

N O R T H C A R O L I N A

A G R I C U L T U R A L E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E

A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E R E P O R T

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ANSON

COUNTY

COUNTY FARM AGENTS

COUNTY AGENT

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

1951

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COUNTY AGENTS NARRATIVE - ANSON COUNTY

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	
A. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES - 1950	1
B. SUMMARY OF GENERAL SITUATION AT BEGINNING OF 1951	3
II. EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING	
A. WORK WITH ADULTS	6
B. 4-H CLUB WORK	9
III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES	
A. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	
1. Farm Buildings	12
2. Farm Machinery	13
3. Land Improvement	14
4. Rural Electrification Administration	15
5. Telephones	16
B. AGRONOMY	
1. Cotton	18
(a). 4-H Club	19
2. Corn	20
3. Small Grain	21
4. Pastures	23
(a). 4-H Club	24
5. Tobacco	
6. Summer Legumes	26
7. Crotalaria	
8. Soybeans	
9. Alfalfa	27
10. Winter Legumes	28

	<u>Page</u>
C. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	
1. Workstock	29
2. Beef Cattle	
(a). 4-H Club	31
3. Swine	32
(a). 4-H Club	33
4. Sheep	
B. DAIRYING	34
1. 4-H Club	35
E. ENTOMOLOGY	36
F. FARM MANAGEMENT	38
G. FORESTRY	40
1. 4-H Club	
H. HORTICULTURE	
1. Orchards	42
2. Home Gardens and Small Fruits	
(a). 4-H Club	43
3. Sweet Potatoes	
4. Homestead Planning	44
I. MARKETING	45
J. PLANT PATHOLOGY	46
K. POULTRY	47
1. (a). 4-H Club	48
2. Turkey Production	
IV. GENERAL SUMMARY	49
V. NEXT YEAR'S WORK	53

I. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1950

The farmers of Anson County during the past several years have been following, while not by any means perfect, a very good system of crop rotation and soil building program. Approximately one-third of our cultivated land recently has been planted in cotton which has been one of our major sources of cash income. Cotton at one time was grown on about 50% of our cultivated land. Now we have about one-third of our land in corn, about one-third in small grain.

The small grain land is followed by lespedeza except on the lighter soils that are usually sown in either crotalaria, velvet beans or peas following small grain. This, we believe, is a very good division as far as farm crops is concerned.

The activities of the Extension Service in Anson County during 1950 were in the main a continuation of a long time agricultural program which has followed for a number of years. A very intensive effort on the part of the Extension Service in cooperation with the other agencies of the county was made to encourage and stimulate interest and aid farmers in various ways to produce higher average yields and more profitable yields of all crops per acre by planning better crop rotations.

The improvement of the soil by growing more soil building crops, better seed-bed preparation, the use of improved strains or varieties of seed, better and more judicious fertilization of crops, the use of lime, intensive cultivation, better harvesting and marketing of products.

Realizing also that using more farm machinery than we had been using,

I. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1950 (CONTINUED)

following a diversified program in Anson County, would mean the production of more grain and feed than would be required on the farm for workstock which was much less in number than formerly, there would be a larger surplus of feed grown on the farm to be sold to the grain dealers, or more livestock of some kind would have to be used as a medium through which to market the grain and feed formerly needed for workstock. The latter method had proven to be more profitable.

To grow more livestock would require a continuation of our intensive orchard grass - ladino clover and fescue - ladino clover pasture program which had proven to be successful during the past few years. The interest in livestock production, beef cattle, dairying and hogs had been gradually increasing both for home use and for commercial purposes.

The interest in turkey and poultry production continued to grow although the price out-look did not look too encouraging. However, our producers had the equipment and the inclination to continue. They had observed that the producer who continues through periods of low and high prices, if he is following a safe and sound program, is the man who succeeds in the long run.

The program followed in 1950 assisting the people of Anson County in every way we could in furthering a sound agricultural program was carried out through Workers Council Meetings, Meetings in various communities and schools, through local papers, circular letters, radio programs and personal contacts.

I. INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

B. SUMMARY OF GENERAL SITUATION AT BEGINNING OF 1951

The year 1950 had not been too prosperous for Anson County farmers partly due to factors over which the farmers had no control.

The small grain crop harvested in 1950, especially wheat, which is one of our important grain crops was again practically a failure due to a very mild winter which stimulated excessive growth followed by a heavy attack of rust and mildew which practically ruined the crop. In many instances the wheat crop for the second year in succession did not pay the cost of seed and fertilizer used. However, the introduction of Atlas wheat in different sections of Anson County created much interest in outstanding yields per acre and it was able to resist mildew and rust which caused other varieties to fail.

The cotton crop which is Anson County's main cash crop was the poorest on record due to the worst boll weevil infestation ever known. Many farmers who had been producing an average of a bale to a bale and a half per acre produced less than half a bale per acre. In one instance one farmer who planted forty-two acres of cotton only produced two bales of cotton on the total acreage. He had usually produced around a bale per acre.

The 1950 corn yields in Anson County were fairly good although the weather was very dry.

Although 1950 was one of the driest years we have had in many years, with orchard grass - ladino clover pastures the livestock

I. INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)B. SUMMARY OF GENERAL SITUATION AT BEGINNING OF 1951 (CONTINUED)

and milk producers of the county had a more favorable year than those who depended on cash crops alone. The poultry and turkey growers had a fairly good year, produced a good crop, but received low prices.

At the beginning of 1951 with no cotton acreage control program there was much more interest in planting a larger acreage of cotton wherever there was sufficient labor to produce the crop, especially with the demand for more cotton under the Emergency Program and the Government asking the cotton producers to produce 16,000,000 bales. However, the interest in the development of better pastures and the growing of more livestock and dairying on many farms seemed to be the farmers best alternative through which they could market pastures, grain and other feed produced on the farm, seemed to be the best means of increasing the farm income, especially on farms where there was a shortage of labor.

With this situation at the beginning of 1951 the Extension Service and the various other agencies working in the county were fully aware that it was necessary for Anson County farmers to formulate the best plans possible to increase their farm income, if they were to maintain their present standard of living. It was the concensus of opinion that more improved pasture and the growing of more livestock offered more and greater possibilities on many farms than anything else that could be produced and to grow as much cotton and other crops as was practical. Indications were that

I. INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

B. SUMMARY OF GENERAL SITUATION AT BEGINNING OF 1951 (CONTINUED)

the labor shortage would be more acute than ever during 1951.

