

Farm Business News

Soviet expert is PennAg speaker

EPHRATA — Malcolm Toon, the former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is the featured speaker at PennAg's Convention in September at Seven Springs Resort, Champion.

The advent of the PIK program and the approaching expiration date of the current grain pact with the U.S.S.R warrant Toon's comment and expert advice. With some thirty years experience in the U.S. State Department, Ambassador Toon is one of the best analysts of the effects of Soviet-American interactions on American business and public interests.

Ambassador Toon has a reputation as an outspoken hard-liner matched with an ability to foresee crises and analyze trouble spots. His eloquence as a diplomatic speaker is matched only by his impeccable background in Soviet affairs and his fluency in the Russian tongue.

His ambassador posts are numerous. Preceding his tenure in Moscow, Toon served as the U.S. Ambassador to Israel (June 1975 to

December 1976), to Yugoslavia (October 1971 to May 1975), and to Czechoslovakia (June 1969 to October 1971). Also, he has served assignments to our Embassies in Warsaw, Budapest, Rome, London, and Moscow (twice). In the late 60's, he began his sojourn in the State Department as Director of Soviet Affairs (1965-68) and later as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and European Affairs (1968-69).

Notwithstanding that his diplomatic career was preceded by a strong education, he received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Tufts University in 1937 and the Master of Science degree in 1938 from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. His graduate work includes study at Middlebury College in 1950 and Harvard University from 1950-51.

Military service as a PT boat commander in World War II led to Malcolm Toon's diplomatic service in 1946. Honorary acclaim was awarded him in 1965 when Toon received the State Department's Superior Honor Award.



Jim Martin



Leland Riker

Sire Power promotes 2

TUNKHANNOCK — Sire Power, Inc., of R2 Tunkhannock, has named two lab personnel to new positions and has selected three area bulls to enter the Gold Sire Development Program.

Named to new responsibilities in the lab are Jim Martin, who — in addition to being manager of quality control — has also become responsible for the supervision of all phases of semen production, and Leland R. Riker, who has been named Distribution Manager.

Martin began working for the NEBA Cooperative in May, 1977, as a technician in Susquehanna County. From July through October, 1978, Martin was employed by Sire Power as an over the road liquid nitrogen and semen distributor.

In November, 1978, Martin advanced to the position of a laboratory technician with Sire Power.

Martin was then promoted to the position of Quality Control Manager in September, 1980. His increased responsibilities include maintaining the semen quality standards of the Sire Power product. He also monitors the herd health status and prepares health documents for international semen sales. He is involved in the research of new techniques for maintaining the high standards of semen available from Sire Power.

Effective March 1, 1983, Jim has additionally become responsible for the supervision of all phases of semen production.

As a graduate of Penn State, Martin received his Bachelor's of Science degree in Animal Industry in March, 1977. He and his wife, Laurie, reside in Dallas, Pa.

Riker, has been named to the position of Distribution Manager for Sire Power. He had been a technician for NEPA and NEBA from 1959 through 1973, having bred in excess of 35,000 first services. He received the 35,000 cow award from the NAAB for this achievement. He also served 12 years as Manager of the Suswyanna Unit of NEBA. In October 1973, he accepted a position in the lab at Sire Power.

He will be responsible for the inventory and distribution of supplies to 125 professional technicians, 6 Direct Herd Representatives, and 12 District Sales Managers.

Riker and his wife, Marge, have one daughter, who is in high school, and two sons.

The three area bulls selected by Sire Power include:

A young Holstein bull bred by University of Md., Ellicott City, Md.

9H862 Terrapin NOD-ET 1881562 is located at Sire Power
(Turn to Page D4)



Today's forage blowers push crop into the silo much faster than previous designs. Sometimes the crop flow rate is too high for the capacity of the gooseneck at the top of the silo. Goosenecks are being sized up from 9-inches to 12-inches to accommodate the crop harvesting capacity of large-capacity harvesters.

Gooseneck may be silage bottleneck

NEW HOLLAND — Today's large-capacity Sperry New Holland Whirl-A-Feed forage blowers need large pipe and goosenecks to keep the crop moving. Because they push so much more material into the blower than previous designs, they are loading the pipe and goosenecks to capacity. In the case of large diameter center-fill silos, the gooseneck is sometimes the capacity bottleneck for the whole silage making operation.

When this happens, the solution is a larger capacity gooseneck.

Everything is connected to something else, it seems, and so one change demands another, says Howard Winey of Sperry New Holland. This is especially true in silage and haylage making.

The forage harvester took over from the corn binder as the primary silage harvesting

machine at the end of World War II. There were some forage harvesters before that but they weren't in general use. Capacity was very limited. Horsepower available to operate the machines was even more limited. If you had a 35HP Farmall "M" or 2-cylinder Deere Model G, you had a large tractor. Chances are your silo was a 16' x 50', or smaller. Six-inch diameter blower pipe was an accepted standard size.

Actually, the late 40's were a miserable time for forage harvesters because tractors didn't have the low gears they would have needed for PTO harvesting. That's the reason most choppers had engines.

Things improved in the 1950's, says Winey, who is product manager for forage equipment at New Holland. Among other things, blower pipe size went up to 8-inch

diameter to accommodate the larger crop volume of the improved harvesters. Haylage making started then, too.

Haylage was a worse problem for blowers because it's so gummy, compared to corn or sorghum silage, Winey notes. But higher blower fan tip speeds and 9-inch blower pipes kept the crop moving fast enough until recently. Now larger capacity harvesters need more blower capacity to keep the operation on schedule.

Part of the current problem is the increase in silo size. 80-foot silos aren't hard to find now-a-days, and a few 100-footers are spotted here and there. Some are even taller. Silage is being pushed up twice as far as the average not very many years ago. Larger diameter towers compound the problem because many silos are twice as large in diameter as the ordinary silo in use during the Depression.

It's these very tall, 20-foot-and wider towers that are sometimes a problem to center-fill. There can even be a problem with a new blower where an older, smaller capacity blower got by. The problem shows up when the center-fill gooseneck doesn't have enough capacity to handle the extra material being pushed in by the new blower designs.

The end result is that you plug the gooseneck at the top of the silo. Most people try speeding up the blower (it works some of the time) to overcome the unrecognized real problem causer at the top of the silo.

If you have this problem, Winey suggests you take these steps:

1. Check blower adjustments, tractor, etc.
2. Drop the adjustable baffle or the Whirl-A-Feed table down. Now go to the top of silo.
3. Is the air escape hole open? Make sure.
4. Is the gooseneck secured with supports on the bottom side on which material can bridge and then plug? This is important.

If these steps don't fully solve the plugging problem, it may be time to update the gooseneck from the standard 9-inch size to the new 12-inch sizes now being developed. Several silo pipe and accessories manufacturers are already offering the larger volume capacity designs on special order. Others are under test.

Guernsey bull being sampled



7G211 Fre Lyn Telestar REVELATION, a young Guernsey bull bred by Fred and Evelyn Crider, of Nottingham, has been chosen to enter Select Sires' Program for Genetic Advancement (PGA) sire sampling system.

The dam of this young bull is Fre Lyn Kelloggs Prince Sue, daughter of Kellogg Nances Prince. She is an Excellent (92) Gold Star Dam with four records over 21,100M, and a best record of 26,684 of milk and 1,209 of fat. The sire of 7G211 REVELATION is Maurana Wis Telestar, a high PD bull at +1,523 PDM and +64 PDF.