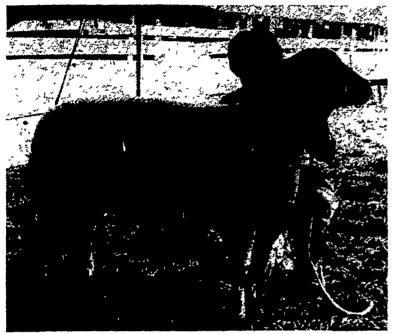
Pa. Milk production 'booming', says economist

UNIVERSITY PARK -- Penn- creating a "boom" in milk increased in greater amounts and sylvania dairy farmers are production. Their milk output has

Breeding sheep



Champion Shropshire ewe was shown by Belmont Ridge Farms, Barbara Platt, Gettysburg.

at faster rates than anywhere else in the Northeast, according to Blair J. Smith, agricultural economist at Penn State.

In 1960, 12 percent less milk was produced than was consumed in the state. By 1980, production was 26 percent greater than consumption. Smith analyzed state and federal reports of milk production and consumption in his work with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Penn State.

"Of the Northeastern states, only Vermont has a greater milk surplus relative to consumer needs," he stated. "Vermont's surplus is about 2 billion pounds annually while the surplus in Pennsylvania is 1.75 billion pounds."

The Penn State économist suggested several reasons exist for the vigorous growth of Penn-sylvania milk production. Closeness of dairy farmers to great masses of people has become increasingly important. This is due largely to the rapidly increasing costs of transportation since 1973 and 1974.

In addition, soil, climate, and topography in the Commonwealth

only slightly affected by widely fluctuating feed prices. This occurs since much of the feed needs of dairy herds are produced on those taken recently. home farms.

The dairy "boom" in Pennsylvania is also seen as beneficial to consumers. Other factors remaining equal, more milk at the farm tends to create lower prices at the supermarket. Smith pointed out that milk and dairy products have long been an economical source of a very important part of human diets.

"Currently, for about 13 percent of our food budgets, we receive about 22 percent of our dietary protein in the milk and dairy products that add so much variety to our meals," he affirmed.

Contrary to what some people may believe, retail prices of milk and dairy products have gone up less than prices of all foods generally, it was stated. The increase has also been less than the average price increases of all consumer products taken as a group.

Smith predicted retail milk and dairy product prices will rise more

lead to a kind of dairying that is slowly during the next several years. He indicated this will be due to probable future actions of the federal government - similar to

"The primary effect of government dairy programs," Smith said, "has been to moderate the wide swings in prices and production that might otherwise take place. Stability introduced into the market by government programs is important," he commented.

"Such stability reduces the risk and uncertainty facing dairy farmers and milk processors," the Penn State economist stated. "With a fairly stable outlook, farmers and processors can carry out more highly efficient, lower cost operations than otherwise. Moreover, competition within the dairy industry assures that most cost savings are eventually passed along to the consumer," he concluded.



