

February 2002

## Annual Meeting and Awards Luncheon

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The Mississippi DHIA Annual Membership Meeting was held Monday, February 11, 2002 at the Ramada Southwest in Jackson, Mississippi. The meeting began at 10:00 a.m. and lunch was served compliments of the Mississippi DHIA, American Dairy Association of Mississippi, and Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation.

In addition, the DHIA of Mississippi held their annual membership meeting jointly with the ADA members. The ADA of Mississippi is responsible for promoting milk and dairy products with the check-off money. If you produce milk in Mississippi you would be considered a member of ADA of Mississippi. Louis Hogue and Bob Earle of SUDIA each gave reports of the activities of SUDIA and consumption of dairy products in the U.S. SUDIA will continue to support the "Got Milk" and "Ahh, the Power of Cheese" ad campaigns. In addition, Mr. Hogue discussed a marketing project which is looking at the use of refrigerated vending machines to sell milk and new milk product potential from companies that traditionally market non-dairy items.

Following the membership meeting, Mississippi DHIA presented awards to outstanding DHIA producers. The top 20% of DHIA producers in Mississippi were awarded Master Dairy Producer certificates for their accomplishments during 2001. The award is based on the herd's rolling herd average for energy corrected milk production (ECM) as of October, 2001. Please congratulate these dairy producers on their accomplishments!

### 2001 Mississippi DHIA Master Dairy Producers

<u>Dairy</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Breed</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Fat</u>	<u>Prot.</u>	<u>ECM</u>
MACTOC FARM	Oktibbeha	199	Holstein	28294	887	842	26519
DIXIE DAIRY SALES	Carroll	365	Holstein	21800	997	638	24389
HERITAGE DAIRY	Tate	439	Holstein	23233	921	710	24384
DAVID ROBINSON & SON	Rankin	135	Holstein	23176	854	678	23278
MS STATE UNIVERSITY	Oktibbeha	177	Holstein	21995	856	677	22914
COASTAL PLAIN EXP. STA.	Newton	158	Holstein	22033	817	661	22312
RONALD H. CLARK	Lincoln	79	Holstein	21181	796	650	21688
MELVIN NICHOLSON	Newton	118	Holstein	21071	778	652	21435
CLEMMER & HILL DAIRY	Tippah	165	Holstein	20609	760	620	20828
BRAD BEAN	Amite	227	Holstein	20151	748	602	20398
CAL MAINE FOODS DAIRY	Hinds	1517	Holstein	19794	743	613	20296
FREEMAN DAIRY	Pike	145	Holstein	20435	709	639	20250
THOMPSON BROTHERS	Marshall	132	Holstein	19495	745	594	20091
PAUL W. EDWARDS	Newton	134	Holstein	18754	757	582	19920
J. & L. DAIRY	Walthall	215	Holstein	19079	740	578	18754
JEFCOAT/ WILLIAMS DAIRY	Jones	62	Holstein	20730	662	612	19079
ROWZEE JERSEY FARM	Newton	158	Jersey	16534	763	612	16534
SPEAKS & SON	Walthall	349	Holstein	18676	711	574	19247

## Mississippi DHIA Elects Board Members 2002

Several new board members were elected to the Mississippi DHIA board of directors at the annual membership meeting held February 11, 2002 in Jackson. The board of directors is composed of one member at large, two members from South Mississippi and two members from north Mississippi with Highway 80 as the dividing line. Members of the board for 2002 are Mr. Brad Bear President, Mr. Grandy Ladner, Vice President, Dr. Douglas Jefcoat, Southern Director, Mr. Bill Magee, Northern Director, M James Rowzee, at large, Wesley Farmer, Secretary, and Angelica Chapa, Treasurer.

