

6 states consign at NY Polled Hereford calf sale

ITHACA, N.Y. — Quality marked the Holiday Classic Sale of Polled Hereford heifers and steer calves Dec. 1, at the Livestock Pavilion on the Cornell University campus.

Out-of-state consignors topped the sale which was jointly sponsored by the New York Hereford Association and the New York Polled Hereford Association.

An August, 1983 daughter of STL BRK Gilead 67K, 4WF Miss Stick 813R, consigned by Four Winds Farm of Lebanon, Ct. topped the sale. The buyer at \$1,200 was Spring Valley Acres of Middlefield, Mass.

Spring Valley Acres returned home with the second high selling female also, purchasing the Double M-B Ranch of Southwick, Mass., consignment MB MS Awesome 204R for \$1,000. This is a Sept. 1983 daughter of Double AA Awesome.

The top selling steer calf was consigned by John B. Hudson of Middleburg, Va., and was purchased for \$450 by Darlene Kalkenberg of Clarence Center.

Auctioneer "Red" Shaw complimented the consignors for the quality of their cattle and said, "The good cattle sold well. This sale featured some excellent

females and top bloodlines of the breed." American Polled Hereford Association coordinator Ernest Smith also saluted the consignors for the "functional and well-bred heifers they have brought to the sale."

A large crowd representing Polled Hereford breeders from several states was on hand for the event. Consignors were from Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia as well as New York State.

The 28 heifers and seven steers grossed \$16,425 according to the official sale report.



Garwood to manage 'Angus Journal'

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — Greg Garwood, Webster City, Iowa, will become general manager of the Angus Journal effective January 1, reports Dick Spader, executive vice president of the American Angus Association.

Garwood joins the Journal staff with a broad background in Angus publications. He owned and published Blacks Unlimited from July 1979 until recently.

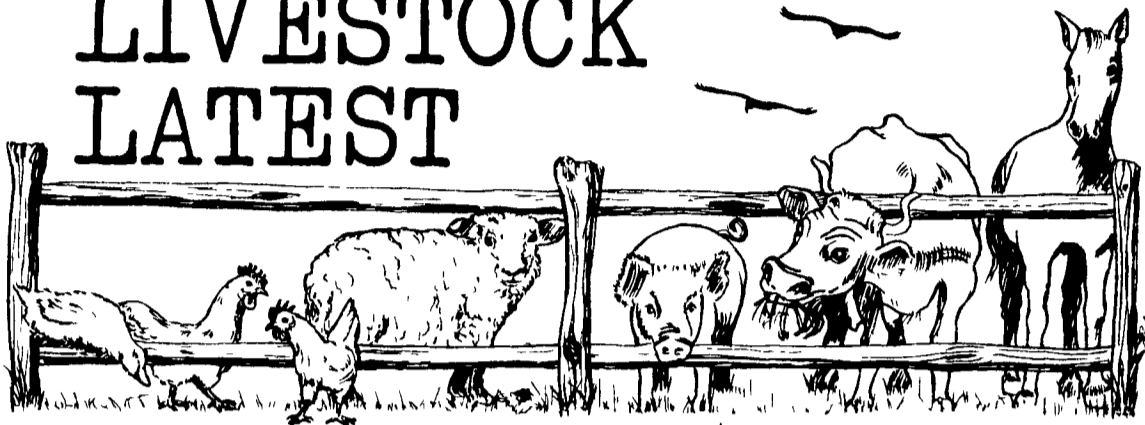
After graduating from the University of Illinois, Urbana, in 1971 with a degree in animal science, Garwood went to work for the Angus Topics, New Market,

Virginia, as an advertising field representative.

In May 1973, Garwood became an advertising field representative for the Aberdeen Angus Journal, located at that time in Webster City, Iowa. Two years later, he was named advertising manager for the Journal, where he directed all advertising sales efforts until 1979 when he founded Blacks Unlimited.

"Greg comes to the Angus Journal with a thorough understanding of the publication business, and has sales and management experience," said Spader.

LIVESTOCK LATEST



Extension offers poultry manure management tips

UNIVERSITY PARK — With economics creating a need for large livestock and poultry confinement systems, and technology pointing the way, good manure management has become increasingly important. And with our ever-shrinking agricultural landbase, proper disposal of waste products is critical not only for the health of livestock, but from an environmental standpoint as well.

Penn State Extension poultry science specialist, Herb Jordan, offers the following recommendations for wise use of poultry manure.

Jordan advises farmers to keep manure mass low by keeping it as dry as possible. Water weighs more than twice as much as dry manure per bushel, and manure seems to have better quality if dried below the 30 percent moisture level soon after it is produced, he says.

Dry manure production equals roughly one-third the tonnage of feed fed, while a liquid system produces about 6.6 times as much manure weight as feed utilized.

Nutrition is important, cautions Jordan, because the ratio of ingredients in feed may affect

manure's moisture content. Too much salt, fiber, sugar, starch or carbohydrate, too little fat, or an improper vitamin-mineral-electrolyte balance may cause manure to be too wet. Producers should feed birds for their specific age, sex, breed or strain, and should allow one-half square foot of floor space per bird to improve bird health and manure quality.

Producers should tailor their flock size to available acreage, and plan on applying fewer tons of dry matter per acre this year. Use two to five tillable acres within one mile for every 1,000 head of poultry as your guideline, says Jordan.

Poultry manure should be applied and incorporated at least 30 to 60 days prior to planting, while employing a soil and manure testing program to insure proper nutrient balance. The specialist points out that manure should be stored in a stable condition to prevent flies, toxic gas or repulsive odors from becoming a problem.

A disciplined approach to application during adverse weather is advised, since applying manure on steep hillsides and frozen ground can lead to serious pollution problems.

