



THE DUPLIN TIMES

THE TIMES COVERS DUPLIN LIKE A ROOF

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GOLDEN FLOW NEW TOBACCO CROP STARTS

Harvest And Marketing Is Nearing Completion In Early States

CAROLINA CROPS MOVE TO MARKET

Tonnage May Overrun Original Government Estimate Of Crop

By COLONEL L. BROWN New York Correspondent, State Farmer Tobacco harvest and marketing are nearing completion in the earliest states and harvesting has started in the middle states.

Part of the crop was still growing in late states at the end of August however. For the most part conditions have been favorable for tobacco during the past few weeks and the crop has made fair to good progress.

In general, weather was hot and dry, which tended to mature the crop quite rapidly. All of the Florida crop has been harvested and much of it has already moved a market. Production this year was not only much larger than a year ago but also much above the average.

Georgia has also completed harvest of its tobacco crop and a large portion of the crop has already been sold. The Georgia season was very successful and the value of the crop is estimated at more than double the 1934 crop.

According to a survey of the Georgia Department of Agriculture made in the third week of August, a total of 89,374,700 pounds of leaf tobacco had been harvested. For this crop the growers received \$13,476,219.43. Closing reports of 14 warehouses were missing and they will of course swell the total. The incomplete returns show an average price of 19.42 cents per pound. Last year the Georgia sales on warehouse floors were 33,673,474 pounds, which brought \$6,299,761.96, or an average price of 18.73 cents.

Carolina Crops Good

The Carolina crops made generally good progress during August and apparently the production will be fully up to the August 1 estimates, which were 78,375,000 pounds for North Carolina. It is quite possible that the crop will overrun the estimates as Georgia ran well beyond the estimated total of August 1.

Virginia has had excellent weather for finishing its tobacco crop and it has made fine progress during recent weeks. Present indications are that Virginia will harvest good yields of fine quality tobacco this season.

In Delaware and Maryland the weather has been most favorable for tobacco growth and

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War Scare Buying Important Factor

War scare buying of such raw material commodities as food-stuffs, oils, cotton, rubber and metals by nations likely to become involved in the Italo-Ethiopian controversy as belligerents, is an important factor in the demand situation, experts declare.

Coupled with prospects for an active fall buying season for practically all farm commodities, the outlook on prices is the best since 1930. Every major index points in this direction.

Considerable apprehension is felt over the Supreme Court decision on constitutionality of the AAA, particularly with reference to domestic buying. However, in the event of an adverse decision, it is expected that new price raising tactics will be employed.

Carolina Tobacco Markets Open For Season's Operations



South Carolina belt markets opened August 8, and the New Bright belt markets started operations on August 26. Markets in the Old Bright belt will open September 17, while Madison, Reidsville, Stoneville, Mt. Airy and Winston-Salem will not open until October 1st. Opening prices were lower than anticipated, but it is expected that the season's average will not fall far short of last year's 27 cents. Congressman Hancock of the Fifth District of North Carolina was so disappointed with opening prices on the Bright belt markets that he wired Secretary Wallace asking that some step be taken to remedy the situation.

Cannot Go Wrong Buying "Feeders" For Spring Sale

The price of beef in the Carolinas now ranging from six to eight cents a pound on the hoof and from 16 to 17 cents a pound dressed, is expected to "hold its own", according to J. E. Foster, associate in animal husbandry at N. C. State College, though of course this will depend upon the price of corn and other feeds.

He said that farmers in the Piedmont sections who have an ample supply of hay, cotton seed meal and hulls, corn and other feeds will not go wrong in buying "feeder cattle" from the mountain sections with the idea of fattening them for sale next February. These farmers will stand to make some money, and they will also have the manure for use in enriching their soil, he said.

Concentrates Scarce

Commenting on the fact that concentrates are somewhat scarce while rough feeds are more abundant, Earl H. Hostetler, of the animal husbandry department, pointed out that the consumer's trend is now away from fat meat and that there is a ready sale for meat produced largely on roughage such as pasture and legumes. To this feed, however, it is usually advisable to add some soybeans, cotton seed, peanuts and the like to increase fleshing. These feeds also increase the amount of nitrogen in the manure.

Hostetler has just returned from the National Meat Investigation Conference held in Chicago a few days ago and he reported that over the country as a whole there is a definite trend toward the production of meat animals with rough feeds rather than by the use of large amounts of concentrates.

Prof. L. V. Starkey, chief of the animal husbandry department at Clemson College, also believes that this is a good year to fatten beef cattle. "There is every indication," he says, "that the price of beef will hold up for some time."

Egg Production Is Still Below Normal For Current Season

An increase of about 9 per cent in egg production compared with last year is reported for flocks belonging to farmers reporting to the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Total production of eggs is still about 19 per cent less than the five-year average. The shortage in number of layers is not as marked as it was earlier in the year although numbers are still much below the level of recent years.

