

Jones Journal

"A BETTER COUNTY THROUGH IMPROVED FARM PRACTICES"

VOLUME THREE

TRENTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1952

NUMBER 37

Work Started On Kinston's 15th Warehouse and Rumors Point to At Least Two More by August

The success of the 1951 tobacco season and the lasting powers of the fifth set of buyers which have been buying on the Kinston market for the past two years have given birth already this spring to one new warehouse which is now under construction just southeast of Kinston in front of the Barrus Construction Company offices which will be owned and operated by the same team that has operated the Old Knott Warehouse for the past four sales seasons.

Rodney Goodman, Bruce Heath, Kirby and Horace Loftin will be the "King Bees" in this No. 15 warehouse for the world's second largest tobacco market. It will be as large as most of the other large out-of-town sales floors but exact dimensions of this addition to the market have not been revealed by the builders.

Still in the rumor stage but getting stronger every day are stories to the effect that at least two more large tobacco sales floors will be ready when the auctioneer begins his chant in August.

Herbert Jones, owner of the Carolina and Eagle warehouses in Kinston, has purchased a 22-acre tract southwest of Kinston, east Happersville, from Dr. "Bud" Hyatt and it is a very strong possibility that Jones will move out of the "minor" warehouse league and into the "majors" by the time the golden weed is moving to town next summer.

Still a third new warehouse is on the planning boards and from Greenville have come threats that Kinston will get 22 warehouses now that it has "muscled" its way into the number two spot on the tobacco selling parade. This fear of more and more competition, however, has not kept Kinston warehousemen from waging a winning battle for recognition in attaining as many sets of buyers as Wilson and Greenville.

Kinston has outsold Greenville for the past three seasons and only Wilson now lies between Kinston and the profitable title, "World's Largest Tobacco Market." It won't be long before Wilson will have to step down. Kinston has the greatest potential tobacco production area in the state and not too many more years will pass before it will also be top man in the selling end of the tobacco business, as well as in the production end.

Jones Farmers Average 1,362 lbs. Per Acre and Gross \$6,421,836 in '52

The tobacco farmers of Jones County in 1951 carried away from the various warehouses where they sold their golden crop exactly \$6,421,836.83, which is a lot of money even in these inflated days when billions are more frequently spoken of than millions. This lot of loot came to the industrious Jones County tobacco farmers for growing 8,349.1 acres of tobacco that weighed in at 11,371,957 pounds for an average per acre yield of 1,362 pounds at an average price of \$56 per hundred pounds or \$767.72 per acre.

The biggest acreage and the smallest yield per acre were reported in Pollocksville Township which produced 2,113,782 pounds of the fabulous weed on 1,650.4 acres or 1,281 pounds per acre. This averaged \$56 per hundred and grossed \$1,196,270.32 for Pollocksville Township farmers.

Trenton Township was next in line with 1562.4 acres yielding at an average rate of 1300 pounds per acre and selling for \$56 per hundred. Total dollar return was \$1,141,120.00, and total pounds were 2,032,035.

Chinquapin Township turned in third with 1292.1 acres yielding 1,782,879 pounds or 1290 pounds per acre which sold for \$986,198.49, an average of \$56 per hundred pounds.

Beaver Creek Township was second in the production per-acre side of the picture and in this Northeasternmost township of the county 1222 acres of the golden weed were harvested with an average yield of 1,416 pounds per acre at an average of \$56 per hundred pounds. This township produced 1,730,794 pounds of tobacco which sold for \$966,140.21.

Tuckahoe was fifth insofar as total production was concerned but the 1,737,163 pounds it produced and sold for \$983,010.51 from 1196 acres at an average of \$56 per hundred placed it at top spot for yield per acre in which category it turned in a 1452 pound per acre figure.

Cypress Creek was sixth with total production since it had the sixth lowest allotted acreage but on the 819.1 acres harvested in

Big Still Blown Up Monday By Sheriff Taylor and ATU Men

Jones County Sheriff Jeter Taylor and his deputy, Brown Yates, and members of the ATU unit in New Bern blew up with 21 sticks of dynamite one of the largest whisky stills found in recent months in this section. Nathaniel Simmons of Pollocksville Township who lived near the still is held under \$200 bond charged with aiding and abetting in the violation of the liquor laws.

Sheriff Taylor said the still was a wooden twin boiler type of 500 gallon capacity and it was backed up by eight 400 gallon mash boxes and seven mash barrels. Taylor said from appearances about the huge still it had been in operation about two months or perhaps less.

The still was located on Trent River near the Oak Grove Air Base and was blown up with 21 sticks of dynamite in a thorough job of splintering this headache making rig.

Reports by the REA indicate that farmers are turning more and more to electric power for labor savings and for help in increasing farm production efficiency.

For two straight years, reserve feed stocks in the United States have gone down while livestock numbers have increased.

In this township the best quality tobacco in the county was produced since the 1,141,233 pounds produced sold for a \$58 per hundred average, yielding \$664,520.48.

White Oak Township was in the last spot since it had the smallest allotment in the county but it boasted 834,051 pounds of the golden weed out of 607.1 acres at an average price of \$57 per hundred pounds which yielded the farmers in this township \$474,561.95.



PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1 . . . The slaphappy motorist who curses the other driver, juggles cigarette at the wheel and performs crazy antics while driving is taking more American lives than war.

Tobacco Outlook For '52 Considered Good By Most Local Experts

Approximately 150,760 farm families in North Carolina grow tobacco and depend largely upon the income of tobacco to make a living. The receipts from tobacco make up almost one-half of the total farm income in North Carolina. Thus as anyone can see, tobacco means a great deal to North Carolina.

In 1951 939,135,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco was produced in North Carolina on 731,000 acres of land. North Carolina produced 66.5 per cent of all the flue-cured tobacco produced in the United States in 1951.

World production of all tobacco was up about 7 per cent as compared with the 1935 to 1939 average. At the same time flue-cured tobacco production is up about 62 per cent from the 1935 to 1939 average. However, considerably more flue-cured tobacco is being consumed now than during the period from 1935 to 1939.

The 1951 production of all types of tobacco was 1412 million pounds in the United States which is 12 per cent higher than in 1950. But in spite of this overall increase in production the supply on hand is not considered excessive.

Domestic markets in the United States used 751 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco during the 1950-51 marketing year. The export trade purchased 433 million pounds during the same period of time.

Since July, 1951 exports have been about 12 per cent higher than about the same months a year earlier. For the year 1952 exports are expected to be 5 per cent greater than during 1951. Domestic consumption is up about 5 per cent over 1950.

Prices received for the 1951 crop of flue-cured tobacco averaged about 52.0 cents compared with 55.05 cents received by farmers in 1950. However, grade for grade, the 1951 crop averaged

about five cents more than the 1950 crop. The 1951 flue-cured crop of tobacco was lower in quality due to dry weather conditions existing in the Old and Middle belts of North Carolina.

Some of the factors which will exert a strong influence on the 1952 price of flue-cured tobacco are yield per acre, quality of the crop, and export supports will be about the same as in 1951. Taking everything into consideration, tobacco farmers in North Carolina can expect good prices for their tobacco in 1952 and at least as good as that received in 1951.

Bringing the picture close to home, it can be said that Jones County tobacco growers can look to 1952 with a great deal of confidence. However, it is recommended that Jones County tobacco growers should use continued good judgment in controlling the blue mold disease of tobacco in the plantbed with the use of Fermate, Dithane, or parzate fungicides, that they should select their best tobacco land for tobacco in 1952, they should use black shank and Granville Wilt resistant varieties of tobacco where disease is a problem, they should keep the tobacco on a ridge during cultivation, and they should control insects and top and sucker all tobacco if the maximum income is expected from the years' crop.

Home Club Schedule

Jones County Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Madge Jarvis announces two club meetings for the coming week.

The Lee's Chapel Club will meet at 2:30 Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Frank Murphy and at 2:30 Friday afternoon the Pleasant Hill Club will meet with Mrs. R. L. Fordham.

Production of new farm equipment has been declining since mid-1951.

Illegal Narcotics Traffic Continues in Spite of Publicity

On a recent Saturday afternoon a teen-age Kinston girl was picked up by local detectives and found to have her pockets full of morphine. One package was labeled and had a prescription number but the other was an unlabeled box. Enough morphine was contained in the two boxes for a week-end jag for a houseful of teen-age girls and boys.

Recent intensive publicity at the national level has also increased interest at the local level in this illicit drug business that is said to run into the billions of dollars each year in this so-called civilized land.

All of the publicity and all of the local interest, however, have not done much to jar Congress into providing funds for suffi-

cient agents to cope with this murderous business. Still, as for the past ten years, one federal narcotics agent is assigned to North and South Carolina. To expect this one agent to even skim the surface of this great and intricate combine that preys on human suffering is beyond even the most rosy pipe dreams of such noted pipe dreamers as Congress.

Without competent and sufficient aid from the top side local officials do the best they can with a bad situation—which is all too frequently not good enough. In every city of any size a permanent war is fought by local police in an effort to run the rats that peddle dope into their little holes. Very little success is registered. Once in a

while an innocent, stupid child will be caught with a pocketful of "goof balls" as the case here recently. But the men and women who reap the profits and pull the strings behind the scenes are very rarely in the toils of the law.

A few minutes' conversation with any of the men and women who either for business or pleasure make the "midnight rounds" will inform anyone that dope is readily available at practically any hour of the day or night in Kinston—for a price. Usually enough of the high-powered stuff for a good sized jag costs about five dollars and ranges down to two dollars a pill.

In most cases the illicit dope is "watered" stock that has been

cut with first one ingredient and then another.

A tremendously valuable quantity of dope can be hidden in an extremely small place and unless officers receive advance tips on the location of some "hot stuff" they might spend a week looking for it without finding the loot.

Life and other national magazines have given millions of words and hundreds of pictures to the public on the subject of the dope traffic and still it flourishes. But it flourishes largely because the general public—and that includes you—is not enough alarmed about the situation to turn in the men and women who are getting rich from peddling dope.

GIVE *Voluntarily* TO

MARCH OF DIMES

JANUARY 2-31

JANUARY				
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
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