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NARRATIVE REPORT  
SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

S. G. Mansfield,  
County Agent

November 30, 1947

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535  
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT  
COLUMBIAN COUNTY

J. G. ...  
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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

S. G. Mansfield, County Agent

November 30, 1947

## Adult Work

## County Wide Activities

<u>Work As Programed</u>	<u>Work Accomplished</u>
One County Advisory Board to be maintained	One County Board maintained
Two delegates to be secured to Advisory Board meeting	Two delegates were secured to the State Advisory Board meeting

Demonstrations

Eighteen soil demonstrations to be conducted	Eighteen soil demonstrations conducted
Nine corn demonstrations to be conducted	Seven corn demonstrations conducted
Fourteen soybean demonstrations to be conducted	Fourteen soybean demonstrations conducted
Eight orchard demonstrations to be conducted	Four orchard demonstrations conducted
Thirty-five home gardens to be conducted	Seven home gardens conducted
Thirteen peanut demonstrations to be conducted	Thirteen peanut demonstrations conducted
Twenty-four poultry demonstrations to be conducted	Five poultry demonstrations conducted
Twenty-one hog demonstrations to be conducted	Five hog demonstrations conducted

ANNUAL PROGRAM REPORT FOR SUTHERLAND COUNTY

E. S. Kneeling, County Agent

November 30, 1947

State of Georgia

County Wide Activities

Work Accomplished	Work As Planned
One County Advisory Board maintained	One County Advisory Board to be maintained
Two districts were secured in the State Advisory Board meeting	Two districts to be secured to Advisory Board meeting

Conventions

Eleven soil demonstration plots conducted	Eleven soil demonstrations to be conducted
Seven corn demonstrations conducted	Seven corn demonstrations to be conducted
Twelve cotton demonstrations conducted	Twelve cotton demonstrations to be conducted
Four peanut demonstrations conducted	Four peanut demonstrations to be conducted
Seven hay fields conducted	Seven hay fields to be conducted
Thirteen peanut demonstrations conducted	Thirteen peanut demonstrations to be conducted
Five county demonstrations conducted	Five county demonstrations to be conducted
Five hay demonstrations conducted	Five hay demonstrations to be conducted

FOREWARD:

Food and feed production is of first importance in farming. The farmer is taught and advised not only to increase food production but to conserve the same.

With high priced limited man power additional farm machinery is a part solution to the problem. A principal object in improved farming is a more comfortable living for farm people.

Farm organizations enrollments are being increased. They also attend educational meetings in larger numbers. As a result, an increasing number of farmers are using other agricultural agencies' advice and suggestions. Rural electrification, telephone service, improved roads and better school facilities are essential to better farm living.

STATIS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS:

Extension organizations of the county are: County Advisory Board, with a membership of twenty-three. County Council, with a membership of nineteen. Eight organized communities, with a membership of three hundred and ninety-two. Twelve 4-H Clubs, with a membership of two hundred thirty-three boys and two hundred and six neighborhood leaders for a group of one thousand two hundred eighteen.

COUNTY ADVISORY BOARD:

The County Advisory Board with a membership of twenty-three farm families and affiliation with the State Advisory Board is the governing head of extension activities. This board meets quarterly except for call meetings when necessary. The organization has to do with planning and getting into effect the Extension Program of work. The board also approves of the County Program of Work, county meetings, neighborhood leadership activities, clubs, rallies, plans for fairs, tours, picnics, and select delegates to the State Advisory Board meeting.

NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS' ORGANIZATION:

One thousand two hundred eighteen farmers in forty-four neighborhoods are organized into one hundred twenty-one groups of approximately ten with one of the groups as leader. Leadership training meetings are held for training the leaders.

... food and food production is of first importance to  
... The future is bright and we are not only  
... food production but to conserve resources.

... with high yields and power additional food  
... is a most serious problem. It is a national  
... in various forms is a most serious problem.

