July 19, 1937.

To the Committee on Graduate Study:

I submit herewith a thesis written by Mr. N. H. Baulch and entitled "A Study of Vocational Agriculture in the Westmoreland Community (Sumner County, Tennessee) from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936", and recommend that it be accepted for nine quarter hours credit in partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture with a major in Agricultural Education.

R. E. Fitzgerald
Major Professor

At the request of the
Committee on Graduate Study,
we have read this thesis,
and recommend its acceptance.

C. E. Allred

B. M. Spadden

Accepted for the Graduate Committee

W. C. Smith
Dean

A STUDY OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN THE WESTMORELAND COMMUNITY (SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE) FROM JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1936

A THESIS

Submitted to the Graduate Committee
of
The University of Tennessee
in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the degree of
Master of Science in Agriculture

by

NELSON HOWARD BAULCH

August 1937

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Acknowledgment is also due the farmers of the Westmoreland Community from whose farms the data was secured.

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30 Nov. 37 Mar. 90

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A STUDY OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
IN THE WESTMORELAND COMMUNITY (SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE)
FROM JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1936

Chapter I.

Introduction

Under the National Vocational Education Act passed by the Sixty-Fifth Congress, and approved by the President of the United States on February 23, 1917, provisions are made whereby the boys enrolled in vocational agriculture shall have adequate supervised farm practice work. This supervised farm practice work is to continue from year to year and increase in scope until the boy is eventually engaged in the business of farming.

This study has been made to determine the progress made by the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland Community from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936. Westmoreland is located in what is known as the Highland Rim section of Sumner County. The Macon County line is one mile east, and the Kentucky line is six miles north. It is a small rural town of about six hundred people. The most of the land is thin soil and is rolling, with a few fertile creek bottoms. The soil is worth between twenty and twenty-five dollars per acre. The average farm of the community consists of one hundred and seven acres per farm with less than fifty per cent of the land adapted to cultivation. This section is rather sparsely settled, with farming being the major occupation. All of the inhabitants are farmers, with the exception of a few that operate the various business houses of the town. A small

per cent of farmers are given employment at the Westmoreland loose leaf floor during the tobacco market. This is the only dark air-cured (one sucker) tobacco market in Tennessee. With the exception of the tobacco industry and a small amount of saw mill work, farming is the sole occupation. The farming that is carried on in this very thin unproductive soil of this section of Sumner County would be classed as general farming with tobacco and strawberries as the main cash crops.

The school at Westmoreland is composed of approximately three hundred pupils, one hundred seventy-five elementary, and one hundred twenty-five high school pupils. The school and community work in harmony and show a fine spirit of cooperation. The people help in any way to further the educational and agricultural interests of the community. The county board of education has cooperated under the trying conditions through which we have just passed.

There are three churches in this small town, and the vocational agricultural teacher is president of the young people's division in the largest one, at which members of the other two churches not only attend the services, but take an active part in them. The vocational agricultural instructor also teaches the Men's Bible Class, which has an enrollment of fifty-two with an average attendance of forty.

The department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School is taught by a full-time vocational agricultural instructor who has no duties other than those of the department.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study is to determine the work that the

department of vocational agriculture of the Westmoreland High School has accomplished during the five-year period from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding advantages in the teaching of vocational agriculture is the fact that the students are required to conduct supervised farm practice programs on their home farms. Since this is true, it should be the aim of every teacher of vocational agriculture to raise the standards of the agricultural conditions of his community. It has been assumed that this can best be accomplished through organized instruction followed by supervised farm practice work.

In order to determine whether the agricultural conditions of the Westmoreland Community have been improved, and to note the progress in the work of the department of vocational agriculture, it was necessary to consider:

1. The farming program as it was being conducted in the Westmoreland Community when the department was organized July 1, 1931.

2. The course of study as given by the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School.

3. The farming program after five years instruction in vocational agriculture.

4. The farming program on eight farms surveyed in 1931 and again in 1937.

5. The farming program of one farm surveyed in 1931 and again in 1937.

6. The enrollment in the department of vocational agriculture by years.

7. The supervised farm practice programs of all the boys enrolled in vocational agriculture by years.

8. The number of former vocational agricultural students engaged in agricultural lines of work as shown by the follow-up records.

9. The number of former vocational agricultural students profitably employed in other lines of work, as shown by the follow-up records.

Methods Used in Study

To get the farming program as it was being conducted in the Westmoreland Community when the department of vocational agriculture was organized July 1, 1931, the original fifty farm surveys were considered to determine the agricultural condition of the community. For the form of survey used see Form No. 1, page 5.

Information sought in the form was:

1. Name of operator of the farm.
2. His post office.
3. His local school.
4. Main shipping point and the distance he lived from it.
5. Number of acres in the farm.
6. Number of acres planted in field crops.
7. Number of acres in pasture (tillable and untillable).
8. Number of acres in orchards, truck gardens, and home gardens.
9. The number of acres in woodland.
10. The number of acres not used.

Farm No._____ Form No. 1 Type of Farming_____
(Dairy, Trucking, Cotton Fruit, etc.)

FARM SURVEY BLANK*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
IN CO-OPERATION WITH
THE TENNESSEE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Name of Operator_____ Date_____

Post Office_____ County_____

Local School_____ Railroad Station (or other main shipping point)_____ Distance from main shipping point_____

USES OF LAND

Number of acres in farm† that are owned by the operator _____

Rented from someone else_____ Total_____

Number of acres planted to field crops during current year_____

Number of acres in tillable pasture_____ Untillable_____ Total_____

Number of acres in orchards, truck gardens, home gardens, etc._____

Number of acres in woodland_____ Number of acres not used_____

LIVE STOCK

	Total Number	Breeds	Number Pure-bred	Number Registered	Number not Pure-bred	Amount and Date Sold Selling Price
Horses						
Mules		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	
Jacks and Jennets						
Beef Cattle						
Dairy Cattle						
Hogs						
Sheep						
Poultry			XXX	XXX	XXX	
Bees %						

*Should usually be taken for each last preceding completed crop, or crop nearly enough completed for one to obtain fairly accurate estimates of yields.

†The number of acres actually farmed from one center.

% Number of colonies.

Farm No.....

FARM CROPS

Grain crops (corn, wheat, oats, etc.)	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Total Yield	Amount and Date Sold Selling Price
Cash crops (tobacco, cotton, etc.)				
Forage crops (legumes and grasses)				
Total farm crop acreage†				

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits grown for market	Acreage	Number of Trees	Yield Per Acre	Total Yield	Amount and Date Sold Selling Price
Vegetables for market		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			

Acreage in home orchard..... Acreage in home garden and plots of land growin

vegetables for home use.....

†Is often more than the total area for crops, due to the fact that more than one crop may grow on th same area at different times during the same year.

11. The number of the different kinds of livestock.

12. The number of pure bred livestock.

13. The number of registered livestock.

14. The number of acres of the different kinds of crops grown.

15. The yield of each of the above crops.

16. The fruits grown for market.

17. The vegetables grown for market.

18. The number of acres in home orchard.

19. The number of acres in home garden.

The data from these fifty farm surveys were tabulated on a form printed by the Department of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee. (See Form No. 2, pages 7-14).

FORM FOR TABULATING DATA FROM INDIVIDUAL FARM SURVEYS

Department of Agricultural Education
College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee
in Co-operation with
The Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education

	(1) Farm Number	(2) Type of Farming	(3) Distance to Market	(4) Total Farm Acreage	(5) Field Crops (Acres)	(6) Pasture (Total Acres)	(7) Fruits, Truck, etc. (Acres)	(8) Wood-land (Acres)	(9) Area Not Used (Acres)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
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43									
44									
45									
46									
47									
48									
49									
50									

(10)

Farm Number	ANIMALS (Number)										
	Horses	Mules	Total Horses and Mules	BEEF CATTLE				DAIRY CATTLE			
				Total	Pure-bred	Regis-tered	Not Pure-bred	Total	Pure-bred	Regis-tered	Not Pure-bred
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
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49											
50											

(10 Continued)

Farm Number	ANIMALS (Number)											
	HOGS				SHEEP				POULTRY			
	Total	Pure-bred	Regis-tered	Not Pure-bred	Total	Pure-bred	Regis-tered	Not Pure-bred	Total	Pure-bred	Others	Bees (Colonies)
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
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49												
50												

(11)

Farm Number	FARM CROPS (Acres)			
	GRAIN CROPS—CORN, WHEAT, OATS, ETC.	Total Grain Crops (Acres)	CASH CROPS—COTTON, TOBACCO, ETC.	Total Cash Crops (Acres)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
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16				
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47				
48				
49				
50				

(11 Continued)

FARM CROPS (Acres)

FORAGE CROPS (Legumes)

Farm Number	Alfalfa	Red Clover	Les-pedeza			Cow Peas	Soy Beans			
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
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(11 Continued)

FARM CROPS (Acres)

Farm Number	FORAGE CROPS (Grasses)						FORAGE CROPS (Miscellaneous)		
	Timothy	Blue Grass							
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
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(12) (13)

Farm Number	MARKET FRUITS (Acres) Apples	Peaches				Straw-berries		Grapes			HOME ORCHARD ACRES
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
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(14) (15)

Farm Number	MARKET VEGETABLES (Acres)									HOME GARDEN ACRES
	Tomatoes	Cabbage	Beans							
1										
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Then the tabulated data were recorded on the farm survey summary blank printed by the Department of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee. This farm survey summary blank (See Form No. 3, pages 16, 17, 18, and 19) calls for the following information:

1. Name of community and county.
2. Number of farms surveyed.
3. Average distance per farm from main shipping point.
4. Total acreage in all farms.
5. Total acreage in pasture (tillable and untillable).
6. Total acreage in farm crops.
7. Total acreage in orchards, truck gardens, and home gardens.
8. Total acreage in woodland.
9. Total acreage not in use.
10. The percentage of each of the above.
11. The type of farming in the community.
12. The number of different kinds of livestock.
13. The number of farms reporting each of the above kinds of livestock.
14. The number of pure bred livestock.
15. The number of registered livestock.
16. The percentage of each of the above.
17. The number of farms reporting the different kinds of crops.
18. The total acreage in each kind of crop.
19. The percentage of each of the above.

Form No. 3

FARM SURVEY SUMMARY

Department of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee

in co-operation with the

Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education.

Name of Community.....

County..... 192....

1. Number of farms surveyed.....
2. Average distance per farm in miles from railroad station or other shipping point.....

USES OF LAND

All Farms—

Total acreage.....

