

West Snyder FFA Members Earn Sun Area Degrees

(Continued from Page A11)

included Jodi Fetterolf, president; James Wright, vice president; Kate Heeter, secretary, Melissa McWilliams; treasurer, Heather Hollenbach, reporter;

and Craig Baker, sentinel.

Chapter degrees were bestowed upon second-year FFA members in the SUN Area. The Chapter Degree Team from West Snyder consisted of Charles

Kessler III, president; Brad Rheam, vice president; Mandy Varner, secretary; Kathy Fry, reporter; Valerie Snook, sentinel; and Todd Esbenshade, student adviser.



From the left, Kenneth Boyer, West Snyder High School principal, congratulates Jennifer McWilliams who was named the SUN Area Star Farmer at the SUN Area FFA fall meeting.

Public Auction Register

Closing Date Monday 5:00 P.M.

of each week's publication

Internet Sale Register will be updated every Sat. at 2:23 P.M.

MAY

SAT, MAY 1 - At Hauseman's Farm Mkt, Hill Church Rd, Pikeville Pa Plants, shrubbery & blue spruce trees Gary Hauseman auct

SAT MAY 1 - 9AM Lebanon Valley Livestock Farm Machinery Consignment Sale 1 mile E of Fredencksburg, Pa along Rt 22 Tractors, equip, lawn & garden, misc

SAT MAY 1 - 10AM Restaurant Equip Auction, Gregory's Food and Spirits, Rt 22, 7 miles east of Huntingdon, Pa Mark Baranowski, auct

MON MAY 3 - 3PM Redding Auction Service Exceptional tractors, vans cars, Ford Mustang Mach I, Trailer, Camper, Tractors, Farm Machinery, Lawn & Garden Equip, Tools, Etc Held at Redding Auction Service located taking Rt 34, 1/2 mile N of Gettysburg, Pa Redding Auction Service

SAT MAY 8 - 9AM Household, antiques, tools, farm machinery,

car Held at 2600 Strawbridge Ln, New Windsor, Md Estate of Arthur (Bucky) Haines Nevin E Tasto, auct

SAT MAY 8 - 9AM kerstellers Consignment Auction Located along Rt 64, 5 miles N of Bellefonte, Pa, 1 mile from the Y at Zion, Centre Co Barry L Kersteller, auct

SAT MAY 8 - 10 10AM Consignment Auction, Whitney Point Auction Mart, Rt 11 behind the liquor store, Whitney Point, nY Charlie Manasse Auct

CONSIGNMENT AUCTION

Whitney Point Auction Mart

Rt. 11, Behind the Liquor Store, Whitney Point, NY

10:10 AM

SAT., MAY 8, 1999

From David & Ruth Goldstein, farm is sold; Murray 18 hp 46" mower w/bagger, JD Hd back blade, cement mixer, etc From Ron Cook's, JD 318 w/46" mower deck, weights & chains, Agri-Fab 38" lawn sweeper, blower on 2 wheel cart, ladder, etc. From Weber estate, cement mixer, hand tools, ladder, trailer axles, etc From local farmers, Auggie mixer wagon (no scale), Kubota B 7200 diesel, 4WD w/loader, IH 350 gas, wide front, utility IH 2050 TRUCK w/DETROIT DIESEL, ALLISON AUTO TRANS AND MOUNTED 3300 GAL. TANK SPREADER, NH 310 BALER w/THROWER (Super Nice!), Gehl Hydra-Cat Skid steer loader, Freeman Front loader, Gehl #50 mixer grinder, 3pth Bush Hog #40 rototiller, 3 pth MF rake, Case 730 diesel tractor, wfe for parts, several truck construction caps.

New Single axle trailers, New tandem axle car/equipment trailer, Construction type office trailer Woods 5' bush hog mower, LAWN & GARDEN; JD 650 diesel w/front mtd snow blower, 3 pth finish mower, chains, weights, JD Disc, JD 1 bot plow, JD lime sower, JD thatcher, estate rake, several 2 wheel carts, 5 hp chipper/shredder, Jacobsen gang mowers, JD 7R6 snow blower, etc

Lincoln 225 amp welder, Onan 4000 watt generator, New bench model drill press, 6" pump.

SPECIALS: 1954 CHEVY 1 TON PICKUP TRUCK, 1997 YAMAHA KODIAK 400 ATV, 4WD, HIGH, LOW & REVERSE (ONLY 650 MILES), RACKS, AND SNOW PLOW, 1974 FORD OFFICE VAN w/7000 Watt Generator, and Roof air, will be offered separately and together.

MISC 1989 Ford Escort, 6 sets of wooden steps, metal doors, chains, 100 locust fence posts, wood cart, compressor, etc. GUNS: Ithaca Mod 37 12 gauge Deerslayer, Marlin 1898 Octagonal barrel 30-30 lever action rifle Daisey Model 1894 lever action BB gun, Crossman 761 XL BB gun, chest freezer, some hand tools, etc

More items coming in Please bring equipment no later than Friday evening 6:30 PM

Call To Consign Ten percent commission, 2% discount to Farm Bureau Members. No buyers premium/auctioneer fee

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Larry Hagedorn
607-693-1110

"Charlie" Manasse Auctioneer 607-692-3516

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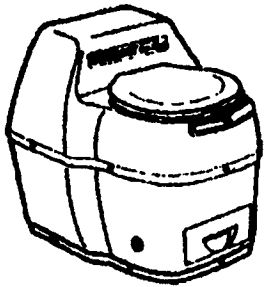
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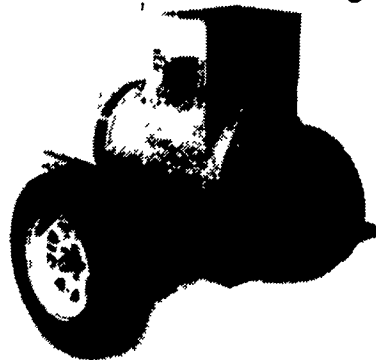


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How Low Is Too Low For Somatic Cell Count?

