Livestock market and auction news

Lancaster Weekly

(Continued from Page 2)

118.00, few 122.00-131.00; high Good and low Choice 120-270 lbs. 84.00-100.00, 90-120 lbs. 86.00-94.00, 70-90 lbs. 75.00-88.50, few 60-70 lbs. 68.00-78.00.

RETURNED TO FARM: Bulk 100-125 lbs. holstein bulls 112.00-129.00, about 125 head 130.00-143.00; bulls 85-105 lbs. 92.00-115.00, 30 head 90- 105 lbs. holstein heifers '140,00-154.00, one lot 80-85 Ibs. 95.00.

Belknap Auction

Dayton, Pa.

February 28, 1979 CATTLE 121. Compared with last Wednesday's market, slaughter cows about steady. One Choice 'slaughter steers at 66.50, Good 62.00-64.25, few Standard 55.00-62.25. Choice slaughter heifers 64.00-67.25, Good 57.50-64.00, few Standard 49.75-56.75. Utility & Commercial slaughter cows 52.00-56.75, Commercial No. 4-5 48.00-52.00, Cutters 49.00-52.75, Canner & Low Cutter 45.00-49.00, Shells down to 40.75. Few Choice slaughter bullocks 64.00-66.00, One Yield Grade #1 1850 lbs. slaughter bull at 64.00; few yield grade #2 950-1650 lbs. 55.00-62.00. Few Good & Choice 335-665 lbs. feeder steers 70.00-87.00: Good & Choice 350-725 lbs. feeder heifers 62.00-72.50.

CALVES 104. Vealers grading Good & Choice steady to strong; Standard mostly \$5 lower. Choice vealers 110.00-126.00, Good 90-120 lbs. 80.00-94.50, 65-85 lbs. 68.00-81.50, Utility 50-85 lbs. 52.00-70.00. Farm calves, holstein bulls 90-130 lbs. 90.00-131.00.

HOGS 412. Barrows & gilts \$1 to \$1.50 lower. US No. 1-2 200-240 lbs. barrows & gilts 54.40-55.10, one lot 55.70, No. 1-3 195-250 lbs. 53.70-54.60, No. 2-3 195-260 lbs. 52.50-54.00, one lot 265 lbs. at 52.00. few No. 1-3 180-190 lbs. 50.00-51.50. Sows \$3 to \$5 lower. US No. 1-3 300-695 lbs. sows

46.75-51.50. Boars 30.00-37.75, few stock boars 44.50-52.00.

FEEDER PIGS 110. US No. 1-3 25-35 lbs. feeder pigs 22.00-38.00 per head, No. 1-3 35-50 lbs. 38.00-54.00 per head.

SHEEP 2. Not enough of any one grade to establish a

Indiana **Livestock Auction** Homer City, Pa.

March 1, 1979

CATTLE 117. Compared with last Thursday's market, Sl. cows 25-50 cents lower; sl. steers individual Choice 66.25; few Good 62.25-64.75; individual Standard 59.50; few sl. heifers 66.00-67.00. few Good 58.00-59.50; few Standard 54.00-55.00, few Utility 47.75-49.25. Utility & Commercial sl. cows 51.00-55.50, Cutters 49.50-52.50; Canner & L. Cutter 46.00-50.00. Choice sl. bullocks 2 head, 65.50, 66.50; Good 2 head 57.50, 60.00.

FEEDER CATTLE: few Good & Choice 550-750 lbs. steers 63.00-81.00: few Good & Choice 320-650 lbs. heifers 66.00-87.00, few Good & Choice 590-750 lbs. bulls 68.50-81.00.

CALVES 143. Vealers unevenly steady. Grading Standard & Good; few Choice 120.00-121.00; Good 95.00-110.00; Standard & Good 90-120 lbs. 85.00-104.00; 75-95 lbs. 75.00-90.00, few Utility 55-110 lbs. 50.00-70.00.