Total acreage in farm crops..... Per cent of whole.....

Total acreage in pasture..... Per cent of whole.....

Tillable..... Per cent of whole.....

Untillable..... Per cent of whole.....

Total acreage in orchards, truck gardens, home gardens, etc..... Per cent of whole.....

Total acreage in woodland..... Per cent of whole.....

Total acreage not used..... Per cent of whole.....

TYPES OF FARMING

Rank	Type of Farming	Number of Farms Reporting	Per Cent of Farms Reporting

LIVE STOCK

	Horses	Mules	Jacks and Jennets	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Poultry	Bees *
1. Number farms reporting									
2. Per cent of farms reporting									
3. Average number per farm reporting									
4. Number on all farms									
5. Number pure-bred		XXX							
6. Number registered		XXX							XXX
7. Number not pure-bred		XXX							XXX
8. Per cent pure-bred		XXX							XXX
9. Per cent registered		XXX							XXX
10. Per cent not pure-bred		XXX							XXX

*Colonies

FARM CROPS

	Grain Crops							Cash Crops						
	Total Grain Crops	*						Total Cash Crops	*					
1. Number farms reporting														
2. Total acreage on all farms growing														
3. Per cent of farms reporting														
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing														

	Forage Crops (Legumes)													
	Total Forage Crops	*												
1. Number farms reporting														
2. Total acreage on all farms growing														
3. Per cent of farms reporting														
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing														

	Forage Crops (Grasses)									Forage Crops (Miscellaneous)		
	*									*		
1. Number farms reporting												
2. Total acreage on all farms growing												
3. Per cent of farms reporting												
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing												

Remarks:

*Write in these spaces the names of the crops listed on the Farm Survey.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits Grown for Market

	Total Market Fruits	*							Remarks
1. Number farms reporting									
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting									
3. Per cent of farms reporting									
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing									

Vegetables Grown for Market

	Total Market Vegetables	*							Remarks
1. Number farms reporting									
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting									
3. Per cent of farms reporting									
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing									

Fruits and Vegetables for Home Use

	Home Orchard	Home Garden	Remarks
1. Number farms reporting			
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting			
3. Per cent of farms reporting			
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing.			

*Write in these spaces the names of the crops on the Farm Survey.

20. The number of farms with a home orchard.

21. The number of farms with a home garden.

22. The number of acres in orchards and gardens.

Then the course of study as given by the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School was considered under the following heads:

1. All day classes.

2. Evening classes.

3. Part-time classes.

After considering the things that were taught, as shown by the course of study, it was then decided to compare the farming program when the department of vocational agriculture was organized in 1931 with the farming program as given by fifty farms surveyed in 1937.

In studying the above two groups of fifty farms each, it was discovered that there was an overlapping of eight farms, and there had been one or more students from each of these eight farms enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture of the Westmoreland High School. It was decided to make a summary of these eight farms as surveyed in 1931 and again in 1937.

In noting the boys from these eight farms it was discovered that one of them was a Tennessee Planter [1]. It was then decided to make a study of his father's farm as given by the survey made in 1931 when he entered the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School. Then his complete supervised farm practice program

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1. A "Tennessee Planter" is the third degree in the Future Farmers of America, an organization of students enrolled in the departments of vocational agriculture. About thirty boys from the entire state are selected to this honor at the annual convention each spring.

as he conducted it while in school was considered. Afterwards a study of his father's farm was made again as shown by the survey made in 1937.

Next a consideration was given to the enrollment of the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School. The number of students enrolled were listed for each year in all types of instruction from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

1. All day classes.
2. Evening classes.
3. Part-time classes.

Then a study was made of the supervised farm practice programs of the students enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School. First the programs of those who graduated or had discontinued school were considered. They were grouped for study according to:

1. The number of years they had been enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture.
2. The class[2] of supervised farm practice program they conducted.

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2. On page three of the state program of work for 1933-34 it is found that:

A first class supervised farm practice program consists of:
1. A major cash enterprise.
2. A minor cash enterprise.
3. A contributory enterprise.
4. Participation in improvement practices on the home farm.

A second class supervised farm practice program consists of:
1. A major cash enterprise and any two of the three as given in a first class program.

A third class supervised farm practice program consists of:
1. A major cash enterprise and any one of the other three as given in a first class program.

A fourth class supervised farm practice program consists of:
1. A major cash enterprise.

In order to have more students and thereby make the study more accurate, a similar consideration was given to the supervised farm practice programs of all the students who are still in school and then these two studies were combined.

Finally a study was made of the follow-up records of all former students. A comparison was made with those that graduated and those that discontinued school.

All the above material was obtained from the records on file in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School, including farm surveys and student records such as:

1. Enrollment records.
2. Supervised farm practice records.
3. Follow-up records of those that graduated or discontinued school.

Chapter II.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

The Farming Program as it was Being Conducted in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 when the Department of Vocational Agriculture was Organized

After the data were secured on each of the farms selected for making this study, it was noted that there was a wide variation in the individual farm programs. With the discovery of this fact the problem that was presented to the writer of this thesis was to determine:

1. The uses of the land.
2. The kinds and number of livestock.
3. The kinds of crops and the number of acres of each.

In order to get the farming program as it was being conducted in the Westmoreland Community at the time the department of vocational agriculture was organized the farm survey summary of the first fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community by the department of vocational agriculture in the fall of 1931 is given. (See Form No. 4, pages 24, 25, 26 and 27).

Uses of the Land

As to the uses of the land, Table I (page 28) shows that of the total 5362 acres in the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in the fall of 1931, 1835 acres are devoted to farm crops or 34.2 per cent of the total acreage; 1583 acres, or 29.5 per cent are in pasture, 1024 acres in tillable pasture, and 559 acres in untillable pasture. Orchards, trucks and gardens occupy 141 acres, or 2.7 per cent of the total acreage. There are 1148 acres, or 21.4 per cent in woods, and 655 acres, or 12.2 per cent not being used.

FARM SURVEY SUMMARY

Department of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee

in co-operation with the

Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education.

Name of Community Westmoreland

County Sumner 1927 31

1. Number of farms surveyed 50
2. Average distance per farm in miles from railroad station or other shipping point 1.77

USES OF LAND

All Farms—

Total acreage 5,362

Total acreage in farm crops 1,835 Per cent of whole 34.2

Total acreage in pasture 1,583 Per cent of whole 29.5

Tillable 1,024 Per cent of whole 19

Untillable 559 Per cent of whole 10.5

Total acreage in orchards, truck gardens, home gardens, etc. 141 Per cent of whole 2.7

Total acreage in woodland 1,148 Per cent of whole 21.4

Total acreage not used 655 Per cent of whole 12.2

TYPES OF FARMING

Rank	Type of Farming	Number of Farms Reporting	Per Cent of Farms Reporting
1	General	50	100

LIVE STOCK

	Horses	Mules	Jacks and Jennets	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Poultry	Bees *
1. Number farms reporting	28	41		14	39	38	5	43	7
2. Per cent of farms reporting	56	82		28	78	76	10	86	14
3. Average number per farm reporting	1.8	2.2		2.1	3.3	8	37	80.6	8
4. Number on all farms	50	92		30	129	307	184	3467	57
5. Number pure-bred		XXX		1	12	27	42		
6. Number registered		XXX		1	1	0	0		XXX
7. Number not pure-bred		XXX		29	117	280	142		XXX
8. Per cent pure-bred		XXX		3.3	9.2	8.7	22.8		XXX
9. Per cent registered		XXX		3.3	.7	0	0		XXX
10. Per cent not pure-bred	100	XXX		96.7	90.8	91.3	77.2		XXX

*Colonies

FARM CROPS

	Grain Crops							Cash Crops					
	Total Grain Crops	Corn *	Sorghum	Oats	Wheat			Total Cash Crops	Tobacco *	Straw-berries			
1. Number farms reporting	48	47	1	20	10			42	41	7			
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	1526	1166	2	152	106			205	194	11			
3. Per cent of farms reporting	96	94	2	40	20			84	82	14			
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	77.7	63.6	.2	8.3	5.3			11.1	10.5	.6			

	Forage Crops (Legumes)																			
	Total Forage Crops	Red * clover	Lespe- deza	Soy beans																Total legumes
1. Number farms reporting	26	1	5	4																10
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	266	5	37	16																58
3. Per cent of farms reporting	52	2	10	8																20
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	14.4	.3	2	.8																3.1

	Forage Crops (Grasses)																			Forage Crops (Miscellaneous)										
	Red top *	Timothy	Orchard grass	Millet															Total grasses	*										
1. Number farms reporting	11	2	7	5															25											
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	106	10	68	24															208											
3. Per cent of farms reporting	22	4	14	10															50											
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	5.7	.6	3.7	1.3															11.3											

Remarks:

*Write in these spaces the names of the crops listed on the Farm Survey.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits Grown for Market

	Total Market Fruits	* Peaches						Remarks
1. Number farms reporting		2						
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting		8						
3. Per cent of farms reporting		4						
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing		5.7						

Vegetables Grown for Market

	Total Market Vegetables	*						Remarks
1. Number farms reporting								
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting								
3. Per cent of farms reporting								
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing								

Fruits and Vegetables for Home Use

	Home Orchard	Home Garden	Remarks
1. Number farms reporting	41	47	
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting	66	67	
3. Per cent of farms reporting	82	94	
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing.	46.8	47.5	

*Write in these spaces the names of the crops on the Farm Survey.

TABLE I.

The total number of acres in use and not in use, together with the acreage for the different purposes and per cent each is of the total acreage on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931

Acreage	No. acres	Per cent of whole
Total	5362	100
Farm crops	1835	34.2
Pasture, total	1585	29.5
Pasture, tillable	1024	19
Pasture, untillable	559	10.5
Orchards, trucks, gardens	141	2.7
Woodland	1148	21.4
Not in use	655	12.2

Livestock

As for livestock (see Table II, page 29), twenty-eight of the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community reported horses with an average of 1.8 horses per farm. Mules were reported by forty-one farms, which is 82 per cent of the farms reporting, with an average of 2.2 mules per farm. Only fourteen of the fifty farms surveyed reported beef cattle, with an average of 2.1 animals per farm. Only one of the beef cattle reported was pure bred. Thirty-nine farms, which is seventy-eight per cent of the farms surveyed, reported dairy cattle with an average of 5.5 cows per farm, 9.2 per cent of the dairy cows were pure bred. Hogs were reported by thirty-eight farms, which was 76 per cent of the farms reporting, with an average of eight hogs per farm, with 8.7 per cent of them being pure bred. Only five of the fifty farms surveyed reported sheep, with an average of thirty-seven sheep per farm. There were 22.8 per cent of the sheep pure bred. Forty-three farms or eighty-six per cent of those surveyed reported poultry, with an average of 80.6 head per farm. Seven of the fifty farms surveyed reported an average of eight colonies of bees per farm.

