

# Rural Resettlement Program Designed To Replace Farm Relief

## Families On Marginal Lands Will Be Moved To More Productive Areas

By WHITNEY THARIN

Regional Information Officer, Region IV Resettlement Administration

North Carolina and the nation learned from the depression that there are hundreds of thousands of good farmers who are farming the wrong land.

Farming, until the depression, had generally been recognized as the one activity which assured food and feed even if there were years when no money was made and other years when money was lost. But a million farm families on relief, including at one time more than 27,000 in North Carolina, brought the stark realization that agriculture, like all other endeavors, has a certain percentage of producing units working on a very narrow margin.

When the depression came along, these marginal producers dropped below the subsistence line. Investigation revealed, however, that there were far more fundamental reasons for a million farm families on relief than the fact that there was a decline in our national business activity.

A great many of the farm families forced on relief were found to be the victims of out-of-date farm practices or they had settled upon lands not capable of yielding a decent standard of living. Other families had overfarmed or overgrazed their lands. Some had allowed their soil to deteriorate by failure to adopt adequate methods of soil conservation. The natural resources of lumber, mining and oil had been exhausted in other areas.

### A Permanent Remedy

Realizing the seriousness of the problem, President Roosevelt decided to seek a permanent remedy in an effort to help these people earn a subsistence and raise the standards of their home life. As a result, the President established the Resettlement Administration, naming as its Administrator Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, the Under Secretary of Agriculture.

As one of his first administrative acts, Doctor Tugwell divided the nation into 11 regions, grouping in each region, insofar as possible, the states with similar resettlement problems. North Carolina is in Region IV, and Raleigh is the headquarters for this region. Other states in Region IV are Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Homer H. B. Mask, Regional Director of Rural Resettlement, and James M. Gray, Regional Director of Land Utilization have charge of the work in Region IV. Each is a specialist in his particular field.

Resettlement means exactly what it says. It is concerned with the great number of farm families now living at places and under circumstances not conducive to good community life or where improper use is being made of land resources, and whose future success in agriculture depends upon re-location.

J. M. Gray

Resettlement work is to be done entirely with the consent and cooperation of the families concerned. In no case will a family be moved to another location without that family's voluntary consent of the plan. The great majority of the families to be aided will be resettled "in place," that is, in the community or neighborhood in which they are now living. A few rural communities, such as Penderles Homesteads near Wilmington, are also planned. Only farm families, or families with a farm background, will be aided.

### Not A "Dole"

Families aided by the Resettlement Administration will be expected to repay any money advanced for the purchase of farm lands, necessary equipment and subsistence. The program, therefore, cannot be considered a dole. In fact, its every endeavor is directed toward keeping farm families from the relief rolls, and in aiding them in making their own way.

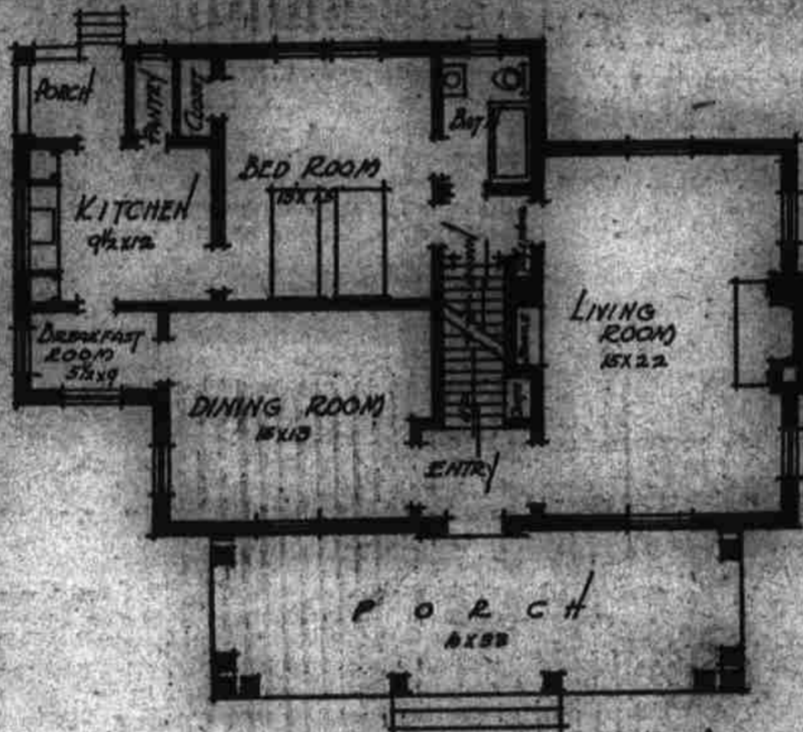
The chief objective of the Land Utilization Division is to find the proper use of land resources. This division will seek to conserve land and use it to the fullest public advantage; to assist families now living on unproductive land to sell out their poor holdings and move to a more profitable location and to aid local governments by relieving them of the necessity of spending large sums for roads, schools and other public services in poor-land areas that do not contribute their fair share of taxes.

