such as these would be of great benefit to rural America if multiplied thousands of times over through 4-H club work. Freeman highlighted two particular areas in which rural youth are at a disadvantage compared with those in the urban centers—education and employment.

He said that the average educational attainment in rural areas is about two years less than in the cities. Rural teachers are paid less and rural schools are less well-equipped. The best, up-to-date vocational training schools for space age occupations are concentrated in the cities. Far more urban than rural young people have college facilities within commuting distance. And since a family living in rural America is twice as likely to be living in poverty, the economic opportunity for advanced schooling is often less than in the cities, the Secretary said.

Job opportunities are also concentrated in the urban areas. He said that a recent survey showed that in the area serviced by the surveying agency job opportunities and training programs are deficient.

DHIA

(Continued from Page 1) formance is more meaningful than dairy type scores or showing characters.

This conclusion was based on results obtained under the ARS sire evaluation program, Bayley said, which uses the records for research and for public information. In 1964 the service evaluated over 20,000 sires, compared with 5,000 per year in 1956. This evaluation is done on a herdmate basis, Bayley stated, and values are computed for all sires in the country on which the necessary information is available.

CERTIFIED GEORGIA TOMATO PLANTS

Rutgers and other popular varieties
FRESH PLANTS TRUCKED FROM GEORGIA

Also — Egg plants, Cabbage plants,
Onion plants, Pepper plants, etc.

To place orders, Call:

Quarryville 786-2166 — Lancaster 687-6603

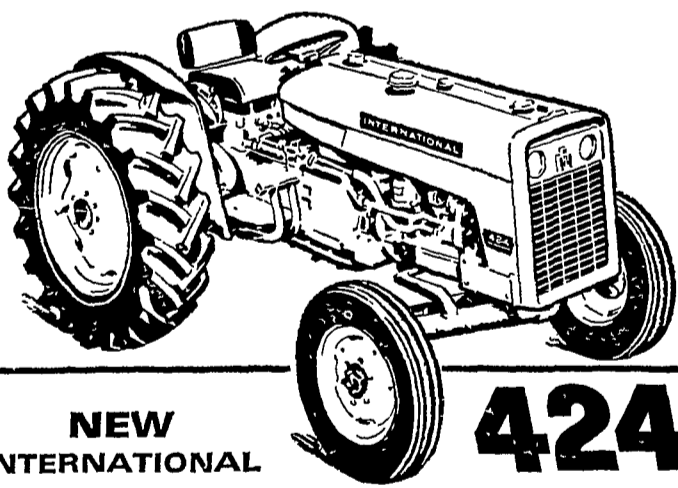
HOWARD E. GROFF

COAL, GASOLINE & FUEL OIL

111 East State Street QUARRYVILLE, PA.

NOW...A NEW SLANT in COMPACT POWER

... PLUS GREATEST HANDLING EASE!



NEW INTERNATIONAL 424

with swept-back styling, low profile, and shortest turning radius

- IH "2-Way Sensing" Draft Control Hitch
- Live PTO
- 8 Forward, 2 Reverse Speeds
- Traction Boosting Differential Lock
- Deluxe Adjustable Big Comfort Seat; Lights
- Extra Short Turning Radius: 8'6"

SEE THE 424 NOW!

C. B. Hooper
INTERCOURSE
768-3501

Kauffman Bros.
MOUNTVILLE
285-9151

International Harvester
Sales and Service
EPHRATA 733-2283

Cope & Weaver Co.
NEW PROVIDENCE
786-7351

IF YOU PLANT CORN YOU'LL WANT THIS Ortho Unipel Starter Fertilizer 13-34-10



- Easy to handle in 50 lb. bags . . .
- Proven performance . . .
- Highest available analysis . . .
- Convenient to store and use . . .
- Most uniform pellet . . .
- Uniform early response . . .
- Higher yields

Also available in bags or bulk
20-10-10, 16-16-16, 10-20-20

T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. off. Ortho and Unipel

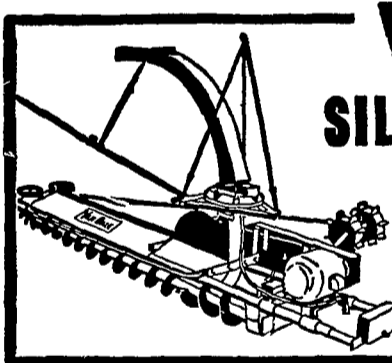
FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

P. L. ROHRER & BRO., INC.

SMOKETOWN, PA.

Phone 397-3539

Complete automatic feeding for DAIRY COWS and CATTLE!

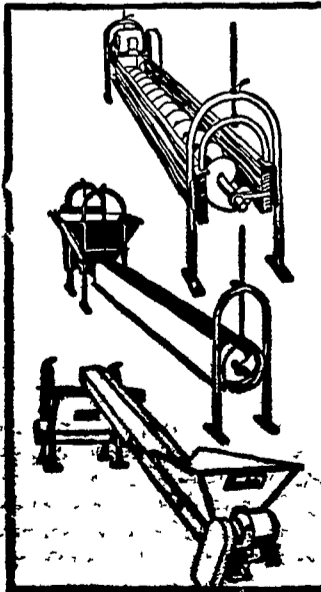


VanDale SILO UNLOADERS

Double augers deliver more silage per minute even when silage is deeply frozen . . . and at a lower operating cost. Patented V-paddle impellers throw . . . not blow . . . silage down chute. Adjustable drive hubs give positive traction in all types of silage.

Three-point suspension keeps unloader level at all times.

Plus a complete line of bunk feeders to meet your exact needs



Straight-out Auger Feeder

With VanDale units you can custom build the bunk feeding set-up to fit your needs. Drive section includes hopper, drive assembly and 10' high capacity 8" auger. Additional auger sections are in 10' units and are easily coupled.

Feed-R-Flo Bunk Feeder

The new, all-metal complete feeder. High capacity 8" auger rotates within tube. Gives all-weather protection, even feed distribution, and lower operating cost.

Conveyor Trough

An important link in automatic feeding. Positioned below silo chute, the VanDale conveyor trough carries the silage to the bunk feeder. Primary section includes hopper, drive assembly, and 12' 3" auger. Additional 10' auger sections may be added.

See us for modern automatic feeding equipment

CALEB M. WENGER

R. D. 1 Drumore Center KI 8-2116 Quarryville, Pa.