## What Can Your Dairy Operation Afford to Pay for Dairy Heifers?

Dr. C.W. "Bill" Herndon  
Dairy Economist, MSU

Dairy heifer prices rose sharply in 2001 and many dairy farmers in Mississippi and across the Southeast asked themselves time and time again whether they could afford to pay \$2,000 or more for a dairy heifer or cow. More specifically, they asked what is the economic value of dairy heifer/cow replacements given their expected incomes derived from milk and dairy animal sales compared to the expenses incurred for labor, forages, supplies, etc. in producing milk. To answer this question, Dr. Geoff Benson at North Carolina State University has published a fact sheet titled, "What is a Dairy Heifer Worth?" (<http://www.agecon.ncsu.edu/faculty/benson/PubsBenson.htm>). This publication describes a net income worksheet to display a procedure for estimating incomes and expenses of an example dairy operation, which is then employed to calculate a maximum bid price for a dairy heifer. The bid price for

the dairy heifer will depend on the net present value of the income flows derived from this animal and a desired return (profit) per year. For the example dairy operation used by Dr. Benson, the maximum bid price for a dairy heifer was \$2,365 given a \$15.00 / cwt. milk price and an annual output level of 2,300 lbs. / cow. This analysis found that the maximum bid price was very sensitive to slight changes in expected incomes and expenses. For example, allowing this farm's income and expenses to decrease and increase by only 10% would cause this maximum bid price to range from a low of \$936 to a high of \$3,794. Clearly, your dairy operation's cultural practices, financial conditions, etc. would greatly influence the maximum bid price for a dairy heifer estimated for your farm. However, the worksheet developed at North Carolina State University can be a useful tool in addressing this important issue on your farm. Many factors specific to your farm will affect the answer to this question "What is a Dairy Heifer Worth?" so, please contact me if you would like assistance in using this tool.

## MSU Current Research Summaries

Dr. Scott T. Willard  
Department of Animal and Dairy Science

### The effects of prepartum milking in dairy heifers on postpartum reproductive and production performance.

The objective of this study was to determine whether the prepartum milking (pre-milking) of dairy heifers will improve postpartum uterine health, and thus an earlier return to breeding, and enhance postpartum lactational performance. Heifers were pre-milked starting three weeks prior to anticipated calving dates, and remained on study through 60 days postpartum. Milk production, milk conductivity (a measure of udder health), udder edema, body condition scores, body weights, reproductive tract scores, uterine horn difference (pregnant vs. open horn) and uterine position were determined in all heifers postpartum (control vs. pre-milked). Our results indicate that while udder health is improved in pre-milked heifers (reduced udder edema and teat infections), postpartum reproductive performance parameters did not differ between the control and pre-milked groups.

### Supplemental administration of GnRH post-breeding improves pregnancy rates in heat stressed dairy cows.

The objective of this study was to determine if the administration of GnRH on days 5 or 11 post-breeding would improve pregnancy rates in heat-stressed dairy cows. The rationale for this study is that supplemental GnRH at specific

time-periods post-AI will result in ovulation of accessory follicles or the luteinization of follicles, resulting in more CL tissue, and thus greater serum concentrations of progesterone which may be beneficial to improved embryo survival during heat stress. All cows were synchronized using the OvSynch protocol, and then GnRH was administered at day 5 or 11 post-breeding in treated cows, or not at all in control cows. Our results indicated no effect between whether GnRH was given on day 5 or 11 post-AI on reproductive performance, however the administration of GnRH (regardless of day) resulted in a 2-fold increase in pregnancy rates compared to control cows, which did not receive any GnRH post-breeding. Work will continue in the Summer of 2002, in which the administration of supplemental GnRH on multiple days post-breeding (days 5 and 11) will be tested. Results will be forthcoming.

### Effects of exogenous hormonal administration at, or post-estrus on reproductive performance following AI in dairy heifers

The objective of this study is to examine various types of hormonal manipulations at or after estrus in dairy heifers for improved pregnancy rates following AI. Dairy heifers were administered PGF<sub>2</sub>α (Lutalyse) at estrus, or received supplemental GnRH post-estrus (Cystorelin; day 5 or 11), and return to estrus and pregnancy rates following first and second AI services examined. While this study is on-going, our results show that administration of PGF<sub>2</sub> α at estrus has no

