

Barnes Speaks **On Forage Use**

Some 20 million acres of land in the Northeastern farmers have the advantage states could be used for producing more protein in the form of livestock, declared Dr. Robert F. Barnes of the U S Department of Agriculture and The Pennsylvania State University during a regional meeting of the American Society of Agronomy held recently in Durham, N.H. The 20 million acres include croplands of various quality. abandoned lands, and forests.

Dr. Barnes claimed land for forages and grasses is "the greatest renewable resource available in the Northeast." He indicated about 62 percent of the land in the northeast is unsuited for cultivated crops. With renovation and proper management, much of this land can produce forages and grasses for livestock.

He said that more than two-thirds of the dietary protein in the U.S. is derived from meat, fish, poultry, and dairy products. Total meat consumption per person in the U.S. increased from 146 pounds in 1952 to 189 pounds in 1972. Plant sources of protein, on the other hand, have decreased by about half since 1910 for products such as flour and cereals. The latter two now provide less than 20 percent of the dietary source of protein in the U.S.

Dr. Barnes gave one of two key lectures dealing with trends in Northeastern agreculture. He serves as adjunct professor of agronomy at Penn State and directs the programs of the Regional Pasture Research Laboratory of the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, at University Park.

BEEF/DAIRY BUILDINGS

UTILITY-STORAGE

GARAGES/WORKSHOPS

Lancaster Farming, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1974–45

Although Northeastern

of being close to the con-

sumer, the area produces

only 1.5 percent of the

nation's beef cows and 3

percent of the sheep. The

producers and processors to

move closer than normal to

has its disadvantages.

Expansion of farm

operations in rural-urban

areas is often hampered by

increased taxes, exploitation

of arable cropland for urban

use, scarcity of labor, and

the problems of waste

disposal and the increasing -

potential for pollution of air.

water, and land. Pollution

regulations are resulting in

smaller feedlots for cattle

than previously to decrease

waste disposal and air

the 12 states. About 20

percent of the fluid milk in

the nation comes from

Northeastern herds.

Average production per cow

has increased while total

Barnes indicated that

successful dairy farming

will continue to be tied into

pollution.

milk

But closeness to market

the consumer.

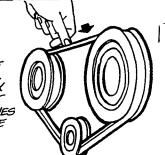
and dairy farms will probably continue downward in the Northeast, due largely to retirement of one-man dairy operations, Dr. Barnes observed. Land is being released continually from dairying. In New York alone, it is projected that 750.000 acres of additional land will be released by 1985. Only Pennsylvania, he said, has greater cattle numbers in 1974-both beef and dairythan the average number current energy crisis, he thought, could force meat from 1943 to 1952.

Some economists predict that consumption of red meat will increase by 2 pounds for each person yearly through 1985, he said. If this occurs, the United States will need an estimated 9.6 million more beef cows and about 50 million acres of new forage land. Furthermore, a 10 percent increase in U.S. population by 1985 will require 4 to 5 million more cows for a total of about 15 million additional animals. The total number of cattle in the U.S. in 1973, both beef and dairy breeds, was about 122 million head.

The beef cattle industry Dairy farming, mean- depends particularly on while, is well developed in forages, he pointed out, since beef cows obtain over 95 percent of their nutrients from forages. And he added that beef cow numbers are determined by the amount and quality of forage production has available, as well as the cost decreased only slightly. Dr. of producing a calf. Thus, one of the strongest factors in determining beef prices is the number of animals forage production programs. available for slaughter at a Numbers of dairy cows given time.

Automobile Service Tips

CHECK THE TENSION OF THE FAN BELT BY PUSHING IT DOWN, MIDWAY BETWEEN THE PULLEYS, WITH YOUR THUMB. THE FAN BELT SHOULD FLEX ENOUGH TO DEPRESS ABOUT HALF AN INCH. IF IT STRETCHES BEYOND THAT, IT NEEDS TO BE TIGHTENED OR REPLACED.



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