... new organizational arrangements are being introduced.  
... new type of organizational structure in the new  
... in a number of instances, the number of  
... under organizational arrangements and  
... level of organization, business methods, and  
... and better special facilities are essential to better  
... living.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

... extension of production of the country was  
... with a number of members of the County  
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COUNTY BOARD

... The County Board with a number of  
... new type of organizational structure in the new  
... in a number of instances, the number of  
... under organizational arrangements and  
... level of organization, business methods, and  
... and better special facilities are essential to better  
... living.

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

... The Board has decided to proceed with  
... and organized into one single unit-one  
... of approximately one-third of the  
... only financial matters are held for training the leaders.

CORN:

Corn is a crop of consequence in this county. Farmers begin hogging down corn as early as late August. After harvested the greater part of the crop is fed to hogs. Improved cultural practices with improved fertilization are contributing factors in solving the corn yield problem.

Southampton's farmers are practically sold on the corn hybrid idea. Any number of adopted and recommended hybrids were planted this time.

As a result of visits to the Experiment Station in Holland, Virginia, tours to hybrid demonstrations and constant advice, farmers are careful concerning seed selection.

Mr. Edward Brown of Ivor community conducted an acre demonstration with U. S. 357. A cover crop of rye was turned under. The corn was seeded around the middle of April in three and one half foot rows, eight to twelve inches apart. Four hundred pounds of 4-12-4 was applied at planting time. As a first cultivation the corn was gone over with a peanut weeder, after which it was given three shallow cultivations. One hundred pounds of nitrate of soda was used as a top dressing when the corn was about knee high; Mr. Brown's yield was seventy-seven bushels per acre. A sample of this corn won second prize on Tidewater's Fair.

SOYBEANS:

Soybeans are grown abundantly here, for seed, hay and grazing for hogs and cattle. They are grazed by hogs both fall and winter. They are planted in with corn as a soil building idea. They are also drilled in separate fields for hay and seed crops.

LESPEDeza:

Lespedeza is grown here as a soil builder, hay and grazing for hogs, cattle and work animals. It is often seeded with other grain crops. After the oats crop is cut for hay or grazed, lespedeza continues to grow.

GARDENS:

A good garden is a very definite supplement to food bills financially. It also prevents food shortages. They have increased in number, size and varieties of vegetables grown. Farmers and non farmers are growing bigger and better gardens. Effective dust and sprays have helped in eradicating insects, pests and diseases. Farmers are taught and advised not only to produce but to conserve.



POULTRY:

There is still the urgent need for both poultry and eggs. The expensive up-keep is not encouraging now to commercial poultry. Close culling for better layers and constant care of birds and quarters against insect pests and diseases serve as part solution to the poultry problem.

HOGS:

Hogs are gaining great favor here. Practically all crops grown here are incentive to hog raising. Increasing demands with attractive prices keep the hog raising idea foremost in the farmer's minds. Cash coming in from hogs marketed during summer months are most helpful because it off sets the necessity of accounts. When hog prices are attractive, farmers give them better attention. They keep a closer eye on them; feed them better; treat them against insect pests and have them inoculated against diseases.

Farmers are advised to kill and process meat for home use as early in winter as the temperature and convenience will allow. They are also advised to salt meat efficiently, wash well, have smoke houses sufficiently clean and well ventilated and store the meat after processing in a clean dark well ventilated place.

Theodore McClenny, a young farmer of the Ivor community planted eighteen acres of wheat. The harvest averaged thirty-two bushells per acre. McClenny used the entire harvest to supplement the feed for his hogs. He has a herd of around one hundred forty hogs. Said hogs are now grazing on corn, soybeans, and peanuts.

Rubydell Joe, a young farmer of the Ivor community bought in July, a year ago, a black Polland China pedigreed boar from B. F. Andrews, Benson Station, Amels, Nebraska. The boar was seven months old and weighed two hundred fifty pounds. He cost \$70.00 plus \$30.00 shipping charges.

Joe bred the boar to his eight broods all of which are good grade Black Polland Chinas. The eight broods farrowed sixty-one pigs of high vitality April 2-12 inclusive. Joe sold four boar pigs averaging fifty-nine pounds around June 1st for \$25.00 each. The remaining pigs of that litter have been disposed of. Those that sold on the market averaged two hundred forty-six pounds.

