

Hallowell in Taiwan

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some optimism about exporting Pennsylvania's processed fruit juices and other dairy products in the future. However, he noted Taiwan is not an easy customer for processed foods and poultry which Pennsylvania has in surplus supply.

The cost of processing and transportation of these products from Pennsylvania to the R.O.C. and Japan prices the goods right out of the market, he explained. These same trade items can be purchased from nearby nations like New Zealand and Australia.

The Japanese protect their farmers with a 50 percent duty on ag imports to their nation. This limits the agricultural imports from the U.S. tremendously, said Hallowell. The main trade between Japan and the U.S. is in grains and cotton.

"This is where I must support U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block's stand for trading harder for American agriculture," Hallowell stated.

He noted both nations were interested in importing hard wood from the U.S. for their building industries. Hallowell said he's already contacted some lumber companies in the state to let them know about this export possibility.

And with more women in the labor force in both Taiwan and Japan, there is an increased demand for baby food. This is another item Hallowell said Pennsylvanians may be interested in exporting.

Fresh vegetables and fruits aren't on the possibility list since the climate in Taiwan and Japan allows most people to have small gardens. Poultry, pork and eggs also are not promising export items since Japan is already self-

sufficient in producing these commodities — even exporting some, noted Hallowell.

"We need to find ways to export our dairy, poultry, and processed food products," reiterated Hallowell, "but presently there is not one person who is specializing in exports within the ag department — whose sole responsibility is exports. Perhaps our budget will allow someone to specialize."

Hallowell reported Pennsylvania is a member of the Eastern U.S. Food and Agricultural Export Council and will have Pennsylvania ag products on display at the first World Food Show ever to be held in the U.S. It's scheduled to be held next April in New York City.

He also reported the Thornburgh administration has taken the initiative to expand the state's foreign markets by opening trade offices in Tokyo, London, and Rome.

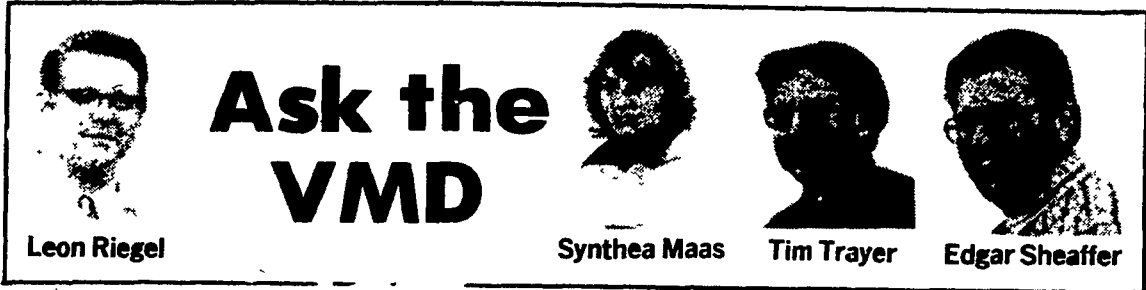
Over the past two years, Pennsylvania's ag exports have increased from \$150 million to \$226 million, Hallowell noted.

Some of the obstacles facing Pennsylvania traders when dealing with Taiwan and Japan besides transportation costs are the differences in labor costs, observed Hallowell.

"There's only a 1½ percent unemployment rate in Taiwan — labor is relatively inexpensive over there. In the R.O.C., a laborer can expect to earn about \$2000 a year," he revealed.

"Time will tell how much exporting will be developed between these countries and Pennsylvania. What is needed is a sales force," he added.

In summing up his trip, Hallowell smiled and said, "I suppose the farther one goes, the



DR. Riegel comments:

We frequently get inquiries as to the worth of worming dairy cattle. Much has been written recently about worming mature cattle and the beneficial results this will have as far as increased milk production. Many tests have been done to substantiate this fact. I would like to discuss a different phase of dairy production but one as equally important, that of worming young replacement heifers.

Traditionally these animals were wormed in the spring before being put on pasture and again in fall when they were taken off pasture. This schedule was used primarily because that was when the animals could be handled the easiest and once they were put on pasture one tends to forget the animals needs beyond feed and water until they were brought in again in the fall.

Unfortunately the life cycle of most intestinal parasites (worms) doesn't pay attention to the schedules which may be most convenient to farmers. For this reason I operate a different schedule which may be more efficient in removing worms from dairy heifers when they are

more one appreciates Pennsylvania — I was ready to come home — although I would have liked to visit some of the dairy farms in Japan where some of our state's Holsteins are living now."

probably doing the most harm. Instead of worming cattle before they are put on pasture, worm them three weeks after they first enter pasture and again when they are taken off pasture in fall. In years which have very wet periods during the pasture season, worming cattle a second time while they are on pasture, about two months, after the first worming, would be in order.

As far as the type of wormer to be used, if the cattle can be handled without stressing them too

greatly then I prefer boluses, injectables or paste wormers. If it takes nothing short of a rodeo to accomplish this then worming crumbles which can be added to the feed can be used. I would suggest alternating the products being used to prevent the chance of parasites becoming resistant to certain wormers.

In any event, I would recommend boluses, paste or injectable wormer be used at least once during the season, probably when coming off pasture in the fall.

Hunterdon County Dairy Month

FLEMINGTON, N.J. — Hunterdon County will honor June Dairy Month this week with a Dairy Farm Open House and the annual Hunterdon County Dairy Princess Contest.

Over 1500 people are expected to attend the Open House between 1:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. at the Ernest Kuster Farm, two miles south of Flemington on routes 202 and 31 on Sunday, June 21.

The Dairy Princess Contest, also open to the public, will begin with a baked ham dinner at 7:00 p.m. in the Amwell Valley Firehouse in Ringoes on Tuesday, June 23. Tickets for the dinner cost \$7.50 per

person and are available at the Hunterdon Extension Center on Route 31 in Flemington.

In a recent meeting of the Hunterdon Freeholders, George Melick proclaimed "June Dairy Month" and praised the efforts of the county's 120 dairy farms, supporting businesses and the 6,500 dairy cows that produce about \$8.4 million worth of milk each year.

Melick stressed "the health and life-sustaining values of fresh milk and dairy foods" and noted the important place production, processing and distribution of milk and dairy products have in the economy.

Open House at New Swine Facility

DEKALB Swine Breeders, Inc. and Middle Creek Swine Breeders, Inc. invite you to attend an Open House of a new 500 sow farrow-to-finish swine production unit. This unit is the newest production farm in DEKALB Swine Breeders' system for production of DEKALB hybrid gilts.

Middle Creek Swine is a totally confined and environmentally controlled complex and will be a future source of DEKALB hybrid gilts for commercial hog producers in Pennsylvania and other Northeastern states. This unit is designed to farrow 20 sows per week on a four week weaning schedule with individual rooms for each weekly farrowing group. Also, installed in the unit is a new and unique system for animal waste removal. The farm is scheduled to be populated in July 1981.

In addition to touring the swine unit, you can see a display of DEKALB's complete line of hybrid boars and hybrid gilts.

Middle Creek Swine farm is located on Highway 897 between Highway 272 and Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania, and approximately 3 miles west of Reinholds, Pennsylvania; look for the Open House signs.

Don't miss this opportunity to tour Middle Creek Swine Breeders on

Friday, June 26

from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Looking Forward To Seeing You There!



DEKALB Swine Breeders, Inc.