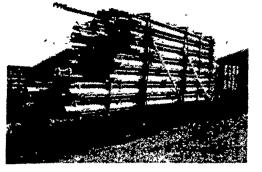
Lancaster Farming, Saturday, November 1, 1980-C35

FETERL GRAIN AUGERS



We have just received another trailer load of Feterl grain augers.

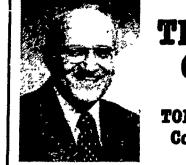
These augers are priced in a crate unassembled, F.O.B. at our place of business.

cilul 7' basis has desat	LIST	SALE PRICE
6''x17' basic head sect. wt/drive belt \$ 3	05.55 \$	229.16
6''x41' P.T.O. Drive*14	430.00	1072.50
8"x41' P.T.O. Drive*	917.00	1437.75
8"x41' Elect. Drive less Motor* 18	888.00	1416.00
8''x46' Elect. Drive less SOLD 2	120.00	1590.00
8''x55' P.T.O. Drive*24		1840.50
10''x54' P.T.O. Drive*	647.00	2735.25

*These augers are equipped with under carriage, wheels, P.T.O. shaft, less tires and tubes. While Supply Lasts GEO. V. SEIPLE & SON



R.F.D. No. 2, Van Buren Road, Easton, PA 18042 Phone 215-258-7146



There seems to be some misunderstanding about the dairy price support program and what price it is trying to support.

Some of the confusion was the result of the average Minnesota-Wisconsın price of \$12.07 for 3.5 test milk for September. The support price at that time was \$12.07 for 3.5 milk and some producers thought that the market price had finally reached the support price which wasn't true.

The price support program of USDA is aimed at supporting the average national price of manufacturing grade milk. This is milk that is not sold through federal milk marketing orders anywhere in the country.

It's a national average and for the month of September it was \$11.89 or 18 cents below the support price of \$12.07 that month. On Octuber 1 the support price went to \$12.80. So the gap now is even wider.

The M-W price is also an average price for manufacturing grade milk, but only for the two state area of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Over half the manufacturing grade milk m the country is produced in these two states so it's easier to get a fix on the market value of milk here. That's why it's used to determine the Basic Formula Price of class prices in federal orders.

Because of this concentration, the M-W price usually runs a little higher than the national average. In September it was \$12.07 or 18



cents higher than the national average of \$11.89. It was only a coincidence that it was the same as the support price in September.

While I'm at it, I should explain that also manufacturing grade milk is not the same as Class II milk. They may both be used for making butter, powder, cheese or condensary products, but that's all that you can do with manufacturing grade milk. It can't be sold for fluid use or any Class I products and it is not qualified for pooling in a federal order.

Class II milk is part of a state or federal milk marketing order and not only can be, but must be, used for fluid sales if it is needed. It's sometimes viewed as the "necessary surplus" needed to insure an adequate supply of fluid milk but that idea is a little over done

The point is that Class II milk is just as good as Class I and can be used wherever it is needed. Manufacturing grade milk has not been qualified for fluid use so it cannot be sold through state or federal marketing orders.

Finally, there are times when Class II milk may be sent to manufacturing plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin by a federal order handler for several reasons. Such milk is not included when figuring either the M-W or the average manufacturing grade price.

SPEAK UP

Pennsylvania The Department of Agriculture is in the process of putting together a proposal for starting a fund financed by producers to promote the sale of dairy products in the state. An advisory committee was formed at a meeting in Harrisburg on September 30 that includes two independent producers; representatives of 14 dairy co-ops and four farm organizations; and three ex officio members from dairy promotion organizations.

Generally, they're thinking of a deduction of three quarters of one per cent that will average about nine cents a hundred in the state and produce about \$7 million a year.

However, nothing has been decided yet. Certainly not everyone is in favor of the same rate, how the money is to be used or even if Pennsylvania should have such a fund.

If anything is proposed, it will be in place of whatever contributions you are making now, not in addition to these.

The important thing now is to make your feelings known now to the advisory committee while there's still time to get what you want.

Sulfa residues

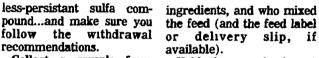
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pound...and make sure you follow the withdrawal recommendations.

Collect a sample from each batch (and each component) of nonmedicated finishing-withdrawal feed you use. Record the date, the source, any code numbers on

FORD BATTERY

CHARGERS



Hold the sample for at least 90 days after the hogs have been marketed to allow time for slaughter and for Federal Meat inspection tests to be made and results to be forwarded to you. This way, if a violative carcass is found, you'll be able to determine if it was caused by feed contamination.

Collecting, labeling, and saving feed samples is extra work. It's not easy - but it's good insurance.



FORD FALL SPECIALS

FORD AIR COMPRESSORS