

The Warren Record

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A Change Is Suggested

In this week's Agriculturally Speaking, a weekly column prepared by Extension Chairman Frank W. Reams, is explained at some length the storage of surplus tobacco for sale on next year's market. Reading it one has the feeling that it is so involved that it is hopeless for the average farmer, and that while it may work for a few of the larger and more skilled farmers, for the small farmer it is practically meaningless.

These remarks are not meant as a criticism of Reams or the Extension Service personnel, who are but carrying out the wishes of those who are charged with carrying out the law and trying to make the best of what to us seems a bad situation.

For years we questioned the wisdom of trying to control the size of the tobacco crop through acreage allotment and advocated that it be controlled through poundage allotment. Finally an acreage-poundage allotment system was put into effect and seems to have worked out.

We now suggest that the present law should be amended to let each

grower sell as many pounds of tobacco as his allotment card calls for, no matter whether it is carried over from a previous year or purchased from a neighbor who did not overplant his poundage-acreage allotment.

We realize that this entails some risk in that a grower might attempt to exceed his poundage in the hope that he would be able to sell the excess on a neighbor's card, but a safeguard here is the acreage-poundage rule. But whether it is abused or not, it means no increase in the total amount of the tobacco quotas.

If it is determined that the American market, with its exports, can use a billion pounds of tobacco, and that any excess would depress the market and any less would create a shortage, it is not a complicated matter to divide the number of growers and acres into a billion and come up with individual allotments. So long as the total is no greater than the planned production no surplus is created. Under this plan there can be no overproduction so long as there is no oversales under an individual allotment.

Suppose that under the present allotment system, farmer A has an allotment of 20,000 pounds, farmer B has an allotment of 10,000 pounds and farmer C has an allotment of 5,000 pounds, for a total allotment of 35,000 pounds. No matter how much tobacco is produced on these three farms only 35,000 pounds can be sold and enter that year's market.

But let us suppose that farmer A has a bit of bad luck and produces only 17,000 pounds of tobacco, and that farmer B produces 11,000 pounds of tobacco, and farmer C produces 7,000 pounds of tobacco. Let us further suppose that farmers B and C sell farmer A 3,000 pounds of tobacco. In this case not a single pound of more tobacco is produced and sold than the law intended. The storage problem is reduced, or done away with, and all three farmers and the economy is helped.

Surely something can be worked out along these lines, or at least we feel that such a plan deserves serious study. We offer it for what it is worth.

NEWS OF FIVE, TEN, 25 YEARS AGO

Looking Backward Into The Record

November 25, 1960

The Warrenton Tobacco Market Closed its 1960 season last Friday.

The Warren County Home Demonstration Achievement Program was held last Thursday night at the court house.

Open House will be held at the Jerusalem-Zion Methodist Parsonage at Norlina Sunday afternoon.

An eye clinic will be held at the Warren County Health Center on November 28.

November 25, 1955

Chris Holtzman, member of the Norlina Senior 4-H Club, has been elected president of the Warren County 4-H Council.

William W. Taylor, Jr., Warrenton attorney, has been named "Tar Heel of the Week" by the News and Observer.

Mayor J. Ed Rooker has proclaimed December 1 as Safe Driving Day in Warrenton. The Central Prison Varieties will present a talent show at the Norlina High School gym on December 2.

November 22, 1940

Ladies of the Zion Methodist Church will hold an oyster supper at the home of Mrs. W. D. Martin on next Wednesday.

Christmas seals will be placed on sale next Thursday, Mrs. John Kerr, Jr., chairman, announced yesterday.

Red Cross First Aid courses will be started here Monday night.

Warehouses will suspend sales here next Wednesday afternoon until the following Monday in observance of the Thanksgiving holiday.

Agriculturally Speaking

Agent Discusses Farm Storage Of Tobacco; Factors Involved

By FRANK REAMS

COMING EVENTS

Nov. 25: Give thanks and eat turkey.

Dec. 6: Inez Community Club meets at Clubhouse.

