

Chas. H. Jenkins Opened Business Here Back In '38

(Continued from page one)

bookkeeping department where Mrs. Evelyn Glass serves as assistant and Mrs. Margaret Nicholson handles the secretarial duties.

The service department includes ten experienced mechanics and helpers, many of whom have been with the company for years. Listed in the group are, Clinton Whitaker, Chester Nixson, Milton Letchworth, Bill DeCato, Milton Nicholson, William Chandler, Frank Smith, Luther Stallings, Andrew Wiggins and Sam Manning. Milton Nicholson is the body man.

As a key to the service department, Hobson Taylor and Bob Tarkington handle the well-stocked and large parts department. Mr. Taylor has been with the firm for thirty-one years.

The Jenkins Equipment Company just across the street is under the same management and employs six persons, including Mrs. Clifton Hollis, Dalmus Bazemore, Clyde Manning, Clifton Hollis, Thomas Daniels and Lo-

Interesting Bits Of Business In U. S.

The government will permit construction of between 300,000 and 350,000 new dwelling units next year, according to a prediction by Housing Administrator Foley. Edwin B. George, Dun & Bradstreet economist, predicts unprecedented levels of industrial activity during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, coupled with rising employment and only slightly higher prices.

Manufacturers' sales of paint, varnish and lacquer were nine per cent higher in August than in July. Textile market experts foresee an imminent rise in bed sheet prices, following recent advances in raw materials costs.

Some 17 million U. S. families planted gardens in 1951.

Members of the company personnel in addition to their regular duties, are active in various civic organizations, staunch supporters of all worthy undertakings, and under their leadership the business is certain to expand its operations as time marches on.

Tobacco Exported To Ninety-Three Different Nations

Exports Last Year Valued Right At A Quarter Billion Dollars

Tobacco grown in the United States is an important export commodity and goes to many different parts of the world.

During 1950 our leaf went to 93 different countries, adjacent provinces, territories, and islands. About two-thirds of these countries got more than one kind of tobacco. However, flue-cured is the predominant export tobacco and, in leaf form went to 76 different countries.

In addition to leaf tobacco a substantial quantity of our tobacco is shipped abroad in the form of cigarettes, which last year went to 108 different countries.

In 1950 United States tobacco exports amounted to about 585 million pounds (farm sales weight)—equivalent to nearly 30 percent of the crop grown in 1950.

A little more than nine-tenths of our exports was shipped as leaf and most of the remainder as cigarettes. About 3 or 4 million pounds of smoking and chewing tobacco were exported but cigar exports were insignificant. The unmanufactured tobacco shipped in 1950 was valued at about one-quarter of a billion dollars and ranked next to cotton and grain in importance. The value of United States exports of manufactured tobacco products in 1950 was nearly an additional 48 million dollars, with cigarettes accounting for 94 percent of the total.

Flue-cured tobacco exported in 1950 both as leaf and in cigarettes is estimated at about 465 million pounds (farm sales weight) and accounted for four-fifths of total tobacco exports. Burley exported both as leaf and in cigarettes is estimated at about 60 million pounds—a little more than 10 percent of the total. Fire-cured ranked next accounting for about 6 per cent while the remaining 4 percent was split in roughly equal shares among the Maryland, Dark air-cured and cigar types.

Although our tobacco goes to many different countries, about three-fourths of the leaf and products combined went to continental Europe, the United Kingdom, and Ireland. About one-eighth went to Asia, 5 percent to Australia and New Zealand and about 4 percent each to Latin America and Africa. The United Kingdom and Ireland accounted for a little more than 30 percent of the total and this was practically all leaf tobacco.

