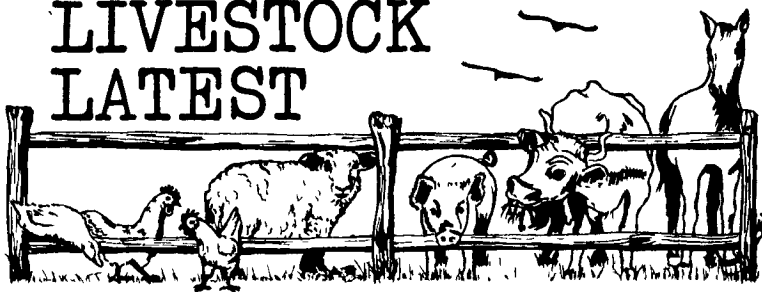


LIVESTOCK LATEST



From feathers to fleece, Berks Co. awards 4-H'ers

BY ROBIN PHILLIPS
Staff Correspondent

VIRGINVILLE — James Heffner, president of the Berks County Sheep and Lamb Club, welcomed everyone to the combined awards night of the county's Sheep and Lamb Club, the Goat Club and the Poultry Club on Thursday, Oct. 26. Held at the Virginville Grange Hall, the banquet featured the Berks County 4-H winners in market classes, fitting and showmanship, blue forms and project book competitions.

Taking home more than one handful of trophies and ribbons were the children of Wilson and Mary Heffner of Fleetwood. Eighteen-year-old James Heffner, along with his brother, Glenn, 15, and sister, Joyce, 10, garnered the top awards in showing, fitting, blue forms and project books.

James Heffner was named the senior fitter and showman, with Glenn receiving the trophy for intermediate fitter, and also exhibiting the champion ewe at the 4-H Roundup. The older Heffner also took the high honors in the senior blue form and project book



Karen Stutzman (left) receives a pair of silver platters from Barbara Perry for exhibiting the Berks County Roundup's grand champion and reserve champion market lambs.

category. Not to be left out, sister Joyce had the winning junior project book.

ASPC honors 'Silver Ram' recipients

DENVER, Colo. — Bill Hess of Barboursville, Va., and Dr. Vern Swanson of Fort Collins, Colo., received the Silver Ram awards at the 31st Annual Meeting of the American Sheep Producers Council in Denver.

Each year ASPC and the Sheep Industry Development Program present the Silver Ram Award to individuals in recognition of their contributions to the growth and spirit of the domestic sheep in-

dustry. Two awards are given, one for outstanding merit and long-time service to the industry on the part of a sheep producer and a similar award to recognize a leader in the area of research, extension or an allied industry.

Bill Hess is the recipient of the Silver Ram Award for outstanding producer. Hess has devoted 35 years to the advancement of the sheep industry at both a regional

and national level.

Hess played a key role in the organization of the Mid-Atlantic Sheep Council and is the present secretary/treasurer.

Dr. Vern Swanson received the award for his research efforts. His research work at Fort Wingate Sheep Station and at New Mexico State University resulted in the "Neale System" of sheep classification and selection. This program remains in effect and has improved wool quality throughout the range sheep producing states.



Pork Prose

by
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Worming a hog is no big deal. The wormers available today are cheap and easy to use. And they work. But according to the Pork Industry Handbook, worms cost the industry a quarter of a billion dollars each year — an average of \$3 a hog. In 1980 alone, 43 million pounds of liver were condemned because of larva damage.

Worms compete for the same nutrients that your hogs need. And their migration through the body creates havoc — especially in the liver. So it should be no surprise that worm infestations result in poor performance that will cost you money.

What worms should you worry about? That depends on your management system and your geographical location.

•**ROUNDWORMS.** The large roundworm is the most common. When you see a worm in the manure that looks like a thick piece of spaghetti, you're looking at a large roundworm. Some people believe that pigs won't get worms if the entire herd is on concrete. That's true with some worms, but not this one. Roundworms can and do thrive in any herd without a control program.

•**NODULAR WORMS.** These critters will also tolerate total confinement. You'll see them most often in older animals, but they can be found in pigs of about nursery size and up. Severe infections lead to significant weight loss. The "thin sow syndrome" is sometimes blamed on nodular worms.

•**WHIPWORMS.** The whipworm problems we see in the Northeast can usually be blamed on feeder pigs that are trucked in from the South. This worm needs dirt to complete its life cycle. A large infestation will cause diarrhea that may resemble bloody dysentery.

•**THREADWORMS.** This is another worm that's more prevalent in the South. Replacement gilts trucked in from infested regions may carry threadworms and pass them on to baby pigs through the colostrum. Ten to 14 days later, infested piglets will develop diarrhea that can lead to 75 percent mortality.

•**LUNGWORMS.** This is the one that needs the earthworm to survive. So any hog on concrete is safe from it. Sows won't pass lungworms on to their litters, so if your operation is totally confined except for the breeding herd, only the breeding herd can be infested.

•**STOMACH WORMS AND KIDNEY WORMS.** These are of little consequence in the Northeast.

There are several ways to diagnose worms. You can observe the pigs for signs of unthriftiness, coughing or diarrhea. Or you can examine the affected organs at

slaughter. But the simplest way is with fresh fecal samples.

