

VIRGINIA

MECKLENBURG COUNTY COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1932.

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1st Copy

1932

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Mecklenburg County, Virginia

Norman H. Williams, County Agent

Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

Dec. 2nd 1934 received
" 3 " checked

F. S. Lamm

Outline of Narrative Report

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 - Functions of local people
 - General policies

- II **Program of Work, methods employed and results secured**
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I Status of County Extension Organization

It was reported in this agent's narrative report for 1931 that efforts had been made to change the status of the Mecklenburg County Advisory Board but that the efforts had only partially succeeded. This year we can report substantial progress we believe and this will be taken up in detail in the following paragraphs.

Mecklenburg county was selected last winter by B.L. Hummel, extension sociologist, rural organization, for special work, to be used as a "demonstration county" in community organization which of course meant that special attention would be given to the strengthening the Advisory Board, especially the Agricultural section for the women of the county had a more active Advisory Board and they were better organized in some ways.

Accordingly, preliminary work was done in getting several of the eight large communities organized into "standard community organizations" which included an agricultural committee in each case. These committees, together with agricultural committees from the two communities set up last year and with the new committees organized this year in other communities, constituted the Agricultural Advisory Board. We now have five standard community organizations in the county and three other community committees, giving us an agricultural committee in each large community.

The Agent is very proud of this set-up and the credit if any of the year's work is due to these committeemen and their chairmen. We now have 66 good farmers in this body, headed by one chairman in each community and now we have a well organized group instead of an Advisory Board which existed in name only. Mr. Hummel appears well pleased with the results in general although neither he nor the Agent are satisfied entirely with this organization. The form cannot be improved on with what we know at present but there are individual committeemen who are not active and who will have to be replaced later on.

We have had three very satisfactory Executive Committee meetings this year, one in April, one in July and one in September. (This body is made up of the chairmen of each of our Agricultural Committees and the Woman's section is made up of the Chairmen of each of the Home Making Committees or presidents of Home Demonstration Clubs.) Mr. Hummel says that we have had the best Executive Committee meetings of any county in the State. At the first meeting we had all of the chairmen out, at the second meeting, all but one and at the third meeting, we have had all but one out. (Agent is now speaking of the men but the attendance of the women has also been good.)

The interest and the sense of responsibility of these

Committeemen and women is shown by the satisfactory Advisory Board meeting on Dec. 5th, the best meeting the men have ever had. Seven of the eight districts or communities were represented and there were 33 men present including several extension men. Each committee made a report, copies of which are included in this report. This attendance might not be considered very satisfactory but to one who is familiar with local conditions, it is creditable. Not only have a number of people quit using their cars but Mecklenburg county has recently secured a loan for work relief from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and many of the leading people had been called to the Court house town several times during the last few weeks on local and central committee work pertaining to this road work and they simply could not come again to Boydton. This is particularly true of the Board of Supervisors, all of whom were invited but none could come. One of them told the Agent he had been to the county seat three times that week at his own expense.

On page 5, agent gives a diagram showing the Advisory Board organization. A great deal of the credit for the success of this Board is the great interest and the good work of its chairman, Henry M. Skelton of LaCrosse and V. C. Daniels of Boydton, secretary. These men as well as all of the chairmen are interested in Extension Work and are willing to give a good deal of thought, time and work to the solution of the farm problems. No one who has been in county agent work doubts the value of having the moral support of some of the leading farmers, people he can go to from time to time for advice on knotty problems and people who not only understand what he is working on but are actively assisting him in putting over the program of work.

Function of Local People

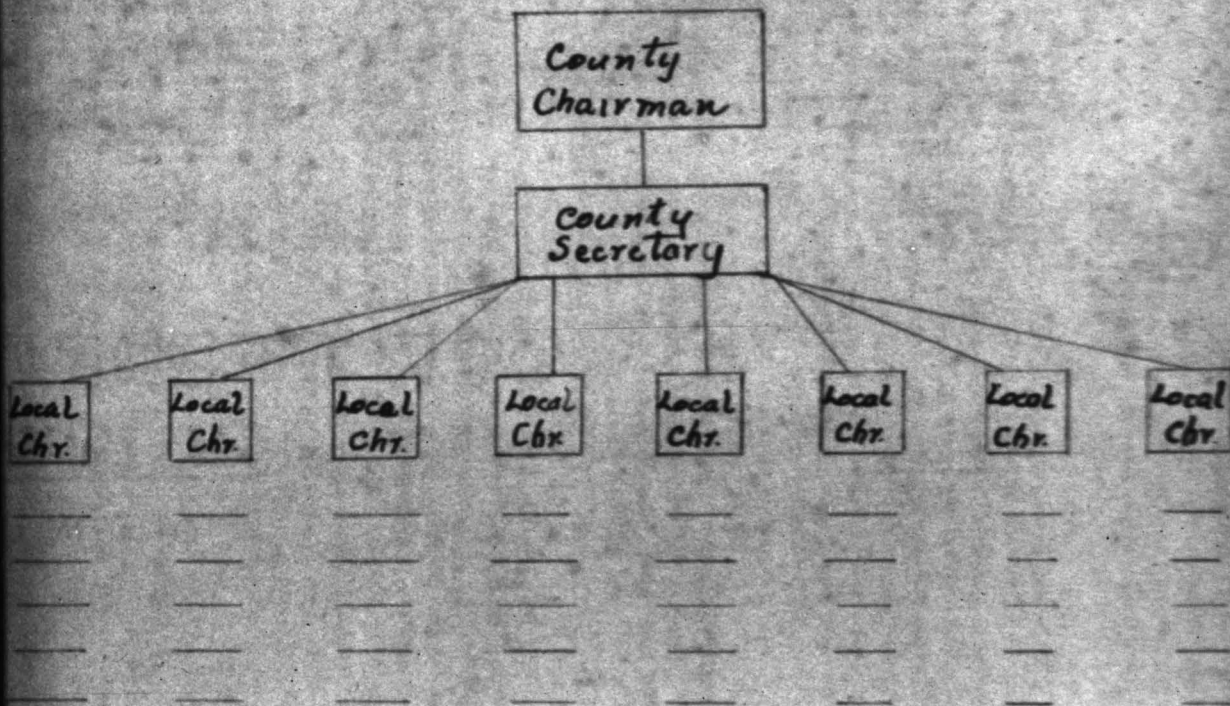
It is highly desirable that the local people have some part in the making of the program and if possible, take some part in getting the program put over. This of course falls to the leadership of the community for it is impossible to have it any other way.

The local people have made the 1932 program and in large measure have put it over, as far as it has been put over. It is very interesting to put up some suggested projects on a black board and then have the people discuss them, choosing one and rejecting another, speaking a good word for this and saying nothing about another, all the time keeping in mind the importance of the projects from an actual economic standpoint and in the case of projects not having an immediate cash value, to see if it gives a better standard of living or aids in developing the better side of farm life.

After the 1932 County Program was adopted in December 1931, we took it to the eight communities during the year

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Diagram showing Agricultural Advisory Board organization
Mecklenburg county



The Chairman and Secretary are really Chairmen and Secretary of the Executive Committee. Two meetings are planned for the general advisory board while quarterly meetings are planned for the Executive Committee. Local committees may meet from two four times a year and in some cases, more often.

as Agent had time and presented it to the local committee and used it as a basis for formulating a local program. One of our community committees was not organized until August and therefore, the program had to be suited to the time of year.

What part do the local people take in the Advisory Board work? Let us tell how a typical community is organized; we will take the LaCrosse community which has such a strong Parent-Teachers Association that we do not think it best to have a Standard Community organization. We do however want an Agricultural Committee and we go to one or two of the leading people there and ask them for a list of say twenty good farmers and townspeople. We ask this person to notify these people of this meeting at the school house giving him the date and hour. Then to make sure of a good attendance, Agent writes every one a personal letter about the meeting, or better still, goes to see them if he has time. On the meeting night the Agent briefly explains the purpose of the meeting and then introduces the extension specialist. The county program is put on the black board, as well as the county map showing the different communities. After a brief talk from the specialist, we ask them for an expression. One or two men get up and say a few words about it being a good thing they believe and then one will branch off to say a few words about the importance of this or that project. Finally we hear from the majority of those present; there is some interest but not a great deal. When we ask them to vote, they vote affirmatively and name a committee of three men to actually pick the Agricultural Committee. The meeting is adjourned and as soon as the people can be notified, another meeting is called.

At this meeting ~~##~~ there are seven of the nine men you want and the vocational teacher of agriculture, whose baby was ill the first night and could not come. A community program is chosen after much discussion and the members agree to help talk these matters over with their neighbors, and also agree to help advertise the meetings to be held. That is all but everything done in that community must be done with the help of this committee; they must help you pick out the demonstrations, their advice should be sought on every important undertaking and their active aid secured if results are secured. At public meetings in that community, names of committeemen who aided in advertising the meeting should be given and in the publicity in the paper about the projects in this community. In other words these committees are very useful if they are used and of practically no good if they are not.

General policies

It is the policy of the Advisory Board to cooperate with each agricultural organization in the county and to have representatives of each organization take part in the planning and carrying out of the program. It always desires the full

cooperation of the vocational instructors of agriculture and this was remarked on at the annual Advisory Board meeting Nov.5th. Two of the three teachers were present and after the community chairman made his report, the teacher was called on for a few words, and both made talks. Mr. Hummel, in summing up the year's work, said that he was glad to see the vocational men coming out and taking part and that it was no reason why a farmer should not work with his teacher as well as his county agent.

There is one policy which should be more generally used probably and that is, securing the more active assistance from the business men of the county. We have not done this generally but Agent thinks it is highly desirable. Here in a so-called "one-crop" section, it is very necessary that the people who extend credit understand the causes of many farm problems and what can be done to relieve some of them.

Generally speaking the Advisory Board supports cooperative marketing and this is one of the year's projects. There are individual committeemen who are not members of the tobacco or cotton cooperatives but as a whole, the Board not only endorses and approves well-managed cooperatives but have actively assisted in promoting these organizations.

II Program of Work (1932)

1. Soil Improvement (Major)

- A. Marketing (Minor)
- B. Poultry
- C. Dairying

Miscellaneous

- (a) Seed Improvement
- (b) Hogs
- (c) Sweet Potatoes

This county program is expressed only in general terms but as each community's program was planned, more specific terms were used and more definite goals established, as follows:

Program of LaCrosse Committee

Good attendance, Tobacco Growers Meeting, Mar. 26th
Soybeans-pooling orders and saving seed, April
Lespedeza seed production-tour, Sept.
Cotton Variety test, R.I. Cumbia
Terracing Demonstration-October
Meeting to encourage cream production- April

Accomplishments of Committee

(The following reports from each committee were made at the annual Advisory Board meeting held Nov.5th at the county seat)

?

1 Terracing Demonstration held, att. 35
Made effort to have 2 young men at county
Terracing School but neither attended
1 Weed Killing Demonstration held, att. 9
1 meeting to encourage Cream Production held
1 broiler production meeting held
Assisted in selecting Community Crop Loan Committee
1 Cotton Variety test carried out & seed certified
22 farmers selected for Live at Home certificates
Several men of community grew Sweet Potatoes for
storage in South Hill, seed all treated

Program of South Hill Committee
Terracing, 2 demonstrations, 1 in Apl, 1 in Oct
Lespedeza field trip in Sept.
Soybeans-Focking orders, Apl
15 men to save seed, Apl
Encouraging the treating of potatoes for disease Apl
10 certified poultry flocks, Dec. & Jan. 1932-33
Sub-committee to cooperate with Tobacco Committee

Accomplishments of Committee
2 Terracing Demonstrations, total att. app. 70
Probably 300 bu. sweet potatoes treated
1 car limestone secured by a committeeman
1 Barley field meeting held. Probably 150 acres
of this crop seeded this fall.
Have selected 14 farmers for Live at Home certificates
1 committeeman has rented sweet potato house & has
app. 2000 bu. potatoes in storage for men of community
2 farmers and local agent attended Terracing School
Fostered and encouraged seeding of Korean Lespedeza
1 broiler production group of 5 men grew broilers
under contract, total returns \$1973.27. 1 meeting to encourage
others in this work held.
1 meeting to encourage cream production held

Program of Buckhorn Committee
1 Terracing demonstration Oct
Community tour to study Lespedeza & corn Sep
10 men to save Lespedeza seed (July 15)
3-acre corn growing contest
Poultry culling demonstration Sep.

Accomplishments of Committee
1 Terracing Demonstration held att. 30
2 men secured for Terracing School
3 acre corn contest carried on, results incomplete
1 Dairy meeting held and 1 demonstrator secured
Have selected 38 farmers for Live at Home certificates
1 committeeman served on Community Loan Committee
Encouraged the seeding of barley
1 silo erected by a committeeman

Program of Balmer Springs Committee
 (This committee was not organized until August)
 2 men to take Terracing School course
 1 Terracing Demonstration
 5 to 10 Barley Demonstrations to be secured
 Enroll eligible farmers for Live at Home cert.
 1 Farmers Picnic

Accomplishments of Committee
 1 Farmers Picnic held, att. app. 150 with 2 addresses
 from farm leaders stressing Barley and Korean Lespedeza
 Sent 2 young men and 1 committeeman to county
Terracing School
 Picked 2 farms for Terracing Demonstrations &
 demonstrations carried out, att. 10
 Secured 5 barley demonstrations

Program of Boydton Committee
 Lespedeza trip & threshing demonstration Sep & Oct
 Terracing Demonstration Oct.
 Meeting to encourage Cream Production Apl
 To Encourage Sweet Potato Prod. & Storage Apl & Sep
 To enroll 17 farmers for live at Home certificates

Accomplishments of Committee
 1 Terracing Demonstration held on County Terracing
 Demonstration farm. 2 young men selected and sent to County
 Terracing School.
 1 meeting to encourage cream production
 Large quantities of Lespedeza seed sown in community
 but trip and threshing demonstration had to be called off
 A good deal of work done on Sweet Potato production
 and 2 storage houses were planned but after severe drought,
 were not built
 Selected 34 farmers for Live at Home certificates
 Have encouraged the seeding of barley to the
 extent of the seed available locally
 1 Broiler Production meeting held & we hope to
 have at least 3 people undertake this project
 Publicity given to fall & winter gardens

Program of Clarksville Committee
 1 Terracing Demonstration Oct. 2 men to
 attend county Terracing School.
 1 meeting to encourage Cream Production
 10 Lespedeza demonstrations and trip Sep.
 If possible, to organize county egg & poultry ass'n
 Barley field meeting June

Accomplishments of Committee
 1 Terracing Demonstration held, too wet for construction
 3 young men sent to Terracing School
 1 Barley field meeting held & app. 100 acres of barley
 seeded thru information given by committee
 1 Broiler Production meeting held

1 meeting to encourage Cream Production held
 1 Committeeman made Director of Tobacco Growers Marketing Association. Generally speaking, our committeemen have taken a leading part in many tobacco meetings
 1 car limestone secured for Alfalfa Demonstration
 Selected Community Loan Committee, 2 committeemen serving on this committee
 Our efforts have resulted in many acres of Korean lespedeza being seeded

 Program of Bluestone Committee

1 Terracing Demonstration, Jan. 1 in Oct
 2 young men to go to Terracing School
 Organize if possible County Egg & Poultry Ass'n Meeting to encourage cream production
 If possible, 1 or more sweet potato houses

Accomplishments of Committee

2 Terracing Demonstrations, att. total 42
 2 men sent to Terracing School
 19 farmers listed for Live at Home certificates
 Spread a good deal of information regarding barley which probably resulted in the seeding of this crop by 60 to 100 farmers.
 As secretary of county seed growers association, J.D. Hardy placed 3400 lbs of certified Korean Lespedeza seed in county

Built seats, furnished lumber & combined 2 vacant school rooms to hold community mass meetings

Committeemen have taken a leading part in the holding of tobacco cooperative meetings and not only in securing signers but in building favorable sentiment

1 meeting to encourage cream production held with good resulting patronage

Aided in selecting Community Loan Committee, one member serving on this committee.

