

## 1987 National Junior Chianina Herdsman



EAST BERLIN — Karen J. Brothers didn't drive 35 hours from Pennsylvania to Rapid City, S.D. for nothing. She came to put East Berlin, Pennsylvania on the map.

She did just that. On the way home, she was wearing the 1987 National Junior Chianina Herdsman buckle.

Brothers, 20, brought four head to the American Junior Chianina Assn. National Junior Heifer Show, three in the same class; participated in all the events the NJHS had to offer, and, to top it off, was named first runner-up National

Chianina Queen.

To drive to the NJHS itself was a challenge for the slender brunette. To do this she had to have her semi-truck driving license to operate their Mercedes tractor and trailer. After Karen, her mother Margie, and fellow Pennsylvanian showman, Jamie Kohr got their license and permits, they headed west. While most everyone else worried about where the next gas station was, Karen was looking for weigh stations and logging hours and miles in her log book.

Besides showing fullblood Chianina cattle, this busy AJCA

member is currently taking flying lessons and plans to take helicopter lessons soon, if she can find time between soccer, sailing and downhill skiing.

Karen, who will be a senior at Franklin and Marshall College this fall, hopes to attend Harvard Law School next year and aspires to be a tax attorney.

Special thanks to Ken and Caren Jacobsen, K/C Cattle Company, for donating the buckle and congratulations to the 1987 National Junior Chianina Herdsman, Karen J. Brothers.

## Beam Takes Swine Championship

For the third year in a row, Brian Beam, Elverson, exhibited the Grand Champion Market Hog at the Chester County 4-H Swine Show at New Holland Sales Stable. And as always, Hatfield Packing Company was there to purchase the 255 lb. champion for a whopping \$4.00/lb. Brian also exhibited the grand champion trio which was purchased by ABC Groff of New Holland, always a staunch supporter, for \$1.55/lb.

A newcomer to the Chester County 4-H Swine Club, Dave Renkert of Elverson, also had a great day exhibiting the Reserve Grand Champion Market Hog and the Reserve Champion Trio. The Reserve Champion, a 245 lb. crossbred, was purchased by Hatfield for \$1.60/lb. and the Reserve Champion Trio was also purchased by Hatfield for \$.85/lb. Hatfield Packing Company was the volume buyer of the day and has been sold for the past eight years. The Chester County 4-H members are grateful for their unending support. The sale of 83 hogs averaged \$.81/lb.

Champion Senior showman this year was awarded to Mike Stoltzfus of Elverson and Reserve Champion to Bob Bell of Mohnnton. Champion Junior Showman was Matt Howe of Downingtown

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### New York Beef Council Moves

ROME — The office of the New York Beef Industry Council has moved to Rome, New York.

"The move puts the state's beef promotion organization in a more central location," according to Jerry Reed, executive director. "We've leased space in the Oneida County Farm Bureau Building, which is just minutes from the New York State Thruway."

"At the new office of the New York Beef Industry Council we will be establishing a video library that will be made available to organizations who are looking for materials for meetings or events," according to Reed. The council office will also serve as a clearing house for information about beef or the beef industry. Printed materials, including recipe booklets, as well as other education materials will be available through this office.

The new address of the New York Beef Industry Council is: RD#1 Box 85, Rome, NY 13440, Phone: 315-339-NYBC.



Brian Beam is pictured with his Grand Champion Market Hog purchased by Hatfield Packing Co. for \$4.00/lb. Alan Diffenbach of New Holland Sales Stable is representing Hatfield.



Hatfield Packing purchased the Reserve Champion Hog owned by Dave Renkert for \$1.60/lb. Carol and Alleison Diffenbach are representing Hatfield.





ABC Groff purchased the Champion Trio owned by Brian Beam for \$1.55/lb.

# Beef Briefs

by  
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### Keeping Feeder Cattle Healthy

In recent years, the approach to animal health has switched from treatment of disease to prevention of disease. Cattle producers who realize that preventive care saves time and money in the long run are concerned about how management practices and environmental conditions affect animal health.

One practice that produces stress in feeder cattle is removing them from the familiar maternal environment to the competitive feedlot. Because this transition is unavoidable under most feeding systems, producers must devote considerable effort to preparing animals for the change. Other stressful environmental conditions and procedures included the following:

- Dehorning
- Castration
- Weaning
- Sudden change in feed or water intake
- Loss of familiar surroundings
- Poor sanitation
- Exposure to new disease-producing agents
- Transportation
- Exposure to bad weather

Most animals can withstand one or more of these stresses simultaneously and remain healthy because they have a variety of self-regulating controls that keep their body system functioning normally. One such control, the immune system, protects the animal against potential disease-producing agents during periods of stress. Numerous stresses acting at one time may

overwhelm the immune system, resulting in disease outbreaks such as "shipping fever" in Pennsylvania feedlots.

Authorities generally agree that as much as 75 to 80 percent of the health problems in feeder cattle are related to shipping. Once the cattle have adjusted to their new environment, health maintenance should require less attention. But some conditions, such as intensive grain feeding alone, produce constant stress on cattle and can cause health problems at any time.

### Preshipment Conditioning

Recommendations can be made for minimizing stress in feeder calves. Since the change from the maternal to the feedlot environment involves tremendous stress, preparation for this period — preconditioning — has been the focus of attention. The buyer of feeder cattle should be aware of recommendations for avoiding stress-related difficulties and economic losses. The following preconditioning procedures for generally considered to be very effective, but they should be modified according to the given situation.

At least three or four weeks

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