Swine Show

(Continued from Page 6) Titus Beam.

Heavyweight — 1, Masonic Homes Farm.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA Singles

Lightweight - 1, C. Warren Leininger, Denver R2; 2, C. Warren Leininger; 3, Clair Hartman, Gratz; 4, William Kauffman, York R3.

Heavyweight - 1, C. Warren Leininger (champion); 2, Clair Hartman (reserve); 3, C Warren Leininger; 4, Wilham Kauffman.

Trios

Lightweight - 1, C. Warren Norman Kolb (Hampshire). Leininger (reserve); 2, Clair Hartman; 3, William Kauffman; 4, William Kauffman. en Leininger.

YORKSHIRE Singles

Lightweight - 1, Reno Th-

omas; 3, Millarden Farms; a farm business.

Farms. Trios Lightweight - 1, Reno Th-

(reserve); 3, Norman Kolb; 4, 5, George Cogley. Heavyweight --- 1, Reno Th-

omas' (champion); 2, Omar Beam; 3, George Cogley; 4, J. Harold Frey, Marietta R1. TRUCKLOADS

(Yorkshire-reserve)

Lightweight - 1, Millarden Farms, 2, C Warren Leininger (Spotted Poland China); 3, Richard Maule (Berkshire); 4, Younkin, both from the Penn-Titus Beam (Yorkshire); 5, sylvania State

Kolb - (Yorkshire-champion); and Company, Inc. slaughter 2, Reno Thomas (Yorkshire); house in Lancaster, said the Heavyweight - 1, Clair Ha- 3, Omar Beam (Yorkshire); 4, packer can evaluate the type of tman (champion); 2, C. War- John J Hoober, Gordonville R1 hogs he kills on a day to day (Duroc); 5, John J. Hess 11 basis, but breeder -packer eval-Intercourse (Yorkshne).

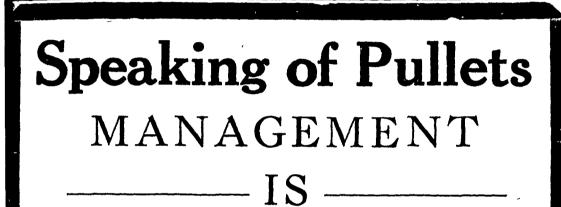
Farm production expenses mas, Beavertown, Snyder Cou- were estimated at \$27.7 billion ty (champion); 2, Reno Th- in 1962, which was a record mas: 3, Willow Glen Farm, high. The continued increase trasburg R1; 4, Strawbridge was due to higher prices paid nd McCleary; 5, Norman Ko- for production inputs and the purchase of a higher proportion Heavyweight - 1, 2, Reno of the items used in operating

4, Titus Beam; 5, Millarden Carcass Show Is Held By omas; 2, Willow Glen Farm Swine Growers

Swine breeders need to have more on-rail carcass evaluations done on their market hogs so that they can adjust production programs to produce a meat type pork the consumer prefets, a pair of livestock specialists told county swine producers Wednesday.

Lester Burdette and Dwight University speaking at a carcass bairow Heavyweight - 1, Norman demonstration in the Kunzler uations permit the packer to know specifically what he can expect on a farm to farm basis Younkin pointed out that such evaluations permit the packer to know what kind of hog they are purchasing from the producer.

The two Penn State specialists, along with Carl Dalton, general manager of Kunzler



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Lancaster Farming, Saturday, March 9, 1963-7



POINTING OUT THE BASIS for on-rail evaluation of hog carcasses at a meeting Wednesday at Kunzler and Company, Inc, Lancaster, is Lester Burdette, livestock specialist from Penn State, far left. Looking on were the following county farmers: (left to right) John Eby, Jr. and John Eby, Gordonville R1; Russell Sauder, Manheim R3, and Earl Fisher, East Earl R1.

uation of 11 hogs submitted by ed for litter certification members of the Lancaster County Swine Pioducers Asso- ballows must contain a fourciation for demonstrations. Inch loin eve, measure 29 inch-

. The stop carcass, a Hampsh- es in length, have less and 1.6 ire submitted by John Straw- inches backfat covering and bridge, Stewartstown, York make 200 liveweight pounds in County, diessed 39 per cent 180 days ham and loin, pioduced a 52 square inch loin eye and had five litters must meet these mia 1 1-inch backfat covering.

The second top calcass, a said. Yorkshile of Willow Glen duced a 39 per cent ham and were not sufficiently cooled for loin cut, a 4 9 square inch loin carcass comparisons. eye and 1 4 inches of backfat

tew hogs," carcasses submitted an educational feature of the for evaluation came within association.

and Co, Inc, compared eval- the minimum standards requir-

To have a litter certified two

In order to certify a boar, nimum lequilements, Younkin

The market hog show cham-Faim, Stiasburg R1, also pro- pions from Tuesday's judging

The demonstration was held Burdette said except for ", at Kunzler's and sponsored as

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 lunestone, 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 time quality of livestock produced there.

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

Here are two urgent reasons to apply lime-tone to pasture and hay crops:

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

For instance, a dairy tarmer 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.

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