

# Farm Review & Forecast

## Livestock Picture For '66 Favorable

RALEIGH — North Carolina livestock producers can look forward to the new year with a certain amount of optimism. The presently favorable situation for their products is expected to extend well into 1966.

Cattle, hog and lamb prices are expected to continue strong, according to the annual outlook report prepared by economists at North Carolina State University at Raleigh. The report also indicates that an improvement in the dairy situation can be anticipated.

Beef cattle numbers in the U.S. declined in 1965 after gaining each year since 1958. Slaughter was up 4 per cent. Prices increased during the second half of the year as compared to earlier in the year or the year before.

Total beef production in 1965 was up about 1 per cent. The January 1, 1966 inventory of cattle on farms is expected to be down by more than a million head over the 107.2 million a year earlier.

Fed beef production is expected to be up during 1966 due to more cattle going through feed lots and being marketed at heavier weights. Cow slaughter is expected to be down. Therefore, favorable prices are expected for cows, fed cattle and feeder cattle throughout 1966.

Cow-calf operators are expected to start rebuilding their herds in 1966. Cattle numbers will start upward in 1967; however, beef production will not increase much before 1968 or 1969.

As for hogs, prices rose sharply as supplies dropped and demand increased during the past year. The down swing in production that began in late 1963 has ended, according to national reports.

However, hog prices during the first half of 1966 are expected to average well above the same period for 1965. Prices during the latter part of the year will depend upon the number of pigs farrowed next spring. A modest increase in the spring farrowings is anticipated. However, with a continued strong demand, prices would likely remain very favorable throughout next fall.

Here is something producers may look forward to over the long span of the next two years: the extremely favorable prices along with large feed supplies may result in overproduction and lower prices by early 1967.

On the sheep end of the livestock picture the situation is also favorable. Production leveled off during 1965 after declining for the past five years. Lamb prices were up about 10 to 12 per cent in 1965. Prices are expected to continue strong.

"Prospects for U.S. dairymen in 1966 are good," the N.C. State economists assert. Adding that "the North Carolina outlook is similar."

READ AND USE THE CLASSIFIED WANT ADS

**FARMERS TRACTOR MASSEY FERGUSON EQUIPMENT**  
LE 4-2936 JACKSON

**KEEL PEANUT CO.**  
CERTIFIED SEED PEANUTS  
GREENVILLE, N. C.

**THE Farmers Bank of Woodland**  
For All Your BANKING NEEDS  
JU 7-3181 Woodland

**HALL OIL CO.**  
539-2754  
MAIN STREET Rich Square

**ROANOKE FARM EQUIPMENT**  
LEWISTON, N. C.  
Since 1922 Service and Fair Dealing  
**HARRINGTON MFG. CO.**

**HOWELL Equipment Co.**  
Peanut Harvesting and Drying Equipment  
LU 9-2946 Seaboard

## Ground Covers For Roadsides

A list of about 34 plant materials appear to be suitable for highway roadside plantings in the Minnesota area.

Among them are various Junipers, Artemisia, Myrica pennsylvanica, Pachistima canby, Bayberry, Rose wichurana, Coronilla and various others, according to Mrs. Margaret Smithberg, assistant scientist, at the University of Minnesota.

Subsequent machining of the log and processing of lumber are high speed operations subjected to close quality controls. Some idea of the degree of specialization can be gained from the fact that the sole function of some devices is to assure straightness in finished lumber products.

It has been standard practice to properly season and pre-shrink Southern Pine before it is surfaced to final size. Lumber destined for use under conditions of severe exposure is protected by treatment with chemical preservatives.

If a wood structural member several times larger than a tree is needed, it is no problem to provide it. One and two inch thick lumber can be bonded and built up with powerful adhesives to form arches, beams and columns

of any desired dimension. The South now embraces nearly half the nation's 12,000 lumber mills. Production, which declined sharply in the wake of war - engendered problems, is again on the rise. The 1965 output of Southern Pine lumber is estimated at more than six and one-half billion board feet, highest in six years and the fifth consecutive year that an increase has occurred.

While lumber is the main product of the automated concern, there are many more. For example, nearly four million cords of pulp chips were derived last year from the leftovers of Southern Pine lumbering. This constituted 20% of the South's total material for pulpwood production.

## Tools Of Automation Used As Jump Toward Economic Growth

NEW ORLEANS — The Southern Pine Lumber Industry began to mechanize extensively 10 years ago. This marked a turning point in an uphill struggle against war-spawned problems.

Major advances in technology have since occurred and today the industry is utilizing the tools of automation as springboards for economic growth.

Events that inspired this industrial revolution had roots in World War II. During the war, more than 20 billion feet of Southern Pine lumber were delivered to the armed forces, often on an emergency basis.

This taxed plants and facilities to the breaking point. Workload machinery wore out with replacement hard to come by. Many operations which sprang up overnight to meet emergency needs were crudely outfitted with makeshift equipment.

When peace finally came, the industry was exhausted. Mechanical deficiencies rendered it extremely hard to come by. Many operations which sprang up overnight to meet emergency needs were crudely outfitted with makeshift equipment.

