

MILK MARKET NEWS

**Federal Order 4
November Class I climbs**
Middle Atlantic Order Market Administrator Joseph D. Shine announced a Class I milk price of \$15.24 per hundredweight for November 1982. This price is up two cents from the October price and is at the same level as last

November's Class I price. Order No. 4 prices are announced for milk testing 3.5 percent butterfat f.o.b. plants located within 55 miles of Philadelphia, PA and also within 75 miles from the nearer of Washington, DC or Baltimore, MD. There is also a 6-cent direct-delivery differential

applicable to producer milk received at plants located within 55 miles of Philadelphia. Shine announced a Class II milk price of \$12.54 per hundredweight for September 1982 and a butterfat differential of 17.1 cents for the month. The Class II milk price is down two cents from August while

the butterfat differential increased one-tenth of a cent. These class prices are based on the September 1982 Minnesota-Wisconsin manufacturing milk price of \$12.46 per hundredweight at a 3.5 percent butterfat content. The USDA reported that the wholesale price of Grade A butter

at Chicago for September was \$1.4835 per pound and the nonfat dry milk price was \$.9347 per pound, f.o.b. plants in Chicago area.

**Federal Order 2
August milk brings \$13.59**
Dairy farmers who delivered milk to Order No. 2 handlers during August 1982 were paid on the basis of \$13.59 per hundredweight. This uniform price was nine cents less than a year ago.

The payback under the seasonal incentive plan, which begins with the August pool, enhanced the uniform price by 36.0 cents per hundredweight.

Although producer receipts were higher than in August 1981, the increase was minimal, less than one million pounds (0.1 percent). Total receipts this year aggregated 898.9 million pounds.

There was a slight decrease of one and one-half million pounds in the amount of milk used for fluid milk products.

As a result of these changes, the Class I utilization of 39.7 percent was just under last year's utilization of 39.9 percent; that had been the lowest August percentage in the history of the Orders.

The gross value to dairy farmers for milk deliveries during August 1982 (which includes differentials required to be paid to farmers but not voluntary premiums or deductions) was \$122.5 million.

The Class I and Class II prices for August 1982 were \$14.67 and \$12.54 per hundredweight, respectively, down \$.17 and \$.03 from a year ago.

Horticultural exchange unites children of two countries

WASHINGTON, DC — This September and October, children across the United States are taking part in a unique scientific and cultural event.

The U.S. National Arboretum, a 444-acre USDA Agricultural Research Service facility in the nation's capital, is asking parents and teachers to encourage their children to help the Arboretum in the collection and exchange of one million seeds of the American flowering dogwood for an equal number of Japanese flowering cherry tree seeds.

The United States' most popular spring-flowering trees, the American dogwood and Japanese cherry have been cultivated here since 1731 and 1876, respectively.

In the last 65 years, however, the vigor of our cherry trees has declined, according to National Arboretum botanist Roland M. Jefferson. Only one autumn and three spring varieties are still widely grown. Japan, on the other hand, has hundreds of cultivated forms.

To save America's flowering cherries, the Arboretum has launched an ambitious program of research, exploration, and cherry introduction. Led by Jefferson and funded through government and private donors in both countries, the effort has met with great success. In a highly publicized, five-month, national Japanese program, school children helped Jefferson collect more than one million flowering cherry seeds.

The collection contains 50,000 seeds from trees growing in the volcanic ash of Mt. Fuji, which last erupted 400 years ago. Seeds from such an unusual spot encourage Jefferson. "The amount of variation in the trees was remarkable," he said. "The more genetic mutations we can collect, the better our options when developing superior trees for the United States."

In exchange, American children this September and October will collect one million seeds of what many deem our most beautiful tree, and the American flowering

dogwood. The National Arboretum will send the seeds to Japan, where some will be used immediately for research while the remainder will be planted on Japan's mountainsides. There, the dogwoods will become a part of the environment and a future source of genetic material—and pleasure.

To participate in this lasting, international project, follow the guidelines below or contact the Dogwood Exchange, U.S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

To collect seeds from the American Flowering Dogwood: This September and October, when the fruit of your neighborhood dogwoods ripen and turn dark red, have your children gather the fruit by picking it or shaking the branches. Collect as soon as the seeds turn ripe to prevent too many from being eaten by birds.

