



**NEW SHOES** -- Raeford Jaycees treated four local youngsters to new clothes for Christmas. Here Peter Dockery, a Jaycee, supervises, fitting.



**CHRISTMAS CHEER** -- Walter Blue, a Raeford Jaycee, helps a young lady select shoes during a shopping spree sponsored by the Jaycees for several local youngsters.

## Rental Decisions Weigh Heavily For Tobaccomen

Winter is decision-making season in tobacco country. Two of the most important decisions flue-cured growers are grappling with are (1) how much acreage can they plant in 1971 and (2) how much can they afford to pay for rented or leased poundage quotas.

The decisions require careful consideration and some pencil-pushing. There are a number of factors that have to be taken into consideration. Jim Allgood, extension farm management economist at North Carolina State University, outlines some of these as follows:

- The anticipated yield per acre
- The anticipated price per pound on the market
- The cost of production
- The amount of family labor available
- The availability and cost of hired labor
- The risk involved in producing the crop.

On the last two points, Allgood suggested that growers not overlook the importance of having enough labor to harvest the crop lined up well in advance. Also, the risk of crop failure due to weather must be considered in making a fair and complete analysis.

On the question of market price, the economist suggests

that 1971 prices should be about the same as those received in 1970.

Generally, rental costs of flue-cured poundage quotas are expected to be about 10 to 15 cents a pound this season. To help the grower determine if he can afford to pay this, or whatever price that may be asked, Allgood made these observations.

If tobacco averages 2,100 pounds per acre, a fair cash rent price is somewhere between \$210 and \$315 per acre, generally.

In order to figure a fair rental price, a farmer should first estimate the expected gross income per acre. The 2,100 pounds per acre at 72 cents would gross \$1,512.

The farmer should then estimate the expected cost involved in producing an acre. The cash cost of producing a 2,100-pound yield would be about \$350. This figure doesn't include land, labor or fixed costs on machinery, equipment or buildings.

The fixed costs are estimated at about \$210 per acre. If the grower is already set up to grow tobacco, this cost may not be related to the decision to rent. However, it may be indirectly related.

On labor, Allgood points out that about 250 manhours are needed to produce 2,100 pounds with mechanical harvesting aides.

Allgood assumes that 10 percent of this labor will be of a managerial type, valued at \$3 per hour or about \$75. The remainder would be family or hired labor valued at \$1.50 per hour. Therefore, the total cost for the 2,100-pound per acre crop would run around \$412.50.

If the family or hired labor is valued less than \$1.50 an hour, costs would be reduced.

By subtracting expected labor costs and other production expenses from the anticipated gross income, the farmer can get an idea of how much rent he can afford to pay for the tobacco.



### Frahm Elected Board Chairman

Leonard Frahm was elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern National Bank in Raeford for the year 1970-71.

George S. Crawford was elected vice-chairman and Freddie G. Williams was elected secretary.

### With Our Service Personnel

Miss Susan W. Walters of Rt. 1, Raeford has enlisted for three years in the Women Marines, GY Sgt. Fred Smith, local Marine Corps recruiter, announced.

She will begin her training on Jan. 7 at Parris Island, S.C.

Miss Walters, daughter of Mrs. Louise Love, was formerly employed by Southern Bell Telephone Company of Laurinburg. She graduated from Hoke High School in 1970.

Sgt. Smith said that she may serve anywhere in the United States or at many posts and stations overseas.

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### GREETINGS



"Smooth driving" thru the season!

### Carter's Esso Service

### Fruit cake Enjoyed by Old Romans

One of the most-favored delicacies of the holiday season is the Fruit-cake.

Many a loving homemaker will start months in advance and make the cake from an old family recipe, wrap it in a rum- or brandy-soaked cloth and store it until the Great Days come.

Most of us envision a dark red-brown cake so filled with fruit and nuts that it can hardly be cut... so aromatic with spirits that we could stand over it all day and 'drink in' its redolence.

However, the term "good fruitcake" has as many variations as the singers of its praises.

Such discrepancies arise, says an expert in bakers' matters, "because no one appears to have decided exactly what constitutes fruitcake." Not even a super-fussy Department of Agriculture of a certain state has attempted to define the delicacy.

It's not difficult to see why. Over the years, fruit-cake has had as many recipes as eaters. To the ancient Romans, according to a well-known cookbook, it was Satura, a mixture of a well known barley mash, dried raisins, pine kernels and pomegranate seeds "laced with condiments and honeyed wine."

To Elizabeth of England it was spice cake, containing, according to a recipe of the time, "good ale barme... eight eggs with two yolks... aniseeds bruised... (and) a little rose water."

