

SECOND SECTION

# Machinery Custom Rates

The rates as published in this release should be considered as guides, rather than absolute indications of fair charges. According to the Pa. Crops Reporting Service, individual reports show a considerable range in rates, reflecting variable work conditions and services rendered. Because of the variation in rates from area to area, even within the same county, a difference between these rates and established local rates should not be alarming.

Changes from a year earlier in changes for doing custom work are mixed, although a few more increases than decreases were reported. Sample fluctuations, or shifts in quality or quantity of service rendered, are two possible causes of variations. These variations may not be a true reflection of actual situations. Some rates included in the sample averages appear too low to yield a fair return to labor and investment, and apparently other considerations besides monetary pay were involved.

Bulldozing rates ranged from \$5 00 to \$20 00 per hour and averaged \$11 50, including 19 different crawler models. The

most common bulldozer rate reported was the caterpillar D-4, with a range of \$10.00 to \$12 50 and an average of \$11.00. A few of the other models reported and the range of rates charged included: D-2, \$6 50 to \$7.00; D-6, \$9 00 to \$15.00; D-8, \$12.00 to \$18 00; 955, \$11 00 to \$15 00; TD-6, \$9.00 to \$15.00; D-8, \$12 00 to \$18 00; 955, \$11.00 to \$15 00; TD-6, \$7.00 to \$10.00; and HD-9, \$9 50 to \$12 50.

Helicopter spraying was most commonly reported for alfalfa, and the reported rates ranged from \$3 00 to \$6 00 per acre. Other crops sprayed by helicopter were potatoes, tobacco, and truck crops. Fixed wing aircraft spraying was reported on potatoes and corn. Aerial spray rates vary greatly based on the material used and gallons applied per acre.

Some reporters provided hourly rates for field work where the inquiry asked for rate per acre. Although hourly rates without equipment size doesn't give the whole story, a few of the reported hourly rates are: CORN PICKING, \$8 00 to \$12 00 per hour, including various combinations of wagons and other equipment; FIELD SHELLING CORN, \$10 -

00 to \$15 00 per hour, both picker-shellers and combines; COMBINING SMALL GRAIN, \$10.00 to \$15.00 per hour; MOWING HAY, \$2 80 to \$5 50 per hour; MOWING AND CONDITIONING HAY, \$6 50 to \$7 00 per hour; PLOWING, \$4 00 to \$6 75 per hour.

Some other rates reported included filling upright silos based on height and diameter ranging from \$3.00 per foot in height for a silo 10 feet in diameter to \$7.00 per foot for a silo 16 feet in diameter. One custom operator charged a per hour rate plus an additional charge based on the size of the silo. One custom operator reported applying 7 pints of MH-30 to tobacco for \$20 00 per acre, and 2½ pounds of Atrazine to corn for \$10 00 per acre. A report of manure handling included 2 men, 3 tractors, loader, and 2 spreaders for \$8.00 per hour. One method of charging for field shelling corn was 10 cents per bushel. An additional charge reported a few times was 5 cents per bushel for hauling corn from the field to a drier or warehouse. One reporter charged \$2 00 per acre for hauling the corn to a drier.