1 Committeeman, L.C. Thomas, put on County Exhibit at State Fair in cooperation with a committeeman from another community

 Program of Chase City Committee

2 soil improvement demonstrations
 2 demonstrations, corn & soybeans planted together
 1 cotton variety test
 Meeting to encourage Cream Route
 1 Terracing Demonstration. 2 men for Terracing School
 To encourage attendance at Tobacco Meetings

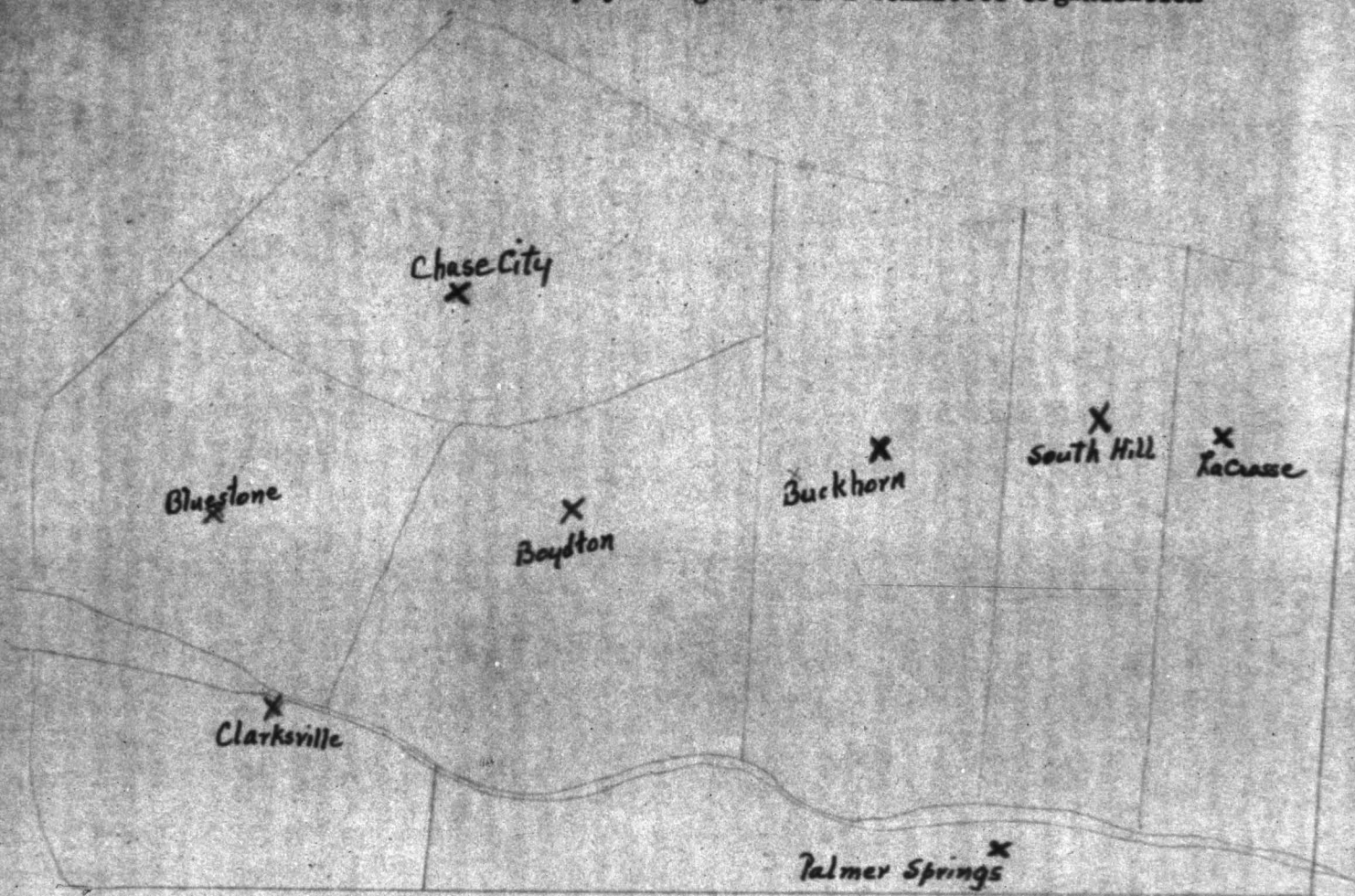
Accomplishments of Committee

1 Terracing Demonstration held, too wet for construct.
 2 men sent to Terracing School
 1 Committeeman (J.E. Brame Jr.) put up County exhibit cooperating with L.C. Thomas *Live at Home certificates*
 26 farmers selected for Terracing Demonstration
 Committee worked to secure attendance at tobacco meetings, results very good

Map of Mecklenburg county, showing its community divisions

Red indicates Standard Community organization

Blue indicates simply an Agricultural Committee organization



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Fostered and encouraged the use of Korean
lespedeza and of Barley
2 Committeemen served on Community Loan
Committee
1 meeting to encourage cream production held
1 Committeeman made Director of Tobacco
Growers Marketing Association.

Attention is called to the severe drought in the county which interrupted some of the plans made by the Agricultural Committees, and for a time it ~~seem~~ appeared that our farmers would not be able to get in much grain and hay crops in the fall. Rains came later and corrected the latter situation however.

(a) Cereals. In one community we tried to secure from five to ten men to enter a 3-acre Corn Growing contest and we did secure five men. The drought cut yields severely and reports of yields are not complete at this time. Yields were very poor on two other demonstrations with corn following lespedeza sods. Agent has never heard so much complaint from farmers regarding corn smut and damaged corn stover. Some of the very best farmers in the county made very poor yields often not over 7 or 8 bus. per acre while they have been accustomed to getting from 35 to 50 bushels per acre.

In 1932 there was a good acreage of wheat harvested partly due to the agent's work for he urged many farmers to sow a crop of wheat as an item in the Live at Home plan. Due to the extremely mild winter of '31-32, the grain aphid and the lack of snows prevented bigger yields. Agent estimates that the extra wheat produced amounted to \$1250.00 and the extra oats amounted to \$500.00. This fall he has done everything possible to encourage the seeding of wheat and other fall crops. It should also be remembered that economic conditions, the low prices for other crops and the lack of credit is having its share in increasing wheat seedings.

Barley has been of a great deal more importance to us this year than usual. Agent's demonstrators and cooperators produced 1885 this year. Two field meetings were held in different sections of the county, several newspaper articles were written and all the agricultural committeemen were circularized regarding the importance of barley to meet the great shortage of corn. As a result, Agent thinks that 1500 acres of barley was sown in the county, at least 1200 of which were sown for grain. This great increase in Barley is very gratifying to the Agent, as the total acreage in the county four or five years ago would not have exceeded 25 acres. All available seed was taken up by the middle of October and a number of farmers have written or told the Agent personally that they could not get any seed or that they did not succeed in getting all they wanted. With the advice of the several Agricultural Committees, four merchants of the county purchased

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supplies of Ceresan for the use of farmers in treating barley for smut. This material has controlled smut nicely for our men. Also a considerable number of farmers were given directions for using copper carbonate for treating wheat.

(b) Legumes & Forage Crops. Due to the publicity it has received during the past several years, both in the farm papers, the newspapers and by word of mouth, Agent estimates that that was 50,000 lbs of Korean lespedeza seeded in the county this year. E.Y. Noblin, agricultural instructor at South Hill, says that he estimates that in his section of the county (he taught in two schools last year) ~~that he believes that~~ there was 30,000 lbs seeded.

Last year we produced as near as the Agent could get it, 29,347 lbs of this seed. Practically all of this seed was used in Mecklenburg county and after this supply was exhausted, a great deal of seeded was brought in from North Carolina and other places. J.D. Hardy, secretary of the county seed growers association, ordered 3500 lbs of certified seed and sold 3400 lbs, the majority of which was put in the county. A number of farmers secured 1000 or 1500 lb lots and sold a portion of it and seeded the remainder. A good deal came in from Halifax county, Virginia, where one man, J.S. Hastings, made 35,000 lbs of seed.

We had hoped to save 60,000 to 75,000 lbs of seed and to this end, we ordered plans for 10 lespedeza seed pans from the Department of Agricultural Engineering, and had discussed the threshing of the seed with a number of farmers but none of the crops grew high enough to cut because of the drought and all our efforts came to naught. Only one man has told the Agent that he cut a stack and would thresh it.

J.W. Sjogren of the Agricultural Engineering Dept. had planned to bring to the county a windrower attachment to a mower to experiment with in saving lespedeza and Agent thought at one time that we would find the lespedeza high enough at W.H. Butterworth's farm but upon examination, we had to write him not to come for the drought had cut the crop so much.

However Agent hopes for a heavy reseeding next year from the fields seeded this year. Unless another cold spell of weather comes in late February or early in March to kill the volunteer, we should have a good deal in 1933.

In view of the above statements, the financial returns from the pasture and soil improvement value of 50,000 lbs of lespedeza sowed on 2500 was from \$7,500.00 to \$10,000.00, depending on whether the value is figured at \$3.00 an acre as this Agent had it or \$5.00 an acre as one of our specialists thinks it should be.

No alfalfa was seeded this year, due to the scarcity of money with which to buy limestone, seed and fertilizer. This project has been of importance in this county in previous years but Agent did not insist on new men starting with this crop this year, knowing the conditions so well. The early crops of alfalfa were good this year but in late summer, they were very short. The autumn rains enabled the crop to grow considerably

before frost and many farmers wanted to cut their crops but Agent advised them against this for fear of winter killing. Some farmers however did pasture their fields and Agent hopes that no ill effects will be noticed.

(c) Cotton. Two cotton variety demonstrations were carried out this year. Through the kindness of M.G.Mann, North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, two bushels of Coker-Cleveland 884 were sent to W.S.Greenwood, Chase City R 2, and two bushels of Coker-Cleveland 5-strain 5 were sent to R.I.Cumbia in LaGrosse community. We planned to take the farmers to see this cotton in the field and we did take about 6 farmers to see the latter but the drought injured these fields as it did all other cotton. Mr.Greenwood did not certify his seed but Mr.Cumbia did. The cotton of the latter when it was ginned measured about 1 inch in length and the owner was pleased with it.

The importance of having our farmers plant a better grade of cotton seed, certainly when it is pooled with the North Carolina Association is brought forcibly to our ~~agent~~ by the statements some farmers get from the Association. When many are encouraged to join the Association and come in the office with grades of 15/16, 31/32 or better, it is readily seen that more work should be done on better cotton seed by this Agent. The best people recognize this as the following conversation illustrates:

Last week Agent went to see Mr.D.W.Boswell and found him and his wife in the tobacco stripping room. Before Agent left, he told Mr.Boswell who has 20 bales of cotton, that he would like to have him join the North Carolina Association. He told the Agent that he had put enough cotton into the bonded warehouse at Brodnax to satisfy his loan and then his wife spoke up and said, "Thanks to you, we planted a good grade of cottonseed and this cotton graded well, some of it bringing us about \$11.00". Of course she meant that this was the allowance made in settling seed loans on the 9 1/2 basis for 7/8 inch cotton.

Some attention has already been given this work and more will be given it. R.P.Gordon of Union Level is having his crop of Mexican Big Boll certified and did this last year also. This variety has graded out well for a number of our people. Cotton is cotton at some of our gins but when graded the better types of seed certainly pay.

(d) Tobacco. Approximately 400 cards carrying instructions on Blue Mold and its treatment were distributed last spring. These cards were also published in the county papers, as well as an article regarding Blue Mold by James Godkin of the Plant Pathology Dept., V.P.I. Many farmers report poor results from this treatment, but Agent is forced to say that the treatment was not given correctly. Where the farmer used Bordeaux made carefully and put on with a good spray pump, it checked the disease. Where complaints rose, farmers did not follow directions carefully, in this Agent's opinion.

In last year's report, a demonstration of Thomas Brothers was reported. This was using extra potash on tobacco, and results were not complete. They used under the tobacco some 3-8-3, and some 4-11-4 and they side-dressed with 200 lbs of sulphate of potash-magnesia per acre. On the tobacco side-dressed they averaged 21¢ and on the remainder of the crop, they averaged 13¢, a difference of 8¢. Slightly more weight was secured on the side-dressed crop also. This demonstration was written up and was sent to each of the four county papers and was published in at least three of them.

F. L. Copley, Supt. of the Gatham Experiment Station, came in the county and spoke at four tobacco growers meetings in February, stressing methods of better fertilization and better rotations. Following this, Agent got a copy of his leaflet on raising a better quality of tobacco and sent it to the sixty-six agricultural committeemen of the county. This Agent believes that marginal tobacco land cannot be safely planted any longer and he is doing everything in his power to have the farmers plant the crop on better tobacco land, or if they do not have it, not to plant the crop at all. No longer is there a fair price offered for common tobacco.

Sweet Potatoes. Agent assisted those in charge in marketing some of the potatoes at South Hill last spring but he regrets to state that the growers were discouraged over their returns. This year however L. W. Brooks has the storage house in charge and he has about 2000 bus in storage. The late rains gave the growers better yields than they thought possible.

There were approximately 300 bus. of seed treated before bedding last year but Mr. Noblin, the local teacher of agriculture deserves all of the credit for this, as a vat was put up at the storage house and the potatoes treated there. Agent is glad to state that a number of farmers in the LaCrosse community are storing in South Hill this year, some for their own use and others for sale.

Mr. Daniels and his committee at Boynton did considerable work in the production of better potatoes and trying to secure a storage house but after the drought grew worse, the idea had to be discarded. Two of the committeemen expected to erect houses or remodel tobacco barns for their own use but they later gave up the idea. The same thing happened in the Bluestone community. Five potato house plans or bulletins describing changing tobacco barns into potato houses were given out, one article written for the four papers and approx, ten people furnished directions for treating seed stock.

(e) Home Gardens. In a Live at Home plan, the first thing generally considered is a better home garden. Agent estimates that he has been responsible for at least \$1000.00 worth of vegetables, notwithstanding the drought. In practically every meeting, this has been stressed, articles run in the county papers and all the agricultural committeemen have been circularized. Particularly has this been true of the fall garden----for a considerable time we felt that we would not have rains to get a stand of turnips. Many farmers reported losing their stand but the rains came later and gave our people better fall gardens. The frost held off so late

many farmers had Lima beans and other vegetables in November. A reasonably good year, there is no excuse for farm people going without plenty of vegetables.

Prof. Allen H. Reid, made two trips to the county to help with landscape gardening work. One of these trips was to see the park of the Hester-Bryant post, American Legion in Chase City, the plans for which he and his class later prepared. The post was very grateful to him. In September he came to Chase City again, this time at the request of certain women who wanted advice with their gardens and landscaping work. He gave an illustrated lecture with about 22 in attendance and next day we visited some six or seven individuals to advise them personally.

(f) Forestry. This is one important item left out of the county program, both for last year and for 1933, but there are other things probably more urgent at this time. Wilbur O'Byrne, extension forester, spent only two days in this county this year but during this time two pine thinning demonstrations were held in good locations, another at a less important location (not on a highway) and an address was made at a schoolhouse to a crowd of tobacco growers. Some forestry bulletins have been distributed and one man has been helped in ordering 5,000 seedling pines for planting.

