

**● Agr.-Industry**

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 the conquest of hunger." He predicted that any underdeveloped nation in the world which could apply our formula for the development of such a pattern would cease to become an underdeveloped nation within a few short decades.  
 "But basic to our success as a nation," McMillen stated, "is our constitutionally-guaranteed Right To Choose." Call it what you will, he said, free enterprise, democracy, whatever: our basic right to choose how we spend our money and our lives "is a heritage shared by no other nation on earth. We must never abandon these basic principles that have made this country what it is and causes it to be the hope of the rest of the world today.

"The biggest surplus we have today is a surplus of government," the editor said in discussing the state of the agricultural economy "But one thing we don't have a surplus of is understanding between farm people and non-farm people." He suggested that communications would be our greatest farm problem in coming years.

As population continues to overtake food production, McMillen said, the constant decline in food prices will level off. He cited the need for more and more qualified labor in the future, but suggested that it would not be available. He told the mixed audience that all the really good farm land was already in production, although there was some we could bring in at a price. He said that farmers in the future will accelerate the trend of substituting capital, in the form of mechanization, for a vanishing supply of qualified labor.

"More people will mean more problems," McMillen said. He predicted increasing consumer fretting over fertilizer and pesticide contamination of farm products, and increasing complaints on offensive barnyard odors. He said the farmer of the future will have to be increasingly concerned with prices, assessments, zoning, individual tax management problems, insurance, investments, complicated contractual agreements, and ultimately, computers.

"We will need more and more ways to spread understanding," McMillen said. He suggested it was increasingly important that farm youths learn how to make a speech, talk in front of radio and television audiences, and learn how to write. He said these arts may become far more important to the farm youngster in the future than learning how to show a steer or dairy animal, or the pursuit of other organized teachings that are currently considered important.

Preceding McMillen on the program were Samuel A. Dum and George W. Davis, Jr. Dum, a dairyman from East Petersburg, cited some of the statistical changes that have occurred in agriculture since this country's early days. He pointed out that the rate of change in agriculture has accelerated continually. He contrasted the average capital investment in agriculture — \$26,000 per farm worker — with that of industry — \$7000 per worker.

Industry and highways have taken land out of agricultural production at the rate of 2000 acres a year for the past 15 years, Dum said.

While land can be profitably farmed for some crops at \$500 per acre, \$1000 per acre land and higher, in Lancaster County is not unusual, the dairyman said.

"This discourages expansion of farms to increase efficiency,

and makes it nearly impossible for young men to get started in farming here," Dum said.

But, he predicted, in spite of all the pressures of high land cost and labor inaccessibility, Lancaster County agriculture has the potential to remain competitive in meeting the expanding needs of our economy.

Speaking for industry, Davis noted the role of the Lancaster County Industrial Development Bureau, of which he is vice president.

The bureau is authorized to purchase land for later industrial development, Davis said,

and it is authorized to attract new industry to the county.

"In Lancaster County we have well-trained people who know how to work," he said, adding that this was a great help in encouraging industry to locate here.

Davis reported that in recent years the bureau had been responsible for bringing 16 new industries to the area. These companies presently employ 1725 people, he said.

Chairman for the evening was Lancaster County agent M. M. Smith, who is also chairman of the Chamber's agriculture committee.

**● New Holland**

(Continued from Page 2)

ard steady, Cull steady to \$1 higher.

**VEALERS** — Choice \$38.50-39.50, individual high Choice \$41.50. Good \$36-39, Standard \$32-36.50, Utility \$29.50-33, Cull \$27.50-30, 70-90 lb. \$25-28.

**COWS**

November 9, 1966

A steady trend prevailed as 105 cows, 1 bull, and 11 heifers sold. Fresh Holsteins, 275-680; Guernseys and other breeds, 150-320 Heifers, 140-225.

**HORSES**

November 7, 1966

Receipts totaling 342 head

sold steady. Riding horses, 83-250; driving horses, 100-275; killers, 4 1/2-5 cents per lb. Pony mares and geldings, 15-65. No mules were listed.

**HOGS**

November 7, 1966

Hogs sold steady with 484 head changing hands. Retail, 22.50-24.50; wholesale (U. S. 1-3), 22-22.50; heavyweights, 21.50-22. Sows, 18-20.50. No shoats were offered.

