

# Swain County Farmers Raise Tomatoes On A Wholesale Scale

Southwest, July 5.—Carol Crockett and two of his nephews, R. Riggen and Howard Law, of Baltimore, Md., have 147 acres of Marglobe tomatoes here at the Gaylord plantation. Mr. Crockett, formerly a very prominent merchant of Wilmington, N.C., came to this place several years ago and purchased hundreds of acres of land and began farming. The land was found excellent for growing a variety of crops, and after careful experimenting he found it most suitable for tomatoes.

Mr. Crockett, who has had 25 years experience in the tomato growing business, has grown them all the way along the coast from the lower end of Florida to Maryland. However, he finds that the Northwest soil near the Swain-Columbus line, yields the largest amount and the most uniform tomatoes of any place he has tried.

These 147 acres 107 acres now producing fruit so rapidly that from 50 to 200 colored crates are employed daily gathering. Off five acres of this field more than 1,000 boxes of fruit have been gathered and tomatoes selling at from \$5 to \$2.25 per box the clear profit is obvious.

Only 700 pounds of fertilizer used to the acre on this soil the yield is of the perfect ninety-five per cent. Of every two and culls, only five per cent. This within itself is unusual, as in other sections Mr. Crockett has had much smaller grades and smaller profit the yield.

While the northern market is flourishing the fruit is being shipped to it; but Mr. Crockett has a canning factory at Navassa, N.C., and takes care of any slump, and his factory at present is canning tomatoes. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard Teague, expert packers, and the old champion packer, Charlie Wiley, of Fort Pierce, Fla., are regularly employed here during the shipping season, while Mr. Gaylord supervises the farm.

## Plant Potatoes Early August

Investigations Show That Good Results From Fall Crop Of Irish Potatoes Is Obtained When Planted As Late As 15th

When the month of July is dry and hot, the fall crop of Irish potatoes in the eastern and central parts of North Carolina would not be planted until August.

Some growers have found it advisable not to plant before August 15 when hot, dry weather continues late in the summer, said Robert Schmidt, associate horticulturist at State College.

Irish Cobler, Red Bliss, and McCormick or Lookout Mountain are among the varieties recommended for fall planting. The McCormick gives heavy yields, but is not so palatable as the others.

The best planting seed is that held over in cold storage from the previous fall, Schmidt stated, and it is usually high priced and

## Says Amendments To Act Costly To Tobacco Farmers

Clay Williams, Head Of The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Says Adoption Of Proposed Amendments To Act Would Cost Growers \$15,000,000.00

S. Clay Williams, head of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, recently issued the following interview:

"Greatly benefited as the producer of flue-cured tobacco has been under the Agricultural Adjustment Act he is now faced with the proposition that the adoption of proposed amendments to that Act may easily cost him some \$15,000,000.00 of possible return from his 1935 crop.

The most unobserving processor knows that these amendments will pass or not according to the attitude of producers toward them and that Congress now believes producers want the amendments because they know they like the present Act and its results.

The secret of what is about to happen to the flue-cured tobacco grower under the proposed amendments is that flue-cured tobacco—different from practically all other commodities covered by the Act but like its companion product cotton—has to look to the export trade for sale of about sixty per cent of the volume produced. That fact makes the proposed amendments affect the current good results to the grower more than anybody connected with AAA has been willing to admit, though everybody saw the effect of this difference in the fall of 1933. With flue-cured tobacco then selling at an average of 10 cents, domestic manufacturers entered into a marketing agreement to lift to at least 17 cents the 40 per cent of the crop which they would normally buy.

Under this agreement about 20,000,000.00 of additional money was put into the market. The effect of this was that with tobacco for domestic consumption and that for export selling side by side on the market, the lifting of the one served to lift the other. Through domestic manufacturers putting \$20,000,000.00 additional into the market, the

hard to obtain. Seed from the spring crop may be used the following fall, but only if it has been given special treatment, he added, for the seed has not been mature long enough to germinate readily of its own accord.

A favorite method of treating the potatoes from the spring crop for fall planting is to spread them out in the shade where they will get plenty of light but not in the direct rays of the sun. In four or five weeks they turn green, and when planted under proper moisture conditions they usually give a fair stand.

Or the potatoes may be treated chemically with ethylene chlorhydrin. However, this method is not always successful in hot, dry weather, Schmidt observed.

producers drew out of it \$38,000,000.00 more than they would have gotten had the 10 cent average not been lifted.

If putting additional purchase money into the domestic side of the market thus multiplied the good effect for the growers, it is to be expected that taking money out of the domestic side of the market will likewise multiply the bad effect for the growers.