TABLE II.

Kinds of livestock, number of farms reporting each kind, the number pure bred, the number not pure bred, and the per cent pure bred on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931.

Kinds of livestock	No. farms reporting	Per cent of farms reporting	Av. No. per farm	No. pure bred	No. not pure bred	Per cent pure bred
Horses	28	56	1.8	0	50	0
Mules	41	82	2.2	X	X	X
Beef cattle	14	28	2.1	1	29	3.5
Dairy cattle	39	78	3.5	12	117	9.2
Hogs	38	76	8	27	280	8.7
Sheep	5	10	37	42	142	22.8
Poultry	43	86	80.6	0	3467	0
Bees	7	14	8	X	X	X

Farm Crops

Forty-seven of the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 reported corn. (See Table III, page 30). There were 1166 acres of corn grown, constituting 63.6 per cent of the total farm crop acreage. Twenty farms, or forty per cent, reported 152 acres of oats, which is 8.3 per cent of the total farm crop acreage. Wheat was grown on ten farms, or twenty per cent of those reporting. There were 106 acres of wheat grown, which is 5.8 per cent of the total farm crop acreage. Only one farm reported sorghum. Eighty-two per cent of the fifty farms surveyed reported tobacco being grown on 194 acres, which represents 10.5 per cent of the total farm crop acreage. Seven of the fifty farms reported eleven acres of strawberries. In the production of forage crops, grasses seem to be grown more than legumes. Fifty per cent of the farms reported grasses on 11.3 per cent of the total farm crop acreage. Only twenty per cent of the farms reported legumes. Legumes were grown on 3.1 per cent of the total farm crop acreage.

TABLE III.

Kinds of crops, number of farms reporting each kind, the total acreage on all farms growing, the per cent of farms reporting, and the per cent of the total farm crop acreage on all farms reporting, on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931.

Kinds of crops	No. farms reporting	Total acreage on all farms reporting	Per cent of farms reporting	Per cent of the total acreage on all farms reporting
Corn	47	1166	94	63.6
Oats	20	152	40	8.3
Wheat	10	106	20	5.3
Sorghum	1	2	2	.2
Tobacco	41	194	82	10.5
Strawberries	7	11	14	.6
Forage crops, legumes	10	58	20	3.1
Forage crops, grasses	25	208	50	11.3

Fruits and Vegetables

There is very little interest in the growing of fruits and vegetables except for home use. Only two farms grew peaches for the market. (See Table IV, page 31). Forty-one of the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community reported a home orchard. There were sixty-six acres in home orchards which represents 46.8 per cent of the total fruit and vegetable acreage. Forty-seven of the fifty farms surveyed reported a home garden. There were sixty-seven acres in home gardens, which represents 47.5 per cent of the total fruit and vegetable acreage.

TABLE IV.

Fruits and vegetables grown, number of farms reporting, total acreage on all farms reporting, the per cent of farms reporting, the per cent of total acreage on all farms growing fruits and vegetables on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931.

Fruits and vegetables	No. farms reporting	Total acreage	Per cent of farms reporting	Per cent of acreage to total acreage
Peaches	2	8	4	5.7
Home orchard	41	66	82	46.0
Home garden	47	67	94	47.5

Summarizing, it is found that all of the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 would be classed as general farms. According to Boss, if a farm does not have fifty per cent of its income from any one source it would be classed as a general farm[1]. These fifty farms cover an acreage of 5362 acres, 1835 of which are devoted to farm crops. Pastures have an area of 1583 acres.

The principal forms of livestock are dairy cattle and hogs. Horses and mules are of importance as work stock. Poultry is an important item, being reported on forty-three of the fifty farms with an average of 80.6 head per farm.

Corn, oats, and wheat are the main grain crops, with tobacco and strawberries being the only cash crops. Grasses seem to be grown much more than legumes.

Forty-seven of the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 had a home garden, with forty-one of them reporting a home orchard.

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1. Boss, Andrew, Farm Management, p. 45. N. Y., Lyons and Carnahan, 1914.

The Course of Study as Given by the Department of Vocational Agriculture in the Westmoreland Community from July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1956.

From the foregoing study of the fifty farm surveys, the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School set up the following course of study for all types of instruction.

All Day Classes[2]

Freshmen

1. Orientation.
2. Corn.
3. Hogs.
4. Home orchard.
5. Plant foods and their functions.
6. Marketing farm products.

Sophomores

1. Orientation.
2. Horses and mules.
3. Small grains.
4. Poultry.
5. Tobacco.
6. Home garden.
7. Marketing farm products.

Juniors and Seniors

1. Orientation.
2. Dairying.
3. Hay and forage crops.
4. Beef cattle.

---

2. Boys regularly enrolled in high school who take vocational agriculture make the all day classes.

5. Pastures.

6. Sheep.

7. Strawberries.

8. Marketing farm products.

Juniors and Seniors

1. Soil improvement.

2. Farm machinery.

3. Farm buildings and fences.

4. Farm sanitation.

5. Farm management problems.

6. Bee-keeping.

7. Marketing farm products.

The juniors and seniors are combined and the last two courses are alternated from year to year.

Evening Classes[3]

The following courses were given for the years indicated after the course.

1. Soil improvement. (1931-32).

2. Farm management. (1932-33).

3. The emergency situation. (1933-34.

(Government programs)

4. Factors responsible for the A. A. A. (1934-35).

5. Soil conservation. (1935-36).

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3. An evening class consists of meeting with a group of farmers for twelve meetings.

Part-time Classes[4]

The following courses were given for the years indicated after the course.

1. Farm management. (1934-35).

2. Soil conservation. (1935-36).

To state briefly, the program taught by the department of vocational agriculture and known as, "A safe and sound farming program for this Community" would be as follows:

1. Have a year-round garden which would furnish the family vegetables to eat while they are fresh, and enough to can and store for winter use.

2. Have a home orchard which will supply the family with a variety of fruits to eat while they are fresh, and some to can, dry, preserve, and store for winter use.

3. Have one or two good brood sows to produce the meat and lard used in the home, with a surplus for sale.

4. Have one or two good milch cows to supply the family with milk and butter, and a surplus for sale.

5. Have seventy-five to one hundred and fifty good hens to furnish the family with eggs and meat, and a surplus for sale.

6. Raise a few good beef cattle or sheep for the market.

7. Grow plenty of feed for your livestock.

8. Grow a small amount of two or three cash crops rather than putting all your time on one crop.

9. Grow some soil improving legumes.

10. Perform some soil improving practices such as liming, terracing, or growing cover crops.

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4. A part-time class consists of meeting with a group of boys not enrolled in school for twenty meetings.

11. Follow a good crop rotation.

12. Keep accurate records of all farming operations.

As shown by the "Safe and sound farming program for this Community", given on pages 34 and 35, the "Live at Home" idea, legumes, livestock, and soil improvement have been stressed by the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School.

The Farming Program After Five Years of Vocational Agricultural Instruction in the Westmoreland Community

In order to note if any of the improvements taught by the department of vocational agriculture have been put into practice in the general farm program of the community, the farm survey summary of the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1937 will be given. (See Form No. 5, pages 36, 37, 38 and 39).

From this survey summary, similar tables as given in connection with the first survey summary will be included for a comparative study of the farming program as it is now being conducted, with the farming program as it was being conducted when the department was organized in 1931.

Uses of the Land

By observing the farm survey summary of the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1937, it will be noted that out of a total of 4891 acres (see Table V, page 40), 1789 acres or 36.5 per cent of the total are in farm crops. Pasture claims 26.2 per cent of the total acreage or 1282 acres. Orchards, trucks, and gardens occupy 111 acres which is 2.1 per cent of the total acreage. There are 1117 acres or 23.2 per cent of the total acreage in woodland. There are 587 of the 4891 acres not being used.

Form No. 5

FARM SURVEY SUMMARY

Department of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee

in co-operation with the

Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education.

Name of Community Westmoreland

County Sumner January 1937

1. Number of farms surveyed 50

2. Average distance per farm in miles from railroad station or other shipping point 4.88

USES OF LAND

All Farms—

Total acreage 4891

Total acreage in farm crops 1789 Per cent of whole 36.5

Total acreage in pasture 1282 Per cent of whole 26.2

Tillable 933 Per cent of whole 19

Untillable 349 Per cent of whole 7.2

Total acreage in orchards, truck gardens, home gardens, etc. 111 Per cent of whole 2.1

Total acreage in woodland 1117 Per cent of whole 23.2

Total acreage not used 587 Per cent of whole 12.0

TYPES OF FARMING

Rank	Type of Farming	Number of Farms Reporting	Per Cent of Farms Reporting
1	General	50	100

Form 2. Revised 1-15-29.

LIVE STOCK

	Horses	Mules	Jacks and Jennets	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Poultry	Bees *
1. Number farms reporting	25	34		11	45	41	5	49	10
2. Per cent of farms reporting	50	68		22	90	82	10	98	20
3. Average number per farm reporting	1.8	2		7	3+	6.8	19	80	3+
4. Number on all farms	46	68		77	142	280	94	3916	31
5. Number pure-bred		XXX		30	15	42	21	120	
6. Number registered		XXX		16	2	0	16	0	XXX
7. Number not pure-bred		XXX		47	127	238	73	3796	XXX
8. Per cent pure-bred		XXX		39	10.5	15	22.3	3	XXX
9. Per cent registered		XXX		19	1.4	0	17	0	XXX
10. Per cent not pure-bred	100	XXX		61	89.5	85	77.7	97	XXX

*Colonies

FARM CROPS

	Grain Crops							Cash Crops					
	Total Grain Crops	Corn *	Wheat	Oats	Sorghum	Barley	Millet	Total Cash Crops	Tobacco *	Straw-berries			
1. Number farms reporting	49	49	20	15	11	1	1	35	33	3			
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	1181	943	147	68	19	2	2	76	72	4			
3. Per cent of farms reporting	98	98	40	30	22	2	2	70	66	6			
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	66.	52.7	8.3	3.8	1.	.1	.1	4.2	4.	.2			

	Forage Crops (Legumes)																	
	Total Forage Crops	Red clover	*	Lespedeza		Cow peas		Soy beans		Total legumes								
1. Number farms reporting	40	3		39		4		4		40								
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	544	10		457		6		31		504								
3. Per cent of farms reporting	80	6		78		8		8		80								
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	30.4	.6		25.5		.3		1.7		28.1								

	Forage Crops (Grasses)									Forage Crops (Miscellaneous)								
	Timothy*	Redtop	Orchard grass						Total grasses	*								
1. Number farms reporting	1	5	2						6									
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	3	26	11						40									
3. Per cent of farms reporting	2	10	4						12									
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	.2	1.5	.6						2.3									

Remarks:

*Write in these spaces the names of the crops listed on the Farm Survey.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits Grown for Market

	Total Market Fruits	* Peaches							Remarks
1. Number farms reporting	3	3							
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting	6	6							
3. Per cent of farms reporting	6	6							
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing	5.4	5.4							

Vegetables Grown for Market

	Total Market Vegetables	Sweet Potatoes	Irish Potatoes						Remarks
1. Number farms reporting	2	1	1						
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting	3	2	1						
3. Per cent of farms reporting	4	2	2						
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing	2.7	1.8	.9						

Fruits and Vegetables for Home Use

	Home Orchard	Home Garden	Remarks
1. Number farms reporting	39	50	
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting	44	58	
3. Per cent of farms reporting	78	100	
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing.	39.6	52.3	

*Write in these spaces the names of the crops on the Farm Survey.

