

● **Swine Show**

(Continued from Page 6)

Titus Beam.  
Heavyweight — 1, Masonic Homes Farm.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA Singles**

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

Heavyweight — 1, C. Warren Leminger (champion); 2, Clair Hartman (reserve); 3, C. Warren Leminger; 4, William Kauffman.

**Trios**

Lightweight — 1, C. Warren Leminger (reserve); 2, Clair Hartman; 3, William Kauffman; 4, William Kauffman.

Heavyweight — 1, Clair Hartman (champion); 2, C. Warren Leminger.

**YORKSHIRE Singles**

Lightweight — 1, Reno Thomas, Beavertown, Snyder County (champion); 2, Reno Thomas; 3, Willow Glen Farm, Strasburg R1; 4, Strawbridge and McCleary; 5, Norman Kolb.

Heavyweight — 1, 2, Reno Thomas; 3, Millarden Farms;

4, Titus Beam; 5, Millarden Farms.

**Trios**

Lightweight — 1, Reno Thomas; 2, Willow Glen Farm (reserve); 3, Norman Kolb; 4, 5, George Cogley.

Heavyweight — 1, Reno Thomas (champion); 2, Omar Beam; 3, George Cogley; 4, J. Harold Frey, Marietta R1.

**TRUCKLOADS (Yorkshire-reserve)**

Lightweight — 1, Millarden Farms, 2, C. Warren Leminger (Spotted Poland China); 3, Richard Maule (Berkshire); 4, Titus Beam (Yorkshire); 5, Norman Kolb (Hampshire).

Heavyweight — 1, Norman Kolb (Yorkshire-champion); 2, Reno Thomas (Yorkshire); 3, Omar Beam (Yorkshire); 4, John J. Hooper, Gordonville R1 (Duroc); 5, John J. Hess II Intercourse (Yorkshire).

Farm production expenses were estimated at \$27.7 billion in 1962, which was a record high. The continued increase was due to higher prices paid for production inputs and the purchase of a higher proportion of the items used in operating a farm business.

**Carcass Show Is Held By 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 prefers, a pair of livestock specialists told county swine producers Wednesday.

Lester Burdette and Dwight Younkun, both from the Pennsylvania State University speaking at a carcass barrow demonstration in the Kunzler and Company, Inc. slaughter house in Lancaster, said the packer can evaluate the type of hogs he kills on a day to day basis, but breeder-packer evaluations permit the packer to know specifically what he can expect on a farm to farm basis. Younkun 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



**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.

**Speaking of Pullets MANAGEMENT IS IMPORTANT**

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and Co., Inc., compared evaluation of 11 hogs submitted by members of the Lancaster County Swine Producers Association for demonstrations. The top carcass, a Hampshire submitted by John Strawbridge, Stewartstown, York County, dressed 39 per cent ham and loin, produced a 52 square inch loin eye and had a 1 1/4-inch backfat covering. The second top carcass, a Yorkshire of Willow Glen Farm, Strasburg R1, also produced a 39 per cent ham and loin cut, a 49 square inch loin eye and 1 1/4 inches of backfat. Burdette said except for a few hogs, carcasses submitted for evaluation came within the minimum standards required for litter certification. To have a litter certified two barrows must contain a four-inch loin eye, measure 29 inches in length, have less and 1 1/2 inches backfat covering and make 200 liveweight pounds in 180 days. In order to certify a boar, five litters must meet these minimum requirements, Younkun said. The market hog show champions from Tuesday's judging were not sufficiently cooled for carcass comparisons. The demonstration was held at Kunzler's and sponsored as an educational feature of the association.

**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 13,930 pounds more milk than in the similar grazing period the year before.

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