FARM CALVES: Hol. Bulls 90-120 lbs. 90.00-125.00; Hol. Heifers 80-120 lbs. 100.00-145.00.

HOGS 14. Barrows and gilts mostly \$5.00 lower. Barrows & gilts No. 1-3 200-230 lbs. 50.00-51.00; No. 2-3 200-260 lbs. 49.50-50.00, No. 2-3 250-320 lbs. 45.75-48.75; US No. 1-3 350-550 lbs. 45.75-49.75. BOARS 35.00.

FEEDER PIGS 61. US No. 1-3 35-45 lbs. feeder pigs 30.00-38.00 per head, No. 1-3 85-95 lbs. 39.50-50.00, few Utility 40-50 lbs. 21.60-28.00 per head.

SHEEP 0.

irloska WATER AND AIR COOLED DIESELS from 5 hp to 107 hp Also 4-71 Detroit Diesel Industrial Power Units. Robert Weber, P.O. Box 307. Bowmansville, Pa. 17507 Phone 215-445-5457

Distribution seen as farm problem

BULLS: 900 lb. 61.00. -COWS: High Choice to Prime: 54.50-55.25; Good to Standard 52.75-54.00; Utility 52.00-53:75; Cutters 50.50-52.50; Canners 47.50-50.00. CALVES: Prime 240-300

lbs. 110.00-116.00; High to Choice 180-240 lbs. 97.00-112.00; Good to Choice 120-180 lbs. 98.00-107.00; Standard to Good 90-110 lbs. 97.00-124.00; Utility 70-85 lbs. 85.00-96.00; Low Utility 65-75 lbs. 72.00-81.00.

Hunter's

Auction

Ricing Sun, Md.

February 26, 1979

FEEDER PIGS: 24-30 lbs. \$36 to \$38 by hd.

HOGS: 180-210 lbs. 52.00-57.00.

SOWS: 42.00. BOARS: 42.50.

Lazy Rooster

A lazy rooster is one who waits until the other roosters crow at sunrise and then just nods his head!

SARÁŜOTA, Fla. -Millions of people who don't even realize it are involved in America's "agriculture problem," livestock industry observer C. O. Emrich, Norfolk, Neb., said here recently.

The "problem," he said, is under-distribution, not overproduction, of America's food products. The unknowing participants in this problem are "the average urban businessmen who make their living (from) the products grown on our lands.

The agriculture industry. Emrich said, could be more accurately called "the food production and distribution industry." And, he noted, "We have millions of people involved in the distribution sector who don't even recognize that they are a part of it.

"For instance, we have Chambers of Commerce in the food production areas across our nation that all fly a banner on behalf of the farmer, but how do they do it? They have a term they

however, the very term 'agribusiness' indicates that the urban business people do not think of agriculture as a business. If they did, they wouldn't need the term."

The "urban business community" in agricultural areas must see their role in agriculture, Emrich stressed, because they can help agriculture get the political influence it needs on the national scene.

In a speech to the 1979 annual meeting of Livestock Marketing Association, Emrich, a former president of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and a founder and former chairman of Livestock Merchandising Institute said, "We've gone too long under the assumption that American agriculture has over-produced -- over-produced corn; over-produced wheat; over-produced hogs, and over-produced cattle.

"We've never overunder-promoted, under-merchandised and under-

call ... 'agribusiness'... distributed. How could we over-produce with all the hungry people that we have on this planet?"

This presents "a terrific challenge" to the distribution sector of the livestock industry, Emrich noted, adding, "This job must be headed up by merchandisers of red meat animals, because it's those people who still believe in free enterprise, and in a free market."

Emrich, à former partner in one of the nation's largest livestock markets, also said that "Unless leadership is more positively assumed by the merchandisers of red meat animals and red meat products, the producers of those products are finally going to give in to government programming, just as have many crop farmers across this nation within the last few years.

"That's why it's the produced anything. We've livestockman's business. and that's why it's currently urgent." .



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