

# 4-H's Attend Camp At Manteo

By EDNA L. SHOULARS  
County Reporter

**RICH SQUARE** — During the week of July 15-20, 21 4-H'ers attended camp at Roanoke Island in Manteo. It was a most enjoyable, exciting and educational week, attending classes in handicraft, swimming, wildlife, electric, casting, archery, recreation and telephone know-how.

When we arrived, all 4-H'ers were assigned to groups: Head, Heart, Hands and Health, with the groups assigned to different duties each day. Cynthia Boone was named girl captain of the Hands group for the week. Dormitory captains were Josephine Stancell, Edna Shoulars, Cynthia Boone, Dorothy Ricks and Cecelia Joyner.

We toured the beaches, Bodie Island's Lighthouse, Jockey Ridge, Wright Brothers Memorial, Fort Raleigh, saw "The Lost Colony" and a boat show which was presented by the wildlife department. Joseph Gordon Jr. gave the invocation at our banquet on Friday night and special music was presented by Rita and Sheila Hawkins and Cynthia Boone. They also participated in

the talent show.

Four-H awards were presented to Dorothy Ricks and Carol Boone in handicraft, Sheila Hawkins in swimming and Joseph Gordon Jr. in casting and archery. The awards are given in recognition of cooperation, sportsmanship, leadership, initiative and achievement as displayed and exhibited during the week in classes. Holistene Stancell, Cecelia Joyner and Edna Shoulars won the honor banner during the week.

Janet Vaughan and Edna Shoulars were the junior leaders attending camp along with Mrs. R. M. Stancell, Galatia 4-H leader, and Mrs. Gwendolyn H. Porter, associate home economics extension agent.

Four-H'ers attending were Janette Vaughan, Josephine Stancell, Diane Boone, Deborah Ricks, Cecelia Joyner, Dorothy Ricks, Angela Jordan, Randy Thomas, James Kindred, Gloria Glover, Dottie Lassiter, Horistene Stancell, Cynthia Boone, Carol Boone, Joseph Gordon Jr., Edna Shoulars, Sheila Hawkins, Rida Hawkins, Phyllis Branch, Carl Bell and Ricky Majette.

# Farm Pond Owners Can Fight Weeds By 3 Methods

**RALEIGH** — Owners of the more than 30,000 farm ponds in North Carolina have at least three ways of fighting back when water weeds begin taking over.

Biological, mechanical and chemical methods are often available to help pond owners keep down the weeds, said Dr. A. B. Rogerson, extension weed-control specialist at North Carolina State University.

By "biological" control, Rogerson means "keeping the pond in balance." This means keeping water, plants and fish in a certain proportion to one another, which is often a difficult job, especially if the pond is used for irrigation.

By "mechanical" control, Rogerson means cleaning out in and around the pond. Mowing along the shore, for example, will help to control weeds. Altering the slope of the pond, both above and below the water line, is sometimes helpful. Lowering the water level so that weeds can be exposed to the full sun and killed is another method of mechanical control.

Adding fertilizer in the spring helps stimulate the growth of plankton (a form of algae), which, in turn, keeps the sun from reach-

ing troublesome weeds. Some people have even tried dredging the bottom of their pond, but this is often difficult.

By "chemical" control, Rogerson means the use of herbicides.

Before a person begins using herbicides in a farm pond, he should ask himself a number of questions.

The first question is will the water be used for irrigation? If so, the owner should not use the "phenoxy" chemicals, such as silvex, 2, 4-D or 2, 4, 5-T. This is especially true where the irrigation water is to be used on such sensitive crops as tobacco and tomatoes. The "phenoxy" chemicals are okay if the pond is to be used chiefly for swimming and fishing.

The next question that the pond owner must consider is the type of weeds that are giving him the problem. Are the weeds floating, submerged, rooted from the bottom or creeping from the sides?

Copper sulphate will take care of the algae. Broadleaved plants require contact herbicides, such as diquat and aquathal, or systemic herbicides, such as 2, 4-D, 2, 4, 5-T or silvex.

# Brown Recluse Spider Found In North Carolina

**RALEIGH** — Even with a violin shaped spot on his back you don't "fiddle around" with the Brown Recluse Spider. Discovered recently in North Carolina, this brown spider has a bite more fearful than the black widow.

Dr. David Wray, State Department of Agriculture entomologist, says a Winston-Salem children's museum has reported the first finding of brown recluse spiders in North Carolina. Several spiders, found in the work room of the Natural Science Center, were apparently carried there on specimens sent from the Mississippi Valley, he says.

Dr. Wray advises that the brown recluse spider has a bite more serious than the well-known black widow spider. The brown recluse is native to the Mississippi Valley region of the United States and usually makes his home in dimly lit and cluttered places, the entomologist says. "The brown recluse spider is about the size of a bottled drink cap, and has a mark resembling a fiddle lying along his head and back," Dr. Wray points out. "His bite when left untreated is sel-

dom fatal. But it often makes a person ill for several days with soreness, nausea and fever.

