

Evaporated, Condensed And Dry Milk Down

Combined production of evaporated whole milk and sweetened condensed whole milk (case goods) in February 1972 was estimated at 85.0 million pounds by the Crop Reporting Board, six per cent below a year earlier. Prices paid by condenseries to producers for manufacturing grade milk during February averaged \$4.93 per hundredweight, seven cents per pound above a year earlier Production of spray and roller process nonfat dry milk in February totaled 1000 million pounds, a decline of 11 per cent from February 1971. Selling prices for dry whole milk in February averaged 47 15 cents per pound for bulk goods, 006 cents above February 1971. Dry buttermilk (human food) averaged 29 77 cents per pound, 4 39 cents more than a year earlier

Dairy Scientists Learning More About Metabolism

Nutritionists made significant research advances in nitrogen metabolism of ruminants during 1971, Dr. Richard Goodrich, University of Minnesota animal scientist, reported in Washington, D.C. at the 20th Annual Pfizer Research Conference.

Several scientists reported measuring microbial protein synthesis in the rumen and the percentage of microbial protein derived from ammonia, Goodrich said. Other researchers showed that diet influences the amount of protein which reach the abomasum

Abomasal infusion of proteins has been used to describe changes that occur in the rumen, according to Goodrich. Aldehyde treatment of proteins was used in an attempt to increase the amount of dietary protein reaching the abomasum. He also mentioned a large number of reports concerned with the utilization of urea and other nonprotein nitrogen materials

A new research area, Goodrich mentioned, is the use of chemicals to inhibit methane production in the rumen Methane production results in a sizeable loss of energy ruminant digestion. Therefore, materials which inhibit methane production may improve energy utilization Some of the 1971 data showed improvements in energy efficiency when these products were used.

He also mentioned the results of several mineral research projects but pointed out that there is much to be discovered with respect to the occurrence of subclinical mineral deficiencies and toxicities, mineral interrelationships and requirements.

The current interest in the disposal of crop and industry byproducts has stimulated researchers to evaluate these products as feeds for ruminants.





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