This was the goal toward which the Anson County Extension

Service planned their work for 1951.

II. EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

A. WORK WITH ADULTS

1. In order to try to reach the goal planned for 1951 we realized it was more important than ever to retain a closer relationship with the various agencies by holding regular monthly meetings with the Workers Council Group which is composed of various agencies working with farmers, farm women, boys and girls, civic clubs, Merchants' Association, Chamber of Commerce, bankers, and business men from the various townships and communities of Anson County. Through this means a larger number of people could be reached either directly or indirectly. By this means we could all become better informed and secure the latest information.

2. During the earlier part of the year a meeting was arranged which was composed of representatives of the various agencies, bank directors and officials of the five banks of Anson County along with other leaders from various sections of the county. At this meeting Dr. Brooks James of State College, Raleigh, gave a splendid talk and valuable information on efficient farm management. He was followed by Dr. E. R. Collins, Agronomist of State College who gave a splendid illustrated talk on higher average yields of farm crops, pastures, etc., and as to how yields could be increased more economically, also giving results that practical farmers have gotten in Anson and in different sections of the State. Dr. D. W. Colvard,

II. EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING (CONTINUED)

A. WORK WITH ADULTS (CONTINUED)

2. (continued)

State College, followed Dr. Collins and talked on the importance of livestock production and dairying in a well-balanced agricultural program and as to how we could utilize more of our land to better advantage. We believe that this meeting was well worthwhile as it caused our leading business men, leaders, and bankers who come in constant contact with our farmers to realize more than ever the importance of a well planned long time agricultural program.

During the year monthly meetings of leaders, farmers, farm women have been held on the first Monday of each month. Also special meetings have been held as the occasion would demand in order to study some of the problems and how best to deal with same.

An intensive campaign was made during the first part of the year in order to get information to the cotton producers of the county as to the latest and best information on the control of the boll weevil as we had experienced one of the worst years in history during 1950 but we had some outstanding demonstrations in every community of the county showing that boll weevils could be controlled and profitable crops of cotton could be grown by following a good system of poisoning.

Plans were also made to hold meetings in various communities, neighborhood stores and illustrated talks were given on timely

II. EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING (CONTINUED)

A. WORK WITH ADULTS (CONTINUED)

2. (continued)

topics using slides, some of which were made in the county which usually makes the program more interesting to the audience.

Plans to continue our 15 minute radio program from the Extension Office three days each week giving timely information on various agricultural problems were made. Circular letters on timely subjects to be mailed to farmers from time to time. Use of the local weekly newspaper. Tours to be conducted and meetings at different farms throughout the county from time to time.

This is at the beginning of 1951 were our plans for conducting the program of work in Anson County.

II. EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNINGB. 4-H CLUB WORK

4-H Club work is - and rightfully should be - a major part of a County's Agricultural Extension Program. In Anson County the interest shown in 4-H Club work by rural young people and their parents is reflected in the growth of 4-H membership. The enrollment increased from 677 4-H Club members in 1949 to almost 1,000 strong in 1951 (451 boys). The boys carried 508 projects which varied from rabbits to Hereford cattle and strawberries to cotton.

At regular monthly 4-H Club meetings, 4-H Club members received instruction, usually in the form of a method demonstration, regarding some improved farm practice.

A county-wide 4-H recreational meeting was held, and two community recreational meetings were participated in by club members on a community level. A county-wide recreational training school was also held to train 4-H and adult leaders for service of a recreational nature in their respective communities.

A county-wide 4-H Speaking Contest was held. County winners competed in the district contest. The county winning girl was also judged to be district winner.

4-H Church Sunday was observed during June at 13 rural churches. 4-H Club members presented a special program before congregations totaling 975 persons. One special broadcast was made over the local radio station.

II. EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING (CONTINUED)B. 4-H CLUB WORK (CONTINUED)

In view of the inclement weather, we were pleased with the attendance at the Achievement Day Program. One hundred and seventy-five boys and girls heard Dan Holler give an informative talk on the progress of 4-H Club work in North Carolina, and reviewed the activities and accomplishments of Anson County 4-H members in 1950. Nearly one hundred dollars in awards was presented club members for outstanding work this past year.

4-H Club Week at State College was attended by nine boys and six girls from Anson County. Betty Ann Braswell participated in the State Dress Revue. Bobby Briley and Carolyn Briley, our King and Queen of Health, appeared in the State Health Pageant.

Wildlife Camp at Camp Millstone was attended by four delegates from Anson County. Two of these attended on scholarships awarded for outstanding wildlife projects, and two attended under the sponsorship of the Anson County Wildlife Club.

Sixty-two boys and girls attended 4-H camp at Camp Millstone, Ellerbe, N. C. There they attended classes in handicraft, electricity, swimming, and recreation.

The 1951 4-H Achievement Day was held with 135 4-H club members attending. Thirty-two 4-H Club members were awarded a total of \$95.00 for outstanding project work. The King and Queen of Health were crowned. Also, a free movie was shown to the club members.

Julia Hough, 11th Grade 4-H Club member has won \$91.00 in public speaking contests within the past year. She made her first

II. EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING (CONTINUED)

B. 4-H CLUB WORK (CONTINUED)

public speech in May of last year when she entered the F.C.X. Speaking Contest and won second place in the District. In May of this year she entered the F.C.X. Speaking Contest again and won first place county honors and also first place District honors.

The 4-H Club Program in the county is continually growing. This is something of which the members of the county Extension Office are proud. Radio Programs, news articles, circular letters, and personal contacts were used as a means of helping the club members to carry on a worthwhile 4-H club program.

The earlier part of 1951 a campaign was put on through 4-H Clubs of the county to improve the looks of mail boxes. A mail box post was made with box attached and carried around to all 4-H meetings. As a result of this campaign many improved mail boxes have been erected on the roadside throughout the county which certainly helped the appearance. The club members of Burnsville School led with a total of 25 improved mail boxes erected and the other six schools are not far behind. The number is continually growing and we hope will continue to grow until a majority of the mail boxes are improved.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES

A. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

1. Farm Buildings

During 1951 interest continued along the lines of remodeling, repairing, and building of new homes and other farm buildings. The demand for assistance in constructing farm buildings continued as shown by a larger number of farm people asking for blueprints and suggestions pertaining to constructing new buildings, repairing older ones, or making additional improvements. Our Office keeps a good supply of blueprints of modern and convenient homes, barns, dairy barns, brooder houses, and various other buildings. These plans are used by both farm and often urban people in helping them to get ideas and suggestions in planning their homes and buildings more conveniently.

