

VIRGINIA

MECKLENBURG COUNTY - COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT-1951

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1931

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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(Community Map of Mecklenburg County)

Status of county extension organization

This year we have tried to change the form of the county extension organization but up to the present time (Nov. 26th) we have only partially succeeded.

From the old form of County Agricultural Advisory Board, which would hold some years one good meeting a year, some years two, where a limited number of farmers would come in and assist the Agent in drawing up his program for the year, or would come in and discuss with the Agent the appointment of suitable men to act as community and county seed loan committees, etc, we are now seeking to have these leading farmers and in some instances, business men, actively responsible for the program and the carrying out of the program.

To this end Messrs. Hummel and Pelson have spent several days in the county this year, and in fact Mr. Hummel had planned to meet the Advisory Board (both men and women) on Nov. 13th but due to the fact that the Home Demonstration Agent, who had about 12 clubs organized in the county, she doubted the wisdom of the new plan, as she realized the difficulty in a realignment of these communities. Mr. Hummel's plan called for only eight large communities; she had in one or two instances, two or three smaller groups in one of the larger communities and to get these ladies to forsake the smaller organization and work with the larger group was one of her problems. Mr. Hummel came on the 13th but instead of meeting with the Advisory Board groups, he met with Miss Slocum, Miss Miller, and Messrs. Farrar, Ellis, W.S. Green of the Federal Farm Board and the County Agent. He modified his ideas to some degree, saying that the Home Agent's Clubs would not to be broken up but that these clubs should have delegates at the larger groups and that no more smaller groups be organized.

The preliminary work of Mr. Hummel was done at a meeting in Boynton on Monday, June 8th, when the woman's section of the Advisory Board, and the county tobacco meeting, came in together to discuss the new plan with Mr. Hummel. A blackboard was secured and a map of the county drawn. Mr. Hummel after some questions were asked about the schools, the banking facilities, railroads and express, etc led the people to district the county into eight or nine communities. He explained the necessity of this and explained that more intensive work could be done by the county agents in eight communities than in twenty or thirty, that more talent could be had for local meetings, that meetings of greater interest could be held and that the Advisory Board groups could be made up of from three to five members of these community committees.

Following this meeting, the ladies decided not to undertake this work immediately on account of a program of work having been chosen and partly completed. But the County Agent decided

to undertake it, and after previously discussed the location of the first community organization with J.E. Brane, the local instructor in agriculture, a group of the best farmers in Chase City district were called in and a start made.

Mr. Hummel showed the county map, explained the new community map and then with the help of the farmers, drew a map of the community. Then the farmers chose two committeemen on each of the four rural routes, and the group elected officers. Nine men were chosen, eight committeemen and a chairman. Then Mr. Hummel listed eight or ten things that could be done and he advised that the projects be not more than three in number so that the energy might not be dissipated. Accordingly, three projects were chosen as follows:

1. Getting out attendance for Leapedeza trip June 13th.
2. A farm tour to some carefully selected demonstrations.
3. Securing exhibits for County Fair, held in Chase City.

More will be said about results later but the important thing was that three of the committeemen from this community, and three from each of the other communities, constitute the Agricultural Advisory Board.

After considerable difficulty, several meetings being rained out, a similar organization was effected in Bluestone district. This group chose as their projects the following:

1. A County Seed Growers organization
2. A terracing demonstration
3. A farm Tour on August 7th.

After talking further with Mr. Hummel, Agent thinks that he made a mistake in setting up this organization, for there is no real defined community marks in this district. Therefore tact will have to be used in lining these people up with the Chase City and Clarksville groups, the latter to be organized.

Some eighty men and women will be invited to the County Seat on Saturday, December 5th to work out this plan more thoroughly and to draw up the year's program. Also W.S. Green, field representative of the Federal Farm Board, will coordinate his plans with the Board's, to the end that additional signers to the tobacco contract will be secured.

Developing the Work

The 1931 Program of Work was badly interrupted by the Flood of work attached to the handling of Seed, Feed and Fertilizer loans. For ninety days or more, nothing but this work and a little with the Tobacco Growers Association was done.

Applications were made to the extent of 2075; from 1975 to 2,000 of these applications were approved to the extent of \$327,000.00.

In the rush of this work, Mr. Lanford had to have several assistants in Chase City, and this Agent had to have several in Boynton. But for the kindness of Messrs. W.H. Saunders, B.L. Smithson, J.D. Hardy, W.L. Allgood, John I. Boswell of South Hill, B.D. Pennington of Brodnax, A.O. Bracey of Bracey, J.A. Creedle of

Finchley, S. E. Campbell of Skipwith, and others, Agent does not know how this work could have been finished. The County Loan Committee, Messrs. Otis B. Crowder, F. C. Redinger and W. H. Saunders deserve a great deal of credit, for they worked liked beavers when applications came in to be approved.

The closing date of the 1931 campaign for signers of the Virginia Bright Tobacco Growers Marketing was April 1st and the goal was 25,000,000 lbs. This being the third largest tobacco producing county in the State, the Agent had to do everything possible to assist with this campaign. This he did very willingly as he realized its great importance, and he cooperated with the two committeemen, Messrs. H. W. Nash and A. L. Skipwith to the fullest extent possible with the work on the loans. During the months of January, eleven meetings were held, February, 15 meetings were held, March 25 meetings were held, making a total of 51 meetings relative to the movement. As far as possible, the Agents discussed the outlook for tobacco, Living at Home, and the production of Korean lespedeza at these meetings, besides keeping these matters before the farmers through the county papers.

Under the circumstances, and with two important projects on at the time, (that of completing the loans and that of assisting in the tobacco cooperative work) Agent felt that the lespedeza work was one project which would show results in the production of hay, pasture, soil improvement and seed. The two agricultural teachers, Messrs. J. E. Brame and E. Y. Hoblin agreed and the Agent is pleased with the results as reported elsewhere in this report. Also this was one project that fitted in beautifully with our Balanced Farming outline.

The Sweet Potato project undertaken by Mr. Hoblin in South Hill was another undertaking that demanded some time and cooperation to carry through. Accordingly the Agent gave this group his own help and secured assistance for them from the Extension Division in the persons of Messrs. K. N. Ellis, L. C. Beamer and H. H. Gordon.

Several of the barley demonstrations of the Agent were showing up well, one especially well and inasmuch as barley is a new crop of promise to our farmers, Agent thought that two or three field meetings would be very desirable. Accordingly two were arranged, and as it worked out, it was an important step in the formation of the County Seed Growers Association.

This year so many farmers came to the County Agent's office for loans that it became a habit for many of them to come in the office and discuss many of their problems.

While this is desirable, there were instances all through the year where this habit became a burden in view of the limited time that the Agent had in the office. For instance, all last week and this week, the Agent has been constantly interrupted from his reports by people coming in to pay their loans or to discuss matters relating to loans with him. When the government field agent, O.H. Reddall was in the office, he did the collecting but a portion of his time was spent in Boynton and Clarksville; when he was absent, the Agent took the cash and the checks and turned them over to him when he came in that night.

General Policies

The Agent, as explained above, has cooperated fully in the matter of Drought Relief, principally this year with the loans needed by our farmers in purchasing fertilizer, feed and seed, and in the rehabilitation loans for feed, work clothing and small hardware.

In addition he has cooperated with the leaders of the tobacco cooperative in their effort to secure a sign-up sufficient to handle this year's crop. Even if the goal was not reached, the meetings were of educational value and value to the Agent in putting his program before many of the farmers.

This fall Agent has cooperated with the officers of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association for several reasons. First, Agent believed that the method of selling was best, certainly with prices extremely low, second, this plan gave the average farmer a chance to have his crop sold by grade and third, when it was announced by the Farmers Seed Loan Office that an allowance of 8¢ per lb would be given to their borrowers, this Association filled a real need. True, the borrowers could have hauled their cotton to the bonded warehouse in Henderson, N.C. and secured this allowance provided the receipts were turned over to the Representative, but the storage and hauling would have to be advanced. This was not the case for the cooperative had six receiving agents in the county and none of these charges, not even membership fees, had to be advanced.

Agent has always tried to cooperate with the local Smith-Hughes teachers. Most of the year there were two in the county, teaching in three schools; another went in in September and now of course there are three men teaching in four schools. In the work on the tobacco cooperative, the lespedeza work, the sweet potato work, and in the Seed Growers Association, the Agent took pleasure in cooperating with them, and they apparently did with the Agent.

The Agent is especially grateful to two of these teachers in the work for the appropriation this fall. One of them (J.E. Brane) came to Boynton and assisted the District Agent materially, while the other (E.Y. Noblin) saw a number of men in the South Hill section and had them to come before the Board. As it really worked out, the Board passed the resolution 4

before the group had chance to come before them but it was wise this year to have this group present for many people were howling about reducing taxes and the extension work might have killed to meet this demand altho the present Board would not have done this, Agent believes anyway. Agent believes that Mecklenburg county is extremely fortunate in the personnel of her instructors in agriculture. Certainly is this true of the two older men, Messrs. Brame and Hoblan and Mr. Elliott the Buckhorn teacher will be more valuable as he grows older and has more experience.

Program of Work

The "Live at Home" Program for Mecklenburg County a copy of which appears as page 8 of this report was adopted on December 4th at a conference of the agricultural workers of the county, meeting with Mr. F. S. Farrar, district agent and K. B. Ellis, assistant agricultural economist. On Dec. 9th, this plan was explained to a group of Southside Virginia bankers in Petersburg by Messrs. Farrar and Ellis, and received their full endorsement. Several of our bankers were in this meeting. A little later this program was presented to the Agricultural Advisory Board, and still later to a meeting of the Home Economics Advisory Board. Each of these bodies approved this plan, which Mr. Farrar insisted emphatically, would aid in solving the problem of overproduction, as well as giving the farmer more to eat and to feed his stock on. (This is really the Colquitt county, Georgia plan with some changes.)

As related above, the Agents had no choice of work due to the work connected with the loans. We did think that we would like to increase the hay crops in the county with a legume, and also the pasture crop but the latter was badly interfered with by the prolonged drought during the months of September and October. The Agents determined to increase the acreages devoted to wheat, oats, rye and barley this fall, as was done last fall with such encouraging results but the dry weather has prevented the ordering of grain land to some extent, altho today, (Nov. 27th) it is raining a little and Agent hopes that a good rain will come. More wheat will be seeded, as for example, out of the dozen men in the office today, not less than five have told the Agent that they will seed their crops in the next few days. Two or three of these men have been advised to trade corn for seed wheat.

Agent has done everything possible to increase the farmers income this year. He has exerted himself to sell fresh cows for the owners, seed grain of all kinds feeder pigs, and to get more for their cotton by pooling

and securing a tobacco cooperative, but the latter as recorded elsewhere, did not succeed. He has tried to interest more farmers in shipping cream and in paying more attention to the poultry flock. A large number of farmers put in Korean Lespedeza for hay and pasture and seed, which means not only more money but improvement of their soils.

Methods Employed

Meetings, news articles, circular letters, personal visits, office calls on the Agent, field meetings at successful demonstrations, and in one case, a farm tour of a local character, fair exhibits, and threshing demonstration were all used in getting results.

Results Achieved

Wecklenburg county produced more grain, more hay both tame and wild, more molasses, more vegetables and the two kinds of potatoes, more fruit and more corn than in years. The average farmer, even if he has very little money, has more of these things to live on than he has had for years.

This was brought about by a combination of circumstances. The Drought of 1930, the Red Cross distributing vegetable garden seed, the Extension Workers insistence, the Farmers Seed Loan Office urgent appeals to their borrowers to play save by the production of food, the shortage of local credit, all played a part. Too the poor outlook for tobacco and cotton had its effect for the better farmers read this outlook and passed it on to their neighbors. The increase in Lespedeza acreage was almost entirely due to the Extension and Vocational Agriculture work, as was the increase in Barley acreage.

Project Activities & Results

(A) Cereals. Five men planted corn on old alfalfa demonstrations and the yields averaged 40 bushels per acre. Possibly yields would have been greater but for a dry season the latter part of the summer. This year some of the later corn did better than the earlier corn because of late rains.

