

### Changes In Tobacco Weighing Rules Are In Growers' Favor

Tobacco warehousemen, dealers, and growers have been warned by C. D. Baucom, superintendent of the Weights and Measures Division of the N. C. Department of Agriculture, that "important changes" have been effected regarding the handling of tobacco to be sold on North Carolina markets this season.

Baucom declared that weight and tolerance have been sharply limited and weighing practice regulations have been made more definitive.

Pointing out that "tolerance is the difference between perfection and prosecution and is the range in which the inspector may see his own discretion," Baucom declared that "in some few instances" solicitors for tobacco warehouses in the past have taken advantage of these tolerances in various and sundry ways, sometimes passing them along to certain growers in return for their business. He said that these tolerances could amount to as much as \$2.50 for each 200-pound basket of tobacco. They have been curtailed so as to protect "honest warehousemen who are endeavoring to be fair with the seller and buyer."

These new regulations and amendments to old regulations, adopted at the recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, went into effect with the opening of the Border Belt Markets on Aug. 1.

The most important change, Baucom said, relates as to the time tobacco is offered for sale. Heretofore, he explained, tobacco has not been regarded as being actually offered for sale until the auctioneer began crying for bids. A court so found last season, and alleged weight violations did not apply until the auctioneer began his chant over the pile of tobacco. Under the new regulation, tobacco is offered for sale when it is placed on the line.

"Farmers don't put their tobacco in the row for exhibit purposes," said Baucom.

Another altered regulation fixes the average weight of the basket on which the tobacco is placed for sale. Baucom said that prior to this season, it was too often the case that one basket was weighed and the "average" weight of all baskets was assumed therefrom. If this average was light, it was necessary for the farmer to place extra amounts of tobacco to come up to this "average."

With the new rule, the average weight must be derived by weighing 100 baskets and obtaining the average for these baskets. Any baskets which vary more than one pound from the average must be removed from the premises or destroyed by

operators of the warehouse. Each warehouse is required to obtain a metal weight made to equal the weight of the average basket. Every warehouse truck must be of the same weight, and any weight necessary to bring about this result must be permanently attached by a "bolt or bolts." The tare weight of the truck and average basket must be posted on the scale or scalehouse, and this weight must be used in setting the tare beam of the scale. Also, an amended regulation requires that "as long as the even-pound system is employed in calculating tobacco weights, the nearest even pound on the scale dial or beam must be used."

In commenting on this, Baucom declared that heretofore tobacco weighing 89 pounds and two ounces, for instance, could be declared to weigh only 88 pounds. Under the amended regulation, it would weigh 90 pounds.

Another change has to do with the variation in weight of tobacco due to atmospheric conditions occurring after it has been placed on the floor. Beginning this season, regulations require that any variation due to such conditions must be determined by the facts in each case—and in no case shall an allowance for such variation exceed two per cent.

The new regulations make it unlawful for any weighmaster, firm, or corporation to take advantage of any variations permitted in setting the tare beam or in calculating tare in weighing tobacco.

"These regulations do not in any way relieve the custodian of the tobacco of his responsibility or his liability."

### To Promote Demand For Tobacco Products

The independent tobacco processors have been responsible in the past for most of the export trade of North Carolina tobaccos. Exports before the war averaged more than 50 per cent of the State's production. However, at the present time exports are at a low level. The fight to regain our foreign markets will require the efforts of all the industry. World supply, world demand, and the world markets play an important part in international trade.

It will be the aim of the N. C. Tobacco Advisory Council to foster and promote the means for regaining and expanding our export trade.

Burley tobacco in the past has not figured very important in the export field, but during the last four years our blended cigarettes have been "making habit" at the greatest rate in history—in the countries abroad visited by our boys, and it is expected that in the postwar world burley tobacco will take its place in the ex-

port field. North Carolina manufactures a greater volume and a greater value of tobacco products than any other similar area in the world. Tobacco manufacture is North Carolina's chief industry from the standpoint of total value of manufactures, giving employment to more than 30,000 citizens in factories alone. The demand for our tobacco is the composite result of several factors. These are: consumer preference, economic and population trends, manufacturer's blending requirements and substitutability of other leaf.

W. F. Hedrick, executive secretary of the Council stated recently that "the Council hopes, through research, to keep abreast of the manufacturer's requirements by fostering the production of the most suitable leaf and to promote the demand for tobacco products domestically and in foreign countries."

"New industries for tobacco and allied products will also be a part of work of the Council—cigarette paper has been one new industry—overshadowing most other developments of the industry during the war period. Prior to 1939 about 85% of all the cigarette paper used in this country was imported from France and the annual value of the foreign paper exported to this country was roughly 10 million dollars. Our present self-sufficiency in this field can be credited to Harry H. Strauss, president of the Ecusta Paper Company of Plimoth Forest, N. C."