The assistance of many long established governmental agencies will be required to do this job right. The Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Land Grant Colleges, and the Department of Vocational Education are chief among the agencies that will cooperate with the Resettlement Administration. In the areas where families are actually resettled the county farm and home agents, and teachers of Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics are expected to render valuable service to the rehabilitants.

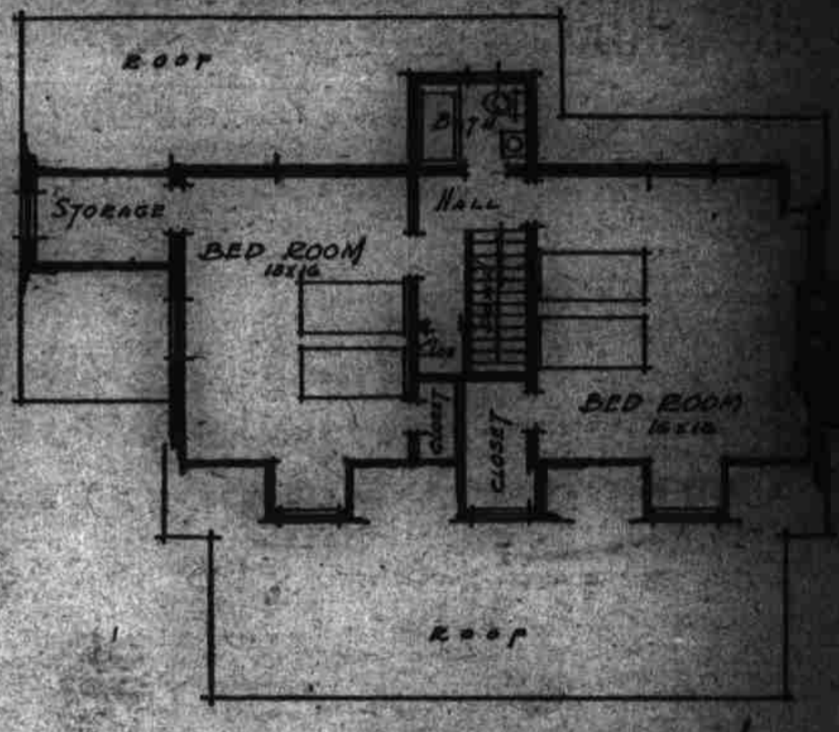
### Should Maintain Trees

South Carolina's promising peach industry from which this year 1,500 cars of high quality fruit were shipped should be given the necessary treatment to maintain trees in vigorous condition, says E. H. Rawl, extension horticulturist, urging peach growers to examine their trees very carefully at this season to determine whether or not they are in an abnormal condition as a result of improper fertilization. Special fertilizer recommendations will be gladly made for those who report conditions.

## A Modern Farm Home Of Comfort And Charm



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

### THE FIRST FLOOR

IN designing this house, the architect attempted to keep in mind the requirements of the average Carolina farm family. The plan calls for a bed-room and bath on the first floor. This bed-room is accessible both from the living-room and the kitchen; the thought being that the lady of the house might go quickly from the kitchen through the bed-room, tidy up a bit and meet unexpected guests from the living room portion of the house.

This bed-room is also situated so that the man of the house may enter from the rear without disturbing guests. The bath-room is also accessible from the living-room without going into the bed-room. There is also an ample back porch from which much work can be done in the warm months. The kitchen has an adjoining storage pantry with outside ventila-

tion which will prove useful in storing vegetables and canned goods. There is also a small breakfast room adjoining the kitchen where the children may have an early breakfast before going to school.

Note also that there is a traditional front porch of sufficient size to accommodate the gatherings of friends and relatives on late afternoons and Sundays. The entrance to the second floor is from a small entrance-hall that permits access to the second floor without passing through any other portion of the house.

