

**● Outlook**

(From page 9)

This, coupled with increased numbers of cattle in the United States plus an increase in imports from Canada and Mexico, will result in cattle numbers on January 1 being at an all time high.

The appetite for beef by the American people is demonstrated by the fact that heavy but orderly marketing of large numbers of fed cattle during the past months has been on a strengthening market, even though there were excessive supplies of cheap poultry, especially turkeys.

I don't believe fed cattle will peak as high in 1962 as in the first quarter of 1961



LEVI BRUBAKER

Neither is it likely that the summer low will be as low as the low of last July.

Average prices are not likely to be very much different from last year; however, the higher cost of feeders increases the overhead.

The general trend is for smaller cuts of beef with less excessive fat; therefore, I believe that feeders in general will avoid holding too many cattle past the best marketing weight and making them too heavy and too fat. Then even with higher numbers and orderly marketing, efficient feeding and good management the livestock industry can be just as profitable in 1962 as it was in 1961, or even more so.

John E Wolgemuth, Assistant General Manager and Sales Manager of Lancaster County Farm Bureau Co-operative Association.

The year 1961 found dairymen in general, Lancaster County dairymen in particular, taking a careful look at the changing trends in dairy feeding.

In line with this, more of our dairy farmers recognize that an efficient feeding program must be custom designed to properly utilize individual roughage programs.

The past year, pelleted dairy rations were used successfully in many dairy herds, and it would appear that we will see increased



JOHN E WOLGEMUTH

use of pelleted grain rations in the new year

The year 1962 is almost certain to see an even stronger trend towards increased grain feeding, more

exact methods of calculating the rate of grain feeding, and increased use of the "orange analysis" service available through Pennsylvania State University.

If we in the dairy industry are to maintain current profit levels, and/or increase income over production cost, it probably will be accomplished through careful breeding selection, improved management practices and efficient feeding programs.

In keeping with today's changing trends in dairy feeding, it becomes even more important than ever

before, that we keep accurate records so we can determine the worth of, or the need to adjust, our current feeding program.

Glenn H. Herr, auction manager at the Lancaster Poultry Center.

When asked to submit a few observations and comments on points of interest for poultry people concerning 1961 and 1962, my first thought was, "What is worth commenting about 1961 and what can I say to help 1962."

However, although most of us (except the commercial egg producer) would just as soon blot out

1961 and start over (with our bank balance) I do not believe that hind sight is worthless, nor is foresight futile. From hindsight we must glean some realities and facts that we can use to formulate our foresight.

Prices received for our products — meat, hatching eggs, chicks and turkeys — are now water over the dam but surely you must have observed and practiced, as I have observed and practiced, new efficiencies in management, new qualities in breeding, new efficiencies in nutrition, new and different methods of handling, new

thoughts on ventilation, feeding and watering, new possibilities for maximum labor output and return, and better methods of money management.

Surely, out of necessity, some of these changes are for the betterment of the poultry industry. Some of them will stick for 1962 and beyond. So we will have to call 1961 "The year we worked for experience", or if you prefer you can state the same way the Beef man does when he feeds his entire corn crop to his cattle and is lucky to get his first cost back.

(Turn to page 2)

**BROILER GROWERS, Here is a**  
**FORMULA FOR**  
**Low Production Costs**  
**Good Management plus Good Chicks**

— AND —

**EARLY BIRD FEEDS**

(OF COURSE)

Below are the results of 18 recently marketed broiler flocks which indicate what can be achieved if you use all three of these ingredients

Flock No.	No. of birds	Age Weeks-Days	Average Weight	Lbs. Feed Per Lbs. of Gain	% Marketed	Point Spread Between Weight and Feed Conversion
1	8000	9-4	3.78	2.26	100 %	152
2	17900	9-3	3.83	2.25	99 %	158
3	7200	9-1	3.93	2.25	99 %	168
4	10000	9-3	4.52	2.24	95 %	223
5	11000	9-4	3.74	2.24	100 %	151
6	7000	9-4	3.81	2.24	99.9%	157
7	6800	9-3	4.14	2.23	97 %	191
8	3500	9-3	3.78	2.22	98.2%	154
9	18000	9-2	3.83	2.21	100 %	162
10	2250	9-3	4.15	2.20	100 %	195
11	2300	9-3	4.04	2.20	100 %	184
12	22500	9-1	3.85	2.20	98 %	165
13	19300	9-5	4.28	2.19	100 %	209
14	10000	9-1	3.97	2.13	100 %	184
15	24000	8-6	3.64	2.13	98.5%	151
16	2500	9-4	4.00	2.07	98.5%	193
17	3500	9-3	3.98	2.02	100 %	196
18	5400	8-1	3.49	1.97	100 %	152

These  
Are  
All  
Straight  
Run  
Chicks  
From  
Local  
Hatcheries

Average for 181,500 Broilers Straight Run

Avg.	10008	9-2½	3.93	2.18	99 %	175
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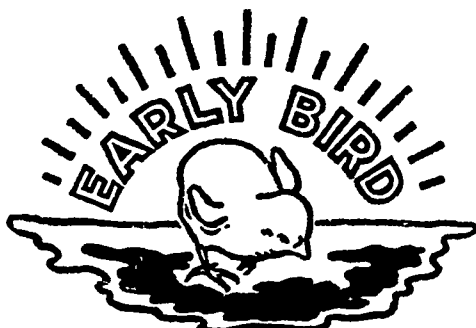
NOTE: Column 4, flock #18

A less than 2 lb. feed conversion can be achieved with straight run chicks. Our congratulations to Mr. Sterling Dubbs of Fredericksburg, Penna. who raised this flock.

NOTE: Column 5

Indicates the percentage of birds paid for by the processor.

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