TABLE V.

The total number of acres in use and not in use, together with the acreage for the different purposes, and per cent each is of the total acreage of the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1937

Acreage	No. acres	Per cent of total
Total	4891	100
Farm crops	1789	36.5
Pasture, total	1282	26.2
Pasture, tillable	933	19
Pasture, untillable	349	7.2
Orchards, trucks, gardens	111	2.1
Woodland	1117	23.2
Not in use	587	12.0

Livestock

In considering the livestock, it is found that fifty per cent of the farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1937 reported 1.8 horses per farm. (See Table VI, page 41). Thirty-four of the fifty farms reported two mules per farm. There were only eleven of the fifty farms that reported any beef cattle, but thirty-nine per cent of those reported were pure bred. Dairy cattle were reported by forty-five of the fifty farms, with an average of 3.1 cows per farm, with 10.5 per cent of them pure bred. Forty-one farms or 82 per cent of those surveyed reported 6.8 hogs per farm with fifteen per cent of them pure bred. There were just five of the fifty farms reporting sheep. They reported an average of 19 sheep per farm, 22.3 per cent of which were pure bred. All but one of the fifty farms surveyed reported an average of 80 head of poultry per farm. Ten farms reported three hives of bees per farm.

TABLE VI.

Kinds of livestock, number of farms reporting each kind, the number pure bred, the number not pure bred, and the per cent pure bred on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1937.

Kinds of livestock	No. farms reporting	Per cent of farms reporting	Av. No. per farm	No. pure bred	No.not pure bred	Per cent pure bred
Horses	25	50	1.8	0	46	0
Mules	34	68	2	X	X	X
Beef cattle	11	22	7	30	47	39
Dairy cattle	45	90	3.1	15	127	10.5
Hogs	41	82	6.8	42	238	15
Sheep	5	10	19	21	75	22.3
Poultry	49	98	80	120	3796	3
Bees	10	20	3	X	X	X

Farm Crops

Forty-nine of the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1937 reported corn. (See Table VII, page 42). There were 943 acres of corn, which is 52.7 per cent of the total farm crop acreage. Twenty farms reported wheat on 147 acres, or 8.3 per cent of the total farm crop acreage. Fifteen farms reported oats on sixty-eight acres, which is 3.8 per cent of the total farm crop acreage. Sorghum was reported by eleven farms or twenty-two per cent of those surveyed. There were nineteen acres of sorghum reported. Barley and millet was reported by one farm each. Thirty-three of the fifty farms surveyed reported seventy-two acres of tobacco. Three farms reported strawberries on four acres. Legumes were reported by forty of the fifty farms surveyed. 504 acres or 28.1 per cent of the total farm crop acreage was in legumes. Six farms reported grasses on forty acres or 2.3 per cent of the total farm crop acreage.

TABLE VII.

Kinds of crops, number of farms reporting each kind, the total acreage on all farms growing, the per cent of farms reporting, and the per cent of the total farm crop acreage on all farms reporting on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1937.

Kinds of crops	No. farms reporting	Total acreage on all farms reporting	Per cent of farms reporting	Per cent of total acreage on all farms reporting
Corn	49	945	98	52.7
Wheat	20	147	40	8.5
Oats	15	68	30	5.8
Sorghum	11	19	22	1
Barley	1	2	2	.1
Millet	1	2	2	.1
Tobacco	33	72	66	4
Strawberries	3	4	6	.2
Forage crops, legumes	40	504	80	28.1
Forage crops, grasses	6	40	12	2.3

Fruits and Vegetables

There seems to be very little interest in the growing of fruits and vegetables except for home use. Three of the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1937 reported peaches being grown for the market. (See Table VIII, page 43). Market vegetables were reported as being grown on three acres by two farms. Thirty-nine of the fifty farms reported a home orchard on forty-four acres, which is 39.6 per cent of the total fruit and vegetable acreage. All of the farms surveyed reported a home garden on fifty-eight acres. This is 52.3 per cent of the total fruit and vegetable acreage.

TABLE VIII.

Fruits and vegetables grown, number of farms reporting, total acreage on all farms reporting, the per cent of farms reporting, the per cent of total acreage on all farms growing fruits and vegetables, on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1937.

Fruits and vegetables	No. farms reporting	Total acreage	Per cent of farms reporting	Per cent of acreage to total acreage
Peaches	3	6	6	5.4
Market vegetables	2	3	4	2.7
Home orchard	39	44	78	39.6
Home garden	50	58	100	52.3

Comparing the Farming Program as Given by the Fifty Farms Surveyed in 1931 with the Farming Program after Five Years of Vocational Agricultural Instruction as Given by the Fifty Farms Surveyed in 1937.

In studying the farming program after five years of vocational agricultural instruction in the Westmoreland Community, as shown by the fifty farms surveyed in 1937 and the farming program as it was being conducted when the department of vocational agriculture was organized, as shown by the fifty farms surveyed in 1931, it was discovered that several changes had been made. It was then decided to make a comparison of the farming program of 1931 with that of 1937 and note the changes that had been made in the farming program of the community after five years of vocational agricultural instruction.

Uses of the Land

By observing the data on the two farm survey summary blanks, (see pages 24, 25, 26 and 27 for the one for 1931 and pages 36, 37, 38 and 39 for the one for 1937), it was noted that several changes had been made in land use. The amount of land in farm crops had increased from 34.2 per cent in 1931 to 36.5 per cent in 1937. (See Table IX, page 44). Pasture land had decreased from 29.5 per cent in 1931 to 26.2 per cent in 1937. There was very little change noted in any other use of the land except the woodland increased from 21.4 per cent in 1931 to 23.2 per cent in 1937.

TABLE IX.

The total number of acres, the per cent of the total acreage in farm crops, pasture, orchards and gardens, woodland, and the per cent not in use on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and the fifty surveyed in 1937.

Year	Total No. acres	Per cent in crops	Per cent in pasture	Per cent in orchards and gardens	Per cent in woodland	Per cent not in use
1931	5362	34.2	29.5	2.7	21.4	12.2
1937	4891	36.5	26.2	2.1	23.2	12.0

Livestock

In studying the livestock as reported on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and comparing with what was reported on the fifty farms surveyed in the same community in 1937, it was found that there was an increase in certain kinds of animals while there was a decrease in others. There was a slight decrease in the number of horses and mules. (See Table X, page 45). Perhaps this decrease could be accounted for, when we consider that during the depression there were very few horses and mules bought while some of the old ones died. The per cent of farms reporting beef cattle decreased slightly while the total number of beef cattle more than doubled with the per cent pure bred increasing from 5.3 per cent in 1931 to 39 per cent in 1937, with 19 per cent of them registered. There were only slight changes noted in regard to dairy cattle. The per cent of farms reporting hogs increased from 76 per cent in 1931 to 82 per cent in 1937 while the total number of hogs decreased from 307 in 1931 to 280 in 1937. The number of sheep reported per farm decreased about fifty per cent. The per cent of farms reporting poultry increased from 86 per cent in 1931 to 98 per cent in 1937, with a proportionate increase in the total number. There was a slight reduction in both the number of farms reporting bees and the total number of hives reported.

TABLE X.

Kinds of livestock, per cent of farms reporting each kind, the total number of each kind reported, the per cent pure bred, and the per cent registered on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and on the fifty farms surveyed in the same community in 1937.

Kinds of livestock	Per cent of farms reporting		Total No. reported		Per cent pure bred		Per cent registered	
	1931	1937	1931	1937	1931	1937	1931	1937
Horses	56	50	50	46	0	0	0	0
Mules	82	68	92	68	X	X	X	X
B. cattle	28	22	30	77	3.3	39	3.3	19
D. cattle	78	90	129	142	9.2	10.5	.7	1.4
Hogs	76	82	307	280	8.7	15	0	0
Sheep	10	10	184	94	22.8	22.3	0	17
Poultry	86	98	3467	3916	0	3.	0	0
Bees	14	10	54	31	X	X	X	X

Farm Crops

In comparing the crops as reported on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 with what was reported on the fifty farms surveyed in the same community in 1937, it was decided to divide the crops into four divisions such as:

1. Grain crops (corn and the small grains).
2. Cash crops (tobacco and strawberries).
3. Legumes.
4. Grasses.

From Table XI (page 46) it will be noted that the per cent of the total farm crop acreage in grain crops decreased from 77.7 per cent in 1931 to 66 per cent in 1937. The per cent of farms reporting cash crops decreased from 84 per cent in 1931 to 70 per cent in 1937, while the per cent of the total farm crop adreage in cash crops decreased from 11.1 per cent in 1931 to 4.2 per cent in 1937. While grain and cash crops were decreasing, legumes were increasing. The per cent of farms reporting legumes increased from twenty per cent in 1931 to eighty per cent in 1937, while the total farm crop acreage in legumes increased

from 3.1 per cent in 1931 to 28.1 per cent in 1937. The per cent of farms reporting grasses decreased from fifty per cent in 1931 to twelve per cent in 1937. The total farm crop acreage in grasses decreased from 11.3 per cent in 1931 to 2.3 per cent in 1937.

TABLE XI.

Kinds of crops, per cent of farms reporting each kind, and the per cent of the total farm crop acreage on all farms reporting, on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931, and on the fifty farms surveyed in the same community in 1937.

