### Hog Cholera

(Continued from Page 1) ment of Agriculture.

sylvania, are in Phase II; five ping rules designed to preare in Phase III, and eight vent the spread of hog cholera are in Phase IV. Dr. J. C. by pigs that move from mar-Shook, director of the state's kets back to farms. Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. R. W. Boone, federal cation part of the program - Cholera Committee of Liveveterinarian in charge, point the first phase in which co- stock Conservation, Inc, an

getting the program organ- phasize that Pennsylvania will cholera free" by 1972. Both ized and under way — distrib- enter this phase only after goals have been endorsed as (Continued from Page 1) uting information, developing the incidence of hog cholera "realistic and attainable" by stalls, equipment and persona system for telephone re- has been reduced to a low the U. IS Secretary of Agri- nel; attractiveness of exhibit, porting of outbreaks, arrang- level where indemnities will culture's National Hog Chol- milking techniques, courtesy ing for complete investigation provide an efficient way to era Advisory Committee. The to visitors and cooperation Thursday night, Sept. 13 in of outbreaks to find the get rid of the remaining poe-sources, and increasing in- kets of infection. eradication," the veterinarians An international event, th spection of garbage feeders.

to reduce the incidence of thestate, it can enter Phase IV, disease to a very low level, a period of protection against The state will accomplish this reinfection. If the state re- to remain free of a disease cattle in the United States mal Disease Eradication Di- by continuing all measures de- mains free of infection for at for about three years before and Canada. At the first show vision of the U. S. Depart- veloped in Phase I, as well least a year, and meets cer- it can be officially declared a year ago nearly 2,500 and as by quarantining infected tain other requirements, it free. Seven states are in Phase and exposed herds, and put- can be officially declared "hog I; twenty-nine, including Penn- ting into effect intrastate ship- cholera free."

hog cholera were recently esveterinarian in charge, point the first phase in which co-stock conservation, the, intend to meet the second in the limits of operative state-federal indem-organization representing the phases represents a gradual build-up in a state's fight ed tool to help wipe out the call for practical eradication ed tool to help wipe out the call for practical eradication phase HI by January 1, 1966. Cuthbert Nairr ville, president o last remnants of hog cholera. by the end of 1969, and dec-The first phase involves Dr. Shook and Dr. Boone em- laration of the nation as "hog eradication," the veterinarians

The purpose of Phase II is apparently eliminated from a ly necessary for the nation breeders of registered dairy

#### Lancaster Farming, Saturday, July 10, 1965-5

all states to be in Phase II 10n. Entries close August 15. Dr. Shook and Dr. Boone or higher by the end of 1965, point out that nationwide and all states to be in Phase form closely to the pattern goals for the eradication of IM or IV by the end of 1967, set at the initial event. Rules

"Pennsylvania has met the and regulations will be little Phase III is the active eradi-tablished by the National Hog 'first requirement," the veter-stitutions will be permitted inary officials said, "and we stitutions will be permitted intend to meet the second in the make-up of classes withalso." Tentative plans call for in the limits of number of

#### Dairy Show

An international event, the When hog cholera has been explained, because it is usual- All-American will be open to

mals were entered from six-

Intermediate goals call for teen states and the Domin-This year's show will con-

Cuthbert Nairn, Douglassville, president of the Pennsylvania Dairy and Allied Industries Association, said herdsmen who win the "good housekeeping" awards and show donors will be honored at a recognition planned for the Farm Show Building.

## **Ten-Year Effects Of Swine Tests** Are Reviewed

In the United States during the past ten years swine testing stations, with 38 presently in operation, and the All Breed Meat Certification Program have greatly aided in the location and identification of meat type breeding stock, according to W H Bruner, extension specialist on leave from Ohio State University.

Swine testing station records recently reviewed indicate over 21,000 carcasses have been evaluated, and the All Breed Certification Program has certified 13,612 litters, he reported

In securing carcass data all stations and the Breed Certification Program reported backfat thickness, loin eye area (10th rib) and carcass length Additional data reposted included rate of gain or age at 200 pounds Some stations also reported lean cut yield and/or ham and loin yield and feed efficiency.

Over 20,000 boars have been evaluated by stations Boar evaluation programs (backfat probe, feed efficiency and rate of gain) are supplemented by production and carcass data on slaughter animals sired by the same boar

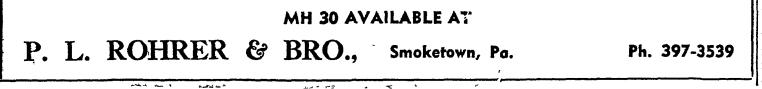
A total of 1298 sires have been certified Meat Sires. Superior Meat Sires, and Pace. setter Meat Sires by the nine breeds as part of the National Breed Meat Certification Program

Several states are using ul-

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trasonics as a useful tool in selecting breeding stock indicating a good correlation between estimates of backfat and loin eye area and the to. tal amount of lean meat in the live hog

Improvements during the ten years of swine evaluation reveal

1—Backfat thickness has been greatly reduced

2 - Meatiness of carcess, expressed as percent of lean cuts of ham/loin has increased appi eciably

3 — Loin eye size and carcass length have tended to inci ease

4 - Improvement in rate of gain and feed efficiency has accompanied increase in carcass meatiness

Although there has been considerable interest in establishing a swine testing station in Pennsylvania, and ultimately there will probably be one, state swine breeders must presently depend on neighboring states for this service.