

# BROOKS WAREHOUSE WILL OPERATE HERE THIS YEAR

R. Brooks and C. B. Brooks Have Purchased Star Warehouse From Moore and Daniel

RE EXPERIENCED WAREHOUSEMEN

Have Been Successful Operators Of Tobacco Warehouse At Kinston For More Than Decade

Most important change made in the warehouse set-up of the Whiteville tobacco market since last season is the purchase by the Brooks brothers of the Star Warehouse from Moore and Daniel.

R. Brooks and his brother, C. B. Brooks, come to Whiteville from Kinston where for the past ten years they have operated with outstanding success the Brooks Warehouse. "We came to Whiteville this year because we believe it is the most progressive town on the Border Belt and has the brightest future," said J. R. Brooks last week. "It is no accident that we came here, and as positive proof of our faith in this market we purchased the warehouse and will be here season after season to grow up with this growing town."

J. R. Brooks, who is the older of the two brothers, was born on a farm in Pitt county. He was reared on a farm and early experience in farming gave him a chance to study the tobacco industry from the grower's point of view. In addition to being one of the leading tobacconists in Kinston, he is a civic leader in his community. He is a past commander of the Legion Post, past president of the Tobacco Board of Trade, past president of the Tobacco Club and at the present time is chairman of the advertising committee for the Kinston tobacco market. Ten years as warehouseman have taught him the inside tricks of his trade, and he follows each sale in person.

house, and he has been made a member of the advertising committee of the Whiteville Tobacco Board of Trade.

C. C. Mason, sales manager, is an experienced tobacconist that has been associated with the Brooks brothers since the day they opened their warehouse in Kinston. In addition to his activities on the Kinston market, he has followed tobacco sales in Georgia and Kentucky season after season.

J. E. Jones, Sr., is assistant sales manager at the Brooks Warehouse. For thirty years he has been actively engaged in the tobacco warehouse business, and he knows the game inside and out. His son, J. E. Jones, Jr., also will be here for the opening of the Whiteville market. At Kinston he is floor manager of the Brooks warehouse.

The auctioneer for the Brooks warehouse will be Lloyd McGowan, who was with the Brooks house last season in Kinston. He also auctioneered at Huntington, W. V., last season on the Burley market.

Eugene Collier is a popular local man who will be associated with this warehouse. He knows tobacco, and the farmers who sell their tobacco in Whiteville have unlimited faith in him and his interest in their problems.

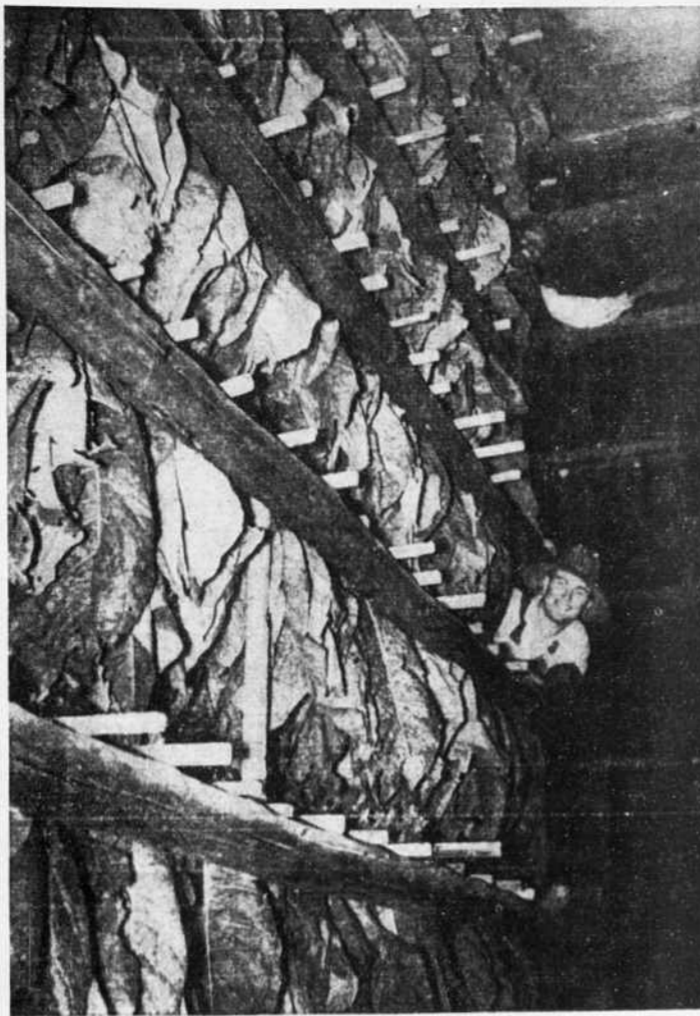
While a complete office force has not been announced, Mr. Brooks said that Miss Aldine Bullard will be an office assistant helper.

