

FARM REVIEW and FORECAST

Inventory Of Hogs, Pigs As Of March 1 Released

RALEIGH — Hogs and pigs on North Carolina farms March 1, 1973 totaled 1,975,000 head, according to a report just released by the North Carolina Crop Reporting Service. The March 1 total includes 326,000 head or 17 percent for breeding and 1,649,000 head for market or other purposes. North Carolina as of March 1 ranked 9th in the Nation in the number hogs and pigs on farms.

Oliver Tractor Scores Highest

CHARLES CITY, IOWA — An Oliver tractor and plow manufactured by White Farm Equipment Company, a subsidiary of White Motor Corporation, outperformed comparable products built by three other major manufacturers in four out of five tests during recent competition supervised and evaluated by the United States Auto Club (USAC).

Considerations For Corn Production

By ELBERT LONG
Associated Agricultural Extension Agent

Lime and Fertilizer
Optimum pH levels and adequate fertilization are a must for top corn yields. It is not too late to apply lime if you need it. Optimum pH levels for corn are 5.8-6.0. Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash requirements for a 100 bushel corn crop are 140 units of N, 60-70 units of P₂O₅, and 140 units of K₂O.

Varieties
Use the multi-variety concept. Plant two or three varieties with different maturity dates. (Ex. 30-40 acres per variety.) Plant mainly early to medium early varieties if you plan to harvest in September.

Mixing Varieties
Mixing varieties may improve pollination. If you use this practice, use varieties with a three-five day maturity difference. It is best to select your mixing varieties from the same seed company in order to key maturity dates accurately.

Planting Time
Early planting is another secret to top yields. Plant as early as the weather and soil conditions permit.

quarterly hog estimating program. This program will make available to North Carolina producers and the industry, inventory and pig crop data four times a year — March, June, September and December. The combined total from the 14 States will provide information on about 85 percent of the Nation's hogs.

During the three month period, December 1972-February 1973, N. C. producers farrowed 125,000 sows, and increase of 4 percent from the same period a year earlier. Pigs per litter

for the period was 7.20 and the pig crop totaled 900,000 pigs. The February snow storm in Eastern North Carolina adversely affected the average litter size.

Tar Heel hog producers intend to farrow 128,000 sows during the March-May period — an increase of 10 percent from the 116,000 farrowed during the same period a year earlier. During June-August 1973 producers intentions are to farrow 104,000 sows, which is realized, will be 16 percent above the 90,000 farrowed during June-August 1972.

Hogs and pigs on farms March 1 in the 10 Corn Belt States are estimated at 42.7 million head - 2 percent more than a year earlier. Hogs for breeding at 6.8 million are up 5 percent while market hogs at 35.9 million are up 2 percent from March 1972.

The number of hogs and pigs on farms March 1 in the 14 States are estimated at 49,125,000 head. Hogs kept for breeding are placed at 7,857,000 head and market hogs at 41,268,000 head.

Sows farrowing during December 1972-February 1973 in the 10 States totaled 1,944,000, 9 percent above a year earlier. The average litter rate was 7.09 compared to 7.30 in 1972 and 7.01 1971. The pig crop at 14,132,000 head was 6 percent above a year earlier.

Sows farrowing in the 14 States during December-February totaled 2,363,000 up 8 percent from last year. The average litter size in the 14 States was 7.08 producing 16,719,000 pigs.

Hog producers in the 10 States intend to farrow 3,245,000 sows during March-May, 5 percent more than last year.

Hog producers in the 14 States intend to farrow

Plan Ahead in Making Major Furniture Buys

RALEIGH -- The amount of money available to spend on house furnishings will vary from family to family.

Income, size of house, size of family, stage in family life cycle, plus values and goals, all influence the furnishings budget, observes Mrs. Edith McGlamery, extension house furnishings specialist, North Carolina State University.