Kinds of crops	Per cent of farms reporting		Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms reporting	
	1931	1937	1931	1937
Grain crops	96	98	77.7	66
Cash crops	84	70	11.1	4.2
Legumes	20	80	3.1	28.1
Grasses	50	12	11.3	2.3

Fruits and Vegetables

There were no market vegetables reported in 1931 (see Table XII, page 47), but in 1937 four per cent of the farms surveyed reported vegetables for the market, on 2.7 per cent of the total fruit and vegetable acreage. There was a slight decrease in the per cent of farms reporting home orchards and also a decrease in the per cent of land devoted to home orchards. The per cent of farms reporting home gardens increased from 94 per cent in 1931 to 100 per cent in 1937, while the percentage of the total fruit and vegetable acreage devoted to home gardens increased from 47.5 per cent in 1931 to 52.3 per cent in 1937.

TABLE XII.

Fruits and vegetables grown, per cent of farms reporting, and the per cent of the total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms reporting, on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and on the fifty farms surveyed in the same community in 1937.

Fruits and vegetables	Per cent of farms reporting		Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms reporting	
	1931	1937	1931	1937
Peaches	4	6	5.7	5.4
Market vegetables	0	4	0	2.7
Home orchard	82	78	46.8	39.6
Home garden	94	100	47.5	52.3

Summarizing the farming program of 1931 as compared to the farming program of 1937, the most important changes noted are the increase in the total number of beef cattle, the increase in the per cent of pure bred beef cattle, dairy cattle and hogs. The most marked changes in the cropping system is the decrease in grain and cash crops with a very material increase in legumes. There was also a very decided decrease in grasses.

Referring to the course of study as given by the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School and summarized on page 34, it will be observed that all of the changes that have taken place in the farming program of the community were in line with what was taught in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School.

The Farming Program on Eight Farms Surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and again in 1937

In studying the two groups of fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and 1937 it was discovered that eight of the farms surveyed in 1931 were surveyed again in 1937 and that from each of these farms one or more students had been enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School. So it was decided to study these eight farms as a group and note the changes that had been made in their farming programs since the boys had studied vocational agriculture. The data from the eight farms as surveyed in 1931 were tabulated and recorded on a farm survey summary blank (see Form 6, pages 49, 50, 51 and 52). Likewise the data from the same eight farms as surveyed in 1937 were tabulated and recorded on another farm survey summary blank (see Form 7, pages 53, 54, 55 and 56).

Uses of the Land

By observing the data on the two farm survey summary blanks as given on pages 49 to 56, it was noted that several changes had been made in land use. The amount of land in farm crops had increased from 25.1 per cent in 1931 to 28.8 per cent in 1937 (see Table XIII, page 57). Pasture land had increased from 22.1 per cent in 1931 to 26.2 per cent in 1937. It is probable that some of the so-called woodland in 1931 had been fenced and sowed in grass and used for pasture in 1937, because it is noted that the per cent of woodland had decreased from 34.8 per cent in 1931 to 27.8 per cent in 1937. It is assumed that part of this woodland went into pasture, which is a good way to take care of the increase that occurred in the production of livestock.

FARM SURVEY SUMMARY

Department of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee

in co-operation with the

Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education.

Name of Community Westmoreland

County Sumner 1927 31

1. Number of farms surveyed 8
2. Average distance per farm in miles from railroad station or other shipping point 4½

USES OF LAND

All Farms—

Total acreage 1167

Total acreage in farm crops 293 Per cent of whole 25.1

Total acreage in pasture 258 Per cent of whole 22.1

Tillable 199 Per cent of whole 77.1

Untillable 59 Per cent of whole 22.9

Total acreage in orchards, truck gardens, home gardens, etc. 32 Per cent of whole 2.7

Total acreage in woodland 406 Per cent of whole 34.8

Total acreage not used 178 Per cent of whole 15.3

TYPES OF FARMING

Rank	Type of Farming	Number of Farms Reporting	Per Cent of Farms Reporting
1	General	8	100

Form 2. Revised 1-15-29.

LIVE STOCK

	Horses	Mules	Jacks and Jennets	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Poultry	Bees *
1. Number farms reporting	4	6		2	8	3		8	
2. Per cent of farms reporting	50	75		25	100	37½		100	
3. Average number per farm reporting	1½	2½		5	3½	9-2/3		86	
4. Number on all farms	6	14		10	28	29		690	
5. Number pure-bred		XXX			5				
6. Number registered		XXX							XXX
7. Number not pure-bred		XXX			25				XXX
8. Per cent pure-bred		XXX			10.7				XXX
9. Per cent registered		XXX							XXX
10. Per cent not pure-bred	100	XXX		100	89.3	100		100	XXX

*Colonies

FARM CROPS

	Grain Crops							Cash Crops					
	Total Grain Crops	Corn *	Oats	Wheat				Total Cash Crops	Tobacco *	Strawberries			
1. Number farms reporting	8	7	2	1				7	7	1			
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	168	154	9	5				32	30	2			
3. Per cent of farms reporting	100	87½	25	12½				87½	87½	12½			
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	57.3	52.5	3	1.8				11	10	1			

	Forage Crops (Legumes)																			
	Total Forage Crops	Red clover *	Lespedeza	Soy beans													Total legumes			
1. Number farms reporting	8	1	5	2													4			
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	95	5	6	10													21			
3. Per cent of farms reporting	100	12½	37½	25													50			
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	51.7	1.7	2.1	5.4													7.2			

	Forage Crops (Grasses)																			Forage Crops (Miscellaneous)			
	Timothy*	Orchard grass	Millet	Redtop													Total grasses			*			
1. Number farms reporting	2	5	5	2													8						
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	12	17	11	32													72						
3. Per cent of farms reporting	25	37½	37½	25													100						
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	4	5.8	3.8	10.9													24.5						

Remarks:

*Write in these spaces the names of the crops listed on the Farm Survey.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits Grown for Market

	Total Market Fruits	* Peaches						Remarks
1. Number farms reporting		1						
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting		3						
3. Per cent of farms reporting		12½						
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing		9.4						

Vegetables Grown for Market

	Total Market Vegetables	*						Remarks
1. Number farms reporting								
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting								
3. Per cent of farms reporting								
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing								

Fruits and Vegetables for Home Use

	Home Orchard	Home Garden	Remarks
1. Number farms reporting	8	8	
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting	14	15	
3. Per cent of farms reporting	100	100	
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing.	43.8	46.8	

*Write in these spaces the names of the crops on the Farm Survey.

FARM SURVEY SUMMARY

Department of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee

in co-operation with the

Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education.

Name of Community Westmoreland

County Sumner 192/ 37

1. Number of farms surveyed 8
2. Average distance per farm in miles from railroad station or other shipping point 4½

USES OF LAND

All Farms—

Total acreage 1130

Total acreage in farm crops 326 Per cent of whole 28.8

Total acreage in pasture 296 Per cent of whole 26.2

Tillable 225 Per cent of whole 76

Untillable 71 Per cent of whole 24

Total acreage in orchards, truck gardens, home gardens, etc. 23 Per cent of whole 2.1

Total acreage in woodland 315 Per cent of whole 27.8

Total acreage not used 170 Per cent of whole 15.1

TYPES OF FARMING

Rank	Type of Farming	Number of Farms Reporting	Per Cent of Farms Reporting
1	General	8	100

Form 2. Revised 1-15-29.

LIVE STOCK

	Horses	Mules	Jacks and Jennets	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Poultry	Bees *
1. Number farms reporting	4	6		2	6	7	1	7	2
2. Per cent of farms reporting	50	75		25	75	87½	12½	87½	25
3. Average number per farm reporting	2-¾	1½		14	3	7-1/3	16	99	1½
4. Number on all farms	9	10		28	19	51	16	693	3
5. Number pure-bred		XXX		28	4	6	16	120	
6. Number registered		XXX		16	1	0	16	0	XXX
7. Number not pure-bred		XXX		0	15	45	0	573	XXX
8. Per cent pure-bred		XXX		100	21	12	100	17.3	XXX
9. Per cent registered		XXX		57	5	0	100	0	XXX
10. Per cent not pure-bred	100	XXX		0	79	88	0	82.7	XXX

*Colonies

FARM CROPS

	Grain Crops							Cash Crops					
	Total Grain Crops	Corn *	Oats	Wheat	Cane			Total Cash Crops	Tobacco	Straw-berries			
1. Number farms reporting	8	8	2	4	2			6	5	1			
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	176	145	9	19	6			15	14	1			
3. Per cent of farms reporting	100	100	25	50	25			75	67½	12½			
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	54.2	43.9	2.7	5.8	1.8			4.6	4.3	.3			

	Forage Crops (Legumes)																	
	Total Forage Crops	Red clover	*	Lespedeza	Soy beans								Total legumes					
1. Number farms reporting	7	1		7	2								7					
2. Total acreage on all farms growing	164	6		142	15								163					
3. Per cent of farms reporting	87½	12½		87½	25								87½					
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing	50.5	1.9		43.5	4.6								50					

	Forage Crops (Grasses)										Forage Crops (Miscellaneous)			
	*										*			
1. Number farms reporting														
2. Total acreage on all farms growing														
3. Per cent of farms reporting														
4. Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms growing														

Remarks:

*Write in these spaces the names of the crops listed on the Farm Survey.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits Grown for Market

	Total Market Fruits	*							Remarks
1. Number farms reporting									
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting									
3. Per cent of farms reporting									
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing									

Vegetables Grown for Market

	Total Market Vegetables	*							Remarks
1. Number farms reporting									
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting									
3. Per cent of farms reporting									
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing									

Fruits and Vegetables for Home Use

	Home Orchard	Home Garden	Remarks
1. Number farms reporting	6	8	
2. Total acreage on all farms reporting	10	13	
3. Per cent of farms reporting	75	100	
4. Per cent of total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms growing.	43.4	56.6	

*Write in these spaces the names of the crops on the Farm Survey.

TABLE XIII.

The total number of acres, the per cent of the total acreage in farm crops, pasture, orchards and gardens, woodland, and the per cent not in use, on the eight farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and again in 1937.

Year	Total No.acres	Per cent in crops	Per cent in pasture	Per cent in orchards and gardens	Per cent in woodland	Per cent not in use
1931	1167	25.1	22.1	2.7	34.8	15.3
1937	1130	28.8	26.2	2.1	27.8	15.1

Livestock

In studying the livestock, as reported on the eight farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and again in 1937, it was found that there was an increase in certain kinds of animals and a decrease in others. There was very little difference in the number of horses and mules, (see Table XIV, page 58) on the farms over this five-year period due to the constant demand for work stock.