(g) Agricultural Engineering. One of the great problems here is soil erosion. While some Terracing work has been done here in previous years, both by J.A. Waller Jr. of the Agricultural Engineering Dept. and this Agent, more results have been secured this year than before, due to our committee organizations. Mr. Waller stated recently to the Agent that he believed more and better work had been done here than in any county of the State.

Probably the most important thing in this project was the holding of a successful Terracing Training School, attended by 17 young men from seven of the eight communities, as follows:

Clarksville	3
Chase City	2
Bluestone	2
Buckhorn	2
Boydton	2
Palmer Springs	3
South Hill	3
LaCrosse	0

This school was held Sept. 28th in Boydton by Mr. Waller and the men were given theoretical work in terracing, its great importance, its advantages over other types of drains or ditches and the method of construction. The second day's work was postponed on account of the lack of rainfall; we had planned to spend that day at W.L. Allgood's farm, which had been picked as the County Terracing Demonstration farm. The land was too hard to plow so that the second day's work

was called off. When Mr. Waller came in October for four demonstrations and in November for four more in the eight communities, these young men (those we could get) were taught to use the instrument in actually laying off terraces and at several of the places the actual construction was shown them. We are trying to train these men so that they may be qualified to do this work on their own farms and then on other farms.

During the year eight demonstrations have been held, one in each community with the following results:

Month	Community	Attendance	Const.	Not Const.
Jany.	Bluestone	30	yes	----
Apr.	South Hill	65	"	----
Oct.	Bluestone	12	"	----
"	LaCrosse	35	"	----
"	South Hill	5	"	----
"	Buckhorn	30	no	yes
Nov.	Chase City *	7	---	yes
"	Palmer Springs **	10	yes	----
Oct.	Boydton ***	4	"	----
		Total	198	

*Worked on two farms but merely counted as one demonstration. Too wet to construct. ** Worked on two farms practically adjoining but counted as one demonstration. *** Afternoon put in on County Terracing Demonstration Farm.

Demonstrations held in Bluestone, South Hill, LaCrosse, Palmer Springs and County Terracing Farm particularly well located, as they are within good view of important roads.

Agent overlooked listing the Clarksville demonstration above but due to a mistake, dates were confused and there was no attendance except that three of the young men who took the Terracing School training ran terraces under Mr. Waller's direction. These will later be constructed.

In all five of the men of the Terracing School were given additional training, the local agent N.D. Morse and Buck Copley who has had some previous training were given additional help, and E. Douglas Gregory, a surveyor of experience attended one demonstration and received some training.

During the year, Mr. Waller and the Agent have assisted a total of 20 farmers with their terracing problems on approx. 214 1/2 acres. If the value of this work is \$3.00 per acre, then the cash value would be ~~\$214.50~~ \$642.50

Terracing in some respects is a discouraging project however much it is needed. For instance, in April a demonstration was held at Mr. N's farm with a splendid attendance and a good deal of interest. We constructed two terraces while there and Mr. Waller carefully instructed Mr. N. not to run his tobacco rows across his terraces, certainly until they had had an opportunity to settle but to lay off his rows with the terraces. He did not follow instructions and a heavy rain or two came in late spring and just about ruined his terraces. Agent wrote him and later talked with him urging him not to get discouraged but to rebuild them and give them

a better chance, that they were correctly laid off, as was proved at R.P. Gordon's farm where some of Mr. Waller's terraces were doing good work. But when the tobacco stubble was plowed down and the land seeded in small grain, the terraces were plowed up. Agent has since heard in several quarters that this man was knocking terraces and very likely the extension workers who believe in them.

While it is very discouraging to see some farmers build them four or six feet wide, some not build them high enough, or have them change the grade until a wash occurs, or not maintain them after building, Agent is struck with the fact that even with all of these features, that a terrace built up halfway will do good work for a man in some fields and under some conditions. Even terraces turned into hill-side ditches by the farmers will often result in some benefit. Agent and Mr. Waller both feel that more progress has been made in this project this year than ever before and the great need of the work makes it imperative that we stick with it and gradually build up sentiment for it.

The following plans have been distributed this year:

Poultry houses	33 (mostly brooder)
Lespedeza seed pans	10
Sweet Potato houses	5
Dwelling	2
Hog house	1
Silo	2 (men assisted with)

(h) Poultry. The most important thing accomplished this year in this project was the production of broilers under contract by five farmers in the South Hill community. From April until October these men received a total of \$1973.27 and cleared approximately \$500.00 on these broilers. This project was made possible only through the cooperation of the vocational teacher, E.Y. Noblin and the Agent with K.N. Ellis, asst. extension economist, and the Southside Produce Exchange of Petersburg.

Each man had two brooder houses and one of the houses on each farm was filled with disease-free chicks secured from the Exchange on a custom-hatch basis. Five weeks later, the other house was filled. The chicks were fed all alike on a supplemental feed plus green feed and sour milk and were taken in at ten weeks, and the houses filled again immediately with chicks. The 10 weeks old broilers were taken in and weighed up and the farmers made an advance of 14¢ for the R.I. Reds and 15¢ for the Barred Plymouth Rocks. After they had been run thru the fattening plant, they were sold and only the actual feed consumed plus a service charge was deducted. In the end, the Reds brought 19.4¢ and the Rocks brought 20.4¢ per lb.

The success of this project has impressed the Agent and this fall considerable work has been done with Mr. Ellis to have more people undertake this work. Feed is short and money is scarce and while the people need this additional

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income very badly, it remains to be seen how many will be able to undertake it.

Some work has been done on a cooperative egg and poultry association this year and more will be done in the next few months. Agent is convinced of its value but the problem of getting the eggs into Petersburg often enough and having the people in the county who keep the most poultry feed carefully enough to produce fancy eggs is yet to be overcome. Poultry has been of great value to the county during the last few months. Many farmers who got very little for their cotton and tobacco crops last year and the year before have told the agent that without their poultry, they would have been in bad condition indeed. More young chicks have been raised and sold than usual and more attention has been given to the poultry generally. One country merchant recently told the Agent that without the poultry and eggs, he doesn't know what he would have done. He said they sold about \$25.00 worth of eggs and poultry each week and while this was not a great deal, still it meant \$100.00 a month in cash to him. The shortage of money has made many of our farmers cut out mash and just at this time when eggs are high, many pullets are not developed and their owners are not getting eggs.

(i) Dairy. Two cream routes have been established during the year, one from the Farmville creamery in the western part of the county, and the other from Wood's dairy in Petersburg in the eastern part of the county. From April 20th to Nov. 20th, 33 farmers shipped 7,354.22 lbs of butterfat to Farmville which brought the producers a total of \$1096.92. Butterfat shipped to Petersburg was 10,385 lbs which brought the farmers the sum of \$1884.59

W.P. Sadler, extension dairyman, spoke at a county tobacco meeting in February and in May came back for a series of meetings, one in each of the eight communities. Seven meetings of the eight were held, however the attendance was poor, probably on account of the busy season. At three of these meetings a set of slides were shown which increased the interest. A circular letter was prepared by Mr. Sadler, 400 copies being sent the Agent and a large number have been distributed.

While prices are low, Agent has tried in every way to encourage more farmers to ship cream, for the steady income will help, and in addition, the skim milk is extremely valuable for feeding poultry and hogs, not to mention calves.

39 people were assisted in selling 52 head of cattle for \$3320.00. Most of these were grade Guernseys and were sold to dairymen living near Norfolk.

A project of importance a few years ago was the production of a few hogs for the Richmond market, but our farmers have been short of corn the last several years and this year, only two men sold hogs in Richmond. These men sold \$160.00 worth. This is one project we must stress for the next several years when our farmers have more grain.

(j) Farm Management. A large number of seed, feed and fertilizer

loans were made last year but this year, there were alightly fewer loans and considerably less money borrowed. There were 1874 loans this year and the amount borrowed was \$178,000, and but for the committees, this amount would have been larger.

This Agent decided this year to put the applications in the hands of a good careful man on a fee basis, as he did not have any assistant and it would have been a great hardship on volunteer help, as was proved last year. There was some grumbling and complaining and some letters written to Washington from the county about this but Agent thought he was right and had the support of a majority of the thinking people so he went ahead with the plan. A.H. Robertson, a former banker, was secured and he was a very efficient man; he not only made out the applications but he spent a portion of each week in the three principal towns, Chase City, South Hill and Clarksville. Part of the time he was employing a dozen people to help him for the farmers grew almost hysterical in their haste and crowded in like cattle, for fear that the time would run out before their application could be taken.

Good local committees were secured and good central committees and Agent's time was well taken up in late March and April in getting the large number of applications out to the eight committees and in getting them on to the County Committee. This took considerable driving and a good deal of time but Agent believes that it was justified for the loans were handled more speedily. O.H. Bedell, the only representative of the Seed Loan Office in the county, was kept busy with many details, with general supervision and in getting the applications off to Washington after they had been before the County Committee. He also met with the county committee and gave them what information he could.

There was a good deal of criticism of the committees in cutting down the applications but after the drought became so serious and crops were out so badly, most of the farmers were pleased that they did not secure money now.

In September Agent assisted the committee appointed by the county board of Supervisors in preparing a report to the governor for submission to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. \$134,000 was applied for but only \$74,000 was received; this is now being used on the highways as work relief. Mr. H.F. Hutcheson, clerk of the court, who worked very hard on this detailed report, complimented the Agent on the Agricultural Report, and also seemed pleased when the Agent offered to take the application around the county for signatures of the Supervisors. One supervisor told the agent that he had saved the county \$96.00 by preventing a special Board meeting. Applications for work relief now total 4,000 so that the great need may be clearly seen.

(k) Marketing. Most of the work on marketing has been on the tobacco cooperative. This organization, with about 7,000 members, voted themselves in existence on June 27th at a referendum meeting of signers. This brought to a close a hard fight in obtaining signers, in which this Agent took

the same part that other agents in the tobacco section took. During the year 71 tobacco meetings were attended with an approximate attendance of 5,632 farmers. In very nearly all of these meetings, Agent had a chance to put his program before the group, which he did, stressing the need of Living at Home, of more poultry, of more cows and hogs and of grain crops, etc.

After the organization was set up, in order to reduce expenses, only five delivery plants were authorized, Petersburg, Kenbridge, South Hill (in this Agent's county) South Boston and Chatham (later changed to Danville.) Agent has been criticized for Chase City's not getting a delivery point but he had nothing more to do with the business policies of the Association than a baby. There is a good deal of contract breaking, it appears, as some of the farmers' tobacco is so common that they fear it will not pay the hauling costs. Some are dodging their loans also and taking off their crops to other markets, we hear. The farmers are in such distress that one can hardly blame them as severely as we did a few years ago. We are however trying to keep our county unit functioning and are bringing the advantages of the Association to our members through the Community organizations.

A small amount of work has been done to bring to the cotton farmers the advantages of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association. The liberal allowance made in collateralizing their loans at 9 1/2% has been brought to the attention of every cotton farmer Agent could reach. The egg marketing efforts have been explained under "Poultry."

(l) Community Activities. Very little need be said about this work except what has been said about the Standard Community organizations. These organizations include committees on Public Welfare, Civic, Educational, Religious Life, Business, as well as Home Making and Agriculture. The Welfare Committees at the present time are filling a great need in providing for the unfortunates and assisting the Red Cross. Some of the other committees are doing good work too, and as the extension people sponsored these organizations, it is necessary that we lead them in their work. This we are trying to do as best we can; it is to be hoped that the Public Welfare worker, the Superintendent of Schools and other leaders will relieve us in time of this work or some of it.

(m) Miscellaneous. Agent is expected by the local board of Supervisors to put on or be responsible for a county exhibit at the State Fair every year. For the last two years, J.E. Brame Jr. and L.C. Thomas have taken this work on themselves with the understanding that the \$125.00 paid by the State Fair Association would be paid them. This has been done and these young men, with the guidance of J.E. Brame, vocational teacher of agriculture at Chase City and an experienced fair exhibitor, ~~they~~ have put on creditable

exhibits. This has been hard work and these men have had to save material from May on until October and in addition they have considerable expense.

Mention has been made about supplemental poultry feeds put out by Southside Produce Exchange, a cooperative in Petersburg. Agent believes in these feeds and he has assisted the Exchange in securing the help of L.C. Thomas in distribution of them. Many people have used the starting, growing and laying mash during the past few months and they have saved the farmers a good deal. For instance, the laying mash is sold in 50 lb bags for say \$1.40; this when mixed with 100 lbs corn meal (preferably yellow) gives the farmer a cheap mash provided he has the corn. Buying what is needed and adding it to what you already have is a good plan, Agent thinks.

III. 1933 Program of Work

Soil Improvement
(Stressing Terracing, legumes & proper fertilizers)

Marketing
(Not only of tobacco and cotton but eggs, etc)

Poultry
(Stressing broiler production)

Dairying
(Stressing cream production and better feeding)

4-H Club Work

Miscellaneous
(Seed Improvement-Hogs-Sweet Potatoes)

This plan is expressed in general terms but we hope to get more specific plans made by the several Community Agricultural Committees, of course in conformity with the county program.

IV. Summary

County Agricultural Advisory reorganized with working committees in each large community.

Five standard community organizations set up with help of extension specialists, home agent and vocational teachers of agriculture.

Three very satisfactory Executive Committee meetings during the year.

A successful Terracing Train School held by agricultural engineering specialist with 17 men present, only one community

not represented. Five of these men given additional field training as well as three other men.

10 community terracing demonstrations held, attendance approx. 200 men. 1 county terracing demonstration farm secured and help given owner twice during year.

App. 50,000 lbs of Korean Lespedeza seeded on 500 acres. If soil improvement and pasture value is \$3.00, the actual cash value of this project is \$7,500.00. If these figures are raised to \$5.00 then the returns are \$10,000.00.

1885 bu. of barley produced by demonstrators and cooperators. At 50¢ per bu. the returns are \$942.50. Agent estimates that 1500 acres have been seeded this fall.

Live at Home campaign carried on all thru year with the following results, considered conservative:

Wheat	\$1250.00
Oats	500.00
Hay	3750.00
Gardens	1000.00
Grain sold	1000.00 (for farmers)
	<hr/>
	7500.00

2 cotton variety demonstrations carried on and seed from one certified. Probably \$1000.00 has been added to the value of the cotton crop by farmers being induced to use a better grade of cotton seed during the past several years.

1874 loans secured for \$178,000.00 from the Crop Loan Production Office. This work was under the supervision of the Agent.

400 cards carrying instructions regarding Blue Mold treatment for tobacco distributed, as well as news articles and other information.

Tobacco cooperative given considerable help in organizing for better sales methods. 71 of these meetings attended, attendance approximately 5,632.

Publicity given results of extra-potash tobacco demonstration.

Plans drawn for Legion Park with help of extension service and landscape gardening dept. of state college.

In cooperation with vocational teacher, 300 bus. of sweet potatoes treated for disease. 10 additional men given directions for this treatment.

Assistance given sweet potato growers in selling 1932 crop, and in grading and storing 1933 crop.

3 pine thinning demonstrations held.

51 plans for farm buildings secured for farmers. This item has probably been worth \$300.00 to farmers of county. Assisted 2 men in building silos.

5 men carried on broiler production project, total returns from April to October being \$1973.27 with an estimated profit of \$500.00.

Two cream routes established during year. Butterfat shipped out to the value of \$2983.57. Seven meetings held in as many communities regarding this project.

