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← This group of students at the College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, Tucson, are getting first-hand experience in dehorning cattle.

The remaining 20 percent are engaged in non-agriculture vocations, including the armed services.

Training is Necessary

Animal husbandry students at the University receive training in both technical and applied lines of livestock production. Courses in animal nutrition, physiology, genetics and diseases provide for a correct concept of animal care and improvement. Range management, farm livestock
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Just What Is Animal Husbandry?

By E. B. Stanley
Animal Husbandry

What is animal husbandry?

This is a timely question for many seniors in Arizona high schools who must soon decide, "what next" in relation to a college education. Animal husbandry deals with the production of livestock, including all phases of breeding, feeding, and management of beef cattle, sheep, horses and swine, and the marketing and processing of animals and their products.

A look at the kind of jobs followed by animal-husbandry graduates may be helpful to those who are considering this branch of agriculture as a possible vocation.

35% of U.A. Grads Own Farms

Of the more than two hundred University of Arizona graduates in animal husbandry, 35 percent now own farms or ranches and 22 percent are professionally employed in special fields closely allied to livestock production. Another 10 percent are in government service, 5 percent have established agriculture college careers in teaching, research and extension,

and a like number have become practicing veterinarians.

Eighty percent are following careers of their original choice in college.

Animal Husbandry Job Opportunities

Here are the types of jobs available in animal husbandry:

1. Farm or livestock ranch operator — as owner, partner, lessee or manager. (General farming, Cattle feeding, Horse breeding, Sheep raising.)
2. Registered livestock production—as owner or herdsman.
3. Livestock breed associations—as fieldman.
4. Meat packing companies—as buyer, salesman, or research worker.
5. Banks, livestock loan associations, field companies — as fieldman.
6. Farm management companies—as employees with opportunities to obtain experience and qualify as farm or ranch manager.
7. Teaching, research and extension, (State Agriculture Colleges).
8. Government service.

Domestic: (1) Forest Service, (2) Bureau of Land Management, (3) Soil Conservation Service, (4) Production Marketing Administration, (5) Indian Service, (6) Bureau of Animal Industry.

Foreign: Research and application of modern production techniques. (Available primarily in Europe, Asia, or South America).

Just What Is Animal Husbandry?

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production, marketing and judging are the applied courses taken.

The animal-husbandry student may elect courses in other colleges, such as public speaking, business law, accounting, political science. Or if the research field appeals to him, he may take more science courses.

The production and management type jobs in farming and ranching are generally open to those who have completed the Bachelor's degree in animal husbandry. Most jobs in research, teaching, and extension in agricultural colleges and government service require some graduate study toward advanced degrees.

Vocational Experience Important

Many young people who do not have a background of farm or ranch experience seek practical training on an extra-curricular basis. Employment during the summer or for a longer period in some type of livestock operation, as a part of the training program, aids immeasurably in acquiring a sound understanding of animal husbandry.

There will be opportunity following graduation to concentrate upon the manual or "practical" requirements of the job. Upon graduation the student cannot expect immediately to undertake highly responsible positions without first working in an apprenticeship capacity to gain broad experience and mature judgment.

The great magnitude and varied aspects of livestock and meat production afford favorable employment opportunities in both the strictly professional and commercial fields.

Check Cooking Utensils

(From page 4)

temperature. Tin utensils may warp. They rust if the thin plating is scratched or worn.

Most of these disadvantages may be avoided or reduced by careful use and by following correct cleaning methods for each material.

Look for such construction features as smooth surfaces, freedom from cracks and crevices, comfortable heat-proof handles, flat bottoms, tight fitting lids. Select pans of good proportion, balance, and design. With these points in mind your selections may well result in simplification of your work and greater efficiency in your kitchen.

Vermiculite—Aid to Lettuce

(From page 6)

without affecting air passage, further improves the cooling values of the material. This cooling could effectively improve germination by helping reduce and maintain soil temperatures below the critical 80 degrees F. level.