Your veterinarian can easily determine what worms are present by examining stool samples from each phase of your operation. By checking the manure twice a year, you can tell how well your control program is working. If you've done a good job, you may find no worms at all. And that means you can quit spending money on dewormers.

There are several dewormers on the market. Each will control a specific set of worms.

•**Atgard** is one of the more popular products. It's administered in the feed and is effective against roundworms, nodular worms, whipworms, and threadworms. Treatment with this costs 35 to 40 cents per hundred pounds of body weight. Sows can be wormed for about 30 cents a head since they need a lower concentration of the drug.

•**Tramisol** is another popular wormer for use in feed or water, though perhaps it's not as safe as Atgard. This one will get every worm except the small stomach worm and immature kidney worm. Cost — about 40 cents per hundred pounds of body weight.

•**Hygromix** is designed to be fed for eight weeks. It controls roundworms, nodular worms and whipworms. Don't feed it to replacement gilts for more than six weeks as it may cause a hearing loss. Cost — about 25 cents a hog.

•**Banminth** is another wormer designed for continuous feeding. It controls roundworms and nodular worms. For hogs that are raised outside on pastures with high levels of infestation, this wormer would be a good choice. Cost — for a single purge, about 13 cents per hundred pounds of body weight; when fed continuously, about \$3.50 per hog.

•**TBZ paste** (Thibendazole) controls threadworms in baby pigs with one oral dose. Cost — about 25 cents per pig.

•**Piperazine** is a rather bitter tasting drug that's administered through the water. It controls only adult roundworms. This is the one that causes the worm to fall asleep and be excreted in the manure. It's the only wormer with which you can expect to see worms after it's given to the hogs. Cost — about three cents per hundred pounds of body weight.

•**Safe-Guard** (Fenbendazole) is a recently approved wormer for use in the mfeed. This one gets every worm but the threadworm. Cost — unknown.

Worm control — it's one of the easiest and cheapest things you can do to save money in a swine operation.



James Heffner received trophies and silver plates for senior fitting and showmanship, senior blue form, and senior project books.

Charolais Assoc. posts 'Roll of Excellence' results

RALEIGH, N.C. — Excitement filled the air as a large crowd of spectators watched a competitive set of Charolais cattle led out at the Area 7 Roll of Excellence Show held Oct. 15, at the North Carolina State Fair in Raleigh.

Tom Tomaw, manager of Silver Creek Farms in Blue Mounds, Wis., evaluated the 51 females and 20 bulls that competed in the show.

As his grand champion bull, Tomaw selected BCI Immortal, a May 1983 son of ABC Iceman 811. Immortal, also the day's junior champion, was weighing 1,942 pounds and standing 63.5 inches at the hips. He was exhibited by Windy Hills Charolais Ranch of Commerce, Ga., and Bermidkin Farms of Wagener, S.C.

Tomaw then went to his senior champion bull, BCR Counselor 142, to fill the reserve grand champion spot. This May 1982 son of Riverwood Elevation 44 was shown by Barton Charolais Ranches of Abbeville, S.C. He had a show-day weight of 2,275 pounds and stood 63.25 inches at the hips.

In the female show, the Senior Champion, Designers Ms. More 3139, became the grand champion of the day. She is an April 1983 daughter of ACF Apocalypse 40 and was exhibited by The Designers of Rapid City, S.D. She weighed 1,268 pounds on show day and stood 56.5 inches tall.

Moving into the reserve grand champion position was the reserve senior champion, a March 1983

daughter of Riverwood Ironclad 4258. JC Silhouette D3 053 is owned by Greg McMillan and Cramblett Charolais Farms both of Carrollton, Ohio. She was exhibited by Keystone Cattle Service of Lebanon, Pa. The heifer weighed 1,330 pounds and stood 58.5 inches at the hips.

This Roll of Excellence Charolais Show was dedicated to Jim Klingbeil, a successful entrepreneur who has been involved with the Charolais breed since the 1960s. His operation, Riverwood Farms at Powell, Ohio, has heavily influenced purebred Charolais breeders across the nation through the progeny of the Riverwood cow families as well as outstanding herd sires.

The Heffner youths raise more than 30 sheep, 15 goats and several beef animals on their parent's 15 acre farm.

"They'd take the sheep any day over the goats," Mrs. Heffner says.

"We use goats mostly for their milk for any orphan lambs," Jim explains, adding that, "We just like the sheep better." The children do most of the chores at home and enjoy exhibiting their stock throughout the year.

Also in the spotlight was Karen Stutzman, who took home the large silver platters presented to her for exhibiting both the grand champion and reserve champion market lambs. She also took top honors in intermediate showmanship.

Gwen Perry, a 12-year-old 4-H'er, took top honors in the junior blue form and intermediate project book divisions. The daughter of George and Barbara Perry of Shoemakersville, Gwen raises Shropshire sheep with her younger sister, Megan. Greatly influenced by a family friend, Dr. Jim Diamond of Penn State, Perry credits him with many of her successes.

Amy Eshelman received the trophy for exhibiting the champion
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