N.C. Dept. Of Agriculture Survey

A total of 9911 feeder pigs were sold on 13 of the state graded sales during week of November 27, according to the Market News Service of the North Carolina Depart- pounds. Sows 500 pounds up ment of Agriculture. Prices ranged \$47 to \$50 per hundred. were weak to \$3.50 lower per hundred weight. US 1-2 pigs weighing 40-50 pounds averaged \$112.89 per hundred pounds with No. 3s \$92.35; 50-60 pounds 1-2 averaged \$103.89, No. 3s \$86.49; 60-70 pound 1-2s \$87.40, No. 3s hundred pounds with No. 3s

tions held within the state the cattle and 2185 hogs were prices 25 cents per pound at years. sold. Utility and Commercial slaughter cows brought \$34 to \$28.50 to \$39. Choice slaughter calves 350-550 pounds sold moderate. Demand was from \$44 to \$54.50 with good moderate. The North grade at \$40 to \$47. Choice Carolina weighted average slaughter steers above 800 Good slaughter helfers above stores was 70.22 cents per 5700 pounds brought \$46 to dozen for Large, Medium \$51.25. Slaughter Bulls yield 59.61 and Samlls 48.30. grade 1&2 above 1000 pounds pounds up at \$47.25 to \$52.30. delivery wheat \$3.05 to \$3.23.

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Market hogs at daily cash buying stations about the state during the week of November 29 ranged mostly \$54.00 to \$55.25 per hundred

The North Carolina FOB dock quoted price on broilers for the week December 1-December 7 is 39.25 cents, with a preliminary weighted average on December 3 of 38.35 cents. The market is steady, and the live supply is \$82.08; 70-80 1-2s \$78.37 per moderate for a moderate demand.

Heavy type hens were At 10 weekly livestock au- higher this past week. Supplies were light and demand week of November 27, 6423 moderate. Heavy type hen in trees than in previous the farm with buyers loading.

Egg prices were lower com-\$42 with Canner and Cuttler at pared to those of the previous Supplies were price quoted on December 2 pounds brought \$52 to \$57 with for small lot sales of cartoned Good at \$50.50 to \$55.75. Few grade A eggs delivered to

No comparison on corn and sold from \$42 to \$49.25 per soybean prices due to the cwt. Medium Frame No. 1 Thanksgiving Holiday. For thickness 400-500 pound feeder the period November 29 steers brought \$54 to \$63 with through December 3. No. 2 Small Frame No. IS at 49.75 to yellow shelled corn ranged 59, same weight Medium mostly \$2.41 to \$2.56 in the Frame No. 1 helfers brought Eastern part of the state and \$44 to \$52.50 with Small \$2.37 to \$2.60 in the Piedmont. Frame No. Is at 38 to \$46.50. No. 1 yellow soybeans ranged Beef type Feeder Cows carry- mostly \$5.48 to \$5.69 in the ing average flesh brough East and \$5.25 to 5.48 in the \$36.50 to \$41 with thin flesh at Piedmont; No. 2 red winter 7\$30 to \$36.50 per hundred wheat \$3.03 to \$3.15; No. 2 red founds. Baby calves under oats \$1.20 to \$1.45. Soybean three weeks of age brought meal for the processing plant \$20 to \$62 per head. Market ranged \$188.20 to \$196.50 per hogs 200-240 pounds sold from ton for 44 per cent. New crop \$53 to \$54 with sows 450 prices quoted for harvest

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Armstrong

Sweet potato prices were steady this week. Demand was light. Fifty pound cartons of cured uncured US No. Is on December 2 were quoted at \$5.00 some lower, few \$5.50. Jumbo \$2.00 to \$3.00. Prices paid to growers for No. Is packed out at the end of belt were \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

Squirrels Can Cause Damage

ATLANTA GA.—Squirrels, those reportedly dependable predictors of an approaching freeze, are storing their winter supply of nuts higher

If the squirrels and other, more scientific forecasters are correct, this winter could be one of the coldest of this century - 10 degrees below normal in some sections of the

The Insurance Information Institute says it's more important than ever before that people using wood burning stoves as a primary or secondary source of home heating exercise all the proper precautions to make sure that their lives and property will remain safe.

Since 1976-77, when the use of wood burning stoves started to soar as home owners sought an alternative to rising heating oil prices, there has been a steady rise in the number of residential fires caused by wood stoves as well as an increase in people killed and injured.

According to the Consumer **Product Safety Commission** (CPSC), 112,000 fires in 1980 were caused by solid fuel burning heating equipment, resulting in the death of 350 persons. Both figures represent an increase of approximately 60 per cent over the prior year. And, while figures for 1981 are not yet available, CPSC estimates that they will show another increase in the number of fires and deaths.

Burn injuries have also risea dramatically and in 1980 approximated 9,800, an increase of more than 80 per cent over the 1979 total. Continued On Page 12-A

24 Hr. Service

Aquaculture

by Johnny Foster **UNC Sea Grant**

Clam hatcheries are nothing new to Carteret County, where clam aquaculture has existed for over ten years. Now, as the value of high quality clams increases, more people are realizing North Carolina's potential for the development of commercial clam aquaculture.

Clams require salt water between 18 C (65 F) and 30 C (85 F). With North Carolina's long growing season, clams grow to commercial size in two to three years. While most of northeastern North Carolina is unsuitable for clam farming except along the Outer Banks, sites stretching from Cedar Island in **Carteret County to Brunswick** County are quite suitable.

Among the Carteret County aquaculturists are Monroe Willis and Earl Huskey. They moved about eight million seed clams from nursery raceways onto a leased bed. The raceways allowed the baby clams to grow large enough to deter attacks from predators.