Mr. Ray M. Ritchie, Agricultural Engineering Specialist of State College, Raleigh, conducted a method demonstration meeting using a flannel board to illustrate how home remodeling can be carried out. Leaders from all communities and all others interested were invited to attend.

Two new Grade A dairy barns were constructed this year. Both of these barns were of the milking parlor type consisting of three stanchions. These are the first barns of this type to be constructed in Anson County.

A number of other cattle lounging barns were constructed. Most of these are the pole-type barns which are proving to be inexpensive and satisfactory means of housing cattle.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

A. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING (CONTINUED)

1. Farm Buildings (continued)

Turkey and poultry houses were also constructed with several poultrymen constructing the 40' X 40' type.

b. 4-H Clubs

Fourteen 4-H boys carried Farm and Home Electric projects. The county winning boy and girl received an all expense paid trip to Farm and Home Electric Congress in Raleigh.

One 4-H boy sanded and finished a floor in his home as an Agricultural Engineering Project.

2. Farm Machinery

There continues to be an increase in new farm machinery. More and more farmers are buying tractors and other types of equipment. On many farms mules and horses are passing out of the picture quickly and being replaced with tractor power.

It is the aim of the Extension Office to assist farmers and advise them along the lines of buying the right type of equipment to do the work on their particular farm. Quite often farmers will purchase machinery that is not adapted to their needs or the particular work to be done.

With the cooperation of all farm machinery dealers in the county, and Mr. J. C. Ferguson, Extension Engineering Specialist of State College, two tractor maintenance schools were held in the county. One was held at the Burnsville School in Burnsville township and the other in Wadesboro. A large number of farmers

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

A. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING (CONTINUED)

2. Farm Machinery (continued)

attended these schools and were well pleased with the information they received along the lines of tractor maintenance, ignition systems, carburetion, daily maintenance and care of tractors, etc.

With the increase in farm machinery on all farms, there will be a continued demand for assistance in selection and care of this equipment.

3. Land Improvement

The Extension Service of Anson County has worked very closely with the Soil Conservation Service and with the Production and Marketing Administration in their soil building practice programs in the conserving of our soils. All agencies have stressed the importance of controlling erosion on land too steep to cultivate and growing more timber, planting more pastures and growing more broadcast crops and using small grain, legume crops, and terracing where practical. However, many of our farmers who are growing more broadcast crops and using machinery are getting away from terraces. They have also stressed the turning under of more organic matter to hold the moisture and conserve the soil. It is of vital importance that these three agencies work very closely together in our land improvement program.

Farmers this year have done considerable work in drainage

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

A. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING (CONTINUED)

3. Land Improvement (continued)

of low lands on their farms. Many are seeding part of their low lands in permanent pasture and are finding that areas such as this provide an abundance of grazing, especially during the hot summer months.

Throughout various sections of the county many farmers have done considerable work in clearing up land. The majority of land cleared has been done with bulldozers or some other heavy equipment. On many farms some of the best pasture land has resulted from clearing out trees and brush that are of little economical value to the farm. With the increased interest in pastures, there will be a lot more work done in clearing up sparsely populated woodlands and seeding these acres in permanent pastures.

4. Rural Electrification Administration

The REA program in Anson County has meant as much or more to Anson County possibly than any other program started in the county. The Directors of the REA who live in various parts of the county along with the President, Mr. W. C. Hall, has rendered a valuable service to the people of the county.

There are rural electric lines running throughout the county and as far as we know there is not a home in the county that really wants electricity but what can get it. There are a number of tenant houses where tenants are frequently moving who do not have this service but if they really wanted it and

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)A. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING (CONTINUED)4. Rural Electrification Administration (continued)

would stay at one place long enough they could get it.

The Carolina Power & Light Company also has been very cooperative in giving service to the people in the territory they serve.

Rural electricity has meant so much to the people as they have added electrical equipment and labor saving conveniences which has made it more interesting to the young people and more helpful to the older people. The total number of rural homes served in Anson County is approximately 2,604.

REA Officials are now making plans to run heavier lines throughout several areas of the county in order that farmers may carry heavier equipment than they are now carrying on these lines which is another step forward.

Again we would like to say that we feel the REA Program in Anson County is one of the best ever offered to the people of the county.

5. Telephones

A few telephones have been added in Anson County during the year. There is a vital need for more rural telephones. The N. C. Utilities Commission and the telephone companies in this area are studying the situation trying to work out something that will give us additional service in the future. The lack of telephones is greatly handicapping our rural people, especially in our artificial breeding program. We hope by another year to have additional service.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. AGRONOMY

1. Cotton

With the demand for an increased acreage in 1951 to help meet the national emergency, it was the aim and goal of the Extension Office to encourage farmers to increase their cotton acreage where practical but at the same time strive to produce as much cotton per acre as economically as possible. Cotton is our major cash crop and the chief source of income on a large number of farms, therefore; it is necessary that we keep the farmers advised at all times as to economical production.

Much emphasis was placed upon the use of improved seed, good cultural practices, proper use of fertilizers, and effective insect control, harvesting and ginning so as to get the best grades possible, and marketing it to advantage.

This year the boll weevil situation was nothing in comparison to 1950. Even though infestations were not as great, farmers throughout the county as a whole followed a good weevil control program. Many farmers treated their fields when it was possibly not necessary.

Weekly infestation checks on eight fields both poisoned and unpoisoned were made. Other fields in various sections of the county were checked each week. This information was kept before the farmers through the press, radio, community meetings, and personal contacts. Farmers were encouraged to check their fields often and follow a systematic control program.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. AGRONOMY (CONTINUED)

1. Cotton (continued)

The unusually hot and dry weather this year caused a great loss to many cotton farmers, especially those who had older cotton on the sandy soils. Many farmers stated that they saw more cotton shed this year than ever before due to the hot dry weather. The dry weather in many cases did more damage to the cotton crop than the weevils.

