

CRUTCHFIELD'S WAREHOUSE HAS STRONG SALES STAFF

Raymond And Gaither Crutchfield Will Be In Charge Of This House This Season

HAVE ASSEMBLED STRONG HELPERS

Operators Believe That They Have The Strongest Sales Force They Ever Had Ready To Operate This Season

Raymond and Gaither, Crutchfield, citizens of Whiteville, were born and reared in Reidsville, the home of one of the biggest tobacco manufacturing plants.

Their father, G. E. Crutchfield, is a veteran tobaccoist. They have been operating the Crutchfield Warehouse in Whiteville for five years, and by hard work, honest dealing, and personal service have become outstanding warehousemen. It is their purpose to satisfy every patron, and how well they have accomplished this aim is evidenced by the thousands of satisfied patrons they have. They offer this same service to the tobacco growers everywhere.

The Crutchfields believe they have the strongest personnel they have ever had associated with them and a brief sketch is given of each man. Frank Brown, Stoneville, Sales Manager, seventeen years experience of running sales in the Border Belt and Virginia, operator of the leading warehouse in Martinville, Va.; J. E. Ellington, of Greenville, assistant sales manager, veteran warehouseman in the Old and Border Belt; E. L. (Jimmy) Morgan, Henderson, one of the most experienced auctioneers, tireless personality, will be with Crutchfield's worker, with good voice and per-tobaccoist and the Crutchfields this season. These men are experts and they have secured them because of their outstanding ability.

The clerical and office force consist of Walter Moore, John Dunn, Ramon Beale, Herbert Phil-fer, and Miss Inez Harrelson.

The floor force consists of W. M. Williams, D. E. Tyree, Chas. Williamson, Jr., Ralph Brinkly and Grant Woods.

Agriculture In North Carolina

GUY A. CARDWELL, General Agricultural Agent, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company

In agriculture as in other vocations it is necessary for men and women to apply the knowledge gained to the doing of the every-day job.

In farming today, skill and application are needed as never before to support the high standard of living to which we have attained; the highest of any people of the present age, and perhaps the highest of all times. And yet agriculture in this great state is on the lowest level, the crops stage. We are products of crude wealth and consumers of finished products.

What we need is vertical farming. First, the production of livestock; third, the production of livestock products and the processing of home grown food crops; and fourth, the marketing of these finished products in an orderly manner.

Vertical farming and the solution of the local problems are two great economic necessities in North Carolina this time.

There are few states possessed of the potential possibilities, agriculturally, as is North Carolina. The opportunity for a good living—plus, is here, if we will only skilfully and ever regetically attend to the development of our resources.

It was Daniel Webster who said: "Let me develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers; promote all of its great interests, to see whether we also, in our day and generation, many not perform something to be remembered."

In North Carolina there is an economic unbalance of agriculture, which cannot be righted by spasmodic action alone. A permanent program must be worked out on every farm.

It has been suggested that our problems are to wisely limit the money-crop or crops acreage; to support the favorite crop with supplementary crops, to maintain soil fertility; to produce food and feed in abundance; and to balance the farm operation with livestock and poultry in order that labor may be kept employed through-

TOBACCO CULTIVATION



CULTURE—Handgrown, tobacco is a 13-month crop. While this year's curings still are being moved to market, next year's plant beds must be prepared. After early cultivation (above), every leaf in the field demands individual and constant attention.

Voracious worms appear, and no remedy has been discovered since they plagued Indian patches, except the homely one of plucking them off the leaves by hand. Between plowing and hoeing, the farmer sprays, plucks the tops of the plant to force the leaves to spread, removes budding suckers, scans anxiously the weather signs.

out the year. In other words, we have our opportunity in balanced farming.

The balanced farming suggestion may not appeal to the plantation owner whose farming is confined largely to cotton. It may not appeal to the successful large acreage tobacco grower—

but it appears that these farmers will soon be forced by regulations and by changed and changing conditions in the United States and abroad to resort to diversified farming, or let their holdings revert to forest land from which in time they may derive some revenue.

Without intending to be unduly didactic, I am suggesting that there are many things that can be done on almost every farm in the South to improve its earning power. Among these I might mention the development of game resources for profit. A few landowners have learned that the practice of the most elemental forestry on their woodlands results in profitable crops of tim-

ber and other forest products, and that this attention to the woodlands develops game resources which can be made highly profitable if given a little attention and care.

Game development and conservation is largely a matter of applied common sense, and means wise use rather than more restrictive legislation.

All game requires proper cover, proper food and protection from its enemies. Given these plus a respite from shooting at times when the young animals and birds are too small and inexperienced to look after themselves, game will flourish and increase in close proximity to cities of considerable size.

The Cotton Belt should have more small herds of beef cattle. Beef cattle are usually well adapted for using the by-products of cotton production, such as stalks, cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls, and also legumes grown primarily to enrich the soil.