Dec. 8: Forestry Club meets at Warren Plaza Inn, 7:00 p. m.

Dec. 8: Forestry Club meets

Jan. 13-14: Cattleman's Conference, North Carolina State University.

Jan. 22: Graded Hereford Bull Sale, Raleigh

Jan. 26: Annual Angus Bull Sale, Raleigh

STORAGE OF TOBACCO

Since there is considerable interest in storing left over tobacco, this subject is discussed here at some length.

Several factors are involved in deciding whether to store surplus tobacco to be sold the following year. First of all, tobacco already produced which is in excess of the amount an individual can sell this year may be thought of as free goods, except for the cost of storage until next year. This is, the cost of producing this tobacco has nothing to do with deciding on the profitability of storage.

The three important things to consider in determining the feasibility of storing tobacco are: (1) What will it cost per pound to store the tobacco? (2) What will be the reduction if any in the per pound value of stored tobacco next year? and (3) What will be the cost of producing equivalent poundage of tobacco next year?

If the total cost per pound of storing tobacco already produced, until next year, does not exceed the cost per pound of producing a crop of equal sale value next year, it may pay to store surplus tobacco. However, if it appears that another crop can be produced which will sell for a higher net price per pound than the price expected for the stored tobacco, then it will not pay to store surplus tobacco. To determine net price of stored tobacco subtract the cost of storage from the expected sale price. To determine the next price of next year's crop, subtract the cost of production from the expected sale price.

Tobacco growers who decide to store some tobacco until next season will need to consider many factors. Unfortunately, there is only limited experience and information relative to storing tobacco on the farm from one season to the next.

STORAGE BUILDING

The storage house should be located on high, well-drained ground and where air movement is unhampered by woods, hill, and other buildings. The building should be well constructed and tight against outside moisture. The building should have plenty of ventilators that can be opened in clear drying weather but closed in humid and cloudy weather. The floor of the storage building should be tongue and groove—two layers of boards with a moisture barrier of plastic or building paper between.

Tobacco will generally keep better stored on the second floor than on the first floor of a building.

ORDER FOR STORAGE

Tobacco that is to be stored for any considerable time should be bulked in as dry a condition as it can be handled without serious breakage and shattering. The stems and veins should be so dry that they will snap when bent to a sharp angle. The tobacco should not contain more than about 12 to 14% moisture. Less is safer. Bottom of the stalk tobacco should be packed drier than up-stalk tobacco. Leaf in the Border and Eastern Belts will need to be packed drier than in the Middle and Old Belts because of the difference in temperature and humidity. The most troublesome time for spoilage is in the summer and spring when the temperature and humidity are high.

Orange, red or dark colored tobacco should be packed drier than pale or green colored tobacco. There is a tendency for tobacco to darken and green color to run out during storage.

Packing and Storing Tobacco: In packing tobacco for storage over a long period of time the following procedure should be helpful:

1. Lay pieces of 2x4 or poles lengthwise with the area



FARM BUREAU LEADERSHIP - Shown in the picture are the 1966 officers, directors and associates that will give active direction and guidance to the Warren County Farm Bureau. Front row, left to right: Mrs. Nell Edmonds, office secretary; Mrs. Erich Hecht, secretary-treasurer and John K. Kilian, president. Vice-president Wilson Fleming was absent at camera clicking time. Directors shown are: Jack Hawks, Hal Paschall, Paul Lancaster, Joe Andrews, C. L. Keeter, Alvis Fleming, Dennis Harris and Harry Williams, Jr. W. P. Jones, Jr. was absent. Also shown are W. B. (Bill) Upchurch, district fieldman and C. Maurice Johnson, Warren County Farm Bureau insurance agent.

where the tobacco is to be bulked. Place boards over the 2x4's or poles to support the tobacco above the floor to provide some ventilation under the pile of tobacco. Leave working room around the piles of tobacco.