There were approximately three times as many beef cattle reported in 1937 as in 1931. In 1937 all the beef cattle were pure bred with fifty-seven per cent of them registered, while in 1931 there was not a pure bred animal on the eight farms surveyed. Although the total number of dairy cattle showed a slight decrease, the per cent of pure bred animals had practically doubled. There were twice as many farms reporting hogs in 1937 as in 1931, with almost twice as many hogs reported. There were no sheep on the eight farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931, but in 1937 one of the eight farms reported sixteen registered sheep. Very little change is noted in the poultry situation from 1931 to 1937. Two of the farms reported three hives of bees in 1937, while there were no bees reported on the eight farms surveyed in 1931.

TABLE XIV.

Kinds of livestock, per cent of farms reporting each kind, the total number of each kind reported, the per cent pure bred, and the per cent registered on the eight farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and again in 1937.

Kinds of livestock	Per cent of farms reporting		Total number reported		Per cent pure bred		Per cent registered	
	1931	1937	1931	1937	1931	1937	1931	1937
Horses	50	50	6	9	0	0	0	0
Mules	75	75	14	10	X	X	X	X
Beef cattle	25	25	10	28	0	100	0	57
Dairy cattle	100	75	28	19	10.7	21	0	5
Hogs	87.5	87.5	29	51	0	12	0	0
Sheep	0	12.5	0	16	0	100	0	100
Poultry	100	87.5	690	693	0	17.3	0	0
Bees	0	25	0	5	X	X	X	X

Farm Crops

In comparing the farm crops grown on the eight farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 with the crops they grew in 1937, it was decided to make four divisions in the crops grown; namely, (1) grain crops, (2) cash crops, (3) legumes, and (4) grasses.

There was a slight reduction in the number of acres planted to grain crops (see Table XV, page 59). In 1931, cash crops were reported on 87.5 per cent of the farms and in 1937 seventy-five per cent of the farms reported cash crops, and the total acreage of cash crops was reduced over 50 per cent. In 1931 only 50 per cent of the farms reported any legumes and the acreage was very small, just 7.2 per cent of the total farm crop acreage, while in 1937, 87.5 per cent of the farms reported legumes on 50 per cent of the total farm crop acreage. In 1931 all the farms reported grasses on 24.5 per cent of the total farm crop acreage, while in 1937 there were no grasses reported on the eight farms.

TABLE XV.

Kinds of crops, per cent of farms reporting each kind, and the per cent of the total farm crop acreage on all farms reporting, on the eight farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and again in 1937.

Kinds of crops	Per cent of farms reporting		Per cent of total farm crop acreage on all farms reporting	
	1931	1937	1931	1937
Grain crops	100	100	57.5	54.2
Cash crops	87.5	75	11	4.6
Legumes	50	87.5	7.2	50
Grasses	100	0	24.5	0

Fruits and Vegetables

There was very little change noted in the fruits and vegetables reported on the farms surveyed. In 1937 it was entirely a home consumption proposition, while in 1931 one farm reported three acres of peaches for the market. (See Table XVI, page 60). The number of farms reporting home orchards had decreased 25 per cent while the acreage remained practically the same. There had been a slight increase in the acreage devoted to home gardens in 1937 over that reported in 1931.

Summarizing, it is noted that there has been a considerable increase in beef cattle and hog production, both as to the total numbers produced, and as to the numbers that are pure bred. It is also noted that there is a slight decrease in the production of grain crops. The acreage in cash crops has decreased over fifty per cent. There has been an enormous increase in the number of acres sown to legumes. The production of grasses has ceased entirely. The production of fruits and vegetables has changed to a home consumption basis entirely.

Referring to a summary of the course of study as given on page 54, it will be observed that all of the changes noted above were in line with what was taught in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

TABLE XVI.

Fruits and vegetables grown, per cent of farms reporting, and the per cent of the total fruit and vegetable acreage on all farms reporting, on the eight farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and again in 1937.

Fruits and vegetables	Per cent of farms reporting		Per cent of total fruit and vegetables acreage on all farms reporting	
	1931	1937	1931	1937
Peaches	12.5	0	9.4	0
Home orchard	100	75	43.8	43.4
Home garden	100	100	46.8	56.6

The Farming Program of an Individual Farm Surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and again in 1937

It was observed in making the study of the two groups of eight farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and again in 1937 that a boy from one of these farms enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture of the Westmoreland High School for four years and had been elected to the Tennessee Planter degree in the Future Farmers of America organization. It was decided that since he was the only Tennessee Planter in the Westmoreland Community it would be interesting to make a study of his father's farming program when the boy enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School in 1931, to observe the supervised farm practice program that he conducted while in school, and then to consider the farming program on his father's farm as shown by the survey made in 1937.

In order to make this study it will be necessary to include (1) a copy of the survey of his father's farm as made in 1931, (2) his completed supervised farm practice program as conducted while in school, and (3) a copy of the survey of his father's farm as made in 1937.

By observing the data on the two farm survey blanks as given on pages 62 and 63, it was noted that several changes had been made. The number of beef cattle had increased from three grade animals in 1931 to twenty-six pure bred animals in 1937 with fourteen of them registered. (See Table XVII). There were no sheep reported in 1931, while in 1937 there were sixteen registered sheep. The amount of grain crops had decreased from 35 acres in 1931 to 19 acres in 1937. (See Table XVIII, page 64). Cash crops had decreased from four acres in 1931 to two acres in 1937. Another very interesting change occurred in the legumes and grasses. In 1931 there were eleven acres of legumes and five acres of grasses reported while in 1937 there were no grasses reported, but there were 39 acres of legumes. Over twice as many acres of legumes were reported in 1937 as there were both grasses and legumes in 1931.

TABLE XVII.

Kinds of livestock, total number, number pure bred and number registered on one individual farm in the Westmoreland Community as shown by a survey made in 1931 and again in 1937.

Kinds of livestock	Total No. reported		Number pure bred		Number registered	
	1931	1937	1931	1937	1931	1937
Horses	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mules	3	2	X	X	X	X
Beef cattle	3	26	0	26	0	14
Dairy cattle	7	2	0	0	0	0
Hogs	9	12	0	0	0	0
Sheep	0	16	0	16	0	16
Poultry	100	100	0	0	0	0

rm No..... Type of Farming General
(Dairy, Trucking, Cotton Fruit, etc.)

FARM SURVEY BLANK*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
IN CO-OPERATION WITH
THE TENNESSEE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

me of Operator John Doe Date August 26, 1951

t Office Westmoreland County Sumner

al School Pleasant Grove Railroad Station (or other main shipping

nt) Westmoreland Distance from main shipping point 7 miles

USES OF LAND

mber of acres in farm† that are owned by the operator 160

nted from someone else 0 Total 160

mber of acres planted to field crops during current year 55

mber of acres in tillable pasture 20 Untillable 40 Total 60

mber of acres in orchards, truck gardens, home gardens, etc. 5

mber of acres in woodland 10 Number of acres not used 30

LIVE STOCK

	Total Number	Breeds	Number Pure-bred	Number Registered	Number not Pure-bred	Amount and Date Sold Selling Price
rses	1					
les	3	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	
ks and Jennets						
ef Cattle	3				3	
iry Cattle	7				7	
gs	9				9	
eep						
ultry	100		XXX	XXX	XXX	
es %						

*Should usually be taken for each last preceding completed crop, or crop nearly enough completed for e to obtain fairly accurate estimates of yields.

†The number of acres actually farmed from one center.

% Number of colonies.

rm 1.

Farm No.....

FARM CROPS

Grain crops (corn, wheat, oats, etc.)	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Total Yield	Amount and Date Sold Selling Price
Corn	55	57½ bu..	262½ bu..	
Cash crops (tobacco, cotton, etc.)				
Tobacco	4			Dec. 18, 1930 $340.0
Forage crops (legumes and grasses)				
Lespedeza	2			
Cowpeas	4			
Timothy	5			
Red clover	5			
Total farm crop acreage†	55			

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits grown for market	Acreage	Number of Trees	Yield Per Acre	Total Yield	Amount and Date Sold Selling Price
Vegetables for market		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			

Acreage in home orchard 5½. Acreage in home garden and plots of land grow vegetables for home use 1½.

†Is often more than the total area for crops, due to the fact that more than one crop may grow on same area at different times during the same year.

rm No.....

Type of Farming General
(Dairy, Trucking, Cotton Fruit, etc.)

Form No. 9

FARM SURVEY BLANK*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
IN CO-OPERATION WITH
THE TENNESSEE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

me of Operator John Doe Date January, 1937

t Office Westmoreland, Tennessee County Sumner

al School Pleasant Grove Railroad Station (or other main shipping

nt) Westmoreland Distance from main shipping point 7 miles

USES OF LAND

mber of acres in farm† that are owned by the operator 160

nted from someone else 0 Total 160

mber of acres planted to field crops during current year 60

mber of acres in tillable pasture 20 Untillable 40 Total 60

mber of acres in orchards, truck gardens, home gardens, etc. 5

mber of acres in woodland 10 Number of acres not used 25

LIVE STOCK

	Total Number	Breeds	Number Pure-bred	Number Registered	Number not Pure-bred	Amount and Date Sold Selling Price
rses						
les	2	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	
ks and Jennets						
ef Cattle	26	Hereford	26	14		
iry Cattle	2	Jersey			2	
gs	12				12	
eep	16	Hampshire	16	16		
ultry	100		XXX	XXX	XXX	
es %						

*Should usually be taken for each last preceding completed crop, or crop nearly enough completed for e to obtain fairly accurate estimates of yields.

†The number of acres actually farmed from one center.

% Number of colonies.

rm 1.

Farm No.....

FARM CROPS

Grain crops (corn, wheat, oats, etc.)	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Total Yield	Amount and Date Sold Selling Price
Corn	16	40 bu.	640 bu.	
Wheat	3	16 bu.	48 bu.	
Cash crops (tobacco, cotton, etc.)				
Tobacco	2	1920 lbs.	5840 lbs.	$ 785.40
Forage crops (legumes and grasses)				
Soybeans	9	2500 lbs.	22,500 lbs.	
Lespedeza	30	2000 "	60,000 "	
Total farm crop acreage†	60			

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits grown for market	Acreage	Number of Trees	Yield Per Acre	Total Yield	Amount and Date Sold Selling Price
Vegetables for market		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			
		XXX			

Acreage in home orchard 3½. Acreage in home garden and plots of land grow vegetables for home use 1½.

