



## FUTURES MARKET TRENDS GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK

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(Continued from Page A3)

US export bonus wheat.

**ACRES CATTLE UPDATE:** Live cattle settled higher on an aggressive buying spree set off by ideas that dressed beef prices were developing a firm undertone and further ideas that yesterdays loses were overdone. Feeder cattle settled near session highs on active buying spurred on by activity in the live cattle pit.

**ACRES NEXT DAY OUTLOOK FOR CATTLE:** Cash steady futures steady.

**CME FEEDER CATTLE**

SETTLEMENT: 5/19/87 - \$69.75 down \$.28.

**ACRES HOG UPDATE:** Hog futures closed mixed with nearbys finding support from buying following recent losses and spillover strength from the cattle pits. Further help came from expectations of a lighter slaughter for the holidays. Negative tones were attributed to thoughts that tomorrow's cold storage report will be bearish to the trade.

**ACRES NEXT-DAY HOG PRICE TREND:** Steady to lower.

### Weekly Summary

Harrisburg, PA  
Friday, May 22

Report supplied by PDA  
15 Livestock Markets

**CATTLE:** 7220. Compared with 7369 head last week and 6985 head a year ago. Sl. steers uneven, mostly steady to 1.00; spots to 2.00 lower; heifers mostly 1.00 higher; cows uneven, mostly steady to .50 higher; bollocks uneven; bulls steady to 1.00 higher; High Choice & Prime 2-4 sl. steers 71.35-75.00; Choice 68.00-72.00, few down to 65.00; Good 59.00-66.50; Standard 53.00-59.00; Good & Choice holsteins 55.00-61.00; Choice heifers 64.00-70.00; Good 58.00-64.00; Standard 50.00-56.00; Breaking Utility & Commercial sl. cows 46.75-51.50; Cutter & Boning Utility 44.00-49.50; Canner & Low Cutter 38.00-44.00; shells down to 33.00; Choice sl. bullocks 57.00-62.00; Good 54.00-57.00; YG 1, 1000-2250 lb. sl. bulls 54.00-61.00; YG 2,

900-1550 lb. 50.00-55.50.

**FEEDER CATTLE:** Steers Med. & Large No. 1, 300-600 lb. 73.00-85.00; 550-900 lb. 60.00-73.00; Med. & Large 1, 300-750 lb. heifers 57.00-73.00; Med. 1, 300-800 lb. feeder bulls 62.00-81.00.

**CALVES:** 3189. Compared with 2859 head last week and 3073 head a year ago. Vealers steady to 5.00 higher; Choice vealers 90.00-100.00, few to 110.00; Good 75.00-90.00; Standard & Good 110-130 lb. few 90.00-105.00; 90-110 lb. 80.00-98.00; 65-85 lb. 60.00-80.00; Utility 50-110 lb. 45.00-85.00.

**FARM CALVES:** Hol. bulls 90-135 lb. 90.00-162.00, mostly 100.00-130.00; holstein heifers 85-135 lb. 75.00-127.00; beef cross bulls and heifers 65-115 lb. 80.00-106.00.

**HOGS:** 5196. Compared with 4799 head last week and 6109 head a year ago. Barrows & gilts steady to 1.00 higher; 1-2, 210-245 lb. 57.50-58.75; 1-3, 220-250 lb. 57.00-58.00; 2-3, 225-265 lb. 55.00-57.50; 2-4, 230-285 lb. 52.00-54.00; 1-3, 140-200 lb. 48.00-

The potato is a common vegetable in most family meal planning. Potatoes are a versatile vegetable that can be prepared as mashed, baked, or scalloped potatoes; in potato salads and chips; french fries; and many other dishes.

Potatoes are not the easiest vegetable to grow in the home garden, but the home gardener's chances of success will be increased by following some time-tested guidelines for growing potatoes.

Potatoes yield the highest and produce the best quality tubers in soils that are moderate in texture and have good drainage.

A soil test of the potato plot should be considered. The soil nutrient levels of nitrogen, potash, phosphorus, calcium, and magnesium can be established.

The grower can then add the necessary soil nutrients for the potato crop. Check with your County Extension Office to purchase soil test kits.

If the soil has not been tested and the potato plot has been well fertilized in previous years, consider using a fertilizer with a 1-1-1 ratio such as 10-10-10. Apply this fertilizer at a rate of 2.5 to 3 pounds per 100 square feet or 33 feet of row. Seed potatoes should not be in direct contact with fertilizer applied in the row. Adequate mixing of the fertilizer in the row is encouraged. Some potato plots may need some lime to supply needed amounts of calcium and magnesium.

The use of livestock manure in a potato plot is discouraged. Applications of manure may cause scab on potatoes.

Home gardeners should purchase only certified seed potatoes. Potatoes should show some sprouting before they are planted. Keeping the seed potatoes at 60°F will help sprouting. Seed potatoes should be cut into 2-ounce block pieces with each seedpiece having one or more eyes. Homeowners should treat all seedpieces with a fungicide to insure good stand establishment.

Some potato varieties that are recommended for the home gardener are: Norland, Superior, Kennebec, Katahdin, Chieftain, Lemhi, Norgold Russet, and Norking.

The Norland variety is an early, red-skinned variety that produces average yields. The potatoes are smooth, somewhat rounded, with shallow eyes. Plant Norland seedpieces between 10 and 12 inches apart. Norlands are susceptible to ozone damage and have moderate resistance to scab.

Superior is a medium maturing, white-skinned variety that

produces good yields of smooth potatoes. Each of the potatoes has an attractive netting on its skin. Plant Superiors between 9 and 11 inches apart. Superiors have good resistance to scab problems.

Kennebec is a late maturing, white-skinned variety that enjoys tremendous popularity among home gardeners. Kennebec has the ability to produce very high yields of smooth, growthy potatoes that can be used for baking, boiling, and french frying. Kennebecs should be planted between 8 and 10 inches apart and has good storage qualities.

Katahdin is similar to Kennebec in maturity and is also a white-skinned variety. Yields with Katahdin are very good, but this variety tends to be scab susceptible. Plant Katahdins between 8 and 10 inches apart.

Chieftain is a red-skinned late maturing potato. It offers good yields and very good winter storage. Chieftain seedpieces should be spaced between 9 and 11 inches apart. This variety has some resistance to scab.

Lemhi, Norgold Russet, and Norking are all russets or baking-type varieties for the home gardener to consider. All three varieties are medium to late in maturity and are oblong in shape. Russets are usually planted at least 12 inches apart in order to encourage larger tuber development.

Seed potatoes should be planted as soon as soil temperatures are between 45 and 50°F. Row width should be between 32 and 36 inches. Fertilizer can be hand broadcast in the row and mixed with the soil to prevent seedpiece "burning" by the fertilizer. The seedpieces are then covered with about three inches of soil.

Once the potato plants have

(Turn to Page A23)

# What A Team!!!

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and

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### APRIL BOARS OFF TEST

	# Boars	Weight On	Weight Off	A.D.G.	Backfat	F.E.
HERD #1	48	69.3	219.8	2.04	.63	1.99
HERD #2	22	67.9	222.15	1.87	.61	2.34

(2 Boars in Group #1 had average daily gain (ADG) over 2.6)

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