Joe's eight broods farrowed sixty-six pigs, November 7-16. A number of farmers of the Ivor community have secured the service of this boar. Joe has also sold a number of gilts and boars through out the county. Joe's farm is fast de-



veloping into a breeding center. Joe takes two monthly magazines on the care of swine and reads practically every article in both. Joe's knowledge of the care of swine is to be respected.

While in route to Des Moines, Iowa, July 23-27, Joe visited Mr. Andrews' farm in Nebraska on which the boar was raised at which time he gained additional information concerning the keeping of records on pedigreed hogs.

Joe exhibited the boar in question at Tidewater' Fair October 21-24. The boar at that time weighed four hundred thirty pounds. Four of the boar offsprings, two gilts and two boars were also exhibited.

Prizes were awarded according to classes as follows: the boar winning first prize; the six month old gilt, weighing two hundred ten pounds, second prize; the five month old gilt, weighing one hundred seventy-five pounds, first prize; the six month old barrow, weighing one hundred ninety pounds, first prize; and the five month old barrow, weighing one hundred seventy-eight pounds, sweepstakes.

There can be no doubt that Joe is much elated over his accomplishments and should be commended for his efforts, this being his first attempt to display livestock at the Fair.

During 1947, I innoculated 14,728 hogs against diseases on 646 farms over the entire county. Farms mentioned are not necessarily different farms. Repeated work has been done on a number of farms.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION:

This program has been influential in getting farmers to use soil wisely. Constantly growing soil improvement crops, farmers realize how improved practice has helped in making their soil more productive. Constant demand for increased production with no additional land has also encouraged soil building through the use of increasing amounts of more effective fertilizers.

#### DEMONSTRATION COMMUNITY:

There is a community approved by the County Advisory Board in which concentrated efforts and added interest are exerted toward definite improvements with farm families. The same is referred to as a Demonstration Community. Goals are set and families agree to attain the same.

Farmers are urged to own their farms, paint their homes, join the community farm club, raise sufficient food and feed for their family and livestock respectively, grow a year-round garden, have a representative poultry flock, a sufficient number of hogs for family needs, own a family cow, join the AAA program and have their children become members of the 4-H Club. Farm families are asked to accomplish at least one of said goals each year.

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SOIL CONSERVATION

This program has been ...  
...the fact that the ...  
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CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

There is a committee ...  
...the fact that the ...  
...the fact that the ...

...the fact that the ...  
...the fact that the ...  
...the fact that the ...

At the end of the year, communities are checked. The State Advisory Board offers cash prizes to communities having made the greatest improvements. Prizes are to be used for further improvements in said community. The State Advisory Board is financed by the various County Advisory Boards.

FARM LABOR:

Farmers are producing at least a third more crops than they did previous to the war with fewer workers. This improvement is the direct adoption of new and better ways of doing the job. This combined with long hours of hard labor.

Wide spread use of the general purpose tractors, adapted for use on smaller farms and a variety of farm jobs have stimulated the mechanization of many farm operations. It is likely that while farmers have reasonably good incomes they will turn more and more to new and better machines.

As mechanization advances, the time required for various farm operations will become less. During emergencies, tractors are put on twenty-four hour schedules which are not feasible with work animals. It was the war and incessant demand for farm products at good prices that gave the revolution a trial.

At the end of the year, commencing the check, the  
State Advisory Board offers each phase to commensurate  
having made the greatest improvement. There are to be  
used for further improvement in said communitiy. The State  
Advisory Board is financed by the various County Advisory  
Boards.

WATER LABOR

Water is probably at least a third more expensive than  
that in previous to the war and water. This in-  
crease is the direct result of the war and water rate of  
being the job. This combined with the fact of hard labor.

The above use of the general purpose water, adapted  
for use on smaller farms and a variety of farm jobs have  
stimulated the production of many farm operations. It  
is likely that while farmers have reasonably good incomes  
they still have more and more to eat and better markets.

As mechanization advances, the time required for various  
farm operations will become less. During mechanization, farmers  
are put on twenty-four hour schedules when one was possible  
with work animals. It was the war and increased demand for  
farm products at good prices that gave the revolution a twist.

