

News Of Interest In Farm Life School

The Parents-Teachers association will hold its regular meeting Tuesday evening, December 13. Mrs. Eason Lilley, the president, will preside. No new business is scheduled.

To Hear Roosevelt
Betty Louise Lilley and William Lilley were chosen by the Senior class to be the guests of the Carolina Political Union at Chapel Hill to hear an address by the president of the United States on December 5th there.

New Students
Five new students have entered school during the current month. Four of them came from the Jamesville school and one from Pactolus.

Test Week
Tests will be given during the week of December 5-12. The report cards will be sent out the 14th of December. The mid-term examinations will be given before the holidays, since the first term will close at that time.

Schoolmasters Club
The Martin County schoolmasters club will hold its regular meeting at the Farm Life school on Thursday night, December the 8th.



\$1 Pint **\$1.95** Quart

Wilson Distilling Co., Inc., N. Y. Blended whiskey. 50 proof, 72 1/2% neutral spirits distilled from grain.

Questions and Answers About Farm Programs

Q. How do flue-cured tobacco acreage allotments fit into the AAA tobacco program?

A. Acreage allotments and soil-building practices are in the program every year and tobacco farmers can earn their conservation payments by planting within the acreage allotments. If tobacco farmers keep plantings in line with acreage allotments, marketing quotas would not be necessary in most years. But whenever excess plantings or heavy yields cause the supply of bright tobacco to exceed the reserve supply level, the secretary of agriculture is required to announce a marketing quota for the next crop.

Q. What is the 1939 allotment for flue-cured tobacco likely to be?

A. Near the acreage allotted in 1938.

Q. Does the farmer knowingly overplant his tobacco acreage allotment under the conservation phase of the program suffer any penalty by doing so?

A. No. The farmer merely fails to earn the payment offered under the conservation part of the program for planting crops in line with the acreage allotments. For example, like the laborer who refuses to work when offered a dollar to perform a job or who only partially completes the job, the farmer earns a payment only to the extent that he meets the terms upon which the payment is offered.

Q. Will overplanting of the tobacco acreage allotment affect payments for cotton or other crops?

A. Yes. For example, if a farmer has a tobacco acreage allotment of three acres with a yield per acre of 900 pounds, the payment, based on tobacco would be \$21.60. If he should plant five acres of tobacco, the deduction would be eight cents per pound of the normal yield on the excess acreage. This would be \$72 per acre, or a total deduction of \$144 on two excess acres. This deduction would be taken from any payments earned under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Relationship Between Allotments and Quotas

Q. Why did the acreage allotments and the marketing quotas for tobacco in 1938 differ rather widely on some farms?

A. Because of differences in the time and method of determining the acreage allotments and quotas. An effort was made to give more uniform and desirable consideration to the factors upon which quotas were based than could be done in the hurried determination of acreage allotments just prior to the 1938 planting season. This necessarily meant that some of the quotas differed from the acreage allotments.

Q. Will there be a closer tie-in between acreage allotments and marketing quotas in 1939 than in 1938?

A. Yes. Because of the fact that acreage allotments and marketing quotas will be determined at the same time, committees will be able to keep one in line with the other. Also, it has been possible to modify procedure so that the committees will be given more latitude in determining these allotments and quotas in 1939.

Q. Are the adjustments of quotas and acreage allotments by committees likely to leave material differences among farms in 1939?

A. No. The committees have uniformly good information and will work under uniform instructions, stating reasons for their adjustments. In effect, this means that the quota for each farm will be calculated under a uniform mathematical method, and that committees will then make adjustments wherever necessary if the mathematical method did not adequately measure the particular conditions on the farm.

Q. What provision is made for a review of a producer's marketing quota when it seems unfair to him?

A. Provision is made for appeal to a review committee of farmers other than members of the local committee which established the farm quota.

Q. How will the farm yield fit in with the quotas and allotments?

A. In recommending acreage allotments the committees will establish a normal yield for each farm, and by comparing the acreage allotment, the yield, and the poundage quota, they will make certain that the allotments and quotas are comparable.

Quotas Regulate Marketings

Q. How do the farm marketing quotas bring about regulation of marketings?

A. There is a penalty for marketing flue-cured tobacco in excess of the quota, 50 per cent of the sale price, or 3 cents a pound, whichever is higher.

Q. If farmers in a given year should produce considerably more tobacco than the total quota and more than could be marketed at favorable prices in that year, would the quotas be of any help in maintaining a better market situation for their tobacco?

A. The transfer of quotas permits the marketing without payment of penalties of a total quantity of tobacco equal to the national marketing quota which represents the quantity of tobacco needed to give adequate supplies to the trade. The effect of the transfer provision is that farmers pay one another for transfer of quotas the money which otherwise might be paid as penalty on excess sales.