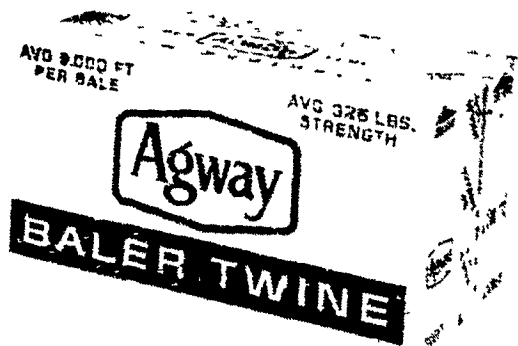
**CALVES**

November 7, 1966

Eighty-one head sold steady. Choice and Prime, 36-42; Good and Low Choice, 32-35.50; Standard, 26-31.50; Common, 18-25.50

# AGWAY TWINE SALE LOWEST PRICES EVER!

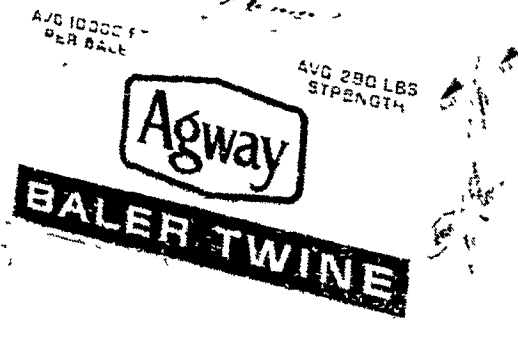
## BALER TWINE



Average Length per lb. — 231'  
 Average Footage per Carton — 9,000'  
 Average\* Tensile Strength — 325 lbs.  
 Balls per Carton — 2  
 Gross\* Weight per Carton — 40 lbs.  
 at time of manufacture.

Ideal for bales up to 100 pounds. Top-grade, long-strand sisalana fibers spun into uniformly strong, smooth twine that will keep your knottor free of snarls. Rigidly inspected by experts for length, strength, and uniformity of individual strands. No bunches, weak spots or whiskers to cause breaks. Insect, rodent and rot-repellent.

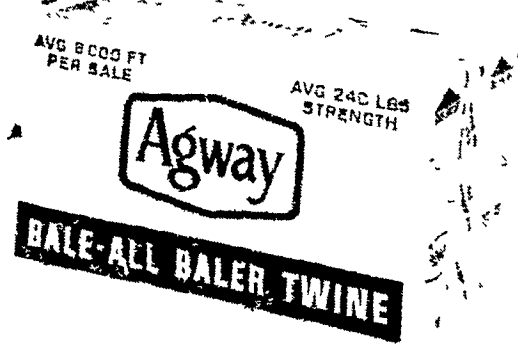
## BALER TWINE



Average Length per lb. — 257'  
 Average Footage per Carton — 10,000'  
 Average\* Tensile Strength — 290 lbs.  
 Balls per Carton — 2  
 Gross\* Weight per Carton — 40 lbs.  
 at time of manufacture

Economical for bales up to 75 pounds. Designed for light and medium bales of hay. Ideal for use in conjunction with bale throwing. Average number of 36-inch bales per carton about 555. Top-grade, long-strand fibers, spun for uniform strength and smoothness. Treated with insect, rodent, and rot-repellents.

## BALER TWINE



Average Length per lb. — 260'  
 Average Footage Per Carton — 8,000'  
 Average\* Tensile Strength — 240 lbs.  
 Balls per Carton — 2  
 Gross\* Weight per Carton — 32 lbs.  
 at time of manufacture

The real economy twine for lighter, easier-to-handle bales. Made from carefully selected, high-grade fibers. Precision spun . . . moves freely through needle and knottor . . . ties into tighter, trimmer knots that hold better. Treated with insect, rodent, and rot-repellent. Made in New Orleans by the world's largest manufacturer of agricultural twines.

## BINDER TWINE



Average Length per lb. — 500'  
 Average Footage per Carton — 24,000'  
 Average\* Tensile Strength — 90 lbs.  
 Balls per Carton — 6  
 Gross\* Weight per Carton — 50 lbs.  
 at time of manufacture

The highest quality, sturdiest binder twine available. Smooth spun from high-grade fibers. Quality controlled against bunching and unevenness. Treated with insect repellent.

Imported twine available in 9 and 10 thousand foot bales.

**Special Early Order Discount of 10c per bale for all orders received prior to November 30th — regardless of whether twine is taken early winter or next summer.**

Ask About Our Volume Discounts. May be financed through Agway.



**Garden Spot Unit  
 Agway Inc.**



Lancaster Quarryville New Holland