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FLAMELESS ELECTRIC HEAT
AND 21,000
HAVE BOUGHT NEW
ELECTRICALLY HEATED HOMES**



PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

USDA, Canada Ag. Department Cooperate On Egg Research

Researchers in the United States and Canada Departments of Agriculture have joined forces to find the most reliable and efficient way to tell a tough-shell egg from a fragile one.

Fragile eggshells cost producers, packers, and marketers in the U.S. an estimated 50 million dozen broken eggs yearly at huge dollar losses. Canada has a problem of similar proportions.

Before breakage can be reduced, a means must be found to tell tough-shell eggs from fragile eggs so that allowances can be made in handling, marketing, and machine design. Agricultural engineers and

poultry scientists in USDA's Agricultural Research Service and Canadian researchers are comparing the effectiveness of a new backscatter gage and older methods for measuring eggshell strength.

The beta backscatter gage, developed cooperatively by USDA and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, measures eggshell strength by firing harmless beta energy at an egg and counting the energy that bounces back. A high count means the shell is strong, a low count means it is fragile. The older method determines eggshell strength basically by the egg's ability to withstand force.

Overall, the beta backscatter gage appears superior. It has the definite advantages of being quick and nondestructive.

The researchers pursue their studies at USDA's Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., and at the Canada Experimental Farm, Ottawa, with periodic meetings for joint studies and discussion. Working cooperatively on the common problem, the researchers use personnel and equipment more efficiently.

PP&L Has 48th Annual Meeting

Nearly 400 shareowners of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company filled the Lyte Auditorium on the Millersville State College campus Monday for the Company's 48th annual meeting.

The shareowners heard PP&L President Jack K. Busby describe the wide-ranging economic pressures being felt on the Company's operations and the need and plans for recapturing an earnings growth rate to attract capital required to support a \$500 million construction program through the current five-year period.

"Our responsibility, as for the industry as a whole, is to provide ample, low-cost and reliable electric service," Mr. Busby said. "The question before today's meeting is 'How are we progressing?'"

Good Growth

"On the whole, we have the fact that our growth is good, kilowatt-hour sales are up and, in fact, are exceeding expectations in recent years. Actually, we recently have been growing faster than the national rate and expect to continue this pace. For 1968, taking into account recent employment and industrial and general business

activity, we expect something of the order of a 10 per cent sales growth."

Revenues likewise have been good with a 66 per cent gain in 1967 and expectations for better in 1968. Mr. Busby said "We are looking for revenue increases in the range of 6 per cent growth rate annually into 1972 which will mean a \$265-million-a-year business then, as compared with \$190 million today. Our current progress," he said, "is a direct product of a new and more favorable position for the Company in the energy market, largely because of rate reductions now saving customers \$15 million a year."

Mr. Busby said no rate reductions were made in 1967 nor are further rate reductions now being planned in view of the current pressures of inflation on manpower costs, materials and equipment prices, higher interest rates and increased taxes.

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