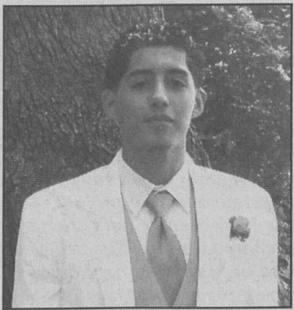


Happy Related 18th Birthday!



**David Jr.
(Nunu)
Graduate
2006**

May 9, 2006

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80% Lean Hamburger (10 lbs. or more bulk)	lb.	\$1.99
Country Style Pork Ribs	lb.	\$1.79
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Lean Sliced Bacon	lb.	\$2.79
Shoulder Round Roast	lb.	\$2.69
Meaty Pork Bones & Pig Feet	lb.	79¢
Pork Slab Ribs (small 4 lbs. and down)	lb.	\$2.29
Texas Style Beef Ribs (boneless)	lb.	\$2.39
Fresh Chicken Salad	pint	\$3.49

Deli Sandwiches / Party Trays

20-3-1 Hamburger Patties \$17.99	Smoked Sausage 30 lb. bulk Pork and Beef \$1.99 lb.	Catfish Nuggets 15 lb. Box \$14.99	Catfish Fillets Red Snapper Fillets Alligator Cod Fillets Stuffed Crabs Shrimp
Trippas 15 lb. Box \$12.99 ea.	Hot Links \$1.89 lb.	Chicken Leg Quarters 5 lb. Bags 59¢ lb.	

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Agricultural Summary
The heat was in full force early in the week as temperatures surpassed the century mark in numerous locations of the state.
By late week, severe weather had replaced the heat across areas of the Blacklands, Edwards Plateau, Upper Coast, Central and East Texas.
High winds and hail caused significant property and crop damage in the hardest hit locations.
Welcomed rainfall amounts ranging from 1/2 to almost three inches occurred in these regions.
Other areas that experienced precipitation were the Low Rolling Plains and western portions of South Texas.
Generally these regions reported anywhere from 1/2 to one inch accumulations with isolated locations recording up to three inches.

Not much more than trace amounts of moisture were realized on the Panhandle and Trans Pecos.
No rain occurred in the Rio Grande Valley or Coastal Bend. For those areas of the state that missed the rain, the extreme heat did further damage to already drought stressed fields.
Hail and winds damaged small grain crops and emerging summer crops on the Blacklands.
The increased precipitation was very helpful to pasture growth as supplemental feeding decreased in some locations.
Despite the moisture that was received, the entire state remained in a drought and a pattern of increased rainfall would have to be established for conditions to improve.
Field Crops Report
Small Grains: Irrigation continued in wheat fields on the Panhandle with a good amount being harvested for silage.
Very little dryland wheat remained in the region. Fields began to head as far north as the South Plains and early grain harvest began in southern districts.
There were reports of hail damage and lodging in fields on the Blacklands.
Producers continued to cut wheat for hay in many areas. Statewide, wheat condition was mostly rated very poor to poor. Oats condition statewide was mostly rated very poor to poor.
Cotton: Planting dates were quickly approaching on the South Plains as producers were completing their preparations. Rain showers were very well received across the region.

A few fields on the Blacklands were lost to hail and will have to be replanted.
Dryland fields on the Coastal Bend and Rio Grande Valley continued to suffer from drought and relief would be needed soon in order to make a decent crop. Irrigation was heavy in South Texas where available.
Corn: Growers continued planting on the Panhandle. There were many fields on the Blacklands that were heavily damaged by hail and wind.
Some of them may recover but others will have to be disestered. Plants were wilted in the 100 degree heat early in the week.
Dryland fields on the Coastal Bend and Rio Grande Valley were deteriorating quickly without adequate moisture.
Where irrigation was possible, producers watered corn fields extensively. The corn condition statewide was mostly rated fair to good.
Sorghum: Planting preparations continued on the Panhandle and South Plains. The increased moisture was most welcomed.
Hail damage was reported on the Blacklands. In southern regions, fields were suffering from drought stress.
More rain was needed in all areas.
The condition was mostly rated very poor to fair statewide.
Rice: Rice fields continued to develop. The increased rainfall should help replenish water lost to evaporation. The condition of rice was mostly rated fair to good statewide.
Soybeans: Planting continued on the Blacklands and Upper Coast. Rain was helpful where received but many

