

FARM NEWS REVIEW AND FORECAST

Duplin Families Make Good Use of FHA Credit Offers

Farm families in Duplin county have made good use of Farmers Home Administration credit and services this past year and have stepped up the efficiency of their farming operations. A. M. Benton, the agency's county supervisor, headquartered at Warsaw, said this week.

Additional funds have been made available, he said, to lend through the next year to farmers to operate, buy, enlarge, or improve farms.

A large proportion of the money loaned in this county during the past 12 months has been to veterans and other young farm families who are establishing better farm setups. Their greatest needs were for adequate credit and some help in developing sound systems of farming and adopting efficient farm management practices. No loans were made to farmers who were able to obtain the financing they needed from other local lenders.

A total of \$165,000 was loaned in the county for equipment, livestock, fertilizer, feed and seed, that farm families needed to make better use of their land and labor resources.

Farm ownership and housing loans amounted to \$45,000.00, including direct loans from appropriated funds and loans from money advanced by banks or other private lenders and insured by the Farmers Home Administration.

Control of Mastitis Is In Bulletin

Continuous spread of mastitis, or inflammation of the udder, results each year in enormous losses to dairymen, according to Mark Goforth, Jr., Wayne farm agent.

Even with mild chronic mastitis, cows cannot produce as much milk as they could otherwise. As the disease becomes more acute, production may decrease as much as 25 per cent or more, and early disposal of the animal may be necessary. Fortunately most bacteria found in mastitis are harmless to people and, when milk is properly pasteurized, danger to public health is eliminated. Mastitis organisms are a threat chiefly to the profits of the producer, the farm agent said, but that is reason enough to control them.

A single copy of Farmer's Bulletin No. 1422, Udder Diseases of Dairy Cows, can be obtained free of charge from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

A friend in need is not necessarily a friend when not in need.



QUESTION: Is there a relationship between soil fertility and the type of weeds that grow on the land?

ANSWER: Yes. For example, soil low in either phosphate or lime will usually be covered with broomstraw. If the land is properly phosphated and limed and the broomstraw moved so as to reduce competition for soil nutrients, white Dutch clover and bluegrass will normally come into production without applying any seed to the land. More than one fertility factor can be responsible for this particular weed. Selecting land on the basis of the weeds growing on it may or may not mean that the soil is suitable for a particular crop. A soil test is your best bet.

QUESTION: What are the best breeds of turkeys to raise in North Carolina?

ANSWER: Two of the best are the Broad Breasted Bronze and the Beltsville Small Whites. They are also the breeds most widely raised in this state. The Bronze is a large bird with short legs, long, deep and broad body, with an exceptionally broad breast. The Beltsville White is small, but is an especially well-meated bird. It is a natural for the small family, turkey fryers, and the retail trade. While the Bronze is one of the most efficient users of feed, the Beltsville has advantages that offset this. There is no "best" variety. Select the variety that seems to do best for you, but keep the consumer in mind. You don't want to raise a bird that you can't sell.

Final Rate On Support Price of Wheat Raised

The final support rate on the 1954 crop of wheat has been announced, says H. D. Godfrey, state administrative officer for Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation.

The final rate is four cents more per bushel than the minimum prices announced last fall. The average support rate for grades of wheat produced throughout the nation is \$2.24 per bushel. Godfrey compares this figure with the national average support rate of \$2.21 per bushel for the 1953 crop.

The class of wheat grown in North Carolina is soft red winter wheat. This wheat, grading No. 1, carries a support rate of \$2.40 a bushel; grading No. 2, it carries a rate of \$2.39; No. 3, \$2.37; No. 4, \$2.34, and No. 5, \$2.31.

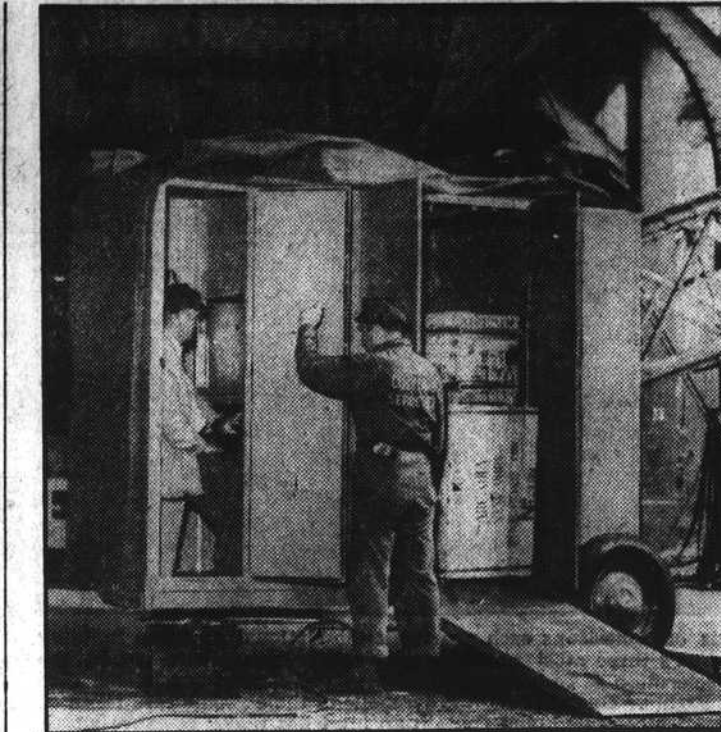
Godfrey reports that by grade the rate is also discounted according to the condition of the wheat. If the wheat is "light smutty," the support rate is two cents less, "smutty," six cents less, "light gar-