†Is often more than the total area for crops, due to the fact that more than one crop may grow on same area at different times during the same year.

TABLE XVIII.

Kinds of crops, total number of acres produced on one individual farm in the Westmoreland Community as shown by a survey made in 1931 and again in 1937.

Kinds of crops	Total acreage produced	
	1931	1937
Grain crops	35	19
Cash crops	4	2
Legumes	11	39
Grasses	5	0

By observing the following, which is a copy of the boy's supervised farm practice program as he conducted it while in high school, it shows that he was primarily interested in registered beef cattle and sheep. They were his main enterprises. The other enterprises that he conducted were of minor importance. In order to have feed for his beef cattle and sheep, he grew some corn, oats, wheat, barley, soybeans, and lespedeza.

Comparing the boy's supervised farm practice program to the changes made in his father's farming program, it is observed that all the changes were in line with, or because of, the supervised farm practice of this boy who was elected to the Tennessee Planter degree of the Future Farmers of America during his junior year.

Enterprise	Freshman scope	Sophomore scope	Junior scope	Senior scope
Feeder hogs	1	10	4	4
Corn	8	13	10	10
Registered beef cattle	2	6	9	9
Tobacco	-	2.2	-	-
Oats	-	8	4	4
Soybeans	-	2	2	2
Registered sheep	-	6	13	13
Barley	-	-	1.5	1.5
Lespedeza	-	-	20	20
Wheat	-	-	4	4

The Enrollment of the Department of Vocational Agriculture in all Types of Instruction from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936

All-day Classes

The number enrolled in all-day classes (see Table XIX) dropped from forty-one in 1931-32 to thirty-four in 1932-33. This drop in enrollment was due to an unusually large senior class in 1931-32. Beginning in 1932-33 there was a gradual increase in the enrollment. It increased from 34 in 1932-33 to thirty-five in 1933-34. The next year, 1934-35, the enrollment had increased to forty-three. The largest increase in enrollment occurred in 1935-36 when it increased from forty-three in 1934-35 to fifty-three in 1935-36, which was approximately a 25 per cent increase.

TABLE XIX.

The number enrolled in all-day classes by years from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

School year	Enrollment
1931-32	41
1932-33	34
1933-34	35
1934-35	43
1935-36	53

Evening Classes

In 1931-32 there were three evening classes conducted, with a total enrollment of sixty. (See Table XX, page 66). The same number of classes were held in 1932-33, but the enrollment increased from sixty to seventy-six. In 1933-34 four evening classes were conducted with a total enrollment of eighty-three. The same number of classes were conducted in 1934-35 but the enrollment increased from eighty-three in 1933-34 to one hundred and twelve in 1934-35. The next year, 1935-36, when there were only three classes conducted, the enrollment dropped to seventy-three.

TABLE XX.

The number of evening classes conducted and the total enrollment in evening classes by years from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

School year	Number classes conducted	Total enrollment
1931-32	5	60
1932-33	5	76
1933-34	4	83
1934-35	4	112
1935-36	5	75

Part-time Classes

There were no part-time classes conducted in the Westmoreland High School until 1934-35 when there was one class conducted with an enrollment of ten. (See Table XXI). The next year, 1935-36, this class was continued with a slight increase in enrollment. The enrollment increased from ten in 1934-35 to twelve in 1935-36.

Summarizing, it is noted that the enrollment in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School has increased in all types of instruction from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

TABLE XXI.

The number of part-time classes conducted and the total enrollment in part-time classes by years from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

School year	Number classes conducted	Total enrollment
1931-32	0	0
1932-33	0	0
1933-34	0	0
1934-35	1	10
1935-36	1	12

The Supervised Farm Practice Programs Conducted by the Boys Enrolled in the Department of Vocational Agriculture in the Westmoreland High School from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

A study of the supervised farm practice programs of all the vocational agriculture students in the Westmoreland High School, regardless of the number of years enrolled or the class of program conducted, shows the number of boys completing projects (see Table XXII, page 68) increased each year with the exception of 1933-34, when there was a slight decrease. This decline was due to the small enrollment for 1932-33. (See Table XIX, page 65). The number of projects completed increased every year with the exception of 1933-34, due to the small number of boys completing projects that year. The number of projects completed per boy increased each year up to 1935-36 when there was a slight decrease due to several failing to get their tobacco out because of dry weather. In 1931-32 there were 1.6 projects per boy, this gradually increasing until in 1934-35 there were 4.2 projects per boy. The number of projects dropped to 3.3 projects per boy in 1935-36 due to the dry weather. The total labor income[5] increased from $817.97 in 1931-32 to $1339.16 in 1932-33, which was over a fifty per cent increase. In 1933-34 the labor income had increased to $2219.00, which was over a fifty per cent increase from the year before. The total labor income increased from $2219.00 in 1933-34 to $3331.68 in 1934-35, which was approximately a sixty per cent increase. In 1935-36 the total labor income had increased to $4254.05, which was over 500 per cent greater than it was in 1931-32. The total labor income per boy

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5. "The labor income on a farm is the amount the farm pays the operator for his labor and management", according to Profitable Farm Management and Marketing, edited by Kary C. Davis, Chicago, 1929, page 5.

increased from $27.26 in 1931-32 to $45.20 in 1932-33. By 1933-34 the labor income per boy had increased to $85.35, which was practically twice what it was in 1932-33. The labor income per boy increased $5.20 the next year, making a total of $90.55 in 1934-35. There was a decrease of four cents in the labor income per boy in 1935-36 over what it was in 1934-35.

TABLE XXII.

The number of boys completing projects, the total number of projects completed, the number of projects completed per boy, the total labor income, and the labor income per boy enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

School year	No. boys completing projects	No.projects completed	No.projects completed per boy	Total labor income	Total labor income per boy
1931-32	30	48	1.6	817.97	27.26
1932-33	31	61	2.	1339.18	43.20
1933-34	26	58	2.2	2219.00	85.35
1934-35	39	125	4.2	3531.68	90.55
1935-36	47	158	3.3	4254.05	90.51

In order to see under what conditions the labor income increased, it was decided to study the supervised farm practice programs of the former students enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School according to the number of years they were enrolled in vocational agriculture. It was found that those studying vocational agriculture only one year (see Table XXIII, page 69) made a labor income of $33.05 per boy from their supervised farm practice work. The students enrolled in vocational agriculture for two years made a labor income of $36.83 per boy per year from their supervised farm practice work. Those enrolled in vocational agriculture for three years made a labor income of $54.28 per boy per year from their supervised farm practice program. The students enrolled in vocational agriculture for four years

made a labor income of $169.93 per boy per year from their supervised farm practice work. The labor income of those studying vocational agriculture for four years is over five times greater per boy per year than is the labor income of those who just studied agriculture one year.

TABLE XXIII.

The number of former students who studied vocational agriculture one year, two years, three years, four years, and the total labor income they made from their supervised farm practice programs when they studied vocational agriculture one, two, three or four years, and the average labor income per boy per year enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School

Number years enrolled in vocational agriculture	Total number boys	Total labor income	Average labor income per boy per year
One year	25	826.26	33.05
Two years	11	810.28	36.85
Three years	9	1456.67	54.28
Four years	6	4078.57	169.93

The supervised farm practice programs of the former students of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School were studied according to the class of supervised farm practice program they conducted.

Out of the fifty-five vocational agricultural students who graduated or discontinued school, four of them left before completing any supervised farm practice work, leaving fifty-one boys that completed one or more years of supervised farm practice work. These fifty-one boys completed 98 supervised farm practice programs. Grouping these into first, second, third, and fourth class programs, it was found that those who conducted a first class program (see Table XXIV, page 70) made an average labor income of $171.47 per program. Those who completed only a second class program made an average labor income of $44.99 per program, which was only approximately one-fourth of what those students who had a first class program made. The boys that conducted a third

class program made an average labor income of $21.56 per program, approximately one-half of what was made by the students with a second class program and one-eighth of what was made by the students with a first class program. Those who completed only a fourth class program made an average labor income of $5.46 per program, which is approximately one-fourth of what was made by the boy with a third class program, one-eighth of what was made by the student with a second class program, and one-thirtieth of what was made by the boy with a first class program.

TABLE XXIV.

Classes of supervised farm practice programs conducted, number of each class completed, total labor income on each class of program, and the average labor income per program for the former student of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

Class of program conducted	Number completing each class	Total labor income	Average labor income per program
First class	30	5144.28	171.47
Second class	30	1349.65	44.99
Third class	30	640.96	21.36
Fourth class	8	43.69	5.46

After studying the supervised farm practice programs of the boys who had graduated or discontinued school it was decided to consider the supervised farm practice programs of the boys still enrolled in school. There are forty-five of these boys. As before, they were classified according to the number of years they were enrolled in vocational agriculture. It was found that those who have studied vocational agriculture only one year (see Table XXV, page 71) made a labor income of $55.21 per boy from their supervised farm practice work. The students who have completed two years of vocational agriculture made a labor income of $59.83 per boy per year from their supervised farm practice work. Those who have completed three years of vocational agriculture made a labor

income of $88.56 per boy per year from their supervised farm practice work. There are no boys in school that have completed four years of vocational agriculture.

TABLE XXV.

The number of students in school who have completed one or more years of vocational agriculture, the total labor income from their supervised farm practice programs, and the average labor income per boy per year when they have studied agriculture one, two or three years.

Number years vocational agriculture was studied	Total number boys	Total labor income	Average labor income per boy per year
One year	20	1104.28	55.21
Two years	18	2153.91	59.83
Three years	7	1855.69	88.36

Then in a study of the class of program the boys still enrolled in school have conducted, it was found that those who have completed a first class program made an average labor income of $87.50. (See Table XXVI, page 72). Those who only completed a second class program made $36.84 from their supervised farm practice work, which is less than one-half of what the boy with a first class program made. Those completing only a third class program made an average labor income of $31.56 from their supervised farm practice work, which is $5.28 less than was made by the student with a second class program. There were only two fourth class programs completed, making an average labor income of $3.15 per program. This is approximately one-tenth of what the boy with a third class program made, one-twelfth of what the boy with a second class program made, and one-thirty-ninth of what the boy with a first class program made.

TABLE XXVI.

Classes of supervised farm practice programs conducted, number of each class completed, total labor income on each class of program, and the average labor income per program for the students still enrolled in the Westmoreland High School.