The number of layers reported was 4 per cent less this year than last, in July it was 6 per cent, and in January 8 per cent less than a year earlier. That farmers are marketing fewer layers is indicated by the decreased receipts of dressed poultry at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago markets. For the first seven months of this year, receipts of poultry at these markets were almost 30 per cent less than for the same months in 1934.

14 Per Cent Increase

The reported number of eggs laid per 100 hens on August 1 was 38.8 compared with a five-year average of 37.3, and was 14 per cent greater than the extremely small production of 33.5 eggs per 100 hens on August 1 of last year.

The tendency toward recovery in numbers of layers has not been most marked in the West North Central States, where numbers are now 7 per cent less; on January 1 they were 13 per cent less than a year earlier. Numbers in the South Central States are now 4 per cent less and in the East North Central States 3 per cent less; in January they were 9 per cent and 8 per cent less respectively.

Poultrymen throughout North and South Carolina are planning on taking advantage of the national situation, and hope to so husband their flocks that they will not only put on more meat as saleable poultry, live and dressed, but also so their pullets will yield profitably for them this fall in the matter of quantity and quality egg production.

Carolina Spring Potato Crop To Test Warren Law

The Warren Potato Bill that has just become law is being watched with interest throughout all the potato growing sections of the country. Dealers are also speculating on its probable effect.

For the most part, growers and dealers appear to be in favor of it, at least to the extent of giving it a trial and see what it does.

The law differs materially from measures that have been used to bolster grain and cotton markets in that it does not limit the quantity that a grower may produce, but it does put a limit on the quantity he can market. Above that amount he will be assessed a stiff tax which is expected to keep the surplus of the market. In this respect the law is much sounder than the other measures since it does not call for a huge outlay of public funds. It is up to growers themselves to maintain their market under the machinery provided.

It will probably get its first thorough tryout when the Carolina deals open next spring since they are about the first of the early states to ship in large quantity within a short period of time.

In the event that potato prices are high next season there will probably be some reaction from consumers, just as there has on meats. Consumers are becoming more antagonistic to efforts aimed at increasing the price of basic foods. Unfortunately, potatoes are a commodity that lends itself to substitution. High prices might permanently endanger the industry through causing consumers to use more of other vegetables or substitute foods.

Enforcement will be one of the main problems as there are more potato producers than anything else and it will be nearly impossible to police all the small growers.

COTTON LOAN POLICY WILL BOOST PRICE

Crop Here Will Command Premium On Grade And Length Of Staple

ADJUSTMENT PLAN RUNS FOUR YEARS

Loans Available Only To Farmers Who Cooperate With Government

By ROY H. PARK Raleigh Correspondent, State Farmer The 10-cent loan policy of the AAA, designed to guarantee every cotton grower cooperating in the adjustment program at least 12 cents a pound for his 1935 crop, may result in 13 or 14-cent cotton for a number of Carolina farmers, J. F. Criswell, in charge of the cotton program in North Carolina, told the Raleigh correspondent of The State Farmer Section in an exclusive interview.



Roy H. Park

He pointed out in the first place that the 10-cent loan plus the adjustment payment to guarantee at least 12 cents a pound to every cotton grower cooperating in the adjustment program "or his 1935 crop is being made on the basis of low middling 7-8 cotton while in the two Carolinas well over half the crop is of a higher quality and will command both grade and staple premiums.

In the second place, six of the 10 spot markets that are being used as a base in calculating the adjustment payments are in the West and local markets in the Carolinas usually run at least a cent or more a pound above the Western markets due to the advantage of being located in close proximity to the mills. The 10 spot markets being used as a base are Dallas, Galveston, Houston, Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, Augusta, Savannah, Atlanta, and Norfolk.

Daily Verage

Under the plan, a daily average of these 10 markets will be kept and the difference between this average and 12 cents on a day a farmer sells his cotton will be paid back to him in the form of an adjustment payment provided he has been cooperating in the adjustment program.

The adjustment payment will be based on the average of these 10 markets and the amount of money the farmer actually receives for the cotton he sells will not affect it.

Criswell said these adjustment payments will be made to farmers in lump sums and at three different times; on December 15 for cotton sold up to December 1; on March 15 for cotton sold up to March 1; and on August 15, for cotton sold up to August 1.

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Extension Service Editors In Annual Meeting At Cornell



Meeting at Cornell University, Agricultural Editors from colleges all over the United States, discussed editorial problems recently. Can you find Frank B. Jeter, agricultural editor at N. C. State College, and A. E. Bryan, agricultural editor at Clemson College? At the extreme left is DeWitt C. Wing, field specialist in extension information, United States Department of Agriculture.

S. Carolina Peach Crop Best In Years

New York Correspondence The growing importance of the peach industry in South Carolina is well illustrated by the record shipments this season. The total rail shipments amounted to 1,350 cars and in addition large quantities moved via motor truck. The previous record shipments for the state were made in 1931 when 862 cars were loaded.

North Carolina shipments were also heavier than in either of the past two seasons and approximated 1,500 cars.

The quality of the fruit from both states was very good and it came into market at a time when prices were at their best. The total money value of the peach crop in the Carolinas this season was undoubtedly the highest in several years.