

Len-Lyn Farm's

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The results for the annual show are as follows:

Junior Calf

1. Daniel Landis, Lancaster; 2. Philip Rutt, Quarryville; 3. Kenneth and Jere Skiles, Narvon; 4. Neal Crouse, Stevens; 5. Paul Welk, Peach Bottom.

Intermediate Calf

1. Todd Reed, Denver; 2. Penn Springs Farm, Elizabethtown; 3. Kenneth Long, Elizabethtown; 4. Scott Shertzer, Millersville; 5. Donald Welk, Jr., Strasburg.

Senior Calf

1. Robert Barley, Conestoga, Reserve Junior Champion; 2. Rhelda Royer, Lancaster; 3. Sheila Frey, Willow Street; 4. Jeffrey Welk, Strasburg; 5. R. Steven Kauffman, Elizabethtown.

Junior Yearling

1. Penn Springs Farm; 2. Leonard Stoltzfus, Gap; 3. Judy Zimmerman, Ephrata; 4. Fultonway Farms; 5. Thomas Barley, Conestoga.

Senior Yearling

1. Paul Horning, Junior Champion; 2. Harold Witmer, Manheim; 3. J.M. Frey; 4. Melissa Eckman, Peach Bottom; 5. David Landis.

Junior Get of Sire

1. Paul Horning, Sire: Jemini.

Futurity Class

1. Robert Kauffman; 2. Joyce Stoltzfus Blank; 3. P. Robert Wenger, Quarryville; 4. Galen Crouse; 5. P. Robert Wenger.

Dry Cow

Three and Four Year Old

1. Sheila Frey; 2. P. Robert Wenger; 3. Kenneth and Jere Skiles; 4. D. Ray and Linda Geissinger, New Holland.

Dry Cow

Five Years and Older

1. J.M. Frey; 2. John Frey; 3. Nathan Stoltzfus; 4. D. Ray and Linda Geissinger; 5. Russel Kline, Denver.

Junior Two Year Old

1. Rhelda Royer, Best Udder; 2. John and Susan Howard, Willow

Street, J. Glenn Shenk II, second Best Udder; 4. J.M. Frey; 5. Scott Shertzer.

Senior Two Year Old

1. Douglas Hershberger, Quarryville, Best Udder; 2. Clifford and Joyce Blank, second best udder; 3. Fultonway Farm, 4. Robert Steven Kauffman; 5. Paul Horning.

Three Year Old

1. Penn Springs Farm, Best Udder; 2. James Michael Shertzer, Lancaster; 3. Clifford and Joyce Blank, second Best Udder; 4. Nathan Stoltzfus; 5. Len-Lyn Farms.

Four Year Old

1. Russel Kline, Best Udder; 2. Penn Springs Farm, second Best Udder; 3. John and Susan Howard; 4. Paul Welk; 5. Paul and Maurice Welk.

Five Years and Older

1. Galen Crouse, Grand Champion and Senior Champion Best Udder; 2. Clifford and Joyce Blank, second Best Udder, Reserve Grand Champion and Reserve Senior Champion; 3. John Frey; 4. Donald Eckman, Peach Bottom; 5. Harold Witmer.

10,000 Pound Class

1. Nathan Stoltzfus



Clifford, left, and Joyce Blank, right, who recently adopted the prefix, Smiling Holsteins, had the Top Dairy Herd at the county Holstein Show, Thursday. The Blanks, along with Nathan Stoltzfus, Gap, center, display their winning trio. Their entries from left to right are: Con-Noll Marvex Jo, a 2-year-old, Con-Noll Standout Trina, a 3-year-old and their Aged-entry, Con-Noll Gay Rosene, Reserve Grand Champion.

Senior Get of Sire

1. Con-Noll Farm, Sire. Lawcrest Marvex; 2. Spring-Belle, Sire: Paclamar Astronaut.

Best Three Females

1. Con-Noll Farm; 2. Fultonway Farms; 3. Penn Springs.

Produce of Dam

1. Penn Springs; 2. J. Robert

Kindig, Conestoga; 3. Kenneth and Jere Skiles.

Dam and Daughter

1. Russel Kline; 2. Donald Eckman; 3. James Shertzer.

Dairy Herd

1. Smiling Holsteins; 2. Penn Springs; 3. Neal Crouse.

U.S. farm productivity rises from era to era

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The American farmer's — knack of squeezing the most out of agricultural resources has quadrupled the annual rate of productivity growth in the two centuries since the United States became a nation.

The annual productivity growth rate—a measure of the rate of change in the farm sector's total

as the 1970 corn blight and the 1980 drought.

One way of gauging farm productivity, Farrell notes, is by using an index which compares the ratio of the index of total farm output with the index of total farm inputs used.

The total productivity index has gained steadily since 1950—though the rate of increase has slowed at

data do not separate out trends on state and local levels, so individual farmers may fare far better or worse.

