

**Lamb**  
 (Continued from Page 13)  
 costs of feeding plus a guaranty to labor when lambs weren't be-processed. "Additional," he said, "have to be in the prices that we pay you feeders for your lbs." Sullivan explained here is a limited demand heavy carcasses from 50 pounds, but when there substantial volumes on the

market, he said that anything over 55 pounds becomes a burden.  
 Hugh Baber of Chico, California, representing lamb producers on the panel, pointed out that the sheep industry is striving for better carcasses and better conformation to help overcome some of the problems of heavy lamb.  
 The packers told the feeders that rather than looking for higher live prices, the solu-

tion was for both packers and feeders to look for ways to reduce costs. Copeland and Haydon pointed out that the discontinuation of lamb slaughter in some plants was actually advantageous to the industry since the operations would be consolidated and made more efficient, thus decreasing the cost of processing.  
 The final panel discussion centered on "Optimum Yield versus Cut-Out Value," with Lamar Esplin of Colorado State University at Fort Collins as coordinator.  
 On the panel, Byron Taylor, market research manager for the American Sheep Producers Council in Denver, issued a challenge to the feeders to give the consumer what she wants in the way of lean lamb. He pointed out that the feeder is often more consumer-oriented than producers, since fed lambs go directly to slaughter and on to the consumer to either encourage additional sales or stifle consumer interest in lamb.  
 Dr. Z. L. Carpenter, Professor of Animal Husbandry of Texas A & M College said that a major consideration to the lamb buyer or seller is dressing percentage, or the pounds of carcass represented in each 100 pounds live weight.

Carpenter said that in his opinion it is evident that dressing percentage in lambs has been overemphasized. He said there is some indication that more lambs need to be fed the same amount of feed only over a shorter length of time. He said this would increase the growth of meat and produce a quality equal to an average Choice grade.  
 George K. Hislop of Yakima, Wash., chairman of the Industrywide Lamb Subcommittee, told the delegates that his committee has two primary objectives to produce lambs that more nearly meets consumer needs and to encourage orderly marketing of lamb for a more constant supply.  
 Hislop said the program is divided into two parts — first, a long-range program consisting of research and breeding to improve the conformation and meatiness of lamb; the second part is the immediate attempts to provide the consumer with the type of lamb she wants through sheep management practices.  
 In their convention resolutions the lamb feeders called again for "appropriate legislation that would protect our

domestic lamb industry from damaging unregulated imports of foreign lamb." They also asked for extension of the national wool act which provides an incentive payment to sheepmen on wool. In another resolution they protested "vigorously all attempts to alter the free marketing system, specifically, marketing quotas and regulations that would limit or control our freedom of choice in the marketing of our product."  
 With transportation charges as one of their major expenses, the feeders asked in resolution that the Interstate Commerce Act be amended to encourage greater competition among all carriers. The feeders declared opposition to all efforts to repeal agricultural exemptions of the motor carriers.

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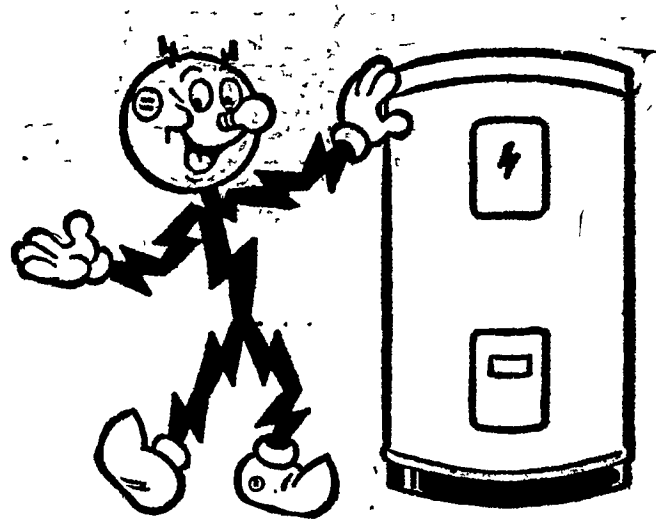
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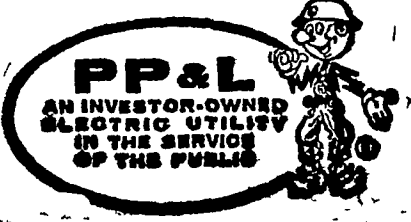


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