

National Grange

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to the Senate floor for its approval.

They asked Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland to improve the administration of the farmer owned grain reserve.

Grangers asked a mid-point trigger price between the releases and call levels be placed in effect.

"When the market price reaches the mid-point, the interest charges would be resumed on the loan, thus forcing some of the farmer-owned reserve onto the market, thus reducing the amount available for market entry when the call level is reached," Grangers said.

They asked Bergland to extend the time after the releases and call levels are reached for farmers to make their marketing decision.

They also asked Bergland to make provisions so after the call level is reached and the price then falls back below the releases level, that the grain once in the reserve may re-enter the reserve.

Grangers further recommended the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 be amended to raise the trigger points by about seven percent on all grains in the reserve and that the CCC selling price be raised to 170 percent of the current level of price support for each commodity.

They went on record as supporting small-scale agriculture.

They asked for expanded research programs to provide technology for small scale farming including biological farming, marketing systems, equipment needs and availability.

They asked that casein be classified as a dairy product and become subject to import quotas.

They opposed any action to remove reconstituted powdered milk from the Federal Order pricing structure. They continued their support for Federal Marketing orders.

They generally opposed required conservation practices.

They resolved "farmers be encouraged to perform prudent conservation farming practices as a part of their regular operations but no linkage be made between conservation guidance provided by USDA and USDA production adjustment programs."

They asked USDA to take a strong advocacy role in developing and defending the economic benefits of pesticides when EPA is considering registration or cancellation of a material.

They asked the Environmental Protection Agency to consult with state

departments of agriculture, the pesticide industry and user groups when making decisions affecting the availability of pesticides.

Grangers encouraged farmers to keep up to date on private pesticide applicator certification.

Grangers showed support for agricultural research on several levels and reaffirmed their continuing support of the extension service.

They stopped short of outright endorsement of the beef referendum scheduled for February 1980.

Instead they urged "continued support for a Beef Referendum to permit producers to vote on a checkoff for the funding of promotional programs, research and consumer information on beef and beef products."

They "insisted" that a bona fide farmer be included as a member of the Commodities Futures Trading Commission.

They deleted a resolution which would have called for support of a pilot program of family farm cooperatives.

But they came out in favor of retention of the Capper-Volstead Act in its present form and resolved that it remain under the jurisdiction of the USDA. Capper-Volstead provides the legal mechanism for farm cooperatives.

They also encouraged the development of regional marketing cooperatives.

They called for USDA and

other appropriate agencies to continue education on marketing alternatives available to farmers.

Grangers came down heavily on foreign ownership of U.S. farm land.

They commended Congress and USDA for implementation of the Foreign Ownership Farm Land Registration Act.

That Act requires registration of land owned by non-Americans and disclosure of those holdings.

They asked USDA to pursue all avenues until all holdings are disclosed and fines are paid for late reporting.

And they asked the state granges to initiate state legislation which would prohibit foreign investors from purchasing or owning farm land unless they establish permanent residence within the area of their ownership and become U.S. citizens.

In other foreign affairs questions, the National Grange sent a telegram to President Jimmy Carter commending "the calm and collected manner in which you and your Administration have addressed the highly volatile situation in Iran."

"Your decision to cut off the purchase of Iranian oil has the full support of the National Grange," they said.

They urged the President to take every diplomatic sanction necessary to win the freedom of the Americans being held hostage in Iran.

The 113th annual session of the National Grange continues through Tuesday, November 20, at the Host Farm Hotel East of Lancaster.

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The waste produced by 1,200 dairy cows or beef cattle is roughly equivalent to that produced in a city of 20,000 people.

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Of the two million acres of rural land converted to non-agricultural uses each year, one-half goes into parks and recreation.

Soybean output up, tobacco, spuds off

HARRISBURG - Pennsylvania's production of soybeans should be above last year, but production of tobacco and potatoes this year is expected to be less, based on November 1 conditions, according to the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service.

Corn for grain production is expected to be the same as last year at 113,050,000 bushels. Both acreage for harvest at 1,190,000 acres and a yield of 95.0 bushels per acre are unchanged from a year ago. The average yield for corn declined two bushels from October.

Soybeans production is forecast at 2490,000 bushels, up 27 percent from last year. An estimated 80,000 acres of soybeans are expected to be harvested at an average yield of 31.0 bushels per acre. Last year's acreage harvested totaled 62,000 acres.

Sorghum for grain production is forecast at 390,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest is indicated at 6000 acres, with an average yield of 65.0 bushels per acre.

Tobacco production is expected to total 22,100,000 pounds, down 12 percent from last year's 25,220,000 pounds. Acreage for harvest is expected to be the same as last year, but the yield indicated, at 1700 pounds per acre, will be much lower than last year's 1940 pounds.

Potato production in the Commonwealth is forecast at 6,120,000 hundredweight, down two percent from last year's 6,250,000 cwt. Acreage for harvest, at 24,000, is expected to yield an average of 255 cwt. per acre.

At the United States level, corn production is forecast

at a record high 7.59 billion bushels, three percent above the October 1 forecast and seven percent more than the previous record set last year.

Grain sorghum production is forecast at 825 million bushels, up one percent from last month's forecast and ten percent more than the 1978 crop.

Feed grain production (corn, sorghum, oats and barley combined) is forecast at a record high 229 million metric tons, five percent more than a year ago.

All tobacco production is forecast at 1.61 billion pounds, 20 percent below 1978 and the lowest production since 1943. Flue-cured production is down 23 percent and barley down 18 percent from last year.

Potato production is forecast at 301 million cwt., seven percent less than the record high 1978 crop.

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Like dressed-up baked beans? That means adding chili sauce, brown sugar and mustard. Top the casserole with thick onion slices, bake until bubbly, then top with about a cup (four ounces) of shredded Cheddar cheese for each two pounds of prepared beans and heat for five minutes more.

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Like some sandwich ideas for the brown baggers? Provolone (smoky flavor) cheese with hard salami is good on French or Vienna bread; Muenster cheese goes well with salami for beer on a buttered Kaiser roll, while Monterey Jack cheese teams nicely with olive loaf on egg twist bread.

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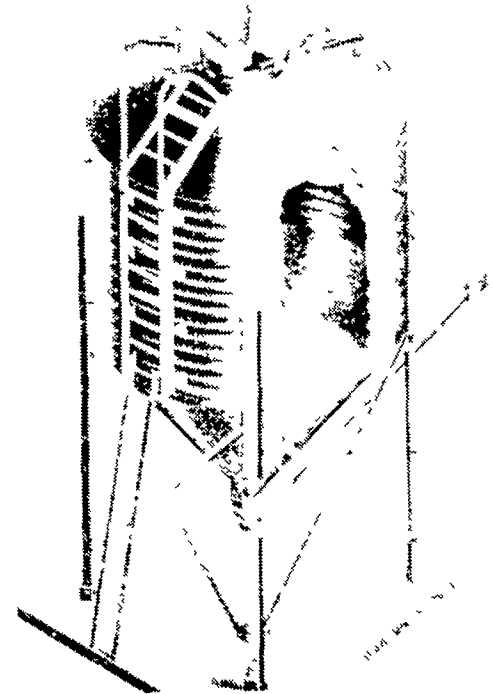
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