



Farm Market Summary Week of August 4, 1986

A total of 6,066 feeder pigs were sold on 10 of the state graded sales during the week of August 4-8, 1986, according to the Market News Service of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. Prices were 63 cents to about \$.25 higher per hundred on 40 to 70 pound 1-2s. US 1-2 pigs weighing 40-50 pounds averaged \$122.47 per hundred pounds with No. 3s \$108.01; 50-60 pound 1-2s averaged \$102.41, No. 3s \$94.74; 60-70 pound 1-2s \$88.04, No. 3s \$80.68; 70-80 pound 1-2s \$75.66 per hundred pounds, with No. 3s \$71.35.

At 10 weekly livestock auctions held within the state the week of August 4, 9,801 cattle and 1,828 hogs were sold. Prices for slaughter cows were steady to \$1 higher and feeder calves were steady to \$2 higher. Breaking utility and commercial slaughter cows brought \$33 to \$39.00. Cutter and boning utility brought \$30 to \$38, and canner and low cutter brought \$25 to \$33.00. Choice slaughter calves, 350-550 pounds, sold from \$50 to \$57.00. Choice slaughter steers, above 800 pounds, brought \$55 to \$58 at one sale. A few choice slaughter heifers, above 700 pounds, brought \$51 to \$53.25 at one sale. Slaughter bulls, yield grade, 1 and 2 above 1000 pounds, sold from \$40 to \$48 per cwt. Medium and large frame No. 1 thickness 400-500 pound feeder steers brought \$58 to \$70.50, with small frame No. 1s at \$53.75 to \$61.50, same weight medium and large No. 1 heifers brought \$48 to \$59, with small frame No. 1s at \$45 to \$52.00. Beef type feeder cows carrying average flesh brought \$33 to \$41, with thin flesh at \$30 to \$38 per hundred pounds. Baby calves, under three weeks of age, brought \$15 to \$59 per head. Market hogs, 200-240 pounds, sold from \$61.70 to \$64.60 with sows, 450 pounds up, at \$49.70 to \$52.60.

Corn prices were nine cents lower and soybeans 15 cents lower through Thursday, August 7, compared to the same period of the previous week. No. 2 yellow shelled corn ranged mostly \$1.99 to \$2.16 in the Eastern part of the state and \$2.11 to \$2.34 in the Piedmont. No 1 yellow soybeans ranged mostly \$5.00 to \$5.38 in the East and \$4.95 to \$5.18 in the Piedmont; No 2 red winter wheat \$2.50 to \$2.66; No 2 red oats ninety-three cents to \$1.20. New crop prices quoted for harvest delivery corn was \$1.51 to \$1.80 and soybeans were \$4.35 to \$4.90. Soybean meal was \$170.90 to \$187.60 FOB the processing plant for 44 percent.

Egg prices were higher on all sizes compared to those of the previous week. Supplies were light to adequate and demand was good. The North Carolina weighted average price for the week of August 1-7 on small lot sales of cartoned Grade A eggs delivered to stores was: Large .8670 versus .8612 cents per dozen the previous week; Medium .6414 versus .6333; Small .4495 versus .4445.

For the period August 4-7, 1986, gross tobacco sales on the South Carolina and Border North Carolina Belt totaled 9,258,738 million pounds and averaged \$124.97 per hundred; Eastern Belt 10,903,717 million pounds and averaged \$134.43 per hundred. For this period the Stabilization Corporation received 5.3 percent on the Border Belt, 6.4 percent on the Eastern Belt and 7.7 percent on the Old and Middle Belt.

The North Carolina FOB dock quoted price on broilers for August 7-13 is 72.25 cents per pound, with a preliminary weighted average of 76.19 cents FOB dock or equivalent. The market is higher and the live supply is mostly adequate for a good demand. Heavy type hen prices were 22 cents per pound at the farm with buyers loading.

Market hogs at daily cash buying stations about the state sold 25 cents to 50 cents higher per hundred and ranged mostly \$60.75 to \$63.25 per hundred pounds. Sows, 500 pounds up, ranged \$47 to \$49.00.

Do You Remember?

Back there in 1897 we only got 2.55 inches of rain here in New Bern in July. But now if you think things were bad on the farm then, you should have been here in July of 1908. That was the year that agriculture took a beating. 17.6 inches of rain in July. It was just too much water for crops. A total of 90.14 inches of rain in New Bern the wettest year. This is quite a contrast to 1897, the driest year with 35.26 inches of rain in New Bern.

