MARKET EGG PRODUCERS

EFFICIENCY PAYS

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

- A 121⁄2% improvement in feed required per dozen eggs equals a saving of approximately \$350.00 per 1000 hens.
- That our Early Bird All Mash Laying Feeds will definitely produce BETTER SHELL QUALITY over the laying year?
- That each $\frac{1}{2}$ % improvement in breakage can improve your income by \$36.00 per 1,000 hens housed?
- A price improvement thru BETTER GRADE of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per dozen amounts to approximately \$100.00 per 1,000 hens housed?
- If your feeding programs gives you 1% better hen house liveability and $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen more eggs per hen housed, it can mean as much as \$175.00 extra return per 1000 hens?
- That GOOD records pay big dividends? Without accurate records you CAN NOT fairly judge the value of your program?

GOOD MANAGEMENT

For Any Poultryman



Lancaster Farming, Saturday, February 26, 1966-5

Stream Pollution (Continued from Page 1) dow and the summer before last all the fish were killed." He said he had counted as many as 50 dead fish of all sizes at one spot. He added that the newspapers had come out to get 'the story and take pictures, but had given the event only the barest coverage in the paper.

Horace Platt told the gathering that he has a cabin on the Black Creek, and that right at the headwaters of that creek all sorts of rubbish is regularly dumped, and not too far from there is a junkyard, he said.

Lester Martin who lives on the Muddy Creek said his family likes to swim, but "in July and August the water is not fit to go into."

And 150 the eyewitness testimony on contamination continued.

tries bordering the Muddy up so there's not sufficient Creek had been invited to at- oxygen to support fish life," tend this public meeting and he added explain to the community the actions taken by their respective firms to prevent stieam pollution, only the neer at the West Reading largest company, Grace Mine, sent a representative.

Mine, which is a subsidiary area of stream pollution. of Bethlehem Steel Co, said the water used in the min-lems to our attention," operation is pumped engineer said ıng fiom underground sources. Since it is slightly alkaline,

water from a coal mine, it

does not harm fish. Grace's waste water goes into the Conestoga from a branch stream at a constant late of 252 gallons per minute, 24 houis a day, 365 days a year. So in this sense, he pointed out, the company is adding new water to the watershed and aiding conservation. He said that Grace Mines also maintains a modern sewage treatment plant. Every bit of their sewage is aeiated, settled, filtered, and chlorinated before being released to the creek at the rate of \$0 gallons per minute.

Runyon did point out that many of the farms bordening the creek use a lot of ammoniated feitilizers "Sometimes with modern agricul-'tural piogiam's you can hurt your stream too. Rain carries the ammonia to the stieams, and in hot weather when oxygen is normally less in the water that added Although all of the indus- ammonia can further tie it

Charles H Kuder assistant regional sanitary engi-Field Station of the Pennsylvanua Board of Health, explained his organizations in-James H Runyon of Grace terest and activity in the

We have six men to covthat his company is so con- er 12 counties which is not ceined with air and water enough personnel to police pollution that it maintains the streams and pinpoint polan entire department for this lution. We must rely on lopurpose He explained that (al groups to call the prob-

He defined the Clean Stieams Law, as further as opposed to the acid waste amended last August, as a (Continued on Page 10)