## JANUARY 2002 HONOR ROLL HERDS\*\*

DAIRY	COUNTY	NO. COWS	LBS. ECM	Rolling Herd Average			DOT	SUPERVISOR
				MILK	FAT	PROT		
Heritage Dairy	Tate	541	83.7	22981	936	703	01/27	R. Hardin
David Robinson & Sons	Rankin	134	77.1	23642	869	693	01/09	D. Patterson
Coastal Plain Exp Sta	Newton	154	74.6	22455	826	659	01/20	J. Coker
Freeman Dairy	Pike	144	73.5	21568	757	674	01/24	A. Wilson
Neal and Tina Smith	Noxubee	165	71.7	21937	723	656	01/23	B. King
Paul W Edwards	Newton	151	71.5	18797	757	587	01/27	J. Coker
Ronald H Clark	Lincoln	82	69.6	22647	821	698	01/29	D. Patterson
Melvin Nicholson	Newton	111	67.8	21282	789	647	01/29	J. Coker
A L Boyd Jr	Walthall	72	66.6	21436	603	634	01/22	R. Vandenberghe
Mactoc Farm	Oktibbeha	207	65.4	27611	839	827	01/10	B. King
North MS Br Exp Sta	Marshall	110	65.4	18703	675	582	01/08	J. Jumper
Rowzee Jersey Farm	Newton	176	65.0	16911	773	622	01/13	J. Coker
Brad Bean	Amite	235	63.8	20042	762	597	01/16	R. Reid
Cal Maine Foods Dairy	Hinds	1369	62.7	19282	770	589	01/19	R. Hardin
Thompson Brothers	Marshall	133	62.1	19094	724	584	01/09	R. Hardin
Ray Gallop and Sons	Monroe	73	61.9	19671	654	613	01/03	B. King
MS.State University	Oktibbeha	153	61.0	21497	806	664	01/22	B. King
Clemmer and Hill Dairy	Tippah	152	60.7	19781	737	598	01/14	J. Jumper
Dixie Dairy Sales	Carroll	411	60.5	20438	898	599	01/10	R. Hardin
G & B Dairy	Lincoln	71	58.4	19747	820	731	01/19	D. Patterson
Steve Rowley	Marion	44	56.7	0	0	0	01/17	A. Wilson
Walter Lavigne	Marion	174	55.7	17451	601	537	01/02	K. Russell
Rickie Williams	Amite	280	55.6	15899	446	498	01/17	R. Reid
Dwight Lee	Noxubee	75	52.6	15072	0	0	01/14	B. King
Pat Ard	Lincoln	184	51.5	16559	639	531	01/05	D. Patterson

Top 25 herds enrolled on supervised DHIA testing programs by test day energy corrected milk for all cows.

\*\*ECM = (.3246 x test day milk) + (12.86 x test day lbs. fat) + (7.04 x test day lbs. protein)

has no effect on subsequent pregnancy rates post-AI. However, the effects of this hormonal treatment on second service pregnancy rates have yet to be determined. The role of supplemental GnRH on reproductive performance post-AI in dairy heifers is currently being evaluated, and results from these trials will be forthcoming.

### **Relationship between cow morphometrics and cooling strategy on heat stress abatement in dairy cows.**

A study was conducted in the Summer of 2001 which evaluated cow body size (small vs. large) in relation to cooling strategy (fans and sprinklers vs. fans only) during heat stress in dairy cattle. Analysis of results from this trial are still being conducted, and correlations between cow body weight, frame size, skull morphometry and other measures are being evaluated in relation to rectal temperatures and coat surface infrared thermal assessments. Preliminary results suggest a difference in the heat load between cows maintained in fans and sprinkler vs. fans alone (as expected), while cow body size relationships exhibit interactions among specific parameters that require further statistical analysis.

Results from this trial may provide additional characteristics to be considered in relation to cow culling strategies, however such conclusions await final analysis of the data and additional study.

### **Change in DHIA Lab Fees**

During the past five years the number of monthly samples sent to the Louisiana DHIA lab have fallen due to both decreasing herd and cow numbers in both Louisiana and Mississippi. Although the number of samples have decreased, operating costs for the lab have steadily increased. In order to offset the lab's losses, a lab fee increase will take affect March 1, 2002.

The new rates will be an increase of \$0.03 per cow per month and will now be: \$0.25 for one analysis (fat % or SCC) and an additional \$0.10 for both fat % and SCC. This new rate is comparable to other labs and will be the first increase in lab fees since July 1994. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Angelica Chapa (662-325-2851) or Wesley Farmer (601-835-3460).