emerged fields were wilting in the afternoon sun.
More moisture will be needed. Statewide, the condition was mostly rated fair to good.
Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report
In the Rio Grande Valley, onion harvest was wrapping up. Sugarcane and Valencia orange harvest continued under hot and dry conditions.
In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, producers began digging potatoes. Insect problems were reported in cabbage fields.
Pecans were leafing out in many areas and growers were keeping an eye on possible pecan nut casebearer problems. Irrigation was ongoing.
Livestock, Pasture and Range Report
Pastures should respond well with the increased moisture in many locations.
The weed population was expected to increase in drier locations as native grasses will need more rain to sustain growth.
Supplemental feeding was slowing down for the most part but was still at a much higher rate than normal for this time of year.
Cattle were in decent shape in most regions except South Texas, where resources such as feed and water were woefully short at most ranches and grazing remained inadequate.
Hay continued to be trucked in from other parts of the country at a premium price.
Herd liquidation continued. Sheep and angora goat shearing was ongoing. Producers were shipping lambs.

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Lower dressing utility & cutter cows	33-39
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Utility cutter bulls	48-54

STEERS	#1	#2
200-300 lbs	165-190	135-163
300-400 lbs	145-168	125-143
400-500 lbs	125-144	112-124
500-600 lbs	112-124	103-111
600-700 lbs	100-111	88-99
700-800 lbs	90-99	81-90
HEIFERS	#1	#2
200-300 lbs	145-170	130-147
300-400 lbs	128-143	116-128
400-500 lbs	118-130	105-115
500-600 lbs	105-117	90-104
600-700 lbs	88-102	80-88
700-800 lbs	83-90	75-82
STOCKER COWS		
Good Stocker Cow/calf Pairs	850-950	
Medium Cow/calf Pairs	650-845	
Common Cow/calf Pairs	575-645	
Good Stocker Cows & Heifers	650-775	
Medium Stocker Cows & Heifers	500-645	

USDA Ag Yield Survey Listed

The Agricultural Yield Survey is a primary tool used by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) to measure crop production throughout the growing season.
Data are collected each month from producers of:
* Small grains (May-August) - winter wheat
* Hay (August-October) - alfalfa, other hay
* Row crops (August-November) - corn, cotton, dry edible beans, peanuts, rice soybeans, sorghum
How Are the Data Collected?
The Agricultural Yield Survey is conducted in all states except Alaska and Hawaii.
Data are gathered from a selected sample of producers who grow at least one of the crops of interest.
The first month, respondents provide information on acres planted, acreage for harvest and expected yield per acre.
In the following months, the same operators update their expected yield per acre, enabling NASS to track any production changes that might result from changing growing conditions.
Data collection methods include:
* Telephone - Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (or CATI) is the primary method.
* Mail - Participants fill out and mail back the questionnaire that was mailed to them.
* Internet - A new, secure electronic data reporting (EDR) option is the timeliest, most cost-effective method.
* Personal interviews - An interview with a NASS representative can be requested by the respondent.
How Is This Information Used?
Data from the Agricultural Yield Survey is a critical component of NASS's Crop Production report, which provides a monthly measure of the current state of U.S. agricultural production.
The survey enables NASS to track and report on any changes that might occur due to weather, pests, disease and other factors.
All sectors of the U.S. agricultural industry - producers, buyers, suppliers, policymakers and others - rely on crop production estimates to make sound business decisions. For example:
* The information can help producers develop marketing plans for their operations, determining what to produce and how and when to sell it.
* The information enables the industry to forecast transportation and storage requirements and evaluate export potential.
* USDA agencies and State Departments of Agriculture use the information to determine crop insurance and disaster aid payments along with other program benefits.

