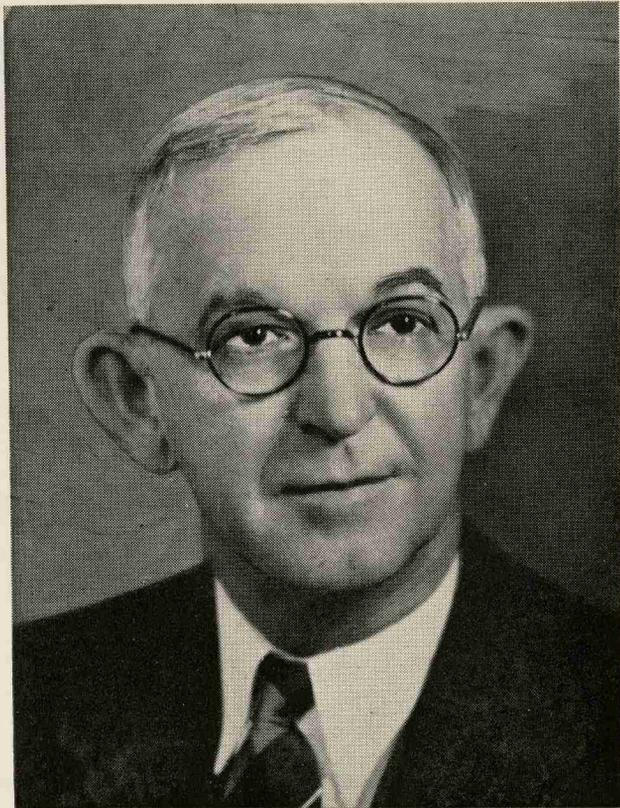


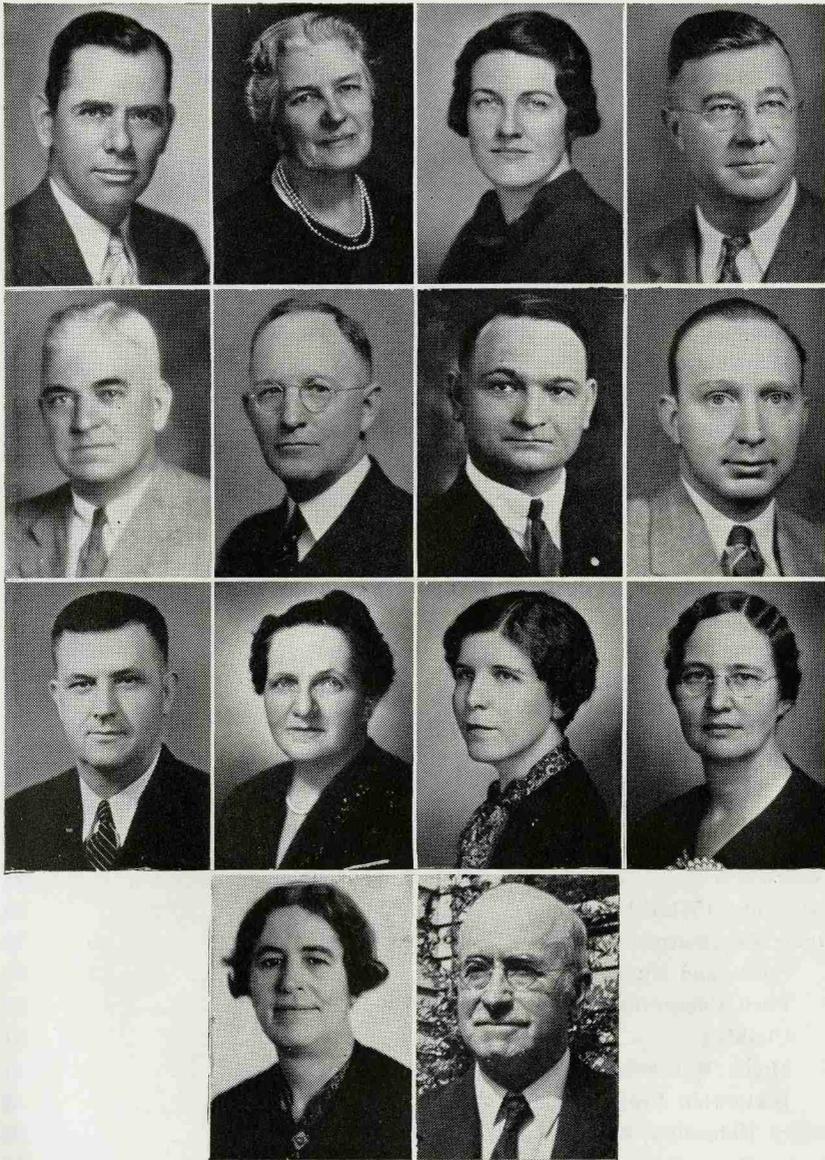
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
Agricultural Extension Work
IN
NORTH CAROLINA
1938

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

DISTRIBUTED IN FURTHERANCE OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF MAY 8 AND JUNE 30, 1914



I. O. SCHAUB, *Director*



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BETTER LIVING FROM THE FARM AND ON THE FARM

A Report Of The North Carolina Extension Service For 1938

I. O. SCHAUB, *Director*
JOHN W. GOODMAN, *Assistant Director*

Significant progress was made in 1938 by rural North Carolina, and the Agricultural Extension Service is proud that it contributed information and leadership to aid farmers and homemakers in their own hard work.

It is true that the State's cash farm income, including government payments, fell about 32 million dollars below 1937; that the cotton crop, the second largest money-producer, was the smallest since 1893; and that National and World conditions worked a hardship on agriculture as a whole.

Still, it can be said truthfully that progress was made—progress in the form of substantial additions to both the permanent value of farm holdings, and to good family and community living; progress in solving everyday problems of agriculture and homemaking; in developing happier and more livable homes; in enriching community life, and in organizing and planning for the future.

The Extension Service, in 1938, influenced 256,139 of North Carolina's 300,967 farm families, and 32,177 other families. The program resulted in definite changes on 228,749 farms; progressive changes they were, including major adjustments in cropping systems; development of livestock and poultry; soil, timber and human conservation; parasite and disease control; improvements in the appearance and efficiency of the farmstead and the home; increases in crop yields; and establishment of markets for basic and surplus products.

A planned Extension program was conducted in 2,471 of the State's 2,895 communities, in every one of the 100 counties. The 270 county farm and home agents and their assistants, and the 70 or more subject matter specialists and administrators, made information accumulated by the college, experiment stations and the United States government common knowledge to farm people throughout the State by means of farm and home demonstrations, group meetings, the press, the radio, direct mail, and visits to individual farms. A summary of agents' reports shows that, during the year they made 179,223 visits to 89,515 different farmsteads; distributed 587,952 bulletins; and conducted 27,148 method demonstration meetings with a total attendance of 579,241 persons.

Cooperation has always been the watchword of the Extension Service, and in this period of constantly expanding Federal participation in agricultural activities, the coordination of most of the action agencies has been channeled through the Extension Service. The responsibility for the educational work and administrative leadership in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program has been assumed, and in 1938 farmers were better organized and better informed to take advantage of benefit payments than at any other time in history.

The Soil Conservation Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Federal Surplus Commodi-

ties Corporation turned to the Extension Service for direct help, while the Farm Security Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, and various other National and State agricultural, welfare and relief organizations received full cooperation.

The following narrative and statistical summary of the Extension projects tells a concise story of the work during 1938, with the need for assistance, the major problems, the methods being used to solve the problems, the amount of work done during the year, and its influence being detailed.

The story is concise but incomplete, because the full accomplishments of the demonstration program could only be learned by going behind the scenes and discovering the effects of the recommendations and activities upon the lives and incomes of the farmers and their families.

NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM

The third year of the Agricultural Conservation and Domestic Allotment program found North Carolina leading the East Central region in money received in soil building and cotton price adjustment benefit payments, and for compliance with acreage allotments of soil depleting crops. A total of \$21,646,127 was added to the income of farmers of the State for their participation in the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment program.

The payments included \$12,356,806 with respect to soil depleting allotments, \$3,170,969 for carrying out soil building practices, and \$6,366,554 in price adjustment checks to 102,080 producers of cotton in 1937 who complied with acreage allotments in 1938. County administrative costs were deducted from the amounts earned, to leave \$21,646,127 as the net amount received by cooperators.

A total of 181,355 farmers, or 80 percent of those eligible, participated in the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment program. They earned about 67 percent of the maximum amount they could have received through full compliance with allotments and by carrying out complete soil building goals.

In 1937 the State had 117,742 cooperators in the Triple-A program, and they received \$9,413,614; however, there were no cotton price adjustment payments made that year.

