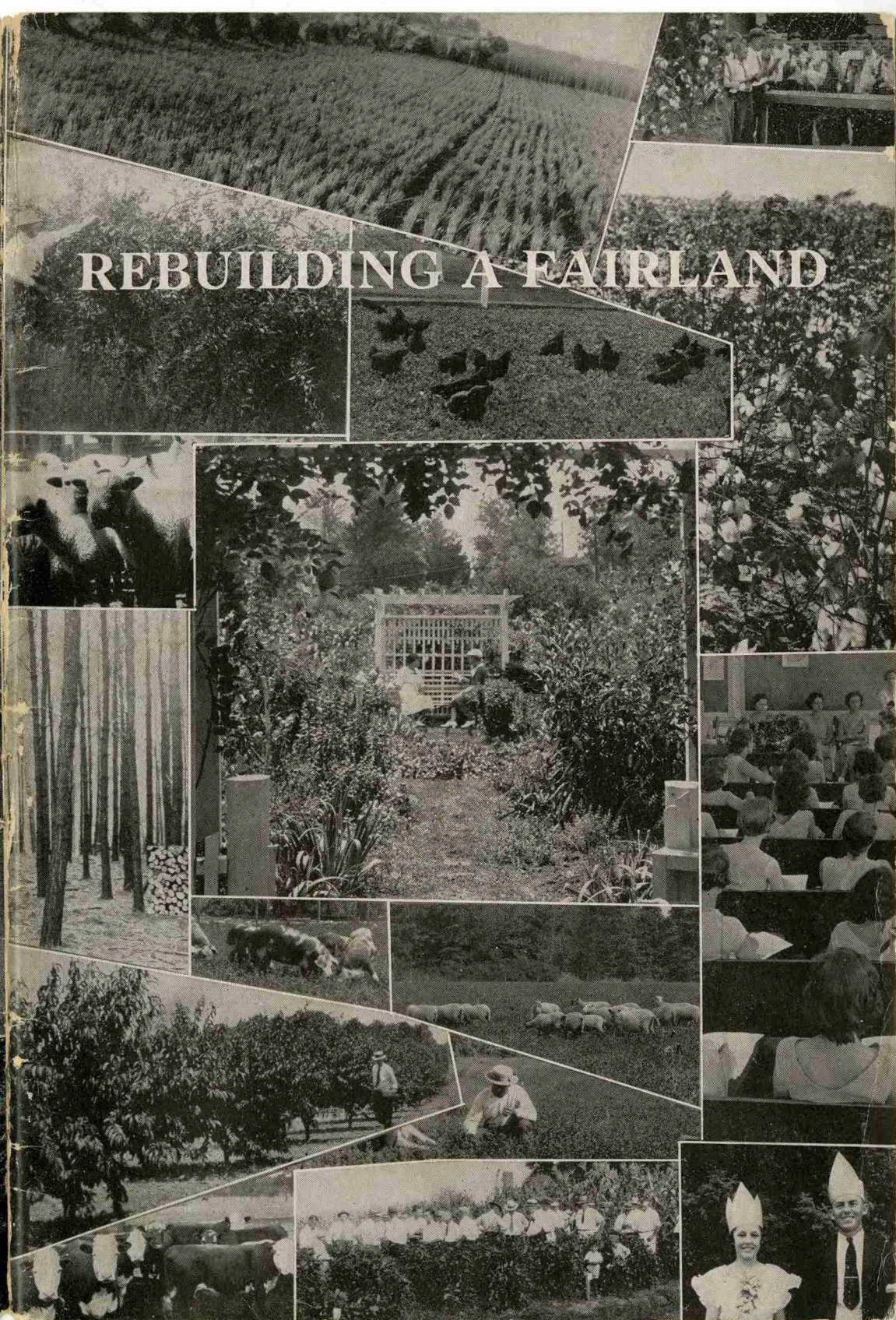
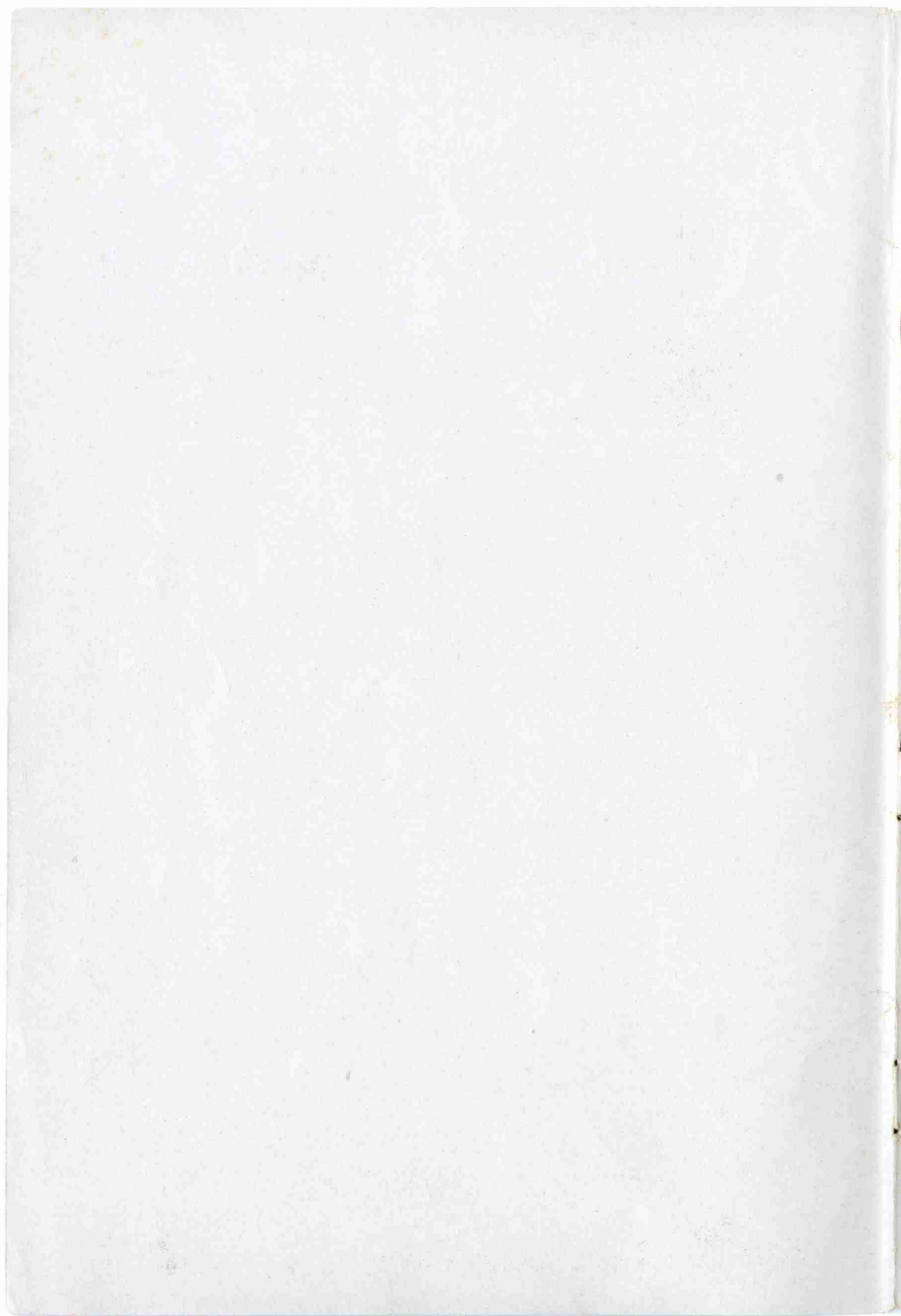


REBUILDING A FAIRLAND





REBUILDING A FAIR LAND

(Report of Agricultural Extension In North Carolina For the Year 1936)

By

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North Carolina agriculture was placed on a sounder basis in 1936 than ever before. There have been times when farm income was higher; but in terms of soil conservation, land use, balanced farming, self-sufficiency, good farm and home management, and better living, the State's farming industry is now in the best position it has ever been. Moreover, the current trend augers well for the future.

This, however, does not mean that agriculture in this State is nearing perfection. Many farm families are still suffering the effects of malnutrition, inadequate housing, and low income that are largely the result of land abuse and inefficient farming practices. The State is not yet producing enough milk, eggs, and meat to supply its own needs. But the farm families who are getting ahead, and making the most of their opportunities, are those who are following extension recommendations and cooperating in the agricultural conservation program. The number of these more successful farmers is increasing every year.

The agricultural conservation program has probably done more than anything else to establish agriculture on a solid, long time basis. It has given a decided impetus to the fundamental principles of good farming advocated by the extension service. Farmers have increased their acreage of conserving crops and food and feed crops, adopted more crop rotations, taken a greater interest in the conserving and building up of their soil, and sought to increase yields and improve the quality of their crops through the use of good seed and better cultural practices. The program has also helped the extension service stimulate interest in better breeding, more livestock and poultry production, proper feeding and management, and all-round good farm management. Then, too, the demonstration-farm projects sponsored cooperatively by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the extension service have helped bring about these improvements.

As an indication of the improved financial condition of North Carolina farmers, the average gross income per farm in 1932 was about \$517 and the cash income was about \$377. In 1935 gross income rose to \$1,013.81 and cash income increased to \$763.43. The averages for 1936 have not been computed, but the value of 64 principal farm crops increased from \$247,345,000 in 1935 to \$253,225,000 in 1936.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION

The agricultural conservation program was launched early in 1936 to replace the AAA crop control program invalidated by the Supreme Court.

The control programs were mainly of an emergency nature, while the agricultural conservation program is based on the fundamentals of agriculture, with full consideration being given the long-time aspects. It is applicable to all farms of the State.

The switch from the old to the new program entailed a tremendous amount of educational work. First the extension workers had to be thoroughly acquainted with the program, and then it had to be presented to the farmers. It was so essentially different from the old control programs that some difficulty was encountered in making the farmers understand it. A goodly number of state-wide and district meetings were held, and innumerable meetings and special contacts were necessary in the counties. Thousands of letters were written, and the newspapers were given stories outlining the program and explaining the different phases. As the growers became acquainted with the program, their interest rose and 127,000 work sheets were signed in 99 of the 100 counties in the State. The other county, Dare, has very little agriculture and this past year it didn't have a farm agent. The work sheets covered 14,500,000 acres of farm land, 5,750,000 acres of which were crop land.

Some of the farmers failed to qualify in full for the payments offered. This was due in part to confusion as to just what they should do and in part to adverse weather, high prices of legume seed, and the anticipated high price of tobacco that induced some growers to expand their acreage. Some 108,000 farmers qualified, however, and earned payments amounting to \$12,403,903.

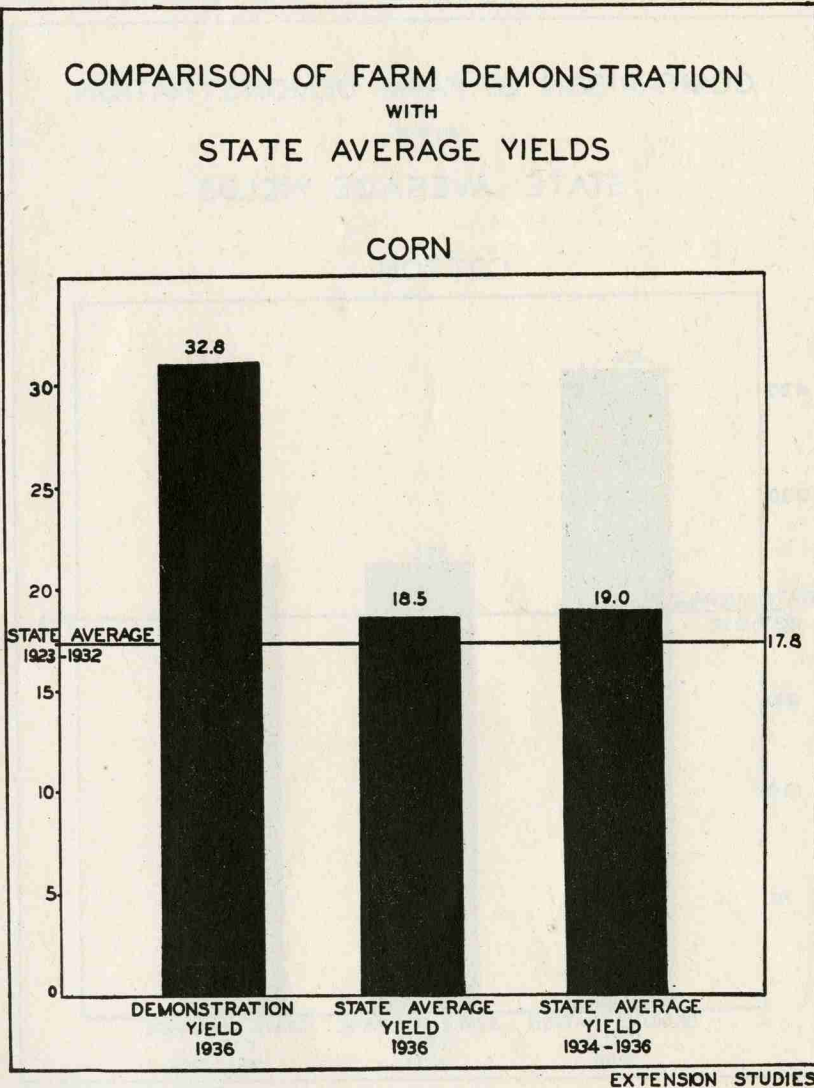
Although exact figures are not available, it is estimated that 1,800,000 acres of soil-conserving crops, mainly legumes, were seeded in 1936 either as a direct result of the program or in connection with it. This was around a 500,000 to 600,000-acre increase over the acreage that had been grown previously by the farmers who participated in the program. Co-operating farmers diverted about 550,000 acres of cotton that would have produced around 350,000 bales, some 200,000 acres of tobacco that would have produced about 190,000,000 pounds of leaf, and approximately 40,000 acres of peanuts that would have produced some 48,000,000 pounds of nuts.