Q. Will farmers who knowingly produce in excess of their quotas, expecting to obtain quota transfers instead of paying the penalty on excess tobacco, be able to obtain unlimited quota by transfer in 1939?

A. No. Farmer representatives have recommended that transfer of additional quota to any farm having excess tobacco should be limited to not more than 10 per cent of the original quota of the farm in 1939. That means that if a farmer had an unused quota in 1939, he could transfer the entire amount from his farm, but if he had a large amount of excess tobacco he could obtain by transfer to his farm only 10 per cent of his original quota.

Q. With the marketing quota issued well in advance of the planting season so that farmers can have it in mind in planning their operations, should there be a need for transfer of quotas among farms?

A. Yes, because growing conditions vary from one locality to another. Nearly every year some farmers have unusually favorable growing conditions while others have

Home Agent Makes Report Of Activity During November

The home agent had charge of the Federated Woman's Club program during the month. Mr. Van Dorp, successful bulb grower from Terra Ceia, gave an interesting talk on care of bulbs, transplanting, fertilizing and method of planting. The home demonstration club women were invited to attend this meeting. Several women were able to secure bulbs.

The regular club meeting this month in all adult groups carried out the work begun by Miss Willie Hunter, extension clothing specialist, at the leader's school in October. "Bringing Your Wardrobe Up-to-Date" was the subject considered. The women were requested to bring old dresses or hats to the meeting to remodel. Articles suggestive of Christmas were made up by the home agent and taken to the meeting. The women secured patterns, which included mitts, scotch hat, holder, collar and cuff sets and soft toys. There were ten meetings held with the women.

All clubs elected officers for 1939 and paid dues. The county pledge to the Jane S. McKimmon Loan Fund was made last summer of \$25.00, and the dues pay the pledge and state dues of twenty-five cents per club. There are 13 girls in college as a result of the loan fund.

There were four selling days on the market with total sales of \$78.03 largely on cakes, poultry and eggs.

The home agent visited 22 different homes, 10 of these for the first time. One interesting visit was made to a colored home. The woman had been given suggestions for improving her kitchen at her request. Many improvements had been made. A new cupboard added, table moved and stove moved. She wishes to continue improvements in her kitchen and home.

The home agent was requested to speak at the colored school at the county-wide parent teachers meeting. There were approximately 125 at this meeting.

There were 15 days spent in the field and 10 days spent in the office during the month, 49 individual letters written and two circulars prepared with 397 copies distributed.

CORN WANTED WILL PAY CASH 60c BUSHEL J. G. STATON

Q. What is the effect of transfers under ordinary conditions?

A. The effect of transfers is to give tobacco farmers a form of crop insurance. For example, a farmer who had his crop destroyed by hail would have as crop insurance the amount he received in exchange for his unused quota.

Hutson Explains Crop Control Plans

After explaining the 1939 crop control program to a large crowd of farmers from Pitt and surrounding counties in Greenville Wednesday afternoon, J. B. Hutson, assistant AAA administrator, told his audience to "make an individual study of their problem, narrow it down to the particular issue involved, and vote their own conviction."

Hutson retraced the problems that confronted farmers producing flue-cured tobacco in the early 20's and 30's as a preliminary to relating major phases of the 1939 program.

The act and the programs developed under the act provided for the regulation of marketing," he declared. "Because of this indirect approach, the provisions of the farm program are more complicated than they otherwise would be. You set out to keep the marketings from the 1938 crop in line with the needs of the trade. At about planting time, leaders in the trade indicated that approximately 775 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco would be absorbed at reasonable prices. In spite of the complicated nature of the program, and in spite of weather influences, you are marketing a crop that will be within one per cent of this quantity that you set out to market. Again you have demonstrated that you can do what you set out to do. The income from flue-cured tobacco has been maintained. You are to be congratulated on the success of your undertaking."

It was explained by the assistant administrator that tobacco growers are now beginning to make plans for 1939. The general farm program for next year, he said, is similar to

2,000 Americans Slain In Spanish Civil War

Estimated recently that 2,000 Americans had been killed fighting for the government in the Spanish Civil war.

Estimates of the number of Americans who entered government Spain from about December, 1936, that of 1938. The most important provisions of the 1939 agricultural conservation program were brought to the attention of those in attendance.

"The agricultural conservation program has already been announced," declared Hutson, "and the provisions that I have illustrated will apply next year regardless of the results of the December 10 referendum. It is expected that the individual acreage allotments for individual farms will be completed for cotton and tobacco within the next few days, and for the remaining crops before March 1."

until last spring varied from 3,000 to 6,500.

