

VIRGINIA

MECKLENBURG COUNTY COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1936

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**REPORT FILES**  
OFFICE COOPERATIVE  
EXTENSION WORK

1936

Annual Narrative Report  
Mecklenburg County, Virginia

N. E. Williams, County Agent  
J. E. Smith, Ass't County Agent  
W. E. Harvey, Ass't County Agent

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT.

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### III

### Foreword

In 1936 we of course had to wind up the old adjustment programs by getting in Marketing cards under the tobacco contracts and winding up the cotton work as quickly as possible, for after the death of R. W. Geoghegan, assistant in cotton adjustment, on January 1, 1936, his work had to be put on W. E. Harvey and later, W. A. Webb was appointed the place vocated to complete the cotton price adjustment work. This amounted to a little more than \$10,000.00 for the farmers in Mecklenburg County in cash payments.

A county wide meeting was held in January to begin the discussion meetings with the assistance of B. L. Hummel, who helped us off to a good start. At this meeting the Agricultural Advisory Board was reorganized and places and dates for the discussion meetings determined. Later all 48 meetings were held, everyone of which was either attended by the county agent or the assistant agent. Some of these meetings had to be postponed on account of bad weather but all were not only held but several of the groups continued these meetings voluntarily to learn more about the Agricultural Conservation Program.

### IV

### Summary

Advisory Board reorganized, 48 discussion meetings held with fair attendance and good interest.

A large amount of work done to complete AAA contracts.

Cooperated in going with a Committee of the Board of Supervisors to Chatham to see about an erosion camp for the western part of the county.

1935 tobacco Marketing cards prepared and sent in and checks delivered to producers. Also a large number of cotton parity checks delivered.

12 Extension TVA Demonstrations established with the cooperation of the TVA and Bertha Mineral Co., who gave us a car of phosphate and limestone respectively.

3 Fine thinning demonstrations held with Wilbur O'Byrne.

1 Rural Electric line secured, serving 6.4 miles and 29 farm families. This was accomplished only with the cooperation of E. T. Swink, Agr. Eng. Dept., and several leading farmers. We are trying to secure lines into 13 other farm communities. At this writing (Dec. 3rd) the local utility is about ready to begin work on the construction of a second line of 7 miles to serve about 30 people. We hope more will follow.

County and Community Committeemen elected to serve under the Conservation program.

2550 work sheets signed under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Assisted in the organization of a Farm Bureau with slightly more than 200 members.

13 men and 2 women taken to Institute of Rural Affairs. These people were very much delighted with the program and with the trip.

The agent has been of some assistance to the Ruritan Club and the Resettlement Administration in securing a Community Work Center for Boynton.

The agents were of assistance to the Soil Conservation Service in getting a farm management plan worked out in cooperation with the district agent and the agronomy specialists.

Some assistance given the County Fair, particularly by J. E. Smith, assistant agent in Soil Conservation, who graded the race track.

Recommendations for the 1937 Agricultural Conservation program made by County Conservation Committeemen and the Executive Committee of the County Planning Group.

Terracing done on 639 acres, on 49 farms, saving approximately \$3195.00 by the Terracing Unit, under direction of J. E. Smith.

The agent has been of some help to the Resettlement Committee, and to Mr. Barrs, of that division. He has also gotten help from the Debt Adjustment Representative for several of his farmers and has been of some help to him in other cases.

1 Tour of the South Hill-La Crosse area (SCS) held, cooperating with E. G. Hite, Supt. SCS Camp #7.

We E. Harvey, one of the assistant agents, has carried on some good 4-H Club work with the boys. A splendid Achievement

Day was held, cooperating with the Home Demonstration Agent.

The Mecklenburg Terracing Association, with the assistance of the Extension Service and the Resettlement Division, secured a loan of \$3500.00 which was used to amortize their loan for the terracing equipment.

Probably 60,000 lbs. lespedeza seed saved by the farmers at the insistence and with the encouragement of the Extension Service.

Mecklenburg County will test all cattle for Bangs disease after a demand for this was created by the Extension Service.

Cotton price adjustment checks \$10,000.00.

Cream production brought our farmers approximately \$10,000.00.

Club members completing made a profit of \$1861.04.

#### V Changes in County Extension Organization

The County Agricultural Advisory Board for the past three years has existed more in name than in reality on account of the rush of so much emergency work. This year at a splendid county planning meeting a new group was named which included many members from the previous years but a few additional ones. Almost all of the committeemen in the AAA were members of the Board and at the present time, nearly all the Conservation Committeemen are members of the Board.

We have not had an opportunity to sit down with the local Advisory Board members this year and map out local programs, but in our discussion meetings, a trend of sentiment towards a certain project was noted and if after discussion, the group agreed that certain things were desirable, then we incorporated it into our program. (Anyone reading this report should realize that this county has had more emergency program work than the average for we not only have flue cured tobacco to deal with but cotton and peanuts; we have the second highest number of Conservation work sheets of any county in the State.)

On the whole, we have a splendid board and they are of considerable moral help to the agents in deciding on the value of certain projects and in aiding us in putting these over.

#### (2) General Policies

We have always tried to find out the greatest agricultural needs of the county, have tried to diagnose them and then have

tried to direct the attention of the Board to these projects and to secure their help in putting them over. Not until the last few years have we had so much in mind better living on the farm but a step has now been included in our program which definitely takes this into consideration. Rural electrification is the project now referred to. This will mean a more satisfying country life probably more than as an income producer.

The vital problems of soil improvement and protection, livestock improvement, producing more food and feed, etc., have always been studied and an effort made to get the people to improve these conditions.

(3) Procedure

Sometimes an agent can proceed a certain way towards putting over a project and sometimes he has to proceed another way. Some projects can be put over very quickly and easily (like the Bangs disease testing for the county) but other projects take a much longer time and much more persistent work (as the Rural Electrification project, or now the Agricultural Conservation project). Publicity, both through newspapers and through meetings, personal discussion, demonstrations, all sometimes are taken but even sometimes more is required. Sometimes nothing it seems will put over a certain project but usually in this case, there is something wrong with the project and the people realize it. If the project is approached from a different angle, possibly it can be put over.

VI

The County Program of Work

1936 Plan of Work

(1) To complete all suspense AAA contracts and to complete all work attached to the AAA program(s).

(2) To cooperate to the fullest time allows with J. E. Smith, assistant agent in charge of Erosion Control work and the Mecklenburg County Terracing Association, which organization leases a power terracing unit. Also to cooperate as far as possible with the Soil Conservation Service and the CCC organization in getting outlets established, gullies controlled and general erosion work done in the county.

(3) To continue our work on rural electrification as far as practical to the end that in some way more of our rural communities might secure current.

(4) To aid and encourage W. E. Harvey, assistant agent, in doing as much 4-H Club work as possible.

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(5) To do all in my power to put over the new Soil Conservation Program and to carry on educational work pertaining thereto so that our Farmers might be able to take full advantage of every desirable feature of this program and as time goes on, so that more and more of our farmers can qualify for more and more of the benefits of this program.

(6) To cooperate with the TVA and the College of Agriculture in the farm unit demonstrations secured this spring in the use of superphosphate and limestone on pastures and hay crops.

(7) To accomplish as much as I can during the year towards reestablishing our County Agricultural Advisory Board to the end that this group might be of greater service to the Agriculture of this county than they have in the past several years."

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(1) Taking these items up in order, the suspended AAA contracts have taken a good deal of time and work. These have about all been cleared up now but some matters are constantly developing which makes us classify a contract as "suspended" or something which increases our work on these contracts.

(2) The county agent and W. E. Harvey, assistant agent, have done everything possible to help J. E. Smith with his work. We have given the terracing work all possible publicity, we have done some correspondence with farmers regarding terracing and for Mr. Smith, we have turned all requests for work over to him so that he might contact it when he found opportunity. Leaflets prepared by the Soil Conservation Service on the Maintenance and Tillage of Terraces have been sent to all farmers who have had work done.

Working with J. E. Smith, J. A. Waller, Jr. and G. H. Ward, we have been able to secure a loan of \$3500.00 from the Resettlement Division to amortize our terracing outfit. This loan gives us a longer period of time to pay for our outfit at a lower interest rate.

The following brief report has been prepared by J. E. Smith, assistant agent in Soil Erosion work:

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## Terracing in Mecklenburg County

By- J. E. Smith

Terracing in this county in 1936 showed a great improvement and encouraging increase over the work done in 1935. When the Mecklenburg Terracing Association was organized in 1935, terracing was somewhat a new thing to the large majority of farmers in this section. They had been used to hill-side ditches and it took sometime to educate them to the Mangum broad-base terrace with the small fall and large water capacity. The people were not willing to spend large amounts of money in something they were not sure would prove successful. As a result our work was scattered over the county in small jobs, each of which in reality was a demonstration in that certain section. Although nearly as many feet of terrace were built in 1935 as in 1936, this does not fully measure the progress or interest in Soil Conservation during the two years.

With the beginning of the Soil Conservation Program in 1936, the work of the Soil Conservation Service, and the successful results from terracing in 1935, the farmers have taken a large step forward in the prevention of soil erosion. There has been a large demand for terracing work this year, even to the extent that it has been impossible to cover the demand with one terracing outfit. This points out the fact that professional men as well as farmers are beginning to realize the problem of soil erosion, and they are being educated to the fact that some means of Soil Conservation are necessary. With this increase in interest, we have been able to concentrate our efforts in smaller areas for longer lengths of time giving more time to contacting farmers with the result of greater interest and cooperation between neighboring farmers and the Terracing Association. Having a large demand for work in a small area has also given me more time to spend on each job with the result of more accurate work, better terrace systems, and more time in educating the farmers to the importance of correctly built terraces.

Having lost all of January, February, and most of March of this year because of the wet weather, we started terracing in the spring in the area of the Soil Conservation Camp at South Hill. There was an unlimited demand for work before crops were put on the land. Every effort was made to do as much as possible in that length of time. The outfit moved from La Crosse district to South Hill district, and then to Buckhorn district with small moves from farm to farm. At the beginning of the slack period in the latter part of May because of crops

being on the land, we moved into Bluestone district and kept the outfit operating continuously during the first part of the summer. Then we moved the outfit to Boydton to do some miscellaneous work with assured more income than the scattered jobs during July. After completing this work the outfit was moved into the Clarksville district because a large demand for terracing was opening up in this district. With the opening of the working season in the fall, we had a demand that it was impossible to do with one outfit. There was a large demand for work in the Soil Conservation Area so we attempted to work in that direction with the idea of working in conjunction with the camp. Then we found it impossible to move from one district to another leaving a demand for terracing behind us.

The whole season this fall has been spent working in a comparatively small area moving from farm to farm with a large demand ahead of us at present. Our progress has been slowed considerably due to machine trouble and slow repairs.

During 1936 we have worked for 49 different farmers, terracing 314,735 feet or 639 acres at an average cost of \$3.20 per acre. This increase in the cost per acre is chiefly due to the farmers realizing the importance of a large terrace necessitating two to four more rounds per terrace. Also, during 1936, we have done approximately 150 hours of miscellaneous work.

It is clearly seen that farmers realize the importance of Soil Conservation and are willing to put forth labor as well as money in conservation work. They are beginning to feel the importance of spending certain amounts of money each year to protect their soils. As a result, the terracing outlook for the Mecklenburg Terracing Association is very encouraging over the outlook a year ago.

### (3) Rural Electrification

Since August 1935, we have been working to secure electric current for a number of communities in the county. At this time, only one line has been built, this line from Chase City to J. M. Kibler's home, a distance of 6.4 miles, serving 29 families. Another line of approximately the same length to serve approximately the same number of people has been surveyed, the right-of-way secured and actual construction should begin in 30 to 60 days. The local committeemen have been of material help to the company on this line, as on the first one built. The local utility representatives have been in the county a number of times and the agent has been in constant touch with them. They tell us that several other lines very likely will be built in the next few months and that they will press these lines as rapidly as possible.

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This agent will be disappointed if by July 1, 1937, lines totaling 36 miles approximately are not built to serve approximately 155 people. This is in addition to the one line already built.

This work has been made possible only through the cooperation of those people most interested with E. T. Swink and with the local company. The agent has been in constant touch with both the company and Mr. Swink and with the local committeemen who, of course, are volunteers and are doing considerable work gratis.

The agent feels that he can do nothing to make farm life more pleasant and more attractive than to help the farmers secure lights and power. Not only are farm dwellings served, but country stores, churches and schools are or will be served by these lines. One or two villages are on these proposed lines and the agent certainly can be of great assistance to all these people in securing these extensions. There is a time coming when it will be difficult to sell a farm not on an electric line.

