

Livestock market and auction news

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No. 1-2 210-240 lbs. barrows and gilts 42.70-43.70, No. 1-3 200-240 lbs. 41.30-43.00, No. 2-3 200-260 lbs. 38.60-40.00. US No. 1-3 300-600 lbs. sows 31.25-36.25. Boars 18.00-20.25. FEEDER PIGS 185. US No. 1-3 20-35 lbs. feeder pigs 18.00-27.50 per head, No. 1-3 35-50 lbs. 25.00-32.00, No. 1-3 60-90 lbs. 34.00-37.50. SHEEP 8. Few Choice 90-110 lbs. wooled slaughter lambs 49.00-53.00. Few Slaughter ewes 9.00-12.00.

East Coast Carlot Meats

November 30, 1977

Compared to Tuesdays close: Trading moderate at best on beef and pork as reported by USDA. No comparison on steer and Heifer beef. Prime special Fed. Veal steady. Good and choice boning Veal 1.00-2.00 off instances 4.00 lower. Lamb compared to last week steady to 2.00 higher, mostly 1.00-2.00 up.

STEER BEEF

9 Loads
Choice 3 600-750 lbs. 6925; 3 700-800 lbs. Load 6850 late yesterday

HEIFER BEEF

2 Loads
Choice 3 550-800 lbs. 6800

CHOICE 3

PRIMAL BEEF CUTS

2 Loads
RIBS: 25-30 lbs. 11750, 30-35 lbs. 11950; ROUNDS, STEER: 60-85 lbs. Load 7600; FULL PLATES: 4300

LAMB CARCASS CHOICE AND PRIME 3-4

9 Loads Confirmed
Compared to last week: 55 lbs. down 10900-11000 Bulk 10900, 2.00 higher; 55-65 lbs. 10450-10600 bulk 10500, 50-1.00 higher; 65-75 lbs. 10100-10200 Few 10000, steady to 2.00 higher

FRESH PORK CUTS

LOINS: 14 lbs. down 8100-8125; 14-17 lbs. 8000-8050; PICNICS: 4-6 lbs. Load 5100; SKINNED HAMS 17-20 lbs. 9800-9900, 20-26 lbs. Load 9175

CURED AND PROCESSED MEATS

16 Loads Confirmed
SKINNED HAMS: 16-19 lbs. 9800 late yesterday; SEMI BONELESS HAMS: 17-20 lbs. 11500; NO 1 SLICED BACON: vacuum pack 9200; FRANKS: 70 Beef, 30 Pork No 1 pack 6200

BONELESS BEEF

3 Loads Confirmed
90 PCT CHEM LEAN fresh 7700 load frozen 7850 load; 85 PCT CHEM LEAN fresh load 6900.

VEAL CARCASS HIDE ON

PRIME (SPECIAL FED) 180-250 lbs. Mixed kosher and non kosher 10800-11000 steady; GOOD AND CHOICE BONING TYPE: Northeastern suppliers 65-75 lbs. 5000-53000 ltd 4800, 1.00-2.00 instances 4.00 lower; 55-64 lbs. 4800-5100 ltd 4600; 45-54 lbs. 4600-4900 ltd 4400; 35-44 lbs. 4400-4700 ltd 4200; 34 lbs down 4200-4500 ltd 4000
MIDWEST AND WEST COAST SUPPLIERS: 70-80 lbs 5300-5400 all 2.00-3.00

lower than Monday: 60-70 lbs. 5100-5200; 50-60 lbs. 4900-5000; 40-50 lbs. 4700-4800; 30-40 lbs. 4500-4600

Sechrist Auction

Stewartstown, Pa.

Monday

November 28, 1977

CATTLE 90 Steers - High Choice and Prime none; Good Choice 38.00-42.50; Good 35.00-39.25; Standard Good 30.00-34.75; Holsteins Good 32.00-35.60; Standard to Good 29.00-31.75. Heifers - High Choice and Prime none; Good to Choice 33.00-36.25; Good 29.00-32.50; Standard Good none; Holsteins Good 28.00-33.50; Standard Good 25.00-27.50. Feeder Steers - Good and Choice 33.00-36.50; Standard Good 30.00-34.00; Utility 25.00-29.85. Bulls - Good and Choice Commercial none; Standard to Good 29.00-32.75; Utility to Standard 25.00-28.50. Cows - High Yearling Commercial 25.50-27.60;

Cutters 24.00-25.50; Canners Low Cutters 22.00-24.75; Shells 20.00-22.50.

