

Resettlement To Assist Farm Families In North Carolina

Farm families in North Carolina who are aided by the Resettlement Administration will be advanced funds for the purchase or lease of land, equipment and subsistence goods, according to Homer H. B. Mask, of Raleigh, director of rural resettlement for Region IV, which is made up of Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and W. Virginia.

"All advances will be properly secured by mortgages on real property, on personal property or on crops, and are repayable within a reasonable period," Mr. Mask said.

"The Resettlement program has two main phases," Mr. Mask said. "rehabilitation, the temporary phase, and resettlement, the permanent phase."

"Rehabilitation," Mr. Mask explained, "was inherited from the FERA, which had taken 290,000 families under care during the year ending July 1, 1935. These families had been taken from direct relief, and helped to become, in part, at least, self-supporting. A farm and home program had been laid out for each such family. Agricultural extension workers have now assumed joint responsibility with the Rural Resettlement division for planning and supervising this program, which is being continued as the temporary phase of the Resettlement Administration activities."

"Resettlement deals with four main groups, as follows:

"1. Farmers living on lands which cannot be cultivated to the advantage of the farm family or the nation. A preliminary survey by the National Resources Board indicates that about 450,000 farms including 75 million acres of land, should be devoted to uses other than arable farming in order that both the natural and the human resources of the nation may be conserved.

"2. Those among our 2 1/2 million tenant farmers who are capable of rehabilitation.

"3. Young married couples with farm experience.

"4. The more capable and industrious of the 'rehabilitation' families.

"The purpose of Resettlement is not only to help the farmer himself but to help the nation as a whole by stabilizing that segment of the nation's population which has been shifting back and forth between country and city—comprising in times of depression a large percentage of the total unemployed.

"A good many rehabilitation and resettlement families will be placed on individual tracts. However, a number of group settlements have been planned, a few completed and occupied, and others under construction. Projects begun under FERA and the Department of Interior have been turned over to Resettlement Administration.

"It is the heart of the resettlement program to rectify many of the mistakes made during this nation's great, unguided rush for farm lands. But not everything the resettlement administration is going to attempt is in correcting errors made by previous generations. Thousands of families are now living in what were not disadvantageous locations at the time they were settled, but the economic scene has so shifted since the day of their settlement that these areas are no longer capable of providing a satisfac-

tory living.

"An illustration of this type of thing is to be found in the Appalachian and Ozark mountains. At the time the first settlers entered these mountains, there were natural resources there, upon which the pioneers lived, but which are no longer in existence. In the first place, these pioneers were not farmers in the sense that we think of farmers today. They were largely hunters and trappers and survived on the basis of plentiful game and fish. Shortly after they settled in the mountains, the lumber industry began, and for a generation, and in some cases two or three generations, they made quite a decent living, working in the woods and in the lumber mills. In a great many places there were coal mines, zinc mines, copper mines and other mineral resources.

"Now the game is gone, the timber is largely exhausted, the iron, coal, lead, and zinc mines are in some places closed. The result is that the population which moved in to do certain tasks, or to exploit certain natural resources, is now left stranded because the resources are gone. The people of this group constitute one type of American farm families that will be served in the resettlement program. During the past year, approximately 11 1/2 million acres of this so-called submarginal land

(Continued on Page 8.)

"Mary, has anybody telephoned while I've been out?"

"Yes sir, but I could not make out the name. To be on the safe side I said that you would let him have something on account tomorrow."

Ninety hogs sold for Edgecombe farmers by the local Mutual Livestock Association brought the shippers a little over \$2,200. Many of the animals brought the top price of 11 1/2 cents a pound.

Late cotton in Harnett county has been badly damaged by the boll weevil and indications are that the yield will be seriously cut.

New Method For Fertilization

Demonstrations Conducted In Craven County Indicate Advantage In Applying Fertilizer To Winter Crop Before Corn

Two demonstrations conducted in Craven county indicate that fertilizer applied to the winter cover crops preceding corn will give better results than fertilizer applied directly to the corn.

In both demonstrations Austrian winter peas were sown last fall and turned under for corn in the spring, reported E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College.

On certain plats in each demonstration approximately 400 pounds of fertilizer contained 10 per cent phosphoric acid, four per cent potash and no nitrogen was applied to the acre before the peas were sown.

No fertilizer whatever was applied to the corn which followed the cover crop of winter peas.

On five other plats, no fertilizer was applied to the peas, but 400 pounds of 0-10-4, 400 pounds of 1-8-5, 200 pounds of 2-10-4, 200 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate, and 200 pounds of coloidal phosphate respectively were applied to the corn per acre.

Although definite results cannot be announced until the corn is harvested, Blair stated that already it is clearly evident that the best yields will come from the fields where all the fertilizer was applied to the winter cover crop.

He also pointed out that fertilizer applied to the cover crop does double duty, since it causes the cover crop to produce a better yield as well as the corn or cotton which follows.

He urged farmers to bear this in mind when sowing their winter cover crops during the fall.

Checks
666 Malaria
in 2 days
Colds
first day.
Liquid - Tablets
Salve - Nose
Drops Tonic and Laxative

TAMPA LINCOLN CONCORD BRISTOL HOUSTON RICHMOND MEMPHIS TRENTON ROCKFORD FLYMOUTH MADISON BURLINGTON SPRINGFIELD CHARLOTTE DAVENPORT LITTLE ROCK NEW CASTLE HARRISBURG PORTLAND SAN DIEGO MACON

WHEREVER there are BANKS

You are enabled — without taking a journey — to arrange for banking cooperation — to transfer funds or collect the money due on checks from distant points. This is made possible by the American system of correspondence banking.

Because of the convenience, rapidity and economy of this service, 90% of the nation's business is transacted by checks.

These facilities are available to you through this Bank.

Farmers and Merchants Bank
Tabor City, N. C.

TOBACCO CONTINUES TO SELL HIGH IN WHITEVILLE

Every leaf on the stalk is bringing good prices . . . every day in the week. Tobacco growers are realizing this too—a fact that is proven by the growing popularity of this market.



WHITEVILLE is the only one of the Border Belts Big Markets that has already sold more tobacco than was sold all last season. It is growing more rapidly . . . Showing a greater increase in sales than any other big market in this belt. THE REASON IS BECAUSE IN—

WHITEVILLE MORE DOLLARS FOR YOUR TOBACCO

PHILCO RADIOS

I have sold more Philco Radios in Brunswick County than all other makes combined. Every customer has been satisfied.

Newest 1936 ELECTRIC and BATTERY SETS with liberal trade in allowance. Ninety day guarantee on all new Philco Radios. Terms from 4 to 12 months.

Harry Robinson

Authorized Philco Radio Dealer

SUPPLY, . . . North Carolina