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VIRGINIA..... 1930

CHRISTENFIELD COUNTY... COUNTY AGENT..... ANNUAL REPORT

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ANNUAL
NARRATIVE REPORT AND SUMMARY OF
EXTENSION WORK CONDUCTED
IN
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VIRGINIA
December 21, 1929--November 30, 1930.

P. RIXBY JONES
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION REPRESENTATIVE
CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE, VIRGINIA.

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COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The contents of this report is a narrative summary of the agricultural extension program for Chesterfield County for the year 1930. This contains the program with the degree of accomplishment and explanation of various items not recorded in statistical reports. The agricultural work in Chesterfield County plays an important part in the county program and its program varies somewhat from other counties in the state due to the county's location and high efficiency in county government.

Chesterfield County, with a population of 25,995, 1289 farms and an area of 548 square miles, is located between the cities of Richmond, Petersburg, and Hopewell. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the James river, on the south-east and south-west by the Appomattox river, and on the north-west by Powhatan county. These two rivers almost surround the county and if it were not for the land on the north-west side of the county, it would be in the form of an island. The elevation of the county varies from tide water to 400 feet of elevation in the western part.

The first inhabitants of Chesterfield came from the English colonies in other parts of America or direct from the mother country and for the most part the white population are direct descendants of the early settlers. In the past few years settlers have come from the northwest and in such small numbers as to make no material change in the customs of that section. The Negro population in the rural districts has been rapidly diminishing during the last ten years, since many negroes have gone to near-by cities and others to the north. Chesterfield, the county seat, is located three miles from the railroad. The county has four rail roads entering it and an electric line from Richmond to Petersburg. Boats run up the James to Richmond and up the Appomattox as far as Petersburg. The eastern part of the county has excellent transportation facilities, but in the western section facilities are not so good.

Chesterfield County has a desirable and healthful climate and one suited to agriculture. Both summer and winter are mild and extreme heat and cold are seldom experienced.

Chesterfield County has twelve types of soil due to the peculiar situation. The line of contact of the coastal plain and the piedmont plateau crosses the southeastern part of the county. Complication resulting from the over-lapping of geological provinces, together with the variation of river action, have resulted in the diversity of gradation and peculiarities of the soil. In addition to this, all but about ten miles of boundaries consists of rivers.

The county form of Government in Chesterfield is recognized by the state as being outstanding. It consists of Circuit Court, Judge, Clerk of Court, Commonwealth Attorney, Trial Justice, Commissioner of Revenue, Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor, Supervisor of Roads, Sanitary Officer, County Nurse, Home Demonstration Agent, County Agricultural Agent, Colored County Agent, County Bookkeeper, six men on the Board of Supervisors, seven men on School Board, Chief of Police with a staff of nine regular paid men, Forest Fire Chief and Game Warden. Hence, one can see with such a high type of people, splendid location and an efficient County Government, that Chesterfield County is a very desirable county in which to live. But on the other hand, one cannot help realizing that with so many different types of soil and being situated near three cities, with three distinct markets and the large amount of diversification on farms, the agricultural problems are multiplied many times.

INTRODUCTION

The Agricultural Agent wishes to express his appreciation to all of the County Government and Educational Departments for their hearty cooperation during the past year. They have at all times aided him in advice, encouragement and service. ✓

He also wishes to thank the people of Chesterfield for their part in promoting the work, for without the cooperation of others, not a single project could be completed. And added to these he wishes to thank those of The Extension Division for their loyal support of which they have given so freely.

Therefore the credit for the work set forth in this report should not go to any individual, but to all who made up the County and Extension Division. As one will read the report, he can readily see that it is not the work of any one person, but that of many.

HOW EXTENSION WORK STARTED - It may be interesting to some who read this report to know how extension work came about. Therefore, the next few sentences may give some light