52 head of cattle sold for 39 people for total of \$3320.00

Hogs sold on Richmond market by cooperators, \$160.00
 County farm exhibit put on at State Fair, premium to
 men in county, \$125.00.
 2 cars limestone or app. 57 tons secured and 40 acres
 limed at \$5.00 per acre \$200.00.
 County committee assisted in securing loan from R.F.C.
 for work relief.

App. 122 news articles published
 4-H Club work carried on with 67 children.
 App. 400 state Outlook bulletins distributed.
 20 men assisted in Terracing work & app. 214 acres
 terraced. At \$3.00 per acre, returns would be \$642.
 App. 350 bu. sweet potatoes treated; at 10¢ per bu.
 this would mean \$35.

1 weed killing demonstration held

Probably cash returns from Agent's work during year

If one adds the value of the work in Terracing, Lapedeza,
 barley, Live at Home campaign, building plans, broiler work,
 * cream production, cattle and hogs sold, fair exhibit, lime
 \$500 for cotton improvement and sweet potatoes, he will
 find that the total will be \$24,224.50.

If Agent's estimates are too high and this amount was
 reduced by half, then returns would be \$12,112.25
 it will readily be understood that it is nearly impossible
 to figure every project's value in dollars and cents and
 no effort has been made to do this.

Acknowledgement

Due credit has been given to all cooperating agencies
 in this report. The three teachers of vocational agriculture
 have assisted greatly in some projects and Agent appreciates
 their help and values their advice.

Special thanks are given to B.L. Hummel, K.N. Ellis and
 J.A. Waller Jr. for their assistance and to Miss Miller,
 L.C. Beamer, H.H. Gordon, Wilbur O'Byrne, W.P. Sadler, W.H.
 Daughtrey and others, all of the Extension Service.

To the officers and Executive Committeemen of the
 Advisory Board, Agent is especially grateful and to his
 immediate supervisor, District Agent F.S. Farrar.

end

* Figures from one creamery have not come but estimate of
 \$2500.00 is used here.

#13,481 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Va. A. & M. College & Poly. Inst. & U.S.D.A. Cooperating
EXTENSION SERVICE

Chase City, Va.
October 17, 1932.

Dear Sir:

The county agent has tried hard this year to get his county organized for more effective extension work and is glad to report good results in most instances. More people seem to understand his aims, are willing to accept more responsibility, and to do more work themselves.

With the splendid help of B. L. Hummel, specialist in rural organization, V. P. I. the home demonstration agent and the local teachers of vocational agriculture, standard community organizations have been set up in four of the eight communities. Another is being organized, and still others will be organized as time permits. In each of the eight communities we have agricultural committees which make up the agricultural advisory board. We have 66 good farmers on this board, and the executive committee is made up of the chairmen of each agricultural committee.

This committee is composed of H. M. Shelton, chairman, V. C. Daniels, secretary, W. H. Butterworth, C. T. Park, M. L. Powell, L. G. Turner, A. P. Johnson and S. G. Boyd. To these men, and to other committeemen, belong a great deal of the credit for this report. We have had quarterly meetings and every undertaking has been discussed with them, their ideas secured, and, in many cases, these committeemen have actively assisted the agent.

The attached report shows some of the accomplishments of county agent work for 1932. The extension year will end November 30th, therefore it is not complete, but we hope you will be interested in it. We believe that we are organized in such a way that the work can be done more efficiently and that more people can be reached.

No cash value can be put on some of the work done; for instance, public welfare committees were formed, assistance given in the tobacco marketing association work, terracing work, etc. Eight farmers assisted with terracing work, 17 young men of the county trained in a terracing school, and 8 community terracing demonstrations have been arranged for October and November of this year.

Hoping that you will be interested in this report, I am

Yours very truly,

Norman H. Williams

Norman H. Williams,
County Agent.

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#13,481

A BRIEF REPORT

of

County Agent E. H. Williams, Mecklenburg County for 1932

(The figures herein used are from records in the county agent's office; the estimates are considered conservative.)

Barley produced by demonstrators and cooperators At 50¢ per bushel, the value is	1850 bu. \$750.00
Hogs sold on Richmond market by cooperators	\$160.00
Premium for fair exhibit (This was a county exhibit and the agent is held responsible for it. L. C. Thomas and J. E. Brame, Jr. did the work and received the premium.)	\$125.00
Thirty-nine building plans secured at \$5.00 each (The Agricultural Engineering Department, V. P. I. has a plan for supplying farmers free building plans)	\$195.00
Fifty-two head of cattle sold for 39 people for (Most of these cattle were grade cows and heifers sold to dairymen around Norfolk.)	\$3320.00
Fifty thousand pounds of Korean Lespedeza sowed on 2500 acres. Estimate of pasture and soil improvement value per acre at \$3.00 (This estimate is safe for in 1931 we threshed nearly 30,000 lbs of seed and, after sowing this, our farmers ordered considerable seed from outside the county.)	\$7500.00
Two cars, 57 tons limestone secured and 40 acres limed at \$5.00 per acre	\$200.00
Two cream routes established Butterfat shipped out - estimated	\$3000.00
Broiler production project, South Hill district, 5 demonstrators	\$300.00
Estimated returns from Live-at-Home Campaign conducted all through the year:	
Wheat	\$1250.00
Oats	500.00
Hay	3750.00
Gardens	1000.00
Grain sold for farmers	1000.00
	<u>\$7500.00</u>
	Total <u>\$24,125.00</u>

It can be readily seen that if these figures are cut in half, the returns would be \$12,062.50

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

Don't be an
 Old Mother Hubbard!!!



A careless old farmer
 Went out to garner
 Food for his family of
 seven,
 No fall garden planted,
 By weeds all supplanted,
 And now his poor family's
 in heaven.



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

Dear Garden Club Member:

Hundreds of home gardeners in Virginia will have no fresh vegetables during the fall and winter months. Will you? Now is the time to plan your fall garden. Order your seed at once from some reliable seedsmen. The following list will give you information on vegetables and planting dates for the fall garden.

Vegetables	Varieties	Planting Dates	
		Tidewater and Middle Virginia	Piedmont and Western Virginia
Beans	Stringless Green Pod	August 1-20	July 15-Aug. 15
Beets	Crabby Egyptian	August 1-25	July 15-Aug. 15
Cabbage	Danish Ball Head	Sept.-Oct.	Set plants July 10-20
Cauliflower	Late Flat Dutch	August 1-10	July 10-20
Carrots	Chanteny	August 1-25	July 10-20
Collard	Caroline	August 1-25	Set plants July 10-20
Celery	Easy Blanching	July	Set plants July 10-20
Corn	Golden Bantam	August 1-15	July 10-20
Kale	Country Gentleman	September	July 15-Aug. 20
Lettuce	Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch	Aug.-Sept.	Aug.-Sept.
Onion	New York (head)	Oct.-Nov.	October
Radish	Grand Rapids (leaf)	September	August
Spinach	Potato	Aug. 15-Nov. 15	Aug.-Sept.
Swiss Chard	Scarlet Globe	August 1-15	July 15-Aug. 15
Turnip	White Icicle	Set plants Aug. 15	Set plants July 10-20
Turnip	Virginia Savoy	August	August 1-20
Turnip	Long-Standing Bloomsdale Savoy	August-Sept.	August-Sept.
Turnip	Lucullus	August	August 1-20
Turnip	Mariglobe	August	August 1-20
Turnip	Purple Top Globe	August-Sept.	August-Sept.
Turnip	Yellow Aberdeen	August-Sept.	August-Sept.
Turnip	Seven Top	August-Sept.	August-Sept.

Yours for fresh vegetables in the winter

Vegetables	Varieties	Middle Virginia	Western Virginia
Beans	Stringless Green Pod	August 1-20	July 15-Aug. 15
Beets	Crabby Egyptian	August 1-25	July 15-Aug. 15

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.
September 2, 1932.

Dear Sir:

The drought continues in most sections of the county and many farmers are confronted with a shortage of grain and hay crops. I am therefore writing to suggest that those farmers give careful consideration to the planting of fall sown hay and grain crops this year.

I find that some of our best farmers are preparing to plant one bushel of winter oats and fifteen pounds of crimson clover per acre on well prepared and fertilized land. Others are planting hairy vetch and oats or vetch and smooth wheat. Austrian winter peas and Fulghum oats also make a good early hay. Sow thirty pounds of peas with thirty pounds of oats or wheat per acre. Another good mixture is three pecks of winter oats, three pecks of smooth wheat and ten pounds of vetch. Abruzzi rye should be planted wherever possible as a winter cover crop and to furnish early grazing. Of course every farmer in the county should sow enough wheat for his own use.

A fall and winter garden will prove very helpful this year. Late cabbage, kale, lettuce and turnips should be planted in September. Potato onions and spinach may be planted safely up to November.

I realize that it is going to be very difficult for many of those who borrowed money with which to make a crop this year to meet their payments promptly but it is very important that every borrower look after his note carefully. Those who borrowed from the government should see the government agents and talk over their individual situation with these agents. One of them is located at South Hill and another at Chase City. I do not know whether the government will loan money for crop production again next year, but regardless of from what source a man borrows, he will be more apt to maintain his credit standing if he looks after his obligations in a businesslike manner.

If I can be of assistance to you in furnishing further information regarding fall and winter crops, do not hesitate to call on me.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

N. H. Williams

N. H. Williams,
County Agent.

#13,400

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.
September 20, 1932.

TO AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEEMEN OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

Dear Cooperator:

I want to write you about something I have been thinking of for the last few months. I know what I say is true as I have recently been in the Norfolk section with Mr. W. H. Butterworth and we talked with a number of these dairymen.

We should raise more good Guernsey heifers for the dairymen in the Norfolk and Richmond milk sheds. One of the health officers in Norfolk says that if more of our farmers would breed their cows to good bulls and would develop them by better feeding methods; and not have them freshen too early; the Norfolk dairymen would take thousands of dollars worth of cattle out of Mecklenburg county each year. There are 125 dairies in the Norfolk section and nearly all of these need fresh cows from time to time. Many dairymen have been going to Wisconsin, New York and other states for their cows but they will be glad to buy them from us if we will breed them right and feed them right, so as to have cows and heifers of good size and quality.

I have assisted 26 farmers to sell 41 head of cattle for \$2395.00 since December 1, 1931. The most of these went to the Norfolk section. Please think this matter over and let us all work together to increase our income. This is one way we can do it.

Very truly yours,

N. H. Williams -

N. H. Williams,
County Agent.

932,057

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

Boydton, Virginia.
May 31, 1932.

Dear Club Member

Our Hampden-Sidney Short Course will be held from June 27 to July 2. The cost this year will be \$2.50 and you are asked to bring one of the following:

1 pk. potatoes	20 lbs. cabbage	3 doz. eggs
1 pk. butter beans	2 lbs. butter	2 gallons beets
1 pk. tomatoes	3 lbs. bacon	
1 pk. snaps	2 pks. apples	

If any member does not wish to bring one of the above, he must add 50¢ extra, or pay \$3.00 instead of \$2.50.

Bring sheets, towels, blankets and all toilet articles, including tooth brush. Beds will be furnished. Do not wear your best clothes; school clothes will be all right. Bring note book and pencil; also athletic equipment and musical instruments.

Please write us at once if you plan to attend. Boys write to Mr. N. H. Williams, Chase City, and girls to Miss Inda Miller, Boydton.

We will arrange for the transportation as reasonably as possible and let you know where to meet us.

Your friends,

Inda Miller

Inda Miller, Home Dem. Agent.

NH Williams

N. H. Williams, County Agent.

#13,070

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.
June 2, 1932.

To Committee of Workers,
Mecklenburg Tobacco Growers.

Dear Sir:

The tobacco marketing campaign will close June 27, when the growers will have their final meeting in Chase City.

I want to appeal to you to redouble your efforts so that there may be no chance of failure. Many farmers are likely to put off signing until the last few days, as we found out in the 1931 campaign. More contracts were signed the last week than at any other time.

I would hate to see the two years of hard work thrown away, especially after getting so near the goal. I am somewhat of the same opinion as M. K. Green, who said after getting 68% of the dark growers, "if the dark campaign failed on account of the 7% shortage there would likely be no other effort made to have an association."

While the most fruitful field to secure signers is in the eastern part of the county, there are some growers in every section who can be signed by the right people. Many of the non-signers are thinking seriously of signing and perhaps a few words from you or somebody else will win them. Don't overlook the colored farmers; they grow a great deal of tobacco.

The Federal Farm Board has stated that it would not approve the pooling of tobacco with a small sign-up, but that the present plan of grading and selling cooperatively at auction has merit and would be approved, provided approximately twenty million pounds could be secured. This plan will give the growers all their money soon after the tobacco is sold. What can be the objection to this plan?

History tells us that at a critical time a great English naval officer sent word to his men that England expected every man to do his duty. Is it too much to say now that Mecklenburg county expects every leader among the tobacco growers to do his duty? Let us therefore go forward and do all we can until June 27.

Sincerely yours,

H. H. Williams

H. H. Williams,
County Agent.

#12,973

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.
April 22, 1932.

To Agricultural Committeemen
Mecklenburg County.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a circular regarding the production of high quality bright tobacco with the hope that you will read it carefully; then pass it on to your neighbors.

This letter was prepared by T. Leigh Copley, a Mecklenburg county boy who is head of the Chatham Bright Tobacco Experiment Station.

I would like to call particular attention to paragraphs 5 and 6.

Regardless of the method of marketing, tobacco of high quality will, of course, mean more money to your neighbors and mine.

Thanking you for your help, and with best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

N. H. Williams

N. H. Williams
County Agent

Important points in growing high quality bright tobacco

1. Selection of soil.

Experiments carried on by the Virginia experiment station indicate that the best quality bright tobacco can be grown on gray loams or sandy loams, with yellow and reddish yellow subsoils. These soils should not be planted to legumes or receive heavy applications of stable manure if high quality leaf is to be grown.

2. Establish a rotation which does not include legumes.

Farms in the tobacco section should carry two rotations; one rotation, including legumes, to be used in the production of general farm crops only, and one rotation without legumes in which bright tobacco is included. Rotations for bright tobacco could include these crops:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 1st year - Tobacco | 2. 1st. year - Tobacco |
| 2nd year - Small grain | 2nd. year - Small grains, followed |
| 3rd year - Herds grass | by rye as a cover crop. |

The first rotation is a three-year one, and is considered by many bright tobacco farmers as superior to the second rotation, a two-year one.

3. Make liberal applications of high grade fertilizer of right formula.

The best results in experiments have been obtained from applications of from 800 to 1200 pounds of a 10-4-4 or 8-3-3 fertilizer. The variation in the amount applied is due to the condition of the soil and the amount of cover crop or residue plowed under. On some farms with very thin soil, additional yields may be secured without material loss of quality by the use of as much as 4 tons of manure per acre in addition to the fertilizer.

4. Plant a priming variety such as Cash or Jamaica Wrapper.

Experiments over a number of years indicate that a priming variety gives the greatest yields of high quality leaf. These varieties ripen more satisfactorily and can be handled to better advantage from the standpoint of labor utilization and distribution. They can also be handled more satisfactorily from the standpoint of curing and generally yield the largest percentage of high quality leaf.

5. Plant 2 feet apart in 40-inch rows.

These same experiments indicate that the highest yields of best quality leaf are secured when rows are marked off 40 inches wide, and plants are set out 2 feet apart. The crop can be worked to advantage by planting at these distances, and the entire space is utilized by the tobacco plant.

