

State's Horticultural Processing By-Products Have High Nutrient Value

Major New Pa. Livestock Feed Eyed

Animal scientists, looking for new roughage feeds for livestock, may have a suitable product from the horticultural processing plants of the nation, it was suggested recently at the 62nd annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Science at Pennsylvania State University recently.

Readily available feedstuffs now being considered as silage

include apple and potato peels and cores, grape and tomato skins and seeds, and pea and corn cannery wastes, announced M. L. Borger, graduate assistant in animal science at Penn State.

Borger indicated fruit and vegetable processing plants in Pennsylvania put out an estimated 240,500 tons of waste each year. Such wastes are now used primarily for compost or land-fills.

The 240,500 tons of horticultural waste would support an estimated 56,000 cattle, weighing 600 pounds each, for 200 days.

The four-day national conference at Penn State featured 400 technical reports, committee meetings, special programs for wives and children, and an awards banquet. Over 1,000 American Society of Animal Science members attended.

transported for 60 miles. Pea cannery waste is worth \$8.59 per ton for transporting 125 miles. Nutritive value of potato waste was calculated at \$7.17 per ton when moved 100 miles. And tomato wastes could be moved economically for 60 miles at a nutritive value of \$4.53 per ton.

be a tremendous source of additional feeds for beef cattle in Pennsylvania. Such feeds could increase the amount of beef produced in the state. They would also help solve a waste disposal problem for horticultural processors.

However, more research is needed concerning the best methods of feeding such silage.

Eastern Milk Producers Urges Milk Import Loopholes Closed

John C. York, General Manager of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association in Syracuse, N.Y., recently charged foreign producers and exporters of dairy products with undermining domestic markets of this country's dairy farmers by the use of loopholes in United States import regulations.

pounds of milk, which is equal to four per cent of the total milk marketed in the country. The cost was \$232 million. It is expected to rise to \$430 million during the current marketing year.

In discussing a statement filed by Eastern Milk Producers before the United States Tariff Commission, York stated that imports of ice cream during the first five months of 1970 were 18,940,000 pounds, as against no imports at all in the corresponding months a year earlier.

Imports of dairy products interfere materially with, and threaten, the dairy-price support program of the Department of Agriculture, a development inconsistent with Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, York said.

Imports of chocolate cream, containing less than 55 per cent butterfat, were 3,422,000 pounds from January to May 1970. None was imported during the corresponding months a year earlier.

The buying operations are vitiated as the products purchased are replaced by imports. Were the Government to buy additional amounts equivalent to the imports, only more imports would come in. There would be no end to this process.

Imports of animal feeds containing dairy ingredients totaled 5.8 million pounds from January to May 1970. In all of 1968, only 2.4 million pounds were imported. They rose to 10 million pounds in 1969.

Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., urges that imports of the articles in question be restricted by the imposition of quotas based upon average quantities imported during some period prior to 1968. Where no imports took place, the quota should be established at a zero figure, York concluded.

Imports of cheese containing 0.5 per cent butterfat or less have risen from 2.9 million pounds in all of 1969 to 4.5 million pounds from January to May 1970.

Imports of lactose have also increased. From January to May 1969 they amounted to 447,000 pounds, but increased to 2,320,000 during the same months in 1970.

The pressure of foreign supplies on American dairy markets is intensified by the world surplus of dairy products, which is seeking a market wherever it can find it. Foreign exporters will try any device in order to sell in American markets.

The United States Department of Agriculture has for a number of years supported the price of manufacturing milk produced in the United States. It has purchased butter, cheese and skim milk powder at an announced support price. At present the support price is \$4.66 per hundred-weight of milk. During the marketing year April 1969 through March 1970, the Department of Agriculture purchased, in terms of milk equivalent, 4.4 billion

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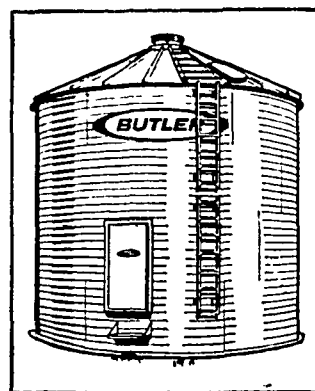
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