PLAN OF WORK PROGRAM

January 8, 1947

Courtland, Virginia

On January 8th, I attended an Agricultural meeting in Courtland at which time the Virginia Agricultural Plan of Work was presented to the Professional Workers in Agriculture. The idea carries that emphasis will be placed on a few major projects.

Because of the rapid expansion in commercial dairy and livestock in general and because of the need of high protein hay alfalfa, hay production is necessary. Some well planned demonstrations will be conducted in counties to show that standards can be maintained.

The use of adopted hybrid corn should be emphasized as well as arranging for local production of the seeds. The rapidly increased yields of hybrid corn also increases the need of a definite program for fertilization. Hybrids best adapted should be determined by the Experiment Station.

Cover crops are included because of the important part they play in reducing erosion and leaching of plant food and improving the physical condition of the soil because of the organic matter produced.

It has been generally recognized that the foundation of successful livestock production is high quality pasture that will furnish grazing during the major part of the year. Ladino Clover with Orchard Grass is being highly recommended.

With the above recommended projects foundation seeds should be used with a definite fertilizing program.

STATE OF VIRGINIA

January 5, 1947

Courthouse, Virginia

On January 5, 1947, I attended an Agricultural meeting in  
location of which the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station  
was presented to the professional workers in this  
country. The main objective of this meeting will be placed on  
the major projects.

Because of the rapid expansion in commercial dairy  
and livestock in general and because of the need of high  
protein hay yields, hay production is necessary. Some  
well planned demonstrations will be conducted in counties  
to show that standards can be maintained.

The use of adapted hybrids were shown to be emphasized  
as well as increasing for local production of the seeds. The  
regain increased yields of hybrids were also increased the  
need of a definite program for fertilization. Hybrids were  
adapted to be determined by the experiment station.

Over crops are included because of the important part  
they play in reducing erosion and leaching of plant food  
and improving the physical condition of the soil because of  
the organic matter produced.

It has been generally recognized that the foundation  
of successful livestock production is high quality pasture  
and will further grazing during the winter part of the year.  
Lushley River with District Office is not a highly recommended.

With the above recommendations projects foundation needs  
should be used with a definite fertilization program.

STATE ANNUAL AGENT'S MEETING

March 17 - 21

Virginia State College

The agent's meeting was built upon the Workshop plan giving individual agents an opportunity to study his duties and responsibilities in establishing a long time, sound well, balanced Agricultural Extension Program in his county. The agents were divided into six groups. Each group analyzed different phases of the work.

As a summary of the Workshop Program, each group was allowed to present its findings in an assembly for the criticism of the remaining groups. Therefore exposing each agent in a general way to the entire findings. One or more consultants were assigned to each group for the purpose of guidance. Said consultants were individuals having had previous experiences in Workshop Programs.

Personally, I feel that the program brought to one's mind how poorly one had previously analyzed one's work.

STATE WISDOM SOCIETY

Part IV - II

Virginia State College

The agent's meeting was held upon the workshop plan giving individual agents an opportunity to study his duties and responsibilities in establishing a long term, sound, well balanced Agricultural Extension program in his county. The agents were divided into six groups, each group assigned different phases of his work.

As a summary of the workshop program, each group was allowed to present its findings in an assembly for the criticism of the remaining groups. Thereafter exposing each agent in a general way to the entire findings. One or more consultants were assigned to each group for the purpose of guidance. This consultant was individually having had previous experience in workshop program.

Personally, I feel that the program brought to agents what has previously one had previously assigned one's work.

STATE FARMER'S CONFERENCE

Thursday, April 10th, farmers of Southampton County attended the State Farmer's Conference at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia. Farmers were urged to improve sanitary conditions as well as advised to be alert to medical care, all to the end of better rural health.

A picture of farm outlook for 1947 was clearly painted. Farmers were also advised that the particular period was a bad one for purchasing farms. The picture showed, however, that the period was appropriate for producing family needs on the farm and also a good time to pay indebtedness, pay off mortgages and conserve for future investments.

Interesting points were stressed on relationships in the home at which time the ethical and spiritual angles of the home were emphasized.

