# Business/Industry



Feed crop

This Hoke County field of grain is responding well to the wet weather and heading for maturity. There are approximately 10,000 to 12,000 acres of wheat, 200 to 400 acres of barley and oats and 500 to 600

acres of rye planted in the county each year. Grain harvests in the county last year brought in about \$1.1 million in revenue, according to Hoke County Agriculture Agent Willie Featherstone.

### **Production assessments** scheduled for April 25

An important day for Hoke County Beef, Egg, and Pork Pro-duces will be April 25.

On that day they, along with other North Carolina producers, will hold an assessment referendum. Virgil Murphy has been named chairman of the Referendum Committee here in Hoke County.

The Beef Assessment was first adopted in 1958, while the Pork Assessment was adopted in 1963. Chairman Murphy says, "The question to be voted on is whether these producers want to continue programs that have been developed over several years using the assessment funds."

The assessments have been 10 cents per head for feeder pigs sold, twenty cents per market hog sold, and 20 cents per head on cattle sold. Cattle producers will vote on the referendum based on a new assessment charge of 30 cents per

Anyone who sells cattle, hogs, or eggs or receives income from the sale of those products may vote.

Polling places for Hoke County will be at the Rockfish Community Building, the Agricultural Exten-sion Office, Dundarrach Trading Company, and Community Grocery at Five Points. They will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and will be manned by the Hoke County Livestock Association.

If you are a producer of any of these products, plan to make your views known on April 25 by casting a ballot.

If you have any questions about the referendum, contact Virgil Murphy at 875-4089 or Richard Melton in the Agricultural Extension Office, 875-3461.



Promoted

James L. Beard was promoted effective March 1, to Warehouse Supervisor at the Burlington Industries Raeford Plant. Beard has been employed at the local facility for over 19 years. Beard has worked in various positions since his employment with the Company. Until his promo-tion, he worked in the Planning Office as a Planner II.

### Conservation tillage helps soil

By Donnie R. Harris District Conservationist

The time for preparing and planting your fields to crop is nearly here. Many farmers are busy making those final adjustments on their equipment for the coming growing season.

They are concerned about having their equipment in the best operational condition, to be as efficient during the planting and harvesting season as possible.

This way you can save time and money during the growing season.

Taking care of your farm equipment is not the only way to lower your operating cost. It is important that you take the time to recognize erosion problems that may be occurring on your fields and take

measures to correct the problems. Most farmers in Hoke County are planting their crops using the conventional tillage methods. These fields are disked and bottom plowed in preparing the land for planting.

After the crop is planted, the field will be cultivated during the growing season for weed control. Each time the farm machinery is used in managing the crop, farm profit is lost and operational cost

Not all of the farm operators are planting their crops using the con-ventional tillage method. Some are using a practice known as Conservation Tillage. Conservation Tillage (better known as sod planting or no-tillage) is the planting of crops such as soybeans, corn or milo in the residue of previously grown crops.

This residue is left on the soil surface throughout the growing season to reduce soil loss, increase moisture and nutrient availability for plant use.

Planting may also be done in a winter cover crop; but the operator will need to apply a herbicide to kill or stunt the growth of the cover crop. This way the no-tilled crop will grow and develop without competition from other

plants at a young age.
Planting by the conservation tillage method requires only one or two trips over the field during the planting season. The farmer can plant and apply herbicide for weed control at the time of planting or apply the herbicide at a later date. Some advantages of conservation

•Control Soil Erosion

Conserve Soil Moisture
 Requires Less Labor

Intensify Land Use

•May Improve Yields •Provide Food And Shelter For Wildlife

The disadvantages in using this method are lower soil temperature and an increase in pest or weed problems, if chemicals are not applied properly.

The success of using conserva-tion tillage on your farm depends

million claims for participants in

its regular Blue Cross and Blue

Shield programs, amounting to

more than \$575 million in total

In addition, more than \$773

million was paid through the federal government's Medicare

program, which is administered by

Blue Cross benefits

top \$1 million mark

in Hoke during 1983

benefits.

Following proper seeding dates according to seed variety and apply-

The advantages of conservation tillage far out weigh the disadvan-tages, especially the savings in fuel

cost and the reduction in soil loss. If you have tried conservation tillage and were not satisfied with your crop, ask yourself these ques-

Was the crop planted according

to recommended seeding dates?

•What was the weather condition at the time of planting and during the growing season (wet or

Did you follow the recommendation in applying herbicide for weed control and pesticide for insect control?

 Did you use the recommended amount of water for applying your chemicals?

Did you identify weed problems before planting?

 Did you plant your conserva-tion tillage crop on your worse fields (weed and grass problems) and expect a better yield than with past conventional tilled crops.

Management is the key to a sound no-till program. For more information on soil erosion, contact the Hoke Soil and Water Conservation District Office.



New Salesman

Jerry Jordan has joined the sales force at Clark Chevrolet in Pinehurst. Jordan is married to the former Patricia Owens of Red Springs and they have two children. Jordan was previously employed with Hoke Auto Sales in Raeford.

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#### 114 N. MAIN STREET RAEFORD, N.C.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of

North Carolina paid benefits total-

ing \$1.2 million to doctors, skilled

nursing facilities and home health

agencies in Hoke County in 1983,

the not-for-profit health service

During the year, the statewide health service Plan processed 4.5

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