

# Super Star Angus Show Sees 54 Entries

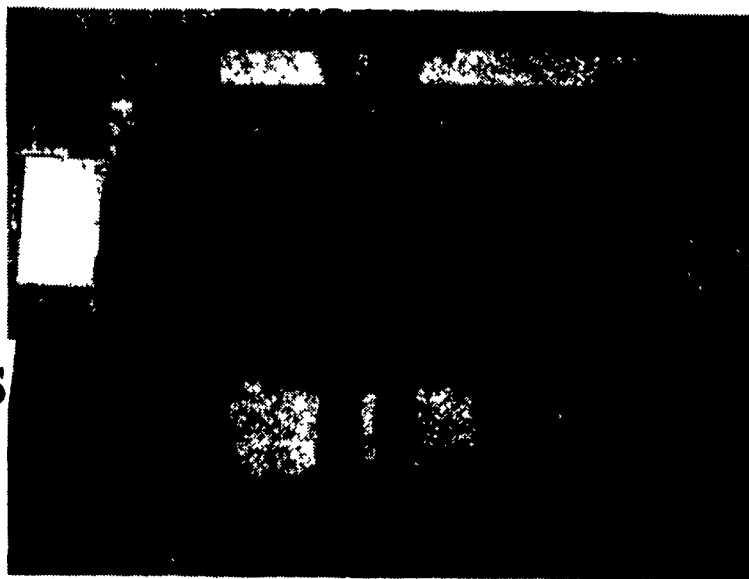
ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — The Ohio Angus Association's Super Star Show and Sale saw 20 bulls and 34 heifers compete for grand honors at the show held recently in Columbus. Judge for the event was Steve Gunn of Greensburg, Ind.

In the heifer show, the grand winner was Rains Sweet Dream Girl 1MH2, exhibited by Dale Rains of Mercer, Pennsylvania. The heifer is a May 1992 daughter of P F Hamilton 9H24.

The reserve grand champion heifer was an April 1992 daughter of Da Es Ro Casey 629 named Indian Creek Kay 262. Indian Creek Farm, Stahlstown, Pennsylvania, exhibited the winner.

In the bull show, J Bar J Super Sonic was named the grand winner. The bull is a January 1992 son of TC Stockman and was consigned by Jason Goff of Norwich, Ohio.

Kiata Farms Inc., Hamilton, Ohio, displayed the reserve grand champion bull named Kiata Toto. The reserve entry is a March 1992 son of Leachman Tonto.



Rains Sweet Dream Girl 1MH2 won the grand champion heifer banner at the 1993 Ohio Angus Association Super Star Show and Sale in Columbus. The grand champion was exhibited by Dale Rains, Mercer, Pennsylvania. The heifer is a May 1992 daughter of P F Hamilton 9H24.



This bull named Kiata Toto won reserve grand champion bull laurels at the 1993 Ohio Angus Association Super Star Show and Sale in Columbus. The entry was exhibited by Kiata Farms Inc. of Hamilton. The bull is a March 1992 son of Leachman Tonto.



Indian Creek Kay 262 won the reserve grand champion heifer banner at the 1993 Ohio Angus Association Super Star Show and Sale in Columbus. The reserve entry is an April 1992 daughter of Da Es Ro Casey 629. She was exhibited by Indian Creek Farm, Stahlstown, Pennsylvania.



J Bar J Super Sonic is the name of this grand champion bull at the 1993 Ohio Angus Association Super Star Show and Sale in Columbus. The grand winner was consigned by Jason Goff of Norwich. The bull is a January 1992 son of TC Stockman.

## New SCC Limits Approaching

**TERRY L. MADDOX**  
Huntingdon Co. Agent  
HUNTINGDON (Huntingdon Co.) — All dairy operators should be prepared for the new somatic cell count (SCC) limit of 750,000 or a linear score of 5.9 that takes effect July 1.

Problems with high SCC levels not only jeopardizes milk market but loss of milk production and cow health. Here are some items to help dairy operators address problems with high somatic cell counts.

### Mastitis Records

Somatic cell counts are easy to collect and inexpensive to record for management purposes. According to W.C. Heald, PSU dairy extension specialist, the value of somatic cell scores (SCS) increases with the managers ability to use SCS data. Unused SCS records cost money, but skilled use of SCS on farms returns dollars.

Therefore, someone on every dairy farm should learn to use SCS records effectively, or hire someone who can interpret the data and make recommendations.

Heald indicates that often the mastitis history is incomplete because it fails to include short duration infections along with the more common chronic infections.

