



FOUR LANCASTER COUNTY Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisors received certificates of recognition awards for many years of service to the dairy industry at the Association's annual meeting on The Pennsylvania State University campus, recently.

From left to right, Wilbur Houser, Lampeter, 10 years service; Dean Amick, Morgantown, 10 years; Harold Lindecamp, Peach Bottom, 15 years; and Owen Etter, Leola, 10 years. Etter was elected Association President for 1965-66.

● "Summer Slump"

(Continued from page 1)  
ville, Md., has exposed dairy cows to a variety of temperature-humidity combinations in an artificial-climate laboratory. And he has found that cows can adjust amazingly well to the direct effects of heat and humidity.

"The more trials we run," Dr. McDowell says, "the more convinced we are that milk flow tends to decrease largely because of summertime problems that are the indirect — not the direct — result of hot weather."

Field studies in Georgia and Louisiana have confirmed these laboratory findings, and Dr. McDowell recommends that herd managers take several steps to overcome problems brought on by hot weather:

- 1 — Provide sufficient high-

quality feed; avoid mature pasture grasses.

- 2 — Keep animals from having to travel far to feed, water, and shade.

- 3 — Allow grazing only during the cooler time of day.

- 4 — Control biting insects.

- 5 — Provide enough shade and unpolluted water.

Cattle in hot climates shouldn't have to depend upon grass pastures for all their feed, McDowell says. In the South, permanent pastures can support good milk production for only 40 days between June and November. Tough, mature pasture grasses are usually unsuited for summer feed.

A cow ordinarily spends the energy equivalent of 1 to 3 pounds of milk per day by foraging for feed. Milk yield drops even more if the cow has to walk long distances to pasture, drinking trough, or shade.

When good grazing is available, it should be restricted to the cooler hours of the day. Cattle on pasture especially need help in fighting off biting insects, which are at their worst during the late evening and night.

The best solution of hot-weather feeding lies in use of drylots. In the Louisiana-Georgia studies, cows fed hay, silage, and green chop in drylots produced 98 percent of their cool-weather milk yield when daily temperatures averaged 91 degrees at the afternoon high and 70 degrees at the nighttime low.

Cows fed stored forages harvested at the proper stage of maturity produced 21 percent more milk than cows on pasture. Feed required per pound of weight gain for heifers went down 27 percent, breeding efficiency was raised 11 percent, and total cost per unit of feed energy was reduced 25 percent.

Clean, convenient water is a hot-weather must, McDowell says. Cows drink up to five times as much on hot days as on cool ones — and they'll drink three or four times more often. Water should be cool but not more than 20 degrees below air temperature, cattle drink less if the water is colder than that. Troughs should be fairly shallow, so that fresh, cool water added to the trough does not sink through warm, stagnant water — outside the reach of a cow's muzzle.

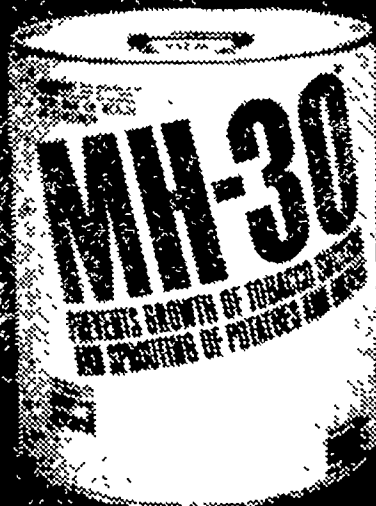
Shade is especially important in hot climates that are also dry — less so in those where daytime humidity stays above 60 percent. Shades 12 to 14 feet high are most suitable for dry climates; for humid climates they should be only 9 to 12 feet high. Trees are particularly good for shade in humid places because they permit plenty of air circulation.

MEAT COOKING

Cook fresh unfrozen meat right after you take it from the refrigerator. Do not permit it to reach room temperature, advises Louise Hamilton, Penn State extension nutrition specialist. Reasons for prompt cooking include room temperature varies from 60 to 100 degrees; some large cuts could require several hours before room temperature is reached; timetables are calculated on cuts that are at refrigerator temperature when cooking begins.

MH 30 Available at all AGWAY Stores and Local Representatives in Lancaster Co.

MH-30<sup>®</sup>  
stops suckers  
cold.



Chemical Division  
**UNIRDYAL**  
U.S. RUBBER

MH 30 IS THE U S RUBBER REG. TRADEMARK FOR ITS GROWTH REGULANT. U S RUBBER CO., CHEMICAL DIVISION, NAUGATUCK, CONN. 06771

MH 30 AVAILABLE AT

P. L. ROHRER & BRO., Smoketown, Pa.

Ph. 397-3539