

# Bumper Crop Of Peanuts This Year

## Ideal Weather / Favors Farmers In Harvesting Crop

Generally, there appears to be a bumper crop of peanuts in Chowan County this season. Yields of 30 to 40 bags per acre are very frequent and most farmers to whom the County Agent has talked say that it is the best crop they have ever had. The weight per bag is about 8 to 10 pounds below normal due to foreign material and the kernels not fully filling the hulls. The dry weather during the picking season is excellent for harvesting but the vines are so dry that they are very brittle which prevents the pickers from cleaning the peanuts as well as they otherwise might.

Farmers say they have had the most ideal weather for harvesting crops that they have ever seen. Corn pickers, combines and peanut pickers have been running daily and the crop of corn, soybeans, and peanuts are pretty well housed. The soybean crop appears to be very good on most farms.

In some areas where frequent rains occurred during the growing season yields of corn up to 100 bushels per acre are being harvested while in other areas severely struck by the hot dry weather during the growing season the crop yield is less than one-half of normal. Crops seem to be moving at satisfactory prices and the farmers generally appear to be well pleased. G. H. Hassell of Macedonia community reports that his entire crop of about 11 acres of peanuts averaged 35 bags per acre and that he had one two acre field that averaged 40 bags per acre.

## Chowan 41st In State Population Increase

(Continued From Page One)  
half of the rural population are farm dwellers. The rest are rural non-farm, according to Census definition.

**Urban Definition**  
Under the urban definition, established for use in the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages; (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural. According to the urban definition used in previous censuses, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

In both definitions, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. A definition of urban territory restricted to such places, however, would exclude a number of equally large and densely settled places, merely because they were not incorporated places. Under the old definition, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by the inclusion of the places urban un-

der special rules. Even with these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places were excluded from the urban territory. To improve the situation in the 1950 Census, the Bureau of the Census set up, in advance of enumeration, boundaries for urban-fringe areas around cities of 50,000 or more and for unincorporated places outside urban fringes. All the population residing in urban-fringe areas and in unincorporated places of 2,500 or more is classified as urban, according to the 1950 definition. (Of course, the incorporated places of 2,500 or more are urban in their own right). Consequently, the special rules of the old definition are no longer necessary.

According to the 1950 urban definition, the urban population of North Carolina included the following components: (1) the 1,238,193 inhabitants of the 88 incorporated places of 2,500 or more; (2) the 93,773 inhabitants of the 19 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more; and (3) the 31,135 inhabitants of the 1 incorporated place (Hamilton Lakes) of less than 2,500 and unincorporated territory included in the urban fringes of the 6 unincorporated areas in the state. Since there were no places urban under special rule under the old definition, the difference in the distribution of the population of North Carolina by urban and rural residence is that the new definition classifies as urban the 129,908 persons in components 2 and 3 who would have been included in the rural population under the old definition.

### Urban and Rural Trends

Trends in the urban and rural population can be explained only on the basis of the old definition. On this basis, the urban population rose from 186,790 in 1900 to 1,238,193 in 1950. The highest rate of growth in the 50-year period occurred in the decade 1900 to 1910, when the increase was at the rate of 70.5 per cent. The largest numerical increase was in the 10-year period 1920 to 1930. For the decade 1940 to 1950, the increase was 264,018 or 27.1 per cent. In 1900 the urban population constituted 9.9 per cent of the population of the state, whereas by 1950 it had risen to 30.5 per cent. In 1900 there were no incorporated places of 25,000 inhabitants or more; by 1950 there was 10 such places with a combined population of 633,660.

The rural population also increased, but the rate of growth in the rural population was consistently below that of the urban population in each decade of the 50-year period. As a result, the proportion of the population living in rural territory declined from 90.1 per cent to 69.5 per cent in 1950. The rural population increased by 26,288, or 8.7 per cent, between 1940 and 1950. The rate of increase was

the lowest over the 50-year period, whereas the numerical increase was exceeded by the gains for the decades 1920 to 1930 and 1930 to 1940.

### Facts About Counties

The 100 counties in North Carolina ranged in size from Tyrrell with a population of 5,043 to Mecklenburg with a population of 1,970,652. Between 1940 and 1950, 78 of the counties shared in the population growth of the state. Twenty of the 22 counties losing population had no urban population. Included in the 22 were 7 of the 9 counties which had lost population between 1930 and 1940. Fifteen of the counties gaining between 1940 and 1950 had rates of growth in excess of 20 per cent. Nearly one-fourth of the population growth of the state was accounted for by three counties—Mecklenburg, Guilford, and Cumberland.