2. Spread a large sheet of plastic over the boards leaving most of the free plastic on one side of the area to be pulled up the side, across the top, and down the other side of the pile as a cover. Rather than have the plastic in tight contact with the tobacco on the bottom of the pile, place a layer of corrugated paper or boards or tobacco sticks on top of the plastic. This would help in case moisture should condense on the inside of the plastic and facilitate the penetration of an insecticide.

3. As the tobacco is removed from the barn it should be shingled down in long piles until it settles, flattens out and moisture in the stems and leaves approaches equilibrium (about the same in stem and leaf).

4. Bulk the tobacco in a coop with butts of leaves turned outward on all four sides and all leaves inside the coop, and cover with the plastic. Loose leaf (tobacco that has been removed from the sticks or curing racks) may be bulked in layers in the same type of coop or pile.

Inspection and Management:

Check the tobacco often for the presence of insects and moisture. Lift up on the ends of sticks or butts of leaves and feel as deep into the pile of tobacco as possible for any sign of heating or excess moisture. Pull out a handful of leaves and examine carefully for change in color, moisture, or insect damage. This is particularly true with insects during early fall, spring, summer and warm periods in winter. Inspect frequently during warm periods.

Keep the plastic lapped and sealed tightly in cloudy, warm and humid weather. If the outer surface of the tobacco gets soft and too moist in humid weather, then as soon as the weather turns cool, dry and windy, roll the plastic cover back and ventilate the storage room so that the moisture can escape from the tobacco to the dryer surrounding air. Keep doorways and windows covered with canvas or burlap to pre-

vent sunlight from bleaching or changing the color of the tobacco. If tobacco gets too high in order, it can be re-packed in drying weather or run back in the barn for drying at 130 to 140 degrees F.

Effect of Storage on Quality: If tobacco is stored dry enough in a tight dark packhouse and protected from insects and outside moisture, the quality of the tobacco should not deteriorate in a year's time. Some tobacco, particularly light colored and green, may actually improve during storage. Tobacco that is already dark, red and orange in color may become darker during a year of storage, especially if it is stored with too much moisture in the leaf.

The most likely possibility for loss in quality would be from darkening in color, mold or decay, and insect damage. Mice and rats will need to be controlled.

Control of Insect Pests: Farmers storing tobacco on the farm, especially from season to season may suffer extensive losses from stored tobacco insects.

The cigarette beetle and the tobacco moth are the two most important insects attacking farm-stored tobacco in North Carolina. Several other insects may be found on or around stored tobacco. Among these are the cadelle, confused flour beetle, and red flour beetle. These act as scavengers, eating dead bodies of the cigarette beetle and tobacco moth.

Farmers can reduce or prevent the loss from insects by following certain practices. Some of these are:

Sweep floors, brush walls and remove and burn or destroy all tobacco trash in curing barns, sheds, packhouses, warehouses and other storage places prior to storage of tobacco.

Do not store feed, seed, organic fertilizer, grain or seed cotton in or near packhouses or other storage areas.

Do not leave scrap tobacco around buildings.

Remove and destroy any worms by hand during grading. Use plastic cover as described under inspection and management.

Spray packhouse and storage area with 5% DDT in the spring (March in eastern N.C. or April in central N.C.) Apply to wall, ceilings, etc., to point of run-off. This spray can be prepared by mixing 3.3 pounds of 50% wettable powder DDT with 10 gallons of water, or two gallons of 25% emulsifiable concentrate DDT with water to make 10 gallons. You may have some difficulty in applying sprays made with wettable powder.

Space treatment or mist-

containing 0.2% pyrethrins in light volatile oil can be bought ready mixed and applied to the air space inside the house at the rate of 3 fluid ounces per 1,000 cubic feet of air once or twice a week to control insect infestations that may develop. Another insecticide, DDVP, is also highly effective against tobacco moths and cigarette beetles. This material should be applied by a trained pest control operator.

Fumigation: Normally it is not practical to fumigate tobacco on the farm. If insect infestations develop and it is absolutely necessary, place tobacco under a plastic cover and make it air tight. Fumigate with two pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet for 24 hours and then let tobacco air out for at least 48 hours. It is best for a licensed pest control operator to handle fumigation.