Inevitably, many mills fell by

the wayside, notably marginal operators. But a solid nucleus of stalwarts remained and it was by these that the seeds of automation were sown.

Mechanization of the industry has mushroomed steadily since the early 1950's. Progress has been stimulated by the Southern Pine Association through a series of expositions affording thousands of lumber manufacturers the opportunity to keep abreast of technological innovations and improvements.

As a result, the industry has undergone a striking transformation. Automated operations of today have rendered the traditional term — "sawmill" — an obsolete at least inadequate descriptive. Product diversity and thrifty utilization of the timber harvest are current by-words. Southern Lumber companies have invested extensively in modern machinery to make them meaningful.

The automated firm embraces a smoothly coordinated flow of many highly specialized operations. Spectacular machinery seems to perform of its own accord until you glimpse the operators at the remote controls play-

ing push buttons like pianists. The sawlog is debarked as it enters the mill by immensely powerful hydraulic jets or mechanical devices. This contributes to the precision of lumber manufacture and permits the conversion of slabs, edgings and other by-products of the saw into useful products.

Subsequent machining of the log and processing of lumber are high speed operations subjected to close quality controls. Some idea of the degree of specialization can be gained from the fact that the sole function of some devices is to assure straightness in finished lumber products.

It has been standard practice to properly season and pre-shrink Southern Pine before it is surfaced to final size. Lumber destined for use under conditions of severe exposure is protected by treatment with chemical preservatives.

If a wood structural member several times larger than a tree is needed, it is no problem to provide it. One and two inch thick lumber can be bonded and built up with powerful adhesives to form arches, beams and columns

## GARDEN TIME

By M. E. GARDNER N. C. State



Continuing with the All-American selections for 1966, we have one more flower: Marigold ("Spun Yellow"); and two vegetables, a new squash variety — "Gold Nugget"; and a butterhead type lettuce — "Butter King."

Marigold "Spun Yellow." This selection goes so well with verbena "Amethyst." Along with zinnias, petunias and snapdragons, marigolds are among the four most popular and widely planted flowers in North Carolina. "Spun Yellow" is the bright yellow counterpart to the awarded "Spun Gold" of 1960. Some AAS Judges reported it even earlier and longer flowering but both are extra early, the same 12-inch height, very floriferous, rich green foliage, plants with large, chrysanthemum - flowered blooms almost covering the plants. Stems are of cutting length and the refined flowers are most colorful. "Spun Yellow" is of much brighter color and the choice of large flowered dwarf marigolds.

Squash "Gold Nugget" is well named. Bred by Neal S. Holland, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, this late or winter squash should be a very popular home garden favorite. Of small, soft ball size, weighing 1 1/2 - 2 pounds, one fruit makes two or three delicious servings. Each compact plant usually produces five to eight fruits and all may be gathered when fully mature or after killing frost. Simply pull up plant with fruit attached and store until wanted for baking. Market gardeners may wish to use a modified potato harvester. Plants grow 2 1/2 feet tall, similar to "Bush Table Queen." Fruit has bright orange skin and flesh, sweet, moderately thick, of good quality, very high in dry matter. Shape is round, oblate, with thick, shell-like skin for good storage.

A note of preparation: Thoroughly wash, place whole fruit in a pan or on aluminum foil, bake at 300 degrees for about an hour when squash will be soft. Remove from oven, cut open and remove seeds. Serve in half shell or scooped out. Season with salt and pepper, add butter if desired. Or, cut fruit, remove seeds, wrap pieces in foil, bake and serve as above. Foli wrapping is needed with cut fruit or pieces become too dry. Silver medal winner.

Lettuce "Butter King" is a larger headed "White Boston" type. Height is about seven inches with average head 5 1/2 inches in diameter and weighing 12.5 ounces at the Ottawa breeding station. Disease resistant, more vigorous from the start, larger and later than White Boston, slower to bolt, of better quality and more sun or tip-burn resistant are general observations. A summary of judges' reports is that, while it may not perform as well in warm wet weather areas, perhaps with looser heads, it was highly regarded from eastern Canada to California and Mexico. This includes the central and plains states, even in hot weather. Bronze medalist.

## Most Field Crops Outlook Brighter

RALEIGH — Tobacco farmers should start the 1966 growing season with at least one key factor in their favor — flue-cured stocks will be down.

Total production was down and domestic disappearance was up for both burley and flue-cured leaf in 1965. U. S. demand in 1966 is expected to use more of both types of North Carolina - grown tobacco in 1966.

These are some of the factors contained in the annual field crops outlook report prepared by economists at North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

Total supply of flue-cured is expected to be 3,662 million pounds — down 112 million from 1964. Production in 1965 is estimated at 1,407 million pounds — down 20 per cent from 1964 and the lowest since 1959.

Burley production is expected to be slightly below 1964, according to the economists. Acreage for harvest is down nine per cent, reflecting a cut of 30 per cent in allotments. Average yield is indicated to be only slightly below the record 1963 level.

The anticipated increase in domestic use of both flue-cured and burley in 1966 is accompanied by the expectation that flue-cured exports will recover slightly, due mainly to the improved quality and the drop in Rhodesian tobacco production.

