annually, (Horse eak of 27

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## Across the Editor's Desk (Continued from Page 12)

pet horses tied in suburban

backyards. They soon find,

however, that horses need more

car, housing, and attention than

they can provide. They then look

for someone who will "board"

Many operators of "horse

boarding services" find that citv-

oriented horse owners want much

By using a bit of ingenuity and

salesmanship, these operations

have developed into lucrative

sideline farm enterprises. This

has been accomplished simply by

supplying what customers want

more than basic boarding.

their horses.

and need-such things as sevenday-a-week horse care, feeding programs, exercise schedules. breeding services, training help, and manure disposal.

Then, to further accommodate horse-lovers, operators provide (at a rental fee or service charge, of course) the use of riding arenas, grooming rooms, was exercise yards, bridle areas, paths, tack rooms and snack rooms.

There are undlubtedly opportunities in your area for developing horse business ventures.

Study the local equistrians' (horse-lovers) needs. Do they

want trail riding, fox hunting, steeple chasing, polo, rodeos, or just plain pleasure riding? Are they interested in group activities, such as 4-H horse club programs, riding clubs, jumping competition, or something else? Is there a need for workhorses, such as trained saddle or cutting horses?

Find the need, fill it, and you may have a bright new business venture.

Editor's note: The recent controversy over appointment of the new U.S. Secretary of Agrciculture, Earl Butz, pointed up a long-standing farm issue, namely whether or not large-scale farm

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enterprises can or should replace smaller family farm operations. The issue is important locally because Southeastern Pennsylvania is often cited as an example of a farm area in which successful family farming operations are predominant. Can and will these family farms resist pressures to become large-scale units? Don Paarlberg, director of USDA Agricultural Economics, recently concluded a speech on "Future of the Family Farm" before the 55th Annual Convention of the National Milk **Producers Federation as follows:** Now I shall be so bold as to try to see what may lie ahead for the dairy industry; will family farms

continue to be typical in the dairy industry, or will large-scale units become the dominant form? Using the criteria I outlined at the start of this statement, I think the family dairy farm which is

large enough to be efficient will, on the whole, be successful in large-scale farm.

which family dairy farmers are unwilling or unable to use.

Lancaster Farming, Friday, December 24, 1971–13

I think most of the efficiencies in milk production can be achieved by farms of such size that the farmer and his family can provide the bulk of the labor and management.

Most of the visible market opportunities in the dairy field are, I believe, being reasonably well met by the dairy farmers and their cooperatives.

The dairy operation is repetitive in many respects, and thus somewhat adapted to largescale operation, I can't think of anything much more repetitive than milking cows! But on the other hand, cows are individual and in need of individual care. And the seasonal work pattern on a typical dairy farm involves much change.

With the notable exceptions of California and parts of the South, most of our dairy production is found in areas that favor the family farm over the large-scale unit.

While all of this comes out in a

meeting the challenge of the I do not think there is a large

body of unexploited knowledge (Continued on Page 14) they CHRISTIN As shepherds watched, the angels came to tell of Christmas glory. Our personal greetings to you, and may many blessings be yours.

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