For example, national corn yields are now 2½ times higher than in the early 1950's—thanks mainly to adoption of hybrids—with Illinois yields still climbing rather steadily. But, since 1965, gains in North Carolina have leveled off, partly because more marginal land there has been cropped.

Although some factors beyond farmers' control—such as weather-

early 1970's actually raised productivity by removing marginal land from production. Total production is, of course, reduced by such measures

Other regulations such as minimum wage and environment protection requirements cut into productivity by increasing operating costs without yielding more products.

Technology is the final major factor. In the past, technological breakthroughs such as hybrid corn and sorghum, mechanical har-

vesting systems, veterinary medicine advances, and other such improvements have triggered great leaps in farm productivity.

While no one can predict with certainty what technological marvels lie ahead, Farrell says many promising paths of research are being explored, such as increased photosynthetic efficiency, biological fixation of nitrogen, and twinning in beef cattle.

Research and new technology will not, however, guarantee increasing productivity in the future," he cautions. The economic incentives must exist, and the necessary information to evaluate and adopt the new technology must be available."

"Today, the growth of agricultural productivity is governed by the sciences — genetics chemistry, biology — and by management."

output relative to its level of production inputs—rose from 0.4 percent a year after the American Revolution to about 1.6 percent a year in the 1970's.

While the prodigious output of American agriculture is hardly a secret, Kenneth R. Farrell, administrator of USDA's Economics and Statistics Service, reports that productivity growth has accelerated throughout the four major epochs of U.S. agricultural technology:

- In the "hand power" period of 1775-1870, productivity grew at an average annual rate of 0.4 percent.

- It grew 0.5 percent per year in the 1870-1920 "horsepower" epoch.

- During the 1925-1945 "mechanical power" era, it gained 1.2 percent per year.

- The "science power" era of 1945-1980 saw gains of 1.6 percent per year.

"Today, the growth of agricultural productivity is governed by the sciences—genetics, chemistry, biology—and by management," Farrell says.

In a world that is growing more dependent on U.S. farmers for food, American farm productivity improvement is vital. Since most inputs—land, labor, capital, and management—are limited, farmers must wring increasingly more production from them to meet international demand.

The rate of productivity increase is one indicator of just how successful farmers are in getting the most out of inputs. Farrell finds that, despite some problems, the historic upward trend in productivity continued through the 1970's.

"There has been a slight slowdown of productivity growth over the last three decades," he says, "but this has been rather strongly influenced by such factors

times—except for lapses in 1975 (high input costs) and 1980 (drought). However, despite solid overall growth, productivity gains vary from commodity to commodity and region to region. And this is a major drawback to using the overall productivity growth rate as the only indicator: It measures only broad aggregates, missing significant variations among individual commodities and states.

Beet productivity, for example, tared poorly during the 1970's as

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feed prices sharply increased and the calving rate fell below 90 percent each year from 1975 to 1979.

But overall livestock and poultry productivity climbed 1.1 percent a year, due to strong gains in poultry and dairy.

These gains reflected improved feeding efficiency, larger pig litters, more efficient labor use, selective breeding, hog and poultry confinement operations, and other improvements. However, the impressive gains for the livestock sector as a whole offer little benefit to consumers who prefer beef to pork and poultry.

Similarly, national productivity

—affect productivity, Farrell says that many major factors are within mankind's grasp:

- Improvements in input quality and quantity—such as more and better fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals—have resulted in increases in crop yields in recent years.

Irrigation development, Farrell notes, "has improved the quality of

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Pa. Beekeepers will swarm to summer picnic

CHAMBERSBURG — Over 300 Pennsylvania beekeepers and their families are expected to converge at the Lighthouse Youth Center, just south of Chambersburg, for their annual Summer Meeting and Picnic on Saturday, August 1.

The event, being held for the first time in Franklin County, is being hosted by the Franklin County Beekeeper's Association, according to County Agent John Shearer. All Pennsylvania beekeepers and their families are invited and urged to attend.

The day-long event will begin at 9 a.m., and will conclude around 4:00 p.m. Scheduled activities during the day include: a honey baking contest; appearances by Becky Leshner, Pennsylvania Honey Queen, and Sharon Barr, Pennsylvania Honey Princess; a covered-dish noon meal; door prizes; the Pennsylvania Beekeepers' Association Summer Business Meeting executive board meeting of the PBA; games for the children; and family entertainment.

Those planning to attend should proceed south from Chambersburg on U.S. Rt. 11 for about 5 miles, then turn east at the Beekeeper's

Picnic Sign — pointing toward the Lighthouse Youth Center, just north of the Marion exit of I-81.

Families are requested to bring their own table service and a hot and cold dish. Contestants in the honey baking contest must have their entries at the site-by 10:30 a.m. Classes include: pies; cakes; cookies; candy quick bread; and yeast bread.

Out-of-state beekeepers and other interested persons are invited to join the Pennsylvania Beekeepers' Association for their Annual Summer Picnic and Meeting. Further details are available from C. Robert Shank, Chambersburg 717/352-3256, or from Haven Keller, Greencastle 717/597-3786