The agricultural conservation workers also had the task of settling all unfinished business in connection with cotton, tobacco, wheat, peanut, and corn-hog contracts that were in force at the time the old AAA was ruled out. The government was under obligation to farmers who had fulfilled their part of the contracts, and those obligations had to be met. Part of this work consisted of completing the cotton price adjustment payments that were offered growers in 1935 to assure them a price of 12 cents a pound. In this more than \$1,750,000 was paid out on 77,800 applications. Also, \$140,000 was paid 945 ginners to compensate them for extra work they had to do in connection with the Bankhead act.

EXTENSION WORK

During the year 210,355 North Carolina farm families were reached by some form of extension service activity and as a result adopted or continued better farming and homemaking practices. This was 70 percent

of the State's total farm population of a little over 300,000 families. A break down of this figure shows that 179,621 farmers were influenced, home demonstration work reached into 53,871 homes, and some 30,000 homes were affected through 41,000 4-H club members. Farm and home

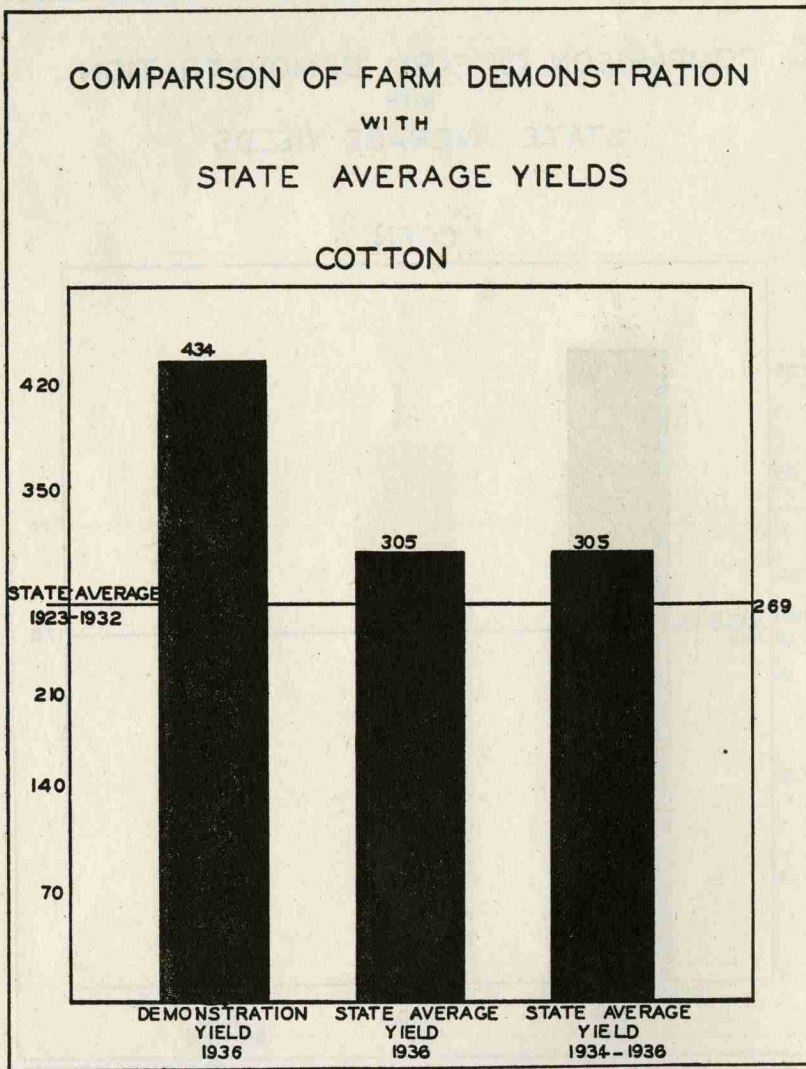


agents made 147,611 personal visits to farms and homes and received 1,058,140 office callers, prepared 14,178 news articles, distributed 350,783 bulletins, conducted 27,811 demonstrations at which there was an attendance of 563,469 people, conducted 259 adult and 83 4-H club tours.

One of the pillars on which extension work is founded is that of con-

ducting demonstrations to show the value of better practices. Such demonstrations are more convincing than any argument and extension worker could give. The number of result demonstrations carried on in 1936 was as follows:

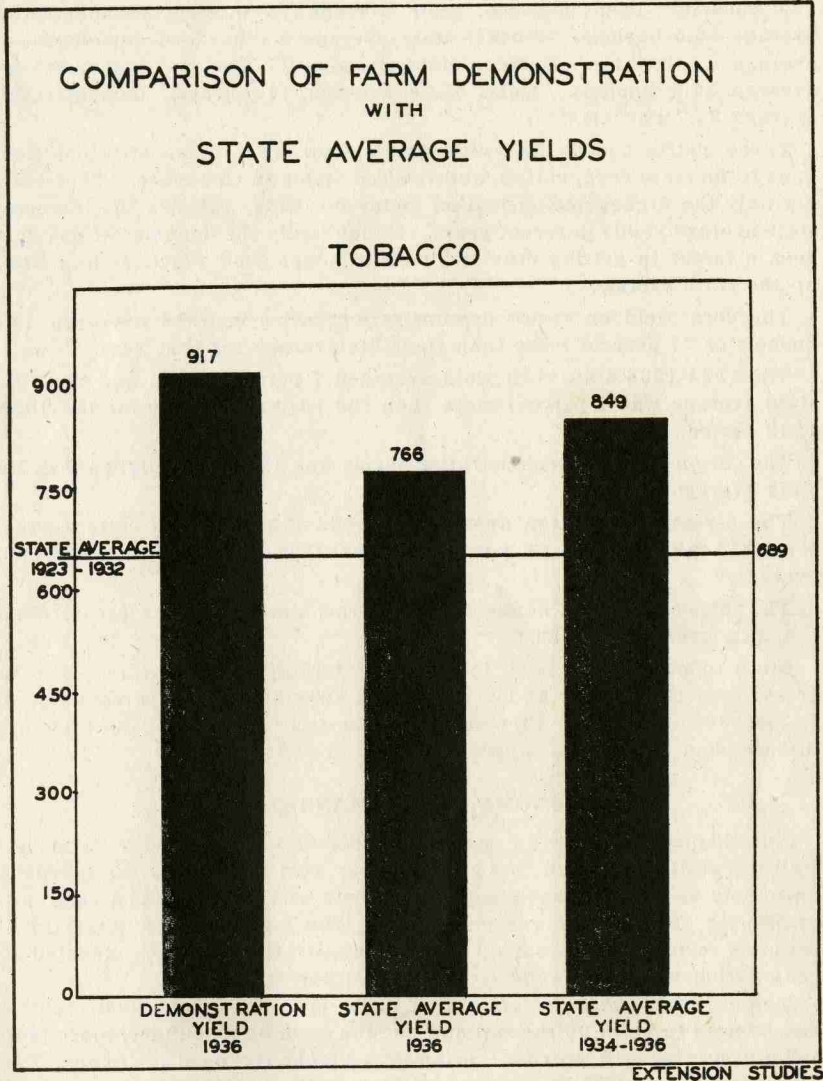
Corn 1,972, wheat 588, oats 435, rye 312, barley 75, alfalfa 242, sweet



EXTENSION STUDIES

clover 85, other clovers 506, vetch 385, lespedeza 3,236, pastures 1,574, soybeans 658, cowpeas 443, velvet beans 90, field beans 23, peanuts 191, Irish potatoes 181, sweet potatoes 398, cotton 631, tobacco 524, home gardens 3,855, market gardens, truck, and canning crops 1,349, beautification of home grounds 2,382, tree fruits 366, bush or small fruits 15,

grapes 16, forestry 509, agricultural engineering 3,106, poultry 1,445, bees 175, dairy cattle 785, beef cattle 691, sheep 85, swine 1,473, horses and mules 163, farm records 1,709, individual farm planning 1,829, farm and home financing 252, marketing, buying, selling, and financing 302,



food selection and preparation 557, food preservation 961, child development and parent education 12, clothing 478, home management 233, house furnishings 397, handicrafts 94, home health and sanitation 284.

The higher yields per acre produced by farmers conducting crop demonstrations in 1936 are indicated by the following figures. The state average cotton yield was 305 pounds to the acre, while the demonstration was 434

pounds. Tobacco: state average 766 pounds, demonstration average 917 pounds. Corn: state average 18.5 bushels, demonstration average 32.8 bushels. Rye: state average 6.5 bushels, demonstration average 10.2 bushels. Sweet potatoes: state average 90 bushels, demonstration average 183 bushels. Irish potatoes: state average 73 bushels, demonstration average 94.5 bushels. Wheat: state average 9.8 bushels, demonstration average 18 bushels. Barley: state average 17 bushels, demonstration average 27.5 bushels. Oats: state average 14 bushels, demonstration average 33.7 bushels.

Three charts on the following pages show what demonstrations have done to increase corn, cotton, and tobacco yields in this State. They show not only the higher demonstration yields for 1936, but also the increased state average yields in recent years. Undoubtedly the demonstrations have been a factor in getting other farmers to adopt good practices and bring up the state average.

The corn yield on result demonstration farms in 1936 averaged 14.3 bushels or 77 percent more than the state average for that year.

The 1934-1936 state corn yield averaged 7 percent more, and the 1936 state average was 4 percent more than the 10-year average for the 1923-1932 period.

The cotton yield on demonstration farms was 42 percent higher than the state average in 1936.

The 3-year state cotton average for 1934-1936 and the state average for 1936 alone were 13 percent higher than the 10-year 1923-1932 average.

The tobacco yield on demonstration farms was 20 percent greater than the state average in 1936.

State tobacco yields have increased materially in late years. The increase over the 10-year 1923-1932 period amounted to 23 percent for the 1934-1936 average and 11 percent for the year 1936. Bad weather and diseases had an adverse effect on tobacco in 1936.

AGRONOMY, FARM MANAGEMENT

An adequate program of farm management must treat the farm as a well integrated unit, and this principle was kept in mind by the extension agronomy and farm management specialists as they developed their programs for 1936. This was particularly true for the 1,948 farms in 86 counties where farm management demonstrations were conducted in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The object of these demonstration farms is to show how good practices can be used to build up the soil and put the farm on a sounder, more profitable basis that will provide the family a higher standard of living.

A cardinal rule in the demonstrations is that a legume crop must be turned under on each field at least once every three years; oftener if possible. The resulting increase in soil fertility will lead to heavier crop yields at less cost per unit. The additional amount of feed crops grown is an incentive to keeping more livestock. Livestock helps enrich the soil and also puts the farmer on a more stable basis than is possible with cash crop farming alone.

On rolling land the crop rotations help check erosion by increasing the proportion of close-growing crops that are raised and by adding organic matter to the soil. Farmers were urged to construct terraces where needed. The TVA furnished triple superphosphate for most of the demonstrations in the piedmont and mountain counties. Farmers who received the phosphate were required to cooperate in the farm management and land use programs recommended, and to keep records on their farming operations and crop productions.

The extension agronomist had some 400 crop rotation demonstrations underway that were consolidated in the early fall with the TVA demonstrations as this latter work was expanded over the State. The Soil Conservation Service furnished a specialist to cooperate in this work so as to get as well integrated a program as possible.

Along with the agricultural conservation program, these demonstration farms are stimulating interest in good farming practices and are showing what can be done. A careful check of 24 such farms in Swain County revealed an average inventory of \$2,342.53 on January 1, 1936, and \$2,536.41 on December 31, an increase of \$193.88. At present, it would be hard to tell just how much the demonstrations are increasing the total farm income of all the demonstration farms over the State, though some farms have shown an increase of \$400 to \$500.