### THE SECOND FLOOR

The second floor contains two bed-rooms and a bath with ample closet facilities. Note that the bath is directly over the bath below which allows economical plumbing, roughing in, and piping. Do not be perturbed by the

fact that these second floor rooms are cut into the roof, because there are many excellent materials on the market that will easily insulate these rooms against heat and cold.

The exterior of the house is shown to be of wood siding. However, the exterior material could be brick, or stucco, just as readily.

The ideal exposure for the house is to the north which will place the porch away from the sun, but at the same time will allow the early sun in the breakfast room where it is always desirable.

This house should be erected in the Carolinas for approximately \$5,000.00 depending of course upon the material and finish.

Working blue prints and complete specifications may be purchased by addressing the direct care of The State Farmer Section, Raleigh, North Carolina.

## Austrian Peas Used As Cover Crop Make A Better Cotton Crop

By A. E. BRYAN

Agricultural Editor, Clemson College  
With September comes Austrian pea planting time, and the experience of many South Carolina farmers illustrates the value of this winter legume cover to make better cotton and other crops.

One Kershaw County, South Carolina, farmer who has planted Austrian peas for four years says that it is one of the best fertilizer-saving crops a farmer can use and that it has given him a 40 per cent increase in cotton yields. "At a cost of \$2.25 per acre including seed and labor I figure that I receive \$10 to \$15 in return," he states.

An Anderson County, South Carolina, farmer who has had excellent results with Austrian peas has been making a bale of cotton per acre without excessive use of commercial fertilizer. His method of handling Austrian peas as a cover crop is interesting and instructive. He says:

"I have been growing Austrian winter peas on this land for two years, following the peas each summer with cotton. I use one row of these peas to the cotton middle, planted in September or early October. They are put in with an old Cole corn planter, using 12-inch pe: plate which puts out about 15 pounds of the Austrian peas per acre. A short subsoil plow is run in the cotton middle ahead of the planter so as to get the peas in deep enough.

The peas inoculated with soil from a vetch or Austrian pea field. The peas are wet with water made sticky with syrup, and the soil sprinkled over the seed and then stirred so

as to get some soil on each pea. They are then planted.

"Late in the winter a stalk cutter is run over the stalks to get them down out of the way. Later when the weather and soil conditions will permit the old cotton roots are run out with a subsoil plow. This covers up some of the young peas but soon they are out and growing again.

"About a week before time to plant cotton the land is well diked with a tractor and harrow and the Austrian pea vines cut up in little pieces. The land is then bedded in the usual way, fertilizer put in and the cotton seed planted. This year I used about 300 pounds of a home mixture analyzing 3-3-0 and did not use side dressing."

## Rental And Benefits Reach \$563,438,812

In the August report of its comptroller the Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that during the 1935 fiscal year it had expended a total of \$807,886,194.47 from available funds amounting to \$660,334,230.53, thus carrying a balance of \$148,552,063.16 forward into the current fiscal year.

The expenditures included \$563,348,519.07 in rental and benefit payments to farmers under adjustment contracts in five commodity programs; \$12,691,001.49 for removal and conservation of surplus agricultural commodities; \$148,230,519.96 for drought relief, food conservation and disease eradication activities; \$18,704,970 in connection with trust fund operations; \$38,588,644.19 for administrative expenses; \$32,292,782.39 for refunds of taxes; and \$787,908 for disbursement expenses.

## Impossible To Make Calves Too Fat For Show Ring, Case Says

It is impossible to get beef calves too fat for exhibition purposes, according to L. A. Case, animal husbandman at State College, who has offered the following suggestions to exhibitors who intend to exhibit at the fair this year.

Corn is the principal fattening feed and oats are not available or are priced so high they may be left out of the diet.

Ready mixed horse and mule feed may be used in the place of the oats in the ration, or the stockman may sweeten his own mixture with black strap molasses.

Feed the calves three times a day so they will eat more in three meals than in two. Regularity in the time of feeding is also important.

Stalls should be kept clean, dry, and well bedded. Plenty of fresh water should always be at hand. Salt should be placed where the calves can reach it whenever they want it. A pinch of salt may also be mixed with the feed.

Train the calves to stand with their feet in a natural position and their feet pointing under them. Get them used to standing quietly while strangers are around.

A stiff brush and plenty of "show spray" will promote hair growth, keep the skin clean, and help train it to stand quietly.

Owing to the thousands of calves shown at the excellent prospects for a big show, says Case. This office is making a special effort to help farmers are turning their attention in this direction. —W. J. Tamm, field, S. C.