

# Weekly Poultry Report

**Fogelsville**  
April 15, 1969

(Prices paid dock weights, cents per lb., except where noted)  
HENS, light type 8-11; HENS, heavy type 10-25; PULLETS 10-40 mostly 26-40; ROASTERS 16½-32½ mostly 26-30; DUCKS 25-39 mostly 35-39; DRAKES 37-43; RABBITS 39½-58 mostly 51-58; GUINEAS 62-79; PIGEONS (per pair) 70-165.

TOTAL COOPS SOLD: 440.

## Eastern Pennsylvania And New Jersey

Prices unchanged to ¼c lower on light type hens. Demand fair but less aggressive as ample offerings became available. Trade advices indicate being booked up for the next 2-3 weeks in many quarters. Movement of recycled birds very heavy as egg quality deteriorates with the warmer weather. Offerings of heavy hens short of fair but limited needs. Prices paid at farm: Light Type Hens 8-10¼ M 8½-10c, Heavy Type Hens TFEWR.

## Eastern Shore Exchange

Birds and live flier prices averaged 14.06 cents a pound this week. Prices ranged from a high of 14.6 cents a pound on Monday to a low of 13.3 cents a pound on Thursday. Sales for the week totaled 188,000 up 84,600 head from last week.

## New Holland (Continued from Page 2)

steady Retail 21.50-23; Wholesale 21-21.50; Heavyweights 19-21; Sows 14.50-17; Boars 12-14.50.

## CALVES April 14, 1969

Receipts of 70 calves sold steady. Choice and Prime 47-50; Good and L Choice 44-46.50; Standard 40-43.50, Common 25-39.50.

The humming bird is the only bird that can fly backwards. (Many insects can, however.)

Some 4,000 operations are needed to manufacture and assemble a watch.

## Auction (Continued from Page 2)

ter 19.00-20.50; Canner and low-Cutter 17.50-19.00.

BULLS — Choice 26.00-27.00, few 27.10-28.25, Good 24.00-26.00, Utility and Commercial 24.00-26.50, few 26.75-27.85

CALVES 139—Vealers steady, with Good and Choice steady to strong.

VEALERS — Choice 48.50-52.00, Good 44.00-49.00, Standard 39.00-45.50; Utility 34.00-40.00, Cull 90-120 lbs. 29.50-35.50.

HOGS 368 — Barrows and Gilts mostly 50 lower.

BARROWS AND GILTS—US 1 215 lbs 22.50; US 1-2 210-245 lbs 21.25-21.50; US 2 200-240 lbs. 20.60-21.10; US 2 195-200 lbs. 20.35-20.50; US 2-3 255-275 lbs. 18.85-19.60.

SHEEP 40—Slaughter Lambs fully steady.

SPRING LAMBS—Choice 25-50 lbs. 41.00-45.00.

WOOLED LAMBS—Good 65-90 lbs 28.50-30.50, couple 38.00

## Vintage (Continued from Page 2)

BULLS — Choice 26.00-27.35; Good 24.00-25.50; Utility and Commercial 23.50-25.75, few 26.00-50.

CALVES 340 — Vealers mainly 1.00-2.00 lower with Cull and Utility steady to weak.

VEALERS — Choice 46.50-49.50; Good 44.00-46.50; Standard 39.00-44.00; Utility 35.00-41.00, Cull 90-120 lbs. 28.50-35.00.

HOGS 343—Barrows and Gilts 25-50 higher.

BARROWS AND GILTS—US 1-2 200-215 lbs. 22.60-23.00; US 2 200-245 lbs. 21.50-22.25; US 2-3 195-250 lbs. 20.75-21.50.

SOWS — US 2-3 275-510 lbs. 16.50-17.10.

SHEEP 56 — Supply mainly Spring Lambs.

SPRING LAMBS—Choice 35-60 lbs 37.00-44.00.

WOOLED LAMBS — Few Choice 75-110 lbs. 31.50-34.50.

# Weekly New York Egg Mkt.

(Quotations from Monday, April 14th to Friday, April 18th)

	Mon.	Tues	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
<b>WHITE</b>					
Fcy Ex Large	40½	40½	40½	40½	39
Fcy Large	39½	39½	39 39½	38½-39½	38
Fcy Mediums	36½	36½	36	35½	34
Fcy Pullets	21½ 22½	21½	21½	21½-22	23
Fcy. Peewees	19	19	18½	18½	18½
<b>BROWN</b>					
Fcy. Large	41	41	41	41	41
Fcy. Mediums	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Fcy. Pullets	21½-22½	21½	21½	21½-22	23
Fcy. Peewees	19	19	18½	18½	18½
Standards	37½	37½	37½	37½	36½
Checks	26	26	26	26	26

Trend Over supplies of large generally full ample to surplus over even the moderate improvement in return movement.

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## Fertilizers

The proper placement of commercial fertilizer becomes more important as we increase the amount applied, all growers should keep in mind that fertilizers containing either nitrogen or potash may burn both plant roots or seeds if in direct contact with each other; most commercial fertilizers contain both of these elements plus phosphorus. When setting out vegetable or flower plants, growers should place the fertilizer below and to the side of the root zone, as the roots develop they

will grow into the fertilizer area. With many deep-rooted farm crops such as corn, tomatoes, or tobacco most of the fertilizer should be plowed down, especially nitrogen, because research work has shown that the plants get the most utilization from it when put down under. Seeds that have been inoculated with desirable bacteria such as legumes and soybeans, should not come into direct contact with a commercial fertilizer; the bacteria will be killed as well as the germination of the seed injured.

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