There is no rule of thumb that can be applied to all situations, but some authorities suggest that an amount equal to one-fourth the cost of the house or an amount equal to one-half one year's income should be invested in furnishings.

If income fluctuates, Mrs. McGlamery suggests you use an average of income over a period of years. Most families, she notes, must budget such a sizable investment over a period of time.

The logical approach to acquiring furniture is to invest the greatest sum possible in those items that receive the hardest wear and that are of a more lasting nature, such as sofas, upholstered chairs, chests of drawers, bedsprings and

3,628,000 sows during March-May 1973. If realized, this would be 6 percent greater than in 1972.

The first intentions estimate of sows to farrow June-August in the 10 States is 2,431,000 head, 4 percent above 1972.

Intentions to farrow in the 14 States during June-August totaled 2,781,000, up 5 percent from last year.

mattresses. Spend lesser amounts on accessory furniture that goes in and out of fashion more quickly and is less expensive to replace, such as lamps, and coffee and end tables.

Accent on AGRICULTURE

BY B. C. MANGUM
N. C. Farm Bureau Federation

Plants and The Environment
RALEIGH — Scientists have known for decades that animals depend on plants for oxygen and plants depend on animals for carbon dioxide.

Just how dependent are plants and animals on one another? It was recently pointed out by a botany specialist at N. C. State University that an acre of growing corn will release about 16 pounds of oxygen per day. A person engaged in moderate activity will



VICKI EASON of Jackson shows her hog in the individual competition Wednesday in Murfreesboro at the 4-H Market and Hog Show. This hog placed second in the show.

State Income Tax Aid Is Available

ROANOKE RAPIDS — W. over the Police Station in J. Murray, local Revenue Collector for the North Carolina Department of Revenue, advises that personnel to assist in the filing of State Income and intangibles tax returns will be available in the Courtroom

consume about 1.1 pounds of oxygen per day.

Thus, an acre of growing corn will support about 15 people. This is only during the actual growing season, which is about 100 days for the average crop.

An acre of pine trees will release about 30 pounds of oxygen per day, and this will continue throughout the year because pines are evergreens.

READ AND USE THE CLASSIFIED WANT ADS

WANTED

Extra \$1 Million From Peanut Sales In Northampton In 1973



NEW PRACTICES

THAT WILL RETURN MORE PROFITS

- BED PLANTING:** Planting on a bed will improve seed germination, reduce water damage, improve harvesting efficiency, and increase yield and quality.
- INCREASE SEED RATES:** Plant at least 125 pounds per acre of good peanut seed. High plant population is necessary for high yields.
- BROADCAST FUMAZONE OR NEMAGON EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE:** Research has proven that broadcasting one gallon per acre of Nemagon or Fumazone — EC disced immediately 4 to 6 inches deep is more effective than chiseling at planting. This method also gives cocklebur control.
- FURADAN 10G:** Furadan 10G should be used at the rate of 20 pounds per acre with 5 to 6 pounds in the boot with the seed and 14 to 15 pounds incorporated in a 14-inch band over the row. This treatment aids in controlling nematodes, sucking insects, and pod rot.
- MOCAP 10G:** Mocap 10G should be used at the rate of 30 pounds per acre incorporated in the soil over the row. This treatment aids in controlling nematodes. Six to eight pounds of Thimet or DiSyston should be used in the boot with the seed.

CONTACT THE COUNTY AGENTS OFFICE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Man From N.C. On National Potato Board

ATLANTA, GA — The U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) named Vernon G. James, Elizabeth City, N. C., to the National Potato Promotion Board. He will serve a three-year term beginning April 1.

The board administers the potato research and promotion plan, developed to increase consumption and expand domestic and foreign markets for Irish potatoes. The plan was authorized by the Potato Research and Promotion Act, enacted Jan. 11, 1971.

Officials of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) said James was one of 10 new members and 16 incumbents named, as well as one appointee to the unexpired term of a deceased California member. This brings the board membership to 83, representing the 48 contiguous states.