STATE FARMERS' CONFERENCE

Thursday, April 1950, Farmers of Washington County  
attended the State Farmers' Conference at Virginia State  
College, Petersburg, Virginia. Farmers were urged to in-  
crease security conditions as well as advised to be alert  
to critical cases, all to the end of better farm health.

A picture of farm outlook for 1950 was clearly painted.  
Farmers were also advised that the particular period was a  
hard one for purchasing loans. The picture showed, however,  
that the period was appropriate for promoting local needs  
on the farm and also a good time to get indebtedness put  
off postponed and conserve for future investments.

Interesting points were stressed on relationships in  
the world at this time the critical and spiritual angles of  
the farm were emphasized.

JUNIOR WORKCounty Wide Activities

<u>Work As Programed</u>	<u>Work Accomplished</u>
Twelve clubs to be programed	Twelve clubs programmed
Three hundred fifty-two members to be enrolled	Two hundred thirty-three members enrolled
Five clubs to exhibit at fairs	Five clubs exhibited
Twenty-six leaders to be maintained	Twenty-six members maintained

Demonstrations

Thirty-six corn clubs for boys carried	Thirty-one corn clubs for boys carried
Twenty-three peanut clubs for boys to be carried	Thirty-six peanut clubs for boys carried
Nine cotton clubs for boys to be carried	Two cotton clubs for boys carried
One hundred twenty-three poultry demonstrations to be carried	Fifty-four poultry demonstrations carried
One hundred twenty-four garden clubs to be carried	Fifty-five garden clubs carried
Thirty-six pig clubs for boys to be carried	Fifty-five pig clubs for boys carried



FOREWARD:

There is an essential demand for juniors in extension work. 4-H Club work offers excellent opportunities for special training in social recreation, and economic as well as spiritual phases of rural youth. The juniors and leaders are actively planning a more peaceful, wholesome and happier life for the farm families. We attempt to bring to the juniors the finer things of life through club activities. The junior program is so planned that it furnishes recreational activities for the community.

ORGANIZATION:

The County Council, with a membership of nineteen, is the governing head of the junior work. Club members are encouraged to live up to their pledge: "To Make The Best Better." One hundred ninety-two members have satisfactorily completed demonstrations. Club leaders have attended a total of forty-three club meetings and programs. Club members represented at both the State Short Course and the Wild-life Conference held at Virginia State College. Juniors are advised and encouraged to be honest and behave to the end of growing into good citizens.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS:

The one hundred ninety-two completed demonstrations are: twenty-six corn, thirty peanut, two cotton, forty-six garden, forty-three poultry and forty-five pig.

CORN:

Junior corn growers are similar to their dads and are all out for hybrids which means that increased yields are still uppermost in their minds. They readily accept and use modern cultural methods.

Robert Gray of the Courtland community, conducted an acre demonstration with U. S. 357. The corn was seeded the middle of April in three and one half foot rows, eight to twelve inches apart. It was fertilized at planting time with four hundred pounds of 4-12-4 and top dressed when about knee high with one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda. Robert's acre yielded seventy-three bushells.

PEANUTS:

Of the thirty completed demonstrations with peanuts, Douglas Warren of the Capron community is representative. His peanuts followed corn that had been hogged down. Four hundred pounds of 0-12-12 was applied at planting time. The hundred pounds of land plaster was applied after the final cultivation. The acre produced thirteen bags.

GARDENS:



Forty-six demonstrations were completed in home gardens. Juniors were supplied with planting guides and bulletins. In a number of cases, juniors took over the family gardens entirely. They were supervised and advised as to sprays and dust against insects and diseases. They were encouraged to conserve as well as produce.

POULTRY:

Forty-three members completed poultry demonstrations. Better housing, improved methods of feeding, freeing the birds of insects, close culling and better care in general have meant better profit.

PIGS:

Forty-five demonstrations have been completed with pigs. Juniors here grow up in the matter of caring for pigs. This developed from duties with the family herd. Ownership creates a keener interest however. Good grades and purebreds are easily obtained which means greater financial returns. Club boys are making handsome profits with pig projects. They are taught to spray them against insect pests and to have them inoculated against diseases. Good housing and grazing areas are also emphasized.