While there are no accurate figures available, Agent believes that the wheat acreage was increased from 400 to 500 acres by Extension Work. Not only did Mr. Lanford and the Agent secure 54 fall loans last year from the Farmers Seed Loan Office for use in seeding grain and pasture crops but the Agent insisted on the farmers seeding these crops to a greater extent than usual. One farmer who had not seeded wheat before in 15 years told the Agents

that he seeded a good acreage and that his yields were gratifying. Farmer after farmer reported averaging from 30 to 35 bushels per acre and in some cases farmers reported a 40 bu. average. The average wheat yield in the State was increased to 25 bu. per acre and the average in this county was increased to 20 bus. If the Agents increased the wheat acreage 400 acres with this yield, figuring the value at 50¢, this amounts to \$400.00. It is estimated that Agents furnished 100 farmers instructions for treating wheat for smut.

There was a quantity of Abruzzi rye threshed this year. Agent tried to assist the farmers in selling this rye but not a great deal was sold, due to the depression and to the drought this fall. Agent fears that the farmers have lost a good deal of their acreage but he hopes not.

Seven demonstrator and one cooperator made 1515 bus. of beardless barley this year. Three of these men produced Certified Arlington Awnless barley.

Messrs. C. B. Robertson & Son made 930 bus. of weighed barley on 15 acres, one of the greatest yields in the State. A field meeting was held on this farm late in May attended by 22 people. This man head~~w~~ selected 42 lbs last year under direction of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association, and this plot made 60 bus.

S. K. Wells, Union Level R 1, another demonstrator, made 30 bus. per acre on 6 acres or 180 lbs. on bright tobacco land. A field meeting was held here. This man likes it for grazing very much.

Agent assisted these men in selling 114 bu. this fall and in getting 17 new demonstrators started this year. Three of these men and one other secured head selected barley from Mr. Robertson.

Agent believes that if he can get more Barley sown, the farmers will see the following advantages:

1. It will decrease the acreage devoted to corn and give the farmer additional grain.

2. It yields better than wheat and while it cannot be used for flour, some of the wheat acreage can be used for barley.

3. It makes a good palatable hay, and a very good pasture crop.

4. It is a grain crop that takes considerably less labor than corn.

5. When there is a failure of the corn, the farmer can put in a crop of barley and harvest it in late May and early June.

Last spring when the Tobacco Growers failed to secure their organization, Agent suggested to Mr. H. W. Nash that we seek to hold county meetings of the Association

In order to have at least a partial organization with which to carry on the future sign-up and through which we could bring some educational subjects to the farmer's attention. This was done and successful meetings were held in April, May, June, July, August and September.

Out of these meetings grew the Mecklenburg County Seed Growers Association, an organization sponsored by the County Agent and the Agricultural Teachers, modelled after the Caroline County, Va. organization. There are at present 18 members and some of the best farmers in the county are included in this membership. This organization has adopted constitution and bylaws and have set out to grow certified Arling Awmless Barley and Coker strain Abbruzzi rye. Even if we cannot assist the members in selling seed to any great degree outside of the county for the next year or two, we believe we can raise the standard of the seed now in use in the county to a great degree. We were assisted in this project by Messrs. F.S. Cale, W.H. Byrne and W.H. Daughtrey

(b) Legumes and Forage Crops.

Only four demonstrators sowed 5 acres of alfalfa this year and as this about took care of the alfalfa plowed up by demonstrators, the same number of alfalfa demonstrators were listed as in 1960. The first cuttings of this crop this year were exceptionally good, as were the second cuttings in a number of cases.

The depression, the drought at seeding time both operated against getting more alfalfa seeded, and realizing this, Agent did not push this work. Then too he was busy in the early fall with the lespedeza work and the sweet potato work.

On May 21st a Sweet Clover field meeting was held at Mr. A.T. Pittard's farm near Buffalo Junction. As it happened, there was a good rain the night before and a number of people were kept away from the meeting on account of planting tobacco. This man had a very good stand of the crop and was using it for a pasture. The few people who came out were impressed by its vigorous growth and its promise as a pasture crop. For some reason, the bulk of our farmers have not succeeded in getting a stand of this crop.

Mr. Farrar made a statement to the farmers that impressed one; he told them that in his opinion that alfalfa, sweet clover and lespedeza would save this section if given a chance by our farmers. He meant of course from a hay, pasture and soil improvement standpoint, and as an aid in keeping more livestock.

The most important work accomplished this year — certainly with farm crops—is with Korean Lespedeza. After the success of certain demonstrators and cooperators with this crop for the last two years, Agent was intensely interested in this crop, not only for hay and pasture, but for seed and soil improvement.

We have the following results to report this year:
 45 new demonstrators, making a total of 65 demonstrators at present, with 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres
 22,535 lbs of seed saved
 A lespedeza field trip held with 101 farmers in attendance, assisted by the two agricultural teachers
 A threshing demonstration held with 75 people in attendance and these people shown that the seed could be threshed with an ordinary grain separator after a few simple adjustments were made.

Back in January and February, the Agents and agricultural teachers began to discuss the many advantages of this crop. Messrs. E. L. Thompson and A. F. Johnson, two successful growers, and W. H. Butterworth, another grower, were called on to discuss the crop in these meetings. W. V. Fielder, one of the agricultural teachers of North Carolina, came in to South Hill trying to sell some of his certified Mexican Big Bell cottonseed and lespedeza was discussed at this meeting. The crowd at the meeting were very much interested and began to call for seed. At the suggestion of the Agent, W. H. Butterworth consented to order this seed. He really ordered some 900 lbs for the group.

The Agent also ordered for other groups 600 lbs. In addition three or four other men ordered seed after talking with the agent, to the extent of 240 lbs. Due to the better prices secured by the Agent and by Mr. Butterworth, the farmers were saved 10¢ a lb on this 1740 lbs or \$174.00.

Many farmers, while they were interested as a result of these meetings, newspaper and farm paper articles and in other ways, ordered seed themselves from Richmond or bought it locally. Mr. Noblin figures that counting all seed purchased, that there was from 4,000 to 5,000 lbs used in the county. This means that there were from 200 to 250 acres seeded this year in the county.

Seeing this interest, the Agents and agricultural teachers were concerned about a way to get seed saved, when the Agent suggested a trip with a party of farmers to the J. S. Hastings farm in Halifax county. Messrs. Noblin and Brame received this suggestion with approval and a trip was worked up for Saturday, June 13th. Messrs. F. S. Farrar and W. H. Daughtrey were secured to assist in the program, as well as Messrs. Hastings, Hall and Grubbs.

101 people turned out that day from the county. Mr. C. W. Gleaton of LaCrosse, a candidate for Treasurer, even took a school bus and loaded it up to carry a crowd, the remainder going in cars. We had a splendid day, walking

over the farm with Mr. Hastings, seeing his crop of 60 acres, some in pasture, some for hay, other for soil improvement, and then we came back and all ate lunch. After this, a brief meeting was held and talks made by Mr. Farrar, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Daughtrey and others regarding the details of growing the crop and threshing it. All in all, it was a most successful day and as one farmer said a few days later, "I never enjoyed a trip more or learned more. Next year I want to have this crop all over my place." The attendance at this meeting was materially increased by the work of the Chase City community committee.

A Farm Tour of a local nature was held by the Chase City community committee on August 8th. Among other things seen was a beautiful field of Korean on the farm of Mr. A. J. Hawkins.

The Agents did all they could to get to as many of the growers during the summer as possible, to inspect their crops and to discuss the eradication of dodder with them. After consulting with Mr. Noblin and Mr. Farrar, the Agent determined if possible to arrange a threshing demonstration. Mr. Farrar could not be present but J. W. Sjogren of the Department of Agricultural Engineering was sent here to assist in the adjustment of the machine.

The demonstration was held on Sept. 30th at 2 P.M. at the farm of W. H. Butterworth, one mile from South Hill. The thresher was an old Geyser owned by Mr. Morris and his sons but was in good shape. The speed was reduced from 1400 to 1150 R.P.M. and most of the wind was cut off. The seed was threshed successfully and the yield from the 4 acre lot was 2160 lbs. The attendance at the demonstration was 75 including Mr. Noblin's class of boys from LaCrosse High School. So far as the Agent knows, this was the first seed threshed in the county. (Mention should be made that the seed pan was used and shown at this demonstration; ten feed bags of seed, dirt and chaff were secured when the 4 acres were cut, and this was run through the separator and counted in the yield.)

After completing this work at Mr. Butterworth's, the thresher was taken to a neighbor's, L. W. Brooks, where 540 lbs were gotten out. From this place the machine went to E. L. Thompson's, where 2745 lbs of lespedeza and 15 1/2 bus. of soybeans were threshed. The machine was then taken to R. E. Yancey's where 1300 lbs of lespedeza was threshed, and to S. E. Warren's, where 670 lbs were secured.

Another machine a few days later threshed 9,000# for J. S. Gordon & Son, and still another threshed 520# for R. D. Potts and 450# for G. L. Wilkins. All of these men were at this demonstration. 900# were later threshed for A. K. Johnson in the Clarkville section with the aid of Mr. Morris and one of his boys. Some five or six men are preparing to thresh their crops now but have not done so yet.

Unless one realizes just how hard the Agents worked on this project, and the great need of this Korean lespedeza

in Mecklenburg county from a soil improving standpoint as well as for pasture, hay and to prevent soil erosion, he cannot realize how happy the Agent was to have all this seed threshed successfully. The Agent believes that this lespedeza is the most important contribution of the United States Department of Agriculture in a generation, certainly to sections which are so strongly acid. As Dr. A.J. Pieters said on a trip to this county a few months ago, that limestone was a great thing to any farm but how many farmers will lime, and how long would it take for our section to lime a reasonable percentage of the land. He explained that this was the reason he was so greatly interested in the lespedezas, for they were acid-resisting.

While Korean will succeed fairly well on acid land, the Agent wants to relate two examples to show that lime materially helps: Several years ago, S.M. Warren ran a lime demonstration with the Agent, leaving a check plot across each end of a field unlimed. This was seeded last year in Korean, and when it was inspected this summer, the crop on the limed portion was nearly twice as high as on the check strips. Last summer, A.P. Johnson prepared a piece of land for alfalfa and for some reason did not sow it. On his wheat this spring, he sowed Korean, and this made greater growth and was taller than on fields just as fertile in the county which had no lime.

One of the most pleasing features of the lespedeza work this year is the enthusiasm created among those farmers who have tried it. Many say that the yield of hay was greater than they expected; E.L. Thompson, who made over 2700 lbs of seed, said if he couldn't sell part of it, he was going to sow the whole lot; W.H. Butterworth is planning to seed more next spring, even if he has 20 acres in it present, and C.E. Robertson after threshing 4100 lbs, making 700 lbs per acre, said that he believed he could produce seed for 10¢ per lb. Many other expressions are heard.

At least two seed pans were made by plans secured by the Agent from the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

One Soybean variety test was run by Mr. D.F. Dunlop of Jeffers RFD, who secured and tested some 32 varieties. Agent did not help him much but he called attention to this test in several meetings and he went there this fall to study the results. Some of the results are listed below:

Apparently good early hog pasture--Black Eyebrow
 Medium early hog pasture---Manchu, Mansoy & Haberlandt
 Late hog pasture---Mammoth Brown, Biloxi
 Good medium early hay beans---Illini, Black Sable

Agent secured from Mr. R.P. Cocks a bean he calls "54510-2" which both Mr. Dunlop and Mr. E.L. Thompson liked. This is a medium early hay bean which Agent marked as

"promising" in his notes taken at Mr. Dunlop's. Mr. Thompson threshed 15½ bus. of these beans.

Not a great deal of pasture work was done this year excepting the lespedeza work, some of which was used on established pastures and some farmers made use of their sods as pasture. 8 men were furnished pasture mixtures for the fall but due to the shortage of money, Agent did not get any seeded. Then too as above mentioned, it was very dry certainly during September. The Farm Tour visited one of the successfully pasture demonstrations, that of Mr. J. A. Kibler's.

Mr. W. H. Bitterworth reports that while he has used sweet clover as a pasture, he has found nothing which gave him better results than Korean. Mr. Noblin says that his father has never had much success on securing good pastures but that his mules got fat without grain on Korean. Mr. D. W. Boswell had a sod of Orchard grass, alsike clover and herds grass (red top) established and he used the 50% seed secured from the Agent on this sod which helped it materially.

(c) Tobacco and Sweet Potatoes. One fertilizer demonstration was carried on with the Thomas Brothers on Tobacco. This was a demonstration of the value of extra potash in the form of side-dressing with sulphate of potash-magnesia, furnished by one of the fertilizer companies. The Thomas Brothers have not finished selling their crop and therefore the results cannot be reported. However the tobacco on the hill showed up better than the check plots, and this was one of the demonstrations visited on our farm tour in August. Mr. L. M. Thomas said that while it looked better, he felt that there would not be enough difference in the value of the crop to justify its use. A few years ago the standard tobacco fertilizer used here was a 2-8-2 and later a 3-8-3; now a quantity of 3-8-4 and 3-8-5 is used for the farmers have found that additional potash pays, especially on the more sandy soils.

