

## HENDERSON EASY MARKET TO REACH

Paved Highways Lead Into  
City From Nearly Every  
Direction

### HAUL LARGER LOADS

Trucks Can Come From Great Dis-  
tances and Tobacco Can Be Sold  
and Grower Get Back Home  
By Nightfall

Henderson's tobacco market is one of the most easily accessible of any in the State. It is approached by paved highways from nearly every direction, and where this is not the case, improved soil roads lead into the city, making it possible for automobiles and large trucks to bring heavy loads here in the same day, discharge their business and return home by night.

Farmers from long distances are aware of this advantage, and in the last several years have been coming here in greater numbers to do their selling and buying.

This condition works especially to the advantage of tobacco and cotton growers, who know that roads are passable in all kinds of weather, regardless of the size of their load.

Route 50, a State and Federal highway through the city, is open to customers way which runs north and south from those directions at almost unlimited distances. This highway is paved in both directions for hundreds of miles.

From the west growers may reach the city over a paved highway between Oxford and Henderson, serving all that wide sweep of territory.

From the east, growers may reach Henderson either over Route 301, a short cut by way of Lenoir and Epsom, or they may come from Lenoir to Henderson by way of Franklin, where the entire distance is paved.

An improved highway, State Route 501, leads into the city from Townsville and Virginia. This is a toll road but has been improved and is accessible at all times. It is one of the important arteries feeding into the city.

From the Cokesbury and Aycock school sections an improved highway leads into the city, reaching a paved road a mile from the city limits.

Residents of the Watkins and Dabney sections may take the Oxford highway into Henderson or come by way of Dabney and into the city or a mile of paved road.

From the direction of Middleburg, Norlina, Warrenton and Littleton and Virginia, the distance is over Route 50.

Residents of the Kittrell and Frank Union sections use the lower end of Route 50 over a paved highway into the city.

### FOUR WAREHOUSES AND DOUBLE SALES WILL BE PROVIDED

(Continued from Page One.)

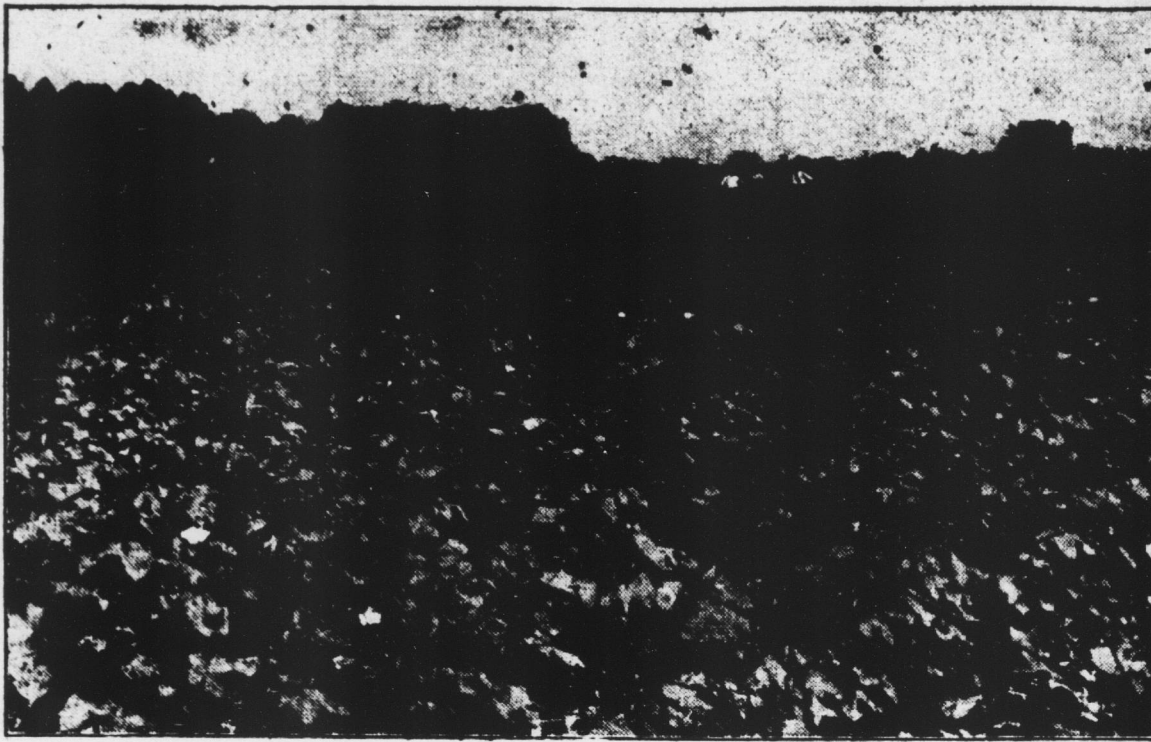
ham and N. R. (Buck) White will run the Big Henderson Warehouse, while W. M. Young and W. B. Daniel, Jr. will again operate Cooper's Warehouse. W. J. Alston is again manager of the Farmers Warehouse, and the High Price Warehouse will be operated by G. W. Knott, Lee Gooch and W. P. Smith. All are experienced tobacco men, having been in the business many years.