Class of program conducted	No. completing each class	Total labor income	Average labor income per program
First class	47	4112.89	87.50
Second class	21	775.79	36.84
Third class	7	220.90	31.56
Fourth class	2	6.30	3.15

In order to get a larger number of students for comparison and thereby make the study more accurate, the above studies were combined. In the combined study it was found that those enrolled in vocational agriculture for one year made an average labor income of $42.90. (See Table XXVII).

TABLE XXVII.

The total number students who studied vocational agriculture, one year, two years, three years, four years, the total labor income they made from their supervised farm practice programs, and the average labor income per boy per year when they have studied agriculture one, two, three or four years in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School.

Number years vocational agriculture was studied	Total number boys	Total labor income	Average labor income per boy per year
One year	45	1930.54	42.90
Two years	29	2153.95	51.10
Three years	16	3321.56	69.19
Four years	6	4078.37	169.93

Those who studied vocational agriculture two years made an average labor income of $51.10 per year. The ones that were enrolled for three years made an average labor income per year of $69.19, while those who completed four years of vocational agriculture made an average labor income of $169.93 per year from their supervised farm practice work.

The boys who studied vocational agriculture four years made four times more per year from their supervised farm practice work than did those boys who just completed one year of vocational agriculture.

In regard to the class of supervised farm practice program they conducted, the combined study shows that those who completed first class programs made an average labor income of $120.22 per program. (See Table XXVIII).

TABLE XXVIII.

Classes of supervised farm practice programs conducted, total number of each class completed, total labor income from each class of program, and the average labor income per program for all students of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School.

Class of program conducted	Number completing each class	Total labor income	Average labor income per program
First class	77	9257.17	120.22
Second class	51	2123.44	41.65
Third class	37	861.86	23.29
Fourth class	10	49.99	4.99

Those who completed a second class supervised farm practice program made an average labor income of $41.63 per program, about one-third of what the boy made who completed a first class program. The boys who completed only a third class supervised farm practice program just made an average labor income of $23.29 per program, practically one-half of what the boy with a second class program made, and one-fifth of what the boy with a first class program made. The boys who just completed a fourth class program only made $4.99 per program, which is approximately one-fifth of what the boy with a third class program made, one-eighth of what the boy with a second class program made, and one-twenty-fourth of what the boy with a first class supervised farm practice program made.

Summarizing, it seems that the longer a boy in the Westmoreland Community studied agriculture, and the more he learned about it, the more he was able to earn from his supervised farm practice program. It also shows that the boys who were really interested and mapped out for themselves a first class supervised farm practice program made a much larger labor income than those who conducted a second, third, or fourth class program.

Follow-up Records of Former Students

In making this final study, it was decided to see how many of the fifty-five former vocational agricultural students who have either graduated or discontinued school are:

1. Engaged in agriculture.
2. Engaged in other lines of work.

This study was further divided into two parts. First, those who graduated, and second, those who discontinued school.

It was found from the follow-up records that out of the fifty-five boys, thirty-six had graduated and nineteen had discontinued school. (See Table XXIX, page 75). In considering the thirty-six that graduated, it was discovered that sixteen of them, which is 44.4 per cent, are farming; eight of them, or 22.2 per cent, are either in college or teaching school; nine of the boys, or twenty-five per cent of the total are common laborers; two boys are in the navy; and one is deceased. Out of the nineteen that did not graduate, nine of them or 47.4 per cent are engaged in agriculture, nine of the boys or 47.4 per cent of the total are common laborers, and one of the boys is in the navy.

In comparing the occupations of the graduates with the ones who discontinued school, it was observed that practically the same per cent go into agricultural lines of work. The chief difference occurs in the per cent that become common laborers. There are 47.4 per cent of those that discontinued school common laborers, with only twenty-five per cent of the graduates. There are 22.2 per cent of the graduates either in college or teaching school, while of course there are not any of those that discontinued school.

TABLE XXIX.

The occupations of the fifty-five former vocational agricultural students of the Westmoreland High School, the number and per cent of graduates and those who discontinued school engaged in each occupation.

Number boys	Engaged in agriculture		Teaching or in college		Common laborers		In the Navy		Deceased	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
36 graduates	16	44.4	8	22.2	9	25.	2	5.6	1	2.8
19 who discontinued school	9	47.4	0	0	9	47.4	1	5.2	0	0

Summarizing, from the limited amount of data, it seems that in the Westmoreland Community the chances of a boy having to be content with a common laborer's job are only about one-half as great if he completes his high school course compared to the boy that does not graduate.

Chapter III.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this thesis a study is made to determine the work that the department of vocational agriculture has accomplished in the Westmoreland Community during the five-year period from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1936.

In order to do this a study was made of the farming program as it was being conducted in the community when the department of vocational agriculture was organized July 1, 1931. The farming program was obtained by studying the fifty farms that had been surveyed by the department in 1931. It was found that very few pure bred livestock were being produced in the Westmoreland Community. Twenty-four per cent of the fifty farms surveyed did not report any hogs. Dairy cattle were reported by only seventy-eight per cent of the farms surveyed. Legumes were being grown by only twenty per cent of the farms surveyed, while a large amount of the forage crops reported on the fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 were grasses.

With the above information in mind the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School set up a course of study which encouraged or stressed the "Live at home" idea, legumes, livestock, and the controlling of soil fertility. The above course was taught to the boys enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School, or the all-day classes. It was discussed in the evening classes, or the "farmers meetings", as they are called by the farmers. The same ideas were also stressed in the part-time classes or the meetings that were held with the boys who are not enrolled in school.

After the above course of study had been taught to all types of classes for five years another group of fifty farms was surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1937 and in comparing the farming program as given by this survey with the farming program as given by the survey made in 1931, the following changes were observed:

1. The number of beef cattle had more than doubled.

2. There were about twelve times as many pure bred beef animals.

3. There was a slight increase in the number of pure bred dairy cattle.

4. There were practically twice as many pure bred hogs.

5. The production of legumes increased from 5.1 per cent of the total farm crop acreage in 1931 to 28.1 per cent in 1937.

6. The production of grasses decreased.

7. The number of farms producing home gardens increased from ninety-four per cent in 1931 to one hundred per cent in 1937. All of the above changes in the farming program of the Westmoreland Community were in line with what was taught in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School.

In making the above study of the two groups of fifty farms surveyed in the Westmoreland Community in 1931 and 1937, it was discovered that eight of the farms surveyed in 1931 were also surveyed in 1937, and that one or more boys from each of these eight farms had been enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School. These eight farm surveys were summarized for comparison and the following changes were observed in their farming program during the five-year period under consideration.

1. About three times as many beef cattle were being produced.

2. There were no pure bred beef animals in 1931 while all were pure bred in 1937.

3. There were approximately twice as many pure bred dairy cows.

4. There were three times as many farms reporting hogs in 1937 as in 1931 with approximately a fifty per cent increase in the number of hogs.

5. No sheep were reported in 1931 but one farm reported sixteen registered sheep in 1937.

6. There was a reduction in the production of grain and cash crops.

7. Legumes increased from 7.2 per cent of the total farm crop acreage in 1931 to fifty per cent in 1937.

8. All the farms were producing grasses in 1931. No grasses were reported in 1937.

All of the above changes in the farming program of these eight farms surveyed in 1931 and again in 1937 were in harmony with what was taught the boys from these farms enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School.

In the Westmoreland Community there was a Tennessee Planter, the third degree in the Future Farmers of America organization. It is an honor to receive this degree since it is awarded to about thirty boys from the State of Tennessee each year. In observing the farming program as reported on his father's farm in 1931 and again in 1937 the following changes were noted:

1. The number of beef cattle increased from three in 1931 to twenty-six in 1937. None of them was pure bred in 1931 and all were pure bred in 1937, with over fifty per cent of them registered.

2. There were no sheep reported in 1931 but in 1937 there were sixteen registered sheep.

3. The grain crop acreage had been cut approximately fifty per cent.

4. The cash crop acreage was cut fifty per cent.

5. Legumes increased from eleven acres in 1931 to thirty-nine acres in 1937.

By observing this boy's supervised farm practice program it was discovered that his interest centered around registered beef cattle and sheep, with the necessary contributory enterprises, which naturally included legumes. The above shows that all the changes that were made in his father's farming program were in line with, or because of, the supervised farm practice program that the boy conducted while enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School.

It is observed that in general, the enrollment has increased from year to year in all types of instruction, which is a good indication of the success of the vocational agriculture course.

From the study of the supervised farm practice programs it is found that the total labor income increased each year, being over 500 per cent greater in 1935-36 than it was in 1931-32. It was noted that the boys studying vocational agriculture for four years made practically four times as much per year from their supervised farm practice work as those who studied agriculture only one year. It was also discovered that the boy who conducted a first class supervised farm practice program made a little over twenty-four times as much as did the boy who only conducted a fourth class program.

From the follow-up records it was observed that practically the same per cent of those that did not graduate went into farming as did the

ones that graduated. It was discovered that 47.4 per cent of the non-graduates were common laborers while only twenty-five per cent of the graduates were common laborers. There were 22.2 per cent of the graduates either in college or teaching school.

Judging from the preceding summary of the study, it seems that the writer would be justified in making the following conclusions:

1. The department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School has improved the general farming conditions of the community as revealed by comparing the summary of the fifty farms surveyed in 1931 with the summary of the fifty farms surveyed in 1937. The above conclusion is brought out more forcibly when the comparison is confined to eight farms that were surveyed in 1931 and again in 1937 from which boys had been enrolled in the department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School.

2. The department of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School is touching the lives of an increasing number of boys and men each year, as shown by the data on enrollment. This fact makes it possible to do more than could be done with an enrollment that is static or declining. It is assumed that the larger the number of people reached in the community, the more effective becomes the work of the department of vocational agriculture.

3. When the vocational agricultural teacher has a boy under his instruction for four years, the boy is able to earn more per year from his supervised farm practice work than is the boy that studies vocational agriculture for one, two, or three years.

4. The better the class of supervised farm practice program the vocational agricultural teacher can inspire the boy to conduct,

the more the boy is able to earn. It is assumed that the more a boy earns the more interested he becomes in his work, and likewise it is assumed that he will learn more because of his increased interest and because of the increased planning and managing that the larger and broader program would demand.

5. If the teacher of vocational agriculture in the Westmoreland High School can get the boy interested in supervised farm practice work to the extent that the boy graduates from high school, his chances of having to be content with a common laborer's job have been cut just about fifty per cent, because from the data it is observed that 47.4 per cent of the ones that did not graduate became common laborers, while only twenty-five per cent of the graduates became common laborers.

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