This is information that I took from the Soil Survey of Craven County made in 1929. The new soil survey is finally at the printers. It too will be a contrast to the 1929 version. Every acre in the county will be shown and mapped.

Here is some other stuff I obtained from the old survey: "The production of tobacco on a commercial basis began between 1890 and 1900. In 1979 there were; 19,001 acres of corn, 333 acres of oats, 1,323 acres of sweet potatoes, and 8,121 pounds of potatoes grown in the county. In 1897 there was only 6 acres of tobacco."

"Agriculture began in Craven County about 1910, the date of settlement of the first permanent colony, and it has remained the chief industry. At first agriculture was confined to land in New Bern, along the Trent River, and along Clubfoot and Hancock Creeks and is still confined to the better drained soils along or near the Neuse River and its tributaries. The early agriculture consisted of the production of wheat, oats, rye, corn, peas, and cotten, together with the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs."

"Seven regular dairies and seven part dairies are in the vicinity of New Bern and supply local demand for milk."

John W. Smith, Jr.
District Conservationist

Maps

County Maps for Craven, Pamlico, Lenoir, Onslow, Green, Pitt and Beaufort are available at the Highlights office for only \$1.00 each. They measure 19"x31".

Notice!

Announce a birthday or anniversary for yourself, mother, father, son, daughter, neighbor, or friend, for only \$1.00 per announcement. Must turn announcement in to the Highlights at least 1 week before date.

Assistance Sought

The board of directors of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation has issued a statement calling for additional assistance for drought-stricken farmers throughout the state.

"Governmental programs announced so far primarily addressed the problems of dairy, livestock and poultry producers, but offer little assistance to row crop farmers," the statement said. "It is critical to meet the emergency needs of all farmers, and longer term considerations must focus on general assistance to agricultural producers not covered by previously announced programs."

The Farm Bureau board listed several areas that it called worthy of consideration and implementation. Included were:

*Commodity Credit Corporation issue redeemable certificates to make up proven losses for feed grain, cotton, and wheat crops in disaster areas,

*Commodity Credit Corporation issue redeemable certificates to make up proven losses for soybeans.

*Authorize Small Business Administration loans for agribusinesses adversely affected by drought conditions,

*Establish a credit assistance program for farmers not eligible for the Farmers Home Administration disaster loans to include: (1) Guaranteed loans for non-program/non-livestock farmers, (2) Federal infusion of capital for the Farm Credit System. Such capital is to be used for interest buydown to make Farm Credit System rates competitive, (3) Federal assistance on interest payments for non-program/non-livestock farmers for a 24-month period, (4) Implementation of the "North Carolina Agricultural Finance Act", with the General Assembly providing initial funding.

The Farm Bureau board also recommended that the U.S. Department of Agriculture be required to annually prepare a detailed plan outlining assistance programs to be made available for assisting farmers in declared disaster areas.

Farm Bureau President W.B. Jenkins emphasized that although recent rains have helped some crops, the drought and extreme heat has "wrought much damage and rains are of limited help at this point." Farmers are still in desperate need of help and feel the Farm Bureau board has identified a number of areas that should be addressed.

\$ CRIME STOPPERS \$

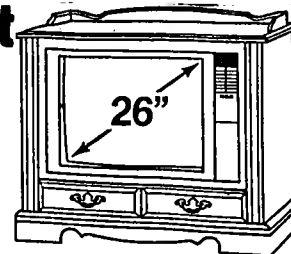
REWARDS UP TO -- \$1000.00

**CALLER DO NOT HAVE TO
GIVE THEIR NAME**

CALL 633-5141

RCA ColorTrak Television Cabinet Remote

- ChannelLock digital remote control
- On-screen time and channel number display
- Quartz crystal cable tuning
- Auto-Programming
- Square-corner 1W COTV tube
- Hi-Con picture tube screen
- Automatic picture control systems
- Sharpness control
- 8" oval speaker
- Utilized XtendedLife chassis



ChannelLock digital remote control Provides across-the-room tuning convenience for all operational functions. Change channels by: direct push-button; scanning up or down; or recall of previous channel. Time and channel number appear briefly on screen when set is turned on, channels are changed or Display button is pressed.

26" Diagonal Square Picture

Will allow \$35 or more for your old set on above set.

Good Price on Used T.V. Sets---Come by & take a look

SPAIN'S T.V. SERVICE

Call 244-1669

Sales & Service

NC 118, West (Piney Neck)

CLASSIFIED

IT'S A SURE SHOT!