## March 2002 Advanced Class I Price

Dr. C.W. "Bill" Herndon

Dairy Economist, MSU

### **March Advanced Class I Milk Falls 33 cents to \$14.72/cwt.**

The Advanced Class I milk price declined under pressure from increased milk production and a seasonal low in dairy product consumption. The March Class III skim milk price served as the Class I mover price (based on the value of skim milk used in cheddar cheese products) being greater than the corresponding Class IV prices (representing skim milk value in butter and powder production). The USDA reported that the March 2002 Advanced Class III Skim Milk price was \$7.10 / hundredweight (cwt.) compared to the Advanced Class IV Skim Milk price of \$6.96 / cwt. The difference between these respective Class III and Class IV prices (after factoring in butterfat prices) resulted in a 14-cent / cwt. **higher** Class I base price (\$11.62 vs. \$11.48). Therefore, the USDA announced on February 22 that the March 2002 Advanced Class I "base" milk price would be \$11.62 / cwt. (for 3.5% butterfat milk). After adding the \$3.10 Class I price differential for the pricing zone which includes Atlanta and Starkville (Oktibbeha County) to this "base" price, the Advanced Class I milk price for March will be \$14.72 / cwt. So, the February Advanced Class I price (for the North Central Zone) is \$14.72 / cwt. and represents a substantial **decrease** of 33 cents / cwt. **below** the corresponding February price of \$15.05. This year's March Advanced Class I price is \$1.03 **less** than the March 2001 Class I price. Dairy producers need to remember that the March Class I price will be an important, but not the only, factor influencing revenues derived from the sale of their milk produced during the month of March. Since about 55-65% of Mississippi milk is processed into Class I products, farmers should expect less milk sales revenues when they receive their settlements checks in mid-April as the final payment for milk produced and sold in March.

Advanced Class I Milk Price @ 3.5% bf	Price/cwt. in North Central MS Zone	Price Difference vs. March 2002	%Change vs. March 2002
March 2002	\$14.72	-----	-----
February 2002	\$15.05	↓\$0.33	↓2.2%
January 2002	\$15.06	↓\$0.34	↓2.2%
March 2001	\$15.75	↓\$1.03	↓6.5%
March 2000	\$13.94	↑\$0.78	↑5.6%

**Market Conditions.** After three months of surprisingly steady Class I milk prices, dairy product prices fell during February in response to increasing milk production and a seasonal lull in demand. Milk production increased for the fourth month in a row in February (+1.8%) and productivity / cow continues to strengthen due to favorable weather conditions and relatively low feed costs. While demand for dairy

products have recovered from the economic chaos caused by the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks, the weeks after the Super Bowl and before Easter have traditionally been the annual low point in dairy consumption. In addition, many economists are now predicting that our national economic recession will be short-lived and maybe already behind us. In fact, our U.S. economy actually grew 1.4% during the last quarter of 2001 and many economic indicators confirm that our robust business sector is growing, again. This is very good news for the dairy industry because cheese demand has been sensitive to swings in our economic growth. Growing milk supplies are being processed into dairy products as displayed in the USDA's December 31 Cold Storage report. Total inventories of butter fell by 81% between December and January but were 48% greater than January 2001. Commercial holdings of various types of natural cheeses were 1-7% greater than December totals and ranged between 10% less and 13% more than last January inventories. The market tone for dairy products has been "unsettled" with the butter processors believing that cash price will fall further during the next several weeks while cheese sales have picked up with the recent price declines, the tone has been depicted as "unsettled to weak" for the cheese market. Confirming that fluid milk supplies are excessive, Florida handlers exported 33 truckloads of milk during the last week of February compared to 47 loads shipped out the previous week. The price outlook over the next three months appears to be pessimistic as seasonal demand for dairy products reaches ebbs and milk output expands. Therefore, it is expected that Class I milk prices should decline about 10 to 15% and the Atlanta/Starkville zone price should be reported near \$14.25 / cwt. while mailbox milk prices should be in the range of \$13.50 to \$13.75 for April and May. By late summer, the usual upward trend milk prices will likely be observed as our normal weather patterns that bring hot, humid weather begins to curtail milk production.

**Milk Production.** The number of milk cows in most major dairy states is increasing and milk output / cow is escalating in response to most ideal weather conditions. The results have been a complete reversal of the depressed milk output levels seen during 2001 and a substantial boost in milk production that has been much larger than anticipated by the industry. Extremely high prices for dairy replacements continue to challenge dairy farmers to analyze the profitability of adding cows. In fact, there were 59,000 fewer cows in the national herd in January 2002 compared to the same month of previous year and productivity / cow did grow by 37 lbs. / cow which caused milk production to rise 247 million lbs. over this time period. Monthly statistics are listed in the table below for selected states, the southeast region and the nation. The milk-feed price ratio for

February was 3.05 increasing from 3.00 in January but about the same as the 3.03 reported for February 2001, thus indicating favorable economic conditions when incentives may exist for dairy producers to change the size of their operations.