About 95 percent of the United States tobacco going to Continental Europe, went as leaf and the rest was mostly cigarettes. Of the total going to Asia 85 percent, as cigarettes. Nearly all of the United States tobacco going to Australia and New Zealand was leaf but around 1 million pounds of manufactured chewing tobacco was shipped to Australia. United States tobacco going to Africa is split about 75 per cent unmanufactured and 25 percent in the form of cigarettes. A substantial portion of the unmanufactured tobacco going to Africa is in a semiprocessed form known as Black Fat. This is mostly dark-air-cured leaf which is dipped or steamed, treated with some mineral fat and subjected to pressure.

About three-fifths of the United States tobacco going to Latin America is in manufactured form. Approximately 50 percent goes as cigarettes and 40 percent as leaf, while the remaining 10 percent was mostly manufactured smoking tobacco.

United States tobacco has been accorded a significant place in the Economic Recovery Program for the countries of Western Europe. In the 3 1/4 years ending June 30, 1951, the purchases of about 440 million dollars worth of United States tobacco were approved by ECA. Its importance as a consumption item of the peoples of Western Europe and its role in the collection of government revenues were recognized. The evils arising from black markets, which thrive on scarcities of tobacco, were reduced in some countries and in several countries prevented entirely.

United States tobacco exports during 1951 are expected to be larger than in 1950.

A Craven County 4-H girl, Sara Sugg, made about \$300 net profit on her 100-chick poultry project last year. The proceeds enabled her to buy her own clothes, take care of some of her school expenses, finance a calf project, and have her own spending money.

Vote On Research Program Nov. 3rd

By T. B. Brandon, County Agent

On November 3, 1951 you will be asked to come out and vote for an Agricultural Foundation Program putting 5 cents a ton on fertilizer and feeds.

In our breeding program we need a little more assistance than the State can give us at present.

Tobacco: As you know we have Dixie 101 and 102 and Oxford 1. They have been developed as Black Shank and Grayville resistant varieties. These are good varieties and have saved the tobacco growers millions of dollars, but they still need some more breeding work. Dixie 101 and 102 grows too tall and is somewhat brittle and easy to bruise. Oxford 1 does not make quite enough pounds per acre and of course the leaves in the above varieties are not broad enough, especially in some years.

Corn: We have our hybrids N. C. 27 and N. C. 17. They are good hybrids and have brought up the average yield from 18 bushels per acre to last year of 37 bushels yield and have done untold amount of good in our over-all corn production and livestock program, but as you know, too. The stalks develop a weakness after the corn stalks are dry and just before harvest time the stalks break over in the field, and they are not as resistant to weevils as we would like to see them, and that can be corrected by further breeding work.

Peanuts: The peanut has been for the last five years, consistently giving low yields and it is hoped

that by the next two or three years, farmers will be able to get some of the new hybrid seed that has been developed, and farmers who want to get good seed will be able to do so, as in the case of corn, cotton and tobacco.

Cotton: We need further research and testing of poisons that have and will be developed later on.

Poultry: Further development of the poultry industry in the production of eggs and broilers.

Farm Machinery: Further development of dusters and sprayers in order that insect control can be better handled in tobacco, cotton, corn and peanuts and other crops and could mention quite a number of other things.

One hundred percent of this money will be used for research to help farm people. The average farmer will contribute about 30 to 40 cents. No one will contribute a nickel unless the referendum is approved by a 2-3 majority vote on November 3, 1951. It is voluntary, and anyone who wants his money back can get it by making application for it. This money will supplement State and Federal funds appropriated for research. Every person engaged in the production of farm commodities using feed or fertilizer will be eligible to vote, regardless of age; that includes the wives or husbands of such individuals. 4-H and F. F. A. students will be eligible.

Polling places will be set up in all townships at the regular P. M. A. voting places. The polls will be open from 6:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

In September, the nation's hay supply was estimated to be larger than in any previous year.

Dream Is Coming True For Farmer

The dream of a young Negro farm couple of Wake County is coming true.

The Russell Judds of Route 1, Holly Springs, have been tenants for several years. But they have made the most of their opportunities, saved part of their income, and recently were able to buy a small farm and build a new home on it.