County-wide and community meetings were held to encourage more economical cotton production. Ginners cooperated in the cotton improvement program. Every ginner in the county qualified to secure samples under the Smith-Doxey Program for their customers. Cotton warehouses were filled as farmers placed a good portion of their crop in storage under the government loan program.

The yields of cotton for the county as a whole were good, but this was one of the most expensive cotton crops ever produced due to increases in cost of fertilizer, labor, etc.

Our plans for 1952 are to continue along these same lines, producing as much cotton as economically as possible.

a. 4-H Club

Thirteen cotton projects were carried by 4-H Club members. Information was given in regard to controlling insects and proper fertilization and cultivation. There were several yields of over one bale per acre although the seasons were unfavorable.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. AGRONOMY (CONTINUED)

2. CORN

Even though corn yields have increased in the county in recent years they are not as great as they should be. Our plans for 1951 in corn production were to improve corn yields through the use of hybrid varieties, higher fertilization, especially nitrogen, and better cultural practices.

Through the press, radio, circular letters, community meetings, and personal contacts farmers were advised and encouraged to increase their yields as much as practically possible.

A larger number of farmers used hybrid seed this year and most of this was obtained from local hybrid seed producers in the county.

Weather conditions for a good corn crop were not as favorable this year as last. Due to extremely dry weather poor stands were prevalent throughout the county. With the hot dry summer many acres of corn were ruined and yields were very low.

More farmers are realizing the value of applying liberal applications of nitrogen and in some sections, additional potash on soils where there is a deficiency. On some few fields in lowlands where moisture was present, some good yields were reported. In the southern part of the county on the lighter soils, yields were reduced drastically.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)B. AGRONOMY (CONTINUED)3. Small Grain

After two very unfavorable years, 1949 - 1950, for the production of small grain, during the Fall of 1950 Anson County farmers again sowed one of the largest grain crops ever.

The farmers of Anson County normally sow around 30,000 acres of grain annually. Although we had dry seasons during the Fall and winter of 1950 and spring of 1951, the stands were as a general thing, good, and the yields outstanding.

It might be well to study a few reasons for the production of this good grain crop. In addition to favorable weather and seasons for growing and harvesting which were important, with tractors and improved machinery land was well prepared more easily, more quickly and thoroughly. Grain was planted on a good seed-bed. The grain crop as a general thing was fertilized reasonably well, from 300 - 400 lbs. per acre with something like a 3-12-6, 4-12-6, or 2-12-12 mixtures used at seeding time. This helped to develop good crown and root systems.

There was a greater demand for good seed of improved varieties of barley, wheat and oats than usual last Fall. There were more winter varieties which do not grow so rapidly early, such as Atlas wheat, Arlington Oats and Colonial Barley and similar varieties used.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. AGRONOMY (CONTINUED)

3. Small Grain (continued)

As a general thing small grain growers are treating seed with Ceresan or similar materials to insure better stands and prevent smut which is so essential if we expect maximum yields, yet inexpensive.

Practically 100% of the grain sown in the county was drilled in which gives so much better stands and better results as the grain was sown more evenly than by the old method used years ago of sowing by hand and either plowing or harrowing in.

Farmers who applied around 40 or more lbs. of nitrogen which is equivalent to 200 lbs. of 20% Cal Nitro or 250 lbs. Nitrate of Soda or equivalent secured good results and were well repaid for the extra nitrogen applied. Too often we expect too much of an increase in the yield of small grain by using only a small amount of nitrogen.

Top dressing applied during the first half of February is giving better results and higher yields than later applications, especially on winter varieties such as Atlas wheat, Arlington oats, and Colonial barley.

Anson County farmers sowed many acres of improved varieties of barley, wheat and oats and produced some outstanding yields.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. AGRONOMY (CONTINUED)

4. Pastures

With an increase in livestock numbers in the county there was a need to increase our pasture acreage and to properly manage our pastures that were seeded in previous years.

This year has been a difficult one on newly seeded as well as older established pastures. Due to the extreme cold and dry winter in the Fall of 1950 followed by dry weather throughout the year, pastures have not had a chance to make any appreciable growth. Stands of clover and grass on last Fall's seeded acreage in many instances were so poor that it was necessary to reseed many of them.

Much interest was shown this year in seedling new pastures as well as renovating some of the older ones that were established several years ago. Farmers did a good job of liming, fertilizing, preparing a good seedbed, and seeding Ladino clover, orchard grass and fescue. Pastures previously seeded were top dressed with lime where needed and fertilized high in phosphate and potash. In order to get the maximum amount of grazing farmers are finding that liberal applications of fertilizer are necessary.

This year farmers obtained through F.M.A. assistance the following amounts of materials: orchard grass - \$4,595.85; ladino clover - \$6,122.20; fescue - \$538.56; 0-14-14 - \$19,797.80;

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)B. AGRONOMY (CONTINUED)4. Pastures (continued)

2-12-12 - \$14,785.42; lime - \$5,785.20; crimson clover - \$496.80; rye grass - \$69.30; and phosphate - \$156.00.

Meetings were held in various communities throughout the county. At these meetings we discussed the need for more pastures, the proper methods of establishing pastures, fertilization and management of old pastures. As many personal contacts as possible were made in assisting and encouraging farmers in seeding more acreage and properly managing those acres already seeded.

With increased interest in livestock production, it is more important than ever that we work closely with farmers and assist them in keeping an abundance of grazing before their animals as nearly twelve months in the year as possible.

4-H Club

Club members carrying livestock projects were urged to seed enough permanent pasture to supply part of their feed needs and also to fertilize and care for the pastures already seeded.

5. Tobacco farmers were encouraged to produce as high a yield as possible, grow a better quality tobacco, and market it so as to get the highest price possible. The tobacco acreage in Anson is small compared to some counties, but the income from this small acreage helps considerably.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)B. AGRONOMY (CONTINUED)5. Tobacco (continued)

A county-wide tobacco meeting was held with approximately 80 tobacco farmers attending. Dr. Roy Bennett and S. N. Hawks, Extension tobacco specialists, discussed the growing of better plants, proper fertilization and cultural practices, disease and insect control, curing and marketing. The Extension Office kept this information before the tobacco growers through the press, radio, circular letters, meetings, and personal contacts.