Decided gains in all major soil building practices were an encouraging feature of the year's program. The following table shows the progress of the Agricultural Conservation program through the three years of its operation:

Year	Seeding Legumes and Grasses (Acres)	Forest Practices (Acres)	Ground Limestone (Tons)	Triple Super- phosphate (Tons)	Terracing (1,000 Ft.)
1936.....	484,688	392	30,584	None	9,849
1937.....	550,126	1,531	64,783	260	9,727
1938.....	848,176	3,516	91,000	951	14,634

Marketing quotas for tobacco and cotton were applied in 1938 for the first time, the tobacco quotas on a poundage basis and the cotton quotas on an acreage basis. They were approved in a referendum held on March 12, with 89.2 percent of the cotton growers and 89 percent of the flue-cured tobacco producers favoring the system. Later Burley tobacco farmers approved the marketing quotas by 73 percent.

Despite the fact that some cotton growers were not notified of their acreage allotments until after they had planted, compliance generally was good. The poor stand of cotton due to an unfavorable season prevented those growers who overplanted from suffering the two-cent penalty for over production. Tobacco quota cards also were late reaching some farmers, and this caused dissatisfaction. Although the referendum on marketing quotas for the 1939 crop was held on December 10, after the end of this report year, it is well to note that North Carolina farmers failed to give the required two-thirds majority to quotas for either cotton or tobacco. However, the belt-wide vote approved cotton quotas and they will be in effect in 1939.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation crushed peanuts into oil and meal and helped to stabilize prices, allowing the growers to receive a fairly satisfactory price for edible nuts produced. A potato marketing referendum was held May 14, but due to the low number of votes cast in the Nation, quotas were not put into effect.

Aerial photos were used in 83 of the State's 100 counties to accurately and economically determine acreage of cropland and compliance with allotments.

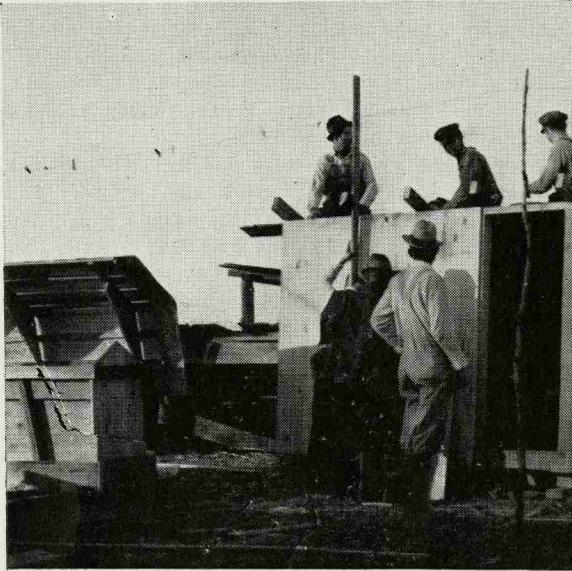
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

An eight-point program of agricultural engineering was conducted with admirable results, especially with respect to mechanical control of erosion. The other seven phases of the work are: (1) Building and improvement of shelters, both human and animal; (2) rural electrification; (3) cotton gin improvement; (4) use of farm machinery; (5) land drainage; (6) storage and processing of agricultural products; and (7) farm sanitation.

The need for erosion control is evident when it is noted that more than five and one-half million acres of North Carolina farm land have lost 25 percent of their topsoil, and more than one million of these acres have been completely abandoned. This problem was attacked principally through County Soil Conservation Associations in 42 counties where erosion is most serious and where terraces are practical. These incorporated mutuals, organized by County Extension representatives, beginning four years ago, operate heavy terracing units. They have been financially successful.

Through the county associations, and by means of homemade V-drags and other methods, 100,807 acres on 8,204 farms received some measure of terracing in 1938. The county units have built 9,887 linear miles of terraces, at an average cost of \$1.94 per acre, during the four years of their operations.

The problem with regard to farm shelters is this: Fully 50 percent of the farms in North Carolina have on them buildings (including the resi-



HUNDREDS OF FARROWING HOUSES AND SELF-FEEDERS FOR SWINE WERE BUILT DURING THE YEAR WITH EXTENSION GUIDANCE

dence) which have an average value of less than \$500. A total of 4,178 blueprints were distributed during the year, for all types of farm structures, including dwellings, silos, hog and poultry houses, storage houses, and other buildings, and for sewage, water, heating and lighting systems. They resulted in new construction on 3,649 farms.

Because cotton and tobacco, the State's leading money crops, are harvested by hand, interest in labor-sav-

ing machinery has been restricted. However, 1,885 water systems and 4,665 lighting systems were installed.

Rural electrification work consisted principally of helping counties to form mutuals and take advantage of REA loans which resulted in nearly 2,500 miles of lines being built in the State in 1938, and in advising farm families as to the best home equipment to install. A total of 8,977 miles of rural electric lines, to serve 54,258 farm families, had been constructed in the three years previous to the end of the report year. In July, 1935 a survey showed less than 4 percent of the farm homes in the State served by electric lines; now about 17 percent of the farm homes are electrified. The value of household appliances and water systems installed by the 54,258 new customers is estimated at more than \$12,000,000.

Cotton gin improvement work was carried on with ginner and growers in 53 counties. Drainage practices were adopted on 1,822 farms in 57 counties. More than 2,000 silos and other storage structures were built in 59 counties. Installation of 592 sewage systems helped control the many water-borne diseases that have been largely eliminated in cities, but which are still present in many rural areas.

Statistical Summary of Agricultural Engineering Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted	3,997
No. method demonstration meetings held	877
No. acres completely terraced with outlets and contour cultivation	75,323
No. new buildings constructed (including silos)	4,481
No. buildings remodeled, repaired, painted	6,368
Total value of service or savings	\$2,199,328.78

AGRONOMY

Poor soils cause low average crop yields, which in turn result in low farm income. These allied problems are the basis for extension agronomy work, in cooperation with farm management, soil conservation, agricultural engineering and livestock programs.

Demonstrations in 1938, as in previous years, clearly showed that farm income rises when good soil building practices are extended to the whole farm and crop yields begin to increase. These improved practices include crop rotations, use of better seed, seeding and turning under of legumes, proper fertilization, prevention of erosion, pasture improvement and the growing of food and feed crops with the subsequent livestock development, and general farm management including better laying out of fields.



SOYBEANS ARE HARVESTED WITH TRACTOR AND COMBINE

Accomplishments during the year were: An increase in legumes for the third straight year, there now being 1,963,000 acres of the State in legumes; North Carolina assumed first place in the Nation in lespedeza seed production, with a harvest of 28,000,000 pounds; 156,921 farmers turned under 1,475,939 acres of legumes for soil improvement; 85,438 farmers saved 4,538,712 bushels of seed; 64,887 farmers planted improved seed, and 3,080 farmers used certified seed; 32,225 farmers seeded legumes for the first time.

Except for the cotton crop, which was the smallest since 1893, seasons generally were favorable for crop production. A noticeable increase in the growing of enough cereals for the needs of the farm was encouraging.

Statistical Summary of Agronomy Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted.....	11,475
No. method demonstration meetings held.....	1,432
No. farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	84,354
No. acres in adult demonstrations.....	34,480
No. farmers using recommended crop rotations.....	17,505
No. farmers using cover crops.....	86,627

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP

The year 1938 marked the greatest progress in animal husbandry in North Carolina in the past decade. Especially was this evident with respect to beef cattle. Fifteen hundred head of female beeftype animals were shipped in from Texas and other Western states during the year. More than 2,000 steers were on feed for the winter and spring market at the end of the report year.

This interest in beef cattle is attributed to a combination of things, namely: (1) Farmers sought a source of income to supplement waning cotton prices; (2) the Agricultural Conservation program has made available more feed; and (3) cattle prices are high in comparison with most other crops. Quality improvement also gained more advocates through show yard competition, 4-H Club work, and a greater knowledge of U. S. Standard grades.

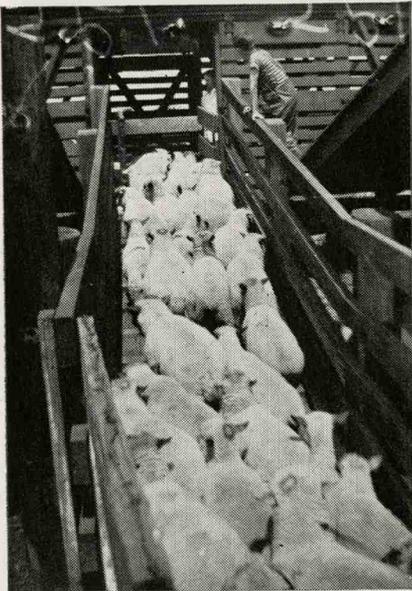
Beef cattle farms are included in the pasture improvement, silo-building and winter cover crops programs which made vast progress in 1938 under Extension guidance. The teaching of controlled breeding was another strong point of the animal husbandry program.