Too much credit cannot be given the local committeemen. For instance, J. A. Kilber and J. R. Middleton were chiefly responsible for the line already built and M. L. Powell, S. M. Warren and others on the next to be built. And so it is with other proposed lines - the leading farmers have certainly carried their part of the load. The county committee of which L. M. Crews is chairman and J. B. Cook Vice-Chairman, has been of material assistance to the movement in the county, as well as to their own communities. If we keep on at the pace we hope to reach in the next few months, there soon will be a network of rural lines all over the county.

#### (4) 4-H Club Report

W. E. Harvey, assistant county agent, has had charge of 4-H Club work this year. Considering the other work he has had to do, the Club work has succeeded as well as could be expected.

He and Miss Hood cooperated together and he was able to get nearly 150 club members last spring. For various reasons, a few were dropped from his list and he finished the year with 133 boys organized in seven clubs.

He took four boys to Jamestown Camp where they enjoyed the recreation and the training and he had a change from his regular routine too. He cooperated with Miss Hood in a well attended Demonstration Day at Lake Warren, with an attendance of approximately 200.

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A Joint Achievement Day was held in Clarksville in October with some 425 people attending. The program included addresses from Supt. C. B. Green and Mr. Farrar. A movie was shown and several educational reels that Mr. Harvey secured from Washington.

A representative exhibit from Corn Club boys was made at the County Fair which was creditable and stimulated a good deal of interest.

Those members completing made a gross income of \$3,598.95, their expenses amounted to \$1,737.01 and their net profit amounted to \$1,861.04.

We hope more and better club work can be done in 1937.

(5) The Agricultural Conservation Program.

After January 6th, when the AAA was invalidated, a great many farmers all over this county were asking about a new program. In our discussion meetings, the farmers agreed that they wanted the government to help them deal with farm problems and they agreed that the farmer was as much entitled to help as any other class of people. One of our leading farmers expressed himself as follows: "I have always said that if the farmer could buy what he needed, we would put industry back to work."

These discussion meetings furnished us an opportunity to keep the leading farmers informed of the new program. In many of them the agents gave the farmers news from the daily papers and in that way those farmers who attended these meetings had the jump on the farmers who did not attend. Many of these discussion meetings were continued after the outlined discussions had been finished up, the farmers desiring to know more of the details of the new program.

After a regional extension conference, which the agents attended, temporary committeemen were chosen, a mass meeting was held addressed by Director Hutcheson and District Agent Farrar, 37 small community meetings then were held in 4 days, the attendance averaging 54 people. Immediately after these community meetings, the sign-up work began. To make a long story short, we now have about 2550 work sheets, or the second highest number of any county in the State.

All these work sheets had to have bases established, later measured, and then to take care of the fall seeding, they had to be rechecked, and reports of performance sent in

to the State Office. This has been a tremendous job.

In the rush of carrying out the program, many people apparently had a very poor conception of many details. We hope to correct this in 1937 by informing those people why they failed to qualify and just what they will have to do in order to qualify. Our county people are no worse than people in other counties about keeping themselves informed but a number of the more ignorant failed to qualify, simply because they did not know what to do, or did not know the details of the program. We must do everything possible to change this situation but it cannot be done over night, so to speak. It is a long educational process, not only with growers but with committeemen and county agents.

All the agents have been studying this program as much as possible, reading everything which come in about agricultural conservation, and they have distributed a large number of bulletins on the subject, and on terracing, to leading farmers so that public sentiment might be molded regarding proper land use. This program is, in our opinion, more vital than the AAA as it focuses the nation's attention on the dire necessity of protecting and holding the soil.

(6) Farm Unit (TVA) Demonstrations

Then the cooperation of the TVA and of the Bertha Mineral Co., 30 tons of 38% Superphosphate and 44 tons of limestone were distributed to 12 good farmers scattered over the county, to be used on farm unit demonstrations on pastures, legumes and grasses.

This limestone and phosphate was not applied as early as we had hoped and no outstanding results can be seen this year. Then too, the drought in early summer prevented more results being seen.

These demonstrators were picked by the Farm Management Committee of the Soil Conservation Association and were composed of some of the best cooperators in the county. Dr. J. L. Maxton, Ass't Extension Economist, was highly pleased with the personnel of this group during the summer when he came in to help these men on their farm records.

Dr. T. Painter, District TVA Supervisor, states he will approve requisition for another car of phosphate but we have not been able to secure this yet, due to the press of other work. The value of this phosphate at \$35.00 a ton amounted to \$1050.00 and the value of the limestone amounted to an additional \$44.00, making a total value of \$1094.00.

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(An additional report on these demonstrations is being made for the TVA and a copy will be attached to this Extension Narrative Report.)

(7) County Advisory Agricultural Board

The status of the County Agricultural Board has been explained elsewhere in this report. Until we get over our rush with emergency programs, this agent sees very little opportunity to make a larger use of the local and county committees, except through discussion meetings and matters affecting the Agricultural Conservation program.

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Acknowledgement

We appreciate the splendid cooperation of the entire office force, especially of Misses Bessie Geoghegan and Rose Crews, Robert D. Fitz, W. A. Webb, Chas. H. Morgan and D. H. Marrow, and the entire Committee of the Agricultural Conservation Association.

We also gratefully acknowledge the splendid cooperation of the board of directors of the Terracing Association, especially of A. P. Johnson, president, and W. L. Allgood, treasurer, and of E. G. Hite, Supt. of the local SCS office and his men.

We are indebted also to the sound thinking, the understanding and the sympathy of F. S. Farrar, district agent, and to a number of extension specialists for their assistance and help.

The cooperation of Miss Elephare Hood, home agent, especially in 4-H Club work, is appreciated. We acknowledge with grateful appreciation the assistance of the three white vocational instructors, J. E. Brame, E. Y. Noblin and W. E. Elliott, and especially do we appreciate the splendid help of N. D. Morse, one of the best local farm demonstration agents probably in the entire South.

Without the cooperation of C. E. Green, Superintendent of Schools, in allowing us the use of his mimeograph machine, we would have been badly handicapped in getting out circular letters.

The senior agent wishes to especially commend W. E. Harvey for his work. This young man has been of the greatest assistance in the detail work of the Conservation program and in many matters he has been called on to do. He is industrious, capable and reliable and the work could hardly have been done without him.

1936

**Report on Extension-TVA Farm Unit Demonstrations**

**Henkensburg County, Virginia**

**N.H. Williams, County Agent**

**J.E. Smith, Asst. County Agent**

**W.E. Harvey, Asst. County Agent**

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## Summary of Activities and Accomplishments

### Extension-TVA Demonstration Farm Program

Total unit demonstration farms established to date	12
Total acreage in above farms	3159
Total acres TVA phosphated approximately	314.3
No. of Farm Account books set up, checked and complete to date	7
Number demonstration farms visited	12
Total tons of TVA phosphate received	30
Total tons delivered	30
Total days devoted to Extension-TVA program	9
Days devoted by specialists and district agent to this program	4
New Pasture established by demonstrators	1 Acres 10
Estimated average per cent increase from the use of TVA phosphate on pastures 2%; on hay crops (clovers, lespedeza, grasses, etc) 2% as compared to checks in your county this year, if any.	
Acres of Alfalfa established on demonstration farms, 1935 15 est. 1936 28	
Acres of lespedeza on demonstration farms 1935 Est. 250 1936 Est. 300	
No. dem. farms producing and saving lespedeza seed 1936	6
Approximate quantity of seed	15,780 lbs
Tons limestone applied on demonstration farms 1935 Est. 50 1936 103	
Acres Terraced on demonstration farms 1935 53 1936 70	
Acres sub-marginal land on demonstration farms reforested 1936	1.1
No. demonstrating farmers cooperating in the county livestock improvement projects, such as better breeding, feeding, management, etc	8
No. demonstrators purchasing better sires this year	1
Estimated value of this demonstration program and TVA phosphate in dollars and cents benefit	\$1100.00

Narrative Report, Extension-TVA Demonstrations

The lack of results shown in this report are due to several causes, first, the early summer drought, second, the phosphate could not be secured quite early enough (on account of press of work on the agents) and third, some of demonstrators had used more phosphate in the past years than their neighbors as these men are far above the average in farming information.

Still one or two of the reports on the results of the phosphate are encouraging. For instance, J. H. Jeffress says: "I used the phosphate on an old red clover lot and in some way it will prolong the life of this sod, for my boys noticed that it was reseeding itself and called my attention to it and after observing it, I came to the same conclusion, and I honestly believe it will last another five years. The Agent told him it was probable that he made the conditions right for the clover and this accounted for the improvement.

Mr. Jeffress said this regarding his pasture fertilization: "The fertilized pasture was considerably better than the rest of the pasture and my young cattle and mules are going into the winter in much better shape and condition after grazing on this pasture this summer. The cattle have made excellent growth, their bones seem to be stronger and they are in better shape generally. Some people may say, you had less cattle on this pasture than usual but I don't think this will account for all this improvement. My boys got sick and tired of putting out this fertilizer by hand but since they have seen the results, they have forgotten this trouble."

This is the most encouraging report we have had. The Agent cannot account for it unless it was caused by a difference in the type of land from the other types or was badly deficient in phosphate. This man is perfectly reliable and the writer cannot believe he has overdrawn the picture. This man also states he has had good results from using the phosphate on crimson clover, which field was later put in corn this year and then back into crimson clover. He says that he noticed considerable improvement in his corn and that on this particular field, he has the best crimson clover he has got on his farm.

L. C. Thomas, one of the Thomas brothers, says that the section of pasture they fertilized (with TVA phosphate) gave more grazing than any other part of the pasture and that their cattle stayed on the fertilized part nearly all the time.

H. R. Wagstaff says generally speaking, he could not see any results from his phosphate but that on a certain field where soybeans were grown (and later followed by alfalfa) he thought he could tell where the phosphate was used for the beans were a little greener and the growth was a little heavier.

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J.W. Propst reports some results but no great difference. W.D. Adams says he watched carefully and he could see none although on his new pasture seeding where the phosphate was used, he did not graze this but a small amount, for he wanted it well established by 1937 and thereafter.

W.H. Butterworth, the leading dairyman in the county and the man who is said to have one of the most highly improved farmer in the county, did not see any results to report. However this man was one of the first in the county to fertilize his pastures and he already has a wonderfully good sod, so good in fact that H.L. Dunton, assistant Extension Agronomist, when he saw it, said, "This is the best pasture sod I have seen in Southside Virginia. Later this same specialist told the Agent, "I have told a lot of farmers all over Eastern Virginia about Mr. Butterworth's pasture, as it is the best I have seen in your section."

None of the other demonstrators have any results to report. The Agents are keeping in close touch with these men and just as soon as any results are apparent, we want to hold some field meetings, at which time other farmers will be shown these results.

In August or September, the Chilean Nitrate organization sent out some reprints of an article from the Southern Planter regarding J.R. Horsley's fertilization of pastures in Appomattox county. Copies of this article were sent to our our demonstrators in order to keep them encouraged and to give them some idea of the results they can expect in the future. In addition the TVA bulletin "Soil, the Nation's Basic Heritage" has been given all these men as well as about 250 additional copies to other farmers in the county.

The Agents have told these men not to get discouraged and the fact that no results could be seen this year did not indicate that no results would be seen in the future. We think they understand this, as they know of the unfavorable weather and the late start this year.

The Agricultural Conservation program in this county has greatly stimulated the seeding of conserving crops, the use of limestone and of phosphate. The acreage of conserving crops probably has been doubled and the Agent would estimate that the use of limestone and phosphate has been nearly doubled also.

This year the assistant agent in Erosion Control, J.E. Smith, has terraced 639 acres of land on 49 farms, at an estimated saving of \$5195.00. The Mecklenburg County Soil Conservation Association has a power terracing outfit which is available to all the farmers in the county at a cost of \$3.00 an hour. This year two of the Extension-TVA demonstrators were among those Mr. Smith worked for on about 70 acres of land.

Six of the 12 TVA demonstrators live in that section of

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Mecklenburg county covered by the Soil Conservation Camp # 7 and they can therefore get help in gully control, in dressing down and reseeded galls, in the building of outlets, diversion ditches, strip cropping, meadow strips and probably more important than any of these, in assisting the farmer with channel work on terraces built by the County terracing machine. These advantages are not available to the other six demonstrators, who live at too great a distance from the camp. This is to be regretted but it is a fact.

The Agents appreciate the opportunity of working with the TVA, and the farmers do also, and the relationship with D.T. Painter, district supervisor, has always been pleasant and he has been helpful in his many suggestions. We hope that he will find us as cooperative as we feel that he is.

The attached report of the Farm Management Committee, Mecklenburg County Soil Conservation Association, while not directly related to many of the items discussed in this report, possibly will be of interest. It was gotten up chiefly for the Conservationist of the SCS camp, referred to above.