All of the larger companies and some of the smaller ones will be represented, and Henderson this year will have double sales, as has been the case for many years.

The dual set of buyers, which means that two sales are in progress at the same time, have been a large contributing factor to the rapid expansion of the Henderson market in the last five years. The second set of buyers will not come on the local market until the second week, since the first week's sales usually are light.

One warehouse that is shy on this market this season for the first time in 19 years is the Planters, which was burned two days before last Christmas, and a week after the market's Christmas holidays began. It was a total loss. Because of delays of one kind or another, the warehouse was not rebuilt, but some think it will be restored to the market here before another season.

## HOW COTTON GROWS IN VANCE COUNTRY



## Granville Birthplace Of Flue-Cured Tobacco

Caswell County Also Lays Claim to the Honor, But That  
County Inaugurated Tobacco Culture Year After It  
Was Pronounced Success in Granville

(Oxford Public Ledger)

Although Granville is the birthplace of flue-cured tobacco, that honor is disputed by Col. A. B. Carrington, the well known tobaccoist of Danville. The first flue-cured tobacco by wood was on the farm of the late A. J. Parham, three miles east of Oxford in the John Penn Highway near the Granville-Vance county line, in 1854 the new method spread rapidly the following year, and according to Col. Carrington it made its appearance in Caswell county in 1855. The Raleigh Review contains the following interesting claims of Col. Carrington.

"A. B. Carrington reviewed friendly the history of the birth tobacco industry, in which industry he has played a most prominent part, during his address at Shady Grove the other day.

"Few people," said he, "know that the bright tobacco industry originated in Caswell county. In 1856 the first bright tobacco was cured here, when a farmer used charcoal instead of wood which produced bright tobacco when cured, so that Caswell county has a vital interest in bright tobacco.

"Up to 1901 a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five million pounds of bright tobacco were raised annually in the Old Belt Virginia and North Carolina, of which about fifty million pounds were sold in Danville, the balance at other bright markets in Virginia and North Carolina, such as Winston-Salem, Durham, Oxford and Henderson.

"During the same period only around thirty-five to forty million pounds of bright tobacco were raised in Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina.

"Since 1900 there has been a large increase in bright tobacco, both in the Old Belt Virginia and North Carolina section and in the section south of us. Up to 1900 only a small percent of the crop was raised east of Raleigh.

"In 1930 the crop in the Old Belt Virginia and North Carolina sections, known as 'Old Belt' tobacco, had increased to about two hundred and eighty million pounds. While the crop in Eastern Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia had increased to five hundred and seventy-five million pounds.

"From this you can see the tremendous increase in bright tobacco, and how much the increase has been in the section south of the original tobacco territory.

"During the '90's continued Col. Carrington, 'the Old Belt Virginia and North Carolina district had practically a monopoly on bright tobacco, and what the world needed was gotten from this section, principally through Danville.

"Since 1901 the amount raised in the

new territory has increased tremendously, while we show some increase also in the Old Belt Virginia and North Carolina sections.

"The world consumption of bright tobacco has increased along with the increased crop. But there is a tendency to over-production that has caused low prices and made it less profitable to raise tobacco in this section than it was 30 years ago, as the tobacco raised in the south of us have taken the place of the tobacco with which the world was originally supplied from this immediate section in Old Belt Virginia and North Carolina.

"In the meantime, during the past ten years, a concerted effort seems to have been made by almost every country in the world to raise tobacco, some of them meeting with a fair measure of success, and the United States government reports that the total amount of tobacco raised in the world is 5,266,364,000 pounds, of which the United States raises 1,635,210,000 pounds.

"A small portion of this is bright tobacco which is replacing cigarette types raised in this country. While this country is holding its own, it is meeting heavy competition with markets in the world in all classes of tobacco, and the monopoly was enjoyed thirty years ago no longer exists.

"You doubtless remember," said the speaker, "that in 1918-1919, immediately following the world war, tobacco sold at a very high average. The average for 1919 was about fifty-four cents a pound for the entire bright crop of tobacco in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

"The bankrupt countries of Europe were unable to handle tobacco at this price and began to look elsewhere for cheaper tobacco, resulting in increases of production in foreign countries, with a consequent loss of markets for high priced bright tobacco raised in this country.

