

## Court Ruling May Destroy Milk Orders

The complicated and somewhat confusing milk marketing picture in Pennsylvania became even more confusing this week with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of two Pennsylvania milk processors.

By a vote of 6 to 1 the court upheld the claim of the two handlers selling milk in the New York-New Jersey area that the U. S. Department of Agriculture had no right to require them as outsiders to pay money into a pool to be divided among farmers normally supplying milk to the area.

Under present milk marketing orders the Secretary of Agriculture fixes the prices that handlers pay for the milk they buy. From this amount farmers are paid on the quantity of milk they produce.

The purpose of the orders is to protect the farmers within the order area in times of surplus production. When too much milk is produced farmers outside the area attempt to move excess production into the area protected by the order.

The USDA has established penalties for such milk to be paid into a common "pool" and divided among the farmers in the order area.

In its decision, the high court ruled against this phase of the dairy market structure.

The USDA prepared machinery to change the milk marketing laws in a try to salvage as much of the program as possible.

The decision of the court poses a threat to the entire structure of federal milk marketing orders since 31 of the nation's 83 milk marketing areas have similar regulations.

Some dairymen contacted this week felt the ruling opened the way for outside milk to come into protected areas. The consensus seemed to be that processors from outside the area could now sell in the area at whatever price they could get while the processors within the area would be bound by the pool price.

The ruling involved an appeal by Suncrest Farms, Inc., Bethlehem, and the Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers, Inc., Allentown, who sought not to make payments into the pool.

### ● Solanco FFA

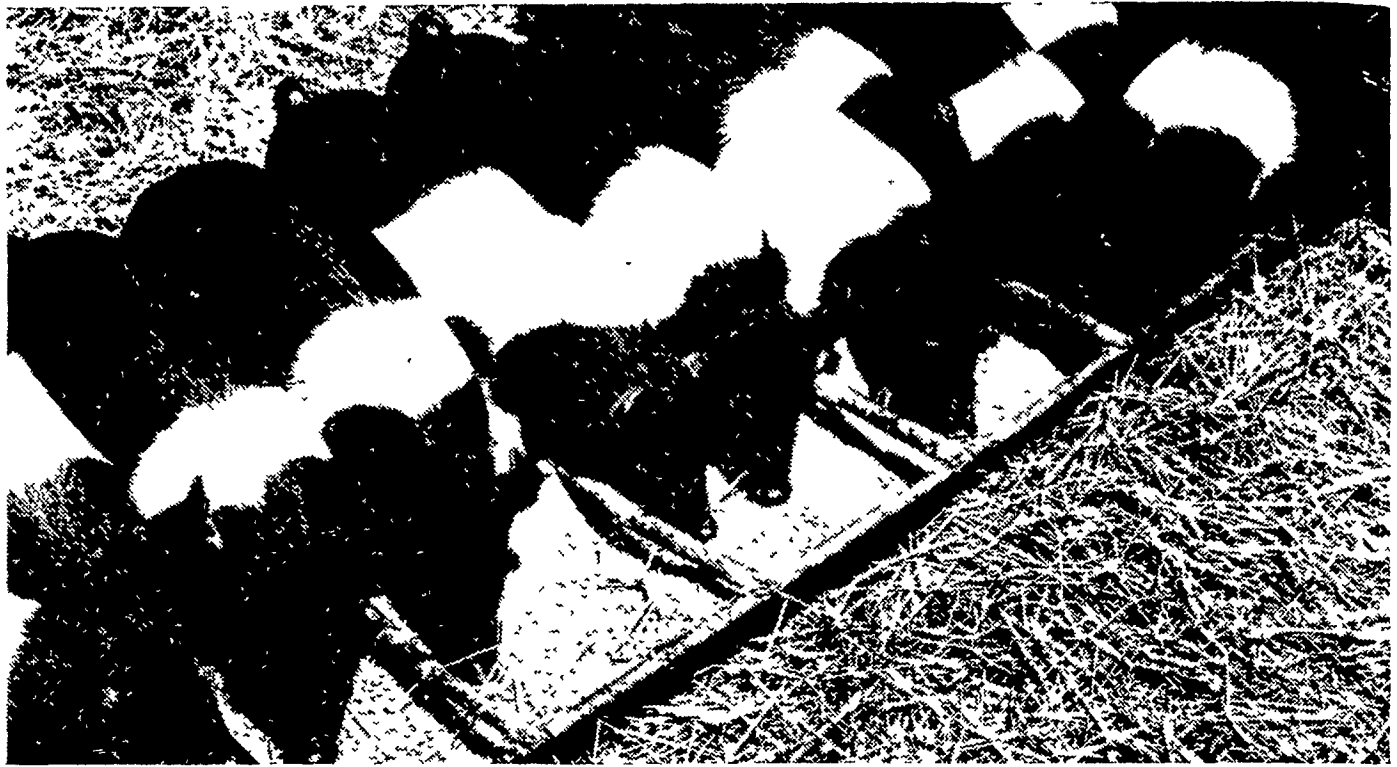
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used for the purchase of a breeding steer or a dairy heifer. The second prize may be used toward any farming program of the boy's choosing, but both projects must be exhibited at the Solanco Community Fair in September, according to the rules of the contest.

Lefever is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Lefever, while Wilson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson.

Lefever pointed out that 7½ million trucks are employed in agriculture today. He said nearly 100 per cent of the farm produce from Lancaster County farms moves by truck during some part of its journey.

Wilson traced the development of farm transportation from horse and stage coach through the horseless carriage to today's modern trucks.

# It's The Little Things That Count . . .



## When you start feeding young pigs

1. Don't feed Green Pastures #12 starter too early. A good brood sow can furnish plenty of milk up to one (1) week of age.
2. Feed in a shallow pan or trough approximately 3 inches deep.
3. Scrub feed pans DAILY.
4. Place feed pan only in creep or heat lamp corner.
5. Feed only ONE HANDFULL of GREEN PASTURES #12 Pellets each day until pigs eat readily.
6. Put fresh GREEN PASTURES #12 Pellets in each day. Remove all old pellets daily and feed to sow.

### Avoid these pitfalls in starting your pigs:

- a. DIRTY PANS. Baby pigs are fussy and do not appreciate manure and urine scale.
- b. DRY AND BLEACHED PELLETS. After one day in an open pan they get that way and you would not like to eat them either.
- c. OVERFEEDING AT THE START. Use only as much as the pigs will clean up each day.
- d. WASTE IS COSTLY, ANYTIME. Guard against it always.

Note: If your litter size is small, 4 to 6 pigs per litter, then start your GREEN PASTURES #12 Pellets later and use less as the sow will have a greater supply of milk for each pig.

OUTSTANDING RESULTS CAN BE OBTAINED BY FOLLOWING THESE  
RECOMMENDATIONS WITH

## Green Pastures No. 12 Pig Starter Pellets With Tylan

Tylan is a New Agricultural Antibiotic Available as a Growth Stimulant for Swine.

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follow this program. Here's what it does for them:

1. Weaned 88.2% of the pigs from 61 litters.
2. Average weight per pig weaned - 29.6 lb. at 5 weeks - 6 days.
3. Better than 8 pigs weaned per litter.

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