Comparing 2002 vs. 2001	January Change in Prod. (%)	January Change in # of Milk Cows (%)	January Change in Output/Cow (%)
U.S. Total	↑1.8%	↓0.6%	↑2.4%
California	↑4.1%	↑3.8%	↑0.3%
Wisconsin	↓1.9%	↓3.3%	↑1.4%
Idaho	↑6.3%	↑6.2%	↑0.1%
New Mexico	↑15.3%	↑11.1%	↑4.2%
Indiana	↓2.3%	↑1.3%	↓3.6%
Florida	↓4.0%	↓1.9%	↓2.1%
Kentucky	0.0%	↓5.4%	↑5.4%
Virginia	↑0.6%	↑0.6%	0.0%
Texas	↓1.1%	↓9.1%	↑8.0%

**Dairy Product Prices.** Cheddar cheese and butter tumbled during February and have fallen almost 15% in the past five weeks. The table listed below shows that these dairy product prices fell 20 cents / lb. between January 22 and February 28. Most market analysts attribute these declines to surging milk production and a “usual” seasonal lull in demand. The menacing, dark clouds hovering over this price situation are being caused by the persistence of weekly purchases of very large quantities of NDM by the U.S. government. The CCC continues to make weekly purchases of non-fortified NDM totaling 20 to 25 million lbs. during February. As of March 1, the CCC has purchased a total of more than 198 million lbs. of NDM since October 1 compared to almost 225 million over the same time span last year. Uncommitted inventories of government-owned NDM amounted to almost 807 million lbs. on March 1, 2002 vs. a total of nearly 463 million lbs. during the same week of 2001. The table below shows Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) cash dairy prices for selected products and trading dates.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange Dairy Product Prices	Jan 22 Prices (\$/lb)	Feb 28 Prices (\$/lb)	Price Changes (\$/lb)	Change (%)
40# Block Cheese	\$1.3900	\$1.1900	↓\$0.2000	↓14.4%
500# Barrel Cheese	\$1.3500	\$1.1500	↓\$0.2000	↓14.8%
Grade AA Butter	\$1.3400	\$1.2425	↓\$0.0975	↓7.3%
Grade A Nonfat Dry Milk	\$1.0000	\$1.0000	No Change	No Change

**Near-term Market Outlook.** The dairy industry is concerned about how quickly milk production, especially milk output / cow, is responding to the “higher” milk prices experienced during most of 2001. Combining these increasing milk supplies with the usual

ebb in dairy product demand seen the between the Super Bowl and Easter, prices are being depressed by the fact that large volumes of excess milk are being diverted to manufacturing uses. Thus, milk and dairy product prices are expected to remain weak and fall 7 to 15% by May or June. An interesting note is that the month of the year with the lowest average “blend” price has historically been April and 2002 may again witness this seasonal cycle. Thus, the April Advanced Class I milk price for Mississippi (Starkville zone) expected to be in the range of \$14.00 to \$14.50. Additionally, the March Class III price is expected to stumble and fall near \$10.50 with the April and May 2002 Class III prices predicted to be near \$11.25 / cwt. CME settlement prices for selected Class III and Class IV milk futures contracts are found in the table below along with several butter futures contracts. As usual, dairy farmers and processors must exercise great caution when using these predictions because history continues to demonstrate how wrong these predictions have been in the past.