Four weed and disease control demonstrations were conducted. With unusually dry winter and spring, results were not as satisfactory as in previous demonstrations.

Several farmers have constructed the new ridge type ventilator in their barns and are well pleased with them. Several new tobacco barns were constructed and these farmers were assisted along the lines as to the size and type of building to construct.

Only two farmers grew Turkish tobacco this year, quite a reduction from last when forty farmers grew this new crop.

Weather conditions were not suitable for a good tobacco crop this year. Due to dry seasons many had poor stands which reduced their yields considerably. The yields for the county as a whole were lower than last year and the quality not as good.

III. LINEs OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. AGRONOMY (CONTINUED)

6. Summer Legumes

Weather conditions were not favorable for a good lespedeza crop this year. Stands of lespedeza, following a heavy grain crop and a dry weather were very poor for the county as a whole. Lespedeza is our best soil building crop on our heavier soils and crotalaria on our lighter soils.

Lack of stands and poor growth has reduced the quality and quantity of hay in all sections of the county.

The lespedeza seed crop was not as good as last year's crop. In some of the lowland fields where there was more moisture, yields were much better than on drier, thirstier soils.

7. Crotalaria

Crotalaria continues to be the best legume crop for light sandy soils found in part of Anson County. Since the crop is of practically no value as a grazing or hay crops, farmers turn it back into the soil, which is very beneficial as a source of organic matter and nitrogen for the next year's crop.

Volunteer seeding is another factor in favor of this crop on light sandy soils where row crops such as cotton and corn are grown.

8. Soybeans

There appeared to be more interest in seeding soybeans this year than in previous years. Soybeans are used widely

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. ACRONOMY (CONTINUED)

8. Soybeans (continued)

by turkey growers for grazing turkeys on range, hay and seeds.

Some very good yields of soybeans have been reported where good seed, good fertilization and good cultural practices were followed.

The Roanoke variety is one that is recommended and used mostly by those planting for seed.

9. Alfalfa

With the increase in livestock production there is a need for more acres of alfalfa on farms where they have land suitable for growing this crop.

The Extension office worked with farmers interested in alfalfa production along the lines of soil testing, selecting suitable soil, fertilization, and proper seeding. Those who already have fields of alfalfa established were encouraged to topdress annually with the proper kinds of fertilizer with about 35 pounds of borax per acre added. Two farmers who seed alfalfa for their first time used some of the Atlantic seed, a new variety recommended for this section.

Yields of alfalfa this year were not as great, due to lack of moisture and poor growth. However, those farmers who have good stands are well pleased with this hay crop.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. AGRONOMY (CONTINUED)

10. Winter Legumes

Austrian Winter Peas continue to be the main winter legume planted in the county. Many farmers take advantage of this practice through the P.M.A., especially in the southern section of the county where large acreages of cotton are grown.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

C. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. Workstock

Tractors continue to replace workstock on many of our farms. With the increased interest in farm machinery there will probably be a continued decrease in numbers of horses and mules on many of our farms.

2. Beef Cattle

Our plan of work in 1951 was to work and advise with farmers who already have herds established and those interested in getting a start in beef cattle production.

On many of our farms there is definitely a need for some type of livestock, and on many of these beef cattle fits into the farming program better than any other type of livestock. Farmers in all sections of the county are showing a lot of interest in adding beef cattle to their farming enterprises.

One of the major points that was stressed was the production of an abundance of feed, especially pastures. One of the most common causes of farmers failing in livestock production is not having adequate feed.

Other important factors that were stressed was the use of good purebred bulls, culling, and selecting better breeding animals, and breeding so that calves would come early in the year, preferably January and February.

We are fortunate in this county to have several good Hereford breeders and these breeders are a good source of supply

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

C. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (CONTINUED)

2. Beef Cattle (continued)

for many of our other producers. This year there were 25 pure-bred Hereford bulls placed with beef cattle producers in all sections of the county. In addition to these a large number of good grade breeding animals were placed on many farms.

We believe that both old and new beef cattle producers are learning or have learned that for economical beef production they must have adequate pastures that will provide an abundance of grazing for as nearly 12 months in the year as possible. Through the press, radio, circular letters, meetings, and personal visits, we have encouraged and stressed the need for more and better pastures and the utilization of these with good beef animals.

The number of herds in the county will now total around 95, ranging in size from around 6 to 150 or more head per farm.

Another important phase that some of our beef cattle growers are learning is that feeding some of their home grown to their animals is more profitable than selling the grain directly. A larger number are creep feeding their calves while some others are feeding out a number of steers during the winter and marketing in the spring. With pastures as short as they have been during this year, creep feeding has helped considerably in getting better calves to market.

Some of the larger beef producers have established and

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

C. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (CONTINUED)

2. Beef Cattle (continued)

filled silos this year as another source of feed. With the shortage of grazing crops that we're now experiencing, they are finding this to be a good sound investment.

As our livestock numbers increase, there will be an even greater demand for assistance in helping farmers to produce adequate feed and managing their herds so as to produce beef as economically as possible.

(a) 4-H Club

Fifteen Anson County 4-H Club members have found that feeding and caring for baby beef projects is much more interesting than growing cotton projects. These boys and girls purchased steer calves last November from local herds. These animals weighed about 500 lbs. when purchased. After a six months feeding period they will weigh from eight to nine hundred pounds.

The Baby Beef club members have attended a county-wide fitting demonstration in order to receive information which will be useful in fitting and showing their animals in the Anson County Baby Beef show and sale to be held May 10.

Considering the fact that baby beef club work is a new experience for these young people, they have certainly done a creditable job of feeding and caring for their animals.

Anson County 4-H members held their first Baby Beef

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

C. ANIMAL HUSBANERY (CONTINUED)

2. Beef Cattle (continued)

(a) 4-H Club

Show May 10th. Fourteen Hereford steers weighed a total of 10,765 lbs. and sold for \$4,022.86; giving an average of 37.36 cents per pound.

Allen Griggs III of Route 3, Wadesboro, exhibited the Grand Champion animal. The Reserve Champion was shown by Eddie Lee, Route 2, Polkton. The ribbon groups consisted of 6 blue ribbons, 7 red ribbons, and two white ribbons.

Plans are to make the Anson County Fat Stock Show an annual affair which will increase in scope each year.

