lilk Pool Insures Equitable Price

In our modern system of marproducts, the farmer no longer uniform "blend", or average meets the consumer face to face price to all dairy farmers deapart, and today's farmer has market, no matter how the milk no way of knowing how his milk is used by the particular dealwill be used.

dinner table in some distant dividually. city for drinking. But the farmday varies and that his parti- system. cular milk may not be packaged for drinking.

cessing plant to be used in mak- based on various uses. ing ice cream, cheese, or butter.

over how his milk will be used the handler, and loses its iden- years ago. tity with the individual farmer.

into manufactured dairy pro- farmers for their milk ducts.

the value of the milk rather than to the milk itself. It is cheese. money, not milk that is pooled, to prorate the value of the milk participating dairy farmers.

The essence of a marketwide keting milk and other dany pooling plan is payment of a as he once did. They are far livering to all dealers in the er A pool can also apply just to He knows it may reach a milk handled by each dealer in-

er also knows that the amount ates in conjunction with a milk- one handler only, depending on of milk consumers want each use classification and pricing the type of pool plan.

Various kinds of pooling ar-Some or all of it may be left many years. They were first on hand at the milk plant after used in the 1920's by dairy ing business in a Federal milk getting \$5.71. that day's bottling milk orders farmer cooperatives, to esta- order market. The dealer sells are filled. This left-over milk is blish and maintain uniform, likely to go to a near-by pro- marketwide values for milk

Later, cooperatives sought and The farmer has no control got the help of government

Pools have been an integral once it leaves his farm, In fact, part of federal milk marketing milk from various farms is in- orders ever since they were termingled after purchase by authorized by Congress some 30

overall milk usage by all hand- each test period is supervised— herds that milk later in the try, owner sampler, and DHI.

In this USDA article, John R Hanson, deputy director of the USDA dairy division. explains how the milk pool works and how the blend price or milk price to the farmer is obtained.

In either case, the pool oper- lers in the entire market, or by

Here's how this works

Suppose that three dairy

The handler then owes \$1246 for 200 pounds at \$6 23 a hundredweight, and \$467 for 100 pounds at the Class II price The pool, or total owed by the handler is \$17.13.

rangements have been used for farmers each deliver 100 livered the same amount of federal milk marketing orders, pounds of milk to a dealer do- milk, they share it equally, each farmers are assured basic, equal

200 pounds of the milk for fluid uniform blend piece is announcor bottling use, for which the ed for milk with 35 per cent Class I price is \$6 23 a hundred butterfat The uniform price to pounds He uses the other 100 the farmers is then adjusted for pounds for manufacturing milk of varying butterfat, and (Class II) for which the per also for milk shipping costs hundred-weight order price is from production to consumption areas.

> The road to market is a long one for today's milk. And milk goes into a host of different

But because of "pooling" ar-Since all three farmers de- rangements incorporated into sharing of pool values, no mat-In a real milk order pool, the ter how their milk is used.

Alternate AM-PM Milk Test Results Reported Favorable

market, keyed to its ultimate vice of the U.S. Department of testing plan compare favorably regular milking routine is dismilk weight for unequal milkuse. Milk distributed for fluid Agriculture - set minimum with herds enrolled in offical jupted for only one milking use commands a higher price which are the least that Dairy Herd Improvement test- "The amount of milk produced ing intervals have been develop-

a paper on factors affecting in- yearly average for the herd."

Yet, there is a difference in orders — administered by the tion averages of herds enrolled month. This reduces the testing Gilmore added. the price milk will bring in the Consumer and Marketing Ser- in the alternate AM-PM milk cost and is popular because the

in the market than milk going milk dealers can pay dairy ing, an Extension dairy special- at a single milking is influenced ed." the Penn State professor nto manufactured dairy pro- farmers for their milk ist at The Pennsylvania State by the time since the previous said. "The use of these factors lucts.

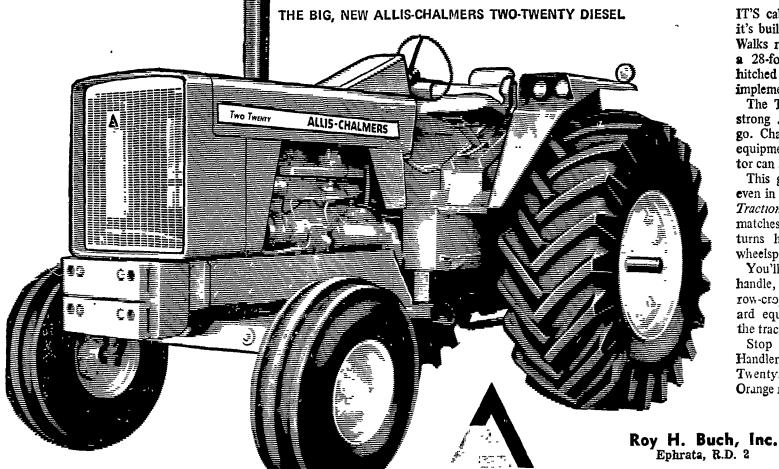
There are usually two gen- University reported recently at milking," the dairy specialist Production records from month A "milk pool" ensures that eral milk use designations — the American Dairy Science said "The single milk weight is to month the make these records." all farmers are paid equitably Class I for all milk used for Association annual meeting in doubled for the daily total. This for their milk delivered to a bottling (fluid) purposes, and Gainesville, Fla daily total determines the calmarket, or sold to an individual Class II for all milk used for Herbert C Gilmore, official in culation of production for each agement, and give added reliabilhandler. This "pool" refers to manufactured dairy products charge of the Pennsylvania monthly test period as well as ity to the AM-PM plan" such as ice cream, butter, and DHIA program, who presented the cow's lactation record and

This is where the milk pool dividual cow weights, pointed There is more month to month nate monthly plan as an optional comes into play. It brings farm- out that under the alternate AM- variation in the daily test day method of testing along with ers the price benefits of the PM plan, only one milking of milk weights for those AM-PM Dairy Herd Improvement Regis-

The federal milk marketing Location records and produc- AM one month, PM the next morning than in the evening,

"Factors to adjust a single

Pennsylvania was the first state to offer dairymen the alter-



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