The extension agronomist also gave time to the ordinary demonstrations with corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, various legumes, pasturage, corn, cotton, and other crops. In these demonstrations were stressed proper preparation and fertilization of the soil, good cultural practices, high quality seed, especially certified seed, in the production of higher yields and better quality.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

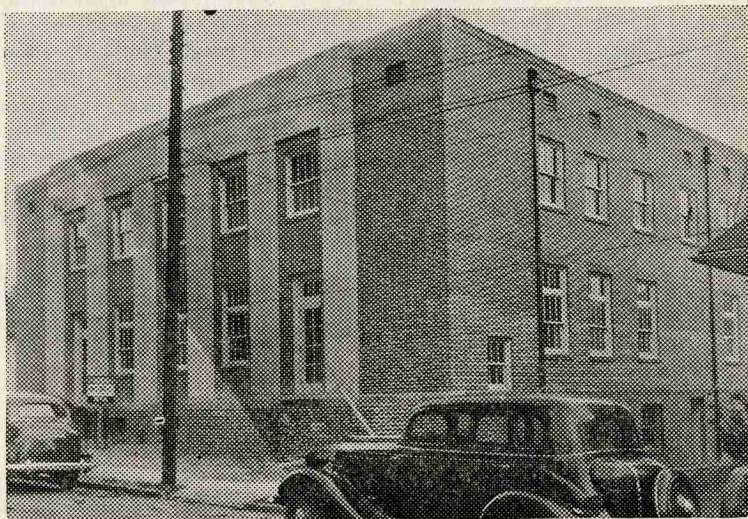
Much of the extension agricultural engineering work was devoted to soil and moisture conservation. In this State more than 5,500,000 acres have lost 25 percent of their topsoil through erosion. Of this number, some 2,000,000 acres have lost more than 75 percent of their topsoil, and

FIELD DEMONSTRATIONS
WITH CROPS OCCUPIED THE
TIME OF EXTENSION
SPECIALISTS AND FARM
AGENTS



over 1,000,000 acres have been abandoned entirely. The piedmont section has suffered most, with 38 percent of its surface showing the effects of erosion. In 10 piedmont counties, one acre of every four has been abandoned. In the mountain region, the area of abandoned land is about one-half as great as that under cultivation. On the other hand, many coastal plain farms suffer from a lack of drainage and crop yields are greatly reduced.

The biggest step in erosion control in the field of engineering has been made with the county-owned, tractor-drawn terracing units in 35 counties during 1936. At the close of the year, some 50,000 acres had been protected by properly constructed terraces. The terracing units are purchased



GUILFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, GREENSBORO, BUILT IN
COOPERATION WITH WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

by the County Soil Conservation Associations, composed of farmers. Usually money for the equipment is advanced by the county commissioners. As the units are used, the income above day to day operating expenses is used to liquidate the purchase price of the tractors and terracing machines. The farmers are charged just enough to pay operating cost plus their pro rata share of the depreciation. The charge has averaged about \$2 an acre.

The engineering department has installed blue-printing equipment so it could supply farmers with plans for the construction of various barns, stalls, poultry houses, brooders, self-feeders for hogs and all sorts of farm buildings and devices. The department prepared plans for 39 county agricultural buildings and 72 community buildings over the State during the year.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

With the rural power lines built during the year, and when those now authorized are completed, electricity will be available to 35,330 farms in North Carolina. In 1934 only 11,558 farms had electric current. During the year and a half preceding November 30, 1936, 5,200 miles of line were authorized for construction at a cost of more than \$50,000. The status of these lines on November 30 was: 2,195 miles constructed, 833 miles under construction, and 2,181 miles of line authorized.

But such figures cannot tell the whole story of the benefits that rural electrification is bringing to North Carolina farms and farm homes. One must consider the lessened eye-strain and the more cheerful, home-like atmosphere in homes adequately lighted; the millions of steps saved housewives who no longer have to carry water from a well or spring; the convenience of labor-saving appliances; the reduced cost of grinding feed, sawing wood, and doing other heavy work with electricity.

One farmer told the extension rural electrification specialist he would quit farming if he had to give up electricity. Another said he could grind feed for about one-third the cost he used to pay.

The coming of rural electrification brought the problem of safe and adequate wiring. Many farm families, in their eagerness to wire their homes, and feeling compelled to shave expenses to the bone, were putting in cheap wiring that was both inadequate and dangerous. The result was often a cruel disappointment, especially hard on those who had been forced to make sacrifices in order to install wiring.

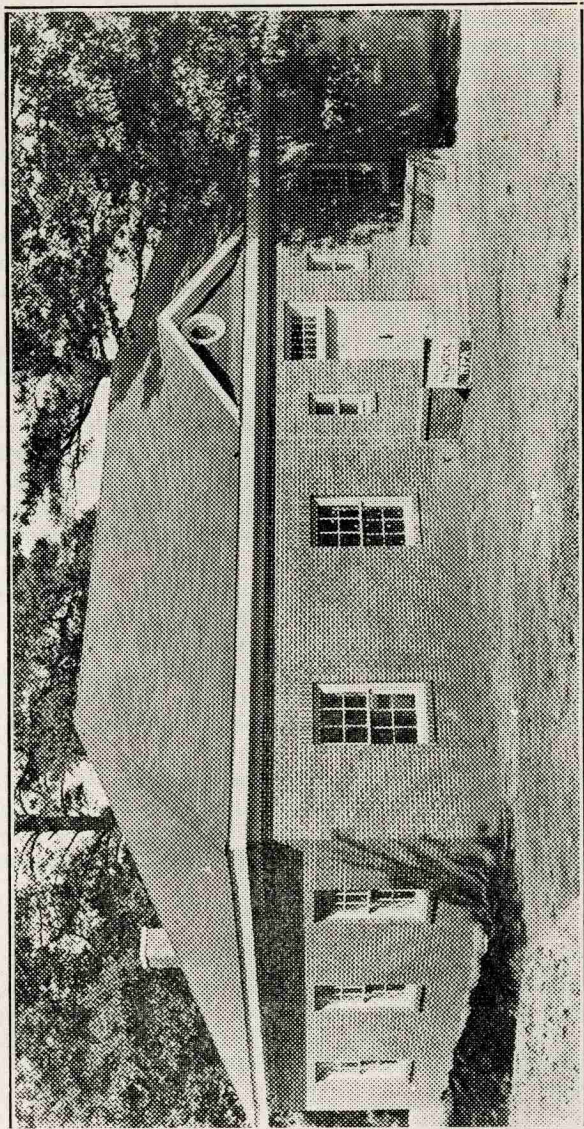
To remedy such conditions, the rural electrification specialist and the specialist in house furnishings and home management arranged to conduct wiring schools in communities where new power lines were being strung. Emphasis was laid on what constitutes safe wiring and how a house should be wired to provide sockets and outlets for the lighting fixtures and electrical equipment that would be installed from time to time in the future.

After several hundred wiring schools had been held, more attention was given to demonstrations of various appliances and types of lighting fixtures. Many farm families that were getting electricity were not aware of the many uses they could make of it until they witnessed the demonstrations.

DAIRY EXTENSION

The dairy industry, along with other branches of agriculture, showed gradual improvement in 1936. However, North Carolina farmers do not have enough cows to supply their home needs, and many of the cows are low producers. For this reason, particular stress was given the work of placing better cows and bulls where they were most needed. The growth of 4-H dairy calf club work also helped improve the farm dairying situation.

During the year the extension dairy specialists assisted in placing 57 Guernsey, 32 Jersey, 6 Holstein, and 7 Red Poll bulls, and 18 purebred females and 14 grade cows. They also helped sponsor sales at which 169 purebred females and 35 purebred bulls were sold. Besides helping place high quality calves with 4-H club members, the specialists aided 466 mem-



HARNETT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, LILLINGTON, BUILT IN COOPERATION WITH WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION.

INTEREST IN DAIRY CATTLE AND PASTURES MOUNTED
STEADILY DURING THE YEAR



bers with 543 calf projects. This was 135 members more than the year before.

Increased production through better feeding, and the use of livestock in soil conservation were promoted by means of meetings, demonstrations, and the distribution of printed information. The State needs more good pastures to feed cattle and protect land from erosion and leaching, the specialists told the farmers. The cost of producing milk in North Carolina is much higher than the national average, due to the lack of adequate pasturage.

Nevertheless, some splendid pastures have been developed in this State where the right kind of seed was planted in good soil and fertilized well. Cooperating with county agents, the specialists supervised 140 hay-growing and 193 pasture demonstrations. They also assisted with the construction of 213 silos.

The growth of Dairy Herd Improvement Association work was most gratifying. One new association, composed of 981 cows, was formed during the year, bringing the total to 8 associations with 4,389 cows. The associations are composed of dairymen who unite to employ qualified men to test their cows regularly and who keep careful records on milk and butter-fat production. The average production of all association cows on test during the year was 6,745 pounds of milk and 296 pounds of fat; practically double the state average of 3,600 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of fat.

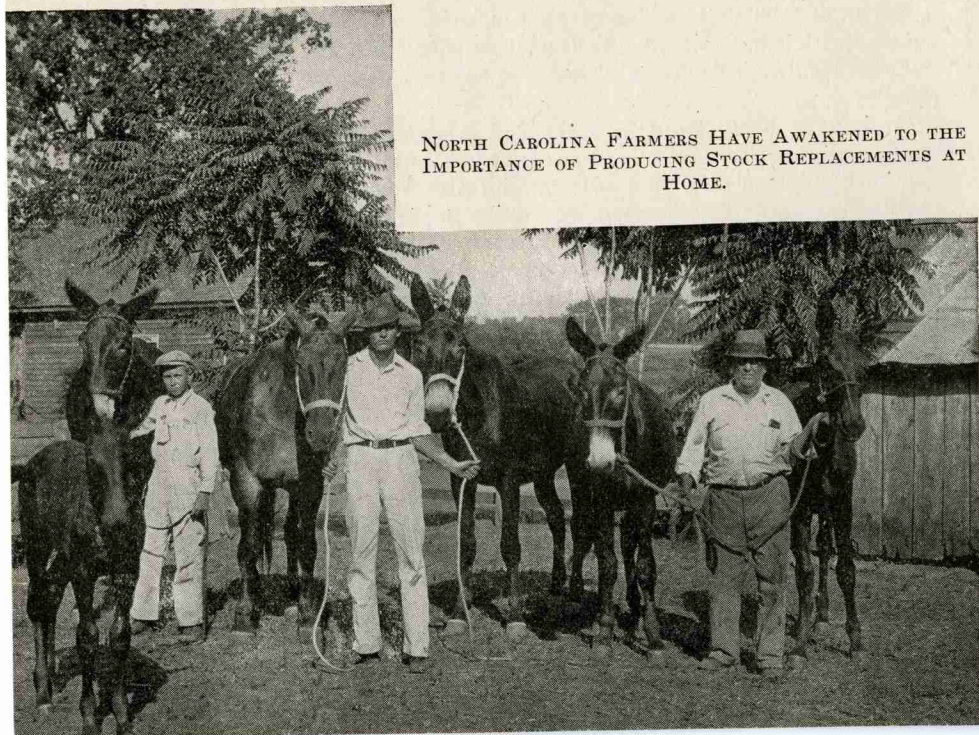
The extension service continued its policy of helping develop the dairy manufacturing industry. Assistance was given 71 dairy plants, including retail dairies, creameries, cheese, ice cream, and milk plants. The total value of milk produced by the 385,000 dairy cows in the State during the year was \$27,720,000. The value of the calves and manure produced pushed up to \$34,072,500 the total annual income from North Carolina dairy cows.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The importance of animal husbandry in this State is indicated by the fact that there are 260,400 head of beef cattle, 301,000 mules, 69,000 horses, and 66,000 sheep on North Carolina farms. They are valued at \$70,742,200.

The quality of beef cattle in the State has been deteriorating during the past 20 years and the industry is handicapped by a lack of good bulls. So a part of the beef cattle program consisted of placing good bulls with beef producers; 169 were placed in 1936. Seven of the bulls were outstanding animals, purchased from other States to head purebred herds. Meetings, demonstrations, judging contests, letters, news stories, and personal visits to farmers were employed in acquainting farmers with the importance of good breeding. The extension specialist in animal husbandry assisted 161 farmers secure high grade or purebred females. Of this number, 52 purebred cows were used in founding eight new purebred herds. Farmers were also helped obtain 71 purebred rams and 29 farmers were assisted in getting purebred ewes to establish new flocks or add to old ones. Thirty horses of high breeding quality and 167 high grade and purebred mares and mules were placed.

The improved quality of animals exhibited in the Asheville fat cattle show reflected the progress made in western North Carolina. This show, now established as an annual event, is stimulating interest in the production of better beef cattle in the mountain areas. The cooperative lamb marketing plan and the wool pool for western counties have received a warm welcome from the growers. The former was started in 1934 and 800 lambs were shipped; this past year 2,506 were shipped cooperatively.



NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS HAVE AWAKENED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCING STOCK REPLACEMENTS AT HOME.

PINES WERE PLANTED IN DEMONSTRATION
PLOTS IN MANY NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTIES



Moreover, the quality of the meat was much better. Some 30,000 pounds of wool were sold cooperatively for an average of five cents a pound more than was paid for wool sold in the usual way.

The animal husbandry department cooperated with the dairy and agronomy departments in pushing a program of better feed production and in using livestock to balance the farming operations and build up the soil.