3. Swine

While Anson is not a large commercial swine producing county, there are found on just about every farm one or more brood sows. There are a number of farmers who raise a large number of hogs commercially and they find that swine fit into their farming program better than any other type of livestock.

Our plans for 1951 were to assist farmers in producing pork more economically through the use of better breeding stock, good grazing crops, and better balanced rations for their animals.

Corn and good grazing crops are essential for profitable pork production. Our swine producers who are making the greatest profits are those who are using grazing crops such as Ladino clover and a balanced ration of corn and protein feed.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

C. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (CONTINUED)

3. Swine (continued)

This year a county-wide livestock meeting was held and Mr. Jack Kelly of State College discussed the important steps in profitable swine production. Through the press, radio, meetings, and personal contacts we have kept the farmers informed along the lines of better grazing crops, balanced feeds, better breeding animals, and following the best sanitation program possible.

(a) 4-H Club

One hundred 4-H members carried swine projects. Emphasis has been on the selection of better bred animals for breeding purposes and improved pastures to supply part of the feed needs.

4. Sheep

While sheep are small in numbers in Anson County, there appeared to be an increased interest this year. Three new flocks have been added. These flocks consisted of Western Ewes purchased through the Department of Agriculture this year. Three purebred Hampshire rams were purchased for flocks in the county.

Emphasis was stressed upon the need for good grazing crops, rotational grazing, treatment for parasites, using good rams, and marketing wool and lambs.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)D. DAIRYING

Dairying continues to be a profitable source of income for some of our farmers. Our 1951 plans were to encourage milk producers both Grade A and C to increase their production through better herd management practices, raising better heifers, better breeding practices through use of artificial breeding, better feeding, and production of more and better pastures, hay, and silage.

Two Grade A dairy barns were completed and one other almost completed. These barns are of the three stanchion milking parlor type. This is a new type milking barn for Anson County and the owners seem well pleased with them.

Dairymen as a whole have done a good job culling their poor producers this year. With the prices of dairy cattle very favorable many decided it was a good time to cull and attempt to replace them with better producers.

There are now 22 Grade A dairies and approximately 75 farmers producing Grade C milk for the Carnation Milk Company in Albemarle and Monroe, N. C. In addition to the Carnation Milk Company, there are three companies buying Grade A milk in all sections of the county.

The Extension Service has encouraged farmers in the county to make use of the artificial breeding service as much as possible. There are now a number of good heifer calves on many farms as a result of this service. We hope that more will take advantage of

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

D. DAIRYING (CONTINUED)

this wonderful service that is available to all farmers with one or more dairy cows.

A good number of dairymen have put up either temporary or permanent type silos this year. All but eight of the Grade A dairymen have constructed or put up silage this year for winter feeding. Due to a shortage of pasture during the entire year, milk production has not been as good as we would like to see.

Our plans for 1952 are to continue along the same lines of production of more and better milk at less cost, encourage use of artificial breeding, and expounding Grade A and C production as much as possible.

1. 4-H Club

Thirty-eight dairy projects were carried by 4-H Club members. Twenty of these boys and girls exhibited their animals in the Anson County Junior Dairy Show held September 29th. As a whole the animals exhibited this year were better than those exhibited last year. Of the 20 animals shown five were calves from cows bred artificially and the placings were: eight in the blue ribbon, nine in the red ribbon, and three in the white ribbon groups.

Howard Robeson exhibited his Junior Yearling Jersey heifer in the District Junior Dairy Cattle Show at Statesville. He won second place in fitting and first place in a class of thirty-three (33) Junior Yearling Jerseys.

III. LINEs OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

E. ENTOMOLOGY

The boll weevil infestation this year was nothing as compared to 1950. A boll weevil control program was presented by press, radio, community meetings, and personal contacts in an effort to keep before the cotton farmers the latest information on boll weevil control measures.

Weekly checks were made on treated and untreated fields in various sections of the county. The results of the infestation counts from these fields were published in the local newspaper, and broadcast over the local radio station each week.

We believe that this procedure, plus the community meetings held with farmers and agricultural workers was a good influence in getting farmers to follow a good control program.

Results from treating this year were not as outstanding as in 1950 due to less weevil infestation. Many farmers probably dusted more than was necessary while some others probably should have treated more than was necessary while some others probably should have treated more often. As a whole the cotton farmers did a good job of weevil control this year.

Farmers were advised regarding control of insects in tobacco, gardens and other crops through circular letters, radio, newspaper, personal contact and community meetings.

Livestock growers did a good job of treating their animals for flies and other pests this year. Custom spraying was done in many

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

E. ENTOMOLOGY (CONTINUED)

of the larger herds while the smaller herds did their own spraying or dusting.

Assistance was given farmers as to the kind of insecticide to use and securing such materials.

Very few cases of screw worm infestations were noted this year. After seeing the serious damage that can be caused by these pests in 1949, farmers have taken more precautions and are using better control measures.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

F. FARM MANAGEMENT

Our farmers are realizing more and more their need of a systematic crop rotation system and more farmers are putting this into practice each year. Increased yields are being obtained by using a crop rotation system and our plans for 1952 is to continue working along this line, also to advise farmers relative to other farm management practices.

The Extension service assisted farmers with such farm management problems as keeping farm records, preparing farm leases, and other general farm planning problems. Meetings were held in various sections of the county this year in order to advise farmers relative to Government Policies such as control programs and support prices. Other means of relating to the farmers information relative to economic conditions, and factors affecting farm management are outlook meetings, news articles, radio programs, circular letters, and personal contacts.

A Banker - farmer meeting was held with bankers and leading farmers in the county attending. The purpose of this meeting was to get the farmers and the bankers in the county thinking in terms of a long range agricultural program for Anson County. Farmers in the county are realizing their need for a better balanced farming program and are therefore adding additional livestock and crop enterprises in an effort

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

F. FARM MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

to increase their farm income. The bankers, civic organizations, merchants, and other agencies have cooperated wonderfully in helping the farmers realize that they need more than one source of income if they are to prosper as they should from their farming operations.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)G. FORESTRY

The plans for 1951 in forestry were to continue the educational program along the lines of timber thinning, selective cutting, planting, and general forestry work.

Anson County farmers held a forestry field day at which time a demonstration on how to peel and treat fence post was given by Mr. John Ford and Mr. Ross Douglas, State Extension Foresters of State College. There is quite a demand in the county for fence post and a need for utilization of post grown on the farm.

