

Milk

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percent goes into manufacturing uses and commands a lower price. The farmer's milk check shows the blend price, the price attained by adding the milk sold for class 1 and that sold for class 2.

Because utilization and the Minnesota-Wisconsin price both differ from month to month, the market administrator must wait until after the end of a month to announce the blend price.

Milk handlers in Order 4 must report their usage figures for each month to Shine's office by the eighth day of the following month. Shine's office then announces the blend price by the 13th.

Different dairies use different amounts of class 1 and class 2 milk. If each milk handler paid its farmers according to that particular handler's usage, then some farmers would be paid the class 1 price for all their milk, and some would get the class 2 price for all their milk.

That, some would say, is free enterprise. But Hand and Shine and other supporters of the Federal Order system say that route leads to chaos in the milk market

and has, in the past, even led to violence among farmers.

So, all Order 4 handlers are required to pay the same price for all milk they receive, and that price is the blend price. For handlers who sell most of their milk as bottled product, this represents a bargain, because the value of bottled milk, the class 1 price, is higher than the blend price.

For handlers who produce dairy products with the milk they buy, this price represents a burden, because the price for manufacturing milk is always below the blend price.

Therefore, the bottlers pay into an equalization fund, administered by Shine, an amount equal to the dif-

ference between the market value of the milk - its class 1 price - and the blend price. This money is then turned over to the manufacturers who had to pay more for their milk than it was actually worth to them as manufacturing milk.

Most handlers have some class 1 and some class 2 uses every month, so in one month a particular handler may pay into the pool and the next month he may draw out of it.

While the seminar was held to introduce farm writers to the complex subject of milk pricing, many of the speakers there pointed out that there are still a few farmers that don't understand how milk is priced under the Federal Order system.

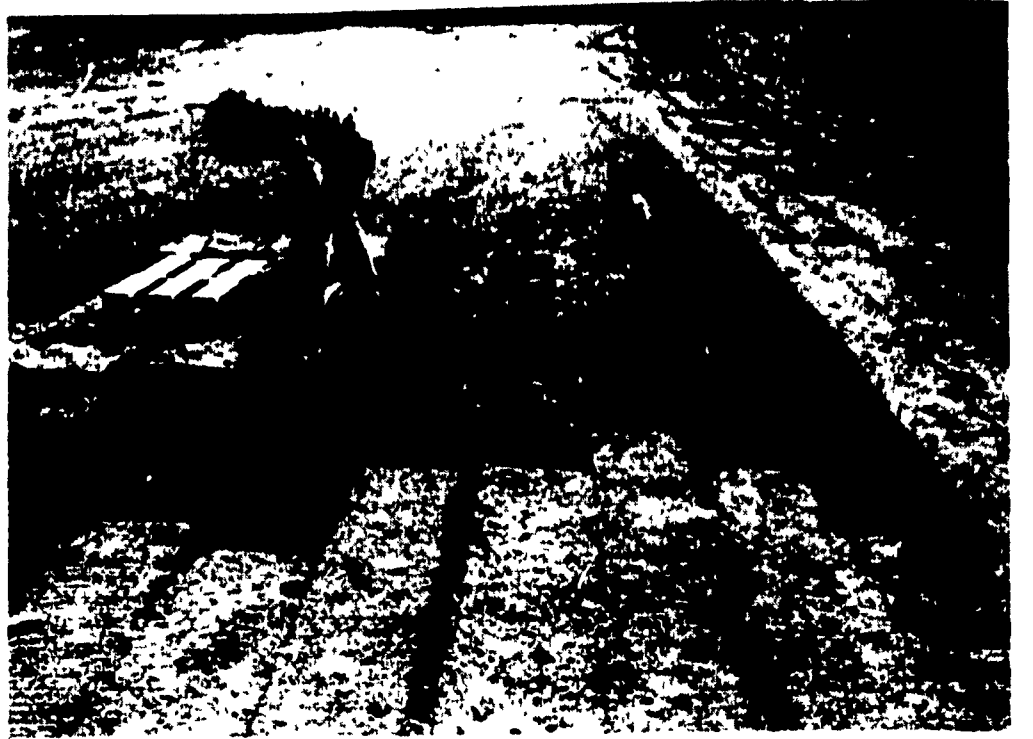
\$52 Strawberries

A Lancaster County 4-Her became \$103 richer this week when his boxes of grand champion strawberries sold for a record \$52 and \$51 per box at the Lancaster Rotary Club.

Richard Yunginger, Marietta, sold his grand champion beauties to Andy's Catering and to William Heyn. Mary Yunginger, Marietta R1 exhibited the reserve grand champion berries which brought a total of \$37. James Snavely bought

one box at \$27 with the remainder being purchased by Clair Simmeral for \$10.

Edward Nissley had the third place entry which was purchased by Dr. Chuck Gaige. Glenn Shenk, Lititz R2 sold his strawberries to Dick Nissley. Cynthia Erb, Mt. Joy R1, sold two boxes to Mike Moore and Steve McDaniel respectively while James Stauffer's, Lancaster R2 went to Sam Altdoerffer and Clair Simmeral.



Just like picking up pieces of carpet. This is a field of sod on the

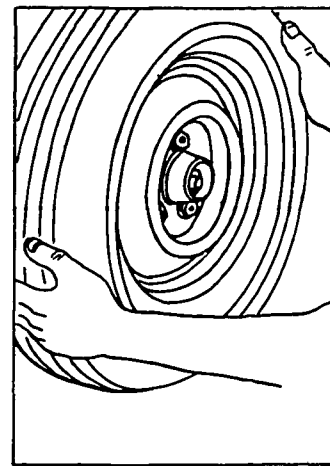
Sporting Valley Turf Farm after it's been cut up by a machine harvester.