The sheep population in the State probably increased for the first time in many years. Because of the low prices paid for wool and lambs, and various conditions which weakened the quality of lambs, many ewes were

held back for breeding purposes, which may have been a blessing in disguise. The average gross income of demonstration flocks was \$7.18 per ewe.

Cooperative lamb sales were sponsored by the Extension Service in 11 counties, netting farmers \$26,134.50 for 4,464 head. Comparative figures of the cooperative sales show that, whereas in 1935 only 2.4 percent of the lambs were graded as "choice," in 1938 19.8 percent graded choice.

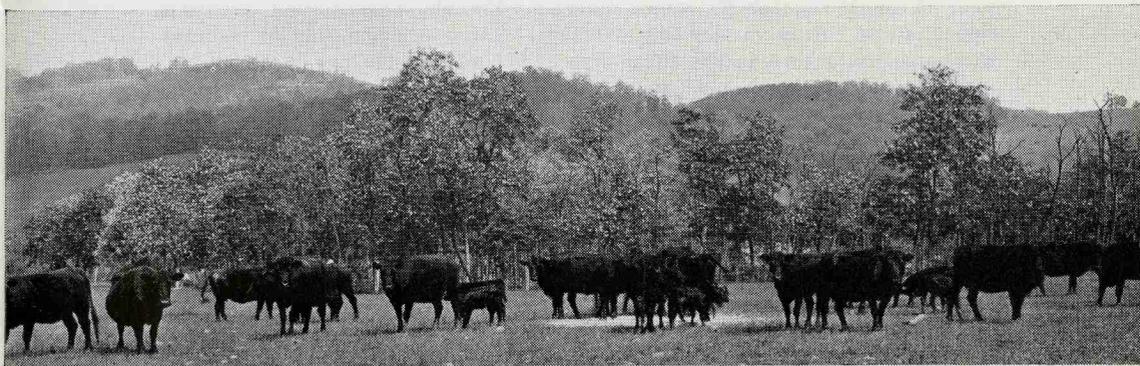
Wool pools also were sponsored by the Extension Service, and 48,000 pounds of wool was sold cooperatively for \$2,500. It averaged 4½ cents per pound more than wool sold by individual farmers to local buyers.



COOPERATIVE LAMB AND WOOL SALES ARE SPONSORED BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE

Statistical Summary of Animal Husbandry Work

No. adult result beef cattle and sheep demonstrations.....	281
No. method demonstration meetings held.....	131
No. farmers assisted in obtaining high grade or pure-bred females.....	499
No. farmers assisted in obtaining pure-bred sires.....	272
No. farmers following disease control recommendations.....	460
No. beef cattle farmers following marketing recommendations.....	559
No. sheep farmers following marketing recommendations.....	657
No. farmers assisted with horses and mules.....	431



BEEF CATTLE THRIVE ON NATURAL GRAZING AREAS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE

BEEKEEPING

Adverse weather and the resulting intermittent nectar flow reduced honey production in the State in 1938 to about 50 percent of normal. Nevertheless, 3,700,000 pounds of honey was produced, making beekeeping a \$500,000 industry annually in North Carolina.

However, demonstration apiaries show that if all beekeepers followed improved practices recommended by the Extension Service, including the use of modern hives, the value of the industry could be increased three-fold, providing, of course, that prices of honey could be maintained.

The 2,685 colonies in demonstration apiaries in 1938 averaged 53 1/2 pounds of honey per colony as compared with the 20 pounds-per-colony average for all of the 185,000 colonies in the State. The demonstrators made \$12,940 over the State average.

Statistical Summary of Beekeeping Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted.....	157
No. method demonstration meetings held.....	85
No. farmers transferring colonies to modern hives.....	258
No. farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	219
No. farmers following re-queening recommendations.....	263
No. farmers following marketing recommendations.....	102

COTTON IMPROVEMENT

Organized one-variety cotton community work was launched in North Carolina last March with the addition of a specialist as a joint employee of the Extension Service and the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry. Despite the late start, 13 one-variety communities were organized and it was demonstrated that it is possible to increase the value of the crop an average of \$20 per acre, or a total of \$18,000,000 for the 900,000 acres of cotton in the State, without increasing the cost of production.

Prior to the one-variety community work, and continuing during the year through regular Extension Service channels, encouraging progress was made in cotton variety improvement. Ten years ago only 20 percent of the cotton grown in the State was 15/16 of an inch or longer staple, while in 1938 more than 80 percent exceeded $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch. Experiment Station tests over a three-year period show an average yield of 565 pounds per acre for all improved varieties. The highest average yield for the State as a whole was 338 pounds per acre in 1937.

Statistical Summary of Cotton Work

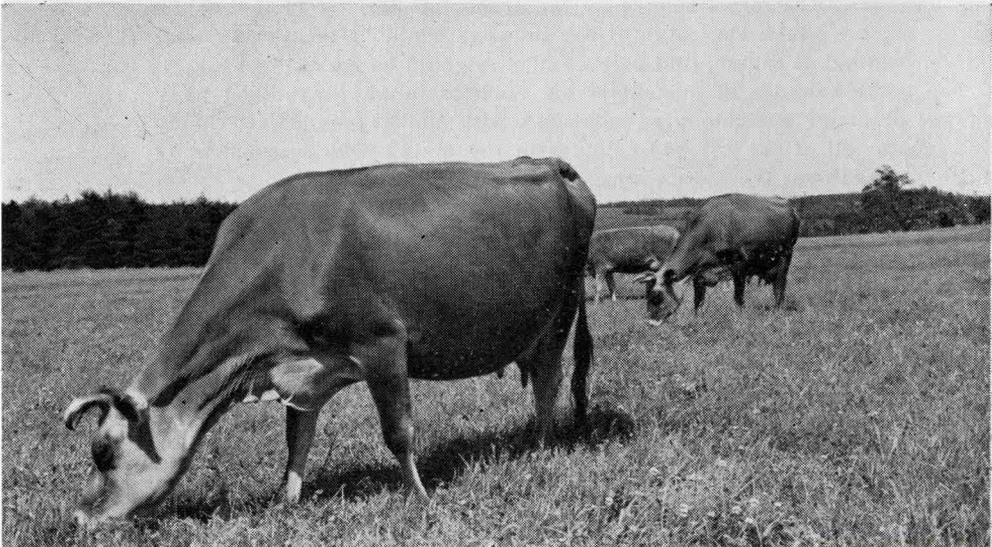
No. adult result demonstrations conducted	628
No. method demonstration meetings held	237
No. acres in adult demonstrations	11,774
Total production in adult demonstrations (lbs.)	13,117,315
No. farmers planting improved seed	32,189
No. farmers following fertilizer recommendations	21,532

DAIRYING

Substantial progress in dairy development was made in 1938 through a balanced program of Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, feed production demonstrations, better breeding, 4-H Club work, expansion of dairy manufacturing, marketing, construction of dairy buildings, and teaching the farm family how to handle the home milk supply.

The facts still remain, however, that North Carolina annually imports

CLOVER PASTURES PRODUCE HEALTHY DAIRY CATTLE IN THE STATE



8,000,000 pounds of butter, 13,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 30,000,000 pounds of evaporated and condensed milk, and that the per capita fluid milk consumption in the State averages only one-half pint daily. Shortage of feed production and a lack of "dairy-mindedness" are major contributing factors to the situation which challenges the best efforts of the Extension Service.

However, in 1938 the State produced 2,307,500 pounds of creamery butter and 31,000,000 pounds of farm butter, with a combined farm value of \$8,225,000; made 630,000 pounds of American cheese with a farm value of \$90,000 for milk used; creameries and retail dairymen distributed 42,900,000 gallons of fluid milk and cream with a farm value of \$10,470,000; and milk and cream used in the manufacture of ice cream



COWS MAKE GREATER GAINS WHEN THEY ARE GRAZED ON GREEN GRASS AND FENCED OUT OF TIMBERED AREAS

and ice cream mix had a farm value of \$2,000,000. Add these figures, and we find that the total farm value of dairy products was \$20,785,000, exclusive of milk used in farm homes.

Ten active Dairy Herd Improvement Associations were promoted during the year by the Extension Service, with 129 members who had 5,499 cows on test. This is an increase of two associations, 19 members and 676 cows over 1937. The average production of the D.H.I.A. cows was 6,856 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butterfat, as compared with the State average of 3,600 pounds of milk and 150 pounds of fat per cow year.

Eight new milk pasteurizing plants were established, and five others were enlarged. Five hundred and sixty cows were culled from D.H.I.A. herds; 339 farmers were assisted in obtaining pure-bred sires; 730

farmers were aided in obtaining high grade or pure-bred females; and help was rendered in conducting six sales of registered dairy cattle.

