

● ASCS

(Continued from Page 1)
payment up to the larger of 25 acres or 50 percent of the feed grain base

Tobacco Program

For the first time in Lancaster County history a tobacco referendum will be conducted by mail. This will be held February 19 to 23. All farmers or persons who have had an interest in a tobacco crop in 1967 are eligible to vote in 12 counties are included in the voting.

Should the voting be favorable a price support of 28.8 to 28.9 cents a pound would go into effect, but all farmers would have to stay within his allotment. Connolly pointed out that allotments have set at 26,000 acres, 4,000 acres higher than the 22,000 grown last year.

John Kimble, State Farmer Fieldman, read a speech prepared by the state committee. The speech said in part:

"Agriculture is a producing industry, just the same as the production of automobiles, steel, drugs, publications, etc. are producing industries. The agricultural industry is the same from that standpoint; however, it is different in some other respects. The farmer, as a part of that producing industry, has many more uncontrollable factors concerning his production than the other producing industries. The farmers of this industry are different than the producers in other industries, because of numbers. Whereas there are somewhere around three million producers of agricultural commodities in this country, there are only a relatively few producers of automobiles, steel, drugs, publications, etc. In the other producing industries they as an industry can survey the market potential for their products and manufacture for that market. This is possible because they can control their production and there are only a few of them so that they can anticipate what the others will do. These other producing industries, when their market is met, can shut down production and eliminate sizable portions of their costs. Agriculture cannot shut down its production overnight. Those are some of the differences.

"Here are some similarities. No producing industry in this country is presently producing at 100% capacity. Neither the steel, the automobile, the drug industries nor any of the others are anywhere near manufacturing the quantity of goods that they are capable of manufacturing. Nobody criticizes them for shutting down a production line because they have met their market and when continuing to produce after they have met their market would mean flooding the market with commodities and breaking their price structure. Why should anybody expect the agricultural industry to do any differently? We cannot afford to produce at 100% capacity anymore than any other industry.

"Now, where does the individual farmer fit into this? He fits in from the standpoint that he can ignore it or he can cooperate. The programs are voluntary. He can choose for himself whether he will participate. What we are asking each farmer to do when he makes his own decision as to whether or not he will participate is to fully realize that he is part of a total industry."

DID YOU KNOW - An Act was adopted in 1812 requiring a listing with the nearest Justice of the Peace of logs, shingles or lumber placed in the Susquehanna and Lehigh Rivers, and their tributaries.



"I Made A Mistake When I Purchased A Concrete Stave Silo"

BUTLER
STOR-N-FEED

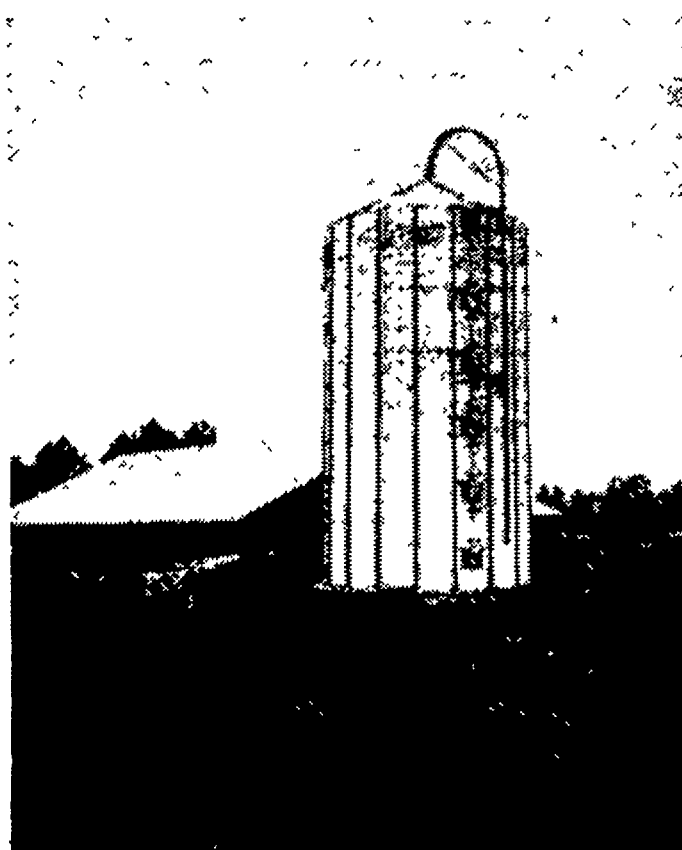
These are the words of Franklin Smith of Coolidge, Georgia. Smith purchased a 600-ton Butler Stor-N-Feed structure in August, 1965 . . . his first experience with a vertical silo.

He didn't have enough total silage storage capacity and since he preferred this method of feeding and liked the feed that came out of the structure, Smith decided to purchase more storage in 1966.

He purchased a 20'x60' 520-ton concrete stave silo because of the lower price. Now Smith says, "I made a mistake."

He comments, "My Butler structure will hold nearly twice as much silage as the concrete stave . . . I lose 10' in the top of the concrete silo because of the distribution and the settling . . . I can never get it full . . . I have to refill several times because of the poor packing and settling. The Butler structure costs very little more on an actual cost-per-ton of storage . . . I don't like the labor problem of climbing up the chute on the concrete silo to adjust the unloader to another silo door . . . the unloading rate is much slower than my Butler."

And, most importantly, Smith says, "I have severe spoilage in my concrete stave . . . there is no spoilage in my Butler structure."



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