CALVES 145: Calves - Choice and Prime 60.00-69.50; Good and Choice 50.00-59.50; Standard and Good 40.00-48.50; Utility to Good 110-140 lbs. 40.00-52.00; Utility 90-110 lbs. 30.00-42.50; Culls 20.00-30.00.

HOGS 102: Hogs - U.S. No. 1 and 2, 190-220 lbs. 43.50-44.25; U.S. No. 1 and 3, 190-230 lbs. 43.00-43.50; U.S. No. 1 and 3, 180-250 lbs. 42.00-43.00.

Sows - 250-375 lbs. 27.00-29.00; 400-500 lbs. 28.00-32.50. Boars - 300-500 lbs. 25.00-27.50.

SHEEP 4: Lambs - Good to Choice 50.00-58.50; Medium and Good 40.00-52.00. Ewes - 8.00-14.00.

Private Treaty Fat Hogs, Select No. 1 and 2, 190-215 lbs. 43.00-44.00.

Private Treaty Fat Hogs, No. 1 and 2, 190-220 lbs. 42.50-43.00.

Private Treaty Fat Hogs, No. 2 and 3, 200-250 lbs. 41.00-42.00.

Omaha Cattle

Omaha, Neb.
December 1, 1977

Weekly 51 - Cattle - Compared with the previous weeks close -

Prices on Slaughter Steers and Heifers were 25-50C lower than at the close of the previous week. Cows were 50-1.50 higher, and Bulls closed firm to 1.00 higher.

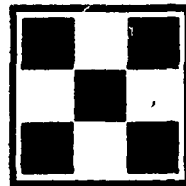
Four day receipts 17,300 as compared 12,400 previous week and 15,100 a year ago. Fed cattle prices were again forced downward in post-Thanksgiving trading as the wholesale carcass trade failed to offer any appreciable stimulation through midweek. The decline was enforced on Tuesday with most buying interest on the cautious side. A moderate midweek supply sold at steady prices, however, under a fairly good demand. For the second

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STAYING COMPETITIVE WILL BE THE ANSWER.

REPEAT — STAY COMPETITIVE. ALL INDICATIONS ARE THAT THINGS WILL BE TIGHT THE NEXT 24 MONTHS, WITH EGG PRICES HOVERING AROUND THE BREAK EVEN POINT FOR PRODUCERS.



1. Good sanitation, insect control, treatment of infection and disease, worming and rodent control all have to be carried on continuously for healthy birds and healthy profits.
2. Simply stated, good pullets peak high; poor ones do not.
3. The move from the pullet house to the layer house can be in some cases a severe stress and depress that potential.
4. A few chickens saved or lost certainly influences the potential return of the house.
5. Since feed intake is a poor guide for pre-peak layers we must seek a substitute and the best substitute is in house temperature.
6. Feed intake and performance fortification levels - The Purina Laying Chow Bio-Rating gives the relative fortification of amino acid, vitamins and minerals. Bio Layena 100 is the base product. For example, Bio Layena 114 contains 7% more

fortification than Bio Layena 107 and 14% more than Bio Layena 100. Each of the above feed intake ranges represent approximately 7% less feed consumption than the previous range. Thus a drop of 7% in feed intake (approximately 1½ pounds/100 hens/day) is compensated for by an increase of 7% in ration fortification.

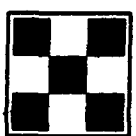
In this way daily intake of amino acids, vitamins and minerals remain constant. The correct level of fortification is exactly matched to the hen's feed intakes. If during stress conditions a more highly fortified ration is desired, just choose the amount of extra fortification by checking the Bio-Rating of each Purina Laying Chow. Always use local judgement on whether to change the ration, since feed intakes will vary due to wastage, strain, etc.

7. Failure to reach the highest level of production and to maintain high levels many times is due to disease. Therefore it is essential that prior to this time the flocks should have received sufficient vaccination properly administered to provide full and complete resistance.

CONCLUSION:

Nutritional programs and management practices during housing through 36 weeks of age can have considerable effect on peak and subsequent performance. It is our challenge to start with a quality pullet and do nothing that harms its "performance potential". But too we must be concerned about not feeding excesses of nutrients that are costly and hurt income potential.

HESS MILLS



PURINA CHOWS

If you feel that we may be of service, please call 1-442-4183 or write us, so that we may have a better understanding of your needs.

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