A survey at the end of the year showed 196,974 of the State's 300,000 farm families keeping one or more milk cows, an average of 1.4 cows per family; 150,854 families making butter for home use; and 27,186 families making butter for sale, with a total of 11,189,802 pounds made in 1938.

Statistical Summary of Dairy Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted.....	612
No. method demonstration meetings held.....	283
No. pasture improvement demonstrations.....	1,524
No. hay-growing demonstrations.....	242
No. farmers following marketing recommendations.....	2,391
No. farmers following disease control recommendations.....	4,616

FARM MANAGEMENT

Even though farm management Extension work has been carried on for a number of years, it is only in the past two years that it has expanded to any great extent. The unit farm demonstration program, which has been conducted in the mountain counties of the Western part of the State, in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, has provided a means for developing farm management into a well-rounded program.

Farm management work during 1938 was centered upon the completion, analysis and dissemination of information obtained from records on demonstration farms. Record keeping, however, is only a means to an end.

The agreement with the TVA calls for a program of soil conservation and soil building through use of certain fertilizer elements and the adoption of crop rotations and sound management practices.

Special studies were conducted on many individual farms, and groups of farms, including enterprise studies of beef cattle, dairy and tobacco farms.

Statistical Summary of Farm Management Work

No. individual farm-planning demonstrations conducted.....	1,809
No. TVA unit test demonstration farms.....	863
No. farmers keeping farm accounts.....	6,189
No. farmers making recommended changes as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....	4,154
No. other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....	21,206
No. farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....	21,433

FORESTRY

Two land divisions of the State are fields for Extension work in forestry: (1) the more than 10,000,000 acres of farm woodlands, constituting one-third of the total land area of the State; and (2) the 1,250,000 acres of idle farm land, most of which is eroded or otherwise has lost most of its fertility.

Timber stand improvement, through thinning, reforestation, and selective cutting; fire protection; timber estimates and appraisals; and development of markets were the principal phases of the Extension forestry program this year in helping

farmers handle their 10,094,743 acres of woodlands. This also included fencing cattle out of the woods and inducing farmers to stop grazing timbered areas, one of the biggest problems in forest conservation.



STAKES ARE CUT BY 4-H CLUB BOYS TO SET CORNERS FOR A TIMBER THINNING PROJECT.



A 12-YEAR-OLD SHORLEAF PINE PLANTATION SHOWS BETTER THAN 95 PERCENT SURVIVAL.

In an attempt to reclaim part of the 1,250,000 acres of idle land, much educational work was done to promote the planting of trees to control erosion and as a marketable timber crop in years to come. This was successful to the extent that 1,603,575 tree seedlings were handled through the Extension Forester's office, and applications totaling nearly 200,000 seedlings were cancelled because of a shortage of supplies from State and Federal nurseries. The applications did not include 14,036 black walnut seedlings distributed mainly to 4-H Club boys and girls.

Statistical Summary of Forestry Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted	845
No. method-demonstration meetings held	314
No. acres on 1,072 farms which were reforested	3,069
No. farmers making improved thinnings and weedings	1,660
No. farmers practicing selection cutting	1,727
No. farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fires	28,275
No. farmers planting trees for erosion control	767
No. farmers assisted with marketing of forest products	1,358

HORTICULTURE

Tar Heel farmers had a cash income of \$23,075,000 in 1938 from fruits and vegetables, as compared with \$24,612,000 in 1937. However, the

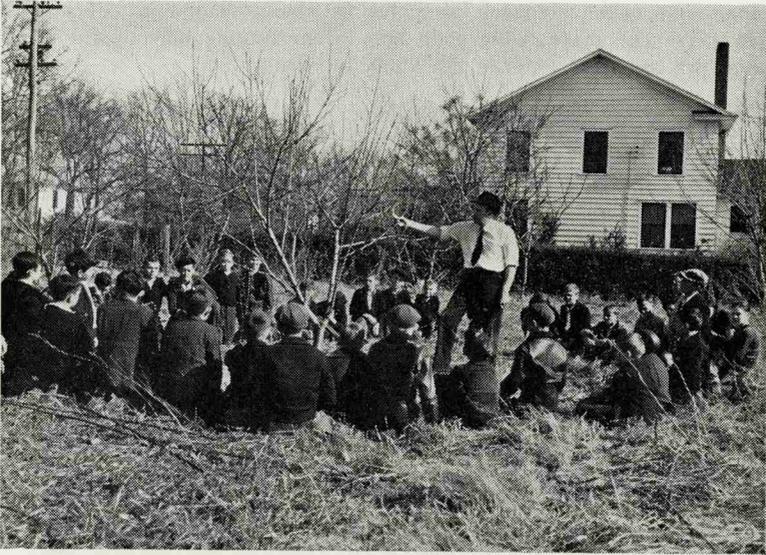
MUCH INTEREST IS BEING SHOWN IN IMPROVED METHODS OF BEDDING SWEET POTATOES



cash income from fruits alone showed a slight gain. Considering the amount of these products used in the homes, it is evident that horticulture is a \$50,000,000 industry annually in North Carolina.

The need for home gardens and orchards to make rural people more self-sufficient and to supplement their incomes is a major problem. Also, better cultural, storage and marketing methods are desirable to take advantage of soils and climate in the State which are favorable to commercial production of a large variety of fruits and vegetables, especially truck crops in the Coastal Plain and certain sections of the Mountains, peaches in the Sandhills, and apples in the Piedmont and Mountain areas.

In an effort to solve these problems, better cultural practices, use of improved varieties, seed certification, fertilizer placement, and sweet potato storage were points stressed in extension work with vegetable growers. Orchard management, new plantings, cover crops and their fertilization, pruning, spraying and storage, constituted the bulk of the work with fruit growers.



METHOD DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES HAVE LED TO A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF HOME ORCHARDS

Through stimulation by farm and home agents, foods and nutrition specialists, and horticulturists, 209,643 cooperators planted home gardens, of which 47,686 were year-round gardens.

Statistical Summary of Horticultural Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted	4,685
No. method demonstration meetings held	1,340
No. home gardens where fertilizer recommendations followed	14,829
No. potato farmers following marketing recommendations	2,108
No. orchards where cover crops planted	127

INSECT CONTROL

Properly, the extension entomology program was, during the past year, centered largely about the control of insects which attack tobacco and cotton, the State's No. 1 and No. 2 cash crops, respectively. Insect pests annually take a toll of 12 to 15 percent of the field crops in North Carolina.

The boll weevil, which prompted the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp to inaugurate farm demonstration work in Texas in 1903, caused a 15 to 20

percent loss to North Carolina's cotton crop in 1938. Largely because of the low price of lint and the uncertainty of the future of the crop, less than one percent of our farmers tried to control the weevil. However, definite steps were taken to stimulate interest in calcium arsenate dust and other proven methods of control. This effort should bear fruit in years to come.

Advocacy of insect-tight plant beds, and cooperation with experiment stations and other research agencies in the development of arsenicals which leave the marketable crop free of poisonous insecticidal residues formed the basis for entomology work in tobacco.



A DEMONSTRATION IN DUSTING BEANS FOR CONTROL OF MEXICAN BEETLES

Of course, attention also was given to corn, which is attacked by a greater variety of insect pests than any other crop, and to other cereal, garden, truck crop, orchard, small fruit, domestic animal, stored product, household, forest, shrub and shade tree insects.

Cultural practices were stressed as indirect insect control.

Statistical Summary of Entomology Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted	134
No. method demonstration meetings held	138
No. tobacco farmers following recommendations	35,498
No. cotton farmers following recommendations	4,752
No. home gardens where recommendations followed	18,742
No. corn growers following recommendations	4,427

LANDSCAPE PLANNING

Better living conditions is a fundamental aim of Extension Work, and more attractive homes go far toward making that possible. To expand home beautification work carried on by the women's division of the service in past years, a landscape specialist was added to the staff in February, 1938.

The purpose of the enlarged program is to teach rural people how to combine utility and beauty in working out a pleasing and efficient design for the development or improvement of their personal or public property; how to appreciate more fully the natural beauty surrounding them and how to work with nature in transforming their house into a pleasing and inviting home; how to become better acquainted with plants, their culture, method of propagation, method of pruning, method of transplanting, etc.; and how to improve in a practical way their surroundings, which, when all taken together, is conducive to a happier, healthier and more abundant life.

How well the program succeeded in the first nine and one-half months of its operation is shown by the tremendous demands on the services of the specialist, necessitating the training of 1,472 voluntary local leaders at 120 training schools. This should enable the work to make rapid strides in the future.

Statistical Summary of Landscape Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted	1,161
No. method-demonstration meetings held	1,691
No. landscape sketches drawn	377
No. homes making some form of improvements of grounds	35,118

MARKETING

The Extension Service realizes full well that marketing is a vital phase of agriculture, second only to production in importance. However, it is felt that the development of cooperative markets is the greatest need since this system has proved the most economical and it permits the individual farmer to learn the best methods of grading, handling and packaging his products. It also offers the farm family a medium of disposing of surplus garden and kitchen products.