The developing political situation in Rhodesia could have an effect on the export demand for U. S. flue-cured. Allotments will remain the same for the next season, and there will be a two per cent increase in price supports for flue-cured.

In their review of the over-all field crops picture, the N. C. State economists made the following observations and projections.

**COTTON:** Carryover of upland cotton August 1, 1965, was 14 million bales. Production in 1965 is estimated at 15.2 million bales, giving a total supply of 29.2 million, up two million from the previous year.

Disappearance during the 1965-66 crop year should total about 13.2 million bales, or two million less than the 1965 harvest. This would place the carryover on August 1, 1966, at a record high of 16 million bales. Domestic use of raw cotton in 1965-66 is estimated at 9.2 million bales, up 200,000.

Exports are not expected to change much. Foreign free world production remains at a high level. Cotton will continue to face severe competition, both at home and abroad, from man-made fibers.

Over the long haul under the new production program carryover stocks should be reduced as production is cut and domestic use and exports reach a level exceeding production.

WINSTON-SALEM — The Veterans Administration today warned veterans and dependents of deceased veterans on VA pension rolls they run the risk of having their monthly payments discontinued if they fail to return the income questionnaire forms mailed with the November checks.

They may even have to pay back the money received in 1965, H. W. Johnson, Acting Manager of the North Carolina VA Regional Office, said.

They must be returned by January 31.

Johnson said the VA is required by law to obtain this income report each year because pensions are paid only to those whose incomes from other sources are below certain limits.

The VA asks that the card not be folded or mutilated because it must run through automatic data processing machines.

**GIGETS TRAFFIC TICKET**  
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col. — In answer to a traffic ticket received while in training, an American soldier in Viet Nam wrote to the judge, "I wish you would come and arrest me. I would love to be back there." Pfc. George A. Hall later received another letter from the judge telling him the ticket was forgiven and wishing him a Merry Christmas.

**JOHNSON MFG. CO.**  
Manufacturers of **JOHNSON SPRAYERS**  
JU 5-4212 PENDLETON

**SEPECO BRAND SEED PEANUTS**  
Certified Non-Certified QUALITY **SEVERN PEANUT CO.**  
SEVERN  
585-7811 — 585-7821

**MEHERRIN Agricultural & Chemical Co.**  
Red Kay Insecticides For All Field Crops  
Tel. JU 5-2366 SEVERN

**Farmers Bank of Seaboard**  
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE  
LU 9-2351 SEABOARD

**GAY Implement Co. JOHN DEERE**  
FARM EQUIPMENT  
LU 9-2611 Seaboard

**RALPH C. ASKEW & SON**  
Buyers of Peanuts Sheller of Peanuts and Storage  
Agent for ROBERTSON'S PROVEN FERTILIZER  
JU 5-3666 MILWAUKEE



## NOW IS THE TIME TO:

### PLAN FOR 1966—

- (1) Shred and turn under cotton and corn stalks as soon as possible. This will reduce disease problems, particularly collar rot, pod rot, and "Blue Mold" Southern Stem and Root Rot.
- (2) Subsoil white soil is dry for maximum benefit. Subsoiling wet soil is of little or no value. It's like pulling a string through a cheese—it seals back together.
- (3) Take soil samples now to avoid spring rush.
- (4) Bring soil reports by the office for study and interpretation.
- (5) Apply lime and potash now where needed.
- (6) Break cotton and peanut land as soon as possible.

### PEANUT SEED

- (1) Make seed arrangements now.
- (2) Serious consideration should be given to the multiple variety concept.
- (3) Consider two or three different varieties such as Florigiant, Va. 56R, Va. 61R, NC-1, NC-2, NC-4x, NC-5, and mixture of 1/3 Ga. 119-20 + 2/3 NC-2.
- (4) Check seed saved for germination. TZ test will give energy as well as potential germination.
- (5) Store seed in cool dry place, free from rodents.

### NEMATODE SAMPLES

- (1) Nematode counts in soil can be made by pulling (1) pint of soil, 6" deep at random in each field. Place soil in plastic bag, seal and bring by the County Agents Office within 24 hours after sampling.
- (2) Nematode damage is one of the most serious production problems. A nematode assay is a valuable tool in planning your '66 program.
- (3) This service is made available to peanut growers through the cooperation of the Plant Pathology Department at NCSU and the Peanut Growers Association. The service is free to peanut growers.

SOIL SAMPLES ARE DELIVERED TO LABORATORY AT LEAST ONCE EACH WEEK. TAKE 'EM NOW.

CONTACT YOUR COUNTY AGENTS OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

FOR ALL YOUR **PRINTING**  
CALL **Times-News**  
LE 9-2859

**LOANS of ALL TYPES**  
Roanoke-Chowan Bank  
ROXBEL, N. C.

**Planters Hardware Co.**  
FORD IMPLEMENTS  
RAMBLER AUTOS FORD TRACTORS  
LE 9-2277 RICH SQUARE

**HOWELL Equipment Co.**  
Peanut Harvesting and Drying Equipment  
LU 9-2946 Seaboard