

Livestock market and auction news

North Jersey Livestock

Hackettstown, NJ
Tuesday, May 30

Report supplied by auction

Calves-25.00-83.00.
Cows 32.50-44.25.
Easy Cows 5.00-40.50.
Heifers 34.25-46.50.
Bulls 38.75-55.00.
Steers 41.25-62.00.
Hogs 33-.53.
Roasting Pigs, each 27.00-36.00.
Boars 31.00-36.00.
Sows 32-.34.
Sheep .17-.47.
Lambs, each 20.00-68.00.
Lambs, per lb. 48-.95.
Goats, each 25.00-80.00.
Kids, each 13.00-40.00.
Hides, each 15.00.
Total 1065.

Weekly Summary

Harrisburg, Pa.
Friday, May 10

Report Supplied by PDA 15 Livestock Markets

CATTLE: 7729. Compared with 7829 head last week, and 9671 head a year ago. Compared with last week's market: Sl. steers and heifers weak to 2.00 lower; cows steady to .50, spots 1.00 higher; bullocks not tested; bulls mostly steady to 2.00 lower. Sl. Steers: High Choice & Prime 3-4 52.00-56.75, Choice 2-4 51.00-57.00, Good 48.00-55.00, Standard 45.00-51.00. Sl. Heifers: Choice 50.00-55.00, Good 49.00-53.50, Standard 44.00-49.00. Sl. cows: Breaking Utility & Commercial 39.50-43.75, Cutter and Boning Utility 37.00-41.50, Canner and low Cutter 33.50-39.00, Shells 20.00. Sl. Bullocks: few Good 49.00-53.75, few Standard 45.50-50.00. Sl. Bulls: Yield Grade 1 1000-2200 lbs. 45.00-53.50, few No. 2 950-1500 lbs. 41.00-45.50.

FEEDER CATTLE: Medium Frame 1 300-700 lb. steers 55.00-70.00; Large Frame 2 300-850 lbs. 42.00-50.00. Heifers Medium Frame 1 300-600 lbs. 47.00-60.00. Bulls Medium Frame 1 325-650 lbs. 46.50-60.00.

CALVES: 3007. Compared with 3336 head last week, and 3948 head a year ago. Compared with last week's market: Vealers steady to

5.00 higher. Prime 95.00-117.00, Choice 80.00-92.00, Good 65.00-85.00, 110-130 lbs. 58.00-86.00, 90-110 lbs. 50.00-60.00, 65-90 lbs. 45.00-55.00.

FARM CALVES: Hol. bulls 90-130 lbs. 55.00-95.00, mostly 60.00-82.00; heifers 90-135 lbs. 57.00-79.00.

HOGS: 6039. Compared with 6598 head last week, and 8858 head a year ago. Barrows and Gilts mostly steady to 1.50 higher. US 1-2 210-245 lbs. 42.50-43.75, 1-3 210-250 lbs. 40.00-42.50, 2-3 220-285 lbs. 35.50-39.75, 1-3 150-200 lbs. 34.00-39.00; Sows weak to 1.00, spots 3.00 lower. 1-3 300-650 lbs. 33.00-38.00, 2-3 200-700 lbs. 30.00-36.00, Boars 28.00-32.50.

FEEDER PIGS: 846. Compared with 915 head last week, and 1327 head a year ago. Uneven. US 1-3 20-35 lbs. 20.00-29.00 per head, 35-50 lbs. 30.00-42.00 per head.

3 GRADED FEEDER PIG SALES: 2399. Compared with 1800 head last week, and 2911 head a year ago. Feeder pigs uneven, weights under 40 lbs. 3.00-10.00 higher, over 40 lbs. 2.00-9.00 lower. US 1-2 20-40 lbs. 92.00-130.00, 40-50 lbs. 76.00-90.00, 50-60 lbs. 70.00-89.00, 60-80 lbs. 65.00-75.00, 2-3 20-30 lbs. 96.00-118.00, 30-50 lbs. 76.00-90.00.

SHEEP: 1007. Compared with

Delaware farm mishaps drop

medical care was required.

* Husbands continue to suffer the most accidents—one out of every three—with full-time hired employees sustaining the second highest number of accidents.

* In 60 percent of all farm accidents, power tools, animals or farm machinery are involved.

* Chemicals account for 7 percent of all accidents.