Our sweet potato work was the result, probably of K. N. Ellis' talk before the tobacco growers of South Hill in which he mentioned the community storage house at Petersburg and Waverly. Mr. E. Y. Noblin, South Hill instructor in agriculture, thought this was a project his people should undertake. The Agent suggested that a Committee be appointed to look into this matter more fully and this committee was taken to the two storage houses mentioned above by Mr. Noblin, and further talks were had with Mr. Ellis. Some of the business men of South Hill were interested, for they saw a chance to increase the farmers' income, and a number of them

attended the series of meetings and advised with the farmers. After having L.C. Beamer there to discuss the matter with them, a number of farmers agreed to put in an acre of potatoes, and they were assisted in securing their seed and in treating them for disease by Mr. Noblin and Mr. Ellis. Mr. J.A. Holmes agreed to remodel a ~~store building~~ store building into a storage house and rent it to the farmers.

The growers were advised by Mr. Beamer regarding the bedding, planting, cultivation and fertilization and a number of them were later visited by Mr. Beamer, Mr. Noblin and the Agents to inspect their crops for disease. Very little disease was found but in one or two instances, considerable mixture of varieties was found. (We started out to grow nothing but Nancy Hall potatoes.) The growers were instructed to be very careful in ridding their fields of these mixtures, altho we regretted very much their presence.

A contract similar to that used in Petersburg was adopted and an organization called the Mecklenburg County Potato Growers was effected. Mr. Gordon of the Agricultural Engineering Department was secured to advise in the remodelling of the building, and Mr. Holmes agreed to change the building by his plans. About twenty signers were secured by Mr. Noblin and the Committee in Charge and this was later increased.

The contractor started on the building late in the fall, so late that it worried those interested, but it was finished in a short time, about October 10th. Mr. Beamer came in the county and held two grading demonstrations on October 8th and Mr. Noblin cooperated with the Agent in getting out good crowds. Mr. Beamer showed the men how to grade out the U.S. No. 1 and U.S. No. 2, the Jumboes and the Seed stock; most of the growers came out and we had about 75 people at these two demonstrations.

The following week the potatoes began to come in and altho the County Fair was going on, the Agent spent three days assisting Mr. Noblin and Mr. Crowder in receiving these potatoes. Mr. Crowder was employed by the Association to look after the house. About 2150 bus. of potatoes were received; while this amount was gratifying, the house would have held about 3,000 bus. (Agent neglected to say that bushel crates were secured by Mr. Noblin for the producers.) Mr. Beamer came in about the end of the first ten days and said the potatoes were in good shape.

If the crop cannot be sold to good advantage, they can be consumed by the farmers and their families.

Mr. L.G. Turner planted three acres of certified Nancy Halls for storage and Mr. V.C. Daniels carried on a small demonstration. Both were pleased with the yield as a result of the fertilizer recommendations.

(d) Home Gardens. In many of the tobacco growers meetings held in the county, the Agents and agricultural teachers plead with the farmers to pay more attention to their gardens, and in the 1700 circular letters sent the borrowers of the Farmers Seed Loan Office, the farmers were urged not only to plant spring and summer gardens but to plant fall gardens. Circumstances, as well as the work mentioned above, did compel our people to adopt this plan and there was an abundance of many vegetables produced. It is reported that one grocery store in Clarksville sold more seed white potatoes than the entire town had been selling heretofore. And so it was with other crops.

(e) Forestry. Mr. O. Byrne, extension forester, came to the county and spent two days during which time he held two thinning demonstrations with Mr. Lanford, asst. agent.

(f) Agricultural Engineering. Back in February, when the Agents were as busy as bees with the loan applications, J. A. Waller Jr. specialist in Agr. Engineering, came in the county and wanted to get in touch with some of the 4-H club members to have a class in terracing. He was sent to J. E. Brame, instructor in agriculture in Chase City High School who cooperated with him in having 38 boys take up the work. These boys were not added to the Agents' list of Club members. Mr. Waller made about two trips here to teach the boys how to use the instruments, and later about two to show them how to construct terraces after they were laid off. The Agents assisted Mr. Brame and Mr. Waller as much as possible.

(g) Dairy cattle. The Agent assisted the farmers in selling 33 head of grade and purebred cows for \$2714.00. One car of grade cows were sold one of the Norfolk dairymen thru the help of Mr. W. H. Butterworth. Several other grade cows were sold and several purebreds.

Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Lanford and this Agent went to Suffolk one day to try to sell some cows, and they continued on to Norfolk where they saw several dairymen about selling cows but nothing immediately came of this effort.

Two farms were assisted in securing registered bulls from tested dams.

(h) Swine. The Agent has been intensely interested in trying to encourage hog production for market, but prices this fall were so low that it was very discouraging. One cooperator sold a lot this fall and only received \$5.60 and his check was only \$76.00 for eight head. Another cooperator sold a few head and only got \$5.25. Most of the swine cooperators sold their pigs for feeders to other farmers who were not fortunately situated in this respect.

One field meeting was held in September at C. F. Holmes' farm to show his feeding hogs, the pastures of corn and

soybeans, and of sweet clover. Grain is cheap but in a county where producing hogs is a new project, the low prices do not appeal to our men, even though the Agents rather insist on the value of this project.

(i) Farm Management. The work done on the Balanced Farming project might be included in this heading and really the efforts of the Agents to bring this matter to the attention of as many farmers as possible, should be termed Farm Management. This Balanced Farm program is the only thing that will help in solving the production problems of our farmers, with over production in so many lines and in the principal "moneycrops" of this section.

(j) Marketing. This has been discussed in the other part of this report and nothing regarding the Agent's work on the tobacco cooperative needs be told here.

Agent estimates that there has been about 125 to 150 new members induced to join the N.C. Cotton Growers Cooperative Association this fall. The officials of this organization were assisted in holding five meetings this fall, and due to the eight cent allowance on government loans, many farmers joined. Some fifty farmers from this county were already members, so it is estimated that now there are 200 members from this county. Two additional receiving agents were appointed, making a total now in the county of five, with another on the edge of the county (at Broadmax.)

Outlook and Recommendations

The Agricultural Outlook for 1932 is not encouraging and except for seeking to encourage the production of more food and feedstuffs, a county agent is heard put to advise his farmers. Agent has tried to encourage dozens of farmers to sow a crop of wheat for home use, and to pay more attention to their poultry and dairy cattle.

At a tobacco meeting on Saturday night, Agent told the farmers that poultry and dairy products offered a greater opportunity for profit than any other products, but he advised caution in the expansion of these projects.

This Agent would be glad to encourage sweet potato work in several other sections of the county but this had to be done cautiously, from the Outlook report.

There should be more hogs fed in the county but Agent fears low prices in the spring and fall of 1932.

Agent will secure more lespedeza next year, some for hay, some for pasture and the remainder for soil improvement and seed. Of course we may not be able to sell all our seed but Agent hopes and trusts that it can be sold, and he will certainly try to place all of it.

Agent is very hopeful that the plans of Mr. Hummel, as described on pages 3 & 4 of this report, will prove helpful in reaching more people with help and information. While Agent is discouraged over the poor outlook and over the financial outlook of his people (three banks in his county having closed) he has made up his mind that he must not give up hope but must keep on trying to improve conditions.

Agent is also hopeful that we can secure enough signers to the tobacco contract to put over this organization by July. The growers seem to be paralyzed; with the extremely low prices, one would naturally think that we would get a great number of signers but this is not true. A great deal of work has to be done this winter and next spring along this line.

The Agent will seek to encourage more cream shipping not so much because there is big money in it but because it gives a steady income, one or two payments a month.

Some additional forestry work is being planned for this winter, and Agent hopes to have more Club Work done and better work.

Summary

Two of the eight communities have been organized in accordance with the "Virginia plan" and projects selected as well as committeemen.

Loan applications made, 2075; about 2,000 loans received and the amount was \$327,000.00.

113 meetings with an attendance of 5,454 people (mostly tobacco meetings) were held, cooperating with the two Tobacco Committeemen and the two agricultural instructors.

5 method demonstration meetings held, attendance 53. 6 result demonstrations held with an attendance of 302.

1 Tour conducted, attendance 80, during which 5 demonstrations were visited.

1 Club Rally Day held, cooperating with Home Agent.

A special Living at Home Edition of the Boynton Messenger gotten out through the kindness of Mr. & Mrs. R.H. Bryson.

A definite program--the Balanced Farming Program adopted for the county, the two vocational teachers approving this plan also.

Live at Home program very productive of results, altho credit should and is given to the force of circumstances, the farm papers and the Red Cross. On the average, our farmers have more food and feed than in years.

Approximately 400 acres of wheat seeded last year and the income was from this lot was about \$400.00.

Seven Barley demonstrators and one cooperator made 1515 bus. of beardless barley. 1195 bus. of this grain was

certified Arlington Awless barley.

The Mecklenburg County Seed Growers Association organized, with the cooperation of the agricultural teachers.

Over 22,500 lbs of Korean lespedeza seed produced. A threshing demonstration held with an attendance of 25 people.

101 people taken to the J.S.Hastings farm on a lespedeza field trip.

45 new demonstrators started this year *lespedeza*
Saved farmers 10¢ a pound on 1740 lbs or \$1740.00.

Cooperated with E.I.Hoblin in the production, grading and storage of 2150 bus. of potatoes.

Assisted one grower with certified Nancy Hall potatoes, and two more will attempt certification in the South Hill section.

1700 circular letters sent out to borrowers of the Farmers Seed Loan Office, urging Better Gardens, More Poultry, and Eggs, More Milk and butter, and more Grain hay and Meat for home consumption.

Two Forestry Demonstrations held.

Mr. Waller gave considerable instruction regarding terracing to 38 agricultural high school boys and later cooperated with them, their instructor and the agents in two demonstrations.

33 head of cattle sold for \$2714.00. Two purebred bulls secured for farmers.

\$150.00 worth of fat hogs sold by cooperators, besides a number of feeder pigs. One field meeting held with a swine cooperator.

Made up a list of farmers have seed grain for sale and materially assisted many farmers.

200 news articles published

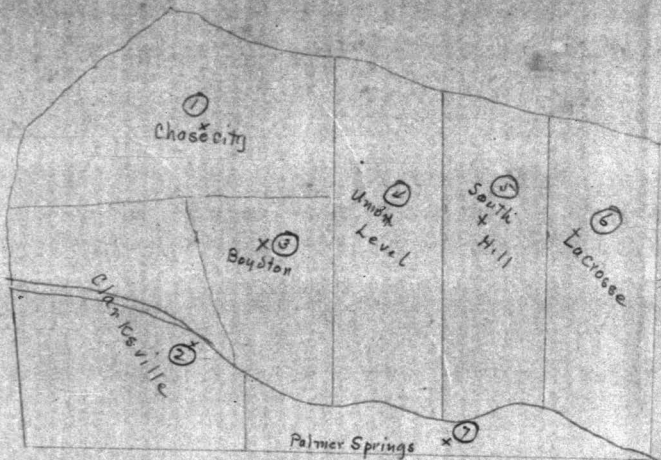
Four Demonstration teams trained

A county exhibit taken to the State Fair cooperating with Messrs. J.E. Brame & L.C. Thomas.

Membership in the North Carolina Cotton Growers Association increased to about 200.

Map of Mecklenburg County and its larger communities, as outlined
by B.L. Hummel, Extension Specialist, Rural Sociology.

The Bluestone Community is now shown on this map but is included in
the Chase City & Clarksville communities. Area of county, 669 sq. miles



1931

Representative
Circular Letters & Newspaper Articles
of
Necklenburg County Agent
N.H. Williams

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & U. S. D.A. Cooperating
EXTENSION DIVISION

Chase City, Virginia
July 18, 1931.

Dear Sir:

If you have any good seed rye, wheat, oats or barley for sale, please write me so that I can assist you if possible in selling it. If you know of any other farmers who have seed, please give me their names.

The agricultural teachers and the county agents are making up a list of the seed for sale and will try in a number of ways to dispose of them. By doing this, we feel we can save a good deal of money at home which would otherwise be sent to farmers or seedsmen outside the county.

We will not attempt to guarantee the seed or in any way be responsible for the quality, but we will seek to bring the buyer and seller together.