EXTENSION FORESTRY

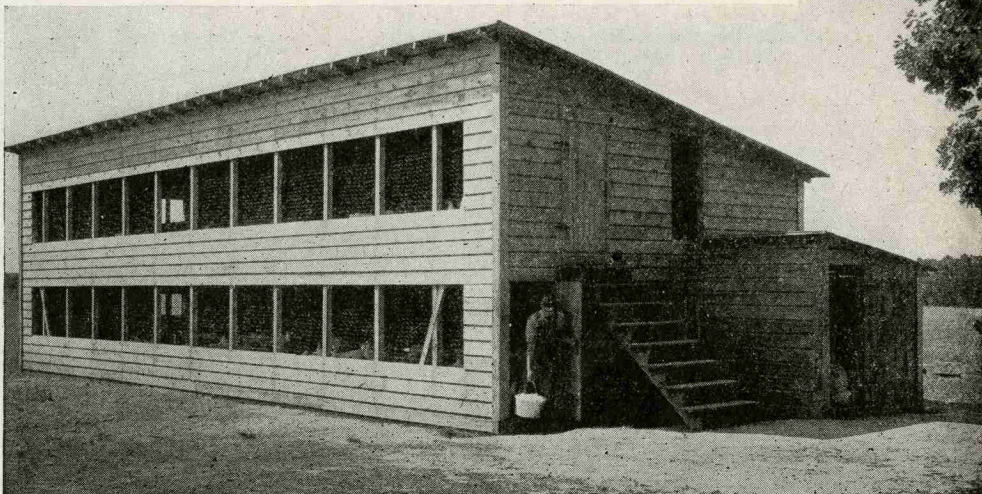
The extension foresters report that North Carolina's forests, if properly developed and conserved, could be made to yield year after year a larger cash income than now obtained from cotton or tobacco. In the State are millions of acres not suited to general crop production but which can produce profitable crops of timber.

Besides the forest areas, there are more than 10,000,000 acres of farm woodland in the State and some 1,250,000 acres of idle land that should be in timber. Much of the idle land is so badly eroded that only timber can reclaim it. The goal of extension forestry work is to conserve and develop the farm woodlands and to encourage reforestation where needed.

In impressing on farmers the heavy drain on the State's forests, the extension foresters pointed out that if the wood North Carolina farmers use annually for fuel in their homes and to cure their tobacco were piled four feet high and four feet wide, it would reach twice across the American continent, with 1,000 miles to spare. These 4,500,000 cords are in addition to the timber cut for lumber and the fuel used by city people and industries. The exploitation of forests has gone ahead at such a rapid rate that in some places tobacco growers have to go 50 or 60 miles to get wood for curing their leaf.

Yet if woodlands were treated as a crop rather than a mine, all the wood needed could be harvested every year while the forests were being developed. A great deal of attention was given timber-thinning this past year on the grounds that farmers can get all their fuel wood by cutting

POULTRY CONTINUED TO BE A SOURCE OF READY CASH IN ALL PARTS OF
THE STATE



out the overcrowded, inferior trees and thereby giving the better trees a chance to grow into large timber.

The forestry program also endeavored to promote systems of farm management that would give the most complete utilization of land and labor, develop a timber cropping system that would yield periodic harvests while increasing timber stands, stimulate reforestation, help control forest fires, and provide markets where farmers can sell their wood at a good price.

POULTRY EXTENSION

The 8,806,000 chickens in North Carolina poultry flocks should produce all the eggs needed in this State. But they actually produce only a third that amount, and although millions of eggs are imported into the State every year, comparatively few North Carolinians get all the eggs they should have.

The average low annual production of 60 eggs per bird is due mainly to neglectful methods of feeding and flock management and to the low quality of birds in many flocks. Birds in some of the best flocks produce 200 to 250 eggs a year. The 55,277 birds in the 287 demonstration poultry flocks in 1936 averaged 159 eggs per hen. It is encouraging to note that the demonstration flocks, managed according to extension recommendations, have been improving since demonstration flock work was started nine years ago. The average the first year was 136 eggs per bird, in 1935 it was 152 eggs, and in 1936 it was 159 eggs. The demonstration farmers received a return of \$109,111 above feed costs, or \$1.97 for each hen in 1936. The year before the return above feed cost was \$1.65 per hen.

But the demonstration flocks did not take up all the poultry specialists' time. They worked with thousands of farmers over the State in addition to those who own and operate the demonstration flocks. The extension poultry program was built around better feeding, better housing, disease control, better breeding, broiler production, record keeping and rigid culling. Record of performance work was started with 11 poultrymen involving 4,450 birds; 22 other flocks are being trapnested.

During the year 728 feed formulas were distributed. Many cooperative exchanges and feed manufacturers sell poultry feeds mixed according to the extension formulas. A number of farmers mix their own feed by these formulas. As a result of extension efforts, 2,645 families reported improvements in poultry houses; 904 brooder house plans, 288 plans for summer range shelters, 1,155 laying-house plans, and 3,842 pamphlets showing how to construct brick brooders were distributed. The extension poultrymen placed 250 pedigreed cockerels produced by the college poultry department, and conducted breeding demonstrations involving 794 birds.

TOBACCO EXTENSION

The biggest problem confronting North Carolina tobacco growers is that of keeping production in line with consumption. Although flue-cured and burley tobacco growers have a tendency to keep expanding their acreage, they say they want a definite control program that will limit the crop to an amount that can be sold at a fair price. The agricultural conservation program placed some check on tobacco acreage, but many growers feel that a compulsory program is necessary.

The extension tobacco specialist devoted most of his time in 1936 to "cleaning up" the old AAA tobacco program invalidated by the Supreme Court, and to working on plans for the 1937 agricultural conservation program. Some time was also spent on the 1936 agricultural conservation program.

In his regular extension tobacco work, the specialist conducted fertilizer demonstrations which indicated that North Carolina farmers should apply more phosphate to their tobacco fields. Soybean meal was tried as a source of nitrogen, but some of the results were unfavorable. The specialist also found that growers who increased the amount of potash in their fertilizer got better results. In cooperation with the extension plant pathologist, the tobacco specialist conducted 100 peat moss demonstrations in tobacco seed beds; in most cases the moss improved the seed bed soil conditions.

The tobacco specialist continued his work of helping growers with their problems in disease and insect control, cultivation, seed cleaning, improving their varieties, and in harvesting, curing, and grading their leaf. For example, he stressed the ridge method of cultivation as producing a yield worth \$60 an acre more than can be obtained with the flat method.

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Since blue mold is the most serious tobacco plant disease in this State, the extension plant pathologist spent much time investigating methods of checking this disease. The peat moss demonstrations conducted in cooperation with the tobacco specialist indicated that the moss made the young plants less susceptible to blue mold, increased the number of plants per square yard, and produced thriftier, faster growing plants. Only 3.5 percent of the plants in the peated beds were attacked by blue mold, while 8 percent of the plants in the check beds were affected. The pathologist also urged farmers to place their seed beds on new sites where the soil was free from disease, to fertilize the beds well to promote rapid

plant growth, and to roll the covers back on warm days to let the sun shine on the plants.

The fungi that cause damping off disease in cotton are prevalent in most North Carolina soils where cotton is grown, and periodically, when conditions are favorable for the development of this parasite, the cotton plants are heavily infested, with considerable loss to the growers as a

RESULTS OF 35 COTTONSEED TREATMENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA- 1936

[SEED TREATED WITH ETHYL MERCURY CHLORIDE (CERESAN) DUST]

COTTON SEED



LINT COTTON



VALUE OF LINT AND SEED PER ACRE

TREATED	\$ 81.71
UNTREATED	68.36
DIFFERENCE	\$ 13.35
COST OF SEED TREATMENT	.27
INCREASED RETURN PER ACRE	\$ 13.08

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

result of lower yields of inferior lint and seed. Since the disease can be controlled by treating the seed with two percent Ceresan, the pathologist urged farmers of the State to treat their seed before planting. In 1936 some 24,000 acres were planted with treated seed. The treatment cost about 27 cents an acre and increased the value of the yield by an average of more than \$13 per acre.

Tests conducted with Kolofog and Cal-mo-sul to compare them with liquid lime sulphur as a spray in controlling apple scab seemed to show that these commercial preparations are a little more effective than the regular liquid lime sulphur commonly used, but at present the pathologist said the data available is not sufficient to warrant the unqualified recommendation of these preparations over liquid lime sulphur.

EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGY

Due to the cold winter and dry spring, the boll weevil infestation in North Carolina was delayed and few farmers made any attempt to dust their cotton. But a number of demonstrations were conducted to determine the value of rotenone in weevil control. It appeared that this material has little practical value and that calcium arsenate continues to be the best known weevil dust. This latter has an additional advantage inasmuch as calcium arsenate also controls cotton leaf worms. Leaf worm infestations were heavy in 1936, but farmers who were equipped to dust for weevils were able to keep the worm under control. Leaf hoppers, cotton lice, red spider, and boll worms attacked the cotton crop in large numbers, and in places the damage was heavy. Growers who followed the extension entomologist's recommendations, however, suffered fewer losses than those who didn't.

Horn worms, bud worms, and suck flies were active in the tobacco fields this past year, but excellent control was secured by growers who treated their crops with the recommended poison, bait, or dust. Chinch bugs attacked corn in several eastern counties, but the entomologist did not recommend spraying, as the cost would wipe out the farmer's margin of profit. Methods of controlling other pests in corn fields were recommended where needed, and where a control measure is known. The corn ear worm, however, does heavy damage to corn, but no practical control measure is known.

The extension entomologist continued to advocate rotenone for controlling Mexican bean beetles and a number of other insect pests in vegetable gardens. This dust is efficacious, yet does not harm human beings. He also recommended the use of an emulsion of crude cottonseed oil impregnated with paradichlorobenzene in controlling peach borers. This is less dangerous to young trees than is plain paradichlorobenzene.

EXTENSION HORTICULTURE

One of the extension horticulturists worked in the western districts and the other worked in the eastern districts. In the western counties the horticultural program emphasized: spraying and fertilization of home and semi-commercial apple and peach orchards, pruning and fertilization of apple orchards, controlling codling moths and apple scab disease in commercial orchards, growing cover crops in apple and peach orchards for soil conservation, and marketing red raspberries. Considerable time was given to standardization of sweet potato variety known as North Carolina No. 1 strain of Porto Rico, fertilization and plant spacing of late Danish Ball Head cabbage, working with the Land o'Sky Mutual Association which supervises the operation of three cooperative canneries located in

the mountains, and demonstrating the growing of onions for local markets.

In the eastern district the horticulturist pushed the standardization of watermelon varieties, varietal and strain demonstrations with tomatoes, and the determination of the adaptability of soils for commercial lettuce production. He cooperated with the growers in perfecting an organization for operating the watermelon marketing agreement. The agreement appeared to work very well in 1936 and growers wanted it continued in 1937 with but few changes.

SEED IMPROVEMENT

The seed improvement program moved forward as more farmers began to realize the value of good seed in the production of high quality crops. A five percent increase in the number of growers using seed bred by the experiment station and certified by the Crop Improvement Association was noted during the year. The mid-winter seed show helped stimulate interest in good seed, as did the several seed-judging contests at the State Fair and other fairs and similar events.

Dry weather reduced the amount of small grain seed produced for certification, but there was an increase from 60,570 to 66,240 bushels in the amount of cotton seed grown in 1936, as compared with 1935, and an increase from 7,840 to 12,833 in the number of bushels of corn that was certified. In all, 138,605 bushels of seed were certified in 1935, and 121,632 in 1936, not including 840 pounds of certified tobacco seed. The certified seed produced included wheat, oats, barley, rye, cotton, tobacco, corn, watermelons, lespedeza, soybeans, peanuts, vetch, Irish and sweet potatoes.

Growers were urged to standardize their varieties as much as possible. Farmers of a community should find what particular variety does best there, then produce it and no others. This makes possible the production of uniform crops and helps prevent the crossing of good seed with inferior varieties.

BEEKEEPING

Weather conditions were favorable and in 1936 North Carolina produced 130 percent of what is considered a normal honey crop. Good prices also added to the growing interest in beekeeping as a source of income as well as food for the family. The demonstration apiaries over the State have proven that the beekeeper who applies better practices gets twice as much honey as the careless or indifferent beekeeper, and five to ten times as much as the beekeeper who uses box hives or round gums. The extension bee specialist gave 16 demonstrations and conducted 64 meetings on modern hives.

The specialist continued to advocate good management that would maintain strong, disease free colonies with healthy, vigorous queens. He showed how beekeepers could make conditions in the apiary favorable to more active honey production, and helped producers with their marketing problems.

The average production of the 187 demonstration apiaries was 71 pounds of honey per colony in 1936. The honey was valued at 16 cents a pound, or \$11.36 per colony. The box and gum colonies in other

apiaries produced an average of \$1.20 worth of honey each. The bee specialist estimated that the modern hives were worth \$29,743 to the 187 demonstration apiarists. The earning power of bees transferred from box or gum hives to modern hives during the year was increased by some \$18,000. It was estimated that demonstrations in disease control enabled beekeepers to avoid losses that might have run up to \$30,000 or more. The increased production of requeened colonies was valued at \$22,000.

4-H CLUBS

Four-H club work was conducted this past year in 97 of the State's 100 counties with a total membership of 9,950 boys and 21,550 girls. They completed 5,825 crop livestock demonstrations and 23,623 girls' projects. Thirty-five counties trained 210 demonstration teams, 33 counties trained 113 judging teams, 61 counties held 591 training meetings for local leaders and the attendance was 13,939; 61 club camps were held with an attendance of 3,627; 47 counties reported 235 achievement day programs attended by 10,435 parents and other interested persons.

The State club leader believes much of the success of the 4-H program is due to the way it is organized. In the well organized counties, he pointed out, 4-H clubs carried a heavy program of work despite the fact that the county farm and home agents were burdened with numerous other tasks. In well organized counties, local leaders are a big help to the agents in conducting meetings and in assisting younger boys and girls with their projects.

