Livestock market and auction news

Weekly Summary Friday, Sept. 10

Report supplied by PDA CATTLE: 5330 Compared with 6254 head last week, and 4154 head a year ago. Compared with last week's market: slaughter steers highly uneven, extremes 1.00 higher to 1.75 lower; Sl. heifers steady to 1.00 lower; Sl. cows mostly steady to 1.50 higher; Sl. bullocks steady to strong; Sl. bulls uneven; Sl steers: High Choice & Prime No. 3-4 67.00-70.50; Choice No. 2-4 63.00-68.00 Good 57.00-63.00; Standard 50.00-56.50. Sl. heifers: Choice 58.00-63.00; Good 52.00-58.00; few Standard 48.00-52.00. Sl. cows: Utility & Commercial 40.50-



In this issue on page B21, we introduced the upcoming Gratz Fair in Dauphin County. The entire schedule of events, which follows the story, is incorrect. The correct schedule should read:

Sunday

Religious services 2:30 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Monday

Livestock judging, 10 a.m.; Championship demo derby, 7:30 p.m.

Tuesday

Dairy cattle judging, 9 a.m.; Dairy goat judging, following cattle show; Twilight harness racing, 4 p.m.

Wednesday

Twilight Harness racing, 4 p.m.; Almost Anything Goes contest, 7:30 p.m.

Thursday

Senior Citizens Day until 5 p.m.; Pennsylvania Sire Stakes harness racing 1 p.m.; Women's Mud Wrestling, 7:30 p.m. Friday

School Day; Various high school bands, 2 p.m.; Big Wheel contest, 6 p.m.; Auto thrill show, 7:30 p.m.

Saturday

Four-wheel drive vehicle pull, 2 p.m.; Donkey basketball, 7:30 p.m. **Admission prices**

Season pass for car and driver ---\$8; individual season pass - \$5; daily admission - \$1; Daily parking - \$1.

45.50, few 47.00; Cutters 38.50-42.00, few 43.50 Canner & L. Cutter 35.00-39.00; Shells down to 25.00. Sl. bullocks: few Choice 55.00-61.00; Good 52.00-56.00. Sl. bulls: Yield Grade No. 1, 1000-2400 lbs. 50.00-55.75; Yield Grade No. 2, 900-1500 lbs. 46.00-51.00.

FEEDER CATTLE: Steers. Medium Frame No. 1, 300-700 lbs. 52.00-67.75. Heifers, Medium Frame No. 1, 300-700 lbs. 42.00-58.00.

CALVES: 3331 Compared with 4390 head last week and 3500 head a year ago. Vealers strong to 5.00 higher. Few Prime 98.00-118.00; Choice 85.00-105.00; Good 70.00-90.00 few Standard & Good 110-130 lbs. 60.00-80.00; 90-120 lbs. 55.00-65.00; 65-90 lbs. 45.00-56.00; Utility 50-110 lbs. 40.00-52.00.

FARM CALVES: Hol. Bulls 80-125 lbs. 62.00-95.00; Hol. Heifers 80-150 lbs. 65.75-66.75 No. 1-3 200-250 lbs. 65.00-66.50; No. 2-3 200-275 lbs.

Cherry set aside restricted by regulation.

(Continued from Page A1) the largest crop of cherries produced since 1965, this year the Board determined the set aside for grower to be 20 percent of the crop. Weiser stressed that it is the grower's option to either have 20 percent sugared and frozen for later marketing or dispose of them by other means.

Following their meeting, the Board submitted its recommendation to USDA and Weiser and the other Board members returned to their home orchards to await approval from USDA and then to inform their growers of the exact regulations. However, that approval never came.

Cherries, among the most perishable of fruits, hung on the trees well into the ten-day period that is considered prime for their harvest. It was at that time in early July that Weiser and other representatives of the industry traveled to Washington and met with Chris Demuth of the Office of Management and Budget.

Related Weiser, "When we asked why no decision had been made yet as the cherries got ripe, Demuth answered that he didn't realize that he had to make a decision so quickly. He didn't check with anyone for more information on what was good or bad for the cherry industry. He made his decision in less than an hour. He reasoned that he couldn't see those cherries going to waste and that the set aside didn't meet with regulations he had received from the White House." USDA's own guidelines provide that supplies of fruits and vegetables may not be

Weiser noted that in the last three cherry pools, none of the cherries have gone to waste, but instead were all marketed. He added the set aside is necessary since cherry yields are cyclic with good years being followed by poor ones. Weiser emphasized the cherry set aside program is financed entirely by the cherry industry and does not cost the taxpayer anything.

The result of the OMB decision meant all the cherries harvested this year went on the market. Weiser estimated that prior to the decision the price of frozen cherries was 37-40 cents per pound. That price fell to 32 cents after the federal decision. Based on a USDA-estimated 322-million pound crop, the total industry loss adds up to \$15-20 million.

Weiser also stressed that OMB's decision will not necessarily help consumers. While processors may be able to get cherries cheaper, in some areas for as low as 8-10 cents a pound, processed fruit may not be cheaper since there are no regulations on processors' profits.

Though they have since requested marketing guidelines from OMB, the Cherry Administrative Board has received nothing from that office, according to Weiser and will not hear until June 1983. This does not mean the federal order for cherries is lost. Having been voted in during 1980, the order does not expire until 1985. However, if the OMB continues to intervene, Weiser said the order's effectiveness will be greatly hampered.

Wool referendum

(Continued from Page A1)

unshorn lambs marketed during 1982-85. The new agreement authorizes deductions of up to 4 cents a pound on shorn wool and 20 cents a hundredweight on unshorn lambs, up from 21/2 cents and 121/2 cents respectively. The previous rates had been in effect for four years.

64.50-65.25; Sows mostly steady. US No. 1-3 300-650 lbs. 55.00-59.75; No. 2-3 300-700 lbs. 47.00-55.75. Bores 44.00-49.75.

FEEDER PIGS: 938 Compared with 1336 head last week and 901 a year ago. Mostly 3.00higher US No. 1-3 20-35 lbs. 27.00-46.00 per head; No. 1-3 35-50 lbs. 40.00-55.00; few No. 1-3-50-80 lbs. 50.00-63.50.

Last year the Council's expenditures for wool and lamb promotion were about four million dollars. The same amount budgeted for the current year.

Sheep producers have approved the wool and lamb promotion program by the necessary twothirds majority in seven referendums held since 1954.

The Council's national wool promotion program is run in cooperation with other segments of the industry, which provide additional or matching funds. Promotion activities include advertising, merchandising and education. Lamb promotion is concentrated in high lamb consuming areas.







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