## The Growers Now Study Weed Crop

Farmers Have Now Departed From The Old Method Of Son Following Father, But New And Improved Practices Being Employed

By FRANK H. JETER  
There was a time when tobacco was a mystery crop. Son followed father's methods and only the man who grew up on a tobacco farm knew about the crop. To some extent this is still true but custom is giving way to the findings of science and these findings are available to all growers through the extension service of State College, with its

## COOKING YOUR SMOKE



**CURING**—Unfailing mark of the tobacco farm, the log curing barn receives the green tobacco. Heat from the fireboxes goes through flues across the barn, back again, smoke issuing on the same side as the firebox. Heat must be carefully applied, gradually at first to follow the leaves, then increasing to drive moisture from the leaves and midribs.

Flue-curing represents an evolution from fire-curing (charcoal). The process makes essential the presence of abundant firewood on a tobacco farm.

When other lands attempted flue-cured cultivation, they were compelled to send to Carolina during curing season to get tobacconists to do this task for them. Carolina curers go all over the world, cooking tobacco for Johnny-come-lately planters unable to master the art.

farm agent system in most of the counties.

Today, tobacco growers of North Carolina are giving thoughtful study to the best methods of handling the crop. With the coming of reduction or adjustment programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, growers have learned that it will pay in the future to produce only that amount of leaf which the market will take at a fair price. It does not pay to plant more and more acres to make a living when the price is low. Farmers see that they must follow the lead of other business

men who reduce the size of their operations when the consumer will not buy. But farmers have been unable to do this in the past, because their fellow farmers would not cooperate with them. The man who reduced saw selfish men profit at his sacrifice.

Under the new regime, growers may cooperate with a sympathetic administration, plant only that acreage which will supply the demands of the market and rent the remaining acres to the government. It is well known that the adjustment plan offered by the government is not perfect in every detail. Some men have been

hurt by the plan and others will be hurt in the future but, on the whole, the growers have profited by working with a sympathetic administration and the county farm agents with their local committeemen have done a wonderful job in trying to make the plan operate as fairly as possible.

I have often said that the United States Government is the biggest business on earth today. It has its representatives in every important port in the world, and in this country it has economists who are giving careful study to analyzing the market situation. The government has sources of information and man power to analyze this information that scattered groups of farmers could never have. Therefore when the United States department of agriculture finds that only a given amount of tobacco or any other staple crop is needed to supply domestic and world markets, it would be wise for our growers to heed this announcement.

And so I say that we are not only learning about the needs of the market but we are also learning how to cooperate. It is my hope that this spirit of cooperation will expand until each grower in a given community will play fair with his neighbors and plant only as he should plant. In such a spirit we can win out in this fight for better prices. When that is done we shall not need compulsory cooperation through such agencies as the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Control Act.

Along with these new ideas in marketing and cooperative effort has come new ideas in growing tobacco. E. Y. Floyd, extension specialist in tobacco work at State College, says that 80 percent of the growers in North Carolina today are following the control methods advocated by the college for keeping down damage by insect pests. These pests include the larvae of the black fly in the seed bed, which destroys the young seedlings, the cut worms, the bud worms, horn worms and flea bugs.