## Figures Told

**RICH SQUARE** — "What the Oil Industry Does For Us at Home" was explained to members of the Rich Square Rotary Club on Monday night by C. W. Lassiter, local oil jobber.

Lassiter stated that approximately one and one-half million gallons of heating oil are consumed in Rich Square and four million gallons within the county annually.

Retail outlets in Rich Square sell more than one million gallons of gasoline annually while more than nine million gallons are sold or used countywide, he noted.

There are 85 retail outlets for sale of gasoline in the county, Lassiter told the group, and these outlets employ a total of 180 persons. Oil industries, wholesale and retail, in Rich Square employ a total of 35 people, he added.

# Farm Review & Forecast

## Graham Defines Grading Flue-Cured Leaf Crop Inspection Differences Forecast Below 1967

By JAMES A. GRAHAM  
North Carolina

**Commissioner of Agriculture** **RALEIGH** — First, let's distinguish the difference between grading and inspection. Grading activities are often confused with inspection.

Inspection is essentially the checking of food products in all forms, fresh and processed, for wholesomeness and purity. Grading, although a first cousin to inspection, is the actual physical sorting or classing of products according to established standards of quality.

Grades and standards were established as a result of the needs for a common language in trading and pricing of farm products by measuring quality. More recently, however, consumers have become more conscious of quality and want their food to be of reliable quality as well as wholesome.

Both services are not merely incidental, a kind of optional element, in marketing. On the contrary, they are a key factor in a decentralized, competitive, nationwide marketing and distribution system from the farm gate to the consumer's kitchen.

Certainly, inspection of food such as meat and poultry for sanitation and wholesomeness is directly in the service of consumers. Likewise, the grade stamped on meats and packages of fruits and vegetables, fresh and processed, is a direct help to the housewife doing her shopping, particularly if she knows how to recognize it. The grades are simply guides to quality.

One further essential difference between inspection and grading is that inspection is mandatory, while grading is generally permissive in nature. Grading and official certification is required only for most state and federal purchases and marketing agreements and orders.

My remaining comments will be limited to the grading services rendered by the Markets Division of the N. C. Department of Agriculture. As stated, the use of grades and standards, is generally permissive in nature. Any producer, packer or shipper may label his product any grade he desires. However, state and federal laws require that the product must meet the requirements of the grade designated.

Our poultry and poultry products grading has expanded tremendously during recent years. Why — because of consumer demand for uniform quality products and the desire of producers and processors to expand their market outlets. The results of this service are outstanding. North Carolina poultry and egg products are now recognized as top quality products in all markets, whereas a few years ago they were not looked upon with favor. Yes, Mrs. Housewife, you are able to buy North Carolina poultry and eggs at your local store with confidence and at reasonable prices. They are not only wholesome but of uniform and consistent quality. The grading service has played a major role in this progress.

Our meat grading program is just as meaningful. Only a relatively short time ago, we assumed that only meats imported from midwestern states were fit for our table. Now we are beginning to recognize the fact that North Carolina beef and pork are

just as tender and tasty as any imported from other states. You can buy our graded meats with confidence.

The division's grain grading service is of direct importance to producers and handlers. Grading is conducted on the basis of official grain standards. The section samples soybean meal and analyzes it for protein content. We also sample flour, corn meal and many other products for official analysis! These are indirect or latent benefits to consumers in their purchases.

Then we conduct a broad grading program for fruits, vegetables, peanuts, Christmas trees and berries. This is one of the oldest services rendered by the Division of Markets. During the twenties, the division's principal activities were grading fruits and vegetables.

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture was one of the first to establish a grading program which was designed to promote and protect the reputation of our products through quality determination at point of origin. With the many changes and developments in buying and selling methods, especially consumer packages, fast transportation from farm to market, refrigeration and more careful grading the consumer can today buy just about whatever quality desired. Grading services are designed to benefit all parties from producer to consumer.

A quote from a highly regarded economist will best bring out the point. "It is our firm conviction that standardization and grading services contribute to the better functioning of our marketing and distribution system of food prod-

ucts of agriculture. In a broad sense, they are not selective as to whom they benefit most. Consumers are among those who are helped directly or indirectly."

It may be of some surprise to many to learn that these grading services are conducted on a self-supporting basis. The trade pays the department a fee for this grading service. They do it to promote their products, to insure consistently uniform quality and to instill confidence in the brand or grade they offer. So, Mrs. Housewife, buy graded products when you can.

### Public Notices

#### NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE NORTH CAROLINA

**NORTHAMPTON COUNTY**  
Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed by J. F. Beaman and wife, Charlotte H. Beaman, to E. B. Grant, Trustee, dated the 10th day of November, 1948, and recorded in Book 387, page 217, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Northampton County; and under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as substituted trustee by an instrument of writing dated the 3rd day of June, 1968, and recorded in Book 535, page 67, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Northampton County, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured and the said deed of trust being by the terms thereof subject to foreclosure, and the holder of the indebtedness thereby secured having demanded a foreclosure thereof for the purpose of satisfying said indebtedness, the undersigned substituted trustee will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door in Jackson, North Carolina, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 5th day of August, 1968, the land conveyed in said deed of trust, the same lying and being in Jackson Township, Northampton County, North Carolina, and more particularly described as follows:

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the town of Jackson, Jackson Township, Northampton County, North Carolina, with all improve-

**RALEIGH** — Production of flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina is forecast at 725 million pounds. If this estimate materializes, the 1968 crop would be 11.5 per cent below the 819 million pounds produced in 1967.