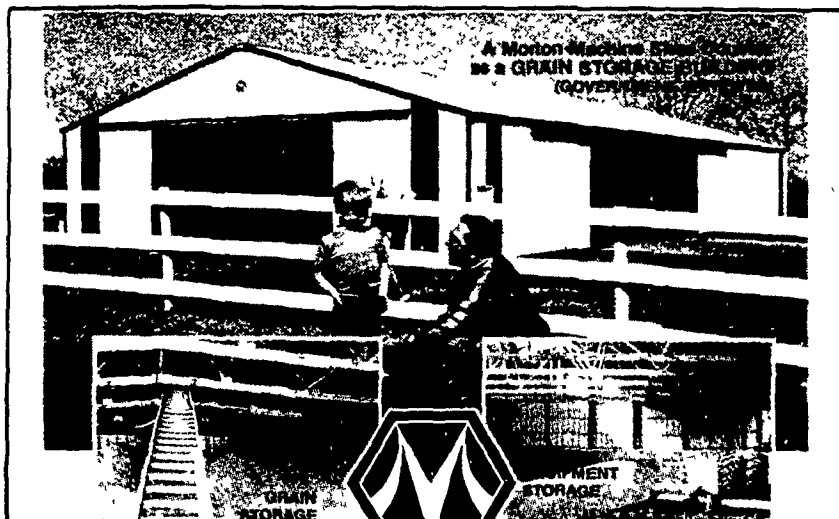
Only clean, air-dried seed can be sent to Japan, so the pulpy fruit must be washed off or rubbed away from the stone or seed. When washed in water, the pulp and empty stones will float away. The clean and then air-dried stones are what's left.

Each batch of cleaned seed should be identified by the city and state where it was collected, and whether the tree was growing wild or was part of someone's yard or a park. As soon as the seed is ready, send it via the mail to: Dogwood Exchange, U.S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002.

The seed will be sent to Japanese scientists who will use some of it to develop new dogwood varieties especially suited for Japan. The remainder will be planted in the wild on hillsides where it will be enjoyed by generations to come.



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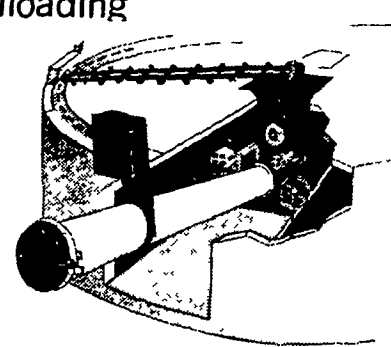
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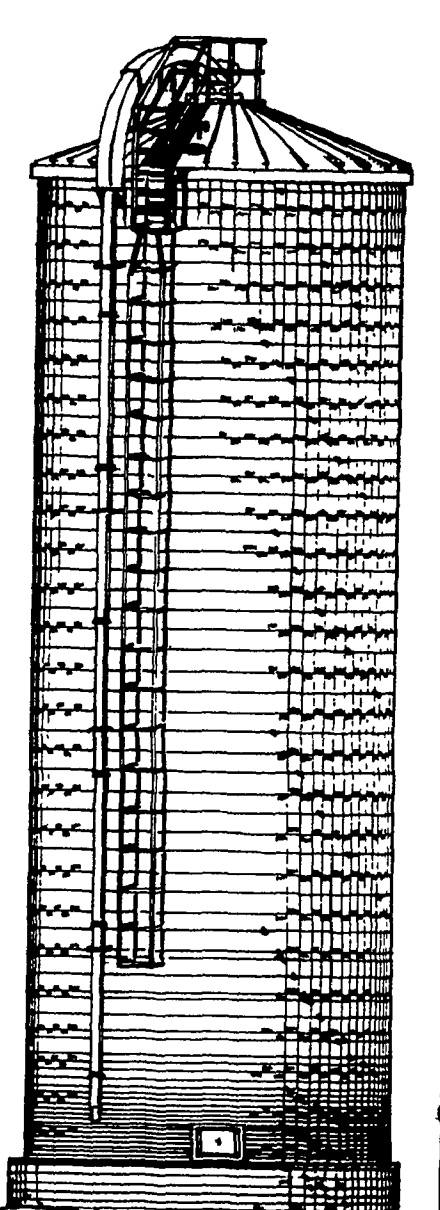
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