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FARM MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

The Farm Management Committee of the Mecklenburg County Soil Conservation Association held a meeting in Boynton March 11, 1936 and made some slight changes in their recommendations put out in August 1935.

The following revised recommendations are made especially for the area now being covered by the Soil Conservation Service and CCC but are desirable for all of Mecklenburg county:

1. That the worse washed places in land which is not cultivated be covered with manure, straw or brush after being dressed down, and seeded with a suitable thin land grass mixture.
2. That all land not cultivated or in trees be seeded in a suitable mixture composed of orchard grass 10 lbs, Korean lespedeza 10 lbs, and red top (herd's grass) 5 lbs, etc., and, if possible, with some fertilizer.
3. That for flue-cured tobacco, one of the following rotations be used:

(1)  
Tobacco  
Rye, 1 or 2 years

(2)  
Tobacco  
Small grain  
Red Top (Herd's Grass)

For Cotton:

(3)  
Cotton  
Small Grain  
Lespedeza

(4)  
Cotton with crimson clover  
at last plowing  
Corn  
Small Grain  
Lespedeza

For Corn and Small Grains:

(5)  
Corn  
Small Grain  
Lespedeza

(6)  
Corn  
Rye, or Rye and Crimson  
Clover, or Crimson Clover  
alone

(7)  
Corn  
Small Grain  
Clover and Grass (2 years or more)

(In the opinion of the committee, rotation No. 6 is not as efficient as a longer rotation but can be used until a better one is secured. Generally speaking, the longer rotations are more desirable than the shorter ones.)

7. If cowpeas are seeded in corn, the rate of seeding should be reduced, and probably the sowing should not be done until the corn is nearly mature.

8. Where lespedeza is mentioned, the use of red top or red top and orchard grass is recommended so that more protection be given the land in winter. (Red Top is commonly called Herd's Grass in this county)

9. That the use of barley be encouraged to take the place of corn on some farms. The acreage of corn could be decreased if barley or winter corn was increased.

10. That every farmer be encouraged to sow some alfalfa for hay, provided the land can be carefully prepared, limed, fertilized and inoculated.

11. That the use of limestone be encouraged to stimulate the growth of corn in the grain rotations, especially the legume crops.

12. It is recognized that any soil maintenance and soil building program must maintain the plant food resources of the soil. It is therefore recommended that judicious fertilization be followed, based on experiment station recommendations.

13. (a) That all cooperators be requested to terrace all suitable lands as quickly as possible.

(b) A combination of terracing and strip cropping is recommended for very steep slopes. Where possible, steep lands should be taken out of cultivation and put into pasture or hay crops.

(c) Strip cropping is recommended where no terracing is done, or on land which is unsuitable for terracing.

14. That contour tillage be practiced on all lands planted to row crops whether terraced or not.

15. That fields be re-arranged to fit the natural contour and divisions of the land.

16. That it appears to the committee that the best use that some land can be put to is to grow forest trees as these will check erosion and will provide some income for future years.

The following make up this committee:

D. W. Boswell  
J. E. Brame  
W. H. Butterworth  
J. A. Copley  
W. H. Elliott  
R. P. Gordon

A. P. Johnson  
S. T. Moore  
E. Y. Noblin  
C. T. Park  
E. L. Thompson  
N. H. Williams

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Agricultural Column,  
H. H. Williams, County Agent.

COTTON PARITY PAYMENTS

The majority of the cotton parity checks have arrived in the county agent's office. (approximately 1460). We expect to deliver them on the following schedule:

Bracey	Sat.	Jan. 11	
La Crosse	Mon.	Jan. 13	
La Crosse	Tues.	Jan. 14	
South Hill	Wed.	Jan. 15	
Palmer Springs	Thurs.	Jan. 16	
Buckhorn	Fri.	Jan. 17	
Bluestone	Sat.	Jan. 18	(Union Level)
Clarksville	Mon.	Jan. 20	(Jones's Store)
Chase City	Tues.	Jan. 21	
Chase City	Wed.	Jan. 22	
Boydton	Thurs.	Jan. 23	

The same procedure that was followed in delivering them last year will be followed this year. The parity checks will have to be divided with the tenants in the same proportion the crop is divided. We are notifying everybody by mail who has a parity check here, so if you fail to receive a notice through the mail, in all probability we do not have one for you.

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN

## Farmers Asked To Take Care of Allotment Cards

R. H. WILLIAMS, Jr., County Agent

Since the Supreme Court decision on the AAA, there are many questions which we cannot answer but the advice given in this column we think is good and we ask the growers to be governed accordingly.

Farmers are asked not under any conditions to destroy tobacco allotment cards but to use them until they have been completed and then turn them in to the office, or mail them in. We are now selling tobacco poundage for the reason that the Agents of the Secretary at the warehouses have been instructed to collect the tax.

We have enough cards to take care of the demand, if not from other producers, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The price of these cards has not been changed they are still 40 per lb.

We do think that farmers should destroy their very low grade tobacco and not sell it. If it is sold, it must be put on the allotment card.

We have been instructed not to sell cotton poundage. The farmer in selling cotton should use the certificates he has but he cannot buy more, and none can be transferred at this office.

We hope that partial compliance will be paid for by the government that all tobacco and cotton contracts for 1935 will be paid for. In order for the government to do this all papers and cards should be saved and turned in so that compliance might be verified.

## Cotton Parity

### Payments

Bracey	Fri. Jan. 17
LaGrone	Sat. Jan. 18
LaGrone	Mon. Jan. 20
South Hill	Tues. Jan. 21
Palmer Springs	Wed. Jan. 22
Buckhorn, Union Level	Thurs. Jan. 23
Bluestone, Jones Store	Fri. Jan. 24
Clarksville	Sat. Jan. 25
Chase City	Mon. Jan. 27
Chase City	Tues. Jan. 28
Boydton	Thurs. Jan. 29

Plowing Demonstration on Terraced Land

H.H. Williams, County Agent

If the weather permits, a plowing demonstration will be held at J.A. Copley's farm near W.H. Copley's home on Friday, April 3 at 2 P.M. by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with Mr. Copley and the Extension Service.

This demonstration is being arranged with the idea that a number of people in the South Hill-LaCrosse section may not fully understand just how to maintain their terraces by the proper method of plowing.

If all these people who have recently had terracing done will try to see this demonstration, we think it will be beneficial. A number of people have been asking questions about this very thing, and this demonstration will serve to answer these questions.

The field is located on the main road to Smiths Cross Roads, near the road that turns ~~off~~ off to go by Mr. Copley's and can easily be ~~seen~~ found. It is also near W.H. Copley's home.

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**AGRICULTURAL COLUMN**

**H. H. Williams, County Agent.**

**PROGRESS OF DISCUSSION MEETINGS ENCOURAGING**

Despite the bad weather, six of the eight discussion meetings were held last week. The average attendance was 35 which is very encouraging. The topic last week discussed was "What is the Chief Cause of the Farm Depression"?

Besides some charts and other information prepared by the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Division, some leaflets were distributed to those attending these meetings. The topic to be discussed this week is "Do Farmers want the Federal Government to Help Them Deal With Farm Problems"? This should be very interesting.

The next two topics to be discussed in these meetings are "The Farmer and the Consumer of Farm Products", and "Do Farmers Want High Tariffs on Farm Products? On Industrial Products"? These subjects will be discussed in the order named.

In addition to these discussions, members of the Soil Conservation Service have attended most of these meetings, have met and talked with many of the farmers and in some cases, have made brief explanation of their work. The Extension Division is anxious for more of our farmers to know of this work and for the farmers to cooperate with the S C S.

The schedule of meetings this week and for future weeks is as follows:

South Hill High School, Monday	7:30 P.M.
Palmer Springs School, Tuesday	7:30 P.M.
La Crosse High School, Tuesday	7:30 P.M.
Boydton Court Room, Wednesday	7:30 P.M.
Clarksville High School, Thursday	7:30 P.M.
Backhorn High School, Friday	7:30 P.M.
Chase City Town Hall, Saturday	2:30 P.M.
Oakley School, Saturday	7:30 P.M.

An invitation to attend these meetings is extended to everyone interested.

**TOBACCO ALLOTMENT CARDS SHOULD BE TURNED IN**

We have made this announcement in the papers once or twice but still all do not understand it. All tobacco cards should be turned in when the producer has finished with them. We must have these cards so that the "Master Cards" can be completed, if and when we are instructed to send these cards in. We are expecting these instructions every day now.

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Agricultural Column  
H. H. Williams, County Agent

The following letter is being sent to all tobacco growers in Mecklenburg County this week, with the request that the two questions at the foot of the letter be answered by every grower as soon as possible and returned to the County Agents.

Blacksburg, Va.  
Feb. 15, 1936

TO VIRGINIA TOBACCO GROWERS:

I went to Washington this week to find out if the proposed soil conservation program offers an effective means of production control for tobacco in 1936. After discussing the matter with people in the Department of Agriculture, congressmen and others, I came to the conclusion that while the soil conservation measure, if enacted, will prove very helpful to most tobacco growers, it will not offer an effective means of production control as was offered under the AAA and the Kerr-Smith tobacco act.

The people in the Tobacco Section seem to think that more effective production control can be secured if the legislatures of the principal tobacco producing states enact identical production control laws and enter into a compact for production control of tobacco. The members of the Virginia legislature are very much interested and, I believe, will pass the necessary legislation before adjournment if they are convinced that Virginia tobacco growers want tobacco production control.

Since I will probably be called on by members of the General Assembly to furnish them information as to the attitude of Virginia tobacco growers towards tobacco control legislation, I am anxious to secure up to date, first hand information. I will, therefore, greatly appreciate it if you will read carefully the two questions stated below; answer Yes or No to each of them, put this sheet in the enclosed addressed envelope which requires not stamp, and mail it to your county agent at once.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Signed- Jno. R. Hutcheson

Director.

Question 1.- If no tobacco control program is developed before planting season, will there be a larger acreage planted to tobacco in your county in 1936 than was planted in 1935? \_\_\_\_\_

Question 2.- If the Federal government cannot work out an effective control program for tobacco this year, would you favor the Virginia legislature joining with the legislatures of other states in developing a production control program? \_\_\_\_\_

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Column,  
H. H. Williams, County Agent.

Replies from Tobacco Growers Coming In

Replies from the letters of Director Hutcheson of the V. P. I. Extension Division have been coming in in large numbers. We want to complete checking these replies so that results may be forwarded him as soon as possible but every tobacco grower who has not replied to this letter will please do so as soon as possible. These replies should be sent to the county agent in Boydton.

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Work Remains on Marketing Cards

Tobacco growers were asked last week to send in their tobacco allotment cards. Some of the "Master Marketing Cards" (white, blue and pink in color) have never been returned to the office.

These cards or forms should be properly signed and sent in, and all allotment cards should be sent in also because from these cards we determine the poundage sold.

We do not care for the warehouse bills but growers are urged to keep them for future reference. In the case of lost allotment cards, we will have to have these bills in order to make up new cards.

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List of Lespedeza Seed Wanted

It now appears that there will be a strong demand for Korean lespedeza seed. The agent would like very much to have every farmer who has seed for sale to let him know the amount and the price so he can help buyers get in touch with sellers.

In case farmers have some seed which has not been threshed yet, this should be done as soon as possible for seeding time will be here very shortly.

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Cotton Certificates Do Not Have to Be Returned

Due to the repeal of the Bankhead Cotton Act, there is no need now to return these certificates. Following instructions, we have had to discontinue the sale of these certificates.

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Agricultural Column  
H. H. Williams, County Agent.

First of All, A Good Living at Home in 1936

On account of the invalidation of the AAA by the Supreme Court, and the uncertainty about the effectiveness of a new reduction program, it appears that our farmers can safely plan in 1936 to provide first of all a real good living at home. This has been a safe policy for years and now it is even more so.

Some leaders are still hopeful of being able to work out a tobacco program for 1936 and for the future to supplement the Soil Conservation Act but even if this is not secured for 1936, the policy of making all the home supplies and of taking better care of the land should not be overlooked.

A few suggestions along this line at this time might not be a bad idea. After a real good garden is provided, enough good hay for the stock is probably the most important thing. A good corn crop should be put in, and worked and fertilized well. Enough hogs for home use should be provided and a few more brood sows in the county could be added profitably, for it has been brought out in the group discussion meetings that we only average one brood sow to 6 1/2 farms.

More attention should be paid to the poultry flock and a supply of milk and butter for all the year provided. The acreage of wheat to be sowed next fall should be increased; too many of our farmers raise no wheat. More and more attention should be paid to winter cover crops and increasing the acreage of wheat will in some measure fill this need.

