Depts. Of Forests & Waters And SCS To Combine Conservation Efforts For Better Forest Mgt.

tary Maurice K Goddard of ers upon request. the Depresent of Forests. The Memorandum of Un-testing program, the miniaand ', not and State Con-derstanding, as agreed upon ture animals - about a third of the Soil Conservation will increase the officiency of - may help USDA learn Service recently signed a both agencies and avoid any more about hog nutrition, Memorandum of Understand- possible duplication of ef- physiology, and biochemistry. ing which should be a boon forts. to forestry conservation activities throughout Pennsyl-

The Soil Conservation Service will encourage all piivate torest land-owners to apply the latest and most scientific forestry practices to then torest lands. The De-

Farm Woodlot; A Liability Or An Asset?

In these cost-conscious days of high land values and low merman, Ephrata R1, placed profit margins many farmers se, and This herd with 252 neticist, is in charge of deare taced with the decision registered Holstein cows avof what to do with their elased 1.548 lbs. of milk, 64 herd, which was started 2 farm woodlot. Should it be 1bs of butterfat with a 4.1% years ago at Beltsville, Md. converted to other purposes, test or would the farmer be justified in managing his woodlands more intensively?

An article appearing in the January issue of Soil Conservation magazine published by the Soil Conservation Service of the U S Department of Agriculture discusses some of these questions, and suggests methods of analvzing costs and leturns to find out whether any particulau woodlot is an asset or a boability

First of all, the farmer needs intoimation on soil types and characteristics of his woodlot area, and he needs to know to what alternative use he can put that land

In this area most woodlots may be used only for farm firewood, plus perhaps, some small local firewood sales But some tarm income may be slapping away unnoticent If the wooded areas are extensive enough there may be some income-producing recreational use tor the land pirvate hunting camping, etc. All these benefits should be figured in the total value of the woodland Any income sales irom ΟI pulpwood poles, or saw logs is credited as income as it occurs

In the traditional economic analysis, land is normally valued at its bare cost (without timber covei) At harvest, it is credited at the same value as originally Land prices however have heen steadily increasing In many instances, land pirces have increased several hundied percent during a long (50 to 100-year) timber 10tation

In effect SCS says if the accumulated values are greater than the accumulated costs the owner recaptures his investment

Using a typical woodlot example the article illustrates the methods used in computing all costs and returns and shows how to project these figure- when considering other possible uses for the wooded arca

A free copy of the January issue can be obtained by writing Soil Conservation Service, USDA, Room 6110 S Washington, DC, 20250

servations. Ivan McKeever by Goddard and McKeever, of the weight of normal hogs

It is believed that this move is the most comprehensive of its kind throughout the nation and it is expected that it will be a nationwide pattern for other states.

Goddard and partment of Forests and Wa- pointed out that there are plains that hogs are physicters through its extensive 6.5 million acres of small logically much like humans of professional forest privately-owned forest land - subject to many of the ers throughout the state will throughout Pennsylvania. If same maladies. They have give professional and techni- our society is to be fully about the same food requirecal advice and assistance to benefited by our forests they ments, digest food in much the private torest landown- must be under scientific man- the same way - even suffer agement practices. Then they from peptic ulcers. And a will produce the maximum hog's heart and major blood amounts of wood products, vessels also resemble that of water, recreation and wild- the humans.

DHIA

(Continued from Page 1)

Miniature Hogs Being Developed For Research

and Drug Administration for formance, litter size, body strains. use as research animals.

Besides aiding FDA's drug Any they offer some farmers a way to increase income by raising research animals for investigators at many research, testing, and assaying laboratories throughout the United States

Why hogs as test animals? Di Fiancis L Eail, FDA McKeever veterinary toxicologist, ex-

> Small hogs also require smaller doses of costly experimental drugs, are less expensive to house, and are easier to handle.

Jack U Taylor, USDA geveloping the miniature hog "Learning how selection brings about small size will conformation, and deposities add to our basic genetic in- of tissue, he said.

formation about hogs," Tay- Miniature hogs were first Miniature white hogs are for said. It will, for example, bred at the Hormel Institute being developed by scientists provide knowledge on such of the University of Minutes of the U.S. Department of economically important hog sota, starting with various Agriculture and the Food traits as reproductive per- wild and semi-domesticated

> Check with Farm Credit first for a

Farm Mortgage

Farm Credit Mortgage Loans are tailored to the farmer's needs. Long term . . . up to 40 years. Payments scheduled to coincide with income. Early pay-off without penalty. Transferable in event of sale.



