

# Conservation, Acreage Allotment, Crop Insurance Included In Moore ASC Work

## Annual Report Shows Many Farmers Aided With Soil Practices

The annual report of the Moore County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee shows that this agency of the Federal government aided many Moore County farmers by helping them carry out soil conservation measures in 1953.

The recently released report also shows that the agency supervised acreage allotments and marketing quotas in this county.

Highlights of the report follow: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation is one of the important Agencies within the Department of Agriculture. It is administered on the county level through farmer-elected County and Community Committeemen. Each year an election is held in each community at which time farmers vote on and elect farmers from the community to assist in the administration of the many programs operated by Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (formerly Production and Marketing Administration).

At the same election delegates are elected to attend a County Convention to elect or choose a County Committeee. The County Committee is responsible for the administration and directs the different A. S. C. activities in the county with the assistance of Community Committeemen. The County Committee appoints a County Office Manager who selects personnel to do the detail

work in the day to day operations of the different programs according to policies set by the County Committee and existing regulations.

**Committeemen**  
Members of the county and community ASC committees and the office staff are:

James M. Hardy, chairman; C. W. Holder, vice-chairman; W. Lee Patterson, regular member; Paul T. Lamm, first alternate; J. S. Blue, second alternate; and E. H. Garrison, ex-officio member.

The office employees are: Walter I. Fields, office manager; Pauline M. Anthony, treasurer; Mrs. Carlos Frye, Jr., principal clerk; Mrs. Ollie McCallum, clerk; and Maxine M. Oldham, clerk.

The community committeemen are: Carthage—Paul T. Lamm, George M. Booker, J. W. Kelly, S. V. Marsh, Tom Evans. Sandhill—Walter Cook, T. A. Lewis, E. H. Sheffield, W. E. Brown.

Sheffield—Clyde Comer, G. W. Davis, Fred Hare, D. A. Dunlap, Harwood Callicut.

Deep River—James Campbell, J. C. Paschal, D. B. Matthews, L. J. Boyte, Luther Paschal.

Bensalem—Earl Martin, W. L. McKenzie, J. W. Bost, Grady Peppers, J. D. Hobbs.

Ritters—W. H. Maness, Curtis Caviness, F. A. Maness, Henry Phillips, Harold Purvis.

Greenwood—J. Melvin Thomas, J. E. Cooper, G. F. Wicker, J. W. Elliott, Jr., J. A. Shaw.

Mineral Springs—W. M. Thompson, J. W. Garrison, Paul

Garrison, Carl J. Livengood, Wilson Lee.

McNeill—H. L. Garner, Robert Snipes, E. M. Hicks. **Farmers Used \$27,419.72**

Under the 1953 Agricultural Conservation Program, Moore County was given an allocation of \$46,455.60 to be used in assisting farmers to carry out needed conservation practices on the individual farm. Every farmer in Moore County was contacted by a Committeeman and given the opportunity to request assistance on needed conservation practices for their farm. 1489 farmers made requests.

However only 614 farmers were able to carry out part of the needed conservation practices due to reasons beyond their control, such as adverse weather conditions, etc. Therefore only \$27,419.72 was used.

Here is a summary of practices used by farmers:

Lime—There were 946 tons of limestone applied on approximately 600 acres of land with assistance being given by ASC in the amount of \$3,547.50.

Superphosphate, Potash, Basic Slag, and Mixed Fertilizers—323 farms used the above listed fertilizers to establish and topdress approximately 2,005 acres of alfalfa, temporary pasture, and permanent pasture consisting of ladino clover, fescue, and orchard grass. The assistance furnished by ASC in obtaining these fertilizer materials amounted to \$10,035.96. Of this amount \$7,290.35 was given assistance under the Purchase Order Plan.

Winter Cover Crops—108 farms received \$2,048.31 assistance on seeds to seed 907 acres of winter cover crops. Of this amount \$1,459.49 was furnished under the Purchase Order Plan.

Summer Annual Legumes—362 farms seeded 4350 acres of soybeans, cowpeas, velvetbeans, crotalaria, and lespedeza to be turned under as a cover crop with assistance being received in the amount of \$7,652.50.

Permanent Pasture—197 farms established and improved 612 acres of permanent pasture using the ladino clover, fescue and orchard grass mixture with assistance being received on the purchase of the seed in the amount of \$2,899.95. Of this amount \$2,486.88 was furnished under the Purchase Order Plan.

Constructing Permanent Fences—22 farms received assistance in the amount of \$650.50 to construct 37,800 linear feet of permanent fence.

Forest Tree Planting—Seven farms received \$320.00 assistance to set 40,000 pine seedlings on 40 acres of land.

Improving Stand of Forest Trees—Five farms received \$65.00 assistance for thinning and improving 13 acres existing stands of forest trees.

Total farmland on participating farms, 97,193 acres; cropland on participating farms, 31,430 acres.

