

CF/ AB GRAIN DRYER

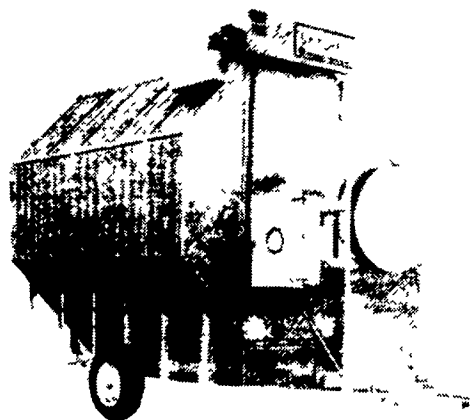
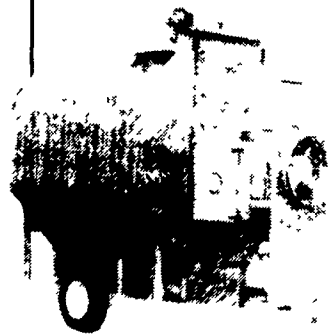
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- Economically priced
- Fully automatic
- Outstanding efficiency
- High capacity



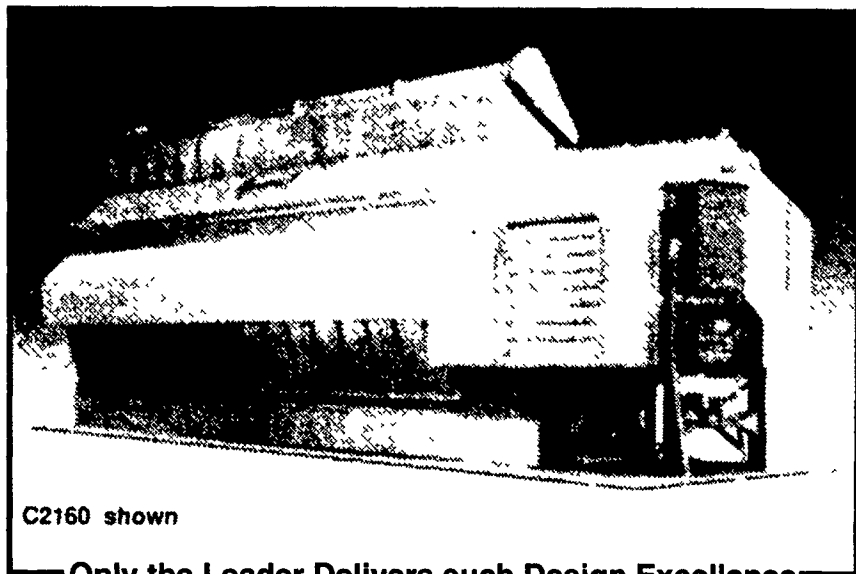
Here are the dryers for the farmer who has more to do at harvest time than just dry grain.

The new CF/AB Series from Farm Fans are designed to allow drying of either CONTINUOUS FLOW or AUTOMATIC BATCH models.

These dryers are specifically designed for full heat application for combination drying and dryeration. However, when operating AUTOMATIC BATCH, you can also select Dry and Cool application.

ASK US ABOUT...

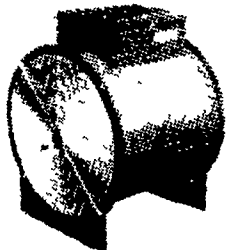
FARM FANS C-SERIES GRAIN DRYERS



C2160 shown

Only the Leader Delivers such Design Excellence

- Continuous flow full heat or dry and cool
- 2/3, 1/3 split plenum gives you the ability to maintain high capacity
- Capacities range from 300 up to 1,660 bph!
- Available with vane axial fans or centrifugal fans
- Low-profile design
- Fully automatic operation and safety controls



High Performance Axial Flow Aeration Fans 1/2 to 10 hp

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Interdisciplinary Research To Improve Quality Corn Silage

(Continued from Page 26)

studying processing techniques and the effects of processing on feed value and storability of silage. The feed quality of silage depends on how it is prepared. Kernel processing involves running the corn through corrugated steel rollers on a field chopper. This crushes the kernels and breaks up the cob slices, which, if left whole, are less preferred by the cows. Crushing also increases the starch digestibility of the silage and makes it a more uniform feed.

Funded by the USDA's Special Grants-Pennsylvania Dairy Profitability program, Buckmaster's former graduate student Larry Hoover studied the interactions and effects of different lengths of silage cut, levels of processing, and moisture contents on particle size, silage compaction, and digestibility. Hoover documented a reduction in particle size by processing and found that long-chopped silage packs well if it is processed before ensiling.

Buckmaster, Ph.D. candidate Min Zhang, and Glen Cauffman, manager of the University's farm operations, are developing a new silage harvesting machine that harvests corn silage much differ-

ently than a conventional precision-cut harvester. Their hope is that this machine will maximize the nutritional value and use of each part (grain, fodder, and cob) of the corn plant.

The team will then use a whole-farm model to evaluate silage processed by the new machine and to determine its effect on milk production and farm profitability.

"The benefit to the farmer hopefully will be increased profitability through increased utilization of corn silage," said Buckmaster. He also hopes that the new machine will be mechanically simpler and less expensive than present technology.

Roth believes the interdisciplinary research on silage hybrids has benefited Pennsylvania farmers by creating an awareness of the potential to produce better corn silage.

"Producers now recognize that silage quality can improve herd health, milk production, and their bottom line. With a reasonable amount of attention to management, we can significantly increase the feed quality and improve the profitability of these operations."

Roth may be reached at gwr@psu.edu or (814) 863-1018.



NCGA Makes Fuel Act Statement

Bruce Knight
NCGA Vice President
Public Policy

The National Corn Growers Association (NCGA) and its 30,000 farmer-members applaud Sens. Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) for their efforts to address the environmental and health risks posed by methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and to promote the use of domestically produced, renewable fuels such as ethanol.

However, we are concerned about their proposal to waive the Clean Air Act's oxygen content requirement for federal reformulated gasoline (RFG).

Instead, the nation's corn growers prefer the approach taken in H.R. 4011, the Clean Air and Water Preservation Act of 2000. This bill, and a companion measure expected to be introduced in the Senate by Sen. Kit Bond (R-Mo.), would ban MTBE but maintain the oxygenate require-

ment and give refiners additional flexibility in producing RFG. We believe that this is the best option for both farmers and the environment.

The use of oxygen in RFG is responsible for major air quality improvements in many of the nation's most polluted cities. Ethanol, made from corn and other renewable sources, provides these clean air benefits without the water pollution problems posed by petroleum-based MTBE. Given the ready availability of ethanol as an alternative to MTBE, we see no reason to abandon the oxygenate requirement.

While we support the senators' vision of a national renewable fuel standard for all gasoline, we question its political feasibility at this point in time. Thus, without assurances that such a standard will be enacted, we are hesitant to abandon the oxygenate requirement — a proven successful approach that's already on the books.