### Incorporated and Other Places

In 1950 North Carolina had 475 places incorporated as cities, towns, and villages, and 48 unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more. Of the 1,529,617 persons living in the incorporated places, 291,424 were in the 387 places of less than 2,500 inhabitants. The 29 unincorporated places of between 1,000 and 2,500 inhabitants accounted for 44,387 of the 143,160 persons living in the unincorporated places.

The Bureau of the Census has de-

lined boundaries for the thickly settled urban fringe around cities of 50,000 or more and has also delineated boundaries for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more which are densely settled population centers without corporate limits. Although there are unincorporated places within the urban fringe, it was not feasible to establish boundaries for such places and therefore they are not identified as separate places.

The count of urban places in the 1950 Census includes all incorporated places of 2,500 or more regardless of location and unincorporated places of 2,500 or more which are located outside the urban-fringe areas. Incorporated places of less than 2,500 which lie in the urban fringe are not recognized as urban places.

### Urbanized Areas

There were six urbanized areas in North Carolina in 1950—the Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem. Urbanized Areas with a combined population of 517,367. Of this combined population, 486,232 persons were living in the central cities and 31,135 in the urban fringes of these cities. The urban fringes included 882 persons in the Hamilton Lakes town in the urban fringe of Greensboro and 30,253 persons living in unincorporated parts of the fringes.

Each urbanized area contains at

least one city with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940 or according to a special census taken since 1940, and some urbanized areas contain two or more cities of 50,000. Each urbanized area also includes the surrounding closely settled incorporated places and unincorporated areas that meet the criteria listed in the section below on "Urban fringe." Thus, the territory of an urbanized area may be classified into incorporated parts and unincorporated parts.

### Urban Fringe

The urban fringe includes that part of the urbanized area which is outside the central city or cities. The following types of areas are embraced if they are contiguous to the central city or cities or if they are contiguous to any area already included in the urban fringe.

1. Incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 or at a subsequent special census conducted prior to 1950.
2. Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants containing an area with a concentration of 100 dwelling units or more with a density in this concentration of 500 units or more per square mile. This density represents approximately 2,000 persons per square mile and normally is the minimum found associated with a closely spaced street pattern.
3. Unincorporated territory with at

least 500 dwelling units per square mile.

4. Territory devoted to commercial, industrial, transportation, recreational, and other purposes functionally related to the central city.

Also included are outlying non-contiguous areas with the required dwelling unit density located within 1/2 miles of the main contiguous urbanized part, measured along the shortest connecting highway, and other outlying areas within one-half mile of such non-contiguous areas which meet the minimum residential density rule.

### Vets' Question Box

Q—How much of an allowance will I get if I enroll in a correspondence school under the Korean GI Bill?

A—Your allowance will be the school's established charge for non-veterans taking the same course. You, of course, must pay the school.

Q—I am making arrangements to buy a house with a GI loan. Can part of the loan be used for advance payments I'm supposed to make for taxes and insurance?

A—No. The prepaid items, such as taxes and insurance, must be paid for in cash, and may not be part of the loan.

# Tomorrow . . . At 9 O'clock Sharp!

## BELK - TYLER'S

EDENTON

# November Piece Goods SALE

Two Big Tables Fine  
QUADRIGA PRINTS

All new Fall patterns. Full 36 inches wide. Guaranteed fast colors. Stock up now at this low, low price. 59c yard values. Per yard