Credit must also be given the various other agencies and individuals interested in 4-H club work who offer prizes to outstanding members or help boost club work in other ways.

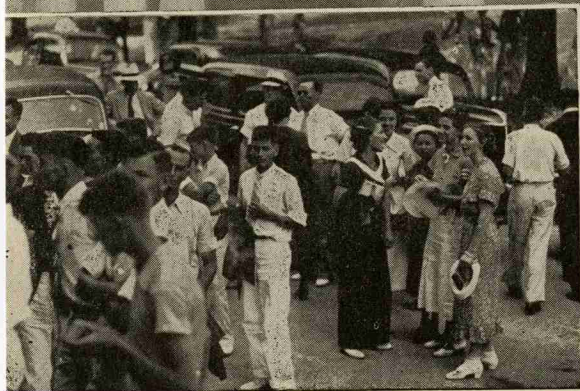
The corn-growing contest, which attracted wide attention, was entered by 3,060 members; 1,962 members completed their demonstrations and

4-H CLUB MEMBERS LEARNED HOW TO
SELECT LAYERS AND CULL
NON-PRODUCERS





Top—THE 4-H CLUB TAKES TIME OUT FOR A BIT OF RECREATION.



Left—NEARLY 700 BOYS AND GIRLS ATTENDED THE ANNUAL 4-H SHORT COURSE.

made an average yield of 54.37 bushels per acre. The state average yield was a little over 18 bushels to the acre. The state prize, a four-year scholarship to State College, went to a Clay County boy who produced 136.8 bushels on an acre of land.

The dairy calf and baby beef projects were other outstanding phases of the 4-H program. There were 702 members completing demonstrations with 796 dairy calves; 102 members completed baby beef projects with 104 animals. The baby beef work is new, and at present growing rapidly. The calf club show at the State Fair, along with the corn club show, was a feature attraction.

The annual short course held at State College the latter part of July was attended by 307 boys, 335 girls, and 81 agents and leaders representing 77 counties. The program was filled with entertainment and instruction in advanced phases of 4-H club work. The State King and Queen of Health were selected from the winners of the district health contests, and were crowned with an appropriate ceremony. State club officers were elected; honors were bestowed on outstanding members, teams, clubs and counties. All in all, it was considered the best short course yet held.

Four-H clubs put on an educational exhibit at the State Fair to give the public a better conception of the fundamentals of club work. This exhibit took up 1,300 square feet of floor space. The 4-H corn show overflowed the allotted space and more room was secured in an adequate booth. Twenty counties and 225 individuals participated in the corn show. Four counties entered herds in the 4-H baby beef exhibits. Fifteen county groups were entered in the 4-H dairy calf exhibits, with 132 animals being shown. The dairy show for 4-H club members awarded premiums amounting to \$900. Fifty-one counties entered teams in the 4-H livestock, poultry, and crop judging contests at the State Fair.

Wildlife conservation and rural electrification projects were added to the club program during the year. Boys and girls were urged to undertake projects in these fields. Outstanding achievements in wildlife con-

servation were recognized by giving the members opportunity to attend the wildlife conservation camp, where 63 club members gathered from 30 counties. Prizes were awarded in the rural electrification projects.

FARM ORGANIZATION AND CREDIT

Four main projects were pushed during the year by the extension economist in farm organization and credit: A WPA project to provide better marketing facilities for farmers, the establishment of a unit of the Farmers Cooperative Exchange at Albemarle, a survey of the marketing and production credit situation affecting Irish potato growers in eastern North Carolina, and conducting educational meetings regarding the development of farm cooperatives.

The WPA project called for the construction of several marketing facility warehouses, including cold storage units, with State College acting as the sponsor. The large brick warehouses, fireproof throughout, were to be used for storing cotton, corn, soybeans, lespedeza seed, and for housing seed-cleaning equipment. This appeared to be a service that would be worth much to the growers, and the extension economist gave it full support. But a few days before actual construction work was to start, the WPA Washington office declared it ineligible on the grounds that the sponsor, State College, planned to rent the warehouses to a farm cooperative, which the WPA said was a private enterprise.

A large percentage of the eastern North Carolina potato growers operate under a contract or share crop system which they say does not give them fair returns for their labor. A survey was made to ascertain the attitude of the growers and to get information that could be used in the development of a cooperative marketing department for fruits and vegetables as a part of the services rendered by the FCX. Ninety percent of the growers interviewed asked for such a service.

Since knowledge and understanding intelligently applied by the membership is fundamental to the realization of an effective system of farm cooperatives, the extension economist devoted much time to educational work. Some 150 meetings were held with an attendance of around 6,000 farmers.

SWINE EXTENSION

Late in the summer extension swine specialist made arrangements to conduct thrifty pig schools in more than 90 of the State's 100 counties. In October and November he conducted 30 schools in 24 counties with a total attendance of 2,324 farmers. Film strips were shown on growing hogs and controlling worms. The specialist also discussed hog production and answered questions asked by the growers.

The self-feeder is a big asset in successful swine production, and the specialist urged farmers to construct such feeders so they could keep a balanced ration before their hogs at all times. Demonstrations were conducted in building feeders and in showing the faster rate of growth of pigs who had access to self-feeders. Blue prints were distributed, and the value of self-feeders was discussed at the thrifty pig schools.

The specialist assisted farmers in obtaining 571 purebred sires and 1,450

high grade and purebred females. He helped 953 families with their butchering problems; 1,982 farmers followed his parasite control recommendations, 5,431 followed disease control recommendations, 2,099 followed marketing recommendations, and 6,245 farmers were assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting their swine enterprises.

Many North Carolina commercial hog producers are the victims of hucksters and speculators who go from farm to farm and buy hogs for less than they are worth. And farmers producing good, hard pork often get no better prices than those selling soft, oily animals. But this condition is being remedied through the cooperative shipping projects at New Bern and Smithfield. Hogs thus shipped are sold according to quality, and the farmers have been getting a higher price than those who sell through speculators.

The specialist went to Nebraska early in the year to buy feeder pigs for North Carolina farmers. Feed was scarce out there and good pigs were being sold at low prices. He purchased 10,787 pigs weighing 584,118 pounds at a cost of \$47,866.45 plus transportation.

PUBLICATIONS

The division of publications is now blanketing North Carolina with its news and information service. This service reaches the public, particularly farm people, through daily and weekly newspapers, agricultural magazines, and six radio stations.

Material is sent out from this office for weekly farm pages carried regularly by eight morning papers and six afternoon papers in the State. These papers are: The Asheville Citizen, The Asheville Times, The News and Observer (Raleigh), The Raleigh Times, The Charlotte Observer, The Durham Herald, The Greensboro Daily News, The Wilmington Star, The Kinston Free-Press, The Washington (N. C.) Daily News, The New Bern Tribune, The Evening Telegram (Rocky Mount), and The News-Argus (Goldsboro). The latter two papers started their farm pages during the year.

For publication at various times during the week, mimeographed stories are mailed to 41 daily papers in the State, 5 outside the State, 2 locally published magazines, and the Associated Press and the United Press. The mailing list for weekly papers includes 192 papers in the State, 12 out-of-State papers, 64 magazines and farm periodicals, and 8 press services and special correspondents. Special material is prepared regularly for the leading agricultural magazines that circulate in this State. Every week-day, talks are delivered by specialists, research men, and other members of our organization over Radio Station WPTF in Raleigh. Their talks, in written form, are mailed to radio stations in Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, and Wilmington to be read on the same day the talks are delivered over WPTF. Timely news announcements are also given over the radio programs along with the main talks.

In addition to the regular news service in which material is sent out periodically, 168 spot stories were written for immediate publication whenever the occasion arose. The spot stories covered meetings, conferences, camps, fairs, changes in personnel, special announcements, and

so forth. The extension editor also delivered a number of talks before club meetings and other gatherings over the State. Forty pictures were made into mats for distribution through the mimeograph service and 200 pictures were issued for publication on farm pages.

In all, 365 mimeographed stories were sent to weekly papers and 856 to daily papers, 318 special stories were sent to the News and Observer farm page, and 408 special stories to the Charlotte Observer farm page. A goodly number of these special stories, especially those of feature length, were distributed to the other farm pages also.

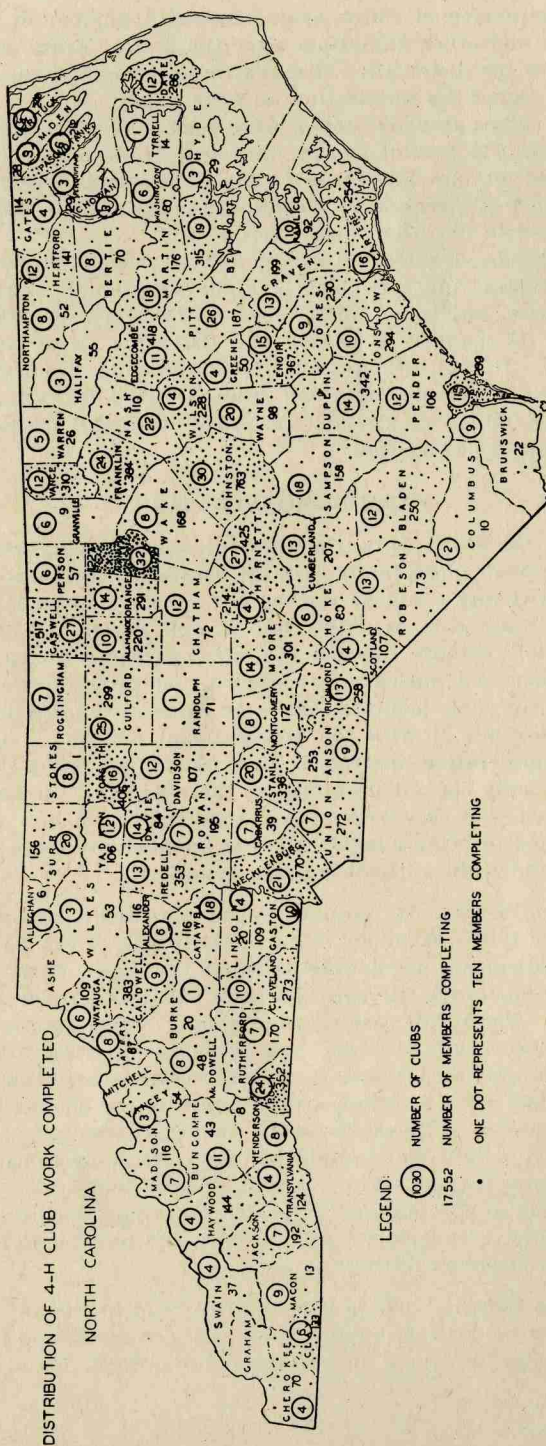
The publications department edited and published 520,000 copies of bulletins, circulars, and pamphlets for the experiment station and the extension service, published 1,500 copies of the extension annual report for 1935 and 12 monthly issues of The Extension Farm News totaling 42,000 copies. It multilithed 2,022,450 letterheads, duplicated 252,758 cards and 104,000 special forms and mimeographed 1,873,699 letters for the specialists, county agents, and the AAA. Material mailed from this office totaled 10,316,444 pieces.

FARM DEMONSTRATION

In planning the year's work, the different county agents were given opportunity to consult individually with the specialists so that a specific program for each county could be worked out. Extension leaders sought to correlate the State-wide activities into a well integrated program that would be flexible enough to meet the varying requirements of different counties. When the agricultural conservation program was instituted early in the year, some modifications were made in the original extension program to correlate it with the new national program. However, the agricultural conservation program is more akin to extension fundamentals than were the crop control programs of the old AAA. In May, the four extension districts of the State were rearranged and a new western district was created to make possible a better adapted and more effective extension program in the extreme western counties.

Northeastern District. As farmers realize more and more that they have a definite place in the economic order of the world, it can be said that a new day for agriculture has dawned in North Carolina. Farmers are more interested in cooperative enterprises and in putting their farmsteads on a sounder basis. The major cash crops produced in this district are cotton, tobacco, peanuts, corn, and hogs. The agricultural conservation program has aroused a greater interest in general crops, particularly legumes. More than 56,300 acres of legumes were grown in the district in 1936 and either turned under or saved for seed. Immense acreages once used for one crop a year, or left idle, are now being double cropped, usually with a summer or winter legume. The growing interest in livestock is indicated by the placement of 491 purebred sires and 1,214 purebred, or high grade, females. Poultry, beekeeping, 4-H club work, and forestry were also given a great deal of attention during the year.

Southeastern District. There is a decided trend in this district toward a better balance between cash crops, food and feed crops, and livestock for home use. Some increases in commercial livestock, mainly hogs and



poultry, were noted during the year along with an increase in sentiment regarding the maintenance of soil fertility. All these things make for better living on the farm. The number of new homes built and old ones repaired and remodeled reflects the higher standard of living. It is also worth nothing that at a meeting of 4-H service club boys and girls, 44 voted they had rather stay in the country than to move to town, and the other member said he hadn't made up his mind definitely.

