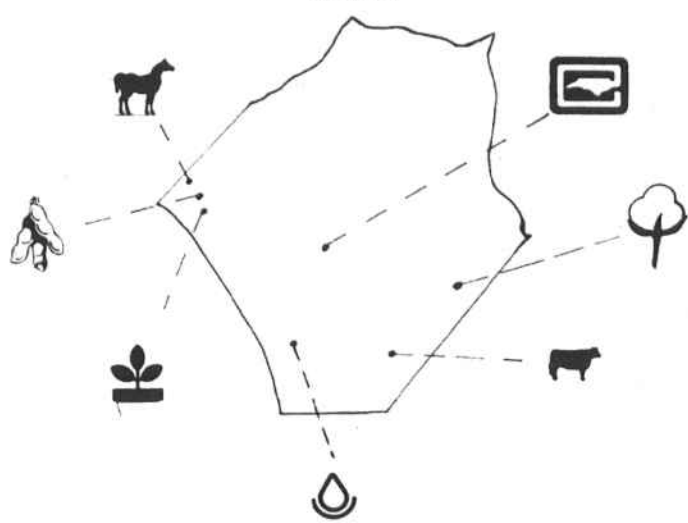


1982 Hoke County Agricultural Tour

AUGUST 20



Friday, August 20 is an important day for people interested in agriculture. That includes farmers, non-farmers, business people, and just about anyone, as long as they have an interest in agriculture. That day is special because the 1982 Hoke County Agricultural Tour is scheduled on it.

The tour will focus on the tremendous contribution agriculture makes to our over-all economy, as well as the diversity of agriculture in the county. Stops will include a thoroughbred horse farm, a greenhouse and nursery operation, a breeder seed operation, a cattle operation, plus several plots directly related to work done and

being done by the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Extension Service.

All of this is scheduled to last half the day Friday. Registration will begin at 7:30 a.m. at the Hoke County Agricultural Extension Office in the T.B. Lester County Office Building on South Magnolia Street here in Raeford. The tour itself will begin at 7:45 a.m. promptly and conclude at around noon. This is going to be an interesting and educational tour, so make plans to be there!

WINTER WHEAT PROGRAM

Hoke County wheat producers are reminded that sign up for the 1983 wheat crop acreage reduction program begins September 7th.

There seems to be some appealing provisions in this years program as well as some unattractive ones. A Clemson University Economist, Hal Harris, feels that the large increases in total acreage in previous years will mean wheat producers will have to cut more than 20% to meet the program requirements. The USDA officials are predicting with a 20 percent reduction, prices will strengthen for the 1983 crop. One of the appealing aspects of the program is an advance deficiency payment for program participants. Half the expected 1983 crop deficiency (target prices) payment will be made at the time farmers sign up for the program. According to current projections, the total payment will be about 25 cents per bushel. Other program provisions include a target price of \$4.30 per bushel and a loan rate of \$3.55 per bushel for grain placed under the regular loan program.

Farm Focus

by Richard Melton
Extension Livestock Agent
Banks Wannamaker
Extension Field Crops Agent



CREPE MYRTLES

Yep, this is the pink tree or bush that's one of the few plants in bloom this time of year - and because of all the rain we've had, they are extra pretty this year. Crepe myrtle flowers are produced only on new growth (like grapes are on a grapevine), so pruning should be done in the winter or early spring. To prolong the blooming season, remove flower clusters as soon as the petals shed to prevent seed heads. The most difficult pests associated with crepe myrtle are aphids. These are small insects that suck sap and cause twisted dwarf leaves. Aphids excrete a honeydew on which sooty mold (fungus) can grow. Aphids are also attracted to this honeydew. Three pesticides that will control aphids on crepe myrtle are malathion, orthene, and spectracide.

FINAL REMINDER: The Hoke County Agricultural Agencies are conducting an agricultural tour of the county on Friday, August 20th. Anyone interested is invited. The tour will depart from the Extension Office on South Magnolia Street at 7:45 a.m. and will conclude approximately 1:30 p.m. Call 875-3461 if more information is needed.

Energy Efficiency And Log Homes

A log home with a nominal R-10 wall insulation value used no more heating or cooling energy than a conventionally built, insulated wood frame home with a nominal R-12 insulation value in its walls during a seven month study conducted by the National Bureau of Standards for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Energy.

This information was reported by Mr. Doug Burch, of NBS, who was in charge of the test project, during a presentation before a Thermal Mass Effects in Buildings seminar, June 3, in Knoxville, Tennessee.

According to Mr. Burch, the study was conducted to determine the effects of thermal mass (the bulk of logs, stones or masonry in a building) on the building's energy consumption. In the test, six 20' x 20' homes were built on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards, just outside Washington, D.C. Each home was identical, except for the construction of its exterior walls. The homes were maintained at the same temperature levels and the energy consumption was closely monitored.

During the three-week spring heating period, the log home actually used 46% less heating energy than the insulated wood frame test home. During the eleven-week summer cooling period it used 24% less cooling energy, and during the fourteen-week winter heating period, both the log home and insulated frame home used nearly the same amounts of energy. During the entire 28-week test period, the log home, with its R-10 walls, performed as well as the insulated wood frame home, with its R-12 walls (approximately 17% higher value) but without the benefit of the thermal mass of the log wall.