Recently profiled in Coastwatch, Sea Grant's monthly newsletter, Willis said, "We figure the larger they are when we put 'em on the lease, the less likely they'll be eaten by crabs. Crabs don't bother 'em much once the clams get some size on 'em. We've had a few crabs get through our water filtering system and before you know it, they'll have a big pile of empty shells over in one of the raceways."

Now, Pete Peterson and his students at the UNC Marine Science Laboratory in Morehead City have identified another clam seed predator. Snapping shrimp, only 1 1/2 inches long, can crush year-old clams which are 3 centimeters wide. The culprits are common in Back, Bogue and Core Sounds.

Even though the clam seeds are often protected with coverings of crused shell. gravel or plastic mesh, the very small seeds suffer extreme mortality rates from predators. Since large clam seeds are relatively expensive when purchased from a hatchery, most growers now either hatch their own seeds or buy very small seeds and grow them in tanks or raceways before planting them in the leased bed.

Because the state is revising the lease regulations, a lease-letting moratorium is in effect. In the future, leases will probably be more expensive and require mor intensive management.

Marketing clams is simple. Just wait until the price is high. Then harvest and sell.

And, there's never a problem with packaging since the clam shell is its own effective package. Just keep the clams in a plastic bag and keep them cool.

For more information: --Clam Gardening by John E. Foster. UNC Sea Grant, 105 1911 Building, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27650; Intensive Hard Clam Mariculture: A Primer for South Carolina Watermen by John J. Manzi and Jack M Whetstone, South Carolina Sea Grant Coknsortium. 22 Fort Johnson Road Charleston, SC 29412; -Manual For Growing the Hard Clam Mercenaria by Michael Castagna and John N. Kraeuter. Sea Grant Pro gram, VIMS, Goucester Point, Va. 23062.

– IRS –

GREENSBORO-The an nual interest rate charged by the Internal Revenue Servic on tax underpayments and overpayments will decreas from 20 to 16 per cent of January 1, 1983.

The rate on the underpay ment of individual and cor porate estimated taxes wil also slide into 16 per cent, the IRS said.

The interest rate is changed simi-annually by October 15 and April 15, and based on the average prime interest rate for the 6-month period ending September 30 and March 31, ectively. The next change in the interest rate, if any, will

be made next April.

The IRS cautions that taxpayers who are now delinquent in their taxes will be charged the 20 per cent rate.

Program To Protect Tobacco Future

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.— Tobacco farmers must arm themselves through educa- their knowledge to its best adtion, new production techniques and a strong commitment to protect the future of America's \$60 billion tobacco industry, Edward A. Horrigan Jr., chairman of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

said Monday. 'The messasge is very clear. Those of us who depend on tobacco for our livelihoods had better be prepared - well prepared — to fight for its future, or there will be no future," Horrigan told 66 North Carolina tobacco farmers and farm women.

"You are showing your commitment by your participation in this program," Horrigan said. "And, I assure you, Reynolds Tobacco would not be building plants at a cost of nearly \$1 billion if we did not have faith in tobacco's future."

Horrigan's remarks came during the last in a series of executive development seminars for key North Carolina tobacco growers and tobacco farm women. The seminars were funded under a four-year, \$1 million

Reynolds Tobacco grant to North Carolina State University for agriculture research and extension programs.

have been exposed to the latest thinking and information about techniques and developments in farm management and tobaccoproduction research," Horrigan said. "And, you have had the added benefit of getting it from the best-qualified people in the world in this field - the faculty of North

Carolina State. "Now it is up to you to use

vantage, for yourselves and tobacco-growing neighbors."

was designed to provide advanced training in all phases of tobacco production and ship and innovative tobacco farm management. Two-day production practices. Last sessions were held separate- year, 64 tobacco farmers and ly for the men and women on farm women were recognized

campus in Raleigh during October and November. The final session, combining both groups, was held at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

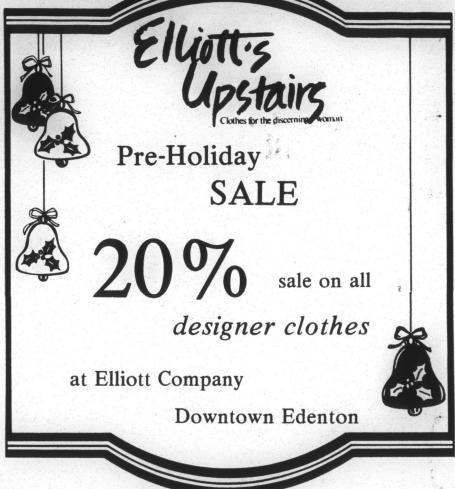
The development program in Winston-Salem. Participants in the program were selected for their leader-

the N. C. State University by Reynolds Tobacco and N.C. State for their role in strengthening the tobacco industry.

Reynolds Tobacco, working closely with N.C. State, developed the program to:

* Reduce the time between development of new tobacco production technology and its implementation by the tobacco grower.

Continued On Page 12-A





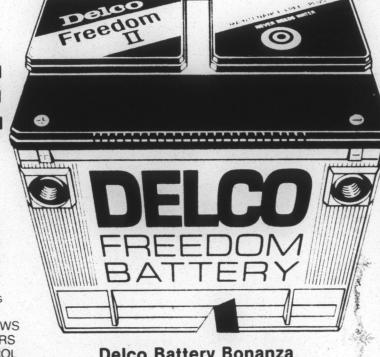


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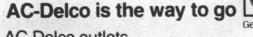
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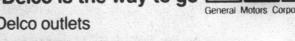
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