Jordan urges producers to institute a preventative maintenance program for all manure transfer and storage equipment to minimize time-consuming breakdowns.

In the poultry house, Jordan recommends aligning all pit cleaners, dropping boards, scrapers and all in-line feeders to function with minimum wear and friction. An easily controlled watering system with minimal leakage will keep excess water out of manure, he points out.

A poultry house is a sensitive system where ventilation, lighting, feeding, watering and manure handling have to be coordinated. Jordan points out that high quality air, water and feed are important to keep birds from developing respiratory problems or enteritis, and having loose droppings.

Ventilating systems should permit fresh air to enter, and then be warmed and finally expelled over the manure if the producer intends to dry manure in place. Though ventilation is less critical when manure is removed daily or weekly, it is always crucial to bird health and productivity.

No ventilation system was ever

designed or installed that will remove ammonia or other gases when old, wet manure is full of anaerobic bacteria, so Jordan emphasizes that manure should be kept dry.

The poultry specialist says that house temperature should vary 10 to 24 degrees F. each day, with a maximum range of 56°F to 80° throughout the year for poultry over three weeks of age.

"Will it work satisfactorily—will it pay?" is the key question when evaluating new manure handling systems, and Jordan advises caution, because manure systems usually cost money to operate and rarely bring in significant net

income.

Jordan encourages producers to seek new uses and markets for quality manure. Possibilities include commercial fertilizer supplements, mushroom soil preparation, land and soil reclamation projects and use in game land projects for improved feed and cover.

"Share your knowledge about manure with others—one person cannot afford to make all the errors," concludes Jordan, adding that water quality, air quality inside the poultry house and soil and crop productivity all depend on a program of producing and wisely using high quality manure.

Shorthorn Assoc. lists National Western schedule

DENVER, Colo. — Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn producers across the United States and Canada are setting their sights on the approaching 1985 National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo. This annual show traditionally draws the best in the continent's beef cattle of all breeds, and the Shorthorn breed adds to this quality each year.

For Shorthorn producers, the Denver stock show will serve as a P.A.C.E. event (point accumulation event), which means that the top quality stock that have been exhibited throughout the summer and fall show season will be in the barns and readied for competitive open and junior shows. Names that have become familiar among Shorthorn circles, such as AF Margie's Dream Girl, Cactus Flat Ringmaster and others, will be in the running for

the purple.

Shorthorn producers, and cattlemen of other breeds, will also be in the aisles and on the seats for the 1985 National Shorthorn Seedstock Special Edition III Sale. Last year's sale saw records smashed as cattlemen of all breeds witnessed the hottest sale held at the '84 National Western. This year's auction promises to be just as exciting, with early consignments consisting of champions from state fairs and fall exhibitions.

Of course, the breed will also be ably represented in the yards, as Shorthorns will be shown in the pen bull shows and the feeder calf shows.

The following is a schedule of events for the Shorthorn activities at the 1985 National Western Stock Show. Any additional information may be obtained by contacting the: American Shorthorn

Association, 8288 Hascall St., Omaha, Ne. 68124, 402-393-7200.

— Friday, January 11: 9:00 a.m. - Judging Shorthorn pen bulls, Livestock Center Judging Arena. Judge- Dr. Bob Kropp, Stillwater, Ok. 1:00 p.m. - Judging Shorthorn sale cattle, Stadium.

— Saturday, January 12: 1:30 p.m. - 1985 National Shorthorn Sale Seedstock Special Edition III, Beef Palace Auction Arena.

— Sunday, January 13: 10:00 a.m. - Judging Shorthorn Junior Breeding Heifers, Stadium. Judge- Dr. Bob Kropp, Stillwater, Ok. 11:00 a.m. - Judging Shorthorn Open Show Cattle, Stadium. Judge- Dr. Bob Kropp, Stillwater, Ok.

— Wednesday, January 16: 8:00 a.m. - Judging pens of feeder heifers, Livestock Center Judging Arena No. 1. 10:00 a.m. - Judging pens of feeder steers, Livestock Center Judging Arena No. 1.

Lower feed costs, a generally good economy, stable production costs and lower beef production should assist cattlemen in turning a profit in 1985. And, with increased consumer incomes and an expected retail beef price average of \$2.40 a pound, the consumer should have an incentive to buy beef during the coming year.

Where the general economy is going largely determines where agriculture is going and the economy has gotten much stronger in the current two-year recovery. This momentum should help the general economy to continue to grow throughout 1985. Inflation should remain under control, as the Consumer Price Index is expected to increase by 5.1 percent next year, only slightly higher than the 4.2 percent increase of 1984. With disposable income still on the increase in 1985, consumer confidence and spending should be high.

Beef production in 1984 will total about 23 million pounds, down slightly from 1983, with futher declines likely in 1985. The total cattle inventory and the beef cow herd are both down 15 percent and 19 percent, respectively from their

herds recorded in 1975. In addition, it is estimated that the 1984 calf crop will be 1.5 percent less than last year's crop. Lower priced grain will also give encouragement to the beef industry.

There should be adequate grain to satisfy all needs for domestic livestock feeding and exports as well as a modest increase in carryover stocks. Feed grain output is rebounding from last year's drought-reduced production. The October 1984 report of 7.5 billion bushels is up to 80 percent from last year and the total Pennsylvania corn crop is expected to be a record 137 million bushels.

Price expectations for cattle and hogs weren't reached in 1984 despite a much stronger economy. Because of the lack of profits in the pork industry, producers have been cutting output. The cut in production will continue through much of 1985. The reduction in pork and beef output will combine to improve the prices of both hogs and cattle in the months ahead. I hope!

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Livestock Ledger

By

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