During the past year the Extension Service assisted in the marketing of \$13,350,149 worth of farm products, \$8,476,739 of which were handled through curb markets and cooperative car-lot shipments of swine, poultry, lambs and other commodities which were organized or directly supervised by Extension representatives. Fifty-two of these marketing associations or groups were organized by the Extension Service in 1938, and 220 others previously organized were continued in operation.

Assistance was also given in promotion sales of dairy cattle, beef cattle, and swine.

A total of 31,632 persons in organized groups, and 25,327 persons not in associations were assisted with their marketing problems during the year.

PLANT DISEASE CONTROL

By adopting Extension control methods, potential plant disease losses approximating \$10,000,000 were avoided by North Carolina farmers in 1938. However, plant diseases still take a \$50,000,000 annual toll of crops and ornamental plants in the State.

Blue Mold (downy mildew) of tobacco alone costs North Carolina growers \$3,000,000 annually in the excess plant beds they are forced to seed to insure an adequate supply of plants. Much of this expense was eliminated by the 250 producers in 33 counties who fumigated or sprayed 69,600 square yards of plant beds according to Extension Service recommendations and obtained satisfactory control of the disease. There are 110,000 tobacco growers in 76 counties of the State with 59,000,000 square yards of plant beds.

Granville wilt, root knot, black shank, black root rot and mosaic were other tobacco diseases which received attention from the Extension plant pathologist and county agents.

Probably no other Extension recommendation has met with a more gratifying response than the control of damping off of cotton by treating seed with 2 percent ethyl mercury chloride dust. In 1936 only 24,000 acres of cotton were planted with treated seed, but in 1938, 450,000 acres were planted with treated seed. The cost of the treatment averaged 20 cents per acre, but the value of the treatment in increased yields and quality averaged \$9.85 per acre, or a total of \$4,320,000 to cooperators.

Strawberry growers who sprayed 621 acres of plants with Bordeaux Mixture to control leafspot increased the value of their crops by \$90,000, and peanut growers who used sulphur dust to control the leafspot disease added \$3,000 to their income.

Statistical Summary of Plant Pathology Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted.....	191
No. demonstration meetings held.....	142
No. cotton growers following recommendations.....	22,545
No. tobacco growers following recommendations.....	20,521
No. wheat growers following recommendations.....	10,156
No. home gardens where recommendations followed.....	9,216

POULTRY

Optimism and progress pervades the 1938 poultry extension report. Much was done to correct the situation wherein less than two-thirds of North Carolina's 300,967 farm families keep poultry flocks, and only 106,108 of the 198,289 farm flocks produce a year-round supply of poultry and eggs for the table.

Breed improvement (Record of Performance) work experienced its best year. Pure-bred cockerels were placed which will influence an estimated 250,000 chicks. Broiler production was increased, hundreds of poultry houses were built or modernized, and improved equipment installed; disease and parasite control made headway; 9,193 families followed marketing suggestions, involving well over \$500,000 worth of poultry products

sold through curb markets, cooperative shipments, etc.; and decided advantages were shown from approved flock management practices used by 1,447 result demonstrators.

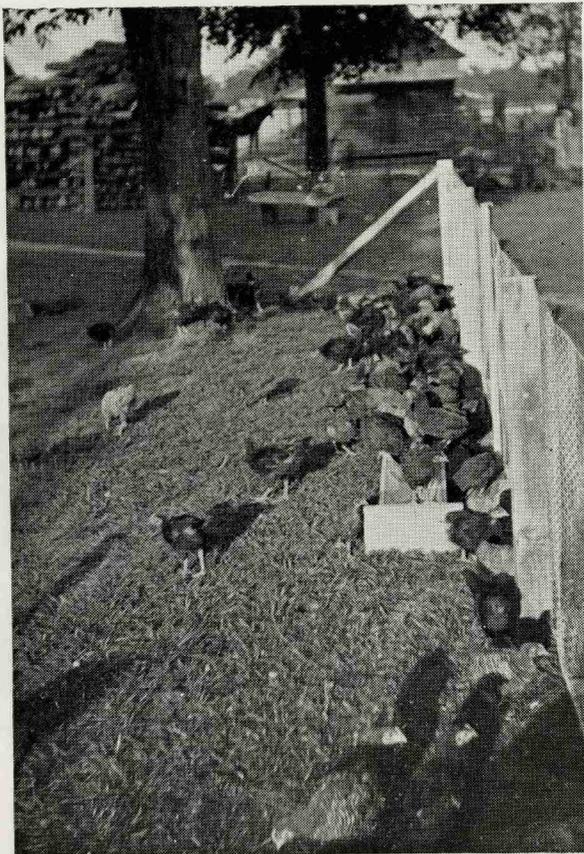
This state produces about 75 percent of the poultry and eggs it needs for consumption, but due to a lack of storage facilities, more than 25 percent of its required poultry products are imported. There is a surplus of eggs and broilers in the Spring, and many of these are shipped out of the State, only to return at other seasons of the year at higher prices than were paid for them on the farm.

These problems, and the matter of developing an adequate year-round

supply of poultry products on every farm, presents a challenge to extension forces and the farm people they serve in a state which occupies an enviable position with regard to geographical location, climatic condition, soils and other things conducive to the development of a great poultry state.

Better breeding, feeding, housing and management comprises the extension program designed to help solve poultry problems.

Progress definitely is being made, as indicated by surveys which show that average egg production per hen in the State has increased from 60 eggs to 80 eggs per year, and that the size of the average farm flock has increased from 30 to 44 birds, all within a period of a few years. The average egg production in demonstration flocks in 1928 was 136 per bird; in 1938 it was 156 eggs per bird.



BROILER PRODUCTION IS AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY WITH HOME DEMONSTRATION AND 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

Statistical Summary of Poultry Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted.....	1,447
No. method demonstration meetings held.....	1,004
No. families following improved breeding plan.....	4,661
No. families following chick-buying recommendations.....	12,173
No. families following chick-rearing recommendations.....	11,933
No. families following production-feeding recommendations.....	9,182
No. families following disease and parasite control recommendations.....	9,377
No. of families aided in improving poultry houses and equipment....	4,563



POULTRY PRODUCTION IS ON UPGRADE IN NORTH CAROLINA

PUBLICATIONS

Citizens of North Carolina and surrounding areas were kept informed during the year concerning the Extension Service and its cooperating agencies, county, State and Federal, by means of news releases to daily and weekly newspapers, by radio broadcasts, through the distribution of bulletins, circulars and mimeographed letters, and through farm journals.

Practically all of the 45 daily papers and the more than 175 weekly, bi-weekly and tri-weekly papers in the State publish a goodly share of the timely articles of information and advice sent to them by the editor's office. During 1938 this included 12 one-page stories and four pages of shorts and fillers each week to the daily papers, and four one-page stories, two pages of fillers and a page of questions and answers each week to the weeklies. Illustrated features are regularly sent to the weekly papers and occasionally to the dailies.

An average of three feature articles a week were supplied for the Monday farm pages conducted by the eight larger dailies; two special articles were prepared each month for widely-circulated farm journals; a large number of spot news stories prepared for local papers and press associations; the Extension Farm News prepared each month; and complete news coverage given outstanding agricultural events with which the Extension Service is concerned on the State College campus.

A daily personal appearance radio program was presented over Station WPTF in Raleigh and a syndicated manuscript broadcast was prepared and distributed daily to eight other radio stations in the State.

Service work of the publications division included the editing and printing of 41 Extension Service circulars, folders, pamphlets, record books and manuals; the handling of Experiment Station publications; the handling of photographs and photographic supplies for county agents and extension specialists, and, a service to county farm and home agents in the way of supplies, mimeographed letters, and other items needed in the conduct of Extension Work.

Statistical Summary of Publications Work

No. articles supplied to daily press	690
No. articles supplied to weekly press	416
Total edition of all publications	483,500
No. letterheads, cards, report forms and letters multilithed, multigraphed and mimeographed	5,203,399
Bulletins distributed through agents, specialized mailing lists and to individuals upon request	255,604
Total mailings	6,639,365

SOIL CONSERVATION

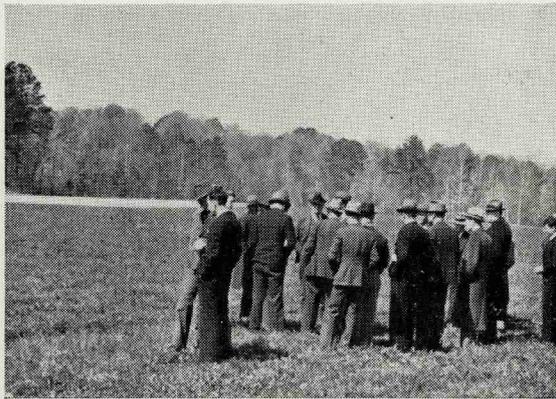
Educational work in connection with the establishment or expansion of the nine Soil Conservation districts in the State was conducted by the Extension Service, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.