Northwestern District. Better crop production was a major goal of extension work in this district. The district and county agents stressed the importance of good seed, especially certified seed, and farmers were encouraged to produce it for sale to their neighbors. The adoption of crop varieties suited to the community, and the development of better balanced farming systems, with a place for cash crops, legumes, livestock, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, were advocated. Soil conservation through terracing, rural electrification, farm management, 4-H club work, marketing, better land use, forestry, and pasture development were also stressed.

Southwestern District. Terracing work was pushed hard during the year. Fifteen counties had heavy terracing equipment, and two counties had two outfits each. Farmers of the district manifested a keen interest in the agricultural conservation program and in the demonstration farms supervised cooperatively by the extension service and the TVA. From 20 to 35 demonstration farms to the county have been set up. The district agent said that this complete farm management work, where the woodland, the pasture, and the cropland are put under the best supervision, is an ideal extension set-up. Most of the counties have mature, well-trained county agents and are carrying on their work in a satisfactory way.

Western District. The district is composed of 14 counties formerly in the northwestern and southwestern districts. The district agent's headquarters are in Franklin, where he can be nearer to his work than if he were in Raleigh with the other district agents. More farmers are relying on the extension service to help them readjust the agricultural programs on their individual farms. They want a better balanced system of farming that will make better use of the land and provide a higher standard of living while conserving and building up natural resources.

HOME DEMONSTRATION

North Carolina rounded out a quarter of a century of home demonstration work in 1936. During that period, while under the direction of the same state agent, it has grown from an organization of 416 white girls in 14 counties to an institution with 59,826 white and Negro farm women and girls in 2,319 clubs in 79 counties. North Carolina was one of five pioneer States in the organization of home demonstration work.

Through the years the trend of projects has been from planting gardens, producing poultry, and conserving food to food preparation, nutrition, clothing the family, making the home more convenient, comfortable, and livable, developing family relationships, child development, and on through home management involving the saving of time, money, and woman power.

The long-time plan of home demonstration work has been modified by the existing economic situation, the complexity of emergency organizations, and the many calls upon a home agent's time. However, the fundamental long-time objectives remain the same: A comfortable, livable home where farm life may bring satisfactions and where the child may find security; and a vitalized rural community where men, women, and children come together for planned work, recreation, and community development.

The most serious problems encountered are: Low average farm income, inadequate food and feed production on the farm, inadequate or poorly balanced diets resulting in deficiency diseases, little home or community recreation, and inadequate housing. These problems are closely related. Adequate food and feed production helps provide a better balanced diet and increase the farm income. A balanced diet improves the health and gives one more energy for zestful living and doing worthwhile things. And higher income is a factor in better living, better housing, and more recreation.

In 1936 the farm and home agents cooperating in family garden projects reported that year-round gardens were raised by 37,468 farm families and seasonal family gardens were raised by 128,476 farm families. Approximately 65,000 acres of family gardens were reported for the year. Some 160,000 acres are needed to provide North Carolina farm families with wholesome diets.

Home agents stressed poultry production to provide food for the family and to increase the cash income. The agents reported 32,504 home demonstration club members had poultry flocks during the year, and 19,212 of these had a year-round poultry and egg supply for their tables. Nearly \$200,000 worth of poultry and eggs were marketed by farm women.

The family cow program, in which each family is urged to have at least one good milk cow, has been bearing fruit in recent years. The 1935 agricultural census showed that during the five preceding years the number of dairy cows had increased 22 percent in 54 of the older dairy counties and 71 percent in the other 46 counties situated in the eastern part of the State. A 46.5 percent increase in the number of cattle of all kind was also reported. The number is still growing.

Food Conservation. In the 79 counties organized for home demonstration club work, 6,626,413 cans of food valued at \$964,101 were conserved for use later. Most of the fruits, vegetables, jellies, jams, and pickles were put up in the warm weather months for winter consumption, while a good part of the meat was canned during the cold weather months. Particular emphasis was given meat-canning, and the rural women responded whole-heartedly. Some became so enthusiastic that they wanted to can all their surplus meat for their own use rather than sell it as fresh meat on the home demonstration curb markets.

Marketing. The marketing of home products by farm women and girls has been a natural outgrowth of home demonstration work. Such marketing is an established business on 36 organized home demonstration curb markets serving 38 counties. Other forms of marketing that have made considerable headway are: sales to merchants, institutions, hotels,

THE HOME
DEMONSTRATION
CLUB ENJOYS
AN OUTDOOR
MEETING



FLOWER ARRANGEMENT WAS AN
ENTRANCING
STUDY FOR MANY
RURAL CLUBS

and individuals; car-lot shipments of poultry supervised by home and farm agents.

The 36 curb markets did a business of \$262,841.99 during the year, with 1,433 producers selling regularly. The largest market, at Rocky Mount, served Nash and Edgecombe counties and grossed a \$35,000 volume of business. The Durham County market was next with \$31,133. Cumberland and New Hanover County markets reported sales of more than \$15,000 each. Six other markets reached or exceeded the \$10,000 mark. Six other markets reached or exceeded the \$10,000 mark.

On these markets farm women sell surplus garden and poultry products, baked goods, fresh meats in season, dairy products, evergreens, and other commodities they may wish to market. Even puppies have been sold. Two new market buildings were constructed in 1936. At present 32 markets are in buildings, two are under sheds, and two are in the open. Three new buildings are in prospect for 1937. In a number of other counties the county commissioners are interested in securing comfortable and adequate quarters for curb markets.

In addition to the curb market sales, home agents reported sales to merchants, institutions, hotels, and individuals amounting to \$346,502. Adding this to the curb market sales brings the total to \$608,344.

Foods and Nutrition. Extension work in foods and nutrition for 1936 was grouped under three main heads: food for health, meals for the family, and the farm food supply. In the first, fundamental facts of nutrition were presented. Surveys were made of the food produced at the homes of the individual club members and a check was made upon the health of the family. The relation of food to health was stressed, and information was given regarding food selection, food values, and food preparation.

Under "meals for the family," assistance was given in planning, preparing, and serving meals and in the use of the food selection score card as a means of checking food habits. Emphasis was placed on the preparation of attractive and varied combinations of home grown food in the daily family meals, and on the efficiency of proper diet in the treatment of the more common nutritional diseases. Higher standards in planning

THESE FARM WOMEN RECEIVED CERTIFICATES FOR HAVING
ATTENDED FOUR CONSECUTIVE SHORT-COURSES ARRANGED FOR
DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS.



THE VAST ORGANIZATION OF HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB WOMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA WAS HEADED LAST YEAR BY MRS. D. HUBERT BONEY, SEEN HERE IN THE FRONT CENTER SURROUNDED BY HER CABINET

and serving meals have been reflected in the better meals served at community gatherings as well as those eaten at home.

The farm food supply work covered various aspects of food production and was carried on cooperatively by various divisions of the extension service and home demonstration department. Although the State's farmers do not yet produce adequate food supplies for properly balanced, live-at-home diets, there have been great improvements in recent years, and it may be noted that the soil conservation program has given a decided impetus to food budgets, good buying practices, and food production. Foods and nutrition were taken as major projects for club women and girls in 573 communities.

Home Management and House Furnishings. Home management and house furnishings projects were carried on in 1,407 communities with 1,139 local leaders assisting the home agents. The greater farm income in the past several years has meant an increased amount of money available for house furnishings, home improvement, household equipment, and the installation of electricity and running water systems. Throughout the year the home management and house furnishings division made a concentrated effort to interest farm homemakers in the business of the home, to give them guidance in consumer education, to assist in the development of household skills and practices, and to give assistance in home improvement.

The ultimate goal is that the farm home shall be managed on a sound

business basis, cooperatively with the farm enterprise; that the physical plant shall be efficient, convenient, and attractive; and that family relationships shall be correspondingly improved. To this end, 8,428 farm families were assisted in making adjustments in homemaking to gain a more satisfactory standard of living. Agents and specialists aided 645 women in keeping accounts; 696 families budgeted expenditures in relation to income according to the plan recommended; 5,029 housewives were helped in the selection and buying of furnishings. Demonstrations were conducted to show the advantage of properly arranged kitchens and the benefits of adequate equipment properly used.

During the year 2,223 buildings were remodeled, repaired, painted; 1,157 dwellings were remodeled; 399 dwellings were constructed; 3,700 houses screened according to recommendations; 5,987 families used recommended methods of fly control; 25,325 individuals adopted approved methods for immunization against typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and the like; 527 water systems, 322 sewage systems, 55 heating systems, and 4,759 lighting systems were installed; home appliances and machines were added in 6,330 homes; 6,262 families followed recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture; and 4,210 families reported following recommendations in improving the treatment of windows with shades, curtains, and draperies.

Clothing. Clothing projects were conducted in 1,211 communities during 1936. These projects saved farm women and girls an estimated sum of \$121,886 by enabling them to make or remodel clothes instead of going to the store for new, ready-made garments. But saving money was only a part of the clothing program. Better dressed farm families, well groomed and attractive, was the ultimate goal. In the demonstrations, the clothing kits used were a big help. The kits contain illustrative material on seam and edge finishing, collars and cuffs, underwear, color, children's clothes, shoes and stockings, millinery, decorative stitches, crafts, homemade toys, patterns, line and design. Lessons on selecting and buying the right materials were popular. Great interest was shown in the 73 county dress revues, the revues at the 4-H short course and the farm women's short course in mid-summer, and the state 4-H dress revue at State College in October. Twenty-three counties entered the latter revue, and the winning girl was entered in the national revue at Chicago.

Planning and Planting. Ten thousand families reported they had planted their home grounds according to systematic plans and had removed unsightly objects from their yards. Nearly 15,000 women and girls were enrolled in planning and planting projects for the home and community. Much of the work was conducted through specially trained leaders who worked in their home communities.

Recreation. Community recreation was developed in 662 communities, 4,063 families followed recommended recreation at home, 120 community or county-wide pageants or plays were given, and 210 communities were assisted in providing library facilities. Five district recreational schools were held for training leaders. Women have been organizing choruses in many communities. Local and county-wide "husbands' nights" have been arranged to bring the husband and wife together in community activities.

The home demonstration club house promotes community recreation, and the 192 houses built during the past three years have provided fine places for neighborhood get-togethers. Recreation is advocated on the grounds that it helps keep people interested in club work, promotes sociability, develops leadership and sportsmanship, and does more for community morale than any other one thing.

Jane S. McKimmon Loan Fund. This loan fund was established to help worthy rural girls obtain a college education in home economics. The fund was started in December, 1927, with \$665.25. Contributions from home agents and others have swelled the amount to \$7,500, of which \$871.78 was contributed in 1936. Sixteen girls have been helped from this fund. Five who have completed their college work are now serving as home agents.

Work With Other Agencies. The home demonstration division has maintained close cooperation with the district and state heads of the Resettlement Administration. The RA employed a number of home agents and other capable women recommended by the home demonstration division. The division has also helped in the selection of families for rehabilitation and in the training of local leaders for ERA, WPA, and RA work. Much of the rehabilitation work was carried on in cooperation with home demonstration clubs. The WPA supplied office help for home agents and sometimes field help too. It also approved and financed in part the construction of new county agricultural buildings.

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK

Efforts were made to have all farmers, as far as practicable, grow all home supplies needed and such cash crops as there seemed to be a market for at profitable prices. The food and feed crops advocated were mainly corn, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, pork, poultry, beef, forage, pasturage, milk, and butter. The cash crops were principally tobacco, cotton, and peanuts, with some livestock and livestock products.

There are now 29 counties in Negro extension work served by 28 farm agents and 12 home agents. There is a Negro district agent, a Negro 4-H club leader, and a Negro subject matter specialist. All are under the supervision of a white state agent at State College.

In its live-at-home program, probably the biggest and one of the most important projects was promoting better corn-growing methods. Many Negroes have felt that major attention should be given cash crops to the neglect of corn and other food or feed crops. The result has been a low average yield, with much corn being bought at two to three times the price the Negro farmers could grow it for. However, those participating in the corn contest have produced yields of fine corn far in excess of the State average for all farmers. The largest yield was 101.92 bushels to the acre, produced in Robeson County. There were 710 contestants.

The Negro home agents have stressed: year-round gardens, meat animals (a sow for each family), 30 to 50 hens, a milk cow, conservation of food for winter use, planning and preparing meals, construction of clothing, renovation and remodeling garments, home improvement, sanitation, and

recreation. Projects for Negroes were carried on under the same methods as for white people.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

In carrying out its program, the extension service cooperated with a number of agencies designed to help country people and agriculture. Among the main agencies, particularly those of a government nature, were: The Tennessee Valley Authority, the Soil Conservation Service, the national Rural Electrification Administration, the state Rural Electrification Authority, the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, the State Department of Agriculture, the Farmers Cooperative Exchange (non-governmental), the Farm Credit Administration, and the Resettlement Administration.

The TVA was a big help to the extension service in supplying triple superphosphate to be used on demonstration farms and in providing assistant farm agents for the 15 western North Carolina counties lying in the Tennessee River watershed. In addition to helping the Resettlement Administration select its personnel, the extension service helped the RA with its various enterprises wherever possible. The extension service worked out plans in cooperation with the Federal Land Bank for the management of farms to which the bank had loaned money; the work covered farm management and cropping systems ranging from one to 10 farms to the county. The extension service sponsored meetings at which the facilities of the Production Credit Associations were explained to the farmers. The National Youth Administration supplied a number of young people to assist county home agents. The extension rural electrification program was conducted in cooperation with the state and national REA's. Work with the Farmers Cooperative Exchange has been outlined in another part of this report; in addition, Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the extension service, served as a director of the FCX. The extension service helped the State Department of Agriculture in its blood-testing work to stamp out pullorum disease in poultry and also cooperated in other activities.