**Allotments and Quotas**  
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas are used as a means of adjusting the production of certain crops in line with the necessary needed supply of the crop. The Secretary of Agriculture is required to declare acreage allotments on certain crops when there

is an excessive surplus of the crop on hand above what is needed. Marketing quotas can only be in effect after acreage allotments have been proclaimed and marketing quotas approved by at least two-thirds of the eligible producers voting in a referendum.

When acreage allotments and marketing quotas are in effect, penalties are set up to be collected as a compliance measure on the acreage in excess of the farm Marketing Quota.

In Moore County in 1953, two basic commodities were under Allotments and Marketing Quotas. They were Flue-Cured Tobacco and Peanuts.

**Flue-Cured Tobacco**—Moore County had an acreage allotment in 1953 of 6,715.7 acres; 1529 farms planted 6,331.7 acres with a total production of 6,950,827 pounds; 54 farms planted in excess of their farm allotment and paid penalty as required by regulations on the excess acreage. The rate of

penalty for 1953 was 20c per pound.

**Peanuts**—Moore County had an acreage allotment in 1953 of 125.6 acres; 27 farms harvested peanuts.

**Wheat and Cotton**—Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were proclaimed in 1953 on cotton and wheat to become effective with 1954 crop. The history for cotton and wheat acreages were obtained and summarized for 1951, 1952, and 1953 on all Moore County farms. The 1953 cotton acreage was measured. Cotton and wheat allotments were established and the referendums held for each commodity during the 1953 calendar year.

**Price Support**—Price Support Programs are set up to assist eligible farmers in conserving their commodities and through the utilization of different type loans available assure the farmer of his share of the national income from the commodities grown by him.

**Federal Crop Insurance**  
Moore County operated in 1953 for the first time the Federal Crop Insurance Program. Federal Crop Insurance as handled in Moore County was an insurance devised to protect the farmers' investment in his tobacco crop. The coverage for Moore County was \$290 per acre and cost the farmer \$8.60 per acre. In 1953 a tobacco farmer could only insure his interest in the crop and his share was insured against all causes from the time his tobacco was set out in the field until it reached the warehouse; 1088 farmers were insured in our county in 1953 by Federal Crop Insurance. Losses were paid to farmers due to bad weather conditions in 1953 amounting to over \$32,000 which tended to cushion the impact of crop failure on local business to a great extent.

**Thanks Expressed**  
The committee expressed hearty thanks and appreciation to the

county commissioners for their cooperation in furnishing office space, heat, water, and lights for the A. S. C. Office during 1953.

In the report the committee also thanked all other agricultural agencies and workers for their splendid cooperation and assistance during 1953.

### WEEVIL SITUATION

Some weevil activity has been reported in southern counties, but the recent cool weather has no doubt slowed the movement. Considerable variation is expected from field to field and from county to county in weevil infestation early in the season. Populations are expected to be down as compared to last year, but no one knows how much.

Prospects indicate fewer steers, but more cows and calves will be marketed during the remainder of 1954 than in the same period of 1953.



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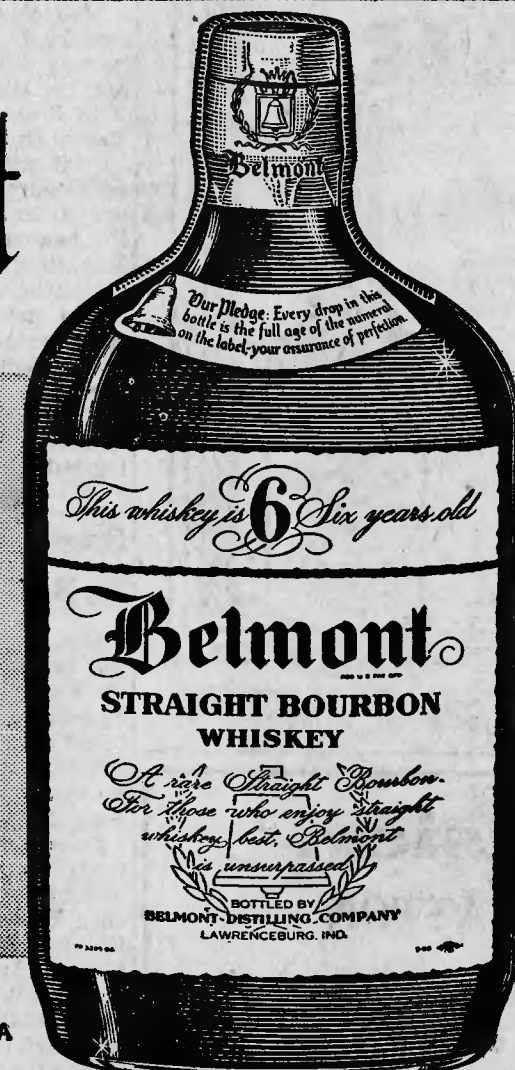
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