

Weaver Names Six Department Heads

Six persons have been promoted to head newly established departments within the manufacturing division of Victor F. Weaver, Inc., New Holland, it was announced recently by Lester B. Weaver, production manager.

G. Harold Zimmerman, 212 Conestoga View Dr., Akron, formerly prepared foods superintendent has been appointed fried chicken superintendent; Vernon D. Esch, Jr., RD2, New Holland, formerly prepared foods supervisor has been promoted to chicken roll supervisor; William T. Schlotterbeck, Jr., 115 N. Vernon St., York, formerly special projects supervisor has been promoted to entree production supervisor; Charles I. Sensenig, 245 W. Evergreen St., West Grove, Pa., has been appointed fried chicken supervisor; Isaac Good, Route number 1, Denver, formerly sanitation supervisor, has been named materials handling supervisor, and David E. Kunkle, Route number 2, Ephrata, fresh processing supervisor, has been named dressing plant supervisor.

Zimmerman, a native of Lancaster County, joined Weaver's transportation division in 1958. In 1959 he was named an assistant production foreman, and has since served as production foreman, supervisor, and more recently prepared foods superintendent.

In his new position he will be responsible for special assign-

ments in regards to production development and training, as well as the direction of Weaver's Fried Chicken operations.

Esch, also began as a member of Weaver's transportation department in 1961, and was later named to the position of receiver and warehouseman. He has held numerous supervisory positions including assistant production foreman, foreman, assistant supervisor, and more recently prepared foods supervisor.

Schlotterbeck, joined Weaver's manufacturing division in 1970 as special project supervisor. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland where he received a bachelor of science degree in agriculture.

Sensenig, came to Weaver in 1961 as a member of the manufacturing division. He has held positions as an assistant production foreman, foreman, assistant supervisor, and recently supervisor of prepared foods.

Good, joined Weaver in 1956 as a Night Crew foreman. Since then he has served as egg department supervisor and recently as sanitation supervisor.

Kunkle, came to Weaver in 1962 as an assistant production foreman. Since then he has held positions of production foreman, assistant production supervisor, and more recently dressing plant supervisor.

Each will be responsible for the daily operations within his own production department.

Timber Squeeze Seen Developing

The nation's demands for timber are increasing much more rapidly than supplies. If conditions do not change, this means rising prices for timber and timber products, as well as increased dependence on imports and substitute materials. But this outlook can be changed if the nation takes advantage of opportunities to increase and extend supplies.

These are the basic findings in the latest 10-year report on the nation's timber situation by the Forest Service (FS), U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is entitled "The Outlook for Timber in the U. S."

The report says prospective imbalances between timber demands and supplies, under conditions presently prevailing, will result in increased costs to consumers for houses and other wood products, rising environmental costs resulting from mining, industrial processing and power generation associated with increased use of substitute products, and an accelerating rate of use of non-renewable stocks of ores and energy materials.

But, this is not inevitable, the report concludes, since intensive management of forest lands in the United States is capable of producing at least twice the volume grown today. This can be achieved, it says, by intensifying management on all classes of forest ownerships, and major possibilities for increased production are on the 60 percent of the nation's commercial forest area in small private ownerships. It says growth can be substantially increased with adequate technical and financial assistance. It also concludes that increases are possible from National Forest and forest in-

dustries lands.

The report says these increases can be made while maintaining the quality of forest environment and providing for recreation and other uses of the forest.

In addition, the report points out that considerable extension of the timber supply can be realized by better and more complete use of timber now harvested from the nation's forests, both public and private.

It says much more of the tree than is presently utilized can be recovered for manufacture into needed wood products. This includes large volumes of logging and plant residues that are potentially usable and greater salvage volumes of timber killed by fire, insects and other destructive agents.

It emphasizes that an efficient action program for increasing timber production is dependent on a strong research program. It explains that research is essential for the development of the new technology needed for improvements in utilization and to assure effective multiple use management of forest lands.

Copies of the new Forest Service report—which include detailed statistics on the nation's timber resources and production,

consumption and prices of timber products—may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Price per copy is \$3.25

The United States now imports oil and gas at a rate of \$7 billion a year, according to Frank R. Milliken, president, Kennecott Copper Corporation.

My Neighbors



"It's rather comforting they've invested millions in buildings, equipment, and faculty to see we don't fail."

PSU Researchers Studying Whirligigs

Possible development of beneficial anesthetics from the whirligig beetle—a common sight on ponds and lakes—is the long range goal of entomologists of The Pennsylvania State University. Reports of basic investigations were given recently at meetings of the Eastern Branch, Entomological Society of America, in New York City.

Secretions from the glands of these whirligig beetles have been found highly repellent to fish. The excretions anesthetize or narcotize fish eating whirligig beetles.

The chemical in whirligig beetles creates reactions in fish very similar to the so-called anesthetic steroids, declared James R. Miller, graduate assistant in entomology at Penn State. One such steroid, hydroxydione, is now used for medical purposes and has shown no hormonal side effects to date, Miller said.

The experiments at Penn State are the first to recognize the anesthetic or narcotic activity of secretions from the whirligig beetle. Miller indicated the ex-

cretions represent a group of chemical compounds called sesquiterpenes.

The excretions not only repel fish but are poisonous to them in sufficient quantities, Miller said. The beetle excretions produce toxic effects when force fed or given in water solution to fathead minnows.

The toxic effect varies according to the amount of material used. At first the minnows become over-active and dart around the enclosure. Within a few minutes they lose their equilibrium and muscle control. Swimming activity nearly ceases in 10 minutes although gill pumping motions remain strong. Respiratory movements decrease gradually with death resulting in about 20 minutes.

Under natural conditions of lakes and ponds, the ill effect is usually temporary and the fish recovers completely. After several such encounters, fish learn to avoid eating the whirligig beetles—sometimes called mellow bugs. Production and excretion of similar anesthetic substances has also been found in the diving water beetles.

Oct. Price Index Down

The October 15 Index of Prices received by Pennsylvania Farmers decreased one percent from mid-September according to the Crop Reporting Service.

Lower prices for meat animals contributed most to the decrease. Steers and heifers at \$42.60 per hundredweight were down \$6.20 from mid-September; slaughter cows at \$35.20 per hundredweight, and hogs at \$43.70, were both down \$1.40. Slightly lower prices for corn, broilers and eggs were also cited. Higher prices for milk cows, feed grains

and hay, sheep and calves were only partially offsetting. The Index was 38 percent above a year ago.

Nationally, the Index of Prices received by farmers decreased four percent. Contributing most to the decrease since mid-September were lower prices for cattle, hogs, wheat, broilers and eggs. Higher prices for milk, rice, oranges, dry beans and grapefruit were only partially offsetting. The Index was 42 percent above a year earlier.

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