The cotton planter should grow more legumes, such as cowpeas,

soybeans, velvet beans, lespedza, crimson clover and peanuts in order to maintain and increase the productivity of the soil. These crops make excellent hay, and also improve soil fertility. When the legumes mature it is unnecessary to plow them under in order to enrich the soil; they may be fed to livestock and the manure applied to the fields. About 80% of the fertilizing value of feeds may be returned to the soil in the form of manure. Under average conditions liberal applications of manure will increase cotton yields about 25%.

Cattle can be raised in the Cotton Belt most advantageously by using pasture during late spring, summer and fall, and wintering them on the legume hays, along with non-legume roughages, such as cotton seed hulls, corn stover, silage and stubble pasturage, and such concentrates as cotton seed meal and velvet beans. Winter grazing can be engaged in some sections by sowing Aburuzzi Rye and barley. Where corn and velvet beans are grown together, the cattle can be turned into the field to do their own harvesting after the corn has been gathered.

Steers can be fattened successfully by using cottonseed meal and hulls, peanut meal and peanut hay, blackstrap molasses, velvet beans, soy beans, cowpeas, lespedeza and corn. In feeding legumes grown for soil enrichment the labor of harvesting may often be eliminated by grazing them.

Regardless of present government aid, the farmer will eventually have to work out his own salvation; possibly not alone, as in the past, but as a member of a group or class working together intelligently and skilfully.

To attain success the farm-factory must be operated twelve months in the year. Only by the observance of such can cotton, tobacco, peanut and truck crop farmers expect to increase farm-income sufficiently to support present day standards.

As a meeting of the Southeastern Council, held in Atlanta, March 9-10, last year a slogan "The South Will Come Into Its Own When Own Its Fields Are Green In Winter" was adopted in connection with the following resolution:

"The Southeastern Council endorses and recommends the crops outlined in the Soil Conservation Allotment program as soil building crops. We especially recommend the use of crimson clover, and, as alternate, Austrian peas and vetch as winter legumes, and lespedeza, soybeans and cowpeas as summer legumes. On light, sandy soils, crotalaria for soil improvement. For erosion and gully control, and for soil improvement, we strongly recommend Kudzu.

"We further recommend, where winter legumes are not practical, or not used, that every effort be made to have a green winter cover crop of small grain on every cultivated acre. These changes, we believe, will rebuild Southern Agriculture."

Hogging Down Corn: Cash crop farmers in Coastal Plain North Carolina have made remarkable progress during recent years in breeding and feeding hogs for shipment to packing-house markets. In this connection the following management suggestions are offered when hogging off corn:

1. The corn should be sufficiently mature to be in the glazed stage when the pigs are turned into the field. Soft corn has a tendency to scour pigs.

2. Hogging off corn is a fattening process and it is advisable to use pigs for this purpose that will be finished when the corn is cleaned up. Spring pigs with growthy frames and weighing 100 to 125 pounds when turned in the field give best results.

3. Corn when fed alone does not constitute a satisfactory ra-

tion for any kind of hog. Corn is deficient in both protein and mineral. Soybeans grown with the

corn will supply the protein deficiency. A simple mineral mixture of equal parts of charcoal, lime and salt will supply the necessary mineral. If no feed such as soybeans are grown with the corn, it is advisable to place a self-feeder containing both tankage and mineral in the field with the hogs.

4. Hogs that are nearly finished should be removed from the field when there are yet a few ears on the ground. Breeding animals and early Fall pigs make good use of any corn left by the fattening hogs.

5. A field of corn yielding 40 bushels per acre will carry twenty 125 pound pigs for about 15 days.

6. Plenty of clean water and some shade will increase the rate and cut down the cost of gains. This is particularly true during the early Fall when the weather is hot.

7. It is good farm management to let your hogs harvest some of your corn while you pick your cotton.

THE SOIL—Its Enduring Value: Of natural resources, our precious heritage is the soil. The need for its protection and the preservation of its productivity is today nationally recognized as a principle, but the immediate problem is to put that principle into action. Unless the individual farmer more fully appreciates the value of his soil and puts its longtime preservation and improvement above the money value of the crop for the moment, he has not only little hope for income in the future, but the road followed is leading to disaster.

There are possibilities in the improvement of soil which ap-

sand years, that are now producing more than double the crop grown in the beginning of the cultivation.

Another important step is correct rotation of crops. Rotation brings about economic suits in diversification as well as soil improvement. Rotation of "green-manuring" crops is of the oldest methods used to maintain or to increase the productivity of the soil. Green manure crops were employed by the ancients, the Romans using timothy, which were sown in September and turned under in May for the benefit of the following crop. In Germany the use of pines has proved an important factor in reclaiming the sandy lands in parts of Prussia. In India and Japan the farmers gather green plants of many kinds, sometimes even cutting trees from trees and carrying this material to their rice fields.

China green plant material usually composted and then used. Such soil practices through the centuries have been essential to the preservation of civilization in these densely populated countries. Necessity for soil conservation practices is in fact becoming imperative in our own country today.

If the farmer would keep his income on a basis of reasonable quality with incomes in other fields of endeavor, he must look well to the source of that income—the soil. This is the first step.

The second step is that of keeping the supply of farm products in line with consumption and demand.

A High Pressure Industry The day has long since passed when our strawberries, lettuce

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