"These are just a few of the things that must be done to promote and hold our tobacco leadership—bankers and retail merchants and all allied industries have a stake in the economic future of the tobacco industry in this state. And the support of all the people in North Carolina is needed to enable North Carolina to maintain its reputation as the producers of the world's finest tobacco and tobacco products."

### PJC IS APPROVED AS PRIMARY FLYING SCHOOL

Presbyterian Junior College Flying School has been notified by the Civil Aeronautics Administration that it has met full requirements for an approval as a primary flying school and that air agency certificate number 5020 is being forwarded for display in the operations office. By Sept. 9, when the fall session opens, the college expects to enroll a large class in primary commercial and flight instruction courses in flying and in aircraft and engine mechanics in the mechanics training school. Other vocational courses will be offered.

The college is using the facilities of the former Laurinburg-Maxton Army Air Base and has one of the best airports in the south.

### Tar Heel Industry Expands At Record Breaking Rate In '46

North Carolina industry experienced what is believed to be a record breaking growth in the first six months of 1946, according to the report of Paul Kelly, Assistant Director of the Department and head of the Division of Commerce and Industry, made to the summer meeting of the Directors of the N. C. Department of Conservation and Development at Morehead City.

181 new industries and an even 100 expansions within existing industries, providing jobs for an estimated 28,828 new workers, requiring an approximate \$62,491,500 in new capital investment, to provide an estimated \$47,839,000 in new annual payrolls are listed in the summary prepared by Philip Schwartz, Industrial Analyst.

As compared to the over-all 1945 figures, which were thought at the time of their release last Spring to constitute the most rapid industrial growth in any similar period in the State, the first six months of this year showed 181 new plants (in operation or in such projection as to be definitely reportable) to 225 for all of last year; \$29,000,000 to \$47,000,000 in approximate investment; 17,000 to 16,000 new workers; and \$29,000,000 to \$41,500,000 in approximate new annual payrolls.

In 1945, new textile industries (all types) were predominant with a total of 78 out of 225, or approximately 34 per cent. This trend has continued steady and even stronger in the first six months of 1946, with a total of 96 out of 181, or approximately 53 per cent. Textile mill products, with an approximate 39 per cent, and apparel and other finished products, with an approximate 16 per cent, second and fourth respectively in the new comparison scale, seemed certain to establish, with the new textile industries figures, even more firmly by year's end North Carolina's position as the leading textile manufacturing state of the nation.

Continuing, too, the state's record as the leader in furniture and finished lumber products, new industries in those categories were 16 per cent of the total. Surprising, and heartening to state leaders, was the 8 per cent shown in food and kindred products in a state which raises much but has processed little food commodities. And the 6 per cent attributed to miscellaneous indicates that the recent efforts of the State Planning Board and other agencies toward the development of original new industries using North Carolina commodities is taking effect.

This latter trend is shown even

more clearly in the approximate investment figures which show, for miscellaneous in new and expanded industries over \$14,900,000, second only to textile mill products with \$29,000,000. Food and kindred products were third with \$8,250,000, with other classified divisions following in order: apparel and other finished products, \$850,000; chemicals and allied products, \$840,000; furniture and finished lumber products approximately \$800,000; electrical, \$750,000; stone, clay and glass products \$400,000; lumber and timber basic products \$265,000; machinery, \$20,000. Expansion in tobacco plants, with no new industries reported, amounted to \$2,000,000.

### Want Ads!

WANTED: 10 Sales Ladies for full time employment. Rose's 5-10-25c Store. 7-26-46

WANTED TO RENT—House furnished or unfurnished, or apartment, at once. JOE MELTON, Jr., Care of The Turnage Co., Farmville, N. C. 8-16-46

BE SURE TO TUNE IN ON W-P-T-F Every Sunday Morning from 9:30 to 10:00, and hear about all the new inventions and when they may be expected on the market—intermingled with songs that are guaranteed to please.—Western Auto Associate Store, Farmville, N. C.

WANTED: 25 Sales Ladies for Saturday employment only. ROSE'S 5-10-25c STORE. 7-26-46

TIRES—TIRES—JUST RECEIVED A Big Shipment of DAVIS TIRES and they still carry an unconditional Guarantee for 12 months. Get Our Prices before you buy. WESTERN AUTO ASSO. STORE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—If you want to buy or sell contact me. List now for the fall season. I cover Eastern Carolina. Farm Lands a Specialty. D. L. TURNAGE, Phone 2715, Office 513 Evans St., Greenville, N. C. 8-9-46

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