Seed grain should be recleaned. Nearly every farmer will find a fan mill in his neighborhood if he inquires. Seed sold through stores must have tags setting forth purity and germination.

More wheat, rye, barley and oats should be seeded on the average farm in Mecklenburg but wherever possible, let us use the seed produced in the county.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

W. H. Williams

W. H. Williams,
County Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON

EXTENSION SERVICE

Chase City, Va.
August 18, 1931

Dear Sir:

A meeting will be held at the farm of Mr. C. F. Holmes, near Union Level, on _____ 1931, at 2:00 p. m. for the purpose of seeing his hogs he is feeding for market, his pasture crops he has for them, and to discuss this work together.

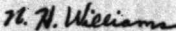
This is a very worthwhile project as more of our farmers should feed some hogs for market, thereby increasing their farm income without interfering much, if any, with their regular cropping systems.

Mr. Holmes has nine head nearly ready for market and they will be sent in in early fall. He will also market more next spring from his fall litters.

While at this farm we will also visit Mr. Jack Gordon's farm, several hundred yards away, to see his corn crop following sweet clover.

Please try to come if possible and bring any neighbors who are, or should be, interested.

Very truly yours,



H. H. Williams,
County Agent.

Market Corn Through Hogs

By N. H. WILLIAMS
County Agent
It seems very favorable, many farmers will sell this year and many of these farmers will be wondering how to dispose of their corn...

Chase City

Miss Lucile Goughgan entertained at her home on Broad Avenue at four tables on Monday, Mrs. J. Ferguson in honor of Mrs. S. Davis of Staunton.

'Live-at-Home' Pig Makes Economical Hog

The desire of every one growing hogs is to raise them economically. With this in view let us consider the little 'Live-at-Home' pig, whose sole object is to become a hog in the most possible time...

Requirements of Cow, Sow, Hen

By E. N. ELLIS
Assistant Agricultural Economist
In planning the 'Live-at-Home' program it is not only necessary to know the average yield of corn per acre and the number of tillable acres in the farm, but it is absolutely essential that the requirements of each class of livestock be kept in mind.

might a scratch composed of one-half wheat and one-half corn. If this is not produced on the farm, it increases the cash outlay.
*For details and information regarding the necessary profits...

To the Citizens of Mecklenburg & Brunswick County
Having the support of the citizens of Brunswick County and having been selected by a number of citizens of Mecklenburg, I am now myself a candidate for office...

A self-sufficiency is built with the county agent's help through which the farmer is fed. With his skin well, he has to feed very little because of his feed. He does, however, feed a substantial winter in a hog in the pastures.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Saunders are visiting in the Valley of Virginia and at the home of their daughter, Mrs. George Herter at Backs' arc.

Mr. Thomas Williams of the State Athletic Dept. spent several days the past week as guest of Mrs. Joseph Hitchens.

Mr. Thomas Williams of the State Athletic Dept. spent several days the past week as guest of Mrs. Joseph Hitchens.

Low Week End Fares All Points South
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Sold every Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning.
One fare plus one fifth for the round trip between all points in the south.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jefferys are returning from a visit to Danon, N. C.

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Marvin H. Beales
Insurance, Surety Bonds and Real Estate
BOYNTON, VA.
Representing Strictly Old Line Companies.
I sell Fire, Life, Accident and Health, Automobile, Bond and all other forms of Insurance.

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"If It's Insurance I Write It"

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This Bank
Has Always Stood for
The Best Interest of the Farmer.
The Officers and Directors of this Bank have endorsed the "Balanced Farm Program" sponsored by County Agent Williams, and strongly recommend its adoption by the farmers of this section.

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L. M. Allgood
General Merchandise
Fresh Meats
A Specialty
6% PREFERRED SHARES
Ask Any Employee VIRGINIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

SAFETY & CO. SAM
NO ONE knows what the years ahead hold for him, but the wise fellow starts now to invest wisely and safely.
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The Mecklenburg Messenger

Published Every Wednesday

H. H. Bryan, Manager; H. E. Bryan, Editor

Subscription Rates: One Year \$1.00; Application made for entry as second class matter of the postoffice in Boydton, Va.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1931.

THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY

The South is finding a way out for determination to overcome obstacles is asserting itself in the adoption of a new policy. This is the "live-at-home" balanced Farm Program. Looking to correct the present day problems, this combines the best features of the old system. The new system insures a living for the family, home produced food for livestock, increased soil fertility, increased production, and eliminates marketing of the great money crops. Making a living must be the primary business of farming, making a money crop secondary.

Balanced farming provides a satisfactory life for the farmer, gives the whole family and brings a richer, fuller life for the hosts of tenant farmers. A wide practice of balanced agriculture will mean that the markets will absorb all of the money crops at fair prices.

The farmer should have certain facts before him in planning his crops. The amount of crops, the amount to store, the world's demand. The most common mistake the farmer makes is to grow the crops to grow related to the same products grown by all other farmers. This is the mistake of a direct relationship to the production of other farmers, and a direct bearing on the price of the commodity.

Why is the price of anything high? Because there is a demand for it.

Why is the price of anything low? Because there is a limited demand. How may the price be maintained? By producing only the amounts for which there is a demand.

These are simple truths which all farmers know, but some continue to grow their crops with a big bundle of expectancy, hoping that some one else will fail and that they will be able to sell a big crop at a high price. In the production of any crop there is a danger line, which cannot be crossed without jeopardizing the price.

Every product has a relative value. When it is produced in proportion to market needs, it is profitable; when it is produced in defiance of the law of supply and demand, it is a loss. Even gold dollars, when plentiful, lose their value when there is an over-supply.

So the farmer's cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, etc. will have more or less in proportion to the supply. Excess production is fatal to the industry, the farmer must find that level of production which gives the greatest value to his products and stabilizes near the level. He will be approached, consequently, by the market and can maintain a fair price.

When he goes beyond this, the buyer becomes the seller and he sets the price, and thus determines the levels of civilization.

In the tobacco, cotton and peanut belts there are farmers, and even groups of farmers, who are using a balanced system of agriculture and reaping its values. They have viewed the farm as a unit and have planned accordingly. These farmers are busy men. They have their gardens to work, their fruit trees to spray, their hogs to feed, their cows to milk, their sheep to shear, their chickens to sell, eggs to gather; manure to spread, seed corn to pick, wheat, oats, rice, and hay to harvest. And then-cotton, peanuts, or tobacco to plant and cultivate. They have work, but they have prospered. They have had their good years and their bad, but they have always had the food and credit to carry on. These men have never sold their crops for the money crop, nor have they been reduced to beggary because of violation of economic laws. They have driven their stakes deep into the soil, with a faith that if they cared for the land that the land would care for them. These men have participated in every advance for human welfare and have kept alive the best and truest values of the agrarian tradition, which in the old South gave to the world the most refined and gentle civilization known in history. These are the men who have refused to follow the crowd, but who are leading the way to higher ground where all farmers may look beyond the present business and distant clouds to find their rainbow.

To not apply a large quantity of nitrogen fertilizer to wheat where requirements of stem rust occur, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Researches nitrogen favors this disease. Excess nitrogen causes luxuriant growth, profuse tillering, weak straw, and lodging. Shading, too, is a factor in stem rust and lodging. Heavy manuring of the soil and less water possible the germination of many more rust spores. Nitrogen fertilizers also delay maturity, stem rust does not infect ripened wheat. The weather wheat may escape an attack of rust.

SID-DRESSING MAKES CORN PRODUCTION PROFITABLE

(E. Y. Noblin, Instructor in Agric.)

The average corn yields in Mecklenburg are not unusually low—17 to 20 bushels per acre, with a few exceptions there has probably not been much profit in growing this crop. Yielding corn on high as one hundred bushels per acre have been obtained, however, on the same soil type as the low average yields are grown.

Many farm surveys have been made showing that where the yields of corn per acre were increased, the cost per bushel was correspondingly decreased. When the yield is around 17 bushels per acre, the cost of production is around \$1.40 per bushel, and where the yields are increased above 30 bushels per acre, the cost is around \$1.70 per bushel. Larger yields, of course, will decrease still further the cost of raising corn.

As a rule the yield can be materially increased by a second application of from 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, or an equivalent amount of any other soluble nitrogenous material, when the corn is around knee high. This form is the basis of the livestock and poultry enterprises in the live-at-home program. It must be produced economically if the other enterprises are profitable. Don't overlook the importance of supplying the necessary plant food by giving a liberal side-dressing and thereby giving cheap corn.

Boydton R 1

Mrs. Della Parritz and little daughter have returned to their home near Red Oak, after spending a week with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hill.

Miss Mabel Rogers of Oxford, N. C., spent the week-end with her uncle Walter Rogers and grand-mother, Mrs. Mary Rogers.

Miss Nellie and Ethel Allgood, Misses Sully, Clinton Potts, Estar Sully, Mr. and Mrs. Claud Tellems, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bray were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fry Saturday night. A delightful ice cream was served the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kiffney were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Cary on Sunday.

J. W. Sully and family spent Sunday afternoon with their daughter, Mrs. Roy Bray.

Miss Marie Bray spent Friday night and Saturday with Miss Mildred Sully.

Miss Pattie Rogers and niece Miss Mabel and Ethel Rogers were absent in the home of Mrs. Roy Bray on Friday.

W. L. Rogers and family and James Sully spent Sunday afternoon in the home of T. E. Rogers near Oxford, N. C.

W. J. Sully and Frank Sully were visitors in the home of the former's son Victor Sully, near Townsville, N. C.

Baskerville

Miss Bessie Cooper, who has been teaching at Randolph the past year, has returned to her home here to spend the summer.

Mrs. J. D. Egan, accompanied by her daughters, Misses Mary and Louise, motored to Fredericksburg where they attended the Fredericksburg commencement. While there they visited the former's daughter, Mrs. Guy Black.

Mrs. V. Montgomery of South Hill is spending a few days with her son Dr. B. J. Montgomery.

Misses Wilma and Velma Garner accompanied by Miss Louise Egan spent Monday afternoon at South Hill.

Miss Madge Blalock of Farmville State Teachers College returned home last week where she will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Blalock.

Miss Lucille Cruts of Farmville State Teachers College arrived home last week. She will spend the summer with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cruts.

Miss Agnes Mann of Harrisonburg S. T. C. returned home this week where she will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Mann.

Court Week

Eppe's Cafe

Boydton, Va.

Delicious

Wholesome

FOOD

At

Reasonable

Prices

Convenient to

Courthouse

"SERVED WITH A SMILE"

week where she will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Mann.

Mrs. W. B. Cruts and daughters Anna and Josephine spent Thursday afternoon in South Hill.

Miss Frances Dugg who taught in West Virginia last winter returned home last week where she will spend the summer with her parents.

Miss Virginia Newman of Harrisonburg S. T. C. is home for the summer with her mother, Mrs. Lelia Newman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mason and daughter Margaret visited Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Burge. Misses Maryje and Susan Yancy of Farmville State Teachers College arrived home last week where they will spend the summer with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Yancy. Miss Mabel Gordon of Harrisonburg State Teachers College returned home this week where she will spend the summer with her parents Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gordon.

Political Announcements

To the Voters of Mecklenburg County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Delegates to represent the people of Mecklenburg County, subject to the Democratic Primary, August 4th, 1931. If elected I pledge myself to represent you efficiently and progressively with due regard to needed economy in government.

Your vote and influence will be appreciated. Y. M. HODGES.

To the Voters of Mecklenburg County, Virginia: I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Attorney for the Commonwealth for Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in the Democratic Primary to be held August 4, 1931.

Your vote and influence will be greatly appreciated. HERMAN WALL.

To the Voters of Mecklenburg County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for Treasurer of Mecklenburg County, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held on August 4, 1931. My business training has, I believe, been such as to enable me to efficiently perform the duties of the office to which I aspire. If elected I shall perform these duties solidly. I will greatly appreciate your support. Respectfully, C. W. CLEATON.

To the Voters of Mecklenburg County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates to be held on August 4th, 1931. Your vote and influence will be appreciated. ROBERT L. JEFFREYS.

To the Voters of Mecklenburg and Brunswick Counties: I hereby announce my candidacy for the Senate, 1st District of Virginia, subject to the Democratic Primary on August 4, 1931. If I am chosen as your Senator, I pledge my best efforts to behalf of this district and the state, with special regard to our agricultural conditions, and economy in government. Your support will be deeply appreciated. PERRY A. OELIN.

