

## State Milk Flow Continues At All-Time High

November milk production in Pennsylvania reached an estimated 487 million pounds to continue the record setting pace for every month of this year, a four per cent increase over 1957's production of 5,932 million pounds for the first 11 months.

November's record of 523 lbs per cow resulted in record total milk yields for the month, in spite of the lowest milk cow numbers in four years according to the Penna Crop Reporting Service. High

beef prices have contributed to reduction of dairy animal numbers.

Pastures were better and later than normal this year, with many farmers grazing herds as late as the latter part of November. Average pounds of concentrates fed, per cow during the month totaled 89 lbs. per day, compared with 90 lbs during November 1957.

Dairymen's milk price — feed ratio improved slightly, to reach 1.63. Milk cows averaged \$280 per head, butterfat, 52 cents per lb., and wholesale milk, \$5.45 per cwt in Pennsylvania.

In the nation, milkers averaged \$222 per head, butterfat, 58½ cents per pound, and wholesale milk, \$4.50 per cwt. The national milk-feed ratio lbs. concentrate equal in value to one pound of whole milk, was 1.58.

Prices paid in Penna. as of the 15th of November averaged: 16 per cent mixed dairy feed—\$3.65; 20 per cent—\$3.85, and 29 per cent \$4.30. Cottonseed meal—\$4.40, Soybean meal—\$4.20 Bran—\$3.00; Middlings—\$3.15, Alfalfa hay, per ton—\$35, and other hay—\$28.

In the nation: 16 per cent mixed dairy feed—\$3.57; 20 per cent—\$3.83; and 29 per cent—\$4.35. Cotton seed meal—\$3.82; Soybean meal, \$4.05, Bran—\$2.76; Middlings—\$2.87; Alfalfa hay, per ton—\$29, and other hay \$27.

### ★ Survey Group

(From page 8) until late March. Thus, marketing through May will be correspondingly larger than in 1958.

Unusual broiler mortality and relatively high red meat

## Test Reveals, 'No Sound Reason To Feed Dynafac'

Although early growth of calves may be speeded up by feeding them Dynafac, there is still no good reason for feeding it to them, according to experiment results released at the University of Minnesota.

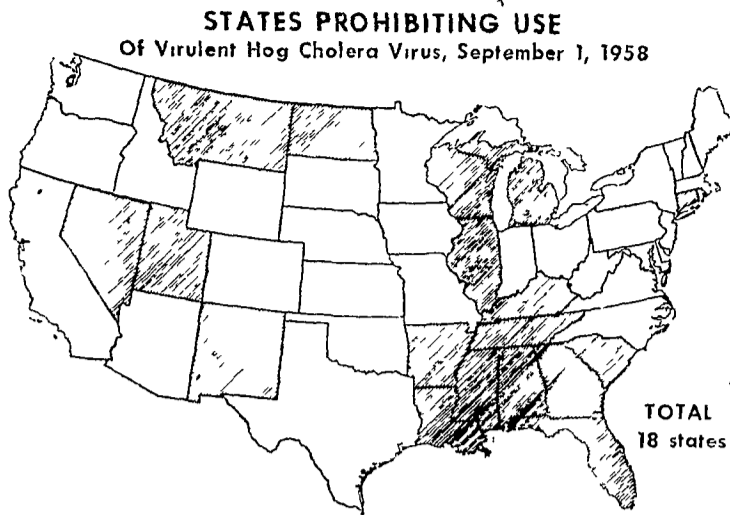
In the tests, average gain of calves getting fresh skim milk and the additive was 0.99 lbs. per day, from birth to 42 days of age. Calves not getting the additive averaged 0.85 lb per day during the same number of days.

However, during the second 42 days of the experiments, calves getting the Dynafac gained 1.59 lbs while those not getting it averaged 1.86 lbs gain. For the entire 85-day trial, the group of calves not getting Dynafac averaged 1.38 lbs per day, while those fed the additive averaged 1.29 lbs. gain.

prices are believed to have given a two cents per pound boost to early 1958 broiler prices. Factors contributing to the high broiler mortality are unlikely to be repeated and supplies of red meats will be 4 per cent larger during early 1959.

Breeder hens now available indicate abundant broiler chick supplies during the first half of 1959. Substantially reduced chick and hatching egg prices, compared to the same period in 1958, may increase the rate of liquidation of hatchery supply flocks by mid-summer.

## Foreign Bans on U.S. Pork Easing



Pennsylvania is listed as one of the 30 states which the American Meat Institute claims is missing an opportunity to share in a potential pork business of more than 90 million pounds annually, because of existing state regulations on hog cholera vaccine.

As a result of negotiations started two years ago by AMI representatives, the United Kingdom, a potential yearly pork market of 60 million pounds, recently has agreed to a limited reopening of its market for U. S. pork products. Other nations are expected to follow in the near future, according to Gaston Escoube of the AMI foreign trade staff.

Several European countries enacted trade restrictions prohibiting pork imports from the U. S. shortly after World War II, thus closing a profitable market to American pork producers.

Thus, reports AMI, was un-

doubtedly due to outbreaks of hog cholera which occurred in several European countries during the occupation years when hogs were fed garbage from U. S. military camps.

Veterinary authorities in Europe contended the disease was transmitted through meat scraps from pork products imported from the U. S. which came from animals which had been inoculated against cholera with live virus, Escoube reports.

Britain now has agreed to accept U. S. pork products from states which require the use of modified hog cholera vaccine. These are: Alabama, Arkansas, Conn., Florida, Geo., Ill., Ken., Louisiana, Mich., Miss., Montana, Nevada, New Mex., N. Dak., S. Car., Tenn., Utah, and Wisconsin.



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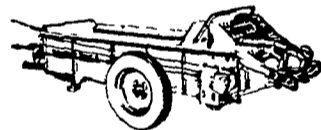
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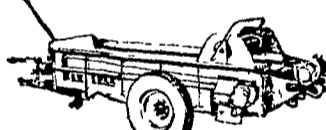
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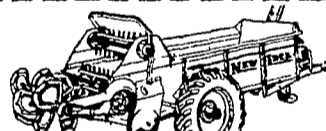
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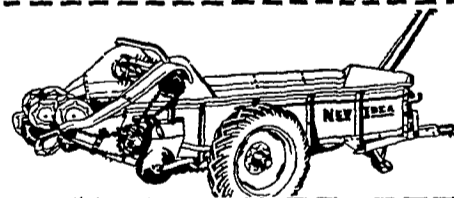
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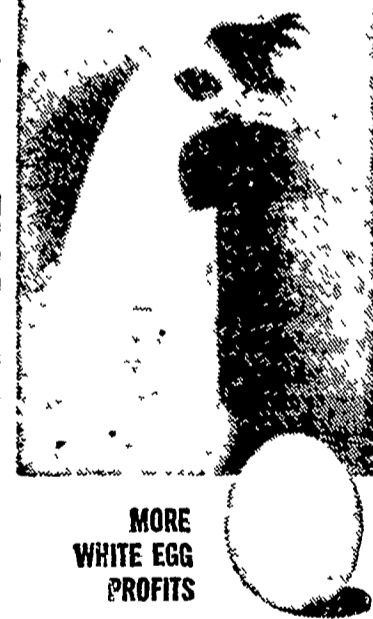
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