

FARM NEWS REVIEW AND FORECAST

Receipts by Tar Heel Farmers From Crops Sold Last Year Is Down Some From 1952

Farming in North Carolina yielded somewhat lower cash receipts last year than in 1951 and 1952, reflecting a nationwide trend.

Tar Heel cash farm receipts came to 94 per cent of 1952 receipts, according to Mark Goforth, Jr., Wayne county farm agent for the State College Extension Service. Goforth, citing a recent survey of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, said 1953 cash farm receipts for the nation as a whole dropped slightly less, to 96 per cent of the 1952 receipts.

The nation's farmers realized a net income of \$12.8 billion in 1953. Though this was five per cent less than the amount received in 1952 and 12 per cent less than 1951, it was four per cent higher than the postwar low of 1950. Income in 1951 reflected the sharply increased demand caused by the Korean war.

Total cash receipts in 1953 were lower than in 1952 in 37 states, and higher in 11 states. The decreases ranged from less than one per cent in North Dakota to 26 per cent in Nevada, while increases ranged from less than one per cent in Pennsylvania to 20 per cent in Mississippi.

North Carolina ranked fourth in

cash receipts from crops in 1953, with farmers getting \$627,434,000. Tar Heel farmers received \$211,636,000 from livestock, placing North Carolina 23rd among the livestock-producing states. Total cash receipts—livestock and crops—amount to \$884,070,000 in 1953. The \$884,070,000 makes North Carolina the 12th ranking state in cash receipts from farm marketing.

Demonstrate Proper Use Of Fumigant

Roy R. Bennett, tobacco specialist of the North Carolina Extension service of State College, Raleigh, will hold a field demonstration Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Wayne county on how soil fumigants should be applied by the row method.

This demonstration will be held on Dr. Jack Harrell's farm, located on Slocumb street extension about a mile outside of Goldsboro toward Seymour Johnson field. The farm is located between the oyster roast and the Air Boro Shell service station.

Clyde Peedin, assistant farm agent, who made the announcement, said results from the N. C. Experiment station have shown that soil fumigants by the row method will give good results, provided it is applied right. The most important step, Peedin said, is to get the fumigant deep enough in the soil.

The fumigant should be 10 inches deeper below the level of the soil or 16 inches or deeper below the top of the ridge for best results.

The assistant farm agent said many farmers are interested in using the row method and they should be aware of the fact that the material should be applied this deep. Farmers interested in using the row method of fumigation are urged to attend the demonstration.

Both tractor and mule-drawn equipment will be used in this demonstration, Peedin asserted.



DREAM COME TRUE—ALMOST—A small boy's dream of piloting a rocket ship comes as nearly true as science permits for seven-year-old Nell Smith of Minneapolis, Minn. Nell got his big chance to operate ultra-advanced flight controls when an aeronautical engineering laboratory in Minneapolis invited the sons of technical employees to visit the plant.



Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson's cut of supports on dairy products from 90 to 15 per cent of parity have divided both Parties, some congressmen claiming the cut will help consumers more than dairymen.



FOREIGN TRADE—Some congressmen want to cut direct foreign aid in favor of lower tariff rates—the "Trade, Not Aid" theory.

Market News Summary

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is a summary of market price information for the week ending March 19, 1954, as gathered and edited by the Market News Service, N. C. Department of Agriculture.

Hog prices were generally 25 cents higher at local buying stations this week and closing prices ranged from 24.75 to 25.00. These prices are around 5.50 per hundred above those being paid on the comparable date a year ago. Hogs also advanced on the nation's leading terminal markets this week. In Chicago, for example, prices moved up 50 cents per hundred and top hogs closed at 28.50, which is the highest top reported for that market so far this month.

Sales on the Rocky Mount and Rich Square livestock auction markets were marked by heavy receipts of cattle and generally weaker prices. Good and choice steers brought 19.00 to 20.25 and good and choice heifers 16.00 to 17.00. Commercial vealers were reported at 21.00 to 25.00 and utility cows at 11.00 to 14.00. Commercial bulls brought 13.00 to 14.00.

Cattle prices were irregular on the Chicago market this week. High choice and prime steers were in good demand and were steady to 50 cents higher. Other grades of steers, however, were steady to 50 cents lower. Heifers were mostly steady and cows steady to fully 25 higher. Bulls were steady to 50 higher but vealers were steady to 1.00 lower. Most good and choice steers sold from 19.25 to 24.75 while the bulk of good and choice heifers brought 18.50 to 23.50. Utility and commercial cows

ranged from 11.75 to 14.50 and utility and commercial bulls from 14.00 to 17.00. Good and choice vealers were reported at 22.00 to 27.00 and commercial offerings at 15.00 to 21.00.

Fryers and broilers declined one cent per pound in the central North Carolina section this week and the market closed unsettled at 23 cents per pound f.o.b. the farm. Heavy fryers were steady and ranged from 24 to 26 cents per pound. Most sales, however, brought 25 to 26. Fryers were steady to firm in other leading southern producing areas this week. Closing farm pay prices ranged from 21 1/2 to 22 1/2 in the north Georgia section; from 22 to 23 in the Shenandoah Valley and from 22 1/2 to 25 3/4 in the Delmarva section.

Eggs declined one to four cents per dozen in Raleigh during the week. Closing prices for A, large were reported at 30 to 42 cents per dozen; A, mediums at 35 to 38 and B, large at 37. Eggs also declined in Durham where local grading stations paid 39 to 42 cents per dozen for A, large; and 34 to 36 for A, mediums and B, large.