This is the first forecast for the season and is based on reports from growers as of July 1. Flue-cured growers expect to harvest 364,000 acres — 31,400 acres or 7.9 per cent less than the 395,400 acres harvested last year.

The expected North Carolina average flue-cured yield for all types combined is 1,992 pounds — or 79 pounds below the average of 2,071 pounds per acre realized in 1967.

The supply of plants was reported as adequate in all areas this season, and transplanting of the crop was completed near average to one week later than usual.

Harvesting of the crop was underway in the Border Belt (Type 13) during the first week of July and is expected to become rather general during the week July 8-13.

Acreage, yield and production forecasts for North Carolina, by types, as compared with 1967 are as follows:

Type 11 — (Middle and Old Belts): Production 267,900,000 pounds from 141,000 acres with a yield of 1,900 pounds. The 1967 production was 294,000,000 pounds on 150,000 acres, yielding an average of 1,960 pounds.  
Type 12 — (Eastern or New Bright Belt): Production 362,850,000 pounds from 177,000 acres with a yield of 2,050 pounds. In 1967 a production of 409,920,000 pounds was harvested from 192,000 acres with an average yield of 2,135.  
Type 13 — (Border Belt): Production of 94,300,000 pounds on 46,000 acres yielding 2,050 pounds per acre as against a 1967 crop of 115,077,000 pounds on 53,400 acres with a yield of 2,155 pounds.  
Type 31 (Burley): Production 17,940,000 pounds on 7,800 acres with a yield of 2,300 pounds.

ments thereon, which is bounded on the North and East by the Bowenheirs land; on the South by the Baptist Parsonage Lot; and on the West by the State Highway leading from Jackson to Seaboard, this being the home place of J. F. Beaman.

A deposit as required by statute will be required of the successful bidder.

This 1st day of July, 1968  
Joseph J. Flythe  
Substituted Trustee

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**  
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Fannie J. Hodges, deceased, late of Northampton County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Box 115, George, N. C. before the 15th day of January, 1969, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 12th day of July, 1968.  
William E. Dixon  
Administrator of the Estate of Fannie J. Hodges, Deceased.

TNC 8-1




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# PEANUT GROWERS OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

## NOW IS THE TIME TO:

Treatment	Material	Rate
Dust	4% 'Copper Sulfur'	18 to 20 lbs. per acre
	5% 'Cyprex'	20 lbs. per acre
	5% 'Polyram'	25 lbs. per acre
Sprays	Cyprex WP	¾ lb. per acre
	Polyram 80 WP	1½ lbs. per acre
	Liquid Coppers: (a) 'Coploid'	¾ gallon per acre
	(b) 'TC-90'	¾ gallon per acre
*Copper Ammonia		
	(a) 'For-Cop 80'	½ gallon per acre
	(b) 'Col-Cop 10'	½ gallon per acre
	(c) 'Cop 10'	½ gallon per acre

(1) Apply on extra application of LANDPLASTER. Due to excessive rain during the past three weeks it is necessary to apply another application of plaster (400 to 600 pounds per acre) for maximum yields.

(2) Apply ½ pound of actual Boron on peanuts. An application of either of the following materials will give one-half pound of Boron:  
Dust — 15 pounds of copper sulfur with Boron per acre.  
Spray — 2½ pounds of 20.5% Solubor per acre. Apply 600 pounds of landplaster with Boron per acre.

(3) Apply Root Worm control measures now.  
14% Diazinon — 15 pounds per acre.  
10% Thimet granules — 20 pounds per acre.  
10% Niran granules — 20 pounds per acre.  
Apply either of these materials over row with granular applicator or duster. Never fill duster hopper over one-third full during application. With most dusters too much of a granular material in a hopper will cause cogs to strip.

(4) Apply Leafspot control measures.

\*Note — When using any of the materials listed under copper ammonia complex Make sure that all fittings, nozzles, and all metals in contact with spray solutions are steel, aluminum, or plastic. These materials will disintegrate brass fittings.  
New Materials  
It is my understanding that a limited amount of Fungi Spere and Sperlox-SZ will be sold in the area

this season for leaf spot control. When using these materials make sure that manufacturers' recommendations are followed.

(5) Apply Terraclor for control of "Bluemold" or Southern Stem Rot.  
Use 35 lbs. per acre of 40% Terraclor dust; or  
35 lbs. of 40% PCNB:  
or  
400 lbs. of Terraclor landplaster

(6) Apply Nitrogen on yellow (drowned) peanuts. Apply 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda on peanuts when foliage is dry.

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