WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE Marsupial HORIZONTAL I Depicted voided assageway between rows of seats 15 Rot by exposure 16 Inclined Rested is for 44 Image 45 Hireling 48 Fall behind 50 Droop 52 Thus 54 Till delivery (ab.) 22 Pint (ab.) 23 Bare 25 Comfort 27 Equipment 28 Hurried 29 Pronoun 30 Seed vessel 31 Observed 32 Hypothetical structural unit 33 Shakespearean villain 44 Girl's name 34 Girl's name 37 Combat of 38 Prom (prefix) 40 Sprites 46 Victory in Europe (ab.) 47 Be sick 49 Small nells 50 Salt 51 Torment photography 55 Rye fungus

New Wheat Program Offers Farmers Many Choices In 1965

Due to major changes in the government wheat program for a history for oats and rye may 1964, the North Carolina grain request that a separate oat-rye producer has a wide range of choices to consider in planning his farm on which he can plant his next crop.

The alternatives are far more numerous than the two that are 2, to consider the alternatives obvious, namely to participate in and sign up under the wheat the program or not to partici-

Extension economists at North Carolina State have attempted to incorporate in a special publication, "The 1965 Wheat Program, An Analysis of Alternatives for Grain Producers," information that will be helpful to the producer in making decis-

ions concerning his crop.

This publication is available at county agricultural extension offices or may be obtained upon request from the Department of Agricultural Economics, N. C.

State, Raleigh. In it the economists point out bushel, down from \$1.45. that, as a result of changes in the wheat program, "a farmer with both a wheat allotment and feed grain base can, upon diverting the minimum acreage in each program, combine base and grow all wheat, all feed grains or any combination of these crops for the most efficient land

In addition, a producer with acreage base be established for

The producer has until Oct. program at the county ASCS of-

"Before reaching a decision regarding participation, the farmer will want to familiarize himself with the changes in the wheat program from 1964." points out Dr. T. E. Nichols Jr., extension economist.

The changes include the fol-

lowing:
1. National price support loan rate will be \$1.25 per bushel, down from \$1.30. N. C. loan rate has not been announced, but the diversion payment rate has been based on \$1.40 per

2. Domestic certificates will be valued at 75 cent per bushel, up from 70 cents. Export certificates will be worth 30 cents, up from 25 cents.

3. Program participants will be eligible for domestic certificates on 35 per cent of the normal production of the al-loted acreage. Under the 1964

program these were 45 per cent combine wheat and oat-rye allot-

4. Diversion payments will not be made on the minimum acreage allotment (11.11 per cent of the 1965 allotment) required to participate in the program. If diversion, in addition to the required minimum, is at least 10 per cent of the farm's 1965 allotment, payment on such additional diversion will equal to 50 per cent of the loan rate times the normal yield. This was 20 per cent for all acres diverted to conserving use in 1964. Maximum diversion will be 20 per cent of the allotment or 15 acres, whichever is great-

Wheat and feed grain (including oats and rye) acreage substitution will be possible. There was no substitution possible in 1964. A producer who has both a farm wheat allotment and a feed grain base and who signs up for both program will be eligible to use substitution provisions. If feed grains are planted on wheat allotment acrefeed grain production under loan, but he will not be eligible tificates for wheat grown in lieu of feed grains. Diversion payments will be computed on the basis of the actual crop or crops reduced.

6. A producer with a history for oats and rye can, at the time of sign up, request an oat-rye base to be established for his farm. By participating in each program at the minimum level, he has the following alternatives: plant his feed grain acreage to feed grains and increase his wheat production by the amount of oat-rye base less required diversion; plant feed grain acreage to feed grains,

ment, and plant oats or rye on this acreage; comgrain acreage bine feed with wheat and oat-rye al-lotment and plant wheat on all acreage; or combine feed grain acreage with wheat and oat-rye on all acreage.

Price support loans will be available on production from oat-rye base, but wheat marketing certificates will not be is-sued. Corn, grain, sorghum and barley cannot be grown on oatment acreage under the first two options under No. 6. Diversion payments from the oat-rye option will be a percentage of the wheat diversion rate and will be announced with the 1965 feed grain program.

his wheat acreage allotment by more than 50% on any Under this situation, if the farm in which he has an interduced on excess acreage must be stored under bond and profor feed grain payment-in-kind sold in years in which there is participate at minimum allotted acres for the farmer. Producers who overplant allot- oats, \$1,626. ments are not eligible for an gible for diversion payments.

8. Producers overplanting wheat allotment in 1965 will not lose historical acreage in future years.

"These changes create any number of alternatives for the producer," Nichols points out.
"In the special publication we have prepared, we have attempted to use a typical situation in showing what these alternatives offer in terms of net re-turns."

He added, "In order that the farmer make the best decision, rye base or on the wheat allot- it is important that he know his cost of production and an estimate of his net returns per acre of the crop involved.

The economists used the following model in arriving at net return figures: 30 acres feeed grain base, all of which is corn; 7. A producer can overplant 20 acres wheat allotment in

Under this situation, if the farmer elected to stay out of est and get program loan and program, the expected net recertificate benefits. Whet pro-turn would be \$2,360; if he plants all corn, substitutes bar-ley for wheat, \$2,505; participate age, the producer may put this ducer must carry out conserv- gram at minimum, \$2,497; paring use requirements of the ticipate at maximum, \$1,849; program. Excess wheat can be in wheat and feed grain proticipate at maximum, \$1,849; certificates on this acreage, nor a crop failure or a crop is be-substitute corn for wheat, \$2,-will he recieve marketing cer-low normal production of the 796; participate at minimum and substitute wheat for corn and

Each farmer's situation is difoat-rye base or to substitute ferent, so Nichols urges each to wheat and feed grain within the compute his cost and returns unprogram. Neither are they eli- der each alternatives before making a choice.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1964 10:00 A.M.

Total Acres 149.7

Approximately 40 Acres Cleared 1964 Tobacco Allotment 4.47 Acres

Corn Base 16 Acres

This Farm Will Be Sold As A Whole Or in Four Individual Tracts 1-5 ROOM DWELLING 1—TENANT HOUSE 3—TOBACCO BARNS 1-GARAGE SEVERAL OTHER OUT BUILDINGS 2—PACK HOUSE

Tract 1-A Total acres approximately 341/2 Ten Acres Cleared

1.17 Acres Tobacco 4 Acres Corn Base

Tract 1-B Total Acres Approximately 341/2 Five Acres Cleared .57 Acres Tobacco 2 Acres Corn Base

Total Acres Approximately 40 8.4 Acres Cleared Tract 2

.95 Acres Tobacco 4 Acres Corn Base Total Acres Approximately 40 15.7 Acres Cleared

1.78 Acres Tobacco 6 Acres Corn Base This is a valuable piece of property, having over 3200 feet of road frontage on Highway 11 (Kinston-Pink Hill Highway) in prospective development area, just north of the Drive-In Theatre.

FOR MAPS AND FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT

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