Anson County farmers set out a large number of loblolly pine seedlings.

By following such practices as timber thinning and selective cutting the farmers are realizing a good income from forest products sold each year. A local forester works with some of the larger farmers in the county in such matters as thinning, selective cutting, and marketing their forest products.

Anson County has a large acreage of growing timber which will provide a chief source of income for the farmers in the years to come if properly managed. It is our plan for 1952 to continue along the same line of work in advising the farmers in regard to thinning, selective cutting and marketing of forest products in a manner that will bring the largest income to the farm people of our county.

1. 4-H Club

One 4-H Club program was presented on sound forestry practices. Anson 4-H members aided reforestation by setting

III. LINEs OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

G. FORESTRY (CONTINUED)

1. 4-H Club (continued)

out 46,750 loblolly pine seedlings.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

H. HORTICULTURE

1. Orchards

Commercial peach growers produced a very good crop both in quality and quantity in 1951. In 1950 growers lost practically all of their crop.

Commercial growers as well as home owners of a few trees were encouraged to follow a good spray program, fertilize their orchards adequately and produce as good quality fruit as possible.

The 65 acre apple orchard in the Lilesville community produced one of the heaviest crops ever. Trees were so heavily loaded that it was necessary to thin the crop heavily. Even though thinning was done, the crop was so heavy that many of the trees were badly damaged by limbs breaking. The quality of apples produced were not as good as in some previous years. During the summer some damage was done as a result of hail.

The County Extension Office and State College Specialists assisted the orchardists regarding their production practices.

2. Home Gardens and Small Fruits

With the high prices of food, home gardens were stressed and farmers encouraged to plant plenty of home grown foods as a means of maintaining or improving family living standards.

Through Workers Council Meetings, community meetings, radio, newspapers, and personal contacts, farmers were advised and assisted along the lines of home production of

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

H. HORTICULTURE (CONTINUED)

2. Home Gardens and Small Fruits (continued)

food. Small fruits such as strawberries were of much interest in many sections of the county.

A large number of adults planted strawberries which were secured through the Extension Office. More interest is being shown in the production of strawberries and other small fruits for home use.

(a) 4-H Club

Fifty-one (51) 4-H boys added to their family food supply by establishing and caring for home gardens.

Thirty-two (32) Anson County 4-H members have received and set out five thousand strawberry plants of the Massey variety. These plants, in most cases, will be grown for home use; however, several 4-H members have set enough plants which, if properly managed, will supply berries for sale in their local communities.

3. Sweet Potatoes

The acreage of sweet potatoes grown for commercial purposes was somewhat less in 1951 than in 1950. The yield of potatoes this year was very low as a result of the long drought.

Many of our growers market their potatoes green while others cure them and sell later. The local market here is usually well supplied by potatoes grown in the county.

Sweet potato growers were assisted along the lines of growing and planting better plants, fertilization, harvesting,

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

H. HORTICULTURE (CONTINUED)

3. Sweet Potatoes (continued)

grading and marketing to the best advantage. Meetings were held to stress the importance of using good cultural practices, good seed, and harvesting as many No. 1 potatoes as possible.

4. Homestead Planning

There is a great need for more landscaping for farm homes.

With the assistance of State College specialists, home owners were advised relative to beautifying the home grounds, proper placement and kinds of shrubbery to use and improvement of lawns, etc.

Community meetings were held with Mr. John Harris, Horticultural Specialist of State College, showing how the farm home can be made more beautiful through proper care and planning of the homestead.

Our plans for 1952 are to continue along the lines of assisting farm families with homestead improvements.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

I. MARKETING

Our plan of work in marketing for 1951 was to assist the farmers in any way possible in the marketing of their products such as cotton, corn, tobacco, poultry, livestock, and other farm products. The Extension Office has put greater emphasis on producing higher quality farm products as a means of increasing the farm income received from products sold and has done everything possible in helping the farmers to sell their products so as to obtain the highest price possible.

A large number of the beef cattle and swine are marketed locally in the county and those that aren't find a ready market in the Charlotte and other nearby local auctions.

There are four milk routes now operating in different sections of the county which provide ample marketing facilities for all the milk that is produced.

The producers of poultry and turkeys are assisted in the marketing of their products to the best advantage. There are regular truck routes that run through the poultry producing areas each week and buy the surplus poultry and eggs. Many of the turkey producers sell their flocks directly to large wholesalers such as Armour and Swift. Others store their turkeys in locker plants in Wadesboro, Marshville, Charlotte, Lexington, or Monroe. The birds remain stored until a satisfactory price can be secured for them.

Our plans for 1952 are to assist farmers in every way possible to market their farm products so as to receive the highest returns.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

J. PLANT PATHOLOGY

There is an increase in the number of diseases in all crops and our 1951 plan of work in plant pathology was to advise with farmers relative to such things as disease resistant varieties, blue mold control in tobacco, diseases of cotton, and diseases of various other crops grown in the county.

The tobacco growers are showing a greater interest in treating their soils and plant beds for blue mold and more of the farmers treated this year than last. The treatment of small grain for various diseases is being practiced by a large number of farmers also a large number of farmers are using disease resistant varieties of wheat, oats, barley, and other crops.

The fruit growers are urged, and are now finding it necessary to carry out a good spray program in order to produce a good quality crop.

Our plans for 1952 are to assist farmers and help them try to prevent and control as many diseases as possible as this problem is a continually growing one.

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

K. POULTRY

Our plans for 1951 were to assist farmers in securing good baby chicks, feeding, management, good sanitation practices, disease and parasite control.

On many of our farms in the county poultry is one of the important sources of income.

A county-wide poultry school was held with members from the Poultry Department of State College discussing all phases of poultry and turkey production. Other community meetings were held and through the press, radio, and circular letters information pertaining to good management practices were disseminated to farmers throughout the county.

There were three poultry producers who kept flock demonstration records this year. We hope that more records will be kept the coming year.

Two of these were excellent records. Jack Flake of Route 1, Wadesboro, with 474 birds realized a little above feed cost of \$5.05 per bird or a total of \$2,395.00. Mrs. King Briley of Route 2, Folkton, with a flock of 50 birds realized \$3.53 over and above feed costs or a total of \$176.48. Mr. Dowd Rushing of Route 1, Peachland with 470 birds over an 11 month period realized a profit of \$2.35 per bird or \$1,108.94 above feed cost on the flock. These were splendid records which show the possibilities of profitable egg production.

