Wayne holds record junior livestock sale

HONESDALE — Hatfield Packing purchased six pigs for $1,640.60 at the Wayne County Junior Livestock Sale held in conjunction with the Wayne County Fair. Sixty-six 4-H & FFA pigs were sold, as well as 54 lambs and 21 steers.

According to Clyde Eltz, chairman of the Wayne County Junior Livestock Sale, the 4-H & FFA members and leaders have expressed appreciation to Hatfield Packing for traveling some considerable distance to participate and support the sale.

Eric Megargel, left, R5 Lake Ariel and a member of the Western Wayne FFA sold his market hog to Hatfield Packing, represented by Doug Clemens, right. The 204-pound hog brought $1.50 per pound.

One hundred forty one 4-H and FFA animals sold for a total of $39,785.65. Total live weight produced was 21 tons. The average prices, including the two Grand Champions in each species, were $.84 for steers, $1.08 for pigs, and $1.10 for lambs. Average prices not including the two Grand Champions in each species were $.77 for the steers, $1.05 for the pigs, and $1.02 for the lambs.

Top volume buyer was Thomas Thiede who purchased nine steers, seven pigs, and five lambs for a total of $10,685.30.

Buyers of other champion animals were as follows: the champion light weight steer raised

(Turn to Page A39)

Cattleman's secrets

(Continued from Page A22)

A member of several farm organizations, Espy is directing his energy towards his position as president of the Pa. Beef Council.

"My main concern is marketing," he says. "If we don't market, we won't have much beef production in ten years."

To try and correct this problem, the Council is working on a beef check-off in which 25 cents per slaughter head will go towards the promotion of beef. Pennsylvania will be the 34th state to adopt the check-off, Espy says.

In addition to the check-off, Espy believes a more healthy environment is needed for the state's meat packers. This, he adds, will help increase demand for beef production as the industry does a more professional job.

"A better grade of cattle, more slaughter houses and more packing plants will help increase marketing," Espy says.

Handing out promotional materials on beef quality and cuts to schools and in shopping centers can also have a positive effect, Espy adds.

Espy, named the 1983 Cattleman of the Year, puts his energy into a number of organizations. He is a member of the National Cattleman's Association and in 1981 served on the board of directors. A member of State Secretary of Agriculture Hallowell's Animal Industry Advisorey Board, Espy also works with the Penn State College of Agriculture Advisory Board.

An alumnus of Penn State, Espy graduated in agricultural education and received his master's degree in 1971. He and his wife Barbara, a high school English teacher, and his two children, daughter Jamie, 14, and John, 12, bought their first farm in 1966. Since then, they have purchased three more.

Espy says he plans to increase his operation, but he doesn't know just when. His future dream, he says, is to have a computerized system to weigh the cattle.

"The computer could identify the animal and weigh it electronically," he explains. "The animal would be sent through a chute to market if it failed to reach a 2.5 pound gain."

The system is half-perfected now, Espy says, but this is his dream, along with seeing the beef industry make a turn-around and stay healthy and strong.

Hay show

(Continued from Page A29)

Larry Bedillion.

Small Grains, Wilted 60 percent water or more

1. Dale Gessner.

Small Grains, Low moisture-less than 60 percent water

1. Herman Espy.

Round bales

(Continued from Page A36)

Kjelgaard's field research.

"The applicator is mounted in a half ton pick-up," explains Kjelgaard. "The anhydrous ammonia is stored in a tank at 150 p.s.i. From the tank the anhydrous ammonia goes into a metering device that regulates its flow into the cold flow converter. The cold flow converter (the white cylinder pictured above the ammonia tank) facilitates the expansion and separation of the anhydrous ammonia into two phases, a liquid phase, and a vapor phase. The liquid phase accounts for 85 percent of the mass flow, while the vapor phase accounts for 15 percent of the mass flow of the anhydrous ammonia into the bale. From the converter, both the cold liquid and the cold vapor flow by gravity through a hose into a metal needle-like injector place in the center of the round bale."

The anhydrous ammonia diffuses throughout the bale. Kjelgaard notes that the treatment can be done at anytime, but it may advantageous to do it soon after baling to get the greatest preservative effects.

"Treatment of hay that is slightly moldy, will wipe out the mold," said Kjelgaard, but notes. "We will know more after we have results from our field tests and research at Penn State is complete."