GEORGE F. W. HAENLEIN
Extension Dairy Specialist
University of Delaware

NEWARK, Del. - Years ago, when the somatic cell count (SCC) was introduced as a quick and fairly reliable monitor of udder health and milk quality (this was for milk from cows, but later was applied to goat and sheep milk as well), the maximum allowable level was 1.5 million SCC per milliliter of milk.

A few years later this maximum level was reduced to 1 million and then to 750,000, where it has remained for cow milk.

Because of physiological differences in milk secretion between goats and cows, however, the goat milk level is still 1 million.

There is a push to reduce this maximum level further to 400,000 or less.

Proponents argue that in Europe the maximum allowable level is already at 400,000, putting United States dairy farmers at a competitive disadvantage in international trade.

Also, it is argued that many United States dairy farmers already have successfully achieved such low levels routinely, so that a change would not create hardship; this refers to the level in the composite total milk of all cows in a herd, the so-called bulk-milk-tank somatic cell count.

Individual cows may deviate from that average level at times, depending on individual physiological and pathological conditions. Pathological conditions, of course, will be subject to treatment or culling of the cow and efforts of breeding selection against it.

The widespread reduction from 1.5 million to almost one-tenth that level is a great success story for our dairy industry's efforts in giving the consumer the best possible quality of milk in a span of only 25 years.

This has been achieved through the combined efforts of ever better cow and herd sanitation procedures and equipment and through the effects of genetic selection.

How much further can this reduction be pushed? Is the count of somatic cells in milk an evil that it should be eliminated altogether?

Somatic cells are mostly leukocytes, which are normal constituents in all body fluids and blood circulation. They are the watchdogs and aggressive defenders against invading bacteria and other harmful microorganisms.

If not for the presence of these leukocytes, our bodies and those of animals would suffer constantly under the harmful infections and attacks of the many microorganisms present in our environment, despite strong sanitation procedures.

Leukocytes in blood and body fluids are invaluable, migrating to microbial attack sites, if necessary in great numbers, to ensure health and survival of the animal. They are necessary defenders of body and organ health, and in the case of dairy animals, of the mammary gland.

Does this mean that a certain minimum number of leukocytes must always be present to assure health and prevent major

mastitis outbreaks? And, if so, what is the minimum number?

Obviously, if one draws a graph and plots a line from 1.5 million to 1 million and to 750,000, and then extrapolates down that line, the count could, theoretically, reach zero.

But would that make sense, or worse, is it even advisable for optimum defense of the body against bacterial invasions?

Some research studies help to answer this question for best strategy on the dairy farm. Penn State University researchers reported in the "Journal of the American Veterinary Medicine Association" (volume 192, No. 6, pages 761-765, 1988) that the incidence of clinical coliform mastitis was significantly higher in low bulk-milk-tank somatic-cell-count herds (LSCC) (<0.15 million).

Yet the incidence of clinical mastitis due to two of the most prevalent offenders - Streptococcus agalactiae and Staphylococcus aureus bacteria - was significantly higher in high bulk-milk-tank-somatic-cell-count herds (HSCC) (<0.7 million).

They also reported that LSCC herds had a high incidence of clinical mastitis during the first month of lactation, whereas HSCC herds had clinical mastitis uniformly during the entire lactation period. Other studies have also noted that HSCC cow udder quarters were more resistant to E. coli infection than cows with LSCC.

A new study in the Netherlands examined this question again, reporting ("Journal of Dairy Science" 81:411-419, 1998) under their conditions of LSCC - <0.15 million compared to HSCC of only <0.4 million.

At both low levels, there was no difference in the number of clinical mastitis cases. However, in the LSCC herds there was a greater, more widespread range of clinical mastitis with more severe cases than in the HSCC herds.

Also, clinical mastitis due to gram-negative bacteria - E. coli, Klebsiella, Pseudomonas - occurred more often in LSCC herds, while HSCC herds had more clinical mastitis cases due to Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus agalactiae and Streptococcus dysgalactiae, confirming the earlier Penn State study results.

So do these studies mean that dairy herds with low somatic cell counts lose more money due to mastitis than herds with higher somatic cell counts?

The Penn State finding of more mastitis in early lactation in LSCC herds is significant in more than one way.

It is true that HSCC herds are more resistant to E. Coli infections, which are prevalent in early lactation, then LSCC herds are at increased risk to those mastitis infections.

Moreover, a new study from Tennessee ("Journal of Dairy Science" 81:1285-1290) showed that cows with mastitis in early lactation had significantly greater numbers of services per conception (2.9 vs. 1.6), more days to conception (137 vs. 92) and more days to first service (94 vs. 71) than cows without mastitis in early lactation.