The reader should not get the impression that no control program for tobacco will be worked out but our thought is that if no reduction can be secured for the 1936 crop (or one which is not very effective in the case of tobacco) that food, feed and fertility is of more importance than ever. The tobacco compact plan may be secured and also the Soil Conservation Act may be more effective than some think but regardless of those plans, the above suggestions are worth while, as many of the best farmers in the county will testify.

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Agricultural Column  
H. H. Williams, County Agent.

### First Rural Electric Line Being Built

For nearly a year now, a number of leading farmers have been working with representatives of the Extension Division, V. P. I., to secure electric lines into their communities. Just at this time, the prospect of getting several of these lines looks brighter than ever, and holes are being dug on the line from Chase City to J. M. Kibler's home. This line is 6.4 miles long and will serve 29 families, and it is being built by the Virginia Public Service Co.

This is the first line to be built since the work was first taken up with the farmers. Two local men who have done most of the work on this line are Messrs James M. Kibler and John R. Middleton.

We have a county rural electric Committee of which L. H. Crews is chairman. This Committee is now working on about 12 or 14 lines in the county but according to the Virginia Public Service Co., we think there is a good chance to have several of these lines built in the next few months. Of particular promise are the lines from South Hill to L. Rosser Well's home, the line from La Crosse to Bracey through Blackridge the line from Big Park to Roanoke River, with a branch serving the people from Redlam to Midway, lines from Buffalo Junction to Nelson, and from Chase City down the Clarksville road, part of the way or from Skipwith to that section. The exact route of this last line has not been determined but will be worked out shortly no doubt. The line from Dr. Johnson's to Baskerville is also promising, the company says.

The Committeemen responsible for these lines are Messrs S. M. Warren and M. L. Powell, J. B. Cook, F. V. Jones, W. T. Bracey, and Bonner Jones, J. A. Jackson, W. S. Crute, W. D. Adams, P. H. Winn, J. R. Thames and C. S. Newell, C. R. Dunn, Jr., E. W. Gordon Dr. Montgomery and others too numerous to mention.

Other lines will no doubt follow these and from time to time progress will be reported and additional information given. Two other promising lines in the opinion of the agent are from Union Level to Dr. Johnson's and from Skipwith to Finchley. A. D. Hart, J. A. Creedle and others have done a good deal of work on these lines. Also the Palmer Springs line looks promising and we hope we can secure it. The line from South Hill to Smith Cross Roads also looks promising.

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Agricultural Column,  
H. H. Williams, County Agent.

### Keeping Terracing Expense Down

All of us have to count the cost of articles or of services. Many farmers who for years have lined their land, have done so gradually, as they found time and money available. Terracing can be done the same way; if a farmer can secure the outfit, he often can have one, two or three terraces constructed, at a small cost, and later he can get more and more done.

Sometimes one or two terraces located properly and maintained properly, will materially check the washing from a certain field.

Then again on a long slope, it may be best to have five or six terraces from the top of the slope to the bottom. In this case, it might be the best to have the entire field terraced, but if two or three terraces can be built and paid for now it might be best to have these constructed and later finish up the field.

In other words, terraces, in small doses, just as lining in small doses, pays.

There is only one objection to this method; suppose the farm is signed up with the Soil Conservation Service and they are attempting to build outlets with the C. C. C. labor. They do object to the frequent trips necessary to complete this work then, for one can readily see where the cost will run up.

In a case of this kind, it would appear that the farmer could go to his bank or production credit association for a loan to complete this work. Not only does the S. C. S. furnish extremely valuable technical help but the labor and material is worth a great deal of money to not only the farmer concerned but possibly to one or more of his neighbors.

The more we learn of the erosion problem, the more we <sup>are</sup> ~~are~~ convinced that it is one of the greatest problems the farmer has, and one which concerns not only every landowner but every citizen of this country.

If we check erosion on our hill land, ultimately less sand will clog our creeks and cause the streams to overflow our low lands. This of course will mean more corn on our low grounds and less on our poorer hill lands.

Agricultural Column  
H. H. Williams, County Agent.

Liming Land a "Feeding Proposition".

Under the Soil Conservation program, a number of soil building practices will be paid for, if done by Oct. 31st. Applying limestone or its equivalent (burned lime or other forms) will entitle the farmer to certain payments as listed below:

For applying per acre:	
Not less than 1000 pounds _____	.70¢
Not less than 2000 pounds _____	\$1.40
Not less than 3000 pounds _____	\$2.10
Not less than 4000 pounds _____	\$2.80

All of our farmers know the great value of lime. It is well nigh impossible to grow alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover and many soil building crops without lime, and it materially helps a number of other crops, such as lespedeza, crimson clover, cowpeas, soybeans, alsike clover and grass mixtures as well as corn and small grain crops.

The Extension Division never advises the seeding of alfalfa or sweet clover without liming, as the lime requirements of these crops is higher than for the other crops mentioned.

Prof. Hutcheson, of the Virginia Experiment Station, reports that lime at the various sub experiment Stations gave an increase of \$10.00 an acre per year if the soil was limed once in 4 years at the rate of 1 ton an acre. Most of the increase came in the wheat and hay altho some of it came in the corn crop.

We are just beginning to learn how limestone and superphosphate increases the grass in pastures so treated, and this is becoming a popular practice through the parts of the State.

The use of superphosphate (or acid phosphate) will also be paid for. The payments will be as follows:

Application per acre:	
Not less than 100 pounds _____	.50¢
Not less than 200 pounds _____	\$1.00
Not less than 300 pounds _____	\$1.50
Not less than 400 pounds _____	\$2.00
Not less than 500 pounds _____	\$2.50

Fall is an ideal time to lime for it is usually best to apply lime after the land is broken and then disc or harrow in before seeding the fall crops.

*News Article*

Mecklenburg (Va.) News Notes

M.L.Powell of Union Level, has sold the bull Bonnie's Foremost May King and about twelve or fifteen purebred females to W.H.Gould of Grape Lawn Farm, Burkeville, Va.

J.A.Arey, extension dairyman, N.C.State College, has recently been here trying to find some purebred Guernsey calves for 4-H Club work. The writer thinks he has located some so he will probably be back.

A.P.Johnson of Sunnywide Farm, Clarksville, has recently secured a good bull to raise and to use through a cooperative arrangement with W.H.Butterworth of Oakdale Farm, South Hill. This calf is a son of V.P.I.Squire's Dairymaid's Felix and he of course is a son of Langwater Squire. This calf is out of a daughter of Goldleaf King, he by Grape Lawn May King and out of Brandywine Bonito. The granddam of this calf was formerly owned in this county but more recently by Quails Roost farm, Melvina of Curles Heck. She made a splendid record there in her late years and left one or more daughters in the herd.

We thought and so reported last year that Mr.Johnson had secured a bull calf from V.P.I. but it turned out that another party bought the calf he was to get.

N.H.Williams,  
County Agent

## Virginia Guernsey Sale

VIRGINIA Guernsey breeders should feel encouraged over the prices obtained at the State Guernsey Breeders Sale held on October 8 in Richmond. Fifty-six head sold for an average of \$388.

One cow consigned by M. D. Rhodes of Broadway, Virginia, sold for \$2,050 to Mrs. Vera Martin of Goshen, Indiana. This buyer also secured the next high animal, a young cow bred and consigned by Quail Roost Farms, Rougemont, N. C., for \$1,700.

A heifer consigned by Klondike Farm, Elkin, N. C., was sold to J. M. McDonald, Cortland, N. Y., for \$1,300, who also purchased another cow bred by Mr. Rhodes for \$900.

The sale was managed by the Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., of Sparks, Md., Mr. Merryman reading the pedigrees and George A. Bain crying the animals.

Twelve Virginia buyers purchased 34 head while ten buyers from out of the State purchased 22 head.

Mr. Merryman stated in his opening remarks that Virginia had tested such a high percentage of her cattle for disease that there was a strong demand for Virginia cattle, and this sale bears out his contention.

The Virginia State Guernsey Breeders Association wants to establish this sale as an annual event. To this end, they invite the interest and co-operation of all breeders and buyers. The officers and directors, as well as Mr. Merryman, appreciate the co-operation given them by three leading North Carolina herds—Osborne Farms, Klondike and Quail Roost. They also are grateful to the officials of the Virginia State Fair Association, for the use of the fair grounds.

The officers of the State Association are J. S. Agnew, president, Burksville, H. E. Hutchinson, vice-president, Gloucester, and N. H. Williams, secretary, Boynton.

## Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

### REGISTERING GUERNSEY CATTLE BY OCT. 1ST

All Guernsey calves formerly had to be registered before they were six months of age at the \$3.00 fee, unless a birth report had been filed on them. But during the depression, the American Guernsey Cattle Club waived this rule and permitted older animals to be registered for \$3.00.

Now they go back to the old rules on Oct. 1st and if there are animals over six months old for which no birth report has been filed, the cost will be \$8.00 instead of \$3.00. It therefore will be readily seen that our breeders who have animals not registered, should register that by this final date. However, calves not six months old can still be registered up to that age for \$3.00.

The county agent keeps a few registration blanks on hand so he may be able to supply any reader of this article who does not have some.

Every breeder knows registration papers add a great deal to the value of an animal. Many animals of course can never be registered but those eligible should by all means be registered.

The county agent cannot get out of the office much but if he or Mr. Harvey, assistant agent, can assist in this work, they will be glad to do so.

The State Guernsey sale will be held in Richmond Oct. 8th. Several cows from Mecklenburg County will be sold at this time and many of our Guernsey breeders should go down to the sale, not only to see our cattle sold, but to keep in touch with the market for Guernseys.

## "GREEN PASTURES AND STILL WATERS"

"I have seen the denuding of your forests; I have seen the washing away of your topsoil; I have struggled through the red clay roads in the springtime. I have taken part in your splendid efforts to save your forests, to terrace your lands, to harness your streams and to push hard-surfaced roads into every county in every State."

Long before I went to Washington, I was convinced that the long road that leads to green pastures and still waters had to begin with a reasonable prosperity. It seemed axiomatic to me that a cotton farmer who could get only five cents a pound for his crop could not be in a position to fertilize his land, or to terrace it, or to rotate his crops, or to keep a cow or a few head of cattle, or to plant a little orchard, or to cultivate a garden—in other words, to work out for himself and his family a well-rounded reasonably secure life that would tide him over in a lean year of drought.

"The same thing held true, I thought, in the case of the farmer whose principal crop was tobacco or whose principal crop was peaches or whose principal crop was corn.

"In other words, we could not go ahead to the next step in the prevention of soil erosion throughout the South, to the transfer of this pastures into forests and of sub-marginal plowed land into pastures and trees and the use of many modern methods to stop soil erosion and to prevent floods until and unless the farmers of the Southland were able to make a reasonably decent living out of their main crops.

"Today, because of better prices for farm commodities, we are actually and actively engaged in taking these second steps. Not only have we aroused public understanding and approval of the need of ending soil erosion and water run-off, but we have enabled the public, through a practical prosperity, to begin to pay their debts, to paint their houses, to buy farm tools, to send more boys and girls through school and college, to put some money in the bank and incidentally to know for the first time that the money in the bank is safe.

(President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in speech at Charlotte, N. C., September 10.)

## Hog Prices Are Improving Now

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

It appears that for the next year or two, hog prices will justify more attention from our farmers.

After several years of low prices and short corn crops, certainly in parts of the country, hog prices have improved and many of our farmers should raise a few for market to supplement their income from cotton and tobacco.

There appears to be a shortage of good breeding stock in the county, certainly of good males. This situation should be remedied, and there should be more gilts turned out in the county for breeding stock.

Taking the count as a whole, there are very few brood sows and it would appear that we do not have the hogs to feed out for market.

While this is true on the average, there are always a few farmers who raise more hogs than their neighbors and these people no doubt will find it profitable to begin to raise hogs for the Richmond and Baltimore markets.

Normally, the best prices for hogs on the hoof are in April and May and in August and September. The most suitable weights on the hoof in Richmond are 175 to 225 pounds and the best feeders can get these weights in approximately six to seven months.

It is of course not wise for people to jump in and jump out of any business, because he is always a little behind the price, but the average farmer in Mecklenburg County should be able, year in and year out, to raise a few hogs for market and send them in by co-operating with some of his neighbors.

## Prices Satisfactory At Guernsey Sale

(N. H. Williams, County Agent.)

On Oct. 3, the fourth annual Guernsey sale was held at the State Fair Grounds in Richmond. Fifty-six head averaged \$268.00 which was very satisfactory.

The top cow sold for \$2050.00. A granddaughter of Langwater Darnley she was bred by M. D. Rhodes of Broadway, Va. This man had five head in the sale and the average price was \$965, a truly remarkable average.

Quail Roost Farms, Rougemont, N. C., sold the next high animal, a young cow with an official record of nearly 600 lbs. butterfat with first calf, for \$1700.00. A five months old bull calf, full brother to this cow, sold for \$600.