6. Top plants to 16-20 leaves.

The trade demands a thin, bright, high quality leaf with some body. This type leaf can be secured in greatest quantity when plants are topped high and are allowed to carry from 16-20 leaves. The North Carolina crop is handled largely in this manner, and for a number of years has averaged higher prices for the season than the Virginia crop.

7. Harvest by pulling leaves as fast as they ripen.

Harvesting at the proper time is very important. Overripe or green leaves are of little value, and lower the average price for the crop. There is only one time to harvest leaves, and that is when the color shows they are ripe. Millions of dollars are lost annually by tobacco growers because of improper harvesting.

8. Employ experienced curer to cure crop.

Perhaps the most important operation in tobacco production is proper curing. The value of the crop is frequently lowered or raised by the cure. Some growers lack the ability to cure properly. Such growers should employ an experienced curer and observe closely how he cures the crop. Undoubtedly, additional millions of dollars are lost annually by growers because of improper curing.

9. Grade by Federal Grading Standards and sell cooperatively.

After the crop is cured and allowed to come into order, it is very important that it be properly sorted. The Federal Government has worked out grading standards which have proven of value and are satisfactory to the trade. Most growers are using too few sorts as compared to the Federal Standards or the Grades used by the tobacco buyers. Careful sorting and handling of the crop, and selling cooperatively, should undoubtedly increase the returns to most growers.

10. Plant only as much tobacco as may be cared for properly.

After a sufficient acreage has been planted to feed and feed production, the remaining acres which can be properly cared for can be planted to tobacco. It is most important that the feed for the family and the feed for the livestock and poultry be produced, and that only those acres suitable for tobacco production of high quality, which can be grown at a profit; be planted to tobacco.

11. Sell only the better quality tobacco on an oversupplied market.

Millions of pounds of tobacco are sold annually, which barely bring warehouse charges. This tobacco robs the land of fertility and increases the supply, thus lowering the prices on the better grades. Only the better grades should be marketed, and the off grades and poor quality tobacco should be returned to the land.

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 22, 1932.

TO AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEEMEN OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Dear Cooperators:

Our farmers will harvest a short corn crop this fall and will need more grain for feeding next summer. This letter is to ask you to seed more barley and oats for grain, and to encourage others to do the same.

Our people have sowed more barley in recent years and without exception they liked the crop. In fact, many of them tell me that they believe barley is more valuable for feeding than corn. Pound for pound, barley is considered equal to corn in feeding value. Furthermore, it can be harvested by June 1 and is ready for threshing by June 10 or 15; it is also a good grazing crop. One of our men grazed his barley until April 7 last year and then made a grain crop. It yields better than wheat; often double as much. This year, when wheat yielded only four, six and eight bushels per acre, barley yielded from ten to twenty bushels, and in some cases even more. Barley straw seems to be more palatable than wheat, oat or rye straw and the farmers say their stock will clean it up better.

Twenty-two cooperators who have reported say they made 1207 bushels of barley this year from approximately 63 acres, or an average of 19 bushels per acre. All reports are not in. When more of our farmers grow barley, we can reduce the acreage in corn.

Barley should be treated for smut with Ceresan and can be sowed and fertilized like wheat. From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels of seed are recommended per acre. It makes a good hay crop, especially when mixed with vetch or crimson clover.

I hope you will try some barley, and will also bring it to your neighbor's attention. The agent will try to have several of our stores in the county carry some Ceresan.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

N. H. Williams

N. H. Williams,
County Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

Va. A. & M. College, &
Poly. Inst. & U.S.D.A.,
cooperating

EXTENSION SERVICE

FOOD AND CASH

Provide your family with nature's best food for health.

MILK AND BUTTER

Sell the extra butterfat to a creamery and get some

CASH

Use a cream separator and take pains to make No. 1 grade cream always.

Grow all the feed for the cows at home.

(2 acres of good pasture

Each cow needs (2 tons of legume hay (alfalfa, soy beans, cow peas or clover).

(25 bushels of corn, oats and barley.

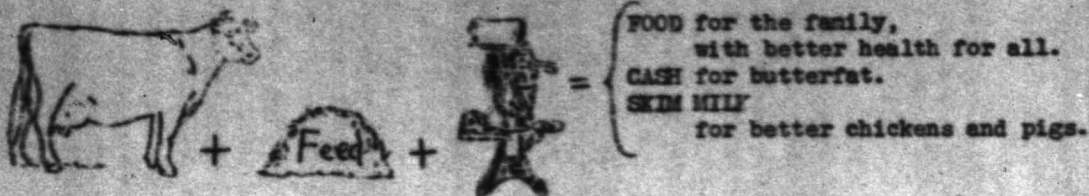
Exchange your cotton seed for cotton seed meal.

Graind your own grain and mix as follows:

200 pounds corn and cob meal

100 pounds bran and ground oats

100 pounds cotton seed meal



N. H. Williams

N. H. Williams, County Agent
Chase City, Virginia

"THE COW WILL HELP BALANCE THE P.M.I. PROGRAM"

#15,574

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.
November 14, 1932.

TO AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEEMEN - MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Dear Cooperators:

We regret that many of you could not get to the annual advisory board meeting in Boydton November 5. Among other things, the board drew up a county agricultural program for 1933 which is as follows:

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

(Stressing terracing, legumes and proper fertilizers)

MARKETING

(Not only of tobacco and cotton but eggs, etc.)

POULTRY

(Stressing broiler production.)

DAIRYING

(Stressing cream production and better feeding.)

4-H CLUB WORK

MISCELLANEOUS

(Seed improvement - Hogs - Sweet potatoes.)

You will notice that this program is only expressed in general terms, but we hope during the next several months to meet with all of the community agricultural committees and work out with them more specific plans.

Each community had its report ready on Saturday and it was a source of great pleasure to the agent to see the interest of the committeeman. Please let me thank you for the work you have done this year. I feel that so much more has been accomplished with your help than could have been without it, and I only hope that we may accomplish more during 1933.

At this time I would like to call your attention to one item on this program particularly; and that is the production of broilers. This is one of the quickest sources of cash I know of, and if a person will be careful to follow instructions, he can succeed without experience.

We are in position to furnish you, and others desiring it, some assistance, particularly blue prints for brooder houses, feeding directions, plans for pasture crops, etc. Remember the broilers, if fed right, are ready to market at 10 to 12 weeks. Farmers can increase their incomes materially by following these suggestions.

Faithful adherence to the Live-at-Home plan will pay well during 1933. We may not have satisfactory markets for our money crops, but the home market (the family and the livestock) should be well fed, first of all. Probably we can make a little money from some of the side lines, such as broilers, cream production, hogs and sweet potatoes.

If at any time you have suggestions, I shall be glad to have them.

Again thanking you for your help. I am

Yours very truly,

N. H. Williams

N. H. Williams,
County Agent.

Salvation for Southside Farmers--

LESPEDEZA—The Soil Builder



THAT MORTGAGE ON YOUR FARM

"Judgment Day" at Hand
This Year—What Will
Your Answer Be?

HERE'S A STORY OF A FATHER AND SON

What They Learned from a Few
Pounds of Lespedeza on Their
Mecklenburg Farm

We'll just have to open this second "Salvation" meeting with a song.

What's that? You say nobody sings these days? Don't you believe it. There are lots of people going about with a song on their lips, or in their hearts, even if they haven't much money in their pockets. And singing they keep the blues away. Nothing hurts a feller like the blues. A hard cold, a stomach ache, a "jumping" toothache—all these things are bad, but not so bad as the blues. For the blues tear down the nervous system and bewilder the brain so one can't think straight. If there's anything a man's got to do these days it's to think straight.

So we'll open his meeting with a song—"A Song of the Southside Planter," written especially for this meeting by a farmer's wife out in Brunswick. Turn to it now—in the adjoining column. Read it through verse for verse, line for line. Then SING it; you'll know the tune. All together, everybody, and put some spirit into the last refrain:

Lead us on,
Lead us on,
Lead us on lespedeza again.
As we plant, graze and mow,
Making fertile and rich our domain."

Mecklenburg the Mighty

Now let's get down to business. We'll open the "Book of Experience" anywhere and read what we find there. Here we are. It's in the book of "Mecklenburg."

That's a big book—Mecklenburg. For the Mecklenburg farmers were among the first in this part of Virginia to foresee what lespedeza would do for them. They had vision. More than that, they had courage. They were willing to venture forth with a new crop, and Man Alive! — let them have cashed in on it.

We can't give you the full and glorious story of Mecklenburg farmers' advance through the use of lespedeza. We're going to stick, today, to the passage which tells of the experience on just one farm. I'll give it:

"There was a farmer near the town of South Hill who had a kind of lespedeza on his farm years ago, a wild kind, which grew up voluntarily, but this farmer thought it worthless. He was working his land close, putting every acre possible into tobacco, so he gradually crowded out that wild clover. It disappeared entirely about 10 years ago.

Father and Son

"Now this farmer had a son; and the son read about Korean lespedeza. Several times he talked with his father about it, but the father did not look with favor on any new crop, regarding his long established crops as good enough for him. So the son's curiosity about it was unsatisfied.

"One day when the son was in the city (it was in the year 1929) he fell into talk with a seedsman and they discussed lespedeza. At length he decided to buy a little of it to see what it was. He purchased one pound

of Korean and 25 pounds of Common.

"When he returned home with the seed the father frowned upon what the son had done, believing he had wasted his sustenance by such purchase. They had some disagreement as to where they would plant it. The father was unwilling to give up to this crazy experiment any of the land he was working, so the son went to a ridge that was idle and sowed there the pound of Korean to see what it would do.

"Then he gave 10 pounds of the common lespedeza to a colored tenant.

What They Got From the Seed

They Doubted

"The Korean sowed on the ridge brought forth a surprising crop. The colored tenant did not sow his seed until late in April (it should have been sown in March) and he put it on land that was so poor it had not been used for any other crop. What came forth from that late sown seed on that poor land was a revelation, for the tenant fed two cows all that summer from the crop produced by that 10 pounds of seed. More surprising still, the lespedeza, reseeding itself, lived through the awful drought of 1930, and came up again bountifully, in 1931.

"Father and son watched these re-

sults closely. They are careful farmers (they have to be, with their total holdings of more than 2,500 acres) and seeing what the lespedeza did, they sowed 35 acres to it in the spring of '31.

"This year, 1932, they will plant 100 acres.

"The lespedeza seed on the 35 acres sowed last year cost them 40¢ a pound. What did they get for that expenditure? Five thousand pounds of clean seed, and about 30 tons of hay—most wonderful hay, but equal in food value to corn stover.

"But that was not all they got from that same 35 acres. Those acres had been seeded, the fall before, to oats. Before the lespedeza hay was cut and threshed for the seed, the farmers harvested from that same land 1,100 bushels of oats.

"This year they will let the lespedeza run again on that 35 acres, then they plan to fallow for corn, certain that the new nitrogen put into the soil by the lespedeza will give them the largest corn crop ever produced on a similar tract of their property."

Ask for the Gardens When You Call

You can "see for yourselves" brothers, if you will drive out to that farm and ask for the proprietors, J. S. Gordon, father, and Ed. W. Gordon, son. It's near South Hill.

Ed Gordon came to Petersburg last Tuesday and bought 600 pounds of lespedeza seed. He says he will sow it at about 20 pounds to the acre.

Now About that Mortgage

Now I ask you, brothers, if you do not see in the record given in this passage from the Book of Experience, "the way out" of your present difficulties? The way to begin lifting that mortgage.

Let's get back to fundamentals again, though we mentioned them at our meeting in this paper last week.

Peanuts, tobacco, cotton, the main crops in Southside Virginia for years and years and years, have robbed the soil of nitrogen and humus, which are necessary to crop growth. You've been putting it back by "fertilizing" at big expense.

Here's lespedeza that will fertilize your soil again, and at the same time give you pasturage and hay. You plant it once and it re-seeds itself. You can graze it all summer and fall. Then, if you want to, you can plow under the stubble and you have a RICH soil for other crops—a soil that will yield more bountifully than before.

Everybody Says So

This isn't one man's say-so. It's everybody's. The Southside News didn't go into this campaign to get more lespedeza grown here without first finding out about it. The chief agronomist of the United States Department of Agriculture, officials of the State Department of Agriculture, crop specialists at V. P. I., county farm agents, seedsmen, scores of farmers have been consulted and EVERY ONE TELLS EXACTLY THE SAME STORY OF RESULTS.

"Judgment Day" This Year

"Judgment Day" is at hand, brothers. The mill is going to be called this year—not up yonder, but here.

Your banker will call it—he will have to call it, for he is running a business establishment, not a charitable organization.

What will the answer be?

It may not be that you can pay the mortgage this year. Nobody expects that lespedeza sown on your farm will lift the mortgage immediately. But I'll tell you what it will do. Lespedeza will give you a good crop on land you may not be using otherwise, on account of the low prices on your so-called "money crops." Lespedeza will give you pasturage and hay, so you can have live stock, including a few cows, and sell cream, and beef, and have manure, which is a good fertilizer. Lespedeza will improve your soil so that it will yield better when you follow it with something else.

He Who Holds Your Mortgage

Here's another point. If you sow lespedeza it will show your banker or whoever holds your mortgage, that you are doing what everybody agrees is the best thing to do, and he will know that you are a good farmer, looking ahead and "getting ahead"—and that's the sort of farmer whose mortgage he wants to hold, and not to foreclose.

No "Other Side" in the Story That We Can Find

Throughout our long investigation of lespedeza we have been watching eagle-eyed for "another side" to the story. Fact is, it sounded "too good to be true." But in all our inquiries

we have found nothing, in any experience, to contradict what we have reported about it. Instead, every additional bit of evidence supports that obtained before.

That is why we give so much space to this subject—as a service to our readers, a service to our community. That is why we have, this week, not only one article but many—all about "LESPEDA—The Soil Builder." Sown this spring, that crop will bring Southside Virginia a new source of wealth. If it is just talked about, and not done, it means nothing but wasted time and newspaper space. Let's not pass up this opportunity, brothers, and regret it when we see how it profits other farmers who followed the advice of Experience.

Meanwhile, watch the coming issues of this paper for more from the "Book of Experience" which we are compiling—and get some lespedeza seed—and sow it!

LESPEDA—The Soil Builder

Plan Farm Advance In Mecklenburg Co.

Agricultural Committee of Community Association Lays Out Program

The Agricultural Committee of the newly-organized Charlottesville Community Association at a meeting Saturday took three actions which doubtless will mean a further advance of the farming interests in that progressive county.

1. It was decided to endorse and encourage cream production and move to interest more farmers in the production of cream for a cash income.

2. It agreed to get 10 farmers to become "lespedeza demonstrators," put in lespedeza under the county farm agent's direction to influence the growing of more of the crop in the neighborhood; also to hold a "Lespedeza Field Day" in August or September when all the farms will be visited.

3. It has under consideration the formation of a county poultry and egg association on plans proposed by Dr. G. H. Warg, assistant economist at Blacksburg.

One of the cream routes from that vicinity runs to Petersburg. The poultry and egg association (Continue on Page 16)

More Potatoes

LESPEDA SEED

99% or Better Purity Test

Carefully re-cleaned, 12½ cents a pound.
Prices in large quantities will be quoted on request. Order from

Mecklenburg County Seed Association

AN ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS
DABNEY HARDY, Secretary
JEFFRESS, VIRGINIA

What Farmers Here Have Done With Lespedeza

J. E. Puchall, Wise, N. C., tells an interesting story about lespedeza. He says that twenty years ago Stanley county, N. C., was terribly poor and that in the past few years this county and the surrounding counties have become one of the richest sections of North Carolina and the only place where the farmers are prosperous. He says that in his opinion Southside Virginia is more adapted to lespedeza than Stanley county.