To the Citizens of Mecklenburg and Brunswick Counties: Having the support of the citizens of Brunswick County and having been solicited by a number of citizens of Mecklenburg, I announce myself a candidate for office, to represent the people of Mecklenburg and Brunswick, in the legislature of Virginia as Senator from the 7th Senatorial District, comprising Mecklenburg and Brunswick, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held on the 4th day of August, 1931. I solicit your vote and support, presenting the people of the district and all worthy representatives of County lines. H. B. MOSELEY.

To the Voters of Mecklenburg County: I am a candidate for the nomination for Commonwealth Attorney in the Democratic primary of August 4, 1931. I solicit your vote and influence. Respectfully, F. C. REDINGER.

To the Veterans and Citizens of Mecklenburg County, Va.: I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer of Mecklenburg County, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held on August 4th, 1931.

I have faithfully endeavored to discharge the duties of the office and if re-elected it will be my pleasure to continue to render the best service of which I may be capable. I am very grateful for the confidence that has been shown me by the people of Mecklenburg County. I trust that my services have been satisfactory and hope that I may have your vote and influence to continue to render the best service of which I may be capable. Respectfully, HOWARD N. BEASLEY, Boydton, Va.

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Permanent Pasture In The Balanced Farm Program

By C. R. LANFORD
Assistant County Agent

The balanced farm should have on it, the cow, the pig and the hen. The farm will have to supply these animals with food. One of the most important ways of feeding the animals on the farm is with permanent pastures. A good permanent pasture will cut over the cost of production.

Mary Evans in Mecklenburg County do not have a pasture. Pastures will grow on the land have and more acre should be planted.

There are several farmers in the county who have exceptionally good permanent pastures and they are to be recommended on their success.

Mr. J. A. Kibler, R. F. D. No. 4, Chase City, has a fine pasture. This pasture was raised the fall of 1920. This pasture has been improving with the years. Mr. Kibler lives on the road from Chase City to Wightman and it would pay any farmer to stop and see Mr. Kibler's pasture.

Mr. E. L. Thompson, South Hill, has a permanent pasture that has been standing for ten years. Even now Mr. Thompson has an excellent one, which he grazes his sheep and cattle.

Mr. N. D. Potts, R. F. D. No. 4, Chase City, has several good pastures. Mr. Potts runs his pastures in a shorter rotation than most farmers, but does not fail to have a good pasture every year.

Other men that have good pastures in the county are L. C. Williams, Gordon and Mr. J. C. Williamson, Newton.

In making up a hay mixture to plant we use plants that will all mature about the same time. The reason is true in the case of the ideal pasture is one that will give a large amount of grazing throughout the year. In order to do this we must have grasses that produce a large amount of forage during different periods of the year, so that we will have no periods of short grazing.

Several farmers in the county have found the following mixture to be good results.

- (1) For strong teams and clay plow:
 - 1 lb. Red Top
 - 1 lb. Kentucky Bluegrass
 - 1 lb. Orchard Grass
 - 1 lb. Alsike Clover
 - 1 lb. Sweet Clover
 - 1 lb. White Dutch Clover
- (2) For light team or sandy soil:
 - 1 lb. Tall Out Grass
 - 1 lb. Orchard Grass
 - 1 lb. Sheep Fescue
- (3) For light team or sandy soil:
 - 1 lb. White Dutch Clover
 - 1 lb. Japan Clover
 - 1 lb. Alsike Clover
- (4) For wet bottom land:
 - 1 lb. Red Top
 - 1 lb. Alsike Clover
 - 1 lb. Timothy
 - 1 lb. Meadow Fescue
- (5) For poor land and galled hills:
 - 1 lb. Orchard Grass
 - 1 lb. Sheep Fescue
 - 1 lb. Red Top
 - 1 lb. Japan Clover
 - 1 lb. Alsike Clover

These mixtures are sowed at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre.

Fertilizers for the best pastures will to 500 lbs. of a 4-12-4 fertilizer in the acre for poor lands and the same amount of 10 per cent superphosphate to the acre on rich lands. In order to have a good pasture time is essential and should be applied in late seeding.

Pastures may be seeded with small grains but the surest method of getting a good stand is to sow without a cover crop 30 days before the first killing frost date in the fall.

The seed should be prepared, limed and fertilized early in August and the seed sown after the first good rain which follows. The seed should never be sown in dry land. Roll it in.

Any additional information that is needed can be gotten from the County Agent. We believe that he will be successful on the balanced farm.

Phillis

Rev. L. O. Wright filled his regular appointment at Babcock's M. E. Church on the 6th inst. and preached a splendid sermon. He was well encouraged by the size of the congregation, among which were some former members who have moved away but are always welcomed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Kidd of Ebony were Sunday visitors in the home of Mrs. Kidd's mother, Mrs. J. C. Farmer of "China Grove."

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones of Richmond, spent the weekend with relatives in the neighborhood.

Miss Hauke Bennett of Chase City spent the week-end with Miss Grace Hoge.

The community is grieved to learn that Miss Isabel West of Blackstone, who taught in the John B. Boyd Memorial School the past session, has been in a serious automobile accident. But glad to hear that both she and her father, who was with her at the time, are getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pruitt and daughter Sadie Manning of Boydton, spent the weekend with Mrs. Pruitt's sister, Mrs. J. A. Manning.

Brooding, Feeding and Baby Chicks

1. Start with baby chicks of known strains and production, secured from reliable hatchery, or have your own custom hatched. It is just as profitable to have well-bred baby chicks as it is well-bred cattle and hogs.

2. Set brooder house on fresh ground; cover floor with fresh sand and litter. Supply water fountains and mash hoppers. Furnish chicks with hamp, post-horn, or wire covered with hamp about eighteen inches from edge of brooder. Keep this in place until chicks learn where the food is. Regulate brooder for two days before chicks arrive at a temperature of 95 degrees near floor around edge of brooder.

3. Keep feed from chicks for 30 to 48 hours after that time give them sour milk and allow ample time for them to drink this before giving them solid food.

4. Supply fresh water into which you have put one teaspoonful of lime water to each quart. Make lime water as follows: Take one quart of boiling lime, add three quarts of water and let it stand for three days; strain the water from top of jar at the above rate.

5. Feed the chicks five times per day: 1 and 10 A. M., noon and 5 and 8 P. M. Feed the following mixture on newspapers (fresh at each feeding), give them when they will eat up in fifteen minutes: 3 hard-boiled eggs (chick manure) per 100 chicks, mixed with soft meal to a crumbly consistency; second week 4 eggs; third week 5 eggs; do not increase eggs to more than 5.

6. To this above diet add 100 chicks first week; 3 quarts second week; three quarts third week; 4 quarts fourth week.

7. On the fifth day feed before chicks for 30 minutes at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Instead of the egg-meat ration, a mash made of 1/2 port supplement and 1/2 yellow corn meal.

8. Continue the above practice for three days before you leave the starting mash before chicks all the time. Feed the egg-meat ration morning and night until chicks are six to eight weeks old.

9. On the tenth day feed baby chick scratch along with the egg-meat ration in small troughs or on papers. (Cracked corn mixed with wheat is excellent.)

10. At all times keep fresh water in abundance; feed the sour or buttermilk in regular amounts daily. Feed liberally of green feed twice daily, and have brooder heat twice twice weekly, and give regular attention to your flock for the best results.

A full length mirror is a great find in every home. A closet door in the bed-room is a good place to install one.

NOT TOO LATE TO SOW BEANS AND COWPEAS FOR HAY

By W. H. BYRNE
Extension Agronomist

To get best results from soybeans and cowpeas they should be seeded as soon as the soil is warm, or in other words, about even planting time. Early seeding consistently gives best results because of the fact that it allows additional time for hormonal maturity.

However, if there is not going to be enough hay to carry the livestock through next winter, there is still time to sow soybeans and cowpeas and make good hay. These two crops may be seeded up until June 15th, with the assurance that they will mature for hay.

It should be remembered that soybeans and cowpeas make a hay of higher feeding value than do the non-legumes used for hay purposes.

Palmer Springs

Mrs. W. H. Hayes, Mary C. Hayes, Mrs. C. S. Newell and Helen Mae Newell spent Saturday in Emporia.

The Third Quarterly Conference of the North Mecklenburg Church was held at Boydton, E. E. Boydton, Saturday. The Presiding Elder, Mr. Waterfield, gave very excellent addresses.

Miss Mary Lee Bradsher of Graham, N. C. and Mrs. Thomas of Georgia were the weekend guests of Miss Lily Shulton Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball left Monday for Delhi, Canada, where they will visit their son, Mr. C. L. Kimball.

Mr. Arrington Davis and daughter Lillian Rice are spending the week with her mother, Mrs. A. P. Rice.

Mr. J. Byrd Wilson, of Delhi, Canada, arrived Saturday to spend several months with his mother, Mrs. Richard Wilson.

Mrs. Dan Williamson, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bill Tanner.

Mr. H. P. Read, president of the County Council, attended a meeting in Boydton Monday.

Mrs. Lawrence Vick of Emporia, is holding her grandmother, Mr. Geo. L. Hayes.

Messrs. Tom and Bob Read, who have been working in Raleigh, have returned home.

Read and Boyd Robinson and Herbert Higgins celebrated their birthdays jointly on Friday afternoon.

All the conclusions of several games of tennis and ping-pong were secured at about twenty-five guests.

Briggs Hotel

THE BREAKFAST FROM HOME! All meals at my hotel are now so rich to transient guests. For mid-day and evening dinner, fresh vegetables served, also salads, pickles, coffee, tea, milk.

MRS. G. F. BRIGGS, Prop.
BOYDTON, VA.

The Production Of More Seed

By N. H. WILLIAMS
County Agent

Every year our farmers buy thousands of dollars worth of seed, much of which could be produced in Mecklenburg.

We cannot grow alfalfa seed or Matisse grown Irish Potatoes, but we can grow more of the following seeds: Citronella Clover, Hawk Grass, Orchard Grass, Lespedeza, Rye, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Soybeans and Cowpeas. Wouldn't it be splendid if many of our farmers would produce more of these seeds so that other farmers would purchase them and save this money in our county than to be constantly buying seed from eastern Carolina, Richmond or Atlanta?

Our farmers would have to pay more attention to growing good seed and by treating their grain for smut and then sowing their fields of noxious weeds and of mixture. One does not the rye mixed all through his wheat or a great many morning glories in his soybeans but with the assistance of his threshermen and a little more effort with the weeds, he can produce good clean seed and sell seed to his neighbors.

If there were many farmers producing seed, then possibly a seed selling organization in the county would be justified. Such an organization might act as a selling and marketing agency for those seed and the expense could be prorated among

THE NEWS LEADER
Delivered to your Office or Home for 12 Cents a Week.
FRANK C. BEDINGER, Jr.

INSURANCE
(All Kinds)
SURETY BONDS
and REAL ESTATE
Marin H. Beale
BOYDTON, VA.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue of authority of a deed of trust executed by Taylor Jones and wife, dated February 18, 1924, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in Deed of Trust Book 24, page 35, conveying to John Y. Hutcheson, Trustee, the real estate therein described, and a deed of trust executed by said Taylor Jones and wife, dated January 4, 1927, and recorded in said Clerk's Office in Deed of Trust Book 28, page 224, conveying to J. P. Zollicoffer, Trustee, certain parcels therein described, the said John Y. Hutcheson, Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction in front of the Courthouse at

BOYDTON, VIRGINIA
On Saturday, June 20, 1921
AT 11:00 O'CLOCK A. M.,

the following real estate:

A certain tract or parcel of land lying and situated in Palmer Springs Magisterial District, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, adjoining lands of the estate of N. A. Coleman, C. R. Bond, Omer Alexander and others and the said Alexander's Ferry Road, containing Twenty-five (25) acres more or less, and being the same land conveyed the said Taylor Jones by J. S. Wright and more fully described in the deed of trust first mentioned.

Immediately after the sale of the above land, the said J. P. Zollicoffer and John Y. Hutcheson, Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction at the same place, the following real estate:

All the right, title and interest of the said Taylor Jones and Elizabeth Jones, his wife, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land lying and situated in said district, supposed to contain One Hundred forty-three and one-half (143 1/2) Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Stiggins, Tom Morris and others, and being the same land described in a deed executed by A. F. Bruce, recorded in said Clerk's Office in Deed Book 66, page 565, and more fully described in the deeds of trust above mentioned. The interest of the said Taylor Jones and wife in said real estate is a one-half interest. Reference to the above deeds and a deed executed by Matt Jones and wife, dated March 28, 1920, and recorded in Deed Book 96, page 594, is hereby made for a further description of said land.