Extension in soil conservation also included work with the "lower one-third" group of farmers in 20 counties, especially those who were Federal Land Bank clients. Strip cropping was advocated on steep slopes. Much of this work was in connection with agricultural engineering, agronomy, and forestry projects.

SPECIAL EVENTS

One of the most successful methods of carrying the Extension program to the people is through conventions, short courses, field days, fairs, camps, tours, achievement days, and similar group gatherings, where usually a program of education, recreation and entertainment is offered.

The 35th annual Farmers' and Farm Women's Convention, better known as Farm and Home Week, was held the first week in August on the State



FARM TOURS ARE HELD TO DEMONSTRATE VALUE OF WINTER LEGUMES AND OTHER GOOD CROPPING PRACTICES

College Campus in Raleigh. Between 5000 and 6000 men and women attended one or more of the programs, and 1200 were registered for the full five-day period. A similar convention was held for mountain farmers and farm women at Cullowhee in Western North Carolina.

Other feature events on the State College campus included the 4-H Short Course and the Older Youth Conference.

Fourteen encampments for farm women and 99 4-H camps were held with a total attendance of 6,115; adult and 4-H tours numbered 375, with an attendance of 17,323; and 290 achievement days were held, with 51,850 attending. A series of poultry short courses were held throughout the State.

The Extension Service also cooperated in conducting the State Fair and numerous district and county fairs, and either arranged or assisted with a dozen or more livestock and seed shows and field days.

SWINE

Hog-production is a big business in North Carolina, especially in the Eastern part of the State, and the Extension Service is doing its part in improving the quality of swine, and in assisting with the marketing of the hogs. Sanitation to control disease and parasites, feeding demonstrations to show the way to lower production costs, and cooperative marketing received major attention in 1938.

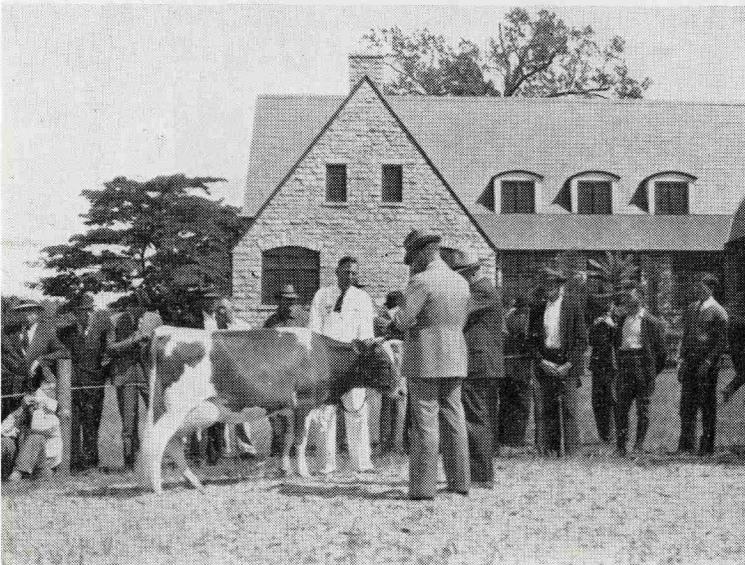
Mutual livestock associations, organized by the Extension Service and directed and operated by the farmers with the assistance and advice of the county agents, did a \$1,457,256.02 net business in 1938, handling one-third of the hogs sold commercially in Eastern North Carolina. The mutuals handled one-fifth of the commercial hogs in 1937, and netted producers \$931,561.70.

Fourteen cooperative shipping markets were functioning at the start of

the year, and a fifteenth was organized in January. They operated at 16 buying points, serving 45 counties.

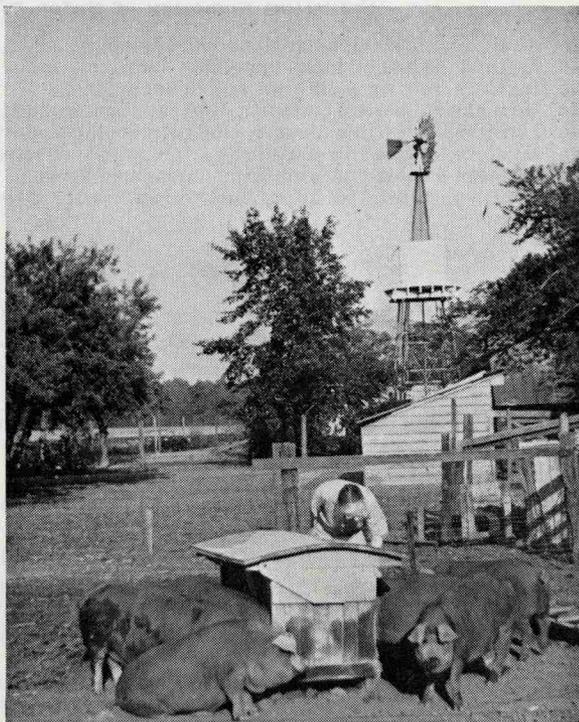
A comparison of prices received for hogs shipped from North Carolina in 1928 and 1938, with market quotations in Baltimore and Richmond, shows that whereas in 1928 there was a spread of \$1.28 per 100 pounds between the

SHOW YARD COMPETITION INDUCES INTEREST IN BETTER LIVESTOCK



average market quotations and the average prices paid in the State, in 1938 this spread amounted to only 44 cents per 100 pounds. In other words, growers received 84 cents per 100 pounds more for their hogs than in 1928.

This increase in return to producers was accomplished in several ways, chiefly by reducing local expenses to slightly more than 1 percent, and by guaranteeing hogs to show firm carcasses. This latter development increased the income of the 12,000 farmers who sold through the mutual associations by \$59,840 over what



SELF-FEEDER DEMONSTRATIONS STIMULATE SWINE PRODUCTION IN STATE



FARMERS ON CONDUCTED TOUR SEE PIGS GRAZING A FIELD OF CRIMSON CLOVER

they otherwise would have received in 1938.

In addition to swine sanitation and self-feeder demonstrations, the program also included assistance with butchering and curing of meat, commercial refrigeration, and the placing of pure-breds. Movies were shown to impress farmers with the value of sanitation as a means of disease and parasite control.

Statistical Summary of Swine Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted	1,639
No. method demonstration meetings held	865
No. farmers raising swine on self-feeders	1,600
No. farmers following parasite control recommendations	4,487
No. farmers following disease control recommendations	8,654
No. farmers assisted in obtaining high grade or purebred females	1,004
No. farmers assisted in obtaining pure-bred sires	563
No. families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting and curing	2,395

TOBACCO

Emphasis in the Extension tobacco program continued on the ridge method of cultivation, which increased value of crops as much as \$37.60 per acre, and on fertilizer and variety tests, and schools to demonstrate proper methods of grading and handling tobacco.

One important development resulted from 20 demonstrations in the use of peat moss to promote the growth of plants. This was the third year of the tests, and only in 1936 did the peated plants show increased early growth in the field, leading to the conclusion that use of peat moss is not practical in most cases.

A series of grading and handling schools in the flue cured belt attracted 4,000 to 5,000 growers, while demonstration-schools in 20 Western North Carolina counties were attended by 3,000 burley producers.

The number of seed cleaners in the State was increased to 148.

Statistical Summary of Tobacco Work

No. adult result demonstrations conducted	526
No. method demonstration meetings held	336
No. acres in adult result demonstrations	1,634
Total production in adult demonstrations (Lbs.)	1,426,234
No. farmers planting improved seed	21,164
No. farmers following fertilizer recommendations	28,376

4-H CLUBS (White)

The youth-training phase of Extension work experienced its best year in history from the standpoint of project activity, enrollment, and general

ADULTS AND 4-H CLUB MEMBERS OBTAIN GREATER KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES AND OTHER TRUCK CROPS



interest. The community plan of organization, in use since 1926, was continued.

A total of 1,119 Four-H Clubs operated in 97 of the State's 100 counties, with enrollment of 11,838 boys and 21,411 girls, a total of 33,249. This marked an increase of 38 clubs and 984 members over 1937.

Older Youth groups were organized in 38 counties, with a membership of 1,365

+ Negro

young men and young women between the ages of 18 and 25.

Crops, livestock and home-making projects continued to form the basis of the 4-H program, but community activities, wildlife conservation, and health contests received added attention, together with the training of local leaders. In fact, 4-H Club projects encompassed every phase of agriculture and home economics, and in many fields the success of the adult demonstration program was due in a large measure to stimulation of interest in better cropping practices, better seed, pure-bred livestock, and improved practices of home-making by the boys and girls.

