

# Informal hearing of PMMB,

## Dairylea ends in no agreement

HARRISBURG — The Pennsylvania Milk Marketing Board met with representatives of the Dairylea Cooperative on Thursday in an informal conference.

PMMB had told the cooperative to show reason why the Board should not suspend or revoke its license to sell milk in Pennsylvania.

Earl Fink, executive secretary of PMMB, said the conference was called to try to resolve an alleged violation of the state milk marketing law in connection with Dairylea's agreement

with A&P to sell processing and packaging of milk from Dairylea's Scranton plant.

No agreement was reached, said Fink, and no date has been set for a formal hearing of the case. "It will probably move to a formal hearing in another few weeks," said Fink.

At Thursday's conference, Dairylea presented additional information on their costs, noted the PMMB executive secretary. These figures will have to be checked by a PMMB audit, he said, but they were submitted by the

cooperative as evidence.

Dairylea is charged with violation of Section 807 of the Milk Marketing Law.

That section makes it illegal to sell a product or service below the cost of production.

Specifically, Dairylea is charged with selling services from its Scranton plant to A&P under cost.

Should Dairylea be found guilty at the formal hearing, the Co-op faces two potential consequences: it could have its Pennsylvania license completely revoked, or it could have the license suspended, for a given number of days.

In similar cases in the past, suspension has been the typical verdict.

The state's Milk Marketing Law allows any dealer to buy back its suspension at the rate of \$50 a day. The funds from the fine go to the Milk Marketing Board fund.

If the Co-op should be found guilty and should select to buy back its

**MEDIA** — Termites and flying ants can be found in the same building, and each group may produce swarms at various times of the year. Before you push the panic button observe the type of damage that has been done.

According to James McKeehen, Delaware County Extension, one distinct feature of termite damage to wood is the lack of sawdust as evidence. Termites actually eat the wood.

Another clue is mud often found in association with wood. Termites use mud to seal cracks in weakened timbers. They also build mud-like shelter tubes within or on foundation walls, which they use as a shortcut back to their home in the soil. However, destroying these tubes will

suspension, the action should not have any effect on Dairylea members other than the revenue loss. Dairylea would not be forced to give up its contract with A&P.

not prevent termites from entering the building.

Freedom of passage from soil to wood and back again determines whether or not termites can successfully attack a building. A successful attack also depends on the kind of building construction practices used. The following factors make a building most susceptible to termite attacks:

Wood in the soil and near the house. Stumps, branches, and other woods debris should be removed from the site before construction is started. This helps destroy colonies already at the building site.

Wood buried around the foundation walls. Never leave scrap lumber under buildings or porches.

Soil moisture. The outside soil level should be at least 6 inches below all woodwork. Rain water should be

directed away from the house. Leaky, defective plumbing also attracts termites.

Foundation walls of stone, hollow concrete block, hollow tile or brick that can crack allowing termites to pass through.

Not enough space between floor joists and soil under the unexcavated part. There should be at least an 18 inch clearance. Plenty of cross-ventilation is also needed.

Earth-filled or masonry porches and steps of flagged terraces on the same level as first floor sills. About three-fourths of termite trouble in Delaware County comes from this type of construction.

Wooden porches or steps. The bottom step should rest on a poured concrete base that is at least 6 inches above the soil.

Wooden frames of cellar or basement windows. Use steel frames or factory treated wooden cellar window frames with a soil level or a window well 6 inches below the window casing.

Wooden frames and doors leading to cellars from outside stairways and garages.

The use of wood in finishing basement areas.

Modern slab-constructed homes with wood partition walls. Termites can go through cracks in the slab, plumbing, and other utility holes in the slab, or through expansion joints.

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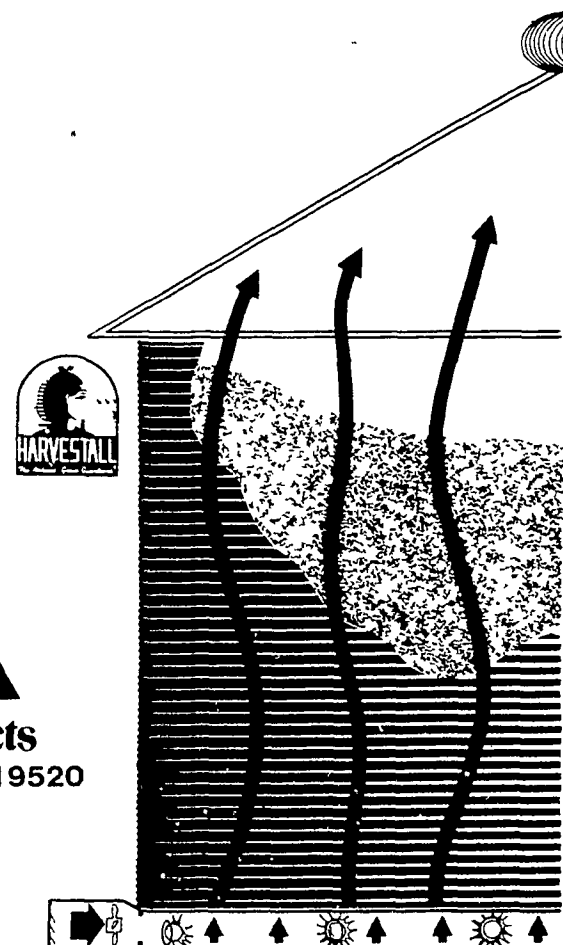
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