King Funeral Is Held On Monday

Funeral services for Mrs. Louise Ellis King, 87, widow of John Wesley King, who died in Warren General Hospital Saturday, were held at Hebron Methodist Church at 2 p. m. Monday by the Rev. A. L. Thompson, the Rev. H. L. Davis and the Rev. Milton Mann. Burial was in the Gardner's Church Cemetery at Churchill.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. A. B. (Fannie) Talbott of Colonial Heights, Va., and Mrs. James L. (Louise) Williams of Greensboro; one son, Gideon Wesley King of Warrenton; one half-brother, Roy Ellis of Mebane; seven grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

EXPANSION PROGRAM

Henderson - A large expansion program for Rose's Stores, Inc., in 1966 and 1967 was announced by T. B. Rose, chairman of the board, in a letter in the current issue of the company's house organ.

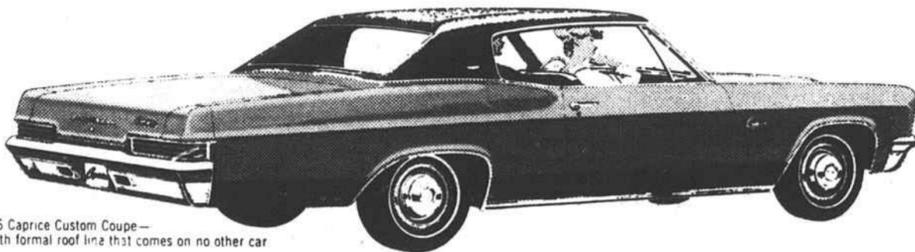
The chairman envisioned an annual sales volume of \$100 million in the near future. Volume for 1965 is expected to be some \$75 to \$80 million.

CHRISTMAS PARADE

Henderson - Outdoor decorations in the shopping section of Henderson will be placed this week in preparation for the annual parade which has been scheduled for 10 a. m. on the day after Thanksgiving.

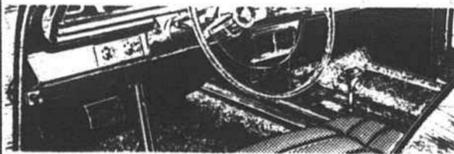
Decorations to be placed are largely the same as last year. They will be erected by local electricians, and lights will go on for the first time Friday night.

NOW! '66 CAPRICE BY CHEVROLET



'66 Caprice Custom Coupe - with formal roof line that comes on no other car

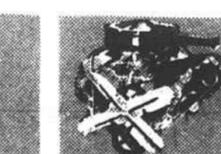
A whole new series of elegant Chevrolets with a whole new choice of features even some of the most expensive makes don't offer



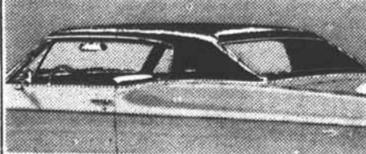
Specially instrumented console, with the rich look of walnut, is available for the Custom Coupe



Strato-bucket seats featuring tapered backrests come with console shown at left



New Turbo-Jet V8's are available with up to 425 hp



Vinyl roof cover is available. Outside rearview mirror is one of many safety assists standard on all '66 Chevrolets



Strato-back front seat, available in Custom Coupe and Sedan, has center armrest that folds up for third person



Tilt-telescopic steering wheel moves up or down, in or out, can be added to any model

All told there are 200 ways you can pile luxury upon luxury in the '66 Caprice Custom Coupe, Sedan or Wagons. And that includes creature comforts like four-speaker FM stereo. But the beauty of it is that a Caprice, before you add the first extra, is luxurious above and beyond any other Chevrolet you've ever seen—and many a more expensive make, too. Ready to move up this year? Your Chevrolet dealer is now ready to move you up about as far as you could want to go.

See the new '66 Chevrolet, Chevelle, Chevy II, Corvair and Corvette at your Chevrolet dealer's

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