These sales will be made subject to a deed of trust held by Williams & Good, Bankers, securing the payment of a note upon which there is a balance due of \$114.42 as of August 5, 1921.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH.
J. P. ZOLICOFFER, Trustee.
JOHN Y. HUTCHESON, Trustee.

We heartily endorse the "Live-At-Home" program as put on by our County Agent and Agricultural Teachers.

Raise food and feed crops for home consumption--then raise your cash crops.

Let's Wear More Cotton and help Dixie

Roberts Hardware Co.
CHASE CITY SOUTH HILL

Round Trip Fares Every Sunday

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM		TO ALL NEARBY POINTS	
Rates from Boydton			
South Hill	35	Lawsverville	75
Esperita	\$1.15	Capron	\$1.25
Edgewater	35	Cortland	\$1.70
		Norfolk	\$2.90

H. BRIGGS, Agent J. W. CALVERT, T.P.A.

Permanent Pasture In The Balanced Farm Program

By C. B. LANFORD
Assistant County Agent

The balanced farm should have on it, the cow, the sow and the hen. The farm will have to supply these animals with feed. One of the most important ways of feeding the animals on the farm is with permanent pastures. A good permanent pasture will cut down the cost of production.

Many farms in Mecklenburg County do not have a pasture. Pastures will grow on the land here and more acres should be planted.

There are several farmers in the county that have exceptionally good permanent pastures and they are to be recommended on their success.

Mr. J. A. Kibler, R. F. D. No. 4, Chase City, has a fine pasture. This pasture was sowed the fall of 1927. This pasture has been improving with the years. Mr. Kibler lives on the road from Chase City to Wightman and it would pay any farmer to stop and see Mr. Kibler's pasture.

Mr. E. L. Thompson, South Hill, has a permanent pasture that has been standing for ten years. Even now Mr. Thompson has an excellent sod, on which he grazes his sheep and cattle.

Mr. N. D. Potts, R. F. D. No. 4, Chase City, has several good pastures. Mr. Potts runs his pastures in a shorter rotation than most farmers, but does not fail to have a good pasture every year.

Other men that have good pasture in the county are Mr. C. E. Garnett, Boynton and Mr. J. C. Williamson, Nelson.

In making up a hay mixture to plant we use plants that will all mature about the same time. The reverse is true in pastures. The ideal pasture is one that will give a large amount of grazing throughout the year. In order to do this we must have grasses that produce a large amount of forage during different periods of the year, so that there will be no periods of short grazing.

Several farmers in the county have found the following mixture to give good results.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| (1) For strong loams and clay soils— | |
| Perennial rye grass..... | 5 lbs. |
| Kentucky Bluegrass..... | 7 lbs. |
| Orchard Grass..... | 7 lbs. |
| Alsike Clover..... | 3 lbs. |
| Sweet Clover..... | 5 lbs. |
| White Dutch Clover..... | 3 lbs. |
| (2) For light loam or sandy soils— | |
| Tall Oat Grass..... | 5 lbs. |
| Orchard Grass..... | 7 lbs. |
| Sheep Fescue..... | 5 lbs. |
| Red top..... | 3 lbs. |
| White Dutch Clover..... | 3 lbs. |
| Japan Clover..... | 5 lbs. |
| Alsike Clover..... | 4 lbs. |
| (3) For wet bottom lands— | |
| Red top..... | 3 lbs. |
| Alsike Clover..... | 5 lbs. |
| Timothy..... | 5 lbs. |
| Meadow Fescue..... | 12 lbs. |
| (4) For poor land and gullied hill-sides— | |
| Orchard Grass..... | 7 lbs. |
| Sheep Fescue..... | 5 lbs. |
| Red Top..... | 3 lbs. |
| Japan Clover..... | 16 lbs. |
| Alsike Clover..... | 3 lbs. |

These mixtures are sowed at the rates indicated per acre.

Fertilizers for the above pastures: 300 to 500 lbs. of a 4-12-4 fertilizer to the acre for poor lands and the same amount of 16 per cent acid phosphate to the acre on rich lands. In order to have a good pasture liming is essential and should be applied before seeding.

Pastures may be seeded with small grains but the surest method of getting a good stand is to sow without a cover crop 30 days before the first killing frost date in the fall.

The land should be prepared, limed and fertilized early in August and the seed sown after the first good rain which follows. The seed should never be sown in dry land.

Any additional information that is needed can be gotten from the County Agents. We believe pasture to be essential on the balanced farm.

PROFITABLE POULTRY

Every one has heard of the "three R's" taught in all schools. But it is the man on the "Live-at-Home" farm who knows the "four P's" connected with poultry. While these are not actually "Four peas in a pod", they are each dependent upon the other.

No. 1—Plan

The "Live-at-Home" farmer early recognizes the necessity of planning. First he plans to keep only the number of hens and chickens which the farm can be made to support with the exception of a small amount of supplemental proteins and minerals. He plans to have enough skimmed or buttermilk for his flock. He plans well his brooder houses and places his flocks where they will have plenty of sunlight. He plans comfortable quarters for his poultry; and he does all of this planning with his eye on the fourth "P".

No. 2—Plant

Knowing that the poultry requirements of green feeds are high the "Live-at-Home" farmer plants oats, rye, rape, legumes, or combinations of these. Because the "Live-at-Home" farmer realizes that during the winter months his flock cannot run out, but that they will need green feed just the same, he plants more cabbage and collards than will be used as food for the family. Thus he insures having green feed for his poultry during the periods of ice and snow. The "Live-at-Home" farmer also plants yellow corn, enough for grinding and mixing with supplemental proteins and minerals, and enough to feed in scratch form with other home-grown grains. In planting all of these things, he has his eye still fixed on the fourth "P".

No. 3—Poultry

The "Live-at-Home" farmer who keeps profitable poultry knows the necessity of having a well-culled flock of blood-tested birds. He knows also that no matter how fine a flock he has that he must give it proper attention, and that even a "Live-at-Home" flock cannot be turned out to scratch for itself if the fourth "P" is to be attained. He gives his chickens everything they require to make it possible to arrive at the

No. 4—Profit

There are two possible sources of profit from poultry: rapid growth in young chickens, and high egg yields in mature flocks. To net a profit both the rapid growth and high egg yield must be made at a low production cost. The "Live-at-Home" farmer who plans properly, plants to advantage, and keeps good flocks, has every right to expect a profit. When he sells his skimmed or buttermilk to himself for his poultry, he not only adds to his profit from keeping cows, but he also promotes rapid growth and high egg yields in his poultry and high hatchability of the eggs. And when he sells his yellow corn and green feeds produced on his own land in the form of early fryers and eggs the year round, he is reaching the goal: PROFITABLE POULTRY, via the "Live-at-Home" farm program.

NOT TOO LATE TO SOW SOY- BEANS AND COWPEAS FOR HAY

By W. H. BYRNE

Extension Agronomist

To get best results from soybeans and cowpeas they should be seeded as soon as the soil is warm, or in other words, about corn planting time. Early seeding consistently gives best results because of the fact that it allows sufficient time for normal maturity.

However, if there is not going to be enough hay to carry the livestock through next winter, there is still time to sow soybeans and cowpeas and make good hay. These two crops may be seeded up until June 15th, with the assurance that they will mature for hay.

It should be remembered that soybeans and cowpeas make a hay of higher feeding value than do the non-legumes used for hay purposes.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & the U.S.D.A., Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

Chase City, Va.
August 15, 1931

Dear Sir:

I hope you will try to save some Lespedeza seed this fall even if your crop has some dodder or love vine in it.

Those people who attended the field meeting held in June at the Hastings' farm heard Mr. Hastings say that he had some special concaves made for threshing this seed. This may be best but it is not imperative, for the seed can be threshed in an ordinary separator by slowing the speed down to 800 revolutions per minute and cutting off the wind so that none of the seed are blown over. This method was given us by county agent Grubbs of Campbell county, Virginia, and also verified by county agent Goodman of Cabarrus county, North Carolina. The latter said that his farmers threshed about 70,000 lbs of seed last year and none of them had a special clover seed attachment.

In small lots, the seed may be beaten out as one would beat out peas or beans. W. L. Allgood, Boynton, beat out 100 lbs of seed from one-fourth acre, and E. E. Butterworth, South Hill, beat out 140 lbs of seed from less than one acre.

The dodder is objectionable but we need the lespedeza for soil improvement and pasture on thousands of acres in the county, dodder or no dodder. Mr. Hastings told the agent at the Farmers' Institute that he had a wonderful crop of corn, without any fertilizer, on land which had been in lespedeza the last two years.

USE OF SEED PAN

It is a well known fact that from one-fourth to one-half of Korean Lespedeza seed shatter in the mowing, depending upon the degree of ripeness. These seed are the best of the crop and can be saved by a seed pan attached to the cutter bar of the mower. These pans may be purchased from a number of dealers or may be homemade. Blue prints will be furnished upon application to the extension engineers at Blacksburg. A good seed pan for a 4 1/2 foot mower is made by B. E. Holbrook, Stanfield, North Carolina. These pans cost about \$7.00 F. O. B. Stanfield. They are of good material and are well made.

HOW TO CURE SEED.

Cut with a mower when the leaves turn brown, and throw into cocks. Mr. Hastings does not stack but threshes right from the cocks, hauling it to the machine while it is givy with dew if possible, to prevent shattering. The straw may be used for feeding, if needed. In order to have enough seed left on the land for reseeding, elevate the mower blade a trifle; this may not be necessary, but it is best to play safe.

Very truly yours,

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

#12011

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
The N. C. College & Poly. Inst. & the U.S.D.A. Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

Chase City, Va.
May 25, 1931.

A LOSPEDAZA FIELD MEETING

Dear Sir:

In order to learn more about Korean Lospedaza and especially the threshing of it, the agricultural workers in Mecklenburg county have planned a trip to J. S. Hastings' farm, near Scottsburg, Saturday, June 13th.

The main party will leave from Jeffroys' Motor Company at 9:30 a. m., each man carrying lunch for himself. There will probably be enough cars to carry the crowd, so come whether you can use your car or not.

The Hastings' farm is near the filling station of S. F. Barnes on State Highway #12.

This man has 50 acres in lospedaza this year and two years ago threshed 16,000 lbs of seed, selling all he could spare at a satisfactory price.

It is very probable that Messrs. Farrar and Bruce, district agents, will be there, as well as county agent Hall and W. H. Byrne, extension agronomist.

We expect to take 75 or 100 people as there is an unusual interest in this new crop. We think this will be of interest to you and we will try to make it worth while.

Saturday, June 13th, leaving Chase City at 9:30 a. m.

Yours very truly,

N. H. Williams

N. H. Williams,
County Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
 Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & the U.S.D.A. Cooperating
 EXTENSION SERVICE

MORE HAY AT LESS COST WITH KOREAN LESPEDEZA

A great deal has been written during the last few years about Korean Lespedeza. Several Mecklenburg county farmers have found that it is valuable as a hay crop and as a seed crop.

It will make a heavy yield of high quality hay, reseed itself from year to year, and will cost less per acre, everything considered, than soybeans or cowpeas.

Ten to fifteen lbs per acre, seeded on grain land in March or early April, with 300 lbs fertilizer per acre, will give farmers a good heavy cutting of hay in late summer. The cost of preparation for seeding is small.

Corn land may be disced and seeded by dragging it, but should not be plowed if it can be avoided. It is comparatively easy to get a stand and does not need inoculation.

If the mower blade is raised when cut, there will be enough stubble left for reseeding. This is not theory but an actual fact as seen on E. L. Thompson's farm, near South Hill.

The soil improving value of Lespedeza is high. Land producing 25 bushels of corn, after several years in Lespedeza, will produce 35 to 40 bushels. It is also a valuable pasture crop.

More hay is one of the most vital parts of the "Living at Home" program. Then let's sow more Korean Lespedeza; harvest more hay, and have better pastures and richer soils.

Very truly yours,

H. H. Williams

H. H. Williams,
 County Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & the U.S.D.-. Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

Chase City, Virginia
January 20, 1931

TOPDRESS THE GRAIN CROPS, IF POSSIBLE

Dear Sir:

If you can topdress your grain or grass crops seeded last fall, you will materially increase your yields.

If you are using one of the quick acting nitrogen fertilizers such as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia; use this early in spring, just as the grain is leaving the ground, at the rate of 75 to 200 lbs per acre. The results of some of the topdressing demonstrations carried on in Mecklenburg county show that it is often possible to double the yields.