Cattle On Feed Up Twelve Percent

Cattle and calves on feed for slaughter market in Texas feedlots with capacity of 1,000 head or more totaled 2.94 million head on April 1, up 12 percent from a year ago.
According to the monthly report released by the Texas Field Office, the estimate was down two percent from the March 1 level.
Producers placed 485,000 head in commercial feedlots during March, up one percent from a year ago, and up 35 percent from the February 2006 total.
Texas commercial feeders marketed 540,000 head during March, unchanged from last year but up 46 percent from last month.
On April 1, there were 2.46 million head of cattle and calves on feed in the Northern High Plains, 84 percent of the state's total.
The number on feed across the area was up 13 percent from last year, but down two percent from the March total.
March placements in the Northern High Plains totaled 401,000 head, up 31 percent from the February total.
Marketings were up 44 percent from last month to 441,000 head.
Cattle and calves on feed for slaughter market in the United States in feedlots with a capacity of 1,000 head or more totaled 11.8 million head on April 1, 2006. This inventory was nine percent above April 1, 2005.
Placements in feedlots during March totaled 1.84 million head, five percent above March 2005.
March placements of cattle and calves weighing less than 600 pounds totaled 380,000 head; 600-699 pounds totaled 342,000 head; 700-799 pounds totaled 565,000 head; 800 pounds and greater totaled 550,000 head.
Marketings of fed cattle during March totaled 1.96 million head, down slightly from 2005.

Late April Rains Help Relieve Drought

Central Texas received some relief from dry weather, thanks to a round of heavy thunderstorms on April 20 and 21.
The rains dropped two to three inches at some locations in the Highland Lakes watershed. Most of the rains soaked into the dry ground, but the rains generated enough runoff so that Lake Travis could rise by nearly a foot.
Travis, at an April 21 elevation of about 662 feet above mean sea level (msl), is about eight feet below its average for April.
The rains had a lesser effect at Lake Buchanan, raising its elevation only by a tenth of a foot. Buchanan, at an April 21 elevation of about 1,011 feet msl, is about a foot and a half below its April average.
The April rains relieved but did not end the drought conditions that have affected much of the state for about a year, restricting inflows into the Highland Lakes to about 25 percent of their historical average during the first three months of this year.
If the dry weather continues, Lake Travis could continue to drop by one-half to three-quarter foot a week during the rest of spring and early summer.
During these months, LCRA makes releases to meet water needs for community, agricultural, industrial and environmental needs. Water customers will continue to have the water they need, but the falling elevations may pose problems for recreational use.

Egg Production Up Eight Percent

March egg production in Texas totaled 436 million eggs, up eight percent from March 2005, and up 16 percent from February 2006, according to the monthly report released by the Texas Field Office.
The number of layers during March averaged 19.2 million, up eight percent from last year and up two percent from February 2006.
Egg production per 100 layers averaged 2,265 eggs, up one percent from last year and up 13 percent from last month.
Texas hatchery production of broiler-type chicks totaled 56.9 million, up slightly from last year.
United States egg production totaled 7.84 billion eggs during March 2006, up one percent from a year ago.
Production included 6.73 billion table eggs, 1.04 billion broiler-type hatching eggs and 69 million egg-type hatching eggs.
Nationally, the total number of layers averaged 350 million during March 2006, up one percent from a year ago.
Production per 100 layers was 2,239 eggs, up slightly from March 2005.
The U.S. monthly hatch of egg-type chicks totaled 38.9 million, down seven percent from March 2005.
The hatch of broiler-type chicks, at 817 million, was up slightly from March of last year.
The leading U.S. breeders placed 7.01 million broiler-type pullet chicks for future domestic hatchery supply flocks during March 2006, down one percent from March 2005.

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