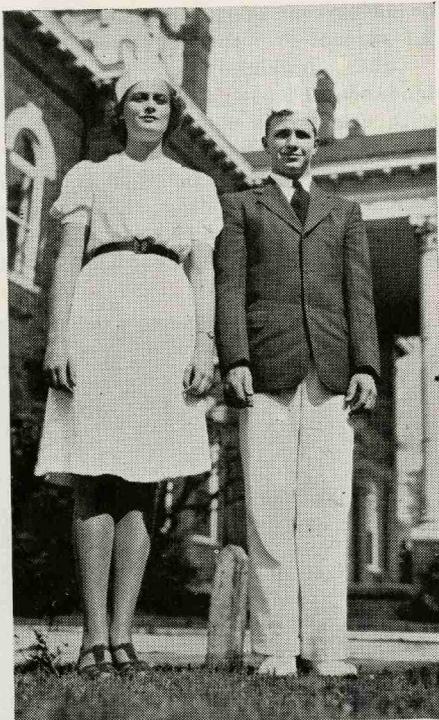
To illustrate the high calibre of 4-H Club projects, it is well to note the following average yields per acre on completed crops projects: Corn, 2,229 projects, 2,601.4 acres, 41.4 bushels per acre; tobacco, 550 projects, 48.8 acres, 921.4 pounds per acre; cotton, 402 projects, 487.2 acres, 1,038.7 pounds per acre; Irish potatoes, 140 projects, 77.8 acres, 100.2 bushels per acre; sweet potatoes, 90 projects, 56.6 acres, 149.6 bushels per acre; peanuts, 58 projects, 49.5 acres, 1,407.2 pounds per acre; wheat, 39 projects, 85.3 acres, 22.3 bushels per acre.

The total value of these 3,508 crops demonstrations is estimated at \$119,021. The yields are all substantially above the State average. The 4-H Club members also handled \$1,055,511 worth of livestock in 1,440 swine projects, 1,043 poultry projects, 704 dairy calves, 154 baby beef calves, 36 colts and 15 sheep.

Home-making projects were the most popular with 4-H Club members, 46,394 being started and 28,162 completed, divided as follows: Health, 10,027; clothing, 8,115; food selection and preparation, 4,191; food preservation, 3,877; house furnishings, 1,366; home management, 241; handicrafts, 196; leadership activities, 146; and child development, 3.

Other club projects were: Beautification of home grounds, 1,045; home gardens, 979; wildlife and conservation, 363; forestry, 194; market gardens, 160; bush and small fruits, 55; tree fruits, 53; bees, 52; farm management, 50; agricultural engineering, 36; and grapes, 3.

In all, 61,679 projects were started and 38,322, or 62 percent, were completed. They were carried on by 33,249 boys and girls, and 21,933,



HEALTH KINGS AND QUEENS ARE SELECTED FROM 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

or 66 percent of them, completed their projects. This is an increase of 2.8 percent over the 1937 record.

Other outstanding activities included 99 county camps, with a total attendance of 5,918; 97 tours with 3,811 attending; 162 achievement days with attendance of 20,370; 11,863 volunteer local leaders trained, 644 demonstration teams trained, and 303 judging teams trained.

State-wide events included the annual 4-H Short Course at State College, with 912 attending; the second annual Older Youth Conference, also on the State College campus, with 115 attending; and the Wildlife Conservation Conference at Indian Park camp, with 98 in attendance.



INSECTS AND THEIR CONTROL ARE STUDIED BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS AT SUMMER CAMPS

A number of National honors were won, and several college scholarships and other awards were distributed on a state basis. Successful participation in fairs, field days and other exhibits and contests rounded out a year of club work which augurs well for the future of North Carolina agriculture and rural life in general.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

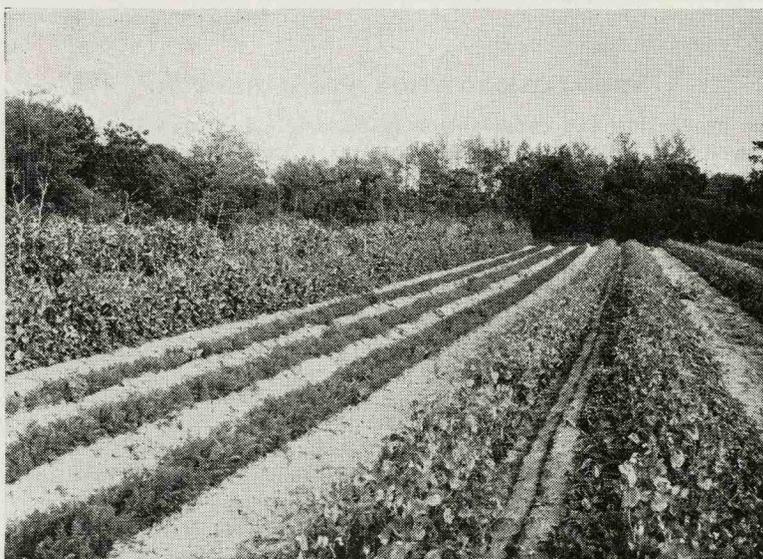
Reflecting the general progress of the Extension program in 1938 was the increase by 52 in the number of Home Demonstration Clubs, with the accompanying addition of 1,982 members, and the placement of home agents in five counties not previously organized for Extension work with farm women. One assistant home agent was added to the staff, and one county withdrew its appropriation for a home agent.

In the 83 organized counties there were 1,166 home demonstration clubs with a membership of 30,488 white women. The value of the demonstration method of teaching is clearly shown by the fact that changes in

practices definitely resulted from the home demonstration program in 55,649 farm homes and 14,003 other homes.

The system of project rotation, in use throughout the history of the work, was continued, with major projects being undertaken by the clubs in the following order: Planning and growing of gardens, food conservation, poultry production, food preparation, nutrition, clothing, beautification of home grounds, home improvement, house furnishings, home management, child development, and family relationships.

The value of home demonstration work in social uplift is far more important than economic development, but figures have been compiled to show that the program meant \$1,802,083.58 to farm families of North Carolina in 1938 on a dollars and cents basis. This includes \$1,181,663.85



YEAR-ROUND GARDENS ARE AN IMPORTANT PHASE OF THE EXTENSION PROGRAM

saved by home management, house furnishings, clothing and foods projects; \$309,149.99 in actual income from the curb markets; and \$311,296.74 in home products sold by club women to merchants, hotels, institutions, individuals, etc. The \$1,181,663.85 saved by the four major projects is divided as follows: Food conservation, \$829,389.90; clothing, \$137,522.92; house furnishings, \$59,095.11; and home management, \$55,655.92.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Twenty-two counties carried foods and nutrition as a major project in 1938. The program aims to have an adequate supply and variety of food for the family produced on every farm; have every member of the family practicing good food selection habits and free from ailments indicating

faulty diet; have meals well prepared and prepared and planned to meet body needs, and the food served attractively; every family make a food budget and keep records of food costs; and, in general, promote a better standard of living on every farm.

The project has helped to give North Carolina the lead over all states in the value of garden vegetables produced for home use (\$9,631,001).

Statistical Summary of Foods and Nutrition Work

No. families serving better balanced meals	15,498
No. families improving home-packed lunches	11,810
No. families producing and preserving home food supply on budget	11,656
No. families following food buying recommendations	7,373
No. families following child-feeding recommendations	4,983
No. families budgeting food expenditures for year	2,623

FOOD CONSERVATION AND MARKETING

The production and conservation of an ample food supply that can be preserved and utilized in the home, with a surplus for market, is the objective of the Extension food conservation and marketing program. It serves to attain and maintain better health and living standards and it releases cash for other expenditures in the home management program.

Food conservation work was conducted in 1938 in 1,619 communities in the State. The total number of containers of fruits, meats, vegetables, jams, jellies and other products canned or otherwise preserved amounted to 5,483,148, with an estimated value of \$829,389.90. This is an increase of 281,281 containers over 1937.

Two types of marketing are promoted by the Extension Service in its home demonstration program: (1) the organized curb markets in cities and towns large enough to insure a good balance of trade; and (2) person to person delivery or shipped produce to merchants, hotels, institutions, and individuals.

This was the fifth year of the organized curb market program, and it saw

two new markets established, bringing the total to 42 in the State, and a gain from 1,562 producers selling in 1937 to 1,697 selling on the markets in 1938. There was a slight decrease in total sales, but this probably can be accounted for by the fact that 1938 was the first year that market reports, itemized by products, were required, and estimating of sales was discontinued. The 1938 sales totaled \$309,149.99; the 1937 sales, \$337,681.03.