W. H. Butterworth, South Hill, says that he has pastured sweet clover and mixtures of tame grasses and clovers but he has never found any pasture to excel Korean lespedeza for the production of good milk and lots of it.

A. F. Johnson, Clarksville, says that in his opinion, Korean lespedeza will revolutionize the production of hay, and make people use less cowpeas or soybeans. He says that it saves a great deal of labor by enabling a farmer to seed on top of his grain in March instead of letting the grain crop mature, then breaking the stubble land and seeding peas or beans.

M. D. Potts, Chase City, R-1, threshed about 550 pounds of seed and says that he will seed every bit of it on his place.

E. L. Thompson, South Hill, likes the crop so well that he says he wants to put every available acre in it. Any crop that will produce good hay, improve the soil and increase greatly the value of his pasture, is the crop Mr. Thompson is interested in.

A. J. Hawkins, Chase City, R-2, threshed 1350 pounds of seed from an acre and one-eighth. C. R. Robertson & Son, Chase City, R-3, made 100 pounds of seed per acre on nearly six acres.

With pardonable pride Mecklenburg county points to the production of more than 25,000 pounds of seed this year.

While a great deal of this seed will be used in that county, they have considerable seed to sell, the bulk of which is being sold through the Mecklenburg County Seed Growers' Association, of which J. D. Hardy of Jeffers is secretary.

Prof. T. B. Hutchens says in a recent article in the Progressive Farmer that probably the Korean is better adapted to Southside Virginia than any other section of the state.

Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

Alten Lespedeza to Harvest

The lespedeza crop is short this year as a result of unfavorable weather and very few farmers will be able to cut the crop for hay or to thresh seed.

But those fields should be left to rot and which they will do even if the plants are only several inches high. The fields that have been grazed will produce enough seed to reseed the land also, unless they have been grazed very heavily.

The seed of Korean lespedeza appears to mature here the last of September or the first of October. Last year in the threshing demonstration held at the farm of W. H. Butterworth on September 23, we found a few green seed and no doubt it would have been better if we had waited for several days.

If good sales come, many farmers are planning to disc their lespedeza fields for wheat, or oats, or barley. This is the best method to allow for seeding, for it will not do to plow for this will put the seed in too deep. Of course in these cases the farmers plan to let the seed mature before working the land.

Some farmers plan to leave their fields and use the land for spring oats or rye and Austrian peas. In either case, there should be a volunteer stand of the lespedeza.

This article is written at the request of one of the community agricultural committees, who called this matter to the attention of the Agent.

Weed Killing Demonstration

W. H. Daughtry, assistant agronomist, V. P. L., will conduct a weed killing demonstration by the use of chemicals on the farm of S. T. Moore in LaCross district.

The day is Thursday, October 6th and the hour is 2 P. M. Everyone interested is cordially invited to attend.

The use of chemicals for killing weeds is not practical in a number of cases but there are other cases when a weed pest is just catching hold in a field and the treatment in this case is not too expensive.

Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent)

MORE TERRACING WORK DONE

J. A. Waller Jr. of the Agricultural Engineering department, V. P. L., spent two days in the county last week during which time several terracing demonstrations were held.

Wednesday morning was spent at J. C. Herndon's farm and A. W. Riddle's farm near Chase City. That afternoon was spent at the farm of O. W. Clark in Clarksville district, and the next day at two farms in Palmer Springs district, John Tucker and C. T. Park.

Several of the young men who recently took the course given by Mr. Waller in terracing spent more time with him learning to lay out and also to construct terraces. E. Douglas Gregory, Noel Leach, Rice Wagstaff and Alden Williamson worked with Mr. Waller on Wednesday, and C. T. Park and his son, Charles, spent Thursday with him. It is Mr. Waller's plan to have these young men and possibly others learn this job so that they might assist the farmers of the county in this important work. Due to the recent rains, we could not demonstrate the construction of terraces at several of these farms but this will be done.

The attention of the farmers of the county is called to the terraces recently built on Walter L. Allgood's farm on State Highway No. 12. This is the county terracing demonstration farm and Mr. Waller expects to help Mr. Allgood terrace all his open land from time to time.

The loss from soil erosion is appalling as every thinking person knows and it is extremely discouraging to try to improve land and then have it badly washed.

CLARKSVILLE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION TO MEET FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 7:30

The Clarksville Community Association will hold its October meeting at the High School on Friday the 21st at 7:30 and everybody is cordially invited.

The committee will include a Public Welfare Committee in addition to the committees of Business, Educational and Recreation, Home Making and Agriculture.

The people in charge of the Program are making a real effort to give the audience a very interesting program of interest to all the people of the community.

There are of course no dues, fees or assessments and this is a splendid opportunity to see your friends.

Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent.)

Men Who Attended Terracing School

The following men attended the terracing school recently held in Boydton by J. A. Waller Jr. of the Agricultural Engineering Dept., V. P. I.: W. L. Allgood, Boydton; Clarence Bradsher, Chase City; L. W. Brooks, South Hill; C. O. Dugg Jr., Phillis; William B. Clark, Nelson; James and Joe Elam, Baskerville; E. W. Gordon, South Hill; Leslie T. Jeffers, Norlina, N. C.; Neal Leach, Chase City; N. D. Motse, South Hill; C. T. Park Jr., Manton, N. C.; Neal L. Probst, Boydton; Clifton Thomas, Nelson; Rice Wagstaff, Bal Oak; A. N. Wilkinson, Skipwith, and Alden Williamson, Nelson.

It is hoped that these men will secure farm levels and will aid not only in terracing their own farms but their neighbors' farms. After a course in field work to be given under Mr. Waller this fall, these young men should be well qualified for this work.

Soil erosion is one of the great problems of this section and one man or several men could not attempt to do all the work required in this county. For this reason, it may be possible for us to train more young men from time to time for this important work.

This successful school could not have been held without the help of the community agricultural committee.

Countywide Cotton Meeting

M. G. Mann, assistant general manager of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association will address the cotton farmers of Mecklenburg County at a meeting to be held in the town hall at Boydton on Oct. 21st at 2:30 P. M.

Mr. Mann will explain the cotton marketing plan of his organization in general and it is probable that he will have an announcement of considerable interest for the borrowers of the government who have cotton.

Every cottongrower of the county is invited to this meeting.

Q.—Is lime or fertilizer needed for lespedera?

A.—Lespedera will do well on poor land without lime and without fertilizer, but the crop responds to these two materials. E. C. Blair, extension agronomist, N. C. State College, reports a demonstration carried out in cooperation with the farm agent in Union county comparing limestone, 16 per cent superphosphate, and a combination of the two on lespedera grown for hay. The results per acre were as follows: No treatment, 2175 lbs. hay; 300 lbs. 16 superphosphate, 2915 lbs. hay; 1 ton limestone, 3006 lbs. hay; superphosphate and limestone, 3757 lbs. hay.

This report was sent to The Southside News by N. H. Williams, Mecklenburg county agent.

C. P. HOLMES WELL FIXED TO RAISE HOGS

(N. H. Williams, Co. Agt.)

C. P. Holmes, Union Level, Route 1, has probably the best system of hog pastures in Mecklenburg county. This man has been raising a few hogs for the Richmond market for several years, having a few to sell in the spring and a few to sell in the fall.

Besides a field of sweet clover, he has early corn and soybeans to graze and this year he had a mixture of wheat and barley. In addition he sometimes has Abruzzi rye to graze on and in his late corn he is planting Mammoth Brown soybeans, a late non-shattering variety.

The writer was there August 10 and he had eleven very nice hogs weighing about 125 pounds on the hoof. These should be ready to market by September 10th to 20th at a weight of 150 to 160 pounds. In addition, another litter was born August 10th and these barring accident, will be marketed next spring.

He will save three hogs out for home use and have eight to sell. Even if the price is not high he will get his returns several weeks ahead of marketing tobacco. Hog prices have recently improved and while some years Mr. Holmes might not secure cost of production, if he sticks he will get the good prices as well as the low prices.

He is now shipping cream and of course has his skim milk as a by-product in feeding his hogs. This material is extremely valuable for feeding hogs and chickens as many of our farmers are proving.

Many of our farmers would no doubt be interested in talking with Mr. Holmes.

Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent.)

WEATHER DAMAGE TO COTTON

The following article about an important subject to our Mecklenburg farmers is taken from a recent issue of the Progressive Farmer:

"Because of the large quantities of cotton held on farms this year unprotected from the weather, millions of dollars' worth of cotton will rot in the bale or deteriorate in quality. Losses from weather damage are almost entirely confined to cotton held on farms. Cotton is protected after it reaches commercial channels.

"The United States Department of Agriculture reports results of extensive experiments made for the purpose of ascertaining how much bales of cotton lose in value when not properly protected. Here are some of the results:

"1. Bales of cotton placed flat on the ground with no covering and without further attention sustained weather damage of 273 pounds in each 500-pound bale. That is to say, 273 pounds in each bale were made to grade lower and to bring a lower price.

"2. Bales placed on edge on the ground without further attention showed damage in 199 lbs. per bale.

"3. Bales on edge and turned once a week had 84.5 lbs. damaged.

"4. On bales placed on end on the ground, and not turned, 117 lbs. were damaged.

"5. On bales placed on timbers off the ground, and turned once a week, the damage was 19.5 pounds.

"6. Bales placed on timbers and covered with tarpaulin without further attention, lost 19 lbs.

"7. Bales stored in properly constructed warehouses lost only 4 lbs.

"These tests were made at 5 representative points in the cotton belt," says the department. "In addition to protecting from weather damage, cotton stored in cooperative associations, federal or state licensed and bonded warehouses provides an acceptable form of collateral for loans and low insurance rates. However, there are many farmers who wish to hold cotton this season for whom such warehouse facilities are not available. They should employ every safeguard against loss."

Tobacco Association Voted Into Existence

About six hundred contract signers of the projected Virginia Bright Tobacco Growers' Marketing Association met in the high school auditorium at Chase City on Monday the 27th to decide whether or not the proposed association should function.

Buckley D. Adams of Charlotte County called the meeting to order, and read the text of the resolution passed at the referendum meeting of the growers held at South Boston on the 16th of May, declaring the perfection of an organization to handle the 1932 crop of tobacco under the terms of the contract to be the wishes of the signers, designating the time and place of this meeting, and reserving the right to rescind their action at this meeting.

J. H. Whitehead of Pittsylvania was chosen chairman of the meeting. Mayor E. E. Roberts extended to all a cordial welcome and an invitation to an old fashioned Brunswick stew at 1 o'clock.

C. F. Johnson of Mecklenburg offered a resolution ratifying the action of the referendum meeting at South Boston on May 16th. It passed by a vote of 500 at least to 14. William C. Collins, Federal Farm Board representative; Austin Bridgforth, of Lunenburg; John R. Stachurs, Director of Virginia Extension Service; M. K. Green, of Charlotte; George D. Harlow, of Petersburg; H. W. Nash, W. A. Trotter, Jr., C. S. Jordan, T. Y. Allen, J. D. Hardy, and J. E. Brame of Mecklenburg, addressed the meeting.

To the town of Chase City for the use of its beautiful high school auditorium and for the refreshments awaiting the growers, and to all campaign workers, members of the organization committee, Virginia extension service, county demonstration agents, agricultural high school teachers and business men, contributing of their means or service to the outcome of the meeting, the growers gave a rising vote of thanks, and adjourned.

The refreshments came as a distinct surprise to most of the growers, because the previous four or five referendum meetings had established a precedent to the contrary. Chase City's treatment of the growers is a source of pride to Mecklenburg.

As chairman of the county campaign committee, I wish to thank Chase City, and to express on behalf of Mecklenburg tobacco growers appreciation of and gratitude for the inestimable services rendered by my colleagues on the county campaign committee, the various district campaign chairmen and committeemen, the business men of our towns and Petersburg, the Clarksville News, the Chase City Progress, the South Hill Enterprise, the Southside Virginia News, the Director of the Virginia Extension Service, the county demonstration agents, the agricultural high school teachers, the representatives of the Federal Farm Board and the campaign manager of the Virginia bright tobacco belt in building and launching the Virginia Bright Tobacco Growers' Marketing Association—the hope of Southside Virginia.

V. C. DANIELS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEET

The monthly meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held in Boydton Monday, with all members present.

The Board visited the jail and reported they found it in good condition.

C. E. Geoghegan, Supervisor of Chase City district, turned over check for \$147.02 for metal pipe sold to the State Highway Commission.

F. M. Winckler, Supervisor of LaCrosse district, turned over check for \$958.20, being proceeds from sale of LaCrosse district road material.

S. G. Chandler, Supervisor of Clarksville district, turned in check for \$120.00 from State Highway Department for Clarksville district road material.

Farm demonstration work was decided to be continued in the county for the year 1932, with Miss Ina Miller, home agent, N. H. Williams, farm agent for white, and N. D. Morse, agent for colored.

Market for Mecklenburg Seed, Says Mr. Williams

The Mecklenburg county farmers have been advised by the farm agent, Norman H. Williams, that they probably will have opportunity to sell barley and Abruzzi rye seed and seed oats and wheat to farmers in neighboring counties. Mr. Williams has already compiled a list of farmers having barley seed for sale, but has requested that those having other seed report to him so they may be listed for orders that come in from outside.

Farmers who have any amount of seed grain for sale should send a representative sample to the state department of agriculture, Richmond, for a purity and germination test. This service is without charge.

"When the rains finally come," says Mr. Williams, "there will be a great deal of land prepared in Mecklenburg and adjoining counties for these fall crops."

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN (N. H. Williams, County Agent)

Good Results From Side-Dressing Tobacco

In 1931, the Thomas Brothers of Skipwith carried out a demonstration of side-dressing tobacco with extra potash and they found this paid them well.

They have a light sandy land that probably needs more potash than some of our heavier soils. Their tobacco not side-dressed averaged 13c, while the tobacco given the extra potash averaged 21c.

At planting time they used 8-3-3 and some 11-4-4. Then at the second cultivation they used 200 lbs. of sulphate potash-magnesium per acre. Not only did this increase their average price, but the yield was also increased.

They were well pleased with the results and they plan to use more of this material this year.

Clip The Weeds From Lepedexa Fields

It is a good policy to mow the weeds off the lepedexa fields so that this crop may have a better chance. This will not only give the farmer a cleaner field and cleaner hay but will help to rid the fields of dodder or love vines.

Speaking of lepedexa, the following results were secured from superphosphate and limestone, at a test in Union County, N. C.

No treatment 2175 lbs. of hay,
300 lbs. superphosphate 2915 lbs. of hay.

1 ton of limestone 3086 lbs. of hay,
300 lbs. of phosphate and 1 ton of limestone 3757 lbs. of hay.

Attend The Referendum Meeting June 27th

Every signer of the cooperative tobacco contract should try to be in Chase City to the referendum meeting of the growers, on Monday, June 27th.

This is the final meeting of the campaign which has been carried on for two years, and this meeting will determine whether the Association will operate or not.

The meeting will be held in the new school auditorium at 10:30 A. M.

Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent.)

GIVE THE POULTRY FLOCK BETTER CARE

Now that the local markets are giving better prices for eggs, many people are not getting good production, and in fact some poultry flocks are not laying at all.

There may be a number of reasons for this condition, chiefly because the owner has not fed and developed the pullets well, many flocks are not getting mash, many hen houses are drafty, and in some cases the flock may be suffering from parasites, lack of green feed, or even from sufficient water.