CME Dairy Futures Contract Prices	Jan 22 Settlement Prices	Feb 28 Settlement Prices	Change (%)
<b>Class III Milk Futures</b>	--- \$/cwt ---	--- \$/cwt ---	
March Contract	\$12.00	\$10.55	↓12.1 %
April Contract	\$11.99	\$11.20	↓6.6%
May Contract	\$11.99	\$11.49	↓4.2%
<b>Class IV Milk Futures</b>	--- \$/cwt ---	--- \$/cwt ---	
March Contract	\$12.05	\$11.80	↓2.1%
April Contract	\$12.12	\$12.10	↓0.02 %
May Contract	\$12.35	\$12.01	↓2.8%
<b>Butter Futures</b>	--- \$/lb ---	--- \$/lb ---	
March Contract	\$1.3575	\$1.3250	↓2.4%
May Contract	\$1.3900	\$1.3500	↓2.9%

**Southeast F.O. #7 “Blend” Price Increases to \$14.13 per cwt. in January.** The Southeast Federal Order Milk Market Administrator reported the January 2002 “blend” or uniform price for milk delivered in the Atlanta and Starkville “base” zone of Federal Order (FO) #7 was \$13.95/cwt. for 3.5% butterfat milk. (North Zone is minus \$0.20, North Central Zone is the “base” zone, South Central Zone plus \$0.20, South Zone 10 plus \$0.30, and Coastal Zone plus \$0.40/cwt.) The table below contains selected monthly blend prices, price and percentage changes between these months, and their respective Class I utilization rates. The January blend price of \$14.13 / cwt. was determined using the following factors: (1) a “net” Class I price of \$13.14 on 57.99% of the milk marketed; (2) the “net” price for Class II of \$18.67 on 9.35% of the milk; (3) a “net” price of \$12.70 on 20.12% of the milk used for Class III products; and, (4) the “net” Class IV price of \$17.74 on 12.54% of the milk marketed. Please remember that

milk is priced based on the location of the plant that processes the farmer's milk and NOT the site of a dairy farm.

**Uniform Or "BLEND" Price For January 2002**

**North Zone: \$13.93**  
**North Central Zone: \$14.13**  
**South Central Zone: \$14.33**  
**South Zone: \$14.43**  
**Coastal Zone: \$14.53**

FO #7 "Blend" Prices--North Central MS Zone	"Blend" Price (\$/cwt)	Price Difference vs. Jan. 2002	Change (%) vs. Jan. 2002	Class I Utilization
January 2002	\$14.13	-----	-----	57.99%
December 2001	\$13.95	↑\$0.18	↓1.3%	67.25%
November 2001	\$16.20	↓\$2.07	↓12.8%	63.91%
January 2001	\$14.73	↓\$0.60	↓4.1%	64.74%
January 2000	\$12.82	↑\$1.31	↓10.2%	62.64%

**Prices of Holstein Dairy Cattle Replacements**

<u>Location of Sale</u>	Mountain Grove, MO	Thomasville, GA
<u>Auction Date</u>	February 27	February 25
<u>No. of Head Sold</u>	600	347
<u>Springer Heifers</u>		
Supreme	\$1,700-\$1,800	\$1,820-\$1,975
Approved	\$1,480-\$1,730	\$1,550-\$1,775
Common	\$1,100-\$1,320	\$700-\$1,050
<u>Springer Cows</u>		
Supreme	Not Available	Not Available
Approved	\$1,150-\$1,440	\$1,370
Common	Not Available	\$530-\$680
<u>Fresh Heifers/Cows</u>		
Supreme	Not Available	\$1,600-\$1,975
Approved	\$1,135-\$1,390	\$1,520-\$1,775
Common	Not Available	\$575-\$850
<u>Calves 1-7 Days Old</u>		
Heifers & Bulls	Not Available	\$70-\$380

**Upcoming Events....**

Mar. 7 - 10:00 a.m.-Dixie Dairy Sales  
 Dairy Herd Dispersal, Vaiden, MS

Mar. 15 - 7:00 p.m. -Dixieland Holstein Sale  
 Washington Parish Fairgrounds, Franklinton, LA

Mar. 16 -10:00 a.m.-Dixieland Holstein Show  
 Washington Parish Fairgrounds, Franklinton, LA

April 6 - 12:00 noon - Deep South Jersey Sale  
 Fairgrounds, Jackson, MS

April 23 - 2:00 p.m.- Educational Field Day  
 Hill Farm Research Station, Junction US 79 & LA 9  
 Homer , LA

May 23 - MSU Statewide Dairy Field Day,  
 Ronnie & Nell Clark Dairy  
 Bogue Chitto, MS

**CLASS I PRICE-MARCH 2002 (Advanced Price)**

**North Zone: \$14.52**  
**North Central Zone: \$14.72**  
**South Central Zone: \$14.92**  
**South Zone: \$15.02**  
**Coastal Zone: \$15.1**