New York reported a steady to firm sweet potato market at the close of the week. U. S. No. 1 Porto Ricans from North Carolina wholesaled at 3.75 to 4.25 per bushel.

Grain prices were generally steady at local markets. No. 2 shelled yellow corn was reported at 1.55 to 1.63 per bushel in the eastern part of the state and from 1.70 to 1.80 in the piedmont section. No. 2 white corn was quoted at 1.70 to 1.75 at piedmont markets.



QUESTION: My land will not grow tobacco. Can I rent land to grow my allotment?

ANSWER: Under certain conditions, yes. If, for example, your land is infested with a tobacco disease, you may rent land to carry out a five-year rotation. In such cases, however, it is necessary that the cash-rented fields or tracts be covered by a written lease of not less than five years. The leases must be on record in the county in which the farm is located. The closing date for accepting applications for combinations of cash-rented land has passed for 1954.

QUESTION: How often should I take soil samples?

ANSWER: If a good representative sample is taken from a field it should be good for a period of from three to five years. The length of time, of course, will be dependent somewhat upon the nature of the soil and on the cropping system followed.

The cropping system will have an influence because of the fertilization and liming practices followed with different crops.

QUESTION: Why is the livestock industry so important to the average farm family?

ANSWER: One reason, and a good one, is that the livestock industry helps furnish the family food supply. Livestock products used on North Carolina farms in 1951 were valued at \$90 million and cash sales in 1950 were worth \$147 million. In other words, the value of home consumption approaches the income from cash sales. That \$90 million figure brings up two other points: (1) Texas is the only state exceeding North Carolina in value of livestock products used at home, and (2) in North Carolina livestock products used at home are worth almost twice as much as home consumption of all crops.

Planted in Potatoes 40,000 Acres to Be

Reports from Tar Heel farmers indicate intentions to plant a total of 40,000 acres of Irish potatoes this year.

According to the records of the North Carolina Reporting Service, this would be the smallest acreage for "all" Irish potatoes since 1921 when 38,000 acres were harvested. Compared to last year, the currently intended acreage is 13 percent less than the 46,000 acres harvested in 1953 and 58 percent less than the 1943-52 average of 69,000 acres.

The commercial early crop with an expected decrease of 4,500 acres (from 19,500 in 1953 to a prospective 15,000 this year) has accounted for the major portion of the "all" potato decline.

CARD OF THANKS

We would like to express our thanks and appreciation to our many friends and relatives for the many cards, flowers, kind words and good deeds they did for us during the death of our husband and father, Albert McCullen. —Anna McCullen and Children, etc.

FARM BUREAU CAN KEEP YOU DRIVING



Here's a top dollar auto insurance policy which meets every requirement of new Safety-Responsibility Law.

- Low rates may save you up to 25%
- Claim service is prompt and fair
- Policies standard, nonassessable

Protect your right to drive with one of the largest mutual insurers of autos in America.

Thos. D. Hollowell
FCX — Mt. Olive

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO

TRY

NUMBER ONE in power!
Anything less is yesterday's car!

CHRYSLER 235 h.p.

Luby Bell Motor Co. — 119 W. James

From the County Agent's Office

Contrary to popular belief, research shows that American farm crops do not get enough rainfall at the right time even in the more humid regions in normal years for maximum yields.

The acreage required to produce food for each United States citizen dropped from 20.7 in 1910 to 12.6 in 1950.

Animal proteins such as those in meat, milk and eggs are not damaged by cooking and some are improved.

INCREASE your ACRE YIELD with ECONOMICAL, LONG-LASTING

NITROGEN MATHIESON N-82

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

- Applied directly to the soil to save you time and labor!
- Practical and Profitable for Spring and Fall
- Increases the Protein content of Feeds

Mathieson Chemical Corp.
Standard Fertilizer Division
Mount Olive, N. C.
W. W. Loftin — Cooper Gore

SEED CORN

We Have Secured An Additional Supply Of

- N. C. 27 AND DIXIE 82
- Medium and Large Flat Grain Seed Corn

Farmers who intend to plant corn for early harvesting or feeding should get their seed immediately. We have the recommended early varieties.

Murray Supply Co.
Your Purina Dealer — Dial 2529 — Mount Olive

SOIL FUMIGATION

For Control of Nematodes • Wireworm • Grubs
CARTER ROW APPLICATION KITS, PARTS & SERVICE
— PRESSURE RIGS — CUSTOM SERVICE —
Phone Faison 9196

Kalmar Farm Service Co.

MOUNT OLIVE HOG MARKET

Live Hog Buyers
WE BUY HOGS EVERY DAY
Branch of Smithfield Hog Market
On So. Center St. and New Beautancus Road
Known as Old Enterprise Mill Building
P. O. BOX 1 PHONE 2532
Wm. R. LOFTIN, Mgr.

FOR SALE

Leading varieties Seed Corn, Cotton Seed, Seed Beans, Cucumber Seed, Seed Sweet Potatoes, Soilfume for treatment of Soil to kill insects, Fertilizers, etc.

We pay top market prices for Poultry.

Andrews & Knowles Produce Co.

Telephone 2491 — Mount Olive, N. C.

LOOK FOR THIS TAG ON A USED CAR— and buy with **WARRANTED CONFIDENCE!**

6 ways better

- Thoroughly Inspected
- Reconditioned for Safety
- Reconditioned for Performance
- Reconditioned for Value
- Honestly Described

Warranted in writing!

AUTHORIZED DEALER
HATCHER-SMITH MOTOR CO., INC.
— MOUNT OLIVE, N. C. —