Klondike Farm, Elkin, N. C., bred and consigned a heifer that sold for \$1300, and another cow from the Rhodes herd sold for \$900.

Four animals from Mecklenburg County sold well. One cow of M. B. Brooks sold for \$155, one of W. H. Butterworth for \$230, one from S. B. Lambert for \$185, and one from H. M. Skelton for \$175.

Our purebred owners have got to be more careful about what bulls they use; they have got to grow out their animals better; we will have to do more official testing or at least organize a cow testing association, and we must test for disease. The writer is not speaking of the four consignments above mentioned, but for the average person who owns some purebreds.

One of the crying needs of our whole county is better pasturage. With real first class pasture, which we can have by feeding lespedeza, orchard grass, beris grass, etc., and more lime and phosphate, our farmers will have to spend less for high priced grain and hay.

Another great need is more legume hay. Alfalfa, red clover, or a first rate mixed hay is very much superior to the roughage fed on many farms. We have made a good start in growing more lespedeza hay, which is high in feeding value, but still there is a great deal of room for improvement.

In the past few years we have made considerable progress in our livestock work, but we should not be satisfied until more of our land is in first class pasture, and more good hay is produced on the average farm.

More good pasture and hay of course means less soil loss by erosion, as well as more feed produced.

"We feed old Bony alfalfa, clover or lespedeza, and at milking time we barely squeeze her." (Apologies to TVA.)

## Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

### CREAM SELLING APPEALS TO THIS FARMER

This office has advocated the production of cream for a number of years and some progress has been made. Two cream routes go through the county giving the farmer a cash market for this product. It gives us therefore pleasure to report the following conversation with E. F. Lambert, Route 2, South Hill.

"I started selling cream last year from five or six cows. Some of my neighbors told me I wouldn't like it but I did like it fine. I got \$20 to \$30 a month in cream checks and this fall I sent some hogs to Richmond and these brought me \$20.00. This money helped me a lot for it was before the cotton and tobacco markets opened. Another thing, I made just about as much crop as I would have made without the cows. Two or three of the cows were heifers and should do even better later on."

The Agent has always maintained that our farmers were losing thousands of dollars by not producing more cream. They also are losing some money by not marketing some hogs and some cows from their surplus, and more poultry. Skim milk, properly supplemented with other feeds, is just ideal for feeding poultry as well as hogs.

More hogs, more poultry and more cows do not seem very important to our people until low prices or a crop failure comes, but then they are convinced of the value of these things. If the average farmer in the South could be induced to pay more attention to these three lines, then there would be more chance for cotton and tobacco prices to remain at a satisfactory level.

## NEW RULING IN AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION

(N. H. Williams, County Agent.)

The time for seeding soil conserving crops has been extended from October 1 to October 31. Crops seeded in October will count in establishing the minimum acreage requirements, to meet 1926 seeding requirements for diversion and to establish the soil building allowance.

To list again these soil conserving crops they are as follows: Red, white and Sapping clovers, alfalfa, white clover, vetch, winter peas, crimson clover, berse grass, timothy, orchard grass and mixtures of these.

As good farming practice, we recommend only the following crops to be seeded now; it is too risky to seed the other crops listed as they may winter kill; vetch, vetch and some grain crop, Austrian winter peas, or those mixed with some grain crops, berse grass, timothy, orchard grass or some mixtures of these grasses.

Under this ruling many of our farmers who have not qualified yet will now be able to qualify.

Farmers whose places have been inspected by the Supervisor should notify this office if any of these crops are put in now. This is extremely important—unless this is done payments due the farmer cannot be accurately determined.

In case legumes and small grains are seeded together, half the seed by weight should be legume seed.

Many farmers in this county will fail to get some good sized payments simply by not having one to several acres of these crops in, or in not increasing their seedings of these crops.

Below are some figures from an article which Agent found in Hoard's Dairyman from T.B. Hutcheson regarding the importance of fertilizing conserving and soil building crops.

Crop	Yield per Acre	Pounds of plant food removed per acre		
		Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Grain .....	50 bushels	62.5	17.5	10.0
Clover .....	1½ tons	31.5	3.5	20.7
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>94.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>
Wheat .....	25 bushels	25.0	14.5	8.5
Grain .....	1½ tons	12.5	2.5	22.5
Straw .....		22.5	12.4	27.6
<b>Total</b> .....				
Cotton .....	500 pounds	1.5	0.5	2.1
Lint .....	1,000 pounds	30.5	14.5	12.0
Seed .....		31.5	14.5	13.1
Red Clover .....	2 tons	22.5	17.5	22.5
Crimson clover .....	1½ tons	21.5	12.5	22.5
Vetch .....	2 tons	111.5	22.4	107.5

## Future Work Under The Farm Program

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

October 31st is the final date for seeding soil conserving crops, applying lime, doing terracing, etc., in order to get credit under the 1936 program.

The County Office has done everything possible to get out letters to those who did not qualify at first, telling the farmer how many acres of conserving crops he needed to qualify and about how much money he would receive provided enough conserving crops were needed. But all the papers could not be examined in time and some had not even been received from the Supervisors.

It is highly important that every farmer who has done additional seeding, or turning under green manure crops, or liming, etc., notify the office so that a record can be made on the 1936 papers.

Any terracing or liming done after October 31st will not be counted in the 1937 program. We have done the best we could to answer all terracing applications with the terracing unit but this has been impossible with one machine. Mr. Smith, in charge of the unit, has been in the Skipwith section recently and will move in the next few days to the Chesapeake and Boynton sections, thence into Backhorn district and later will be in the South Hill-LaCrosse section and, probably the Palmer Springs section.

The Agricultural Conservation Program will be in operation in 1937, probably with a few changes. No doubt many farmers who did not qualify this year will be able to do so next year and in the future. These farmers should not get discouraged but should resolve to seed more land in conserving crops in the future.

Apparently there has been a big increase in legume crops and this course means more soil improvement and less erosion.

## Legume Mixtures To Count in Soil Program

(N. H. Williams, County Agent.)

The East Central Division, Soil Conservation Program, realizing that the practice of seeding small grain crops in combination with legumes for hay is an important one, have allowed this to be paid for under certain conditions.

These mixtures must carry one-half their weight in legume seed. In other words, if a man seeds oats and vetch, or oats, vetch and crimson clover, etc., one-half the mixture must be made of legume seed.

Any number of combinations may be used. For instance, oats could be mixed with Austrian winter peas, or vetch, or a combination of peas, vetch and crimson clover, or barley with the legumes. Wheat also is used with vetch or vetch and winter peas. Rye, due to its poorer feeding value, is rarely used for hay mixtures.

Austrian winter peas should be inoculated, as our farmers have not been using them as much as they have vetch and crimson clover. A number of our farmers who have been using these winter peas think highly of them.

**Sericea Lespedeza Pleases Farmers**

The agent has recently seen some excellent crops of sericea lespedeza, the perennial lespedeza. Attention is therefore called to several of these cases.

W. H. Copley, South Hill, R. 1, has a very promising field of this legume and expects to save it for seed. It is broadcast and must be about waist high and very thick.

W. D. Adams, Skipwith, R.F.D., who lives at the place called Hanford, was discouraged at first with his sericea in rows but it has become better established and has reseeded and spread and he is more encouraged with it now. The agent understands he has cut it for hay once or twice and he has a good sod.

A. F. Johnson, Clarksville, thinks well of this crop also. It seems that he planted a small acreage several years ago and it has reseeded and thickened up and he has cut it for hay this year and thinks it is very promising.

These gentlemen and others who have good crops of this legume will no doubt, take pleasure in showing or talking with any interested persons.

## BANGS TEST TO BE DISCUSSED

(N. H. Williams, County Agent.)

As announced early in August, a public hearing on the subject of testing all cattle in Rockingham will be held Sept. 14th, 2:00 P. M., before the Board of Supervisors.

We have a chance to secure the Bangs test without cost to the individual or the county, and certain indemnities will be paid for reactors. We feel therefore this is a progressive step and one which will enhance the value of our cattle. Already a number of counties in this state have been tested and a large number in the U.S. Virginia now ranks third in the percentage of cattle tested in the United States.

Persons interested in this matter should arrange to be present on this date and hour.

## Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

### SAVING LESPEDEZA SEED

This week and next Korean lespedeza should be matured enough to cut for seed, and we are trying to encourage every farmer who is in a position to do so to save some seed.

There should be a strong demand for these seed next spring, not only on account of our agricultural conservation program but on account of the serious drought in parts of the country. In fact, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a statement urging the farmers to save legume and grass seed.

The best way to save this seed is to thresh it right from the windrow. In this way, a farmer can avoid stacking it which causes the loss of considerable seed by shattering. The more the crop is handled, the greater is the loss from shattering. If a farmer has to stack this hay to be threshed later, he should "cap off" the stack with some other kind of hay. Lespedeza, especially after maturing, does not seem to turn water well.

The more some of our people use lespedeza, the more they are convinced of its value as a hay crop, a pasture crop and a soil improving crop. There have been some splendid hay crops in the county this year, due to favorable seasons.

A few people do not understand that lespedeza cannot be sowed in the fall. The crop dies when frost comes and for this reason, it cannot be sowed successfully until spring.

As the years go on and as more and more of our farmers become familiar with this great crop, more and more lespedeza will be seeded and hence there should be a stronger demand for the seed.

## Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

### SOME PROGRESS TO REPORT ON ELECTRIC LINES

During the past few weeks, the writer has been in touch with the committeemen who are at work on the proposed electric lines, and with representatives of the Virginia Public Service Co.

Probably the next line to be built is from South Hill to Mr. L. Rosser Wells, or to North View or beyond. We hope to have this line extended to Union Level, but we are not at all sure just yet. The people on the road from Dr. Johnson's to Union Level should see A. D. Hart.

The people on the road from Chase City to Young's store should see W. D. Adams, who will have the contracts in a very short time, probably by the time this article appears. Later we hope this line can be extended from the other end of the Chase City-Clarksville road.

The Virginia Public Service Co. hopes to build a line from Big Fork down to Roanoke River. From this line, they hope to top Redlawn and the section from there to Baskerville. Interested parties should see Messrs. L. M. Crews, J. A. Jackson or C. R. Dunn, Jr., if they have not already done so. We hope this line can be extended up the North View road as far as H. C. S. Dunn's home, but we can't say yet.

The line from LaCrosse to below Blackridge has a number of signers and the Agent hopes this can be built shortly. We don't know just how we can reach Bracey yet, but we think something can be worked out. People who have not signed contracts on the LaCrosse-Blackridge road should see Messrs. J. B. Cook, F. V. Jones or W. F. Wilson.

Just as soon as we can, extensions to other communities will be carefully considered. We hope by the end of 1937 to have a great many more farm families served with electricity than we have now.

The Agent would be glad to discuss rural lines with any interested farmers or groups of farmers now or later on.

## POWER LINES ARE EXTENDED IN COUNTIES

### Electric Service in Southside Virginia Being Widened— Progress Reported in Mecklenburg

Work is being pushed on establishment of more electric power lines in Southside Virginia. Sussex Courthouse recently has been electrified and the lines are being extended to Homeville.

Meanwhile in Mecklenburg county, farm communities are pressing to secure the service as rapidly as possible. There are several projects now in the process of completion and actual work on the lines may be started soon.

#### Agent Reports Progress

N. H. Williams, county agent in Mecklenburg county, reporting on progress made there, said:

"Probably the next line to be built is from South Hill to Mr. L. Rosser Wells, or to North View or beyond. We hope to have this line extended to Union Level, but we are not at all sure just yet. The people on the road from Dr. Johnson's to Union Level should see A. D. Hart.

"The people on the road from Chase City to Young's store should see W. D. Adams, who will have the contracts in a very short time, probably by the time this article appears. Later we hope this line can be extended from the other end of the Chase City-Clarksville road.

#### Line Planned

"The Virginia Public Service Company hopes to build a line from Big Fork down to Roanoke river. From this line they hope to top Redlawn and the section from there to Baskerville. Interested parties should see L. M. Crews, J. A. Jackson or C. R. Dunn, Jr., if they have not already done so. We hope this line can be extended up the North View road as far as H. C. S. Dunn's home, but we can't say yet.

"The line from LaCrosse to below Blackridge has a number of signers and the agent hopes this can be built shortly. We don't know just how we can reach Bracey yet, but we think something can be worked out. People who have not signed contracts on the LaCrosse-Blackridge road should see J. B. Cook, F. V. Jones or W. F. Wilson.

"Just as soon as we can, extensions to other communities will be carefully considered.

## Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

### Remodeling Farm Homes or Farm Buildings

A letter from the Federal Housing Administration states that the modernization phase of the National Housing Act expires on April 1, 1936, and that every farm family should be reminded of this fact and some of the advantages of the plan in time to take advantage if they so desire.