Turf

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also in New Jersey. Those growers aren't able to compete here, though, because turf is very heavy and expensive to truck.

Hummer is also involved in another crop which is not quite as unusual here as it once was. He has four acres of wine grapes, and before another week has passed expects to double that.



FRONT WHEEL BEARINGS

REQUIRE REPACKING WITH GREASE AT APPROXIMATELY 16,000 MILE INTERVALS AND WHENEVER BRAKES ARE OVERHAULED NEW GREASE SEALS ARE ADVISABLE EACH TIME THIS IS DONE.



Homeowners cut mowing time in half with commercial rider

On the Yazoo pictured above, you can mow up to 16 acres in a day. You don't follow it with a trim mower. It does it all. You can trim under low-hanging shrubs in a series of nimble passes, many times faster than a man with a walk mower. You can cut a clean radius right around a tree-trunk or a pole. Trim the edges of

ponds, embankments, curbs. Around flower beds, pipe stands, under benches, along walls and fences, in and out of ditches. In corners. In high grass or low. Evenly. Beautifully. Without scalping or skipping.

Now one man does it in a day and a half on a Yazoo. W. G. "Buck" Siler, who is pro-owner of Longview Golf Club in Greensboro, N.C., says, "With the tractor, I was using two hand mowers trimming continuously during the season. After I got the Yazoo, we had one hand mower trimming two to three hours a week."

Commercial vs. "Homeowner"

When machines break down, wages go on.

That's why commercial men don't buy "homeowner" machines. They can't afford to. Everything in a Yazoo is industrial grade. There is no compromise. In residential use, it should last you a lifetime.

What About Price?

Most of the best-known homeowner makes will cost you more than a comparable-size commercial Yazoo, some considerably more. All five Yazoo Commercial Riders are built to the same design.

YR 78 YR 60 YR 48 YR 42 YR 38

Your Yazoo dealer will be glad to advise you, and let you try one for size on your own grounds.

One caution. Last year, commercial cutters ran the dealers and the factory out of stock in mid-season. So act now. Don't end up in a shotgun marriage with a mower you'll always feel dissatisfied with.

YAZOO trims as it mows.

DRIVE THE YAZOO COMMERCIAL RIDER NOW AT



When You're Done Riding, You're Done Mowing.

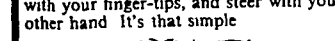
State Senator Henry Saylor, of St. Petersburg, Florida, says, "Mowing my one-acre place was killing my weekends. On the advice of some cemetery men, I switched from a belly-slung rider to the YR 48. Now I cut all my grass, including the trimming, in forty-five minutes. It's fun to drive, very responsive."

What Commercial Men Say

Commercial turf men tell us their operators hate being shifted from the Yazoo to another machine.

The Yazoo is specifically designed for mowing. It has front wheel drive. It cuts in front, where you can see. It steers from the rear.

Using a simple short-throw lever, you can move forward or backward or stop with your finger-tips, and steer with your other hand. It's that simple.



Ken Schoeni, who is Superintendent of Athletic Facilities at Bowling Green University, Ohio, says, about one mowing job: "It used to take two men three days

John L. Stauffer

RD2, EAST EARL, PA. PH. 215-445-6175
1/2 MILE NORTH OF GOODVILLE ON UNION GROVE ROAD

ORTHO TIPS ON MAKING DOUBLE CROPPING PAY.



Paraquat stubble planting is the moisture-saving way to get soybeans off to a fast, vigorous start. There's no plowing or disking, so soil at planting depth isn't dried by sun and wind. The moisture saved improves chances of getting an early, uniform stand. Your beans will probably emerge to a full stand well ahead of your neighbor's conventionally planted crop.

You get the above advantages . . . and more . . . by planting directly into undisturbed crop stubble and weeds. A pre-emergence application of ORTHO Paraquat CL is all you need to prepare your seedbed. Paraquat knocks down even heavy surface vegetation, killing annual weeds and grasses and burning back perennials. Soybeans emerge without competition for moisture and nutrients . . . and there's more moisture to get 'em on their way. Eliminating preplant tillage also holds cockleburrs in check. You don't turn under cocklebur seeds on the soil surface . . . or turn up seed that can germinate later.

Using Paraquat (alone or with Lorox®) instead of plowing and disking also saves time, labor and equipment . . . conserves fuel . . . cuts production costs by \$5 to \$10 per acre . . . reduces compaction and improves chances of early planting.

TIPS FOR SUCCESSFUL STUBBLE PLANTING

Field Selection. Select fields with heavy soils. Avoid fields that are deeply rutted or infested with Johnson-grass, Bermudagrass, Smartweed or Marestalk. If there are too many of these weeds to spot treat, use mechanical tillage and rotate between conventional and stubble planting.

Before Planting. Apply 2,4-D if fields are infested with broadleaf weeds. Spray at least 90 days before planting.

At Planting. Use a no tillage planter or similar equipment that can penetrate stubble and untilled soil. Seed must be covered with moist soil. Use a packer behind

the planter if needed to properly cover seed.

After Planting. Apply ORTHO Paraquat CL before soybeans emerge . . . or apply Paraquat plus Lorox® 50W.

After Soybeans Emerge. Cultivate as soon as possible. Use a single sweep for first cultivation. Direct spray with Paraquat when soybeans are 8-inches high. Make a second application 7 to 14-days later.

Additional Tips. Get added stand insurance with a planter box treatment of ORTHO Soybean Seed Protectant.

GET A FULL, UNIFORM STAND WITH ORTHO PARAQUAT STUBBLE PLANTING.

P. L. ROHRER & BRO., INC.

SMOKETOWN, PA

Phone Lanc. 717-299-2571

SAVE TIME AND MOISTURE WITH NO TILLAGE USING ORTHO PARAQUAT CL.

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