The next thing to which growers are giving intelligent attention in the control of plant diseases in tobacco. This is said to be the biggest problem before the growers of the State but they are fortunate that these problems are being studied at the Tobacco Experiment Station near Oxford and at the Central Experiment Station at State College. Not too much information is available about tobacco diseases as yet but definite progress is being made and it is hoped that the research workers will soon be able to tell how to handle all of these plant troubles. Some of the main ones are: blue mold, Granville wilt, root knot and sore shank. It is said that these four diseases alone are responsible for thousands of acres of tobacco being destroyed in the State each season. Only partial control can be secured now because science has not pierced the mystery of the causes. However, progress is being made.

Progress also is being made in the study of tobacco varieties. Most growers know that the best varieties of flue cured weed for this State are: White stem Orinoco, Bananza, Jamaica wrapper, Virginia Bright leaf and Cash. Progressive tobacco men are now producing seed of these varieties in large quantities and most of them are being certified by the North Carolina Crop Im-

provement Association. The seed are sold by the producing growers at one-half the price charged by out-of-state seedmen.

Definite progress is also being made in determining the best fertilizer for tobacco. As a re-

sult of the hundreds of field tests made by county farm agents under the direction of Mr. Floyd, we have found that certain mixtures give the best quality of leaf. Such mixtures must have one-fourth of the nitrogen from nitrate of soda, one-fourth from sulphate of ammonia, one fourth from cottonseed meal and the final fourth from either Peruvian Guano, blood, fish, or high grade tankage. The potash must come from high grade muriate and sulphate of potash-magnesia. In any case the chlorine in the fertilizer mixture must not exceed two percent.

When these materials are mixed with superphosphate to give a good 8-3-5 mixture, farmers have secured a value of \$19 an acre above ordinary commercial 8-3-5 mixtures used at the same rate per acre.

The field tests have shown further that where light, sandy soils which leach readily, are planted to tobacco, two applications of the complete fertilizer mentioned give the best results. If two-thirds of the application is made in the drill before the plants are set and one-third of the fertilizer used as a side application twenty days after transplanting, excellent results are secured. In fact a number of farmers report this method to give them \$36 an acre more profit than when all the fertilizer is applied in the drill before the plants are set. Of course, this applies to the light, sandy land.

Then the field tests have found that we need not be so afraid of turning under legumes on land that is to be planted to tobacco. In fact, a good crop of legumes turned under once every year will pay and pay handsomely. When this is done, however, reduce the nitrogen in the fertilizer, set the plants closer and save money. At the same time that money can be saved on the fertilizer bill, the quality of the tobacco is improved. Some farmers report an average profit of \$75 an acre more when turning under legumes, spacing closer and cutting down the nitrogen.

And many other items might be given to show how our good tobacco farmers are taking the mystery out of the crop. Tobacco

## Barnyard Game Is Worth Trying

"Goofy Golf" Is Pastime That Every County Boy Or Girl Will Enjoy

4-H club members are trying out, and liking, a new game that can be played on the farm—Goofy Golf.

The rules are similar to golf, but horseshoe pegs replace holes, and horseshoes replace balls. The pegs are driven into the ground at varying distances apart, averaging about the distance that horseshoe pegs ordinarily are.

There are several pegs, each having a number. A starting point is selected, after which the players throw at peg No. 1, and if not making a ringer the first throw, taking more throws, each from the point the horseshoe just thrown stopped.

The pegs are thrown at in numerical order, the player having needed the least number of throws after every one has made a ringer on the last peg being the winner.

### New York Cigarette Tax Extended Six Months

New York.—The emergency cigarette tax on one cent on each package of cigarettes sold, members of Council, after a heated discussion, voted by a majority of one to extend the emergency measure six more months, to end December 31, 1938. It has been estimated this tax will yield \$9,000,000 per year period.

Figures made public recently showed that \$1,525,305 had been collected since the tax went into effect on May 1st.

co responds to intelligent handling just as any other crop and there is no need to think that a good farmer cannot grow good tobacco. He can find out the new facts, apply them intelligently and grow as good leaf as any man. Columbus farmers are proving this every year.

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