

Stay

(Continued From Page 1)

stores. Sometimes the price differential was as high as 40 percent. The juggers want us to eliminate price controls, they say, so they can sell milk even cheaper and save the consumer more money. What they really want to do is get shoppers into the store by offering cheap milk, then make big profits on other food items."

Alampi noted that his department was saving consumers some \$20 million a year in the price they pay for milk. He based that figure on the difference between retail prices in New Jersey and other northeastern states.

In his speech to the dairymen, Alampi scored the consumerists demanding lower food prices.

"If it were not for the tremendous efficiency of the American farmer, food prices would really be high and the consumer would really have something to complain about. But because of the efficiency of the American farmer," he said, "the average consumer in our country spent only about 16 percent of his income after taxes, for food in 1972. This compares with just 23 percent just 20 years ago in

1952."

"Food expenditures as a percentage of total private spending in 1968 (the latest figures available) were 24 percent in Great Britain, 28 percent in France, 32 percent in West Germany, 35 percent in Japan, 42 percent in Taiwan, 48 percent in Poland, 60 percent in Ghana. The latest figure for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is for 1960, and that was 58 percent.

"We hear so much about the high cost of food, but did you know that if food prices had gone up as much as wages since 1952 you would be paying 55 cents for a quart of milk at your grocery store. You would be paying \$2.67 for a pound of round steak; \$1.61 for a dozen eggs and \$1.51 for a pound of hamburger.

"Industrial wages rose 140 percent in the last 20 years, 7 percent per year, while farm prices rose an average of six-tenths of 1 percent. Thus farm prices increased only 12 percent during the 20 year period.

"Probably no segment of American agriculture is as much aware of the cost-price squeeze as the dairyman. You know about increased cost of food for human consumption but you also know about the increased cost of feed, and the feed situation has been especially acute in the Northeast."

"The United States Depart-

Scrap

(Continued from page 1)

Consumer Representative Nina Gowell voted for the increase; Lin Huber voted against it. It was effective March 13. Unfortunately though, milk dealers opposed your increase and are now appealing it in court. Why?

For years these same people have said minimum retail pricing by the Pennsylvania Milk Marketing Board has protected the farmers. The action now taken by the dealers has exploded this myth. In fact, the opposite is true.

Retail price controls benefit dealers and chain stores. Not the farmers. Under the present law, some chains make as much as 47 cents per gallon on milk. Yet dealers have gone to court to oppose a modest and deserved increase in prices for farmers.

ment of Agriculture reported that as of January 1, 1973, feed prices in the Northeast were 30 percent above January, 1972. Since that time many feed costs have increased even more. Although we have had some modest increases in milk prices they have not covered the increases in cost—not only feed costs but others as well."

The all-important point is this. If retail pricing is abolished, the farmer's price will remain protected under Senate Bill 130 which I have recommended to the Legislature. Efficient dealers will have nothing to fear from this reform, for the truth is that today eighty-five percent (85 percent) of dairy farmers across the nation thrive under non-regulated consumer pricing.

Senate Bill 130 protects the farmer's price, forbids milk from being used by stores as a loss leader, and strengthens dealer bonding. Kickbacks will be a thing of the past. Retail prices will go down and help increase sales of Class 1 milk.

Nevertheless, the present milk control still prevails, and Milk Marketing Board chairman Harry Kapleau, also attending the meeting, said that price hearings will go on as scheduled. A hearing for the South Central Market Area 4 will be held in Harrisburg on Monday. It will be open to consumers and dealers as well as dairy farmers.

During his speech to the dairy farmers, McHale said, "There are more people asking for my ouster than there are cows in Lancaster County. I've been talking about people too much, I guess, and not enough about production agriculture."

"I believe that the Secretary of Agriculture should be concerned about all the people in rural Pennsylvania. I believe it's important to have good farm prices, and we're working for them. But I also believe it's important to have good transportation, good health care and a better standard of living for everyone in the rural areas of this state."

In his talk, he touched on many topics. Referring to the drive by President Nixon to increase farm exports, McHale said, "I'm tired of having the farmer shore up this country's balance of payments position."

He disagreed with consumerists who are saying that the cost of living, particularly with respect to food prices, is too high. "Consumers have to get used to the idea of paying a fair price for the food they eat. They're not complaining about the high cost of living, they're actually complaining about the cost of living high."

The secretary also said that a national land use policy is urgently needed, and told the group that they should vote for Proposition 1 on the May 15 primary ballot. This is the referendum which would allow the constitution to be changed to allow farmland to be taxed according to its use rather than its speculative value.

McHale ranged widely in his speech and said among other things that he feels the current energy crisis was "created" as a means of driving small independent gas station operators out of business. This move could adversely affect farmers with higher fuel prices. The secretary also predicted that interest rates would soon rise to ten percent, another move which could seriously hamper farmers.

Scholarships Announced

A \$2,500 scholarship program by the Chino Mines Division of Kennecott Corporation is being offered for the school year starting next fall. Five New Mexico college students from four universities will share. This is the 19th year Kennecott's New Mexico division has offered the awards.



This is when you get that good feeling

This is pay day.

This is when it all comes back.

The fertilizer. The seed. The interest. The machinery. The thinking. The work.

With a profit, if all the inputs did their jobs.

The seed is a key. Some hybrids have a superior capacity to produce. To give you more corn, from the same soil and season.

Profit-minded corn growers have learned Funk's G-Hybrids can be depended upon to do just that. To produce top yields. Year after year. Dependably. In good seasons and—like many years—when conditions are tough at critical times.

Year after year, corn growers with Funk's-G at work in their fields have that good feeling.

That good feeling you get when you have dependable hybrids, from dependable people. Funk's G-Hybrids.

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC.

Landisville, Pennsylvania 17538




Funk's is a Brand Name
Numbers Identify Varieties
FUNK SEEDS
INTERNATIONAL, INC.
International Headquarters
Bloomington, Illinois 61701

The limitation of warranty
and remedy on the tag
attached to each bag of Funk's
G-Hybrid sold is a part of
the terms of sale thereof.

We Are Proud To Be A Part Of American Agriculture

BUTLER

KAN-SUN



**Continuous Flow
Grain Dryer**

Choose from 5 models to match your harvest rate. Capacities vary, by model, from 183 to 435 bushels per hour.

**FARMILL
CONSTRUCTION
and REPAIR**

Soudersburg, Pa.
Ph. 717-687-7659