Scratch feed (corn, wheat, oats, or some combination of these grains) are used to maintain the hen's body functions, while mash gives the flock owner eggs. Many people feel that they cannot afford to feed mash at present but the question is, can they afford not to? Lack of growing mash is the chief cause of poorly developed pullets, and mash kept before the hens and pullets constantly will hasten their development and increase the eggs materially.

If the hen house is open on the south, the other three sides must be tight, the cracks can easily be stripped up so as to prevent drafts. In Southside Virginia, it is rarely necessary to close the house entirely, but the south side in severe weather may be protected with a curtain made of burlap bags.

Sour milk, either buttermilk or skim milk, will help the hens a great deal and serve to increase the eggs. Milk will also decrease the amount of mash the hens eat.

Lets near the best house may have been ranged over by the flock until all green stuff is destroyed but wheat sown thickly, and oats, rape, etc., sown next spring will give green feed. Cabbage, kale or turnips from the garden may be fed to the flock.

To increase the farm income, give the poultry flock a better chance.

1933 PROGRAM OF WORK PLANNED

The County Agricultural Advisory Board at its annual meeting held in Boydton Nov. 5th planned its work for 1933 as follows:

Soil Improvement—Stressing, terracing, legumes and proper use of fertilizers.

Marketing—Not only of tobacco and cotton but of eggs, etc.

Poultry—Stressing broiler production.

Dairying—Stressing cream production and better feeding.

4-H Club Work.

Miscellaneous—Seed improvement, hogs, sweet potatoes.

This program is in general terms but more specific plans will be made by the agricultural committees of each community during the next several months.

Farmers Can List Seed Grain With County Agt.

(N. H. Williams, County Agent.)

It now appears that farmers in Mecklenburg County will have an opportunity to sell any surplus barley, Abruzzi rye and seed oats to the farmers in several of the neighboring counties.

To assist our farmers in making a sale of these seed, as well as seed wheat, the county agent is compiling a list of men who have seed of these crops. Not only will this list be helpful in filling orders from outside the county but this will be used to assist our own farmers to find this seed.

Farmers having other seed than barley would assist the agent by listing their seed with him. He has a full list of barley seed produced.

Farmers who have any amount of seed grain for sale should send a representative sample in to the State Department of Agriculture, Richmond, for a purity and germination test. This service is without charge. Small lots of seed do not have to be tested provided they are sold from farm to farm, even though it is wise to have all seed tested.

When the rains finally come, there will be a great deal of land prepared in this county for these fall crops.

VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 21,

Farm Leaders Observe Terracing Demonstration

Thursday afternoon, last, the chairmen of the agricultural committees from the seven community organizations in the county, B. L. Hummel, V. P. I. Extension specialist on community building, N. H. Williams, county agent, the three agricultural teachers, and about fifty farmers met on the farm of H. H. Nichols near South Hill and witnessed the laying off and construction of terraces under the direction of J. A. Waller, also of the V. P. I. Extension service. The demonstration showed conclusively the impossibility of laying off a proper terrace without an instrument.

When the first terrace had been located and partly constructed, Mr. Hummel called a meeting of the chairmen and suggested that they select a county chairman and secretary from their number. Thereupon H. M. Skelton of LaCrosse was elected chairman, and V. C. Daniels of Boydton, secretary. Mr. Hummel then proceeded to outline community and county projects for the current organization year.

During the first half of July, farmers from all community organizations of the county will make a one-day trip to Wake County, North Carolina, the home of the Mangum terrace—a broad, gently sloping terrace—to see terraces built more than twenty years ago.

On September 29th and 30th, two boys above the high school age, or young men, from each community will be trained by Mr. Waller in the theory and practice of locating and constructing terraces. In the third week of October a terracing demonstration will be held in every community. The boys and young men trained by Mr. Waller will be at the service of any farmer in their respective communities, at reasonable wages, for laying out and superintending the construction of terraces.

The farm of W. L. Allgood on the Boydton-Chase City highway was selected as a county terracing project; and it will be so designated by a suitable marker. The whole farm will be terraced eventually under the sanction of the extension service; and two county-wide demonstrations will be held there every year that all may see the various phases of terracing from location to maintenance.

For the promotion of dairying, especially supplying sufficient cream to justify the continuance of the two cream routes from Farnville and Petersburg, a dairy meeting will be held in each community the latter part of April or the first of May.

In September county and community lespedeza demonstrations will be conducted. A definite and different hour will be arranged for each community so farmers, wishing to do so, may see the demonstrations in all the communities. Seed threshing demonstrations will be held in the Clarksville, Bluestone, Boydton, Chase City, Buckhorn and South Hill communities in October.

Good, careful farmers, willing to take the necessary trouble to secure first class eggs, having at least 100 hens and getting a minimum of 15 dozen eggs per week, will be requested to market their eggs cooperatively, and other farmers will be encouraged to work up to the minimum.

Each community committee, at its next community mass meeting, will set as its goal a definite number of farm families to qualify for each of the three grades of Live-at-Home Association certificates to be granted in November; and during May candidates for these certificates will be solicited and enrolled.

The community committees will announce on all proper occasions the meeting of the signers of the Virginia bright tobacco growers cooperative contract, to be held at South Boston on May 16th, beginning at 10 a. m., to determine whether or not they will set up a cooperative marketing association and sell the 1932 crop of tobacco cooperatively.

The chairmen of the agricultural committees from the seven community organizations will meet at least twice a year; and the next meeting will be held in July.

THE CLARK
COMMUNITY FARMING AT PALMER
SPRING

People Hear Dr. Wolfe and Mr. Foster on Farm Problems

A very enjoyable day was had by some 250 people of the Palmer Springs community on Wednesday, August 17 when a breakfast after was served and two splendid talks were made, one by Dr. T. K. Wolfe, editor of the Southern Planter and the other by E. S. Frazier, district agent, extension division.

The importance of lespedeza for soil improvement and for pasture was stressed by Dr. Wolfe who called it a God send to any section for these purposes. It will grow on rich land or poor land, on high land or low land and on acid land and lined land, said the speaker. He mentioned the necessity for more good gardens on the farms of the State for health as well as economy, and stated that in his judgment, farmers who had short corn crops could well afford to sow some barley.

Mr. Frazier seconded the advice of Dr. Wolfe regarding the use of barley and lespedeza and then told of several farmers who farmed large tracts of land by tenants growing tobacco and cotton and compared the condition of them men with a farmer who always grabbed, soil improvement and food and feed production, but who grew a small acreage of high quality tobacco. He urged the assembled farmers and their wives to first of all produce a good living on the farms for themselves and their tenants and to plant the money crops in moderation and put them on the best land so that high quality might be had.

After dinner which was enjoyed by all, the society formed Agricultural Committee was called together. Those present were Messrs: J. H. Brewer, C. T. Park, W. H. Reed, W. O. Turner, Leslie Jefferson, J. L. Road, and Leonard Watkins. C. T. Park was chosen chairman. Three young men, Leslie Jefferson, Charles Park and Leonard Watkins will take the course in Farming to be given in the county Sept., 29th and 30th. The Committee will select a suitable farm for a terracing demonstration in October. The committee also helped the county agent pick five or six men to carry on barley demonstrations and will assist in enrolling some of the farmers in the Live or Home Society.

All in all it was an enjoyable day.

We Should Have
More Winter Farming

Barley, which succeeds well here in Monticello County, is a crop which County Agent N. H. Williams is trying to get more of our farmers to grow. The following article from the Progressive Farmer emphasizes the soundness of Mr. Williams' recommendation:

"The minimum drought which wrought much havoc to corn and other crops in many parts of the Carolinas and Virginia has again demonstrated the importance of one policy we have long advocated:

"We must do more winter farming!"
Especially is it necessary for our farmers to do something to save themselves from that present excessive dependence on corn. It is too uncertain a crop—because of the frequency of drought. It is too expensive a crop—because of the out-of-date methods generally used in cultivating it. We must grow corn, of course, but it should not be so nearly the sole dependence for feed as it now is.

"Barley is so near the equal of corn in feed value that it is by far the best substitute we can grow for corn. It also makes a better yield per acre than other small grains. So says a county agent in a paper we have just picked up, and it is doctrine which agricultural leaders all over the South vindly keep preaching. 'Barley is the winter corn crop,' says T. J. W. Brown while there may not be enough rain in summer, there is always enough in winter'. Then, too, this 'winter corn crop' requires no thinning, no hoeing, no plowing—nor can any one commit with it the wasteful folly of 'fodder plowing'!

"Corn is made of expensive cost in the South largely because corn is a certain and tobacco nation, and nearly all farmers insist on using intensive, high-labor cost cotton and tobacco cultivation methods with corn instead of the extensive low-labor-cost methods, without which corn cannot be made profitably. Unless the labor cost per acre for corn is far below that for cotton, the cost per bushel is outrageous. 'Plant no hard or corn that will not make twenty bushels per acre,' has long been urged by our paper, and it might well be added:

'Plant corn only where there is enough humus in the land to hold the rainfall (for corn is a heavy drinker), and plant corn only where it can be cultivated with a two-horse cultivator. Any corn made by one-horse methods costs too much. Furthermore, wherever grass and weed seed are numerous, corn can rather easily be raised—at least in the early stages—by too much rain as well as too little rain. As one old negro put it, 'When we don't have a dry drought, look lak we have a wet drought!'

"And we not only need a winter corn crop' but we need to do more 'winter farming' to produce hay and enrich our soils. The soil erosion in the South cannot be stopped so long as we leave our soils bare in winter. And how that we can sow barley, oats, wheat, etc., in the fall and follow either with a wonderful hay and pasture crop—lespedeza—just by scattering the seed on top of the ground in February, there is even greater inducement for winter farming than ever before

"Droughts do not affect 'winter farming'. Let's do more of it in 1933!"

14,799 Seed On ONE Plant
of Lespedeza

R. D. Goodman, county agent of Calhoun county, North Carolina, tells an interesting story of the seedling habits of Korean lespedeza.

In driving over his county in 1930, he came across an isolated plant of Korean lespedeza growing on a roadside or ditch bank. This plant measured 36 inches across, and he took it up and carried it to his office, where it was examined by a number of farmers.

He later decided to send this plant to Dr. A. J. Poole of the United States Department of Agriculture and ask him to have the seed counted if possible.

He did this and finally a report came from Washington that 14,799 seeds were found on this plant.

This may sound like a fish story but it is verified on pages 345 and 346, Yearbook of Agriculture, 1931.

Mr. Goodman told this story to N. H. Williams, Monticello county farm agent, in the presence of W. H. Butterworth, L. G. Thomas and C. R. Sanford while they were at Columbia, S. C., at the annual State Geomary Sale there.

Advisory Boards Hold Annual Meeting Nov. 5

The Executive Committee of Mecklenburg County Advisory Boards held their regular quarterly meeting the afternoon of Sept. 29th, on the farm of W. H. Butterworth, near South Hill. Present were H. M. Shelton, chairman, representing LaCrosse District; W. H. Butterworth and Mrs. E. W. Gordon, South Hill; Mrs. J. T. Gordon, Buckhorn; V. C. Daniels, Boynton; L. G. Turner, Chase City; S. G. Boyd, Bluestone; A. P. Johnson and Mrs. E. L. Talley, Clarksville; and C. T. Park, Palmer Springs. R. L. Hummel, extension specialist on rural organization; N. H. Williams Jr., county farm agent; Miss Ina Miller, county home demonstration agent; J. D. Hardy, secretary of the county agricultural growers' association; K. N. Ellis, extension economist, and Rev. David C. George, secretary of the county Red Cross, met with the executive committee.

Since our July meeting, Palmer Springs has joined the other seven districts of the county by organizing a community agricultural committee and naming C. T. Park chairman.

There being home-making committees in South Hill, Buckhorn and Clarksville districts only, the presidents of the women's clubs of the other districts will represent their respective districts on the women's executive committee until community organizations are set up in these districts, and home-making committees named. Hereafter, the two executive committees, after holding for a short time a joint session upon matters of common interest, will hold separate sessions.

Mr. Ellis explained briefly the revised requirements for the live-at-home certificates, A, B, and C, how applicants for these certificates will be judged, and certificates awarded. The local agricultural and home making committees, jointly and in cooperation with Miss Miller and Mr. Williams, will select the farm families that may qualify for certificates, submit questionnaires to the husband and wife in each family, see that all questionnaires are properly filled out, and recommend to the executive committee of the advisory boards the farm families, in their opinion, qualifying for certificates. The executive committee designated S. G. Boyd, H. M. Shelton, V. C. Daniels and two or three ladies to be named later by Miss Miller, to pass upon the recommendations of the local committees, make final awards of classes B and C certificates, and recommend to the State live-at-home organization the families, in their opinion, meeting the requirements of class A certificate, to be awarded at the State meeting.

Efforts to bring the State meeting to Mecklenburg will be continued. L. G. Turner, Rev. David C. George and Mrs. E. L. Talley were authorized and directed to select a place for the State meeting, and arrange with some organization or group, at the place selected, to serve the delegates and others dinner at a reasonable charge per plate, sometimes during the latter half of January or the first part of February, 1933.

Rev. George presented the necessity for widespread welfare work in the county this year, and requested the assistance of all community workers in administering the needed relief. Upon the suggestion of the secretary, both advisory boards, individually and collectively, were directed to cooperate with the welfare workers, and, in cases wherein the destitution is not due primarily to sickness, drought, unemployment, or other unavoidable circumstances, to follow up from time to time the welfare work with such suggestions and assistance relative to live-at-home programs as might remove the cause for future destitution.

The two advisory boards, which are composed of the members of the local agricultural and home making committees, will hold their annual meeting in the courthouse at Boynton on November 5, at 10 A. M. A joint meeting will be held first, and then each board will hold a separate meeting. A summary of this year's work will be made, and next year's program for the county will be formulated. The home making advisory board will put on an achievement program. Each member of the executive committee was directed to prepare a report of his committee's work.

Local committees, having knowledge of any events calculated to promote the work of the agricultural and home making committees, were requested to send accounts of such events to Miss Miller or Mr. Williams for publication.

Mr. Williams was requested to furnish each member of the executive committee a copy of a brief statement of his, showing some of the results of his year's work.

The chairman and secretary were directed to invite a limited number of the members of the county board of supervisors to attend the quarterly meetings of the executive committee; because the supervisors, as heads of our county government, are especially interested in and conversant with county affairs and conditions, and should have the opportunity to advise and discuss with the executive committee such undertakings of the agricultural and home making committees as might affect the welfare of the county.

The next quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the advisory boards will be held at Boynton, in the apartment of Miss Miller, at a date to be determined later.

V. C. DANIELS, Secretary.

Agricultural Column

(N. H. Williams, County Agent.)

Tobacco Growers Meeting Sept. 29th in Boynton

There will be an important meeting of the Mecklenburg County Tobacco Growers Marketing Association in Boynton on Friday, Sept. 29th, at 10 A. M., according to C. S. Gordon, the chairman.

It is very important that a full meeting be held, for the two directors of this district, A. L. Skipwith and H. W. Nash, will discuss the plans of the association for the coming marketing season, and many details will be explained to the members.

Every member should try to attend this meeting.

Terracing School to Be Held—

Engineer to Train Young Men

Seven of the eight community agricultural committees have picked from two to three men to take the terracing school to be conducted by J. A. Waller Jr., agricultural engineer, extension division. The other community will select their men this week.

This school will be conducted at Boynton High School on the 29th of September, beginning at 9 A. M. The first day will be devoted to the use of the farm level, the proper grade to be given, the selection of outlets and other matters. The second day, the 30th, will be spent on a near-by farm, where the young men will be given practical instruction, not only in laying off terraces but in building them up.