"It is a fact when tobacco in this country reaches a certain average price, foreign countries get their supply at lower prices from tobacco raised in other countries, that is produced cheaper, is commoner in quality and sold at a lower price."

### REPEAL OF TAX ON CIGARETTES ASKED

Austin, Tex., Sept. 23.—Repeal of the stamp tax on cigarettes, which was passed at the last session of the legislature, is sought in a bill introduced in the House by Representative C. E. Farmer, of Fort Worth.

He declared that the tax, which during its first year yielded to the State a total of \$3,500,000 revenue, is a burden on the masses, due to the increased price of cigarettes.

## SMALL CUBAN CROP PLANTED FOR 1932

Yield Will Be Far Below  
Previous Years Due  
to Curtailments

Washington, Sept. 23.—Recent reports confirm that the 1932 Cuban tobacco crop will be far below that of the previous year due largely to curtailed plantings. Weather conditions have not been altogether satisfactory. Lack of cool weather during the winter months has somewhat impaired the general quality of the tobacco, although it is said to be of good burn. Prices, which have still unremunerative, will obviously depend on the demand the new crop will have.

Not many sales have been made in the country to date. Most farmers are packing their own tobacco and few "vegas" have come to the market as yet. The cigar makers' strike which began on January 14 has practically settled itself. Havana cigar workers are willing to resume work but as most of the manufacturers have in the meantime moved their factories to interior points, many are finding it difficult to secure employment, says American Commercial Attache Albert F. Nuffer.

### Fair Premiums Offer Cash For Farm Exhibitors

Raleigh, Sept. 23.—(AP)—Vegetable growers have an excellent chance to pick up some extra cash this fall by exhibiting their products at various fairs—especially if they select quality produce and properly prepare it.

Robert Schemidt, vegetable research specialist for the agricultural experiment station at N. C. State College, pointed out today that "its not the largest specimen that cops the premiums these days. Products are now judged on uniformity in size and shape, smoothness, freedom from blemish and trueness to type and variety."

Every exhibitor, Schemidt said, should be careful to observe that the specimen is of a desirable market size; that the exhibit is properly entered; and that the vegetables are all true to type.

He warned that mislabeled entries will be thrown out. For instance, he said, if an exhibitor sends in Nancy Hall potatoes, as Porto Ricos, the entry is disqualified.

If entries are to be shipped or transported, he cautioned that each specimen should be wrapped separately to avoid bruising.

"Just a little extra care along these lines," Schemidt said, "will bring extra dividends in premiums and will afford the grower much satisfaction from the results of his fair work."

Sixty years ago the combined credits of New York, London, Paris and Berlin, was less than one billion dollars.

## CANADA CONSUMES LESS TOBACCO NOW

Government Statistics From  
Ottawa Indicate Slight  
Decrease

Washington, Sept. 23.—Statistics released by Commissioner of Excise, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, indicate that tobacco consumption in Canada is at present on a lower scale than at the same period of last year, states American Consul Julian F. Harrington in a report released by the Tobacco Division of the Department of Commerce. The number of cigarettes entered for consumption in June 1932 was only 378,779,975 as compared with 430,179,170 in the same month of last

year. For the first six months of the current calendar year cigarettes entered for consumption totalled 1,828,087,469 while the corresponding total in 1931 was 2,191,925,740. The consumption of large cigarettes also fell off from 461,170 in the first semester of 1931 to 316,700 in the same period of this year. Plug tobacco entered for consumption in the first half of the current calendar year totalled 2,388,408 pounds as compared with 2,713,689 pounds in the corresponding six months of last year.

Cigar consumption also declined in the six month period from 65,126,151 in 1931 to 58,923,713 in the first half of 1932. Foreign leaf tobacco entered for consumption in the first half of 1931 totalled 7,577,213 pounds compared with 6,444,207 pounds during the first half of the present year.

The consumption of cut tobacco, however, appears to have increased during the current year. The amount entered for consumption increased from 7,811,963 pounds in the first half

of 1931 to 8,421,463 pounds in the same period of the current calendar year.

## SWEET POTATOES AS SEED ARE APPROVED

Gastonia, Sept. 23.—(AP)—Fifty acres of sweet potatoes in the Cherryville section of Gaston county have been passed by the inspectors of the Carolina Seed Improvement Association and will be certified as soon as laboratory tests are made. County Agent L. B. Aldman said all growers in the section are co-operating in the work and the sweets will be cured and stored in the community storage house. They will be sold as certified seed potatoes.

The third finger of the hand was once known as the medical finger. It was believed that this finger had a direct connection with the heart and that a noxious drug could not touch it without giving direct warning. This finger was therefore used for stirring medicinal and other mixtures.

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