W. C. Davenport, Negro county agent in Wake for the State College Extension Service, says the home is built of cement blocks and has six rooms. It is located on a dirt road and is of modern design.

When Judd decided to buy a farm, he found a small one that he liked, although it didn't have a dwelling on it. It had a good tobacco barn and carried a three-acre tobacco allotment.

To get a dwelling on the place, the young Wake farmer made arrangements to borrow some money from a bank. He had enough to start building but had to get extra funds to complete the job.

The dwelling has now been completed, and two good crop seasons have enabled the Judds to meet their obligations.

County Agent Davenport says this is only one of many examples of how the Negro farm families of Wake are making the most of their opportunities to raise their own standard of living.

Big Increase In Prize Fight Cash

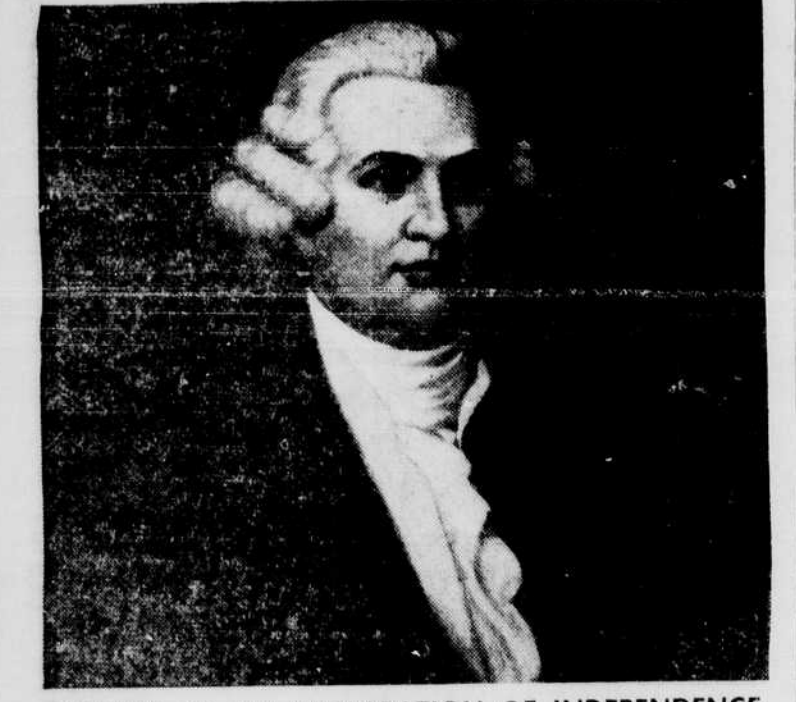
One of the notable business booms of this year has occurred in — of all things — the prize-fight industry. So far this year some 1,500,000 fight fans throughout the nation have spent \$5,000,000 on admissions. This is two and a half times as much as fight fans laid on the line over the same period of 1950. Of course, this attendance rate is still well below the record achieved in both 1946 and 1947, but the bigwigs of boxing are cheered by the sport's revival from last year's slump—the lowest point in its history.

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PRESENTS

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA



SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
HOOPER

North Carolina had three signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was through the zealous support of her delegates to the Continental Congress that the Declaration was made. John Penn, William Hooper and Joseph Hewes were the delegates and signers. Independence was first proposed in Congress by Hewes. Hooper was from Wilmington, Hewes from Edenton, and Penn was from Greenville.

FOR SALE!

J. B. Barnhill

Property
IN EVERETTS
At Public Auction
Friday, October 26
1951 at 11 A. M.

Sale At The Property

This property consists of home with 9 rooms and two baths. Also filling station and garage.

This home is suitable for a residence and could be used as a tourist home or apartment house.

The property is in excellent condition and located on the corner of Highway No. 64 and the hard surface road from Bear Grass to Hamilton.

CALL OR SEE
PEEL & PEEL, Attorneys
Williamston, N. C.

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