* One-third of all farm accidents occur while machinery maintenance is being performed.

* Over 50 percent of all agricultural work-related accidents involve injuries to the arm, hand, and fingers. Thirteen percent involve eye injuries.

* Most accidents occur at harvesttime.

According to the survey, the Delaware accident rate (number of accidents per million man-hours) for all age groups was 15.10. This compares favorably with the 15.4 farm work accident rate for the Mid-Atlantic Region. In all age categories, the state's farm accident rate was down from 1977, with young people experiencing the greatest drop.

Accidents among 15- to 24-year-olds were reduced by half, which means that half as many young farmers and farm workers were involved in accidents. "The extension service has worked with 4-H, FFA, and other youth organizations to promote farm safety," Jester says. "Last year's

study shows we're making significant progress." Unfortunately, the survey did not provide an adequate sample to establish a rate for 5- to 14-year-olds.

A major finding of the study was that a significant portion of work accidents involve power tools. Consequently, Jester plans to place more emphasis on farm shop safety in future extension safety programs.

"For economic reasons, farmers are doing more maintenance and repair work on their own equipment. With increased exposure to power tools, more accidents with these tools are inevitable," the specialist says. "Incidentally, only one percent in our survey involved a chain saw, which is considered one of the most dangerous power

tools in use. The fact is, by taking proper precautions and using personal protection equipment, many power tool accidents can be prevented."

Jester says results of this latest Delaware farm accident study reinforce the basic philosophy of the extension safety program—that safety education can reduce accidents.

"The Occupational Safety and Health Administration recognizes this fact and now has safety training requirements on many of its standards," the specialist concludes. "The Delaware Cooperative Extension Service also recognizes this fact and will continue to promote safety education on Delaware farms. Our goal? Safer farms through the elimination of needless accidents."

Tick sprays

WASHINGTON — Lyme disease is contracted most often between May 1 and mid-July, when the tick (Ixodes dammini) is in the nymph stage and the disease it carries is most virulent. The tick is shiny brown and about twice as large as the head of a pin. Carl E. Schreck, an entomologist with the Agricultural Research Service, tested tick repellents in pressurized cans containing two different active ingredients on a tick-infested island near Hyannis, Mass. He reports that a 0.5 percent permethrin spray provided complete protection against attack by all life stages of the tick. So far, the permethrin spray is sold in only 22 states. Schreck also tested a repellent containing deet, a chemical widely available as a mosquito repellent. Schreck cautioned that not only hikers, but swimmers and sunbathers along the New England and Middle Atlantic coastlines, run a risk of picking up ticks when they walk along grassy or wooded trails. "The best bet is to wear high socks, slacks, coveralls, or other protective clothing that has been freshly sprayed with tick repellent when walking to and from the beach," said Schreck, adding that additional repellent should be applied every few hours. "After trips to infested areas," Schreck said, "you should examine yourself carefully for ticks, particularly in areas where clothing has been tight, as along a belt line."

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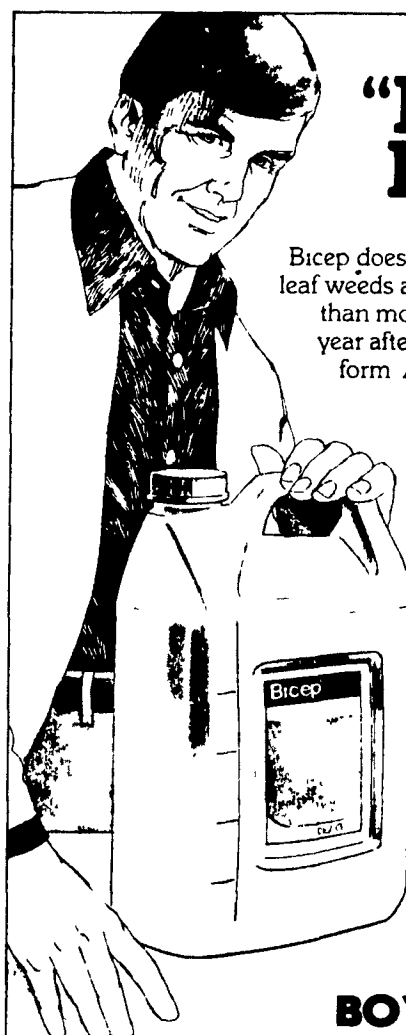
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