"This study demonstrates that the thermal mass of a building can effectively reduce energy consumption during the spring and summer seasons," according to Mr. Burch. "The benefits of thermal mass are climate dependent," said Burch, "and these test results apply to the moderate climate zone around Washington, D.C."

The log home used in this test project was donated and erected by the members of the Log Homes Council of the National Association

of Home Builders. John R. Kupferer, NAHB staff vice president said, "The study confirms the Council's position that R-values alone are not a true measure of a home's energy efficiency. Now that thermal mass is proven to have a significant impact on a home's energy usage the members of the Log Homes Council will endeavor to have the effects of thermal mass recognized in all energy codes and standards."

"The Log Homes Council is currently participating in a similar test project in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and we are planning a third test project in a cold northern climate," said Kupferer.

Steven Winter Associates of New York, served as consulting architect to NBS for this project. The six homes included in the test were designed as follows:

House #1 - An insulated wood frame home, nominal R-12 (without mass) with 5/8" exterior wood siding, 2x4" stud wall, 3/4" fiberglass insulation, plastic vapor barrier, and 1/2" gypsum drywall.

House #2 - An un-insulated wood frame home, nominal R-4 (without mass) with same detail as above, but without the fiberglass insulation.

House #3 - An insulated masonry home, nominal R-14 (with exterior mass) with 4" brick, 4" block, 2" polystyrene insulation, plastic vapor barrier, firing strips and 1/2" gypsum drywall.

House #4 - An un-insulated masonry home, nominal R-5 (with exterior mass) with 8" block, firing strips, vapor barrier, 1/2" gypsum drywall, and no polystyrene insulation.

House #5 - A log home, nominal R-10 (with inherent mass) with 7" solid square wood logs, with tongue and groove mating system, no additional insulation, no vapor barrier, and no interior drywall.

House #6 - An insulated masonry home, nominal R-12 (with interior mass) with 4" brick, 3/4" loose fill perlite insulation, 8" block and 1/2" interior plaster walls.

Mr. Burch's remarks before the DOE/ONRL Thermal Mass in Buildings seminar will not be available in printed form until later this summer (approximately 30-45 days).

Accent On Agriculture

A simple benefit vs. risk measurement is not an adequate method to judge the use of pesticides for agricultural use. After all, agriculture is a life support system, and its food products are indispensable to life.

For this reason, the final evaluation where the welfare of this system in concerned must be one of risk vs. risk. In other words, the risk of using pesticides versus the risk of not using them to assure optimum production and safety of food.

It has been reported that a future without pesticides might look something like the following: "total output of crops and livestock

combined would be reduced immediately by at least 30%; price of farm products could increase by 50 to 75%; farm exports would be eliminated; the number of agricultural workers on farms would have to be doubled. Instead of spending 16% of family income on food, we might have to devote 30 to 40% and perhaps even more. Without increasing the amount of land in farm crops, we could not provide food for more than 40% of our current population."

No one is suggesting that a pesticide or other chemical be used if it has been shown to be dangerous to human life. Farmers support reasonable regulation of

their use. However, unwise environmental regulations can seriously hamper our ability to produce.

The root of alarm over pesticide issues seems to be the tendency on the part of non-agricultural interests to misunderstand agriculture and its life-support functions. It seems that many people, now far removed from the soil, have forgotten that an intrinsic relationship exists to which all are bound.

To restrict the use of pesticides will not simply leave us with a "wormy apple" to accept. Rather, it could result in few or no apples at all.

Help Here For Alcoholism

There are an estimated 2.25 million women with alcohol-related problems in America today.

Women of all ages, social and economic backgrounds are affected. There are NO typical alcoholic women.

Women who drink heavily face some special social and emotional problems that differ from those of men. There is a double standard in our society. The man who drinks heavily is often accepted, but the same behavior in a woman is strongly criticized.

As a result, women tend to hide their drinking, making them harder to reach, less likely to seek help, and more likely to become seriously ill before the disease is diagnosed.

Physical problems of alcoholism are different for women. Alcoholism appears to progress more rapidly. Often other drugs are more

likely to be combined with alcohol, magnifying its effect.

The exact causes of alcoholism aren't known. Women abuse alcohol and become dependent on it for the same basic reasons as men:

To escape from problems, disappointments, frustrations.

To ease pain of loneliness, boredom, fear, growing up, and getting old.

Alcoholism is a treatable illness in most cases. The FIRST step is to recognize she may be alcoholic and accepts the need for help. For successful treatment she must be determined to recover and ready to be flexible in seeking solutions. The SECOND step is to break the physical habit. The THIRD step is to deal with the underlying problems.

Women who have problems with alcohol can be helped. If you or someone you know has a problem

with alcohol, or would like more information, please call Sandhills Center at 875-8156.

We're here to help.

Join The Girl Scouts

JOIN THE GIRL SCOUTS -- Girl Scouting is more fun than ever! Today's contemporary programs have something for everyone.

Troops in Hoke County are forming now. If you are a girl between the ages of 6 - 17, or an adult of any age, male or female, Girl Scouts want YOU! Have fun, make new friends, be a part of something great! Call today Billie Postel, Raeford 875-3881 or Betsy Collins 875-8743, or Hattie McRae 875-2127.

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BLUE BONNET MARGARINE (1 lb. quarters)

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4 ROLL WHITE CLOUD TISSUE

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5 BOXES SALT

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