Land Preparation
Avoid preparing land when it is too wet. Breaking, chiseling, or bedding wet land can cause serious production problems - weed killers will not work effectively, reduces percentage of seed that germinate, and seriously affects yield and quality.

Lime and Fertilizer
Do not apply fertilizer to peanut fields when potash and phosphorus levels are above 50. If the pH is 5.7 or above do not apply lime. Additional lime or fertilizer above these levels will cause serious production problems.

Peanut Storage
Growers are urged to make arrangements now to build or lease approved storage for at least two-thirds of their expected production for 1973. Without the sheller purchase program (No. 2 program) this Fall, growers without adequate storage could be in serious trouble. Loans can be obtained at the local ASCS and FHA offices.

Extension Chairman Suggestions

B. H. HARRELL
County Extension Chairman

Growers are urged to give serious consideration to the following:

Peanut Seed
Growers who saved seed are urged to have a germination test run soon. For some unknown reason many lots of seed have deteriorated rather drastically since being put in storage. Shell one pint of a representative sample of each lot and bring to the County Agents Office for a growth test. This is extremely important if you have saved seed.

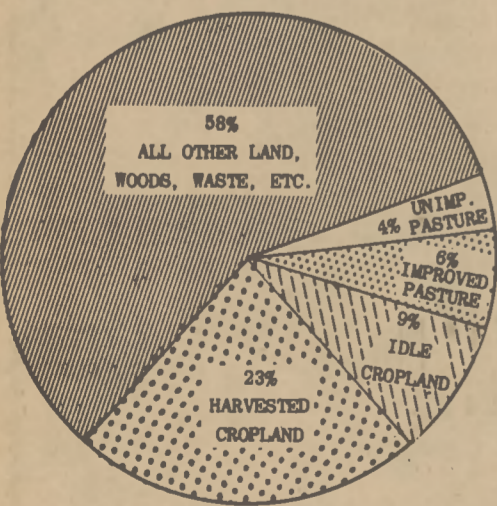
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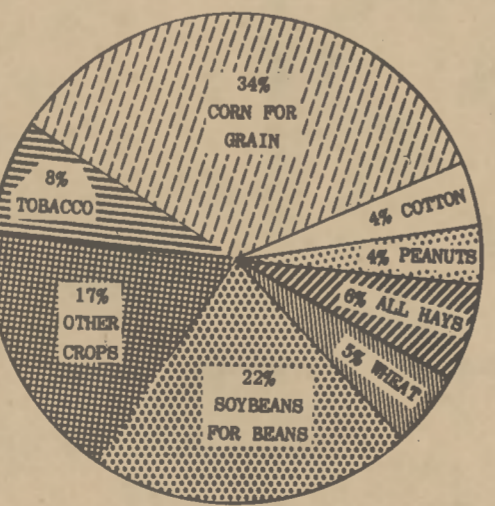
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Pesticide Law
Both the Federal and State Pesticide laws are now in effect. Always follow the manufacturer's label that is on the container when using any pesticide. Misuse of a pesticide can be costly.

UTILIZATION OF FARM LAND 1971



PERCENT OF TOTAL CROPS HARVESTED 1971



DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

FARM LAND — Total land in farms is the sum of the acreage of all tracts reporting harvested or idle cropland or livestock on hand.

IMPROVED PASTURE — Any pasture which has been seeded with recommended pasture grass mixtures such as Ladino or grass mixtures, fertilized or otherwise improved. This figure excludes new pasture seeded in the fall of 1971.

UNIMPROVED OPEN PASTURE — Includes all open pasture not reported as improved, but excludes woodland and swampland used for pasture.

CROPS — Reports for all crops except peanuts are for acreage harvested during 1971. The acreage of peanuts is acreage grown alone for all purposes.

LIVESTOCK — Due to incompleteness in reporting and variations in definitions, January 1 inventories shown for livestock may be substantially less than final official estimates.

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