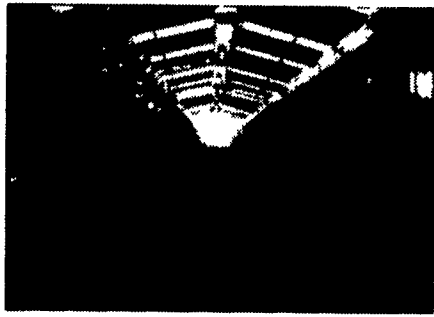
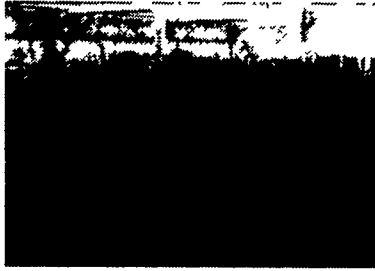


EASE! Time is money and you'll see how easy it can be to save both with a Westfalia Parlor. And Westfalia has just the right one designed to match your milking needs and style. Whether you choose the new Westfalia Herringbone All-Exit Indexing System, the PRA (All Exit Parallel) or the new AUTOTANDEM, you can't go wrong with Westfalia.



WESTFALIA'S ALL-EXIT, INDEXING HERRINGBONE STALLS



20 to 0 in 8 Seconds!

Quick, quiet and smooth best describes Westfalia's All-Exit, Indexing Herringbone Stalls. You'll have the most efficient cow traffic available with the Westfalia All-Exit. This great, new system allows all cows to be exited out of the milking area at the same time. Stalls are returned to the entrance position in only 8 seconds. Quiet hydraulics do the work.

But that's only part of the job these heavy-duty stalls will do for you. When in the indexing mode, the breast rails gently nudge cows into the proper milking position. An easy to use control box keeps operation simple.

If you're planning a new barn or are remodeling (fits under an 8' ceiling) this year, the Westfalia All-Exit Indexing Herringbone System should be your choice.

PRA Milking Parlor

THE PROFITABLE RIGHT APPROACH TO PARALLEL STYLE MILKING

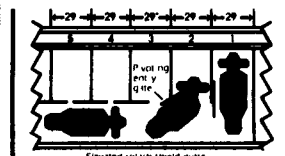


Milk the easy way with Westfalia's PRA Parlor. Udders are located just 29" OC apart to easily handle more cows per man, per hour.

Sequencing gates with positive stops prevent cows from entering the wrong position. As one cow enters, the entry gate pivots open for the next cow. When milking is completed, the Fast Exit stall system opens up the entire row of gates, releasing all cows at once to quickly exit the parlor, ready for the next cow.

And thanks to it's compact design, you can milk twice as many cows in nearly the same amount of space as a herringbone stall setup. Milking is done from behind with the milker weight balanced on the cow's quarters for better milk flow.

A Westfalia PRA will improve your cow traffic flow and save time in the parlor. A PRA will also improve your bottom line.



EFFICIENCY!

AUTOTANDEM System



Just look at all the AUTOTANDEM offers!

- Individual milking and care for each cow.
- A slow milking cow does not affect the changeover of cows.
- Operator has full side view of entire cow and more.
- Reduced-stress milking for cows and operator.
- One person operation with excellent milking efficiency.
- Lets you milk smarter for better profits!

COWS PER HOUR	40-45	50-55	65-70	80-85
AUTOTANDEM	2 x 2	2 x 3	2 x 4	2 x 5
Number of Milkers	1	1	1	1

The Westfalia AUTOTANDEM brings a new era of efficiency to side-opening parlor stalls.

Westfalia's AUTOTANDEM Parlor Stalls are really amazing. It starts when a milking stall entrance gate opens. This in turn releases a cow from the holding area gate.

The cow is then identified and moves into the stall for milking. Once in the stall, the cow is manually prepped and the milker attached. This is when the Stimulus takes over with stimulation necessary for optimal milk let-down.

Westfalia's own Metatron Milk Meter records milk produced per individual cow and controls the take-off by milk flow. After take-off, the cow is released from the stall and the AUTOTANDEM System restarts automatically, releasing the next cow for milking and repeats the whole process.

AUTOTANDEM really lives up to it's name. Aside from startup, prepping the cow and attaching the milker, the entire milking operation is AUTOMATIC!

AUTOTANDEM Stalls are tough built with heavy-duty hot-dipped galvanized pipe and self-adjusting vacuum operated gates. And what's more, AUTOTANDEM has been field tested on over 2000 herds of 30-400 cows.

AUTOTANDEM will let you milk more cows per man. One man can handle up to a double 5 AUTOTANDEM milking 80-85 cows per hour. 9 cows per hour, per stall. Now that's efficiency!

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Eckel Testifies For Farm Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Keith Eckel, president of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Association/Farm Bureau (PFA) testified last week before the U.S. House Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment regarding reauthorization of the Clean Water Act.

Eckel testified on behalf of the nation's largest farm organization, the four-million-member American Farm Bureau Federation which represents farm bureaus in every state including PFA.

The Clean Water Act was enacted in 1972 and is the nation's primary water pollution prevention law. It has been reauthorized by Congress several times, most recently in 1987.

Eckel said a new reauthorization of the act should preserve the rights of states as the unit of government responsible for water quality standards, and should emphasize local solutions to runoff problems and voluntary prevention programs. Also, Eckel said, "It is critical that a clear, comprehensive wetlands law be passed. From the standpoint of equity to landowners and good conservation such a statute is long overdue." In addition, an adequate commitment of financial resources is essential to make sure whatever program is developed works.

Protection of water resources has been a priority of farmers and ranchers for many years, Eckel told the committee. He listed the following examples:

— Soil erosion has been reduced 90 percent or more on 35.5 million acres of land in the Conservation Reserve Program.

— Crop protection chemicals used by farmers are down 20 percent from 1982.

— Corn's nitrogen fertilizer use efficiency is up 14 percent since 1980.

— Implementation of conservation compliance plans on highly erodible soils is slightly ahead of the expected rate with 58 percent of planned acres fully implemented.

— Over 88 million acres of cropland are under conservation tillage systems providing residue cover of 30 percent to 90 percent.

Farmers and ranchers "want to do what is right for the environment," Eckel said. "They will respond to problems when provided with sound, scientifically based information and reliable cost-effective solutions." Public policies on water quality "should be based on fact, not perception," Eckel said.

"There is a critical need for continued research and a greater understanding of the site-specified linkages between farm practices and water quality."

In addition, Eckel said, "solutions that work best are those that come from the grassroots up. Achieving improved water quality practices is best accomplished by voluntary, locally designed and implemented site-specific solutions."

Federal "one-size-fits-all" solutions should be avoided, he said.

Patience will be needed, Eckel said, because "achieving water quality improvements is a process that takes time to show results. We should take a reasoned, long-term approach to water quality improvement."

Furthermore, Eckel said, "There is an urgent need to consolidate the multitude of water quality programs at the federal and state level." Legislation that has been introduced to enable farmers to establish a single conservation plan for their farms makes sense, Eckel said, but should be expanded to other agencies and programs.

Eckel also discussed, what he called "the lack of a clear national wetlands policy." He told the committee, "Wetlands protection efforts have grown not by design but by default, by litigation and bureaucratic expansion rather than clear congressional intent. No average citizen can tell you what national wetlands policy is."

He urged the committee not to miss the opportunity to develop a clear national wetlands policy. "Something is terribly wrong with federal wetland regulations," Eckel said. "The regulators have overreached. The regulations have no design or common sense."