OUTLOOK

With the help of the WPA, 34 new county agricultural buildings were constructed in 1936. In five other counties county extension quarters were provided in new post office buildings. A number of counties already had adequate quarters, and others are planning to provide better offices for their farm and home agents. This leaves only a few counties where agents' quarters are inadequate.

New, adequate quarters are making it possible for the agents to carry on their work much more effectively and on a larger scope. And this speaks well for the future of extension work.

The old AAA and the newer agricultural conservation program have brought extension workers into close contact with nearly all farmers of the State and given the farmers a better conception of what the extension service is endeavoring to do for them. More farmers and farm women are relying on their county farm and home agents than ever before. Ex-

tension workers are not now so much concerned with "selling" themselves and their services to the farm people as they are with meeting the demand for their services.

In 1937 more efforts will be made to treat the farmstead as an integrated unit, with the various extension activities correlated as much as possible toward this end.

PERSONNEL

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING

Col John W. Harrelson, Administrative Dean

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

I. O. Schaub, Dean of School of Agriculture and Director of
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John W. Goodman, Assistant Director

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Miss Mary E. Thomas, nutrition

Miss Sallie Brooks, assistant in nutrition
 Miss Willie N. Hunter, clothing
 Miss Julia McIver, assistant in clothing
 Miss Pauline Gorden, home management and house furnishings
 Miss Mamie N. Whisnant, assistant in home management and house furnishings
 R. E. Jones, Negro 4-H club specialist
 Wilhelmina R. Laws, Negro subject matter specialist

DISTRICT AGENTS

L. B. Altman, southwestern district
 B. Troy Ferguson, northeastern district
 E. W. Gaither, southeastern district
 O. F. McCrary, northwestern district
 Fred S. Sloan, western district
 Miss Anna Rowe, home agent at large
 Mrs. Estelle T. Smith, southeastern district
 Miss Pauline Smith, northeastern district
 Miss Ruth Current, southwestern district
 Miss Anamerle Arant, northwestern district
 C. R. Hudson, state agent for Negro work
 John W. Mitchell, Negro district agent
 Mrs. Dazelle F. Lowe, Negro district agent

AAA STAFF

J. F. Criswell, head field officer
 H. A. Patten, state compliance supervisor
 J. R. Tippet, executive secretary of state AAA board and of state soil conservation committee
 J. L. Kelton, assistant field officer
 E. Y. Floyd, tobacco specialist, and the five district farm agents assisted in the executive work of administering the AAA and the soil conservation programs

COUNTY FARM AGENTS

Southwestern District

Alexander County	-----	J. F. Brown
Anson County	-----	J. W. Cameron
" "	-----	R. E. Davenport, assistant
Burke County	-----	R. L. Sloan
Cabarrus County	-----	R. D. Goodman
" "	-----	J. E. Wilson, assistant
Caldwell County	-----	O. R. Carrithers
Catawba County	-----	Earle Brintnall
" "	-----	W. E. Bateman, assistant
Cleveland County	-----	J. S. Wilkins
" "	-----	J. L. Reitzel, assistant

Davie County	-----	R. R. Smithwick
" "	-----	F. E. Correll, assistant
Gaston County	-----	Maury Gaston
" "	-----	Clark McCaslan, assistant
Iredell County	-----	A. R. Morrow
" "	-----	W. N. Wood, assistant
" "	-----	Paul Kiser, assistant
Lee County	-----	E. O. McMahan
Lincoln County	-----	J. G. Morrison
" "	-----	G. B. Hobson, assistant
McDowell County	-----	S. L. Homewood
Mecklenburg County	-----	O. H. Phillips
" "	-----	Max Culp, assistant
Montgomery County	-----	H. B. James
Moore County	-----	E. H. Garrison
" "	-----	W. G. Caldwell, assistant
Polk County	-----	J. A. Wilson
" "	-----	C. H. King, assistant
Richmond County	-----	O. O. Dukes
" "	-----	J. P. Choplin, assistant
Rowan County	-----	D. H. Sutton
" "	-----	J. P. Leagans, assistant
Rutherford County	-----	F. E. Patton
" "	-----	J. W. Webster, assistant
Stanly County	-----	John W. Artz
Union County	-----	T. J. W. Broom
" "	-----	D. C. Rankin, assistant

Northeastern District

Beaufort County	-----	W. L. McGahey
" "	-----	W. G. Booker, assistant
Bertie County	-----	B. E. Grant
" "	-----	C. W. Overman, assistant
Camden County	-----	T. McL. Carr
Chowan County	-----	N. K. Rowell
Currituck County	-----	L. A. Powell
Edgecombe County	-----	J. C. Powell
" "	-----	H. E. Alphin, assistant
Gates County	-----	R. R. Rich
Greene County	-----	E. V. Vestal
" "	-----	A. J. Harrell, assistant
Halifax County	-----	W. O. Davis
" "	-----	W. M. Bruce, assistant
Hertford County	-----	J. Gordon Blake
Hyde County	-----	C. Y. Tilson
Martin County	-----	T. B. Brandon
" "	-----	M. L. Barnes, assistant
Nash County	-----	J. S. Sugg
" "	-----	R. F. Shearin, assistant

Northampton County	-----	E. P. Gullledge
" "	-----	E. L. Norton, assistant
Pasquotank County	-----	G. W. Falls
Perquimans County	-----	L. W. Anderson
Pitt County	-----	R. R. Bennett
" "	-----	C. D. Griggs, assistant
Tyrrell County	-----	H. H. Harris
Washington County	-----	W. V. Hayes
Wilson County	-----	W. L. Adams
" "	-----	J. A. Marsh, assistant

Southeastern District

Bladen County	-----	J. R. Powell
Brunswick County	-----	J. E. Dobson
Carteret County	-----	Hugh Overstreet
Columbus County	-----	J. P. Quinerly
" "	-----	W. H. Shearin, assistant
Craven County	-----	M. A. Morgan
" "	-----	Paul M. Cox, assistant
Cumberland County	-----	J. T. Monroe
" "	-----	M. E. Hollowell, assistant
Duplin County	-----	W. D. Reynolds
" "	-----	P. D. May, assistant
Harnett County	-----	J. O. Anthony
" "	-----	C. R. Ammons, assistant
Hoke County	-----	H. L. Meacham
Johnston County	-----	S. C. Oliver
" "	-----	J. T. Cooper, assistant
" "	-----	S. C. Winchester, assistant
" "	-----	R. M. Holder, assistant
Jones County	-----	F. F. Hendrix
Lenoir County	-----	C. M. Brickhouse
" "	-----	C. R. Freeman, assistant
New Hanover County	-----	C. R. Dillard
Onslow County	-----	N. M. Smith
" "	-----	C. D. Raper, assistant
Pamlico County	-----	R. W. Galphin
" "	-----	A. T. Jackson, assistant
Pender County	-----	C. V. Morgan
Robeson County	-----	A. D. Robertson
" "	-----	R. B. Harper, assistant
Sampson County	-----	J. M. Henley
Wayne County	-----	C. S. Mintz
" "	-----	A. S. Knowles, assistant
Scotland County	-----	L. G. Matthis

Northwestern District

Alamance County	-----	N. C. Shiver
" "	-----	W. H. Kimrey, assistant
" "	-----	H. G. Dargen, assistant

Alleghany County	-----	R. E. Black
Ashe County	-----	C. J. Rich
Caswell County	-----	H. L. Seagrove
" "	-----	J. E. Zimmerman, assistant
Chatham County	-----	H. M. Singletary
" "	-----	J. C. Keith, assistant
Davidson County	-----	P. M. Hendricks
" "	-----	A. N. Harrell, assistant
Durham County	-----	W. B. Pace
" "	-----	C. M. Salley, assistant
Forsyth County	-----	R. W. Pou
" "	-----	C. L. Davis, assistant
Franklin County	-----	E. J. Morgan
" "	-----	W. C. Boyce, assistant
Granville County	-----	Dan M. Paul
" "	-----	W. B. Jones, assistant
Guilford County	-----	J. I. Wagoner
" "	-----	L. M. Boswell, assistant
" "	-----	H. H. Tatum, assistant
Orange County	-----	Don S. Matheson
" "	-----	E. P. Barnes, assistant
Person County	-----	H. K. Sanders
" "	-----	J. B. Snipes, assistant
Randolph County	-----	E. S. Millsaps
" "	-----	L. L. Ray, assistant
Rockingham County	-----	F. S. Walker
" "	-----	W. F. Wilson, assistant
Stokes County	-----	S. J. Kirby (died Oct. 19)
" "	-----	T. H. Sears, ass't and acting agent
Surry County	-----	J. W. Crawford
" "	-----	A. P. Cobb, assistant
Watauga County	-----	W. B. Collins
" "	-----	H. M. Hamilton, assistant
Vance County	-----	J. W. Sanders
" "	-----	M. E. Aycock, assistant
Wake County	-----	J. C. Anderson
" "	-----	J. S. Sugg, assistant
" "	-----	G. M. Swicegood, assistant
Warren County	-----	R. H. Bright
" "	-----	G. R. McColl, assistant
Wilkes County	-----	A. G. Hendren
" "	-----	W. J. Hanna, assistant
Yadkin County	-----	L. F. Brumfield
" "	-----	R. A. McLaughlin, assistant

Western District

Avery County	-----	C. B. Baird
" "	-----	J. E. Penland, assistant
Buncombe County	-----	A. W. Nesbitt
" "	-----	R. D. Bruce, assistant

Cherokee County	-----	A. Q. Ketner
" "	-----	R. B. Wooten, assistant
Clay County	-----	D. G. Allison
" "	-----	W. D. Jester, assistant
Graham County	-----	W. B. Wiggins
" "	-----	L. B. Barbee, assistant
Haywood County	-----	W. D. Smith
" "	-----	S. R. Mitchiner, assistant
" "	-----	W. A. Corpening, assistant
Henderson County	-----	G. D. White
" "	-----	D. W. Bennett, assistant
Jackson County	-----	G. R. Lackey
" "	-----	H. R. Clapp, assistant
Macon County	-----	S. W. Mendenhall
" "	-----	S. D. Alexander, assistant
Madison County	-----	G. W. Miller
" "	-----	K. A. Haney, assistant
Mitchell County	-----	J. C. Lynn
" "	-----	G. H. Wheeler, assistant
Swain County	-----	W. B. Nesbit
" "	-----	J. B. Highsmith, assistant
Transylvania County	-----	J. A. Glazener
" "	-----	W. C. Maness, assistant
Yancey County	-----	George W. Smith
" "	-----	R. H. Crouse, assistant

COUNTY HOME AGENTS

Northwestern District

Alamance County	-----	Miss Anne Benson Priest
Alexander County	-----	Miss Esther Gordon
Avery County	-----	Miss Margaret Curtis
Caldwell County	-----	Miss Atha Culberson
Caswell County	-----	Miss Maude Searcy
Chatham County	-----	Miss Sallie Sue Koon
Davie County	-----	Miss Florence Mackie
Durham County	-----	Miss Rose Ellwood Bryan
Forsyth County	-----	Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttle
Franklin County	-----	Miss Louise Weaver
Granville County	-----	Miss Virginia Wilson
Guilford County	-----	Miss Addie Houston
Orange County	-----	Miss Grace E. Holcombe
Rockingham County	-----	Miss Marjorie Holmes
Surry County	-----	Miss Verna Stanton
Vance County	-----	Mrs. Hattie F. Plummer
Wake County	-----	Mrs. Maude P. McInnes
Watauga County	-----	Miss Cleata Jones

Southwestern District

Anson County	Mrs. Rosalind Redfearn
Cabarrus County	Mrs. Mary Lee McAllister
Catawba County	Mrs. Marie Coxe Matheson
Cleveland County	Miss Frances MacGregor
Gaston County	Miss Lucile Tatum
Graham County	Miss Pauline Lentz
Haywood County	Miss Mary Margaret Smith
Iredell County	Miss Mary Brown
Jackson County	Mrs. Mamie Sue Evans
Macon County	Mrs. Katherine M. O'Neil
McDowell	Miss Anne Tucker
Mecklenburg County	Mrs. Pauline W. Taylor
Polk County	Miss Agnes McLeod
Rowan County	Miss Nell Kennett
Rutherford County	Miss Nelle Gray
Stanly County	Miss Elizabeth Bridge
Swain County	Mrs. Geraldine P. Hyatt
Union County	Mrs. Pratt C. McSwain

Northeastern District

Beaufort County	Miss Violet Alexander
Camden County	Miss Mary Teeter
Chowan County	Miss Rebecca Colwell
Currituck County	Miss Virginia Edwards
Edgecombe County	Miss Katharine Millsaps
Gates County	Mrs. Marie M. Woodard
Halifax County	Mrs. Hazel E. Wheeler
Hertford County	Miss Florence Cox
Johnston County	Miss Rachel Everett
" "	Miss Irene Brown, ass't
Martin County	Miss Lora Sleeper
Nash County	Mrs. Effie Vines Gordon
" "	Miss Ellen Jenkins, ass't
Northampton County	Miss Mildred Ives
Pasquotank County	Miss Maude Hodges
Perquimans County	Miss Gladys Hamrick
Pitt County	Miss Ethel Nice
Washington County	Miss Mary F. Misenheimer
Wilson County	Miss Lois Rainwater
Wayne County	Miss Gertrude Bundy

Southeastern District

Bladen County	Mrs. Lillie L. Hester
Brunswick County	Miss Marion Smith
Carteret County	Miss Margaret Clark
Craven County	Miss Jessie Trowbridge
Cumberland County	Miss Elizabeth Gainey
Duplin County	Miss Jamye Martin

Harnett County	Miss Naomi Carr
Hoke County	Miss Lorna Langley
Jones County	Miss Mary Emma Powell
Lee County	Miss Cornelia Simpson
Lenoir County	Miss May Swann
Montgomery County	Miss Martha McKinnon
Moore County	Miss Flora McDonald
New Hanover County	Miss Ann Mason
Onslow County	Miss Helen Carlton
Pamlico County	Miss Grace McClenny
Pender County	Miss Gertrude Orr
Richmond County	Mrs. Anna Lea Harris
Robeson County	Miss Mary Huffines
Sampson County	Miss Minnie Lee Garrison.