First recognize that chronic mastitis infections are mostly caused by contagious mastitis pathogens and are the most costly form of mastitis.

This results in monthly SCS data that overemphasize long-duration contagious mastitis cases and under-represent acute infections that often occur early in the dry period, around calving, during humid hot weather or because of

poor housekeeping of bedded areas and walkways. They sometimes develop into the debilitating peracute episodes that all managers painfully remember but often fill to record in herd records.

Simply, environmental mastitis — whether acute, clinical or sub-clinical — can strike and disappear between monthly test periods. While contagious and chronic forms of mastitis are more likely to appear in the historical record, they are also the more economically important mastitis problem for managers. They can cause more sick days and milk loss.

It is recommended that both SCS and clinical records be kept for the most effective mastitis management.

### Environmental Mastitis

As producers clean their herd of contagious mastitis, they are faced with mastitis caused by another group of pathogens called environmental organisms, including coliforms.

According to C.M. Burns, PSU Veterinary Extension Assistant, Escherichia coli, organisms such as Klebsiella, and Enterobacter fall into this group of bacteria and are responsible for 5 percent to 10 percent of mastitis cases.

Many of the mastitis cases from environmental organisms remain unnoticed. The infections are usually short-term, less than seven days, and may not show up in periodic SCC checks.

According to Burns, clinical cases most often become acute over a short period of time, even overnight. The infected quarter is swollen, later becoming hard and tender. Milk produced in that

quarter becomes watery with thick clots.

As the cow's system absorbs the endotoxins produced by the bacteria, the cow will show other symptoms. She may have a fever of 106 degrees F, go off-feed, and drop in milk production. While some cows may recover as quickly as they become sick, others may die.

Outbreaks of environmental mastitis are often attributed to poor sanitation. Coliforms naturally live in bedding and become

prolific when cattle conditions are dirty. Weather changes can increase the incidence of environmental mastitis. Hot, moist conditions in summer, as well as moist, warm, poorly-ventilated barn conditions during winter, predispose cows to environmental mastitis.

Antibiotic therapy doesn't seem to be as effective with cases of environmental mastitis as with contagious mastitis.

Major emphasis for control is placed on keeping cows and their living areas clean and milking equipment in good working order.

## PFA Asks PMMB For Pricing Formula

**CAMP HILL** (Cumberland Co.) — Spokesmen for the Pennsylvania Farmers' Association/Farm Bureau (PFA) Wednesday asked the Pennsylvania Milk Marketing Board (PMMB) to replace the temporary over-order premium for Class I milk with a permanent economic formula to determine the over-order price.

Harold Shaulis, a PFA State Board member and chairman of PFA's Dairy Committee, testified of behalf of the statewide farm organization at a PMMB hearing in Harrisburg on the future of the current 80 cents per hundred-weight (cwt.) over-order pricing scheduled to expire on June 30.

"The dairy farmers of Pennsylvania who I represent thank the board for their support, and the over-order premiums that have been in effect since 1988," Shaulis testified. "In many individual cases, these monies have meant the difference between staying in business or selling out."

But sizeable fluctuations in dairy prices over the last several years, Shaulis said, have made it

difficult for dairymen to operate within a budget and have frustrated consumers. "A price indexing formula would significantly reduce these price variations for both the consumers and the dairy farm families of Pennsylvania, while also helping to maintain an adequate and stable supply of milk," Shaulis said.

Shaulis, who operates a 140-cow dairy farm in Somerset County, told the board that the price indexing formula proposed by PFA would provide dairy farms with economic viability and the stability to upgrade to remain competitive in the future.

A formula would also benefit the PMMB, Shaulis said, by reducing its need for costly and time consuming hearings such as the eight which have already been held to set or adjust the current over-order price.

The board could use the saved funds for more auditing and enforcement" ... also of vital importance to both the dairy farm families and consumers," Shaulis said.

Mel Eckhaus, PFA's dairy spe-

cialist, explained the components of the pricing formula proposed by PFA which would, he said, "... enable the over-order price to be self adjusting according to changes in costs, prices and marketing conditions."

The formula proposed by PFA would adjust the over-order price monthly based on the difference between the price received by dairymen and the production costs as determined by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Statistics Service (PASS), plus costs for management, interest on equity, USDA assessments and 3.5 percent profit. The over-order price would be capped at \$1.35/cwt, a price selected because it has already been tested in the marketplace, and a floor of 40 cents/cwt. would be set as the minimum over-order price.

"The Board's establishment of over-order premiums since 1988 has significantly helped to maintain a stable supply of milk in this state," Shaulis told Board members.