METHOD DEMONSTRATIONS ARE HELD IN HOMES TO TEACH FARM WOMEN BETTER METHODS OF CANNING



However, the sales to merchants, hotels, etc., increased, and in all Home Demonstration Club women received \$15,808.56 more in 1938 than in 1937 for their products.

Statistical Summary of Food Conservation Work

No. families assisted with canning problems.....	34,581
No. families making and filling canning budget.....	10,126
No. pressure canners bought in 1938.....	1,036
No. method demonstrations given.....	1,988

CLOTHING

At no previous time in the history of Extension work have rural people of North Carolina been as well dressed and as well groomed as they are today. The Extension clothing program strives for better construction methods, including cutting, finishing and fitting; good buying practices, better grooming and posture; better care of clothing; and becoming and appropriate dress.

In 1938, twenty-one counties carried clothing as a major project for club women, with an enrollment of 5,354. Some phase of clothing, either seasonal or for special interest groups, was carried in practically every county organized in Home Demonstration work.

The number of garments made by club women and 4-H Club girls were: 81,791 dresses, 70,420 children's garments, 53,416 undergarments, 7,623 coats, 7,233 men's garments, and 1,361 hats. A total of 1,391 women supplemented their income to the extent of \$37,282.27 by taking in sewing, and 113 women sold \$1,602.40 worth of clothing articles on curb markets.

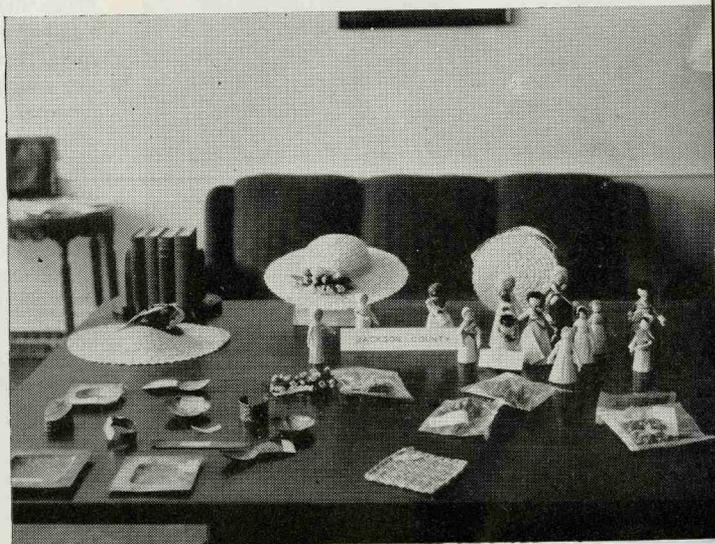
Statistical Summary of Clothing Work

No. individuals following clothing construction recommendations.....	28,977
No. individuals following clothing selection recommendations.....	19,314
No. families following clothing buying recommendations.....	7,748
No. individuals following recommendations in grooming.....	11,612
No. individuals keeping clothing accounts.....	3,894
No. women improving practices in use of patterns.....	12,374

HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Thousands of farm homes are operated more efficiently, with the homemaker having time for much-needed rest and recreation, and are more convenient, comfortable, attractive and liveable, as the result of the Extension program in home management and house furnishings.

SHUCK HATS, BAGS, DOLLS AND BOUTTONIERES ARE MADE IN 4-H AND HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB HANDICRAFTS PROJECTS



Educational work was done in improving methods of caring for the house, the keeping of home accounts and the budgeting of expenditures, developing home industries as a means of supplementing income, adjusting of schedules to provide more leisure, kitchen improvement, rearrangement of equipment, and repairing, remodeling and refinishing of furniture, walls, woodwork, floors, shades, curtains, draperies and other household furnishings.

Statistical Summary of Home Management, House Furnishings Work

No. families assisted in adjusting homemaking to improve standard of living	9,640
No. families adopting recommendations for care of house	8,622
No. families improving treatment of walls, floors, woodwork	7,237
No. families assisted in repairing, remodeling and refinishing furniture	7,097
No. families following recommendations in rearrangement and improvement of kitchens	5,722

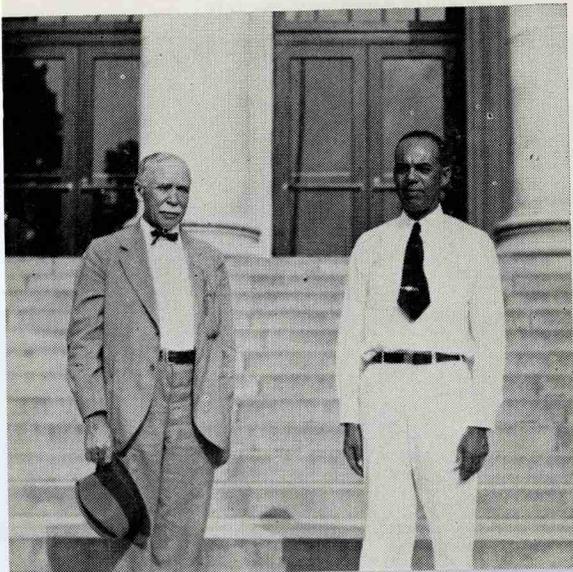
STATE-WIDE PROJECTS

A large number of other projects, of a state-wide nature, were conducted in 1938 by the home demonstration division of the Extension Service. These included: Assistance in rural electrification from the standpoint of home appliances; the promotion of community recreation, community club houses, tours, flower shows, and libraries; and the development of markets for handicrafts and herbs.

Statistical Summary of State-wide Projects

No. families following recommendations as to home recreation	6,506
No. community or club houses established	100
No. tours conducted	171
No. families aided in development of home industries	2,374
Income from sale of handicrafts by club women	\$11,454.74

DR. C. B. SMITH, WHO RECENTLY RETIRED AS ASSISTANT NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE, WITH J. W. MITCHELL, NEGRO DISTRICT FARM AGENT, AT THE NEGRO 4-H SHORT COURSE AT A. & T. COLLEGE, GREENSBORO



NEGRO EXTENSION WORK

North Carolina has 500,000 Negroes dependent upon farming for a livelihood, of whom 70,000 are farm operators. Their problems are essentially those of other farm families, and because any organized educational program for the betterment of agriculture must include all agriculture, 29 farm agents and 15 home agents are doing Negro extension work in the 31 Piedmont and Coastal Plain counties where the Negro population is concentrated.

The work is closely linked with the program for white families, and

with one or two exceptions, is guided by the same specialists. Due to the comparatively low standards of living on most of the Negro farms, including inadequate and unsanitary housing facilities, low income, and poorly prepared and unbalanced food, major emphasis is being placed on more gardens, bigger gardens, and a greater variety of garden crops; on housing and sanitation; and on poultry and dairying, both from nutritive and supplementary income standpoints.

During the past five years there has been a 1 percent increase in Negro farm ownership and a 11 percent decrease in Negro farm tenants and renters. During 1938 the 759 Negro corn-growing demonstrators averaged 51.8 bushels of corn per acre on 1,700 acres, at a production cost of \$18.50 per acre.

Statistical Summary of Negro Farm Demonstration Work

No. adult result demonstrations.....	7,425
No. method demonstration meetings, tours, etc.....	2,558
Persons reached by meetings, tours, etc.....	141,092
No. Negro farms in organized counties.....	37,963
No. Negro farm families influenced by program.....	19,310
No. farming systems started.....	744
No. garden demonstrations conducted.....	2,704

NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Fifteen of the 31 counties in which Negro extension work is organized have home demonstration agents. In 1938 they concentrated on foods, clothing, home management and house furnishings, with minor projects in home beautification, recreation, poultry and gardens.

Negro home demonstration clubs operated in 253 communities, with a membership of 5,640 women. Definite changes in practices in 6,316 farm homes and 2,128 other homes resulted from the program. Nutrition projects were the most popular, with 443 enrolled.

Statistical Summary of Negro Home Demonstration Work

No. families having vegetable gardens.....	16,970
No. quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats canned.....	148,267
No. jars of jelly and jam conserved.....	10,902
No. families owning cows.....	12,761

4-H CLUBS (Negro)

Boys and girls of Negro families received the same type of training as those of white families, and although the scope of project activities was somewhat limited, special events such as a "Fix-It Week," during which 132 jobs were completed, a corn-growing contest, spelling matches, and Clean-Up campaigns served to hold the interest in Negro 4-H Clubs. A

short course at A. & T. College at Greensboro was attended by 421 club members.

In the 397 organized Negro 4-H Clubs there were 12,791 members from 8,542 homes. About 75 percent of the members completed their projects.

Statistical Summary of Negro 4-H Work

No. members planting certified seed	258
No. members raising pure-bred livestock and poultry	358
No. girls making simple garments	245
No. girls canning 30 or more quarts of fruits, vegetables	127
No. members making public display of major projects	405