

Dairy Princess

(Continued from Page 1)
 be held June 26 at the Host Motel. The girl who wins the Lancaster Dairy Princess title will then represent Lancaster County in the state contest at Towanda, Bradford County, July 23 and 24.
 To enter the Lancaster Dairy Princess Contest girls must: live on a dairy farm in Lancaster County; be at least age 17 and not reach age 23 before June 1, 1965;

be a high school graduate before June 30, 1965; and be single.
 Application brochures can be obtained from all county agents, Lancaster County dairies, or by writing to: Dairy Princess, 303 Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa. 17101; or Mrs. Herbert M. Royer, 2025 Oregon Pike, Lancaster.

The 1964 Lancaster County Dairy Princess is Martha Foulk, Quarryville R3.

PSU Studies Costs Of Assembling Eggs

Have you ever wondered what it costs an egg dealer to load eggs at a farm and to transport them to his place of business? A study of costs of loading eggs at the farm and transporting them to the egg handling plant, under Pennsylvania conditions, is being conducted at Penn State, according to a report prepared by A. Kermit Birth, Marketing Specialist. How much certain factors cause variations in farm pickup costs for eggs among producers, routes, and/or marketing firms is being determined. Preliminary information indicates the extent to which certain factors can add to costs. Some of these are under the control of the in-

dividual egg producer while he has little or no control over others.

All too often size of flock is considered as the sole factor causing variations in costs of assembling eggs among producers and/or routes. If all other factors were equal this would be true, but all other factors are not equal.

- Factors affecting costs which are being analyzed are:
- * Distance from farm to plant
 - * Distance from farm to established route.
 - * Number of cases per stop.
 - * Number of cases per route.
 - * Number of cases per mile travelled.

* Loading procedures on the farm.

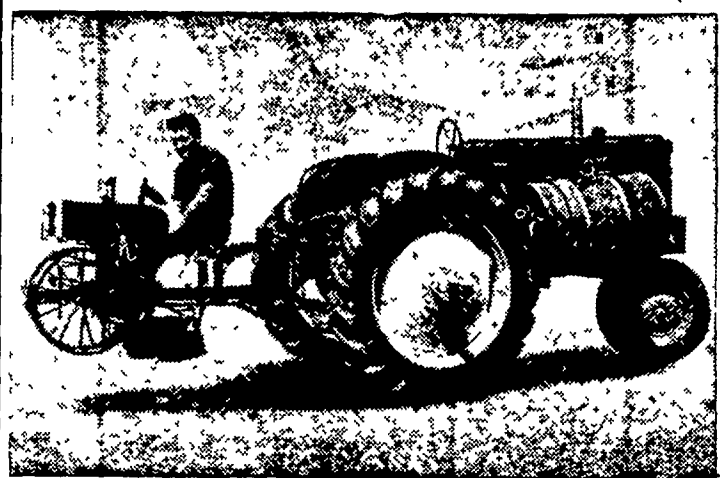
* Location of egg room — above or below ground.

How important is size of flock in reducing farm pickup costs? Although time per case for loading eggs generally decreased as the number of cases loaded at a stop increased, differences were small. Preliminary information indicates a difference of almost a minute per case between stops where 1 to 5 cases were loaded than when 50 cases or more were loaded. For volumes of 10 cases and over the difference was less than one-half minute per case. Difference among flocks of similar sizes was greater than the difference given above. This was due to loading conditions on the farm, location of the egg room, methods of loading eggs, frequency of pick up and seasonality of production as well as other factors. Loading time per case averaged higher on farms where the egg room was below ground than on similar farms where it was located above ground. Also loading docks of truck-bed height at the cooler, generally reduced loading time.

Frequency of pick up can have a decided influence on costs. For smaller flocks it may be desirable to pick up the eggs twice a week rather than 3 or 4 times a week. Perhaps daily pick up might be limited to the larger flocks or others close to the plant. Loading twelve cases per stop at a given farm twice a week would require a flock size of approximately 2,000 layers. For more frequent pick up; 3, 4 and 6 times a week, flock size would be approximately 3,000, 4,000 and 6,000 layers respectively.

Distance from the established route to the farm and road conditions also affect costs. Failure to properly consider distance could result in higher costs per case for larger volume stops than for smaller volume stops. As an example, at a cost of 25 cents a mile for truck operating expenses (.15c) and labor (.10c), travelling an additional 10 miles to pick up 50 cases of eggs would add \$2.50 to the farm pickup cost — 5 cents per case. Travelling one mile to pick up 10 cases would add 25 cents to total costs or 2.5 cents per case.