Local banks and production credit associations are making insured loans for remodeling farm homes or other farm buildings, up to \$2,000.00. This type of loan can be repaid either monthly or seasonally, over a convenient period of years.

The farm house can be repaired, painted or remodeled under this plan. Modern plumbing, or a central heating plant may be installed. (Nothing is said about wiring a dwelling for electricity although the writer thinks that this can be done under this program also.) Barns, hen houses, silos, workshops, etc., may be built or remodeled, wells dug, fences and gates erected.

Further information may be secured from the Federal Housing Administration, 1005 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

### Checking On Conservation Program

The work of checking up those farms where additional seeding or other work of a conservation nature has been done is going on steadily. Farmers are therefore requested to notify us if they have done any more seeding of fall crops since the Supervisor first visited their farm, or if they have used limestone, or phosphate, unless they have already done so. Any of this work done up to Oct. 31st will be counted in the 1936 work but if additional work of this nature is done after that date, it should be recorded by the farmer and will count, as we understand it, in the year 1937.

It was very gratifying to see as much limestone used by our farmers this fall.

## Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

Acting under instructions from the state office, the county committee of the Agricultural Conservation Association met Wednesday, Sept. 30th, as the final date on which work sheets could be taken.

A great majority of the farms of the county have been signed but there are a few which have not been signed, and this action has been taken to hurry these people who expect to sign but have not done so yet.

As practically every farmer knows, the supervisors have been busy for the past several weeks checking the farms, finding out how many have complied and to what extent they have complied. The county committee has had to set a definite closing date for the reason that the farms of late signers have to be checked also, and in order to finish the work as quickly as possible, this step has been necessary.

September 30th is positively the last date work sheets can be accepted. (J. A. Copley, J. W. Propst and A. P. Johnson make up the county committee, and H. W. Nash is secretary.)

## Checking Erosion With Forest Trees

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

Last week in this column, there was a mistake made which might worry some people. We intended to say that liming or terracing done after Oct. 31st would be counted in the 1937 program.

It is now too late to seed many of the fall crops because they may winter kill. This applies to alfalfa, any of the clovers or grasses. We therefore feel that farmers should not do any more seeding of these crops until next spring. Of course, wheat, rye and possibly some oats will be seeded, but really it is too risky to sow anything except wheat now.

For best results with alfalfa, clovers and grasses, they should be seeded by Sept. 15th. Probably the best field of alfalfa, the agent has recently seen is on the S. M. Warren farm; this must have been seeded late in August, for it is now six inches high.

Payment will be made or planting forest trees on crop land or non-crop pasture land in 1937 under the Agricultural Conservation Program, we think. This was done in 1936 and the payment was \$5.00 an acre. If the farmer has land which he does not need for crop or pasture, and which is eroding badly or is too steep for profitable cultivation, it should be planted to trees.

The State Nursery at Charlottesville has been growing some seedling trees for Virginia farmers for years for this type of planting. Now the Agent fears that there will be such a strong demand for these trees that our people should get in their requests soon. The Agent will be glad to do what he can to have these trees reserved if the farmers will write him.

Planting time for these trees will be February and March and we will get the list of available trees and the prices from the Nursery. In addition, our extension forester, Wilbur O'Byrne, will be glad to advise in the selection of varieties and in directions for planting.

Black locust, long leaf or loblolly pines or short leaf pines (our native pine) are probably best for our section altho other varieties might be suggested by our forester. One place many of these little seedlings could be used is where the Highway Department has taken the soil for the roads.

## Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent.)

The following circular letter has been sent out from the county agent's office to every signer of a work sheet under the Agricultural Conservation Program in this county:

"We are writing to call your attention to some of the practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program which should help you to earn a soil building payment.

"We suggest that you sow between now and October 31, 1936, some of the following crops. If you have not already sown in 1936 a considerable acreage to some of these crops or to lespedeza: Alfalfa, red clover, esping clover, alsike, or crimson clover; winter peas, vetch, or grass mixtures. Seeding these crops, at a normal rate per acre for the locality, will count toward earning a soil building payment of from 75 cents to \$2.00 per acre. In addition, you may carry out the practices of liming or applying 16 per cent superphosphate between now and October 31, 1936, and these will also count toward earning a soil building payment. The payments for liming range from 70 cents per acre for applying 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent to \$2.80 per acre for applying 4,000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent. Payments for applying 16 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent range from 50 cents per acre for applying 100 pounds to \$2.50 per acre for applying 500 pounds.

"The above suggestions are made with a view to informing you of the practices which you might yet carry out and earn a soil building payment. I should also like to take this opportunity to make some suggestions to which, if followed, should put in a better position to meet requirements of any 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program:

"1. If you cannot qualify for all payments in 1936, you can probably do so in 1937, provided more conserving crops are sown, more lime and phosphate applied, and more terracing done.

"2. Every farmer should save more lespedeza seed, more cowpea seed, and more soybean seed. There should be a big demand for seeds of these crops next year, and if you have them you will save money.

"3. Land which has been devoted to cowpeas or soybeans this year should be seeded to some winter crop. I suggest crimson clover, herd's grass, grass mixture, or a small grain crop.

"I consider the Agricultural Conservation Program to be one of the best programs ever offered the farmers in this country. Therefore, let us take every possible advantage of this opportunity. If there is any way in which the county office can help you, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

### Hearing on Bangs Test on Sept. 14th

As previously announced in this paper, there will be a public hearing on the testing of all cattle in Mecklenburg County for Bangs Disease on Sept. 14th. The hour of this hearing is 3:00 P. M., and the place, Board of Supervisors meeting in Boydton.

This test, if adopted will not cost the county anything and will be without cost to the individual. It is part of a state-wide and nation-wide effort to eliminate this disease, and the cost will be borne by the Federal government. Already a number of states and a number of Virginia counties have been tested and the reactors eliminated. Until the cattle in Mecklenburg are tested, animals cannot be shipped into a number of nearby counties unless private tests are carried out by the seller.

Interested people are urged to attend this hearing and to express themselves.

## Full Payments May Yet Be Earned By Farmers

Many farmers in Mecklenburg still need to seed soil-conserving crops and carry out other soil-building practices in order to be eligible for the full payments which they can earn under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, N. H. Williams, county agent, says.

Reports which have been turned in by supervisors checking on farms show that many farmers have not carried out soil-building practices which will entitle them to a Class II payment as large as the soil-building allowance for their farms. Also, some farmers who intend to apply for a Class I payment for diversion from soil-depleting crops have not yet planted soil-conserving crops so as to be entitled to the payment for diversion.

Mr. Williams points out that under an amendment to the program which has just been announced, acreage now idle and from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1936 will be considered as soil-conserving acreage for this year if seeded to a soil-conserving crop prior to October 1, 1936. This amendment will be of most interest to those farmers who have idle land and who need to increase their acreage of soil-conserving crops so as to meet minimum requirements and to have an acreage of soil-conserving crops as large as the acreage they desire to divert from their soil-depleting base.

On diverting acreage from the soil-depleting base, the farmer should remember that he cannot receive the Class I payment for diversion on an acreage any larger than the acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm this year. For example, suppose the supervisor's report on one farm shows that the tobacco crop this year is 10.5 acres, the tobacco base is 15.1 acres, the soil-conserving crops amount to 1.5 acres, and the idle cropland is 30 acres. Unless the farmer seeds 3 more acres of soil-conserving crops before October 1 he can be paid for diversion of only 1.5 acres from his tobacco base instead of the 4.5 acres which he may have intended to divert. The minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops which a farmer should have in order to avoid a deduction from his Class I payments is 15 percent of the acreage in the general soil-depleting base for the farm plus 20 per cent of the acreage in any other soil-depleting base.

The soil-building allowance, which represents the maximum Class II payment for any farm, is calculated by multiplying by one dollar the number of acres of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936, except that on farms where this acreage is less than 10 acres the soil-building allowance is \$10. For example, on a farm with 60 acres of soil-conserving crops in 1936, the soil-building allowance would be \$60.

The soil-building allowance limits the Class II payment which can be earned in connection with any farm, but the payment actually earned depends upon the seeding of soil-conserving crops, the use of lime or superphosphate, or the carrying out of other approved soil-building practices on the farm in 1936. With an allowance of \$60, if the farmer did nothing more than seed 10 acres of red clover, he would earn a soil-building payment amounting to only \$15, the payment for seeding red clover being \$1.50 per acre.

If soil-conserving crops such as crimson clover, vetch, or winter peas are seeded on idle land before October 1, the farmer will not only increase the amount of the soil-building allowance, but he will also be entitled to payment at the rate provided on the acreage seeded. Seeding of these crops or the carrying out of other soil-building practices on other land in the farm, including land from which soil depleting crops have been harvested, will entitle the farmer to payment if the practice is carried out prior to October 31. That is, farmers may earn Class II payments for carrying out practices as late as October 31. However, land will be classified as soil-conserving, and thus used in determining the soil-building allowance, only if it is seeded before October 1 and only if no soil-depleting crop is harvested from the land.

Mr. Williams suggests that farmers who desire further information relative to carrying out soil-building practices and qualifying for Class I and Class II payments should see their local committeeman or the county agent.

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Agricultural Column  
H. H. Williams, County Agent

Group from Mecklenburg enjoy Farmers Institute

The men's group from the county to the Farmers Institute and Institute of Rural Affairs were composed of the following: Messrs William Jeter, III, of Shipwith, A. P. Johnson of Clarksville, S. B. Lambert of South Hill, Noel Leach of Chase City, S. T. Moore of Radcliffe, C. T. Peck, Munson, N. C., H. P. Reed, Palmer Springs, W. H. Reed, Norlina, N. C., E. L. Thompson, South Hill, W. E. Harvey, Ass't. County Agent and the County Agent. In addition Misses Louise Allgood of Boydton and Estelle Gillispie of La Crosse went with our group, and Messrs W. L. Burke, Boydton and Jack Gordon of Union Level, took up two cars of women from the county.

The group of men enjoyed the trip immensely being especially interested in the addresses of Dr. Morgan, Chester Davis, R. W. Lames, A. Willis Robertson and John Temple Graves, II.

No More Cotton Applications After Aug. 15th

There are a few people who have never signed their application for a cotton price adjustment payment. The office has given these men every chance to make this application, as a representative of this office has covered the county once and those farmers who did not sign these papers have been notified once or twice so no more applications can be made after Aug. 15th.

There are a few cotton price adjustment checks which have never been received from the Regional Office in Raleigh but the people will be notified when they come.

## Soil Building Practices Announced

The Soil Building Practices under the Soil Conservation program, and the rates of payment have been received. These apply to those farmers who have a Soil Building Allowance under this program and many farmers who do not have such an allowance this year can arrange to have one in 1937. The payments set forth below cannot be made "in case labor, seed, trees or other materials used in connection with any such practice are furnished in whole or in part by any State or Federal Agency".

Seeding the following legumes if done before Oct. 1, 1936:

1. Alfalfa, lespedeza sericea or kudzu \$2.00 per acre
2. Red or Mammoth Clover 1.50
3. Alsike, sweet, white, bur or crimson clover, winter peas, vetch, annual lespedeza or crotalaria 1.00
4. Legume Mixtures
  - (a) At least 50% by wt. of 1 or 2 above 1.50
  - (b) At least 50% by wt. of 3 above 1.00

Growing Green Manure crops.

Plowing or discing under, if the crop has attained at least two months' growth:

1. Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sweet clover or crotalaria 1.50
2. Crimson clover, winter peas or vetch ~~1.50~~ 1.50
3. Rye, barley, wheat, Italian Ryegrass, winter oats or mixtures of these between March 1 and June 1, 1936 1.00
4. Sudan, millet, sorghum or sowed corn between July 1 and Oct. 31, 1936 1.00

Planting forest trees on crop land or non-crop pasture land, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1936 5.00

Applying between Jan. 1, 1936 and Oct. 1, 1936, ground limestone or its equivalent on land used in 1936 for the production of any soil conserving crop or where legumes or green manure crops are seeded, or in which small grain is seeded Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 1936 where the County Committee finds that such application is made in preparation for carrying out after Oct. 31, 1936 the seeding of legume or green manure crops, 70¢ to 2.80 per acre depending on amount of application.

Applying between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1, 1936, 16 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent on land used on any soil conserving crop, or on which a legume or green manure crop is grown, 50¢ to 2.50 an acre, depending on size of application.

Terracing with a sufficient amount of properly constructed terrace to give adequate protection against erosion, not to exceed \$2.00 per acre.

Subsoiling to a depth of at least 18 inches with furrows sufficiently close together to completely break the sub-soil, \$2.00.