Until two weeks ago the Tobacco Administrator was assuring manufacturers that the processing tax on flue-cured tobacco would be wholly removed at October 1, 1935. Processors have regarded the tax as temporary and therefore there was no reason for them to adjust inventory or buying policies to the continuing burden of such a tax. With the tax removed they would have been able to spend on the market floors this fall all of the money that is available from their cost sheets for purchase of leaf. But if the amendments as passed by the House are passed by the Senate, processors will be forced to set aside from the amount available to pay for leaf tobacco enough to cover the unexpectedly continued tax. That reduces the amount that they can spend on the warehouse floors and, of course, establishes a pressure downward on price of tobacco for domestic consumption. If the tax thus to be made permanent is the present 4.2 cents per pound and it pushes down by 4.2 cents the price which the domestic processor could otherwise pay, the grower will presumably suffer a similar reduction in the price he will get for his tobacco that are bought for export.

True, government would have the 4.2 cents to be collected on the domestic purchase—which on a 600,000,000 pound crop would amount to about \$10,000,000.00—to distribute back to the farmer, but with the export price moving with the domestic price, the farmer would presumably lose in price on the export end of his crop the same 4.2 cents, or about \$15,000,000.00, for which government could make him no reimbursement whatever. That's the simple arithmetic of these amendments as demonstrated by what happened in the fall of 1933. They can hurt the market price \$25,000,000.00 in order that AAA may collect \$10,000,000.00 to give back to the growers months after they could otherwise have had it from the markets. And even then the growers would be \$15,000,000.00 short.

The original Act has proved highly beneficial to flue-cured tobacco growers, the control program is established, has the support of the growers and is not necessarily dependent on these amendments. It is known that Mr. Hutson, Tobacco Administrator, has said that the ideal situation for the Administration, whatever the proper price of tobacco, would be to have only part of this price paid to the growers

on the market and the balance paid to them by AAA. That's all right for the grower until parity is attained, but after parity is attained and control established, having these amendments force on him a loss in the price of export tobacco which loss government cannot possibly reimburse him for, presents a different situation.

It is also known that Dr. Tugwell and Dr. Mordacia Ezekiel, Economic Advisor to AAA, want

to force curtailment of advertising. Even if these amendments increase the chance of their accomplishing that purpose the growers know that it was largely through advertising that the market for the high-priced tobacco sold through cigarettes was developed from 31,500,000 pounds in 1911 to 360,000,000 pounds in 1930, and that liberal advertising is necessary to sustain consumption and market. Through being included in

amendments covering many other commodities that are not so much affected by the special circumstances that affect tobacco, the growers of it are about to have these amendments put on them because the Congress thinks that growers generally want the amendments."

G. M. Icenhour of Caldwell county now has electrical power on his farm at a cost of about \$35 for a water wheel.

**DANGEROUS**  
The light pole in front of the post office caused considerable excitement Tuesday afternoon when it swayed and threatened to topple over. It was held erect by the power wires and a crew soon dug a new hole and planted the pole firmly once more.

Nine poultrymen of Alamance county have had over 3200 birds vaccinated for fowl pox this summer.

# Protect Your Family Save Your Stock Vaccinate Your Dogs ~ AGAINST ~ RABIES DO - IT - NOW

In accordance with requests from many quarters it has been arranged for Dr. R. P. Huffman, Veterinarian, to hold private CLINICS to VACCINATE DOGS against RABIES at the following hours and places on:—

## Tuesday, July 23rd, 1935

SOUTHPORT .....	7:30 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
SHALLOTTE .....	10:15 A. M. to 12 Noon
BOLIVIA .....	1:30 P. M. to 3:00 P. M.
WINNABOW .....	3:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.

FEE—\$1.00—includes vaccine, and injection by DR. HUFFMAN Himself, with Tag and Certificate for Each Dog Vaccinated. Owners desiring to do so may arrange to secure rebate on dog taxes of 50 cents for each certificate issued to them by Dr. Huffman by presenting same to the proper county officials, in accordance with N. C. State Law.

Patrons of these clinics will comply with the law requiring the vaccination against RABIES of all dogs and will not be required to take their dogs to public clinics when same are held.



## What is the yardstick for a cigarette...

Take mildness for one thing—how does it measure up for mildness?

Chesterfields are milder—not flat or insipid, of course, but with a pleasing flavor.

Then take taste for another thing—does it have plenty of taste?

Chesterfields taste better—not strong but just right.

In other words, They Satisfy—  
that's my yardstick for a cigarette.



Chesterfield... the cigarette that's Milder  
Chesterfield... the cigarette that TASTES BETTER

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Contrary to general impression Federal Deposit Insurance is not merely a temporary measure to combat the depression. It is a permanent part of the law of the land, which safeguards this bank and safeguards you.

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