Between 650 and 750 Americans still are enlisted. American authorities already have checked 400 for demobilization and repatriation and from 200 to 300 more are expected to be listed this week.

Before demobilization at their camps, the men must be checked by members of a League of Nations commission and the actual date for their going home set by Spanish authorities.

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RELIEVE THE DISCOMFORT OF A HEAVY MEAL WITH

DIA-BISMA

An antacid powder and alkalizing agent. Takes a bitter taste or whatever an abnormal amount of acidity in the stomach brings on uncomfortable feeling. Sold only by

DAVIS PHARMACY

YOUR PENNSLAR DRUG STORE

Mules! Mules!

We have just received a fine car load of fresh Western mules. All young and ready to work.

If you are interested in buying or trading, come to see us. We sell only the very best mules personally selected according to stock and quality.

Considering the type of mules we sell, you'll always find our prices lower.

Holt Evans

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

Turnage Theatre --- Washington, N. C.

Sunday-Monday December 4-5 "Arkansas Traveler" with BOB BURNS and JEAN PARKER	Thursday-Friday December 8-9 "The Great Waltz" LUISE RAINER and FERNAND GRAVET
Tuesday-Wednesday December 6-7 "Mad Miss Mantou" BARBARA STANWYCK and HENRY FONDA	Saturday December 10 "Pals of the Saddle" THE THREE MESQUITEERS

ALSO SELECTED SHORT SUBJECTS

Good Mules

We have a large number of mules for sale, most of which are young and they have been worked for only one year. See them in our stables back of store.

WE'LL SAVE YOU MONEY

If you are interested in buying a good mule, we can save you money. These mules are all young and will do the work of fresh mules. See them before you buy.

Harrison Bros. & Co.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

A Three Days' Cough Is Your Danger Signal

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your common cough, chest cold, or bronchial irritation, you may get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with any remedy less potent than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble and aids nature to soothe and heal the inflamed mucous membranes and to loosen and expel germ-laden phlegm.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, try Creomulsion. Your druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not thoroughly satisfied with the benefits obtained. Creomulsion is one word, ask for it plainly, see that the name on the bottle is Creomulsion, and you'll get the genuine product and the relief you want. (Adv.)

Peanut Growers, Attention

Sell Your Peanuts Where You Want To,
When You Want To, To Whom You Wish

Get the Highest Price for Your Crop

REMEMBER—

You can sell anytime between now and April 1, 1939, at the following guaranteed prices to the warehouses of the

Peanut Stabilization Cooperative

Grade	CLASS A Price		CLASS B Price		CLASS C Price	
	Per Ton	Per Lb.	Per Ton	Per Lb.	Per Ton	Per Lb.
U. S. No. 1	\$70.00	\$.035	\$66.00	\$.033	\$61.00	\$.0305
U. S. No. 2	\$67.00	\$.0335	\$63.00	\$.0315	\$58.00	\$.029
U. S. No. 3	\$65.00	\$.0325	\$61.00	\$.0305	\$56.00	\$.028

THE PEANUT STABILIZATION COOPERATIVE IS YOUR ORGANIZATION, organized by peanut growers with the help of the A.A.A., for the purpose of promoting the peanut industry and to help you to get a fair price for your peanuts. Last year it was generally admitted that the operations of this organization and similar organizations in North Carolina and the other peanut producing states was the salvation of the peanut grower. Approximately 83,000 tons of peanuts were bought in the United States of which approximately 25,000 tons, or 542,000 bags, were bought in North Carolina by YOUR Cooperative. The peanuts purchased by these organizations proved to be the approximate surplus and by diverting them from the normal channels of trade to the oil mills a stable market was maintained throughout the season. While the 1938 crop in the North Carolina-Virginia area is predicted to be less than the 1937 crop, the total production for all peanut producing areas is the largest on record. Fairly good prices prevail throughout the North Carolina-Virginia area; and there can be no doubt that this is due to the fact that these cooperatives are standing by ready to buy your peanuts at any time at guaranteed prices.

As a part of the Farm Program this Cooperative is primarily interested in seeing you get the highest price possible for your peanuts. If you cannot get a better price elsewhere just remember that THERE IS A PEANUT STABILIZATION COOPERATIVE WAREHOUSE IN YOUR VICINITY that stands ready to buy your peanuts, for cash, according to grade and class as the prices listed above.

The Peanut Stabilization Cooperative is a non-profit corporation, a part of the Farm Program, that has helped and is helping all peanut farmers—those who sell their peanuts at its warehouses and those who sell on the outside to get fair prices. No payment other than the prices listed above is promised, but if a profit should be made by the sale of peanuts to the edible trade it will be shared by its members.

**R. C. HOLLAND, President,
Peanut Stabilization Cooperative, Inc.**