The soil-building practices listed under Section I (seeding legumes) shall be carried out in accordance with good farming practices, using such methods and such kinds and quantities of seed, trees and other materials as conform to good farming practices. The State Committee will from time to time issue information applicable to each State regarding the above and whether the adoption of any such practice on particular types of farms, or in particular counties would or would not constitute good farming practices on such farms or in such counties.

(The above is taken from a mimeographed bulletin just received from Director J. R. Hutcheson, V. P. I. Extension Division. It of course condenses this bulletin but all essential facts are given above.)

Address Wanted at County Office

If any reader of this column can assist us in locating G.C. Hughes, formerly of South Hill, we would greatly appreciate it.

Future Signing of Work Sheets

The people in the South Hill and Chase City sections of the county are hereby notified that the Committeemen will help them fill out their work sheets on Saturday, May 9th at the same places, if they have not already filled out these sheets.

No doubt a definite closing date for accepting these work sheets will be announced very shortly.

Of course, in addition, the people in the Boynton section can have this help also on May 9th.

### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
and State Agricultural Colleges  
Cooperating

Extension Service  
Division of Cooperative Extension  
Washington, D.C.

## COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Virginia County Mecklenburg

#### REPORT OF

Miss Elephane Hood  
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Nov 30, 1935 to Dec 1, 1936

J. E. Smith  
I-H Club Agent.

From Nov 30, 1935 to Dec 1, 1936

W. E. Harvey  
W. H. Wiggins  
Agricultural Agent.

From Nov 30, 1935 to Dec 1, 1936

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3



Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report should be a summary, with analysis and interpretations, for presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the extension activities in each county for the year, and the results obtained by the county extension agents assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agents and the people of the county in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support of extension work.

At least four copies of the annual report should be made: One copy for the county official, one copy for the agent's files, one copy for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Results obtained through assistance rendered agents by specialists should also be included. This report shows, insofar as possible, the part each agent has taken in forwarding the extension program. The county totals should be the sum of the activities and accomplishments of individual agents minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment. The county totals, when properly recorded, show the progress made in the county during the year in forwarding the entire extension program. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

The statistical summary should be a report of this year's activities and results that can be verified by records on file in the county office. Where records are not available careful estimates are desired. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

#### NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret, under appropriate subheadings, the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used for each project. Every statement should be clear, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use a descriptive style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, blueprints, or copies of charts and other forms used. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs and reasonably good margins. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is merely suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should prepare an outline to fit the situation and the work to be reported.

#### PROGRESSIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning of the narrative report.
- IV. Changes in county extension organization.
  - (1) Form.
  - (2) General policies.
  - (3) Procedure.
- V. County program of work.
  - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
  - (2) Project activities and results.

Under appropriate headings and subheadings present in some detail for each major project or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of improved farms and homes and of better community life.
- VI. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

To insure reports which convey the intended meaning to others and to facilitate the compilation of satisfactory national statistics on extension, it is extremely important that terms be used in accordance with accepted definitions. The following definitions of extension terms have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. Agents should read these definitions before starting to write the annual reports.

## DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program of work. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
3. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
5. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations. A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.  
A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Example: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.  
The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A leader-training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicate letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not residents at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
20. The county extension association or committee is that county organization, whether a membership or a delegate body, which is recognized officially in the conduct of extension work in the county.

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report. Include time of assistants with that of regular agent.

AGENT	Total months of service this year	Days devoted to agr'l-conservation and adjustment programs	Days devoted to total work	Total days in office	Total days in field
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<u>Miss Elphare Hood</u> (Name) Home demonstration agent	12			97	191
Asst. home demonstration agent					
4-H Club agent	12	521		579	399
<u>J. E. Smith</u> Assistant 4-H Club agent					
<u>Hot Williams</u> Agricultural agent	12				
<u>W. E. Harvey</u> Assistant agricultural agent	12				

2. County extension association or committee:

- (a) Agricultural extension:  
 (1) Name Agri. Advisory Board (2) Number of members 40  
 (b) Home demonstration:  
 (1) Name Advisory Board (2) Number of members 41  
 (c) 4-H Club:  
 (1) Name 4-H Club Council (2) Number of members 68

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 30

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 21

5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:

- (a) Adult work (1) Men 40 (2) Women 22 (b) 4-H Club work (1) Men \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Women 11 (3) Older club boys \_\_\_\_\_ (4) Older club girls \_\_\_\_\_

6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs (a) Men 27 (b) Women \_\_\_\_\_

7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 12

8. Number of members in such clubs or groups 276

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
9. Number of 4-H Clubs	<u>18</u>		<u>7</u>	<u>22</u>
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys: _____		<u>133</u>	<u>133</u>
	(2) Girls: <u>467</u>			<u>467</u>
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys: _____		<u>62</u>	<u>62</u>
	(2) Girls: <u>396</u>			<u>396</u>

12. Number of different members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:

MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over
(a) Boys	<u>52</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
(b) Girls	<u>117</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>16</u>

\*County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or organization.

\*\*Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 7 to 20, unless duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

\*\*\*Same as Institute 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.

\*\*\*\*The total for this question should agree with county total, question 12.

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over		
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age <sup>1</sup>	(a) Boys	4	17	26	21	22	19	4	4	1	2	0	13
	(b) Girls	22	19	95	95	83	58	49	20	14	13	0	

14. Number of 4-H Club members:<sup>1</sup> (a) In school 600 (467+133) (b) Out of school 14

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)		
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(1) Judging	300 indiv.		300	15	
	(2) Demonstration					
16. Number of groups other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older	3			3	16	
17. Members in groups reported in question 16	(1) Young men	31		31	17	
	(2) Young women					
18. Total number of farm or home visits <sup>3</sup> made in conducting extension work	715		777	1492	18	
19. Number of different farms or homes visited	490		399	889	19	
20. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	393		6463	20	
	(2) Telephone	117		232		
21. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>4</sup>	221		160	381	21	
22. Number of individual letters written	714		4935	5649	22	
23. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)	47		25	67	23	
24. Number of bulletins distributed	395		4000	4395	24	
25. Number of radio talks made					25	
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown	4		1	5	26	
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	4	12	16	27
		(b) Men leaders		325	325	
		(c) Women leaders	77			
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	1	1	2	
		(b) Total attendance	2	15	17	
		(c) Leaders				
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27)	(1) Number	288		288	28	
	(2) Total attendance	4690				
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(1) Number	12		12	29	
	(2) Total attendance	128		128		

<sup>1</sup>The total for this question should agree with county total, question 14.

<sup>2</sup>County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or membership.

<sup>3</sup>Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.

<sup>4</sup>Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

Notes.—Questions 15-24 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	3	1	3
		(b) Total attendance	72	27	99
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number		4	
		(b) Total attendance			
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		1
		(b) Total attendance	75		75
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	1	Joint	1
		(b) Total attendance	425		425
32. Encampments held. (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number			
		(b) Total members attending			
		(c) Total others attending			
	(2) 4-H club	(a) Number	1	1	1
	(b) Total boys attending		4	4	
	(c) Total girls attending	2		2	
	(d) Total others attending	1	1	2	
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(1) Number	90		101	191
	(2) Total attendance	44031		3866	47897
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	32		32
		(b) Total attendance	441		441
	(2) 4-H club	(a) Number	10		10
		(b) Total attendance	147		147

## SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and farm homes in the county which have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations as a result of the extension program for men, women, boys, and girls. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

Include results of emergency activities as well as the regular extension program.

35. Number of farms in county	4232	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program		36,500
37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	800 Est	37
38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	125 Est	38
39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	Est 507	39
40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	Est 100	40
41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program (Include questions 36, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)	Est. 3500	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)	Est. 250	42

\* County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

NOTE.—Questions 35-42 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

CEREALS<sup>1</sup>

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Oats (c)	Rye (d)	Buckwheat (e)	All other cereals <sup>2</sup> (f)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							} 43
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	15						
(4) Specialists							
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted	7						44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting							45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen							46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted							47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations							48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held							49
50. Number of other meetings held							50
51. Number of news stories published							51
52. Number of different circular letters issued							52
53. Number of farm or home visits made							53
54. Number of office calls received							54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							} 55
(1) Boys	68						
(2) Girls							
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing							} 56
(1) Boys	34						
(2) Girls							
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	45.1						57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	1522 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	58
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations							59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations							60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations							61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations							62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise							63
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>3</sup>							} 66
(1)							
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

<sup>1</sup> Report fall-corn crops the year they are harvested.<sup>2</sup> Indicate crop by name.<sup>3</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Alfalfa	Sweet-clover	Clover (red, crimson, white)	Vetch	Lespedeza	Festuca	
	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							} 67
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents					5	5	
(4) Specialists						7	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted						8	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting							69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen							70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						1	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations							72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held							73
74. Number of other meetings held							74
75. Number of news stories published					16		75
76. Number of different circular letters issued							76
77. Number of farm or home visits made							77
78. Number of office calls received							78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:							} 79
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing:							} 80
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing:							} 82
(1) Seed	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	XXXX	
(2) Forage	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	XXXX	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations						18 Es	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations							84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations							85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations							86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprises							87
88. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>a</sup>							} 88
(1)							
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

<sup>a</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—CONTINUED

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Soybeans	Cowpeas and field peas	Velvet-beans	Field beans	Peanuts	All other legumes and forage crops <sup>1</sup>	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							67
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents							
(4) Specialists							
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted							68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting							69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen							70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted							71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations							72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held							73
74. Number of other meetings held							74
75. Number of news stories published							75
76. Number of different circular letters issued							76
77. Number of farm or home visits made							77
78. Number of office calls received							78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							79
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing							80
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing							82
(1) Seed	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	lb.	bu.	
(2) Forage	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations							83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations							84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations							85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations							86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise							87
89. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>2</sup>							89
(1)							
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

<sup>1</sup> Indicate crop by name.

<sup>2</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Irish pota- toes	Sweetpota- toes	Cotton	Tobacco	All other special crops <sup>1</sup>	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
91. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents						} 91
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents						
(4) Specialists						
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted						92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting						93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or commit- teemen						94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations						96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held						97
98. Number of other meetings held						98
99. Number of news stories published						99
100. Number of different circular letters issued						100
101. Number of farm or home visits made						101
102. Number of office calls received						102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled						} 103
(1) Boys						
(2) Girls						
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing						} 104
(1) Boys						
(2) Girls						
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing						105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	bu.	bu.	lb. <sup>2</sup>	lb.		106
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations						107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations						108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations						109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations						110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic informa- tion as a basis for readjusting enterprise						111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recom- mendations: <sup>3</sup>						} 114
(1)						
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

<sup>1</sup> Indicate crop by name.

<sup>2</sup> Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

<sup>3</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home gardens	Market gardening, truck, and raising crops	Beautification of home grounds	Tree fruits	Bush and small fruits	Grapes	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
115. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	8		45				115
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents							
(4) Specialists							
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted	12		12				116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	12		12				117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	20		24				118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			52				119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			1				120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held			13				121
122. Number of other meetings held							122
123. Number of news stories published	13		20				123
124. Number of different circular letters issued			7				124
125. Number of farm or home visits made			119				125
126. Number of office calls received	20		51				126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:							127
(1) Boys	5						
(2) Girls							
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing:							128
(1) Boys	2						
(2) Girls							
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing				XXXX			129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing	5/6 bu.	bu.	XXXX	bu.	bu.	bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed							131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed							132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed							133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed				XXXX			134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	276		XXXX				135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn	XXXX	XXXX	17	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	136
137. Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees	XXXX	XXXX	52	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	137
138. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences	XXXX	XXXX	20	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	138
139. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	XXXX	XXXX	52	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	139
140. Number of homes where other specific practice recommendations were followed:							140
(1) 20 Homes improving upkeep of grounds			26				
(2) 20 Homes improving design of fences, gates			5				
(3) 20 Homes improving use of ground space			44				
(4) 20 Homes showing outdoor living interests			25				

<sup>1</sup>For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Forestry (a)	Agricultural engineering* (farm and home) (b)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			141
(2) 4-H Club agents	2		
(3) Agricultural agents	1		
(4) Specialists			
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3		142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting			143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	3		147
148. Number of other meetings held			148
149. Number of news stories published	3		149
150. Number of different circular letters issued			150
151. Number of farm or home visits made			151
152. Number of office calls received			152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled—			153
(1) Boys			
(2) Girls			
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing—			154
(1) Boys			
(2) Girls			
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing—	(1) Transplant beds cared for	(1) Acres terraced	155
	(2) Acres planted to forest trees	(2) Machines or equipment repaired	
	(3) Acres thinned, weeded, pruned, or managed	(3) Articles made	
	(4) Acres of farm woodland protected from fire	(4) Equipment installed	

## Forestry—Continued

156. Number of farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees		156
157. Acres involved in preceding question		157
158. Number of farmers planting windbreaks or shelter belts		158
159. Number of farmers planting trees for erosion control	1	159
160. Number of farmers making improved thinnings and weedings	3	160
161. Number of farmers practicing selection cutting		161
162. Number of farmers pruning forest trees		162
163. Number of farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fire		163
164. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores		164
165. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and sirup		165

\* 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.