One of the more important factors affecting total route costs per case is cases per mile (number of cases hauled divided by miles travelled). An individual producer has little control over the number of cases per mile. In areas of sparse poultry production, costs are likely to be higher because of the necessity of travelling further to pick up a given volume of eggs. If there are a large number of small flocks under 5,000 layers, relatively close together which market to the same farm; costs may be lower than for eggs procured from one or two larger flocks considerably further from the plant. Keeping farm pickup costs at a minimum to meet competition requires a consideration of many factors. Size of flock, which is important, is but one of many factors which affect costs. Look at your facilities on the farm. Are there ways you as an individual can help keep marketing costs at a minimum?



SEE THE GENUINE
MECHANICAL TRANSPLANTER

HORSE DRAWN OR TRACTOR MODELS

With All The Features The Farmer Wants and Buys

SOLD AND SERVICED BY

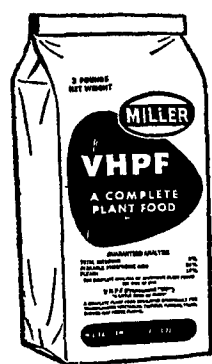
LESTER A. SINGER

RONKS, PA.

Phone Strasburg 687-6712

GREAT TOBACCO TRANSPLANT FOOD

MILLER VHPF goes so far does so much . . . on so little!



This efficient way of feeding helps develop more roots . . . reduce wilting. Supplies all needed minerals. Gives plants a quicker start . . . sturdier growth . . . higher yield . . . better color. Dissolve 6 pounds of VHPF per 100 gallons water. At the rate of about 200 to 300 gallons of water per acre for transplanting, it takes only 12 to 18 pounds of

78c

3 lb.

Miller VHPF per acre to assure healthy, fast growing tobacco plants. Ask for Miller VHPF . . . the complete plant food.

Miller Chemical and Fertilizer Corp.

Box 25, Ephrata

Ph. 733-6525

AVAILABLE AT THESE DEALERS

J. Wilbert Carper
 2590 Harrisburg Pk., Lancaster
 898-8983

Organic Plant Food Co.
 Grofftown Rd., Lancaster
 392-4963

Dutchman Feed Mills, Inc.
 R. D. 1, Stevens, Pa
 733-3020

P. L. Rohrer & Bro., Inc.
 Smoketown 397-3539

J. Mark Eshleman
 R. D. 2, Lititz
 665-4921

L. Clyde Smith & Sons, Inc.
 194 Greenfield Rd., Lancaster
 392-8015

Gehman Feed Mill, Inc.
 Denver, Pa.
 AC 215-267-5585

L. M. Snavelly
 R. D. 1, Lititz
 626-6256

Lancaster Bone Fertilizer Co., Inc.
 Plants - Quarryville & Oxford
 786-2547 AC 215-932-8323

J. K. Stauffer & Son
 Lawn and Bellaire
 665-3121 367-2321

New Feed to Balance Pasture . . . BEACON PASTURE PEL-ETS



BOOST MILK PRODUCTION . . . Hold Down Feed Cost!

Here's a new feed to balance the nutrient content of Middle Atlantic and New England pastures. It's Beacon Pasture Pel-Ets — a 16% protein, 3.5% fat, 10% fiber ration in completely pelleted form.

Too many cows get a good boost in milk production but fall off in butterfat test on lush pasture, which is high in palatability but low in fiber. **To help avoid a drop in butterfat test, the fiber level in Beacon Pasture Pel-Ets has been set at 10%.**

Many cows, too, get their boost in milk production on pasture at the expense of body condition and lower milk production later in lactation. **Feed Beacon Pasture Pel-Ets to maintain body condition and to meet the energy needs of your cows — energy needs that can't be met by pasture alone.**

Beacon Pasture Pel-Ets are priced right, too. The formula takes maximum advantage of ingredient values that are greatest during the pasture season. The result is a feed that combines high nutritional value and low price.

Call your Beacon dealer or Beacon Advisor today for prices on Beacon Pasture Pel-Ets, delivered to your farm.

BOMBERGER'S STORE
 Elm

I. B. GRAYBILL & SON
 Strasburg

FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY
 Lancaster

O. K. McCracken
 Manheim

CLEM E. HOOBER
 Intercourse

MILLPORT ROLLER MILLS
 R.#4, Lititz

GEHMAN'S FEED MILL
 Denver

EARL SAUDER, INC.
 New Holland

Beacon Division of Textron Inc.
YORK, PA.