licky," six cents less, and "garlicky," 15 cents less per bushel.

The 1954 wheat crop will be supported as in the past through loans on farm and warehouse-stored wheat and through the purchase of wheat delivered by producers under purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest time through January 31, 1955.

In North Carolina these loans will mature on February 28, 1955. Producers who elect to deliver wheat under purchase agreements must notify their County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee within a 30-day period ending on the loan maturity date.

To get wheat price support in 1954 a producer must be in compliance with his 1954 wheat acreage allotment and be eligible to receive a wheat marketing card on all other wheat growing farms in the county in which he has an interest, Godfrey reminds.



EVERY CHILD WILL WANT ONE—Just the thing for pre-Christmas and birthday inspections by small fry is this cargo examining unit, used by the Port of New York Authority. Sealed cartons to be inspected are loaded into the machine and an operator, at left, views an X-ray image projected on screen to check for contraband or undeclared articles.

covered.

I examined the tomato plants in my garden a few days ago and found that I had a very poor set of early fruit on one of the varieties. They had been in bloom during the week that we had such cool nights and it seems that the

blossoms all dropped off instead of setting fruit. I suspect that tomato plants in many other gardens reacted the same as mine. This will often happen when temperatures are abnormally low (below 60 degrees) or sometimes when they are excessively high.

Market News Summary

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is a summary of market price information for the week ending July 9, 1954, as gathered and edited by the Market News Service, N. C. Department of Agriculture:

Hog prices declined 50 cents per hundred at local buying stations this week and closed with tops ranging from 22.50 to 23.00. In Chicago, hogs declined 1.25 to 1.50 with closing tops reported at 24.75.

Cattle prices were irregular on the Rocky Mount and Rich Square auction markets this week. Commercial steers brought 14.00 to 16.75; good heifers, 14.00 to 15.00; and good vealers, 15.00 to 18.50. Utility and commercial cows were reported at 8.00 to 10.00 and good bulls at 13.50 to 13.75.

Cattle receipts were heavy and prices were irregular, on the Chicago market. Slaughter steers and heifers were generally steady to 50 cents lower and cows were weak to 1.00 lower. Bulls, however, were strong to 50c higher and vealers 1.00 to 2.00 higher. Good to low

choice steers ranged from 20.00 to 23.25; good to high choice heifers from 18.00 to 23.75 and utility and commercial cows from 9.00 to 13.50. Utility and commercial bulls brought 13.50 to 17.00 and good and choice vealers 17.00 to 20.00.

Fryers and broilers remained steady in the Central North Carolina area with farm pay prices reported at 25 cents per pound. Heavy hens were unchanged with farm pay prices ranging from 17 to 19 cents per pound. Fryers were steady to firm in other leading southern producing areas. Closing prices at the farm were reported at 24 to 25 cents per pound in the North Georgia section; 25 to 25 3/4 in the Shenandoah Valley and 23 1/2 to 26 1/2 in the Delmarva area.

Egg prices were unchanged on the Raleigh and Durham markets during the week. Local grading stations paid 41 to 43 cents per dozen for A, large in Raleigh; 35 to 37 for A, mediums and 35 for B, large. In Durham, prices for A, large ranged from 41 to 44 cents per dozen, A, mediums from 36 to

38 and B, large from 32 to 34. Shelled corn prices remained fairly steady at local markets during the week. Closing prices for No. 2 yellow corn ranged from 1.70 to 1.78 per bushel in the eastern part of the state and from 1.80 to 1.85 in the piedmont section. No. 2 white corn was reported at 1.75 to 1.85 in piedmont markets. Wheat and oats prices were steady to slightly stronger. No. 2 red winter wheat was quoted at mostly 1.90 to 1.94 per bushel and No. 2 red oats at 60 to 75 cents per bushel.

Local auction prices for cucumbers were irregular at the close of the week. Most sales on the Clinton market were reported at 2.00 to 3.00 per bushel. In Faison, most sales were reported at 3.25 to 4.25 and in Wallace at 1.25 to 2.00. Peppers were also irregular at the close with bushels of bullnose type reported at mostly 2.50 to 3.50 in Clinton;

3.50 to 3.75 in Wallace, and 3.75 to 4.50 in Faison.