Job	Basis of Charge	Southeast & South Central Pennsylvania	The State
<b>HARVESTING</b>			
CORN PICKING	Acre	\$ 6.80	\$ 7 00
CORN, FIELD SHELLING	Acre	10 00	10 00
COMBINING SMALL GRAINS	Acre	6 70	6 80
<b>HAY MAKING:</b>			
Mowing	Acre	2 40	2.45
Mowing and conditioning	Acre	3 75	3 85
Raking	Acre	1 90	1.85
<b>Pick-up baling:</b>			
Twine	Bale	.11	.11
Wire	Bale	.13	.13
Cut, rake, bale and store	Bale	.24	.26
<b>SILAGE MAKING</b>			
Upright silo filling	Ton	1 95	2.30
Trench silo filling	Ton	1 70	2 05
<b>Field chopping silage</b>			
Chopper and blower with:			
1 man, 2 wagons, 1 tractor	Hour	13 50	13 00
2 men, 2 wagons 2 tractors	Hour	16 50	16 50
Other arrangements 1/	Acre	53 00	53 00
POTATO HARVESTING 2/	Hour	16 50	17.00
<b>PLOWING AND CULTIVATING</b>			
<b>PLOWING, MOLDBOARD PLOW</b>			
Spring, stubble	Acre	4 60	4.60
sod	Acre	4 85	5 00
Fall, Stubble	Acre	4 70	4.75
sod	Acre	5 10	5 20
PLOWING, DEEP (10 inches or more)	Acre	6 00	6 30
PLOWING, DISK	Acre	4 90	4 90
<b>DISKING, Tandem</b>			
With harrow or cultipacker	Acre	2 80	2 80
<b>HARROWING:</b>			
Spike tooth	Acre	3 60	3 50
Spring tooth	Acre	2 40	2 30
Spring tooth	Acre	2 45	2 50
CULTIVATING	Acre	2 60	2.65
<b>PLANTING AND DRILLING</b>			
<b>PLANTING CORN OR SOYBEANS.</b>			
Without fertilizer	Acre	2 45	2 50
With fertilizer	Acre	2 90	2.95
<b>DRILLING SMALL GRAIN:</b>			
Without fertilizer	Acre	2 35	2 35
With fertilizer	Acre	2 75	2 70
With fertilizer and cloverseed	Acre	2 95	2 95
PLANTING POTATOES	Acre	4 95	4 95
SEEDING ALFALFA, CLOVER, ETC	Acre	2 10	2 20
BROADCAST SEEDING (On grain fields)	Acre	1 60	1 55
<b>CLEANING GRAIN SEED:</b>			
With treatment	Bushel	.24	.24
Without treatment	Bushel	.17	.16
<b>GROUND EQUIPMENT</b>			
<b>SPRAYING</b>			
SPRAYING FOR WEED CONTROL (Excl material)	Acre	1 95	2 00
SPRAYING FOR CORN BORER:			
Including cost of material	Acre	3 55	3 55
Excluding cost of material	Acre	1 90	1.95

(Continued on Page 26)

## Gypsy Moth In Lancaster Co.

The gypsy moth has become a serious forest tree pest in eastern Pennsylvania. Portions of Berks, Schuylkill, Bucks, Northampton, and Carbon Counties are now under joint Federal-State quarantine to help control the spread of this destructive insect.

Gypsy moth larvae will soon be hatching. The larvae, or caterpillars, are easily identified by 5 pairs of blue spots and 6 pairs of red spots along the back. Larvae feed on leaves of most tree species, causing loss of tree growth or, in some cases, death of the tree.

Each year the gypsy moth is estimated to cause over a million dollars in damage to forest of the northeastern United States. Since it is a pest introduced to the United States from Europe, it has few natural enemies.

Intensive efforts to develop biological controls for gypsy moth are now in progress. Chemical control programs are also

planned for areas of heavy infestation.

Three male gypsy moths were trapped in Northern Lancaster County in 1968. Lancaster County residents can help in mapping the extent of gypsy moth infestation by reporting gypsy moth larvae to:

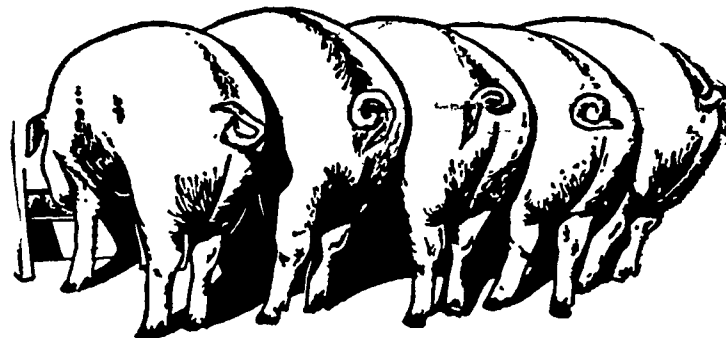
Mr D Wendleton  
Agricultural Research Service,  
USDA 711 W. Main Street  
Lansdale, Pa. 215-855-0150

or to:  
District Forester  
Penna. Dept of Forests & Waters  
Port Kennedy Pa. 215-666-0660

### Prompt Reporting

Haste doesn't make waste when it comes to reporting a lost credit card. Prompt reporting is your key to protection, reminds Helen E. Bell, Penn State extension home management specialist. Phone or send a telegram to the company right away and then write a letter. If you don't notify the company, you'll be billed for any charges made on the card regardless of who makes them.

## Market Hogs Earlier



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