FORESTRY—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Valued

166. Number of farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal.....	166
167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations.....	167
168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products.....	168
169. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>	
(a).....	} 169
(b).....	
(c).....	
(d).....	

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of service, or installments (c)	
170. Terracing and erosion control	49	639 acres	\$3195 <sup>00</sup>	170
171. Drainage practices		acres		171
172. Irrigation practices		acres		172
173. Land-clearing practices		acres		173
174. Better types of machines		machines		174
175. Maintenance and repair of machines		machines		175
176. Efficient use of machinery		XXXXXXXXXX		176
177. All buildings constructed (include silos)		buildings		177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted	52	52 buildings	\$5200 <sup>00</sup>	178
179. Farm electrification	29			179
180. Home equipment (able using machine)				180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c)	130 farms	XXXXXXXXXX	\$8395 <sup>00</sup>	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 175, by types:

(a) Tractors.....	(e) Mowers.....	} 182
(b) Tillage implements.....	(f) Planters.....	
(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	(g) Other.....	
(d) Plows.....		

183. Number of buildings and equipment improved as reported in questions 177, 178, 179, 180; by types:

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	(i) Silos.....	} 183
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	(j) Hog houses.....	
(c) Sewage systems installed..... 5	(k) Poultry houses.....	
(d) Water systems installed..... 5	(l) Storage structures.....	
(e) Heating systems installed.....	(m) Other <i>Pressure Cooker</i> ..... 5	
(f) Lighting systems installed.....		
(g) Home appliances and machines..... 13		
(h) Dairy buildings.....		

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## POULTRY AND BEES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Poultry (a)	Bees (b)	
184. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	10	1	184
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....		1	
(4) Specialists.....		1	
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	12	1	185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	12		186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	12		187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	1 (town)		189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			190
191. Number of other meetings held.....			191
192. Number of news stories published.....	18		192
193. Number of different circular letters issued.....			193
194. Number of farm or home visits made.....	25	4	194
195. Number of office calls received.....	20		195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys 16 (2) Girls 60		196
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys 6 (2) Girls 17		
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	665 chickens	colonies	198

## POULTRY—Continued

199. Number of families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended.....			199
200. Number of families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks.....		9	200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing.....		2	201
202. Number of families following production-feeding recommendations.....			202
203. Number of families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control.....		1	203
204. Number of families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations.....		3	204
205. Number of families following marketing recommendations.....			205
206. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....		276	206
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>			207
(a) .....			
(b) .....			

## BEES—CONTINUED

208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives.....		1	208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208.....			209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....			210
211. Number of farmers following requeening recommendations.....			211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....			212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>			213
(a) .....			
(b) .....			

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock <sup>1</sup> (f)	
214. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	1						214
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	8						
(4) Specialists							
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted	1						215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting							216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen							217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted							218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	1						219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held							220
221. Number of other meetings held							221
222. Number of news stories published	8			4			222
223. Number of different circular letters issued							223
224. Number of farm or home visits made	1						224
225. Number of office calls received							225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.							226
(1) Boys	18			26			
(2) Girls	1						
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.							227
(1) Boys	13			7			
(2) Girls	1						
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	19			49			228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	1						229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females							230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted							231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs							232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted							233
234. Number of members in these associations							234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals							235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing							236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making							237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations		XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations							239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations							240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprises							241

<sup>1</sup>Include rabbits, goats, guinea and fur animals.

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## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Public problems and economic planning on county or community basis <sup>1</sup>	FARM MANAGEMENT			Outlook	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing	
		Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.)	Individual farm planning	Farm and home financing (short and long time)			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
244. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents					3		244
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents							
(4) Specialists							
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted					12		245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting							246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen							247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted							248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations							249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held					12		250
251. Number of other meetings held							251
252. Number of news stories published	40				3		252
253. Number of different circular letters issued	4						253
254. Number of farm or home visits made							254
255. Number of office calls received							255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							256
(1) Boys	XXXX			XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	
(2) Girls	XXXX			XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing							257
(1) Boys	XXXX			XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	
(2) Girls	XXXX			XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	
258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent					(a) Regular (b) AAA		258
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent							259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts							260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements							261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit							262
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments							263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year							264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year							265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records							266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations							267
267a. Number of farmers furnished information about agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs					3000		267a
267b. Number of farmers agreeing to participate in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs					2550		267b
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases							268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income							269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditures:							270
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery							
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services							
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm							
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery							

<sup>1</sup> Includes soil conservation, county adjustment planning, taxation, land utilization, and economic basis of extension programs.

## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

271. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established.....	271
272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting.....	272
273. Number of marketing associations or groups <sup>1</sup> assisted in organizing during the year.....	273
274. Number of marketing associations or groups <sup>1</sup> previously organized assisted by extension agents this year.....	274
275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274).....	275
276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems.....	276
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations.....	277

ITEM	Standard- izing, packaging, or grading	Processing or manu- facturing	Locating markets and transpor- tation	Use of current market infor- mation	Financing	Organiza- tion	Accounting	Keeping mem- ber- ship infor- med	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
278. Number of organizations assisted with problems of.....									278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of.....					XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	279

ITEM	Hay and grain	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Livestock	Wool	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables	Poultry and eggs	Home products				
			Food	Handicraft			
			(a)	(b)			
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	281

ITEM	Livestock	Feed for livestock	Farm equipment	Oil and gas	Fertilizer, seed, and other farm supplies	Home equipment	Home supplies	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
282. Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	282
283. Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	283

<sup>1</sup>Include independent local associations, units of federations, branches of centralized organizations, terminal sale agencies, production associations which do buying or selling, and cart and home demonstration club markets.

## FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Food selection and preparation (a)	Food preservation (b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents	5	35	} 284
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) Specialists			
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted		21	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting			286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		12	288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	(1) By agents or specialists (2) By leaders	12 28	} 290
291. Number of other meetings held	(1) By agents or specialists (2) By leaders		
292. Number of news stories published	10	21	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued		2	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made		110	294
295. Number of office calls received		65	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys (2) Girls		} 296
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys (2) Girls	467	
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared			} 298
(b) Meals planned and served			
(c) Quarts canned	35,854		
(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products		7050	
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried			
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year			299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations			300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals			301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations			302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch			303
304. Number of children involved in question 303			304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding			305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation)			306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget		261	307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats		730	308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members)		27,300	309
310. Number of other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members)		5591	310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310)		\$15,866.65	311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply			312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply		276	313

## CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

Report Only This Year's Education Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

314. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(a) Home demonstration agents	.....	} 314
(b) 4-H Club agents	.....	
(c) Agricultural agents	.....	
(d) Specialists	.....	
315. Number of communities in which work was conducted	.....	315
316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	.....	316
317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	.....	317
318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	.....	318
319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	.....	319
320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	.....	} 320
	(a) By agents or specialists	
	(b) By leaders	
321. Number of other meetings held	.....	} 321
	(a) By agents or specialists	
	(b) By leaders	
322. Number of news stories published	.....	322
323. Number of different circular letters issued	.....	323
324. Number of farm or home visits made	.....	324
325. Number of office calls received	.....	325
326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	.....	} 326
	(a) Boys	
	(b) Girls	
327. Number of 4-H Club members completing	.....	} 327
	(a) Boys	
	(b) Girls	
328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work	.....	328
329. Number of families improving habits of children	.....	329
330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones	.....	330
331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment	.....	331
332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs	.....	332
333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program	.....	} 333
	(a) Men	
	(b) Women	
334. Number of children involved in question 333	.....	334
335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>		} 335
(a)	.....	
(b)	.....	
(c)	.....	
(d)	.....	
(e)	.....	

<sup>1</sup>For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

336. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(a) Home demonstration agents	.....	23	336
(b) 4-H Club agents	.....		
(c) Agricultural agents	.....		
(d) Specialists	.....	3	
337. Number of communities in which work was conducted	.....	12	337
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	.....	22	338
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	.....	50	339
340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	.....	47	340
341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	.....	10	341
342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	(a) By agents or specialists	42	342
	(b) By leaders	16	
343. Number of other meetings held	(a) By agents or specialists		343
	(b) By leaders		
344. Number of news stories published	.....	8	344
345. Number of different circular letters issued	.....	4	345
346. Number of farm or home visits made	.....	71	346
347. Number of office calls received	.....	40	347
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys		348
	(b) Girls		
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys		349
	(b) Girls		
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing	(a) Dresses		350
	(b) Other		

ITEM	Adults (a)	Junior (b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing	99		351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing	83		352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts	8		353
354. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures	6		354
355. Number of families following clothing-buying recommendations	32	XXXX	355
356. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations	8		356
357. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing	38		357
358. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements	270	XXXX	358
359. Total estimated savings due to clothing program	\$1699.58	\$	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>			360
(a) <i>Women learning to wear desirable work</i>	102		
(b) <i>Shoes</i>			

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

## HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home management	House furnishings	Miscellaneous	
	(a)	(b)		
361. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents		85		} 361
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) Specialists		3		
362. Number of communities in which work was conducted		14	1	362
363. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting		11		363
364. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen		26		364
365. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted				365
366. Number of meetings at result demonstrations				366
367. Number of method-demonstration meetings held		177		} 367
(1) By agents or specialists				
(2) By leaders				
368. Number of other meetings held		1		} 368
(1) By agents or specialists				
(2) By leaders				
369. Number of news stories published	7	8		369
370. Number of different circular letters issued		4		370
371. Number of farm or home visits made		215		371
372. Number of office calls received		35		372
373. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled		467		} 373
(1) Boys				
(2) Girls				
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing		396		} 374
(1) Boys				
(2) Girls				
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing		297 rooms 820 articles	articles	375

## HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

376. Number of kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience according to recommendations		76		376
377. Number of families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment				377
378. Number of families adopting recommended laundering methods				378
379. Number of families assisted in home soap making				379
380. Number of families adopting recommended methods in care of house				380
381. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences				381
382. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities				382
383. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts			20	383
384. Number of families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan				384
385. Number of families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan				385
386. Number of families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income			5	386
387. Number of families following recommended methods in buying for the home (other than foods and clothing)				387
388. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living (other than reported under foods and clothing)				388
389. Number of families assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living				389



## HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

415. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{(a) Boys.....	} 415
	{(b) Girls.....	
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{(a) Boys.....	} 416
	{(b) Girls.....	
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	{(a) Boys.....	} 417
	{(b) Girls.....	
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests.....	{(a) 4-H Club members <b>467</b> .....	} 418
	{(b) Others.....	
419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....		<b>600</b> 419
420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....		<b>492</b> 420
421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....		421
422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....		422
423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....		<b>5</b> 423
424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....		424
425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....		425
426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program.....		<b>694</b> 426
427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: <sup>1</sup>		
(a) .....		} 427
(b) .....		

## EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Extension organization and program making	Community or country-life activities	
	(a)	(b)	
428. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	<b>20</b>	<b>38</b>	} 428
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....	<b>20</b>		
(4) Specialists.....	<b>1</b>		
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>	430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	<b>136</b>	<b>136</b>	431
432. Number of meetings held.....	<b>48</b>		432
433. Number of news stories published.....	<b>48</b>	<b>68</b>	433
434. Number of different circular letters issued.....	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	434
435. Number of farm or home visits made.....	<b>50</b>	<b>123</b>	435
436. Number of office calls received.....	<b>85</b>	<b>77</b>	436

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

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## COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES—Continued

437. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations	437
438. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders	438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations	440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation	441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented	442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for: (a) Adults	443
(b) Juniors	
444. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.	444
445. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices	445
446. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished	446
447. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities	447
448. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.	448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency	449

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Predatory animals	Robents	General-body insects	Wash	All other work	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
450. Days devoted to line of work by:						450
(1) Home demonstration agents						
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents						
(4) Specialists						
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted						451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting						452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen						453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations						455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held						456
457. Number of other meetings held						457
458. Number of news stories published						458
459. Number of different circular letters issued						459
460. Number of farm or home visits made						460
461. Number of office calls received						461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations						462
463. Pounds of poison used						463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	464

## MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

ITEM		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
465. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys						465
	(2) Girls						
466. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys						466
	(2) Girls						

\* Includes grasshoppers, army worms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.