If for any reason you cannot topdress with fertilizer, it will pay to topdress with stable manure or tobacco scrap. Woodashes will be very good for this purpose.

If you cannot seed the grain land in grass or clover for hay, this land may be broken up and put in soybeans, cowpeas, or Sudan grass for hay. If the grain land has been manured it is very important to seed the land to some crop to prevent the loss of this fertility. This is why a hay crop later on is suggested.

Hoping that these suggestions may help you, I am

Yours very truly,

N. H. Williams

N. H. Williams,
County Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & the U.S.D.A. Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

Chase City, Va.
May 20, 1931.

Dear Sir:

For several years some of the wool growers in the county have pooled their wool with the Producers Cooperative Exchange, Richmond, Virginia. These men have been highly pleased with the prices obtained for their wool through this pool.

Last year, with the aid of the Federal Farm Board, the United Wool Growers Association was able to advance to the growers 23¢ per pound on the wool. The advance made to the growers at the time of the 1930 delivery was above the average price paid for wool in Virginia in 1930. The Producers Cooperative Exchange is an agency for the regional pool and receives wool from Virginia, which is then shipped to regional headquarters.

The Producers Cooperative Exchange offers its services again this year of receiving, storing, shipping, insuring and inspecting the wool from Virginia. The charge for this service is 2¢ per pound. The Exchange will furnish wool bags free of charge and wool twine at 15¢ per pound.

We think this is a good way to market your wool and believe that you will get more for it in this way.

If you are interested, the county agents will be glad to give you any information possible. Or you can write the Producers Cooperative Exchange, Richmond, Virginia, stating the number of pounds of wool you will have and they will send you wool bags and twine for your wool. The Exchange plans to ship all wool in the pool June 20th to the regional pool.

Hoping you will take advantage of this opportunity, I remain

Yours very truly,

C. B. Lanford

C. B. Lanford,
Asst. County Agent.

Please send the writer 50 copies

Chase City, Va.,
May 19, 1931

A Barley Field Meeting

Dear Sir:-

Messrs. C. B. Robertson & Son, R. 3, Chase City, have an unusually good prospect for a fine crop of certified barley. There is 15 acres of it and they hope to thresh 600 bushels or more.

As you know, Barley is a splendid grain crop and in order to encourage more farmers to use it, we have planned to have a field meeting at this farm at 3 P.M. on May 29th. We will meet in front of Jeffreys Motor Co. in Chase City at 2:30 and then drive the nine miles to this farm.

We think Barley will serve to give our farmers more grain for their stock and probably will ultimately reduce the acreage of corn for this crop is really corn raised in winter. The Robertsons state that it is a very satisfactory crop with them, as it yields more than either wheat or oats.

If you love to see good crops growing, then I think you should go with us to see this crop of barley.

Come in whether you can use your car or not.

Very truly yours

H. H. Williams
County Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia

Va. A. & M. College
and Poly. Inst. and
U. S. D. A. Cooperating

EXTENSION SERVICE

Chase City, Virginia
October 30, 1930

Dear Sir:

A mass meeting of those interested in cooperative marketing of tobacco was held at Chase City Thursday, October 30. Some 200 farmers attended this meeting and voted to put on an active campaign for securing signatures to the marketing contract recently worked out by the farmers of southside Virginia and representatives of the Federal Farm Board.

As county agent of Hencklenburg county, I was asked to assist in arranging a series of local meetings in this county where this contract will be presented. The meeting nearest you

will be held at _____, at _____
(Place) (Hour)

on _____, 1930.
(Date)

I hope you will make a special effort to attend this meeting.

The price of flue-cured tobacco has been gradually decreasing for some time and is now at lower levels than at any time in the past fifteen years. We will never be able to secure permanently better prices until tobacco growers learn to control both production and marketing. Neither of these can be accomplished without organization, so every tobacco grower should be interested in this subject.

Trusting that you will attend this meeting and bring another good man along with you, I am, with best wishes

Yours very truly,

N. H. Williams

N. H. Williams,
County Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Va. Agricultural and Mechanical College and Poly. Inst. & U.S.D.A.
Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

Boynton, Va.
June 9, 1931.

Dear Club Member;

We have made definite plans for our short course at Hampden Sidney and expect it to be the best we have ever had.

The time is June 29th to July 4th. We plan to arrive Monday not later than four P.M. and stay until after breakfast Saturday. If you get sooner bring lunch for the first meal served is Monday night.

The cost this year will be \$3.25 and you are asked to bring one of the following also: 3 dozen eggs, 1 peck of potatoes, 20 pounds of cabbage, 2 pounds of butter, one gallon of tomatoes, 1 peck of butter beans, 2 pecks of apples, 3 pounds of bacon, 1 peck of snap beans, 1 1/2 gallons of beets. If any club member does not want to bring one of the above mentioned, he can take sixty cents more. If you have eight or more apples enough to pay half of you \$3.25 you may bring either one, but you will have to pay \$1.65 in cash.

Bring sheets, blankets, towels and all toilet articles, including tooth brush. Beds will be furnished. Do not wear your best clothes, school clothes will be alright.

The instruction offered this year for boys will be Agronomy, Livestock, Social Customs and handwork. The handwork is to bottom stool to take home with you. For girls, Social Customs, Foods and Handwork. The handwork will be to bottom stools also.

Please return the enclosed card to me immediately if you plan to attend. If you want to come and want me to see your parents about it please write me at once.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
 Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & the U.S.D. A. Cooperating
 EXTENSION SERVICE

Chase City, Virginia.
 April 18, 1931.

Dear Sir:

We find that you have made a loan from the Federal Government for the purpose of producing a crop this year; a large number of farmers have done this. We are very anxious to have Mecklenburg county make a good record this year in the repayment of these loans and with the poor outlook for money crops we believe the best plan is to encourage the growing of more food and feed crops. This will provide a better living on the farm for every farmer as well as prevent the spending of additional money for needed supplies.

GARDEN

A variety of vegetable crops should be planted, and successive plantings should be made of them; when the early ones are gone, the later ones will come in. Special attention should be paid to the fall and winter garden by planting turnips, salsify, carrots, rape, kale, late cabbage, etc.

MEAT, EGGS, MILK & BUTTER

Every farmer should keep enough poultry and hogs to at least supply his own table. Milk and butter are two of the most essential foods, especially for children. Every farmer should have from one to two cows if not more.

GRAIN & HAY CROPS

There will be a large corn crop planted in the county. With fair seasons, our farmers should have a large crop this fall if it is fertilized and well cultivated. Many farmers can use nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate to advantage on their upland corn.

With spring oats, soybeans, cowpeas, Sudan Grass, etc., every farmer should have enough roughage for his stock. This fall more crimson clover, winter oats, vetch, etc., should be seeded to cover the land during winter and supply hay for 1932.

Eye will make a valuable pasture for fall and spring grazing. If a more permanent pasture is wanted, ask the county agent what mixture to use and how to prepare and fertilize it.

Enough wheat for home needs should be sown this fall, and every fall.

CASH CROPS

Cotton, tobacco and peanuts all are overproduced and are likely to sell low this year. These crops should therefore be planted in moderation, on the best land, and well fertilized and cultivated so that they may be of high quality and at a low cost.

For additional information, please call on the agent. He is willing and anxious to help you. Let every farmer make his motto this year "First of All, A Good Living on the Farm."

Very truly yours,

H. H. Williams

H. H. Williams,
 County Agent.



Mecklenburg County, Va.

A part of the lespedeza crop of W.H. Butterworth just before being hauled in to the thresher

68

Mecklenburg county, Virginia

Part of crowd attending demonstration on threshing lespedeza, Sep. 30, 1931
Boys are members of agricultural class of S.Y. Noblin

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Mecklenburg County, Va.

Threshing Korean Lespedeza with ordinary grain separator at a threshing demonstration on farm of W.H. Butterworth, South Hill.
Demonstration held Sept. 30 1931

68







2nd copy ✓
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service,
Office of Cooperative Extension Work
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is to be used by county extension agents, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, club agent, and negro agent, reporting on their respective lines of work.

State Virginia County Mechlenburg
Report of Not Williams County Farm Deven Agent
(Name) (Title)
From Nov. 24th 1930 to Nov. 21st 1931

If agent has not been employed entire year, indicate exact period. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT.

Approved:

Date _____

State or District Supervisor.

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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 agent, assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent 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.

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each leader of a line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent, regardless of title. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part or all of the year, a report on 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. Where two or more agents are employed in a county, each a leader of a line of work, statistics should not be duplicated.

At least four copies of the annual report should be made: One copy for the county officials, 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.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The narrative report should summarize and interpret the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used, under appropriate subheadings, for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use an interesting 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, blue prints, 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 suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should adapt the outline to the situation and the work to be reported.

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—changes and development.
 - (2) Function of local people, committee, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work; listing goals set up, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cereals. (b) Legumes and forage crops. (c) Potatoes, Irish. (d) Cotton. (e) Tobacco and other special crops. (f) Home gardens and home beautification. (g) Market gardens and truck crops. (h) Fruits. (i) Forestry. (j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects. (k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering. (l) Poultry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (m) Dairy. (n) Other livestock. (o) Farm management. (p) Marketing, farm and home. (q) Foods and nutrition. (r) Child training and care. (s) Clothing. (t) Home management. (u) Home furnishings. (v) Home health and sanitation. (w) Community activities. (x) Miscellaneous.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific lines of extension work to be undertaken by the extension agent 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, or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment.

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, boy, or 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 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 group seeking agricultural or home-economic 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 his office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.

16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.

17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)

18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other 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.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Activities and Results that can be Valued

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report.

N. H. Williams County Agent (12) 19
C. B. Lanford Asst. County Agt (1) 19

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name: Mecklenburg Co. Agricultural Advisory Board

(b) Number of members _____

(1) Men 18

(2) Women _____

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted. 8 large

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees. Two

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

(a) Adult work _____

(1) Men 30

(2) Women _____

(b) 4-H Club work _____

(1) Men 2

(2) Women _____

(3) Older club boys _____

(4) Older club girls _____

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work _____

7. Members in above clubs or groups _____

8. Number of 4-H Clubs _____

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled _____

(a) Boys 89 85

(b) Girls 3

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing _____

(a) Boys 67

(b) Girls 3

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	<u>46</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
(b) Girls	<u>3</u>					

12. Number of 4-H Club members according to age.

	Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		
Girls				<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>						

* 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 8 to 10, less any cancellations due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that can be Verified

18. Number of 4-H Club members in school	<u>82 77</u>	Out of school	<u>4</u>	18
19. Number of 4-H Club teams trained		(a) Judging	<u>4</u>	19
		(b) Demonstration		
20. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age		(a) Young men	<u>None</u>	20
		(b) Young women	<u>None</u>	
21. Total number of farm visits ^a made in conducting extension work			<u>966</u>	21
22. Number of different farms visited	<u>app</u>		<u>596</u>	22
23. Total number of home visits ^a made in conducting extension work				23
24. Number of different homes visited				24
25. Number of calls relating to extension work	<u>3894</u>	(a) Office	<u>3429</u>	25
		(b) Telephone	<u>466</u>	
26. Number of days agent spent in office			<u>216 1/2</u>	26
27. Number of days agent spent in field			<u>277 1/2</u>	27
28. Number of news articles or stories published ^a			<u>200</u>	28
29. Number of individual letters written			<u>2085</u>	29
30. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)			<u>18</u>	30
31. Number of bulletins distributed			<u>50</u>	31
32. Number of radio talks made			<u>None</u>	32
33. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown			<u>Three</u>	33
34. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	<u>5</u>	34
		(2) Total men leaders attending	<u>57</u>	
		(3) Total women leaders attending		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number		
		(2) Total leaders attending		
35. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)	(a) Number	<u>5</u>		35
	(b) Total attendance	<u>63</u>		
36. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(a) Number	<u>6</u>		36
	(b) Total attendance	<u>302</u>		
37. Tours conducted	(a) Number	<u>1</u>		37
	(b) Total attendance	<u>60</u>		
38. Achievement days held <u>by Home Agent</u>	(a) Adult work	(1) Number		38
		(2) Total attendance		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	<u>1</u>	
		(2) Total attendance		

^a List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.