New York reported a weaker pepper market at the close with bushels of Bullnose type from North Carolina wholesaling at 4.00 to 5.00. Peaches, on the other hand, were stronger in New York. One-half bushel baskets of U. S. No. 1 Jubiles, two-inch and up from this state wholesaled at 2.75 to 3.25. Two-inch and up Sunnights brought 3.50 and two and one-quarter inch and up Elbertas brought 3.50 to 3.75. New York reported a weaker market for potatoes. Fifty-pound sacks of U. S. No. 1, sizes A, washed Sebagoes wholesaled at 2.25 to 2.50.

Cotton prices were unchanged on the nation's ten leading markets this week. Middling 15/16 inch averaged 34.26 cents per pound on Friday. This is the same as last Friday and compares with 33.85 on the corresponding date a year ago.

MOUNT OLIVE HOG MARKET

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

MR. FARMER

LET US HAUL YOUR TOBACCO TO THE GEORGIA MARKET

We furnish sheets and charge 2 cents per pound for hauling. We will appreciate your business, and will give the best of service to each pile of tobacco.

BILLY FARMER and ALBERT TURNER, JR.

Telephones 2790 or 3385, Mount Olive

8 YEARS EXPERIENCE HAULING TOBACCO

Book your tobacco and pick up your sheets at our homes, or at J. C. Kilpatrick's store, at William's Crossroads.

TOBACCO FARMERS!

See Aldine Whitfield, or Robert "Doogie" Reeves to get your tobacco hauled to Georgia for 2c per pound. Robert Reeves has been selling with Norman Hardee, of Kinston, at Claxton, Ga., for 7 years, and will be on the market with all tobacco through the sale. First sale opening day, July 15. We furnish sheets, and will pick up your tobacco, or you may bring it to my warehouse at Rones Chapel. Book and pick up your sheets at the following places:

Fred Bradshaw's Store, Highway 55; Lem Summerlin's Store on the Tram Road; Robert Reeves Store, or at the Warehouse at Rones Chapel.

Aldine Whitfield

Telephones: Warehouse, 2756; Home, 3340

Report of Condition Of BANK OF MOUNT OLIVE of Mount Olive in the State of North Carolina At the Close of Business June 30, 1954

ASSETS	
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection	\$ 787,322.11
United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	1,094,958.57
Obligations of State and political subdivisions	589,403.01
Loans and discounts	820,010.75
Bank premises owned, \$5,000.00, furniture and fixtures, \$5,000.00	10,000.00
Other assets	3,906.27
TOTAL ASSETS	\$3,280,300.71
LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	\$1,877,036.94
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	877,082.71
Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings)	20,983.18
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	175,660.66
Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.)	20,470.89
TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$2,971,184.38
Other liabilities	53,743.06
TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below)	\$3,024,927.44
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
Capital*	\$ 75,000.00
Surplus	75,099.60
Undivided profits	85,373.27
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	\$ 285,373.27
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	\$3,280,300.71
*This bank's capital consists of Common stock with total par value of \$75,000.00.	
Total deposits to the credit of the State of North Carolina or any official thereof	None
MEMORANDA	
Assets pledged or assigned to secure liabilities and for other purposes	\$ 184,000.00
I, D. H. Outlaw, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
Correct—Attest:	D. H. OUTLAW
	C. C. Henderson,
	Walter T. Cherry,
	B. E. Bryan,
	Directors.

State of North Carolina, County of Wayne, ss:
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of July, 1954, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.
D. F. ODOM, Notary Public.
My commission expires October 20, 1954.



The dry weather of the past two weeks is the cause for a flock of complaints that tomatoes are rotting on the lower side or blossom end of the fruit.

The condition occurs on small green fruits as well as on fruits almost ripe. This is not an organic disease but rather a physiological condition known as blossom-end rot. It appears to be caused by extremes in weather conditions — either by periods of dry weather or periods of excessive rainfall. In periods of dry weather it can be held in check by providing irrigation. However, don't wait until you have lost a large percentage of your tomatoes, but irrigate as soon as lack of sufficient moisture is evident. Mulching plants with a deep layer of straw or leaves will prevent loss of moisture from the soil and cut down on the blossom-end rot.

In mountain areas it will be necessary to control late blight if you wish to be successful with tomatoes. This is the same disease

that attacks Irish potatoes. Use a copper spray such as tribasic copper sulphate or Copper A compound and keep the plants well

Tobacco Farmers

Don't watch your year's work go up in smoke in a barn fire. Insure your tobacco barns, contents, pack houses, etc., with us.

Full Protection Satisfactory Service

Just Dial 2421 For Full Information

Thos. D. Hollowell
FCX — Mt. Olive

Biggest Buy!

The Least You'll Ever Pay for Big Car Performance and Luxury!



DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR YOU CAN'T BEAT A
PONTIAC

ELLIS MOTOR SALES INC.

Phone 2005 101 W. Pollock S. Mount Olive, N. C.