Organized feed routes and regular buyers going to the farm

III. LINES OF WORK AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

K. POULTRY (CONTINUED)

1. (continued)

for eggs and poultry makes a ready market for our poultry industry.

(a). 4-H Club

Twenty-six (26) 4-H members carried poultry projects in 1951. Poultry proved to be a welcome supplemental income source for many of these club members.

2. Turkey Production

Anson County for a number of years has been one of the leading turkey producing counties in North Carolina. The number of turkeys grown in the county in 1951 was approximately 75,000. A number of our old growers increased the size of their flocks. We do not have as many growers as formerly but our growers find it is more profitable to grow out a larger number of birds than they formerly grew.

The high cost of feed made it very imperative that farmers manage their turkey flocks to the very best of their ability. A large number of turkeys from the 1951 crop have been frozen and stored. Marketing information and assistance will be given these growers. With the advent of new drugs to aid in disease control and the realization of growers of the importance of sanitation and other production practices, turkey production will remain an important enterprise on Anson County farms.

IV. GENERAL SUMMARY

The year 1951 was very favorable for Anson farmers so far as the production of cash crops was concerned. The the 1950 wheat crop had been a failure, the second year in succession.

During the fall of 1950 farmers again sowed above an average acreage of wheat and other small grain, sowing a larger percentage of the acreage in improved varieties which had produced good yields during the past two years under unfavorable heavy rust and mildew conditions. Much more Atlas 50 and 66 wheat was sown throughout the county. The yields of wheat in 1951 were the best on record. Not only Atlas wheat produced well but other varieties produced well also. Many farmers averaged 40 bushels, some averaged 50 and one man reported 60 bushels per acre on certain fields. The average yields of Colonial #2 barley and Arlington oats were unusually good. Many produced an average of from 50 - 60 bushels of barley per acre, some farmers in the county produced on certain fields more than 100 bushels of oats per acre. While yields of Atlas wheat, Colonial barley and Arlington oats were outstanding, the yields of practically all other varieties sown in the county were unusually good due to favorable seasons, also due to the fact that small grain growers applied a judicious amount of fertiliser in the Fall and and top dressed earlier in the Spring than usually which they have found to be more profitable. The yields of corn in some areas in 1950 were good, the yields in 1951 in many areas were very poor due to unfavorable weather conditions over which the farmer had no control. But farmers produced enough to take care of their needs fairly well.

However, good average yields were produced in many sections of the county where the soils were heavier and did not suffer during dry weather

IV. GENERAL SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

so badly. The hybrid seed corn producers of Anson County were able to supply our farmers with sufficient hybrid seed corn for planting. A number of farmers in the county again noticed that hybrid corn under the same conditions stood the drought better than open pollinated varieties and produced much more corn. They are more convinced than ever that good approved hybrid corn is more productive and more profitable.

With cotton acreage allotments in 1950 many were disappointed that they could not plant a larger acreage which they later found out was to their advantage due to the fact that we had the heaviest boll weevil infestation in 1950 ever experienced which caused so many cotton crop failures.

Many producers did not produce enough cotton in 1950 to pay their expenses. During the earlier part of 1951 with no acreage controls and the Government asking cotton growers of the nation to increase their acreage in cotton so as to produce 16,000,000 bales if possible, Anson County growers were determined to try to do their part as far as labor conditions would permit to produce the required amount. Meetings were held in various sections of the county for the purpose of giving the latest information on the economical and profitable production of cotton, control of boll weevils, etc.

Farmers of Anson County, although the boll weevil infestation was much lighter than the year before, followed a more systematic poisoning program than ever followed. Many dusted unnecessarily but they were

IV. GENERAL SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

afraid to take a chance. Although the drought in some areas of the county reduced the yield considerably, Anson County produced one of the best crops of cotton in a number of years.

Although we have had two very dry years in succession, the deficiency of around 12½ inches of rainfall in 1950 and 13 inches in 1951 to date or a deficiency during the past two years of 25 inches or a half year's rainfall which has been very hard on our pasture program but the interest in dairying and beef cattle growing has been increasing, dairymen have produced more milk this year than ever. More beef calves have been sold at profitable prices than heretofore.

Although pastures have been dry and discouraging, our dairymen have tried to keep their milk production up. Several small beef herds have been added during the year which makes our total around 100 herds in the county which range in number from 6 to around 150 head, largely Herefords. More of our farmers are also realizing the importance of more and better pastures and are working toward that end.

The interest in hog production and sheep has been increasing. Three small flocks of sheep were added this year. While there have been areas in the county where dry weather has been worse than in other areas, the county as a whole has had a very favorable year, much better than during the past two years.

The turkey crop was the largest and best we ever produced which is being sold at more profitable prices than during the past few years. Egg production has been better than usual. Prices have been favorable.

IV. GENERAL SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

In the main Anson County farmers have had a fairly good year. They have profited by the experience they have had during the past and we believe are in a better position to cope with unfavorable weather conditions and emergency that may arise.

V. NEXT YEAR'S WORK

With the uncertainty of World-wide conditions and as to how the Emergency Program will affect prices of farm crops, livestock products and livestock, the policy of the Extension Service will be to work with and advise with farmers relative to the production of crops that are best adapted to their soil, climatic, and labor conditions in regard to the most practical, economical and profitable way possible. A continuation of the same long-time program that has been followed in the county during the past few years will be made, revised as needed, to be in a position to cope with any emergency that may arise to the best of our ability.

The plans of the Extension Office are to contact as many farmers, farm women, boys and girls through Workers Council Meetings, Meetings in various sections of the county, schools, stores, field meetings, giving the latest timely information as far as possible. Also using the radio, local newspapers, circular letters and making as many personal visits as possible.

Our plans are to continue to work in cooperation with the various organizations and agencies, banks and business men in order to promote a better and more profitable agricultural program in Anson County.

With the assistance of research and various other agencies we do not see any reason why that the long-time agricultural program of Anson County cannot make greater progress than ever with all agencies working together in a harmonious way, with a determined effort to do their best for the people of Anson County either under normal circumstances or during any emergency which may develop.