Comparing figures in Table 1, it is easily seen that seedling emergence was significantly improved over the

TABLE 1 — AFFECTS OF VERMICULITE APPLICATIONS ON OBTAINING A STAND OF HEAD LETTUCE

TREATMENT	Stand Count Per Linear Ft. of Seed Row
Vermiculite Broadcast over Entire Bed Surface	62 Seedlings
VERMICULITE Applied as 1" Band over Seed Row	61 Seedlings
CHECK No Vermiculite Applied	26 Seedlings

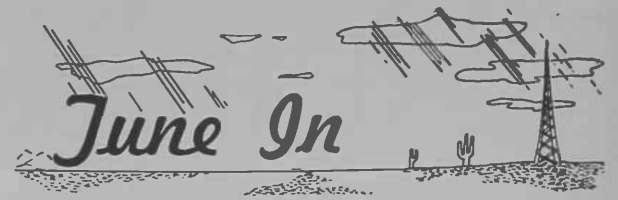
check treatment. Statistically, there was no difference in stand count between the methods used to apply the Vermiculite mulch. However, since the quantity of mulching material used in treatment 1 was approximately twice that used in treatment 2, the broadcast method is considered much less desirable from a practical standpoint. Further, covering the entire bed area, as in treatment 1, encourages weed seed emergence and growth in the center of the beds.

From the figures tabulated in Table 2 it is clearly shown that not

TABLE 2 — AFFECTS OF VERMICULITE ON YIELDS FROM HEAD LETTUCE

TREATMENT	Marketable Heads Per Plot		
	Head Size		Total Yield
	4 Doz.	5 Doz.	
VERMICULITE Broadcast over Entire Bed surface	36	12	48
VERMICULITE Applied as 1" Band over Seed Row	39	9	48
CHECK No Vermiculite Applied	24	15	39

only is the total yield significantly improved, but also the yield of the desirable 4-dozen size heads. The pictures at the bottom of page 6 show the effects of vermiculite on head uni-



DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

KTAR, Phoenix, 6:15 a.m. — Farm Front — Maricopa County Extension Agent.

SUNDAYS

KOY, Phoenix, 8:45 a.m. — Demonstration Garden (County Agent) Program.

MONDAYS

KYMA, Yuma, 7:00 a.m. — On the Farm Front.
KCLS, Flagstaff, 9:45 a.m. — Your County Agent Reports.

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

KYUM, Yuma, 7:20 a.m. — Yuma County Agricultural Extension Service Radio Program.

FRIDAYS

KCKY, Coolidge, Casa Grande, 4:00 p.m. — Pinal County Farm and Home Program.

SATURDAYS

KTUC, Tucson
KSUN, Bisbee
KOY, Phoenix
KYMA, Yuma
KCLS, Flagstaff

1:00 to 1:30

Arizona Farm and Ranch Hour, presented by the Radio Bureau, University of Arizona, and the College of Agriculture.

KGLU, Safford, 1:00 p.m. — Stepping Along with the Agricultural Extension Service.

"Happy Birthday to Us!"

With this issue, *Progressive Agriculture in Arizona* begins its fifth year of publication. We sincerely hope that it is doing the job for which it was established—reporting to you research and other activities of all branches of the College of Agriculture of the University of Arizona, Tucson.

We are always glad to receive your suggestions as to how this publication can be of better service to the farm and ranch people of Arizona.

—Publications Committee

formity and development. Note the uniform and well developed heads cut from the treated plot as compared with the irregular sizes and somewhat poorer developed heads cut from the check plots.

Advantages Are Many

Probable advantages of using vermiculite for fall lettuce production are: (1) Improved germination; (2) Faster and more uniform seedling emergence; (3) Improved seedling and plant uniformity; (4) Possible reduction in seeding rates for early fall lettuce; and (5) Possible reduction in the amount of irrigation water normally required to keep the seed beds moist.

The use of vermiculite need not be restricted to lettuce production but could be used economically on other vegetable crops and certain agronomic crops, especially where crusting due to rainfall interferes with proper seedling emergence.