

## Best Cow Makes More Calories Than She Eats

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says a Holstein cow is producing more calories of milk each day than she is consuming in feed.

High-producing cows equaled this remarkable record of production efficiency under the conditions of "Lorna" by scientists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Lorna is sealed in a plastic chamber where measurements are made of every bit of feed, and air she consumes, milk and waste products produced under these conditions,

in the energy-metabolism laboratory at Beltsville, Md., that Lorna produced 35,000 calories of milk a day on an intake of 23,000 calories of estimated net energy of feed.

This cow, obviously, would be a money maker in any dairyman's herd. But to Dr. William Flatt and the other scientists at the Beltsville laboratory Lorna is an efficient "milk factory" giving them a chance to find out how a high producer uses her feed, and a lot of stored energy in her body, to produce milk. The knowledge gained from these experiments may lead to dramatic improvements in dairy breeding, feeding, and management.

Lorna has been producing her remarkable record, so far, without losing any body weight. "This will not continue," Dr. Flatt says "Right now, she is using stored fat and replacing it with water. She cannot continue to do this for very long."

The word quack, as it is used today, is an abbreviation for the earlier form, quacksalver. Using the cry of the duck to denote ignorant chatter and boasting, the word "salver"—to salve or heal—was added. Thus, quacksalver came to mean one who makes noisy pretensions to a medical skill for profit and prestige.

Attend Church on Sunday.

## Dairy - Beef Crosses Pay In State Test

Experiments with beef-dairy crossbred cattle at The Pennsylvania State University may result in added income for Pennsylvania farmers.

The experiments show that desirable beef-type cattle can be produced from beef-dairy crossbred animals fed mainly on high quality forage with limited grain feeding. Angus-Holstein crossbred cows were used in the experiments—bred to Polled Hereford bulls in the University's beef herd.

Animal industry researchers Jack Phillips and Robert D. Scarth, writing in the spring-summer issue of "Science for the Farmer," College of Agriculture quarterly, suggest that beef-dairy crossbreeding might produce profitably a substantial part of the beef consumed in Pennsylvania.

They point out that the average dairy farm of 152 acres has 10 to 15 acres of unused land suitable for beef cattle pasture. They believe it may be possible for dairy farmers and part time farmers to supplement their income by raising beef-dairy crossbred cattle. Tested on pasture during the summer of 1963, 38 calves gained an average of 2 pounds per day from May 1 to November 1 and averaged 710 pounds

from grass feeding at about a year of age. Various management practices are being tested this year to determine possibilities of increasing rate and economy of weight gains.

Exhibits showing potentials for beef production from beef-dairy crossbred cattle will be featured at the Forage Field Day to be held June 30 at the Centre Hall Agronomy Research Farm of Penn State. The farm is located on highway 53, between Centre Hall and Potters Mills, 15 miles east of the campus.

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## ● Lancaster

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lbs. 16.00-16.50.  
SOWS: U. S. 1-3, 300 450 lbs. 11.50-12.50, Few U. S. 1-2, 280-360 lbs. 12.50-13.00, U. S. 2-3, 400-550 lbs 10.50-11.50, Few 550-625 lbs. 10.00-10.50.

SHEEP. 400 Compared with 425 head last week. Spring lambs fairly active, and steady. Ewes steady

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SHORN SLAUGHTER EWES Utility to Choice No. 2 and 3 Pelts 4.00-7.00.

Everything comes to him who hustles while he waits.

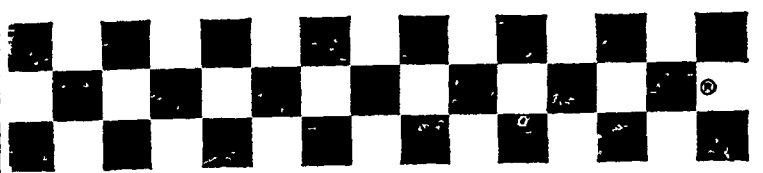
—Thomas Edison

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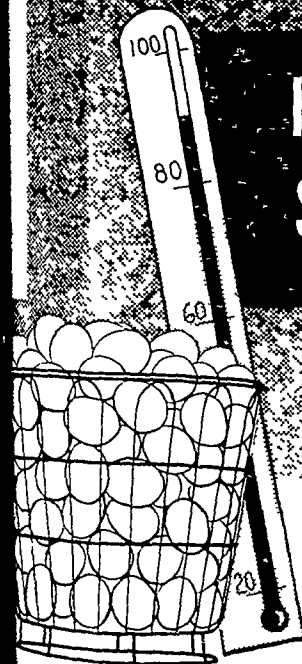
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