^b Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to outcome of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES--Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that can be Verified

		(1) Number	
	(a) Farm women	(2) Total numbers attending	
		(3) Total others attending	
25. Encampments held		(1) Number	25
		(2) Total boys attending	7
	(b) 4-H Club	(3) Total girls attending	
		(4) Total others attending	
26. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported		(a) Number	113
		(b) Total attendance	5454
		(1) Number	
27. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(2) Total attendance	27
		(1) Number	
	(b) 4-H Club	(2) Total attendance	

2-122

PROGRAM SUMMARY

List below information on each subdivision of the program of work. Include under each heading all of the work done with men, women, boys, and girls. If an assistant agent has been employed include his or her time with that of the agent. This page should not be filled out until the questions on the following pages have been answered. Estimate where records are not available.

Line of work	Number of organizations or individuals participating	Number of leaders or demonstrators existing	Days (or months) actually worked with line of work	Days spent devoted to line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of cases studied published	Number of children developed for better living	Number of farms or home units made	Number of other units received
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
36. Cereals (page 8)	5	9	4	10	5				35
39. Legumes and forage crops (page 9, 10)	8	18	2	60	3				39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	2		7	24	4				40
41. Cotton (page 11)									41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	1		4	5					42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)				1					43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)									44
45. Fruits (page 12)									45
46. Forestry (page 13)	2		2	2					46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)									47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	2		4	3					48
49. Poultry (page 15)				1					49
50. Dairy (page 15)				8					50
51. Other livestock (page 15)			2	10	1				51
52. Farm management (page 16)				7	4				52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	8			80	76				53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)									54
55. Child training and care (page 19)									55
56. Clothing (page 20)									56
57. Home management (page 21)									57
58. Home furnishings (page 22)									58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)									59
60. Community activities (page 24)									60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)			1	36					61
62. Building extension program of work ¹	5		4	5	8				62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²			6	35	8				63
<i>Unreported</i>				120	1				

(The totals for these columns do not necessarily check with the information given on pages 4, 5, and 6, since not meeting, farm visit, dinner table, etc., may relate to two or more lines of subject matter.)

¹ Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the collection of economic and social data as a basis for determining program, the conducting of program surveys, and the setting of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, as this should be reported under the projects shown.

² Under "organization" include all work incident to establishing extension associations, agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, advisory committees, project committees, community committees, and the like not reported under building the extension program.

CEREALS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities That are Reported by Shows

Item	(1) Corn	(2) Wheat	(3) Oats	(4) Rye	(5) Barley	(6) Other ¹	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held							64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	5				25		65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	15 $\frac{1}{2}$				32		66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	5 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	3 bu.	bu.	67
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	45					68
	(2) Girls						
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	36					69
	(2) Girls						
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing	36 $\frac{1}{2}$						70
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	1710 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	71

Note.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above.)

5 new demonstrators & cooperators produced 1515^{bu} of barley this year. 18 new barley demonstrators started this fall with certified seed, seeding 110 bu of seed.

Agent has carried on an unceasing campaign for an increase of wheat acreage while he cannot tell very accurately the results, he estimates that the wheat acreage has been increased 400 to 500 acres.

Seed Growers Association organized with 18 members.

2 cars of lime secured

¹ Report following crops the year they are harvested.
² Indicate crop by name.

LEGUME AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Funds

Item	60	60	60	60	60	60
	Alfalfa	Green clover	Clover (red, white, yellow)	Vetch	Lespedeza	Pasture
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held					2	73
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	40				65	4
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	282				185%	39%
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	XXXXX XXXXX
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	(2) Girls				
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	(2) Girls				
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing						
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	XXXXX XXXXX
Note.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.						
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)						
4 demonstrators seeded 5 acres of alfalfa this year						
4 additional lespedeza demonstrators improved their						
pastures this year. Pasture mixtures given 8 farmers but						
due to the depression and to the drought, none seeded.						
1600 th Korean lespedeza secured at a saving of \$50 ⁰⁰ .						
1 Field Meeting on lespedeza was held at the Hastings						
farm on June 13 th and a threshing demonstration was						
held on Sept. 30 th						
22535 th lespedeza seed saved						

*Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Receipts

Item	60 Irish potatoes	60 Sweet potatoes	60 Cotton	60 Tobacco	60 Other ¹
80. Number of method demonstration meetings held		2			80
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year		2		1	81
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations		3 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	82
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	bu.	50 ^{bu.}	ba. ²	ba.	83
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys				84
	(2) Girls				
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys				85
	(2) Girls				
86. Number of acres grown by club members completing					86
87. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing	bu.	bu.	ba. ²	ba.	87

Notes.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Agent cooperated with E. G. Noblin, agricultural teacher at South Hill in the promotion of a sweet potato project, 27 men being assisted in the production and storage of 2150 bu of potatoes
No report yet available from fertilizer demonstration on tobacco.

¹ Indicate crop by name.

² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extensive Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	60	61	62	63	64	65
	Honey production	Market production, fruit, and marketing crop	Home- grown fruits of home grounds	Tree fruits	Veget- ables and small fruits	Crops
88. Number of method demonstration meetings held						88
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year						89
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	XXXXX		XXXXX			90
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	XXXXX	bu.	XXXXX	bu.	qts.	lbs.
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled						92
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing						93
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing			XXXXX			94
<p>Note--Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.</p> <p>(Use space below for State questions not listed above)</p> <p><i>At pruning time Agent was kept in office with government loans.</i></p>						

FORESTRY

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held	2	95
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	8	96
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys (b) Girls	97
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys (b) Girls	98
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing		99
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing		100
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations		101
102. Acres involved in preceding question		102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management		103
104. Acres involved in preceding question		104
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations		105
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust		106
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below)		107

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Eight thinning demonstrations carried over

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

(Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings)

Item	(a) Rodents	(b) Other animal pests	(c) Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held				108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year				109
110. Pounds of poison used				110

2 lespedeza seed plots built from plans furnished

14

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(Farm and Home)

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities That are Supported by Funds

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held	_____	2	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	_____	6	112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	_____	255	113
	(a) Boys	_____	
	(b) Girls	_____	
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing	_____		114
	(a) Boys	_____	
	(b) Girls	_____	
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems	_____		115
116. Acres drained by such systems	_____		116
117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems	_____		117
118. Acres irrigated by such systems	_____		118
119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations	_____		119
120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented	_____		120
121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods	_____		121
122. Number of families assisted with home-planning problems	_____		122
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished	_____		123
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished	_____		124
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations	_____		125
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations	_____		126
127. Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations	_____		127
128. Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations	_____		128
129. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished	_____	9	129
	(a) Dairy barns	_____	
	(b) Hog houses	_____	
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question	_____	4	130
	(c) Poultry houses	_____	
	(d) Bldgs.	_____	
	(e) Other	5	
130%. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery	_____		130%
	(a) Tractors	_____	
130%. Number of machines involved in preceding question	_____		130%
	(b) Tillage implements	_____	
	(c) Harvesters and threshers	_____	
	(d) Other	_____	
130%. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent	_____		130%

8-2228
J. A. Keller, Jr. cooperated with J. E. Braune, agricultural teacher, in enrolling 38 of his boys in a class on terracing. Two demonstration were held with this group (two in laying off terraces & two in field)

POULTRY, DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities That are Supported by Records

Item	(a) Poultry	(b) Dairy cattle	(c) Beef cattle	(d) Sheep	(e) Swine	(f) Horses and mules	
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held	1				1		131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	1						132
133. Number of animals involved in those completed adult result demonstrations							133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed							134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled		20			24		135
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls		3					
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing		16			15		136
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls		3					
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed		19			16		137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purchased sires		2					138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females							139
140. Number of bull, bear, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized							140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs							141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized							142
143. Number of members in these associations							143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals							144
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							
Assisted farmers in securing 33 head of cattle for \$2714 ⁰⁰ . Two of the agents' cooperators sold pigs to the value of \$150 ⁰⁰ while a number of farmers sold their pigs for feeders							

them up)

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

Report Only This Year's Examples Activities that are Supported by Records

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held		145
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year		146
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	147
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	148
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent		149
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent		150
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts		151
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements		152
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year		153
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records		154
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations		155
156. Number of farms advised relative to loans		156
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit	2000	157
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations	2500	158
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159
(a) Wheat	(g) Dairy cattle	(m) _____
(b) Corn	(h) Beef cattle	(n) _____
(c) Cotton	(i) Hogs	(o) _____
(d) Potatoes	(j) Sheep	(p) _____
(e) Tobacco	(k) Poultry	(q) _____
(f) Truck crops	(l) _____	(r) _____

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Assisted farmers in securing \$327,000⁰⁰ from Farmers
Dev's Loan Office, Spring of 1951

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Funds

Item	01 Grain and feed	02 Cotton	03 Dairy products	04 Livestock	05 Fruits and vegetables	06 Poultry and eggs	07 Honey products	08 Other de-fers
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year.....					1			100
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....								101
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)					27			162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
165. Preliminary analysis.....					1			165
166. Organization.....		1			1			166
167. Accounting and auditing.....								167
168. Financing.....								168
169. Business policies.....								169
170. Production to meet market demand.....					1			170
171. Reduction of market losses.....								171
172. Use of current market information.....					1			172
173. Standardizing.....					1			173
174. Processing or manufacturing.....								174
175. Packaging and grading.....					1			175
176. Loading.....								176
177. Transporting.....								177
178. Warehousing.....								178
179. Keeping membership informed.....		1			1			179
180. Merging into larger units.....								180
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
181. Standardizing.....								181
182. Packaging and grading.....								182
183. Use of current market information.....		1						183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Agent has worked with the Tobacco Growers with the NC Cotton Growers Association as well as assisted in organizing the Sweet Potato Growers of Mecklenburg

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Selected Activities that are Suggested by Bureau

184. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 184

185. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 185

	Food selection and preparation		Food preservation
	90	90	
186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Girls		186
	(2) Boys		
187. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Girls		187
	(2) Boys		

188. Number of homes assisted in planning family food budget for a year..... 188

189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year..... 189

190. Number of homes balancing family meals for a year..... 190

191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations..... 191

192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch..... 192

193. Number of children involved in preceding question..... 193

194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding..... 194

195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation)..... 195

196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members..... 196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Receipts

208. Number of method demonstration meetings held _____ 208
209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year _____ 209
210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled _____
- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| (a) Girls | 210 |
| (b) Boys | |
211. Number of 4-H Club members completing _____
- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| (a) Girls | 211 |
| (b) Boys | |
212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing _____
- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| (a) Women | 212 |
| (b) Girls | |
213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget _____
- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| (a) Women | 213 |
| (b) Girls | |
| (c) Boys | |
214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves _____
- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| (a) Women | 214 |
| (b) Girls | |
215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations _____
- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| (a) Women | 215 |
| (b) Girls | |
216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing _____
- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| (a) Women | 216 |
| (b) Girls | |

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME MANAGEMENT

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Suggested by Items

217. Number of method demonstration meetings held	217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	218
219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Girls 219 (b) Boys
220. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Girls 220 (b) Boys
221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan	221
222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan	222
223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home	223
224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities	224
225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations	225
226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment	226
227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods	227
228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of home	228
229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living	229
230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living	230

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Grants

231. Number of method demonstration meetings held _____ 231
232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or turned into the next year _____ 232
233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled _____ (a) Girls _____ 233
(b) Boys _____
234. Number of 4-H Club members completing _____ (a) Girls _____ 234
(b) Boys _____
235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings _____ (a) Women _____ 235
(b) Girls _____
236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture _____ (a) Women _____ 236
(b) Girls _____
237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies) _____ (a) Women _____ 237
(b) Girls _____
238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchen) _____ (a) Women _____ 238
(b) Girls _____
239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors _____ (a) Women _____ 239
(b) Girls _____

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Demosntration Activities that are Supported by Funds

253. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in securing themselves or their community organizations.....	253
254. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	254
255. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	255
256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	256
257. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	257
258. Number of community houses, clubhouses, or community rest rooms established.....	258
259. Number of communities assisted in improving hygiene or public-welfare practices.....	259
260. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	260
261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	261
261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	261½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDCRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under This Heading Report Other Lines of Work not Included in the Preceding Pages, Such as Bees, Weeds, Handcraft, and Rabbit Work, i. e., any Other Information that can be Reported Briefly and that Will Help to Give a Complete Account of the Year's Work

Item	(a) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handcraft	(d) Rabbits	(e) ¹
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....					262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....					263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys				264
	(2) Girls				
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys				265
	(2) Girls				

¹Indicate project by name.