Most modern recipes appear to descend from the old Pennsylvania Dutch cake and British plum pudding cake.

Coats made of "wet look" vinyl are the in thing this season in Rowan County. But they can put a crimp in the family budget; especially if you have to buy several of them.

One homemaker, with three daughters, decided to make vinyl coats for her girls.

She bought fabric remnants, lining material and buttons at outlet shops. Total cost was eight dollars: about a tenth of what three store-bought coats would cost, Mrs. Edith Hinshaw, home economics extension agent, says.

The homemaker believes she helps stretch family income more by staying home and sewing, freezing and canning, than she would by taking a job away from home.

Taking time to read the Sampson County Extension Homemakers Newsletter proved profitable for Mrs. R.C. Merritt, Magnolia, Rt. 1.

Using a recipe from the newsletter, the homemaker baked a cake to auction off at a sale. It sold for \$25.

"When children come home from school looking for a mid-afternoon snack, they need something more substantial than a candy bar and soft drink," Mrs. Russell Mack, a Durham County homemaker, believes.

So she gives her children snack foods that are low in calories, but high in food value. For example, one of the children's favorites, vegetable and fruit lollipops, are made by inserting a colorful toothpick into cubed fresh fruits and vegetables.

Frozen fruit juice cubes and flavored milk drinks are two other favorites.

Although Mrs. Mack spends less money for snack foods than many homemakers, she is buying better health for her family, Mrs. Mary J. Whitmore, associate home economics extension agent, observes.

Many lucky persons will receive useful and attractive Christmas gifts from women who attended a district crafts workshop in Greenville this summer.

One participant, Mrs. Glenn Smart, Winterville, learned to

make attractive tablemats from pine needles. Mrs. Sue May, Pitt County Extension home

economist, relates. She plans to give these handcrafted items to friends.

**SENATOR**  
**SAM ERVIN**  
★ SAYS ★

WASHINGTON -- One of the major legislative battles of this Congress has been over Federal funding of the development of the supersonic transport plane.

I am opposed to the funding of this plane by our Government for the following reasons:

The ultimate objective of the development of the SST is to make supersonic planes available for the use of private airlines. This being true, the job of financing the development of such a plane should be borne by private enterprise, and not by the taxpayers of the United States.

The reasons given for using taxpayers' funds to develop the SST are threefold in nature: (1) That the development and use of such planes carrying such a large number of passengers will enable Americans to fly to other countries quicker in American planes rather than in foreign planes, and thus reduce the deficit in our balance of payments; (2) that the development and use of such planes will result in the making of huge profits by private airlines and thus result in the payment of vast amounts of income taxes into the Federal Treasury; and (3) that the development of the SST is necessary to promote the prestige of the United States.

The first of these arguments is, in my judgment, patently unsound. The development of the plane will result in American tourists carrying American dollars abroad, and thus exceed any revenues derived from the use of this plane in comparison with sums that they would otherwise expend for travel in foreign planes. The second argument is of dubious force. The history of the Federal Government in respect to air travel has been

that the Federal Government subsidizes airlines rather than derives profits from them. I do not think the third argument is valid because I do not believe that taxpayers' money should be used to advance the interests of private airlines merely to promote American prestige.

One of the greatest problems of our nation and of the world in general is the pollution of the atmosphere, the rivers, and the ocean. Before we proceed with the development of the SST, we should make it certain that it is not going to make a hazardous contribution to the further pollution of our earth. There has been no adequate study of this problem up to the present, and the only provision for such a study contemplates a commission composed of men who are more or less crusaders for the SST. We need a study made by impartial scientists.

There are proposals now pending in Congress that we bar the use of our airports to supersonic planes to guard this nation against further pollution of the atmosphere and the hazardous noise of the sonic boom. If legislation of this nature is adopted, this would render the SST entirely useless.

The Federal debt is rapidly nearing \$400 billion. At the present time, the Federal Government is spending more than \$21 billion for the current fiscal year just to pay interest on the national debt. Furthermore, prospects are that the Federal Government is going to run a deficit of billions of dollars this fiscal year. Congress ought not to authorize outlays for the SST unless it has the courage to cut other appropriations accordingly or to levy new taxes sufficient to defray its cost.

## Distaff DEEDS

By JANICE R. CHRISTENSEN

**Christmas Cheer**

HAPPY HOLIDAY TO ALL!

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**Holiday Greetings**

We hope your Christmas is the happiest yet. You deserve the best!

**John K. McNeill, Jr.**

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**NOEL**

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