COUNTY NEGRO FARM AGENTS

Alamance County	J. W. Jeffries
Anson County	Otis Buffaloe
Bertie County	J. C. Hubbard
Craven County	O. E. Evans
Durham County	T. A. Hamme
Edgecombe County	F. D. Wharton
Gates County	H. L. Mitchell
Guilford County	W. B. Harrison
Granville County	J. R. Redding
Halifax County	D. J. Knight
Hertford County	W. C. Davenport
Iredell County	E. C. Lackey
Johnston County	McKay McNeill
Lenoir County	P. G. Fuller
Martin County	Oliver Carter
Mecklenburg County	I. D. L. Torrence
Northampton County	L. J. Morris
Orange County	M. C. Burt
Pasquotank County	E. F. Colson
Person County	C. J. Ford
Pitt County	D. D. Dupree
Robeson County	S. T. Brooks
Rowan County	A. C. Grant
Vance County	H. E. Webb
Wake County	M. H. Crockett
Warren County	C. S. Wynn
Wilson County	C. L. Spellman
Rockingham County	H. E. Sutton
Caswell County	H. E. Sutton

COUNTY NEGRO HOME AGENTS

Alamance County	Mrs. Carrie S. Wilson
Bertie County	Lillian H. Andrews

Craven County	Marietta Meares
Durham County	Mrs. Estelle T. Nixon
Edgecombe County	Ida Mae Williams
Guilford County	Annie Maude Murray
Johnston County	Lucy Hicks
Mecklenburg County	Mrs. Margaret C. Rogers
Northampton County	Mrs. Fannie T. Newsome
Robeson County	Mrs. Lillian M. Debman
Rowan County	Mrs. Annie J. Johnson
Wake County	Mrs. Bertha M. Edwards

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Men

- T. T. Brown, appointed assistant poultry specialist on August 1, 1936.
 L. P. Watson, appointed horticultural specialist on July 1, 1936.
 E. H. Meacham, appointed assistant farm management supervisor on January 1, 1936.
 W. D. Lee, soil conservationist, employed cooperatively by the extension service and the Soil Conservation Service, appointed on October 1, 1936.
 J. C. Ferguson, appointed cotton gin specialist on December 1, 1936.
 M. L. Shepherd, appointed extension auditor and administrative assistant on April 15, 1936.
 O. W. Underhill, appointed special agent for the deaf on September 1, 1936.
 Fred S. Sloan, Macon County farm agent, named on January 1, 1936, to do horticultural and marketing work in cooperation with the TVA; appointed western district farm agent on May 1, 1936.
 H. A. Patten, appointed AAA state compliance supervisor on June 15, 1936.
 Eugene R. Raney, extension agricultural engineer, died March 11, 1936.
 David S. Weaver, who had served as extension agricultural engineer before Mr. Raney was appointed, was returned to this position.
 E. B. Morrow, horticultural specialist, resigned on March 15, 1936 to go with the agricultural experiment station.
 R. E. Jones, Negro, appointed 4-H club specialist on September 16, 1936.

Women

- Miss Pauline Gordon, appointed home management and house furnishings specialist on January 1, 1936.
 Miss Anna Rowe, appointed home agent at large on January 1, 1936.
 Miss Emily Young, extension auditor, resigned April 30.

County Farm Agents

- Max Culp, appointed assistant farm agent in Mecklenburg County, January 1, 1936.
 J. P. Choplin, appointed assistant farm agent in Richmond County, January 28, 1936.
 J. E. Wilson, appointed assistant farm agent in Cabarrus County, March 7, 1936.

- J. P. Leagans, appointed assistant farm agent in Rowan County, June 1, 1936.
- F. E. Correll, appointed assistant farm agent in Davie County, July 1, 1936.
- G. B. Hobson, appointed assistant farm agent in Lincoln County, October 26, 1936.
- W. G. Caldwell, appointed assistant farm agent in Moore County, July 1, 1936.
- C. H. King, appointed assistant farm agent in Polk County, November 16, 1936.
- J. Gordon Blake, transferred from McDowell to Hertford County, January 13, 1936, to succeed S. L. Clement, resigned.
- S. L. Homewood, assistant farm agent in Cumberland County, transferred to McDowell County as farm agent on January 13, 1936.
- O. O. Dukes, transferred from Robeson to Richmond County as farm agent, October 1, 1936.
- A. D. Robertson, transferred from Richmond to Robeson County as farm agent, October 1, 1936.
- H. E. Alphin, appointed assistant farm agent in Edgecombe County, January 6, 1936.
- C. W. Overman, transferred from Nash to Bertie County as assistant farm agent, January 8, 1936.
- R. F. Shearin, appointed assistant farm agent in Nash County on January 9, 1936.
- George R. McColl, appointed assistant farm agent in Warren County, March 24, 1936.
- H. G. Wharton, Nash County agent, granted leave due to illness early in 1936. He resigned on May 31.
- J. S. Sugg, assistant agent in Wake County, transferred to Nash on May 9, 1936, to succeed H. G. Wharton as county agent.
- E. F. Arnold, Pitt County agent, given leave of absence on May 20, 1936, to work with the Farm Bureau.
- R. R. Bennett, assistant agent in Rowan, transferred to Pitt County on June 5, 1936, to take E. F. Arnold's place.
- A. J. Harrell, appointed assistant farm agent in Greene County, July 1, 1936.
- E. L. Norton, appointed assistant farm agent in Northampton County, July 1, 1936.
- Fred Jones, assistant farm agent in Halifax County, resigned on September 1, 1936, to do livestock work with the Atlantic Coast Line.
- W. M. Bruce, appointed assistant farm agent in Halifax County, November 9, 1936.
- M. E. Hollowell, appointed assistant farm agent in Cumberland County, January 27, 1936, to succeed S. L. Homewood.
- C. D. Raper, appointed assistant farm agent in Onslow and Jones counties, March 24, 1936.
- A. T. Jackson, appointed assistant farm agent in Pamlico County, March 24, 1936.

- C. V. Morgan, appointed county agent at large on January 1, 1936, was named Pender County farm agent on April 1, 1936, to succeed W. H. Robbins, who was granted a leave of absence.
- M. A. Morgan, assistant farm agent in Craven County, promoted to full county agent there when H. A. Patten resigned to become state AAA compliance supervisor on June 16.
- Paul M. Cox, appointed assistant farm agent in Craven County soon after Patten's resignation.
- O. R. Freeman, appointed assistant farm agent in Lenoir County, July 20, 1936.
- W. D. Reynolds, assistant farm agent in Harnett County, transferred to Duplin County as farm agent, August 20, 1936, to take the place of L. L. McLendon, who was granted a leave of absence.
- C. R. Ammons, appointed assistant farm agent in Harnett County, September 1, 1936.
- C. J. Rich, assistant farm agent in Buncombe County, transferred to Ashe County as farm agent, June 22, 1936.
- L. L. Ray, appointed assistant farm agent in Randolph County, March 16, 1936.
- J. C. Keith, appointed assistant farm agent in Chatham County, August 1, 1936.
- Z. S. Johnson, appointed assistant farm agent in Rockingham County December 1, 1935. Resigned July 31, 1936.
- W. F. Wilson, appointed assistant farm agent in Rockingham County, August 1, 1936.
- W. J. Hanna, assistant farm agent in Surry County, transferred to Wilkes County in the same capacity, February 17, 1936.
- A. P. Cobb, appointed assistant farm agent in Surry County on December 14, 1935.
- G. M. Swicegood, appointed assistant farm agent in Wake County, June 1, 1936, to succeed J. S. Sugg, who was transferred to Nash County as farm agent.
- H. M. Hamilton, appointed assistant farm agent in Watauga County, January 1, 1936, to succeed E. R. Daniel.
- M. E. Aycock, appointed assistant farm agent in Vance County on September 1, 1936.
- J. C. Lynn, assistant farm agent in Yancey County, transferred to Mitchell County as farm agent, April 1, 1936.
- G. H. Wheeler, appointed assistant farm agent in Mitchell County, May 25, 1936.
- R. H. Crouse, assistant farm agent in Haywood County, transferred to Yancey County, April 1, 1936, in the same capacity.
- W. B. Ferguson, appointed assistant farm agent in Henderson County, January 25, 1936, to succeed E. H. Meacham, who was named assistant farm management supervisor at State College. Resigned April 30, 1936.
- D. W. Bennett, appointed assistant farm agent in Henderson County to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of W. B. Ferguson on April 30, 1936.
- R. D. Bruce, appointed assistant farm agent in Buncombe County, to take the place of C. J. Rich, who resigned on June 20, 1936.

- W. A. Corpening, appointed assistant farm agent in Haywood County, June 15, 1936, to succeed R. H. Crouse.
- S. W. Mendenhall, appointed farm agent in Macon County, January 1, 1936, to succeed F. S. Sloan.

County Home Agents

In 1935 ten new home agents were employed to serve 20 counties, each agent having two counties. These were known as the twin counties. Farm women in the twin counties liked their agents so well that in nearly every case they asked to have the services of a full time agent. However, not all of the counties were able to appropriate for full time agents. Those which did are listed below.

- Miss Naomi Carr, home agent for Hoke and Harnett Counties, was made full time agent in Harnett in July, 1936.
- Miss Lorna Langley was appointed home agent in Hoke County on July 28, 1936.
- Miss Pauline Lentz, home agent for Graham and Cherokee Counties, was appointed full time agent in Graham. Cherokee was unable to appropriate for an agent.
- Mrs. Katherine M. O'Neil, home agent for Clay and Macon Counties was retained in Macon as full time agent. Clay did not appropriate.
- Miss Grace Holcombe, home agent for Chatham and Orange Counties, was made full time agent in Orange.
- Miss Sue Koon was appointed home agent in Chatham on July 15, 1936.
- Miss Florence Mackie, home agent for Davie and Yadkin Counties, was made full time agent in Davie. Yadkin did not appropriate.
- Miss Gladys Hamrick, home agent for Gates and Perquimans Counties, was made full time agent in Perquimans.
- Mrs. Marie M. Woodard, appointed home agent for Gates County, July 1, 1936.
- Miss Atha Culberson, home agent for Alexander and Caldwell Counties, was kept in Caldwell as full time agent.
- Miss Esther Gordon went into Alexander County as full time agent on August 10, 1936.
- Miss Mary Margaret Smith, home agent for Haywood and Swain Counties, was made full time agent in Haywood.
- Mrs. Geraldine P. Hyatt was placed in Swain County as full time agent on August 1, 1936.
- Miss Verna Stanton, home agent for Surry and Stokes Counties, was named full time agent in Surry. Stokes appropriated but too late to receive State funds.
- Miss Cleata Jones, home agent for Avery and Watauga Counties, was retained in Watauga as full time agent.
- Miss Margaret Curtis was placed in Avery County on July 15, 1936, as full time agent.

Other Changes in Home Agents

- Miss Virginia Ward, resigned as Gaston County home agent, September 30, 1936.

- Miss Lucile Tatum, was appointed Gaston County home agent, October 1, 1936.
- Miss Virginia Wilson was appointed Granville County home agent September 1, 1936.
- Miss Hilda Sutton resigned as Iredell County home agent August 31, 1936.
- Miss Mary Brown was appointed Iredell County home agent September 7, 1936.
- Miss Mary Parrish resigned as Rowan County home agent, August 31, 1936.
- Miss Nelle Kennett was appointed Rowan County home agent September 1, 1936.
- Mrs. Virginia Swain resigned as Rutherford County home agent August 31, 1936.
- Miss Nelle Gray was appointed Rutherford County home agent, September 1, 1936.
- Miss Ellen Jenkins was appointed assistant home agent in Nash County, October 17, 1936.
- Miss Gertrude Bundy was appointed Wayne County home agent August 1, 1936.
- Miss Alice Carter, Dare County home agent, died September 18, 1936.
- Mrs. Margaret C. Rogers was appointed Mecklenburg County Negro home agent July 1, 1936.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATING
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
I. O. SCHAUB, DIRECTOR
STATE COLLEGE STATION
RALEIGH

