



CHAMPIONS AT LAMPETER FAIR in the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Jersey classes pose after the show Thursday. Left to right are Nancy and Jean Kreider exhibiting the Ayrshire and Brown Swiss calves of Joyce Kreider, Quarryville R1 Marian Herr, Holtwood R1, shows the two year old Jersey cow which won the championship of that breed.

L. F. Photo.

● Lampeter Dairy

(Continued from Page 4)
 Two-year-old — 1 Roy Breneman 2 Herbert Mve 1150 Village Rd 3 H Melvin Breneman 4 Marlin Schupp
 Three-year-old — 1 Rohret Witmer 2 Dorothy Garber
 Aged Cow — 1 Rohret Witmer (senior champion-grand champion) 2 Herbert Mve 2, H Melvin Breneman.
HOLSTEIN
 Junior Bull Calf — 1 Melvin Peifer Willow Street R2 2 J Mowery Frey Jr. 1717 Hans Heri Dr 3 Furry Frey, Gypsy Hill Road
 Junior Calf — 1 J Mowery Frey Jr 2 James Shert-

zei Lancaster R7 3 Melvin Peifer 4 Titus Hurst Litz R2 5 Gail Griffith Quarryville R1 6 Furry Frey. 7 Clarence Bauman, Lancaster R7
 Senior Calf — 1 Linda Welk Strasburg R1 2 Frey Shrub III Quarryville R2 3 James White Ephrata R1 4 Clarence Bauman 5 Richard Hess, Strasburg R1 6 Richard Shavelly Elizabethtown
 Junior Yearling — 1, J Mowery Frey Jr 2 Melvin Peifer. 3 Stanley Graver Gypsy Hill Road 4 Harold Ranch Jr. 1717 Hens Heri Dr 5 Harold Welk Strasburg R1 6 Titus Hurst. 7 Gordon Griffith, Quarryville R1

Senior Yearling — 1, Furry Bauman; 6. J. Robert Brinton, Quarryville R1; 7. Carol Hess, Strasburg R1.
 Aged Cow — 1. J. Mowery Frey Jr. (grand champion); 2. J. Robert Hess (reserve grand champion); 3. J. Mowery Frey Jr.; 4. Melvin Peifer; 5. Jacob Houser; 6. Richard Hess; 7. Ricky Hess.
 Best Udder — 1 J Mowery Frey Jr.; 2 J. Robert Hess; 3 J Mowery Frey Jr.; 4. Jacob Houser.
 Open Get of Sire — 1 J Mowery Frey and J Robert Hess 2 Richard Hess; 3 Jacob Houser.
 Junior Get of Sire — 1 J Mowery Frey Jr. and J. Robert Hess; 2. John and Harold Welk and Stabley Graver.
 Produce of Dam — 1 J. Mowery Frey Jr.; 2. Linda Welk.
4-H FITTING
 1. Linda Welk; 2. John Welk; 3. Jean Kreider; 4. Harold Welk, 5. Nancy Kreider.
4-H SHOWMANSHIP
 1 John Welk; 2 Dorothy Garber; 3. Linda Welk 4. Kenneth Hess, 5 Marian Herr,

Steer Feeders—

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CATTLE GOING ON FEED



Digestive disorders and a slight transient depression in appetite in newly-arrived cattle in the feedlot have been problems for a number of years. There are numerous causes:

1. The sudden change in type of feed, for example, from grass and milk to grain, silage and/or hay and a protein supplement.
2. Too rapid pushing of grain concentrates.
3. Too much protein.
4. Not enough roughage.
5. Too much high quality roughage.
6. Unpalatable feed.
7. Too much green chopped legume or grass soilage.
8. Feeding soft or immature corn. If not moldy, soft corn is satisfactory, but animals must be accustomed to it gradually (Morrison).
9. Too much green chopped corn causing green corn poisoning.
10. Too much silage fed to lighter weight calves. Calves do not have the digestive capacity to obtain their total digestible nutrients from a full feed of silage alone.
11. Digestive disorders caused by infections.
12. In addition, in connection with supplements containing an antibiotic, there is an adjustment of the rumen microflora to the antibiotic. This may cause a slight depression in rumen function and reduce appetite for 24 to 36 hours after the initial feeding. Softer feces also may be noticed. This effect is transient and after 36 to 48 hours the appetite should be restored to normal.

For a successful and profitable steer feeding program designed to minimize these problems contact any Miller & Bushong Service Representative or call us direct at Lancaster, 392-2145.

Green Pasture Livestock Feeds and Good Management
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MILLER & BUSHONG Inc.

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"FINEST SERVICE ANYWHERE"

Importance of Lime on Old and New Pastures

It is nearly impossible to obtain satisfactory improvement of poor pasture land until the acid in the soil is at least partly corrected. Poor pasture soils generally require at least three tons of limestone, which however need not be applied at one time.

Limestone not only increases the pasture grass yield and the quality of the sod, but also increases the percentage of lime in the grass which makes for good bone development and high milk production. The high lime content of the bluegrass soils of Kentucky explain the fine quality of livestock produced there.

It is also evident from Pennsylvania experiments that limestone used in pastureland enables grass and crops to withstand dry periods better.

Here are two urgent reasons to apply limestone to pasture and hay crops:

1. The grazing season is lengthened both in the spring and fall, thus reducing the days of grain feeding. An abundance of good, low-cost feed is provided even during the hot summer.
2. Soil fertility is preserved and improved. Lower cost feed results, and grain feeding, labor and costs are reduced.

For instance, a dairy farmer who took part in one of the recent "Green Pastures" contests, reports that he improved a 12-acre pasture by using two tons of lime, 1,150 pounds of superphosphate and 11 loads of manure per acre. The 12 acres were divided into three sections and his 21 cows were alternated for 110 days. He reports saving \$350 on grain feeding costs and that his herd produced 13,939 pounds more milk than in the similar grazing period the year before.

MARTIN'S LIMESTONE

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