This course is free to any farmer who desires to take it but each community was particularly asked to pick out at least two men to take it, these men to be available in their communities to do terracing work for their neighbors at a reasonable charge.

Thousands of acres of land in Mecklenburg County need this work and the agricultural committeemen in the various communities are extremely anxious for this school to be successful. Proper terraces and proper rotations will save the best soil on many of our farms.

17 in Mecklenburg Take Terracing Course

CHASE CITY, VA., Oct. 3—Seventeen young men from seven of the eight communities of Mecklenburg County assembled at Boydton High School Friday night to take a course in the terracing of land, given by J. A. Waller Jr. of the agricultural engineering department at V. P. I. Mr. Waller was pleased with the interest of the group and with the earnestness of the bright young men. He had planned to take the class out to W. L. Algood's farm for field work, but the owner informed him that the land was so hard plowing the terrace up would be difficult, due to the drought. However, one demonstration will be held in each of the communities during the fall and Mr. Waller plans to have the students of this course lay off the terraces at this time, under his direction. After more rain comes plowing can be done. That the adult farmers in Mecklenburg are awakening to the importance of this work can be seen by the increasing number of calls which come to the county agent and the teachers of agriculture. This school was worked up largely by the eight community committees coöperative with the county agent, Norman L. Williams.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

LANDSCAPE GARDEN- ER TO SPEAK

Public Invited to Meeting In Legion Hall

(N. E. Williams, Co. Agt.)

At the request of several people of Chase City, Allan H. Reid, assistant professor of landscape gardening, V. P. I. will give an illustrated talk in the Legion Hall in Chase City on Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 8 p. m.

Mr. Reid is not a stranger to the town for he is the one responsible for the plans of the Legion park. He has also visited and made certain suggestions for beautifying the school grounds in Chase City.

This meeting is under the joint auspices of the Parent Teachers Association and Hester Bryant Post No. 43, American Legion. The public is cordially invited to the meeting.

Advisory Board Meets in Boydton

Mecklenburg County's Or- ganizations Show Gains

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHASE CITY, VA., Nov. 3—The annual meeting of the Mecklenburg County advisory board of agriculture and home advisory board of agriculture and home economics was held in Boydton on Saturday with a majority of the eight communities represented. Reports from the communities were given by the farmers and farm women, followed by brief talks by R. L. Hummel, specialist in rural organization, V. P. I.; K. N. Ellis, assistant extension economist, V. P. I.; J. E. Brane and E. Y. Noblin, two of the vocational teachers of agriculture; Dr. A. T. Finch of Chase City, commander of the Legion post, and by the two agents, Miss Inda Miller and N. H. Williams.

Mr. Hummel expressed himself as well pleased with the progress made with the organization work this year, saying that in one or two respects, Mecklenburg had the best organization of any county in the State. D. A. Jackson, county agent of Brunswick County, was present and stated that he came to observe and that he and his people might undertake the same type of organization.

Following these talks and progress reports, separate sessions of men and women were held and 1933 plans of work made. The plan for the men included soil improvement, marketing, poultry, seed improvement, hogs, sweet potatoes and 4-H Club work. More specific plans will be made by the community agricultural committees.

Those present were greatly pleased by an announcement from Mr. Ellis that the "Live at Home" Society would meet in Mecklenburg early in 1933.

H. M. Shelton of Lacrosse is chairman of the advisory board and V. C. Daniels of Boydton is secretary.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

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 Mecklenburg
Report of N. H. Williams County Farm Demonstration Agent
From Nov. 23rd 1931 to Nov. 19th 1932

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



Best copy

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, committees, 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 garden 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.
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- 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:

DEMONSTRATIONS OR TEXAS LEAD 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 supervising 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, milk spray materials, and soil poultry.
6. 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. Examples: 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.
7. 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.
8. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
9. 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.
10. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objective of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
11. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
12. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
13. 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.
14. An office call is a call in person by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
18. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicate letters should not be included.)
19. 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 residents 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.
20. 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 Verified

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 (Name) County Agent (Title) 12 (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association

(a) Name Mecklenburg County Advisory Board

(b) Number of members: (1) Men 66, (2) Women _____

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

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 8

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

(a) Adult work: (1) Men 66, (2) Women _____

(b) 4-H Club work: (1) Men 1, (2) Women _____, (3) Older club boys 1, (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 66, (b) Girls 1

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing: (a) Boys 62, (b) Girls 1

11. Number of members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:
(a) Boys: 1st Year 32, 2d Year 19, 3d Year 9, 4th Year 4, 5th Year 1, 6th Year and Over 1
(b) Girls: 1

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
Girls					<u>1</u>						

¹ 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 1 to 24, less any duplications 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

12. Number of 4-H Club members in school	63	Out of school	4	12
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(a) Judging _____ (b) Demonstration 2			14
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age				15
16. Members in above groups	(a) Young men _____ (b) Young women _____			16
17. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work	1644			17
18. Number of different farms visited	app.	525		18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work				19
20. Number of different homes visited				20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work	(a) Office 315 (b) Telephone 135			21
22. Number of days agent spent in office	86 1/2			22
23. Number of days agent spent in field	212			23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³	182 copies made of 60 articles 122 pub			24
25. Number of individual letters written	1625			25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)	10			26
27. Number of bulletins distributed	app	*900		27
28. Number of radio talks made	none			28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown	slides	4		29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	52	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending	637	
	(b) 4-H Club	(3) Total women leaders attending	25	
		(1) Number		
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)	(a) Number	(1) Number	16	31
		(2) Total attendance	316	
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(a) Number	(1) Number	2	32
		(2) Total attendance	21	
33. Tours conducted 1 planned but not held on account of severe drought	(a) Number	(1) Number		33
		(2) Total attendance		
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work	(1) Number		34
		(2) Total attendance		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	1	
		(2) Total attendance	325	

¹ List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.² Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

9-2149

* Slightly more than 400 State Outlook Bulletins distributed

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

35. Encampments held	(a) Farm women	(1) Number		35
		(2) Total members attending		
		(3) Total others attending		
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	1	36
		(2) Total boys attending	2	
		(3) Total girls attending		
		(4) Total others attending		
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(a) Number	48	37
		(b) Total attendance	2042	
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number		37
		(2) Total attendance		

29 Community Mass Meetings held, att. 3840
 71 tobacco meetings assisted in, att. 5,632
 1 Cotton Growers meeting assisted in, att. 150

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 com- munities or other units par- ticipating	Number of leaders or com- mitteemen meeting	Days spe- cialists helped with line of work	Days agent devoted to line of work	Number of meet- ings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of different circular letters issued	Number of farm or home visits made	Number of office calls received	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
38. Cereals (page 8)	8	15	7	11	2	6	1			38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	8	66	5	23		10	1			39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)										40
41. Cotton (page 11)	2	2		2	1	2				41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)			4	3		4	1			42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	8	66	2	4	1		1			43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	3		5	5	1	2				44
45. Fruits (page 12)										45
46. Forestry (page 13)	3	2	2	5		2				46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)										47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	8	30	10	15	1	5				48
49. Poultry (page 15)	6	10	12	19	6	3				49
50. Dairy (page 15)	8	20	6	20	7	4	1			50
51. Other livestock (page 15)			1	1		3				51
52. Farm management (page 16)			1	38 ^{1/2}	3	3	2			52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	8	50	5	51	71	6	1			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. House furnishings (page 22)										58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)										59
60. Community activities (page 24)										60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)						1				61
62. Building extension pro- gram of work ¹	8		3	6	2	2	1			62
63. Organization—extension association and com- mittee ²	8	66	21	95	81	7	1			63

(The totals for these columns do not necessarily check with the information given on pages 4, 5, and 6, since one meeting, farm visit, circular letter, 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 programs, the conducting of program surveys, and the outlining of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, as this should be reported under the projects above.

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

CEREALS¹

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

Item	(6) Corn	(7) Wheat	(8) Oats	(9) Rye	(10) Barley	(11) Other ²
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held						
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	7				25	
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	13				83½	
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	2 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	2 bu.	bu.
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys 42					
	(2) Girls					
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys 38					
	(2) Girls					
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing	35¾					
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	530 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
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)						
<p>Barley demonstrations and cooperation made app. 185½ bu this year. All of this due to extension work as it is a new crop here. Agent estimates that 1500 acres have been sowed this fall, due to the extreme shortage of corn. As a part of the Live at Home campaign, agent has urged a greater acreage of wheat, oats and rye and the treating of the same for smut. 2 Barley field meetings were held. Yields of all grain was cut by the grain aphid during the extremely mild winter of 1931-32</p>						

¹ Report fall-corn crops the year they are harvested.
² Indicate crop by name.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

Item	(a) Alfalfa	(b) Sweet clover	(c) Clover (red, white, yellow)	(d) Vetch	(e) Lespedeza	(f) Others	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....							72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	37				65	4	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	2765				185 1/2	38 1/2	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	1/4 bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	XXXXX XXXXX	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys				2		76
	(2) Girls						
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys				2		77
	(2) Girls						
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....					1 1/4		78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	XXXXX XXXXX	79

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)

No new Alfalfa seeded this year and 3 demonstrations plowed up. One car of free limestone secured to be used on a 15 acre alfalfa demonstration. Several lespedeza tours and threshing demonstrations were called off due to the severe drought. Agent estimates that 50,000 lbs Korean lespedeza seed were sowed but due to the drought none of it grew high enough to cut. We saved nearly 30,000 lbs of seed last year and the greater part of this seed was used in the county and much more ordered. This increase was due to the work of the extension people and vocational teachers of agriculture. The 50,000^{lb} seed were sown on 2500 acres, figuring soil improving value at \$3.00 this would be 7500.00

¹Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued

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

Item	(g) Soy beans	(h) Cowpeas	(i) Vetch- beans	(j) Field beans	(k) Peas	(l) Other ¹	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held							72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	1						73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	1/2						74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ²	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu.	{ bu.	{ bu. tons	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys						76
	(2) Girls						
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys						77
	(2) Girls						
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing							78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu.	{ bu.	{ bu. tons	79
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)							
<i>Soybean variety demonstration a complete failure due to not getting a stand.</i>							

¹ Indicate crop by name.² 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 Records

Item	(a) Irish pota- toss	(b) Sweet pota- toss	(c) Cotton	(d) Tobacco	(e) Other ¹	
80. Number of method demonstration meetings held						80
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year		1	2			81
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations		2	4			82
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	bu.	10 bu.	25 lbs. ²	lbs.		83
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled						84
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing						85
86. Number of acres grown by club members completing						86
87. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing	bu.	bu.	lbs. ²	lbs.		87

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)

The potato house at South Hill was used this year with about 2000 bu stored. Mr. Noblin, local vocational man, estimated that last spring 300 bu seed were treated and in addition to this Agent gave directions to 10 people regarding seed treatment. Boynton agricultural committee worked hard to secure a storage house and there was a good deal of interest there at one time but the drought ruined the prospects.

Two cotton variety demonstrations planted from seed given by N.C. Cotton Growers Cooperative Assn. one of these lots certified in the fall.

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 Estimated Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	(a) Home gardens	(b) Market gardening, truck, and canning crops	(c) Beautifi- cation of home grounds	(d) Tree fruits	(e) Bush and small fruits	(f) Grapes
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. 91
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys					92
	(2) Girls					
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys					93
	(2) Girls					
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing			XXXXX			94
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)						
A. H. Reid, associate professor of Landscape Gardening addressed a meeting of 22 people in Chase City, showing a beautiful set of slides and next day six individuals and local post of American Legion were advised regarding landscape gardening. Plans had previously been drawn for the Legion grounds by Mr. Reid.						
Agent has done considerable work this year to increase interest in Home Gardens.						

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	3	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)

Have discussed pine thinning and planting with a number of farmers.

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)	(b)	(c)	
	Rodents	Other animal pests	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

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(Farm and Home)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....		x 8	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....		12	112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....		113
	(b) Girls.....		
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....		114
	(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 house-planning problems.....		1	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.....			129
	(a) Dairy barns.....		130
	(b) Hog houses.....		
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses.....	11	
	(d) Silos.....	2	
	(e) Other.....		
130%. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery.....			130%
	(a) Tractors.....		130%
130%. Number of machines involved in preceding question.....	(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%

x 13 additional farmers assisted with Terracing work
 1 County Terracing Demonstration established
 1 Terracing School held with att. of 17 men from 7 of 8

Commonwealth

POULTRY, DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF 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.....						131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	5					132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....						133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....	500 ⁰⁰					134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys 2	9			15	135
	(2) Girls	1				
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys 1	7			13	136
	(2) Girls	1				
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....		8			15	137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	2	4				138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	1	7				139
140. Number of bull, boar, 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)

5 Broiler Production Demonstrations carried on with a group of farmers in South Hill community, total received for birds marketed, 1973²⁷. This project carried on in cooperation with K N Ellis & E. G. Noblin. 52 head of cattle sold for 39 people bringing them \$3320⁰⁰

Butterfat sold \$2,983.51

2 coopers sold \$160⁰⁰ worth of hogs

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

Report Only This Year's Extensive 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.....	147	
{(a) Boys.....		
{(b) Girls.....		
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	148	
{(a) Boys.....		
{(b) Girls.....		
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 leases.....	156	
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit. <i>farmers</i>	157 <i>1874</i>	
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations.....	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)

*Approximately 400 State Outlook bulletins distributed.
\$178,000⁰⁰ secured from Crop Loan Production office for
farmers of county.
Have worked with County Committee in securing loan
from R.F.C. for work relief*

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

Item	(1) Grain and feed	(2) Cotton	(3) Dairy products	(4) Livestock	(5) Fruits and vegetables	(6) Poultry and eggs	(7) Home products	(8) Other place	
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year									160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year	/				/				161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)									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									165
166. Organization		/						/	166
167. Accounting and auditing									167
168. Financing									168
169. Business policies	/				/				169
170. Production to meet market demand		/						/	170
171. Reduction of market losses									171
172. Use of current market information		/						/	172
173. Standardizing									173
174. Processing or manufacturing									174
175. Packaging and grading									175
176. Loading									176
177. Transporting									177
178. Warehousing									178
179. Keeping membership informed		/						/	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									183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Virginia Bright Tobacco Growers Marketing Assn
 was assisted considerably in an educational
 capacity. North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative
 Assn assisted and cotton farmers urged to
 consider the advantages of this organization

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

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 | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | |
| 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)

CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

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

197. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	197
198. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	198
199. Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care.....	199
200. Membership in these groups.....	200
201. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	201
(a) Girls.....	
(b) Boys.....	
202. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	202
(a) Girls.....	
(b) Boys.....	
203. Number of homes improving habits of school children (other than reported under "Foods and Nutrition" and "Home Health and Sanitation").....	203
204. Number of homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....	204
205. Number of homes providing recommended play equipment.....	205
206. Number of homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs.....	206
207. Number of homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children.....	207

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

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

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..... (b) Boys.....	210
211. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	211
212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	212
213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	213
214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	214
215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	215
216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	216

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

240. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....		240
241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....		241
242. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	242
243. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	243
244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	244
245. Number of individuals following recommendations as to complete health examination.....		245
246. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....		246
247. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....		247
248. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....		248
249. Number of homes adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....		249
250. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....		250
251. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....		251
252. Number of homes following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....		252

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

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.....	8 255
256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	1 256
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 hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	4 259
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.....	8 261½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

4 of the 5 Community Organizations have Welfare Committees and they are filing a great news at present.

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

¹ Indicate project by name.