6

Forty-six specimens were collected in home  
gardens. Tarsals were supplied with plastic caps and  
collected in a number of cases. Tarsals took over the  
family garden entirely. They were sprayed and checked  
as to growth and dust against insects and diseases. They  
were sprayed to remove as well as to prevent.

RESULTS

Forty-three samples were collected during the  
winter season, improved means of feeding the  
birds of insects, those called and better care in general  
have made better results.

CONCLUSIONS

Forty-five specimens have been deposited with  
tarsals were run up in the matter of feeding for birds.  
Developed from birds with the family garden. However, a  
number failed however. Good tarsi and procedure as  
well as obtained when means greater financial returns. This  
was the better business profit with the project. They  
are likely to spray that against insects and to have  
the insects against diseases. Good feeding and greater  
care are also emphasized.

STATE 4-H CLUB SHORT COURSE

JUNE

17-20

1947

Delegates from this county attended the State Short Course which was held at Virginia State College, June 17-20. Each day at 8:45 A. M. devotions were conducted and supervised by selected agents.

Wednesday and Thursday group singing was conducted in the college chapel by selected agents. Wednesday P. M. for one and one half hour the group was supervised in recreation consisting of soft ball, basket ball, volley ball and horse shoe pitching.

Mr. George Singleton, Mr. J. E. Settle, Mr. R. H. Dunn and Mr. M. T. Carter, all of the college staff, lectured to the group on matters pertaining to activities in their various fields.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE  
January 14, 1953

Report of the Board of Regents of the State University of the State of New York, dated January 14, 1953, relative to the proposed merger of the State University of the State of New York and the State College of Forestry and Horticulture, and the proposed merger of the State University of the State of New York and the State College of Veterinary Medicine.

The Board of Regents of the State University of the State of New York, in its report of January 14, 1953, recommended that the State University of the State of New York and the State College of Forestry and Horticulture be merged into a single institution, and that the State University of the State of New York and the State College of Veterinary Medicine be merged into a single institution.

The Board of Regents of the State University of the State of New York, in its report of January 14, 1953, also recommended that the State University of the State of New York and the State College of Forestry and Horticulture be merged into a single institution, and that the State University of the State of New York and the State College of Veterinary Medicine be merged into a single institution.

STATE 4-H WILD-LIFE CONFERENCE

The Annual State Wild-Life Conference for 4-H Club boys and girls was held at Virginia State College August 5-7 inclusive. Gracie Butler, 16, of Ebenezer 4-H Club near Berlin and George Worrell of Boykins 4-H Club attended the conference along with Southampton's Home and County Agents, Miss F. E. McCaffin and S. C. Mansfield respectively.

Conservation of natural resources was discussed by Mr. B. L. Hummell of the Agricultural Extension Division, Blacksburg, Va. Conservation of Wild Life was discussed by Mr. J. E. Settle, Animal Husbandry, Virginia State College. Conservation of the soil by controlling erosion was discussed by Mr. M. Q. Godley, Soil Conservationist.

Beneficial insects were discussed by Mr. R. H. Dunn, Horticulture Department, Virginia State College. Slides were shown along with each of the above mentioned lectures. The delegation had a field trip to the college experiment station at which time superintendent of the station Mr. M. T. Carter discussed: corn hybrids, crop rotation, green manure crops and winter cover crops.

Mr. B. L. Hummell who has recently completed an eight months tour of China, discussed vividly the conditions of the natives. He pictured China as being over populated and because of unemployment and scarcity of food the natives are perishing.

The average farm in China is about one fourth acre. Two crops, one of wheat and one of rice are grown annually on this plot. Practically any etable weeds growing along the borders of these farms plots are used by the natives as vegetables. Rice is their chief food. The natives develop strong bodies. A single native is used in pulling a vehicle transporting the wealthier class. It is puzzling to the medical staff how the natives develop strong bodies with practically no source of vitamins.

PLANT LIFE OF THE MOUNTAINS

The study of the plant life of the mountains of the State of New York has been the subject of many papers and reports. The present report is a summary of the results of a study made by the author in 1912. The study was made in the Adirondack Park, and the results are given in the following pages.

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