**49c**

Two Big Tables Top Quality  
HIGHLAND PARK GINGHAMS

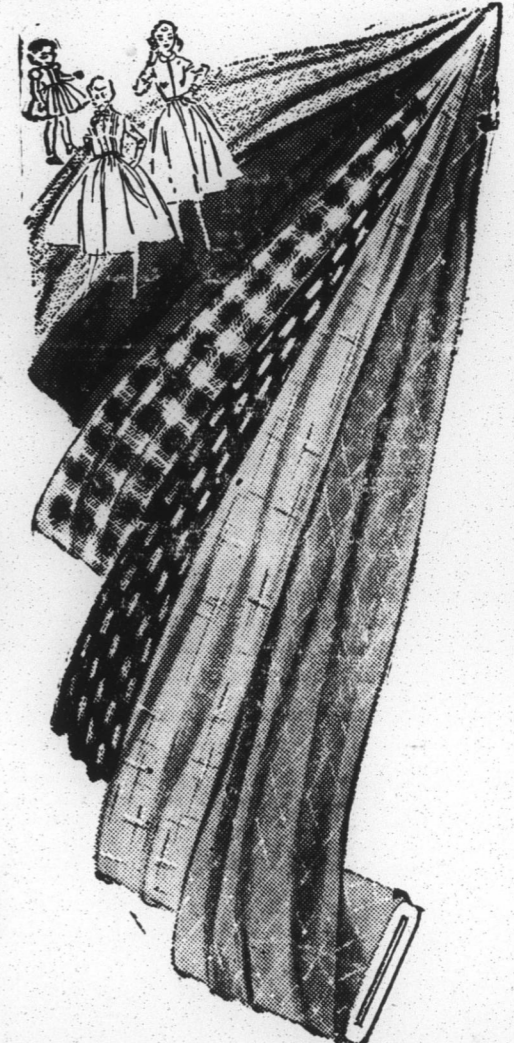
The nation's finest Gingham. Fast color, pre-shrunk. All new Fall patterns. Full 36 in. wide. Buy a supply now and save real money! 79c yard value. Sale price per yard

**67c**

One Big Table of the Best  
CORDUROY

Fine narrow wale Corduroy. 39 inches wide. A very wide selection of colors in solids. Some checks. A Bargain price! \$1.59 yard values. Per yard

**\$1.17**



One Large Assortment Fine Quality

## RAYON CREPE

Fine printed Crepes and solid colors. A wide selection of new Fall patterns. Super sale priced.

**58c yd.**

79c Yard Values

One Large Assortment Better Quality

## Rayon Yard Goods

One big table of Gabardines, Crepes, Suitings, Solids, Checks and Plaids. Give-away priced!

**97c yd.**

Values to \$1.59

One Large Group Finest Quality

## Rayon Yard Goods

Mallison Crepes. Burlington fabrics and others. Your big chance to save good money!

**77c yd.**

Values to \$1.29

One Big Assortment Best Quality

## YARD GOODS

Suitings, Gabardines, Solids, Checks, Stripes and others. Fine quality Piece Goods at bargain prices!

**\$1.27**

Values to \$1.98

# BELK - TYLER'S Of Edenton

## TAYLOR THEATRE

EDENTON, N. C.

Week Day Shows Continuous  
From 3:30  
Saturday Continuous From 1:30  
Sunday 2:15, 4:15 and 9:15

Thursday and Friday,  
November 13-14—

Mario Lanza and  
James Whitmore in  
"BECAUSE YOU'RE MINE"  
CHARLES P. WALEY, JR.

Saturday, November 15—

Tim Holt in  
"DESERT PASSAGE"  
MRS. THOMAS ELLIOTT

Sunday and Monday,  
November 16-17—

Marge and  
Gower Champion in  
"EVERYTHING I HAVE IS  
YOURS"  
HOLLAND CAYTON

Tuesday and Wednesday,  
November 18-19—

Double Feature  
Marshall Thompson in  
"THE ROSE BOWL STORY"

—also—  
Brian Donlevy in  
"I WAS AN AMERICAN SPY"

## EDEN THEATRE

Friday and Saturday,  
November 14-15—

Wayne Morris in  
"ARCTIC FLIGHT"

—also—  
Jim Bannon in  
"THE COWBOY AND THE  
PRIZEFIGHTER"  
MYRA BRINKLEY

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday,  
November 16-17-18

Maureen O'Hara and  
Peter Lawford in  
"KANGAROO"  
J. H. MORGAN

Wednesday and Thursday,  
November 19-20—

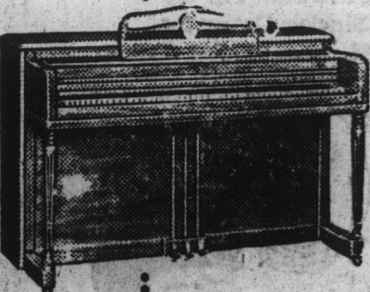
Louis Hayward and  
Patricia Medina in  
"THE LADY IN THE  
IRON MASK"  
MRS. J. W. CHILTON

(Note: If your name appears in this ad bring it to the Taylor Theatre box office and receive a free pass to see one of the pictures advertised in the ad.)

LESTER

Betsy Ross

SPINET



A beautiful piano with a magnificent tone . . . sized and styled to fit any room . . . large or small. See the new Betsy Ross Spinet today . . . Easy Budget Terms if you like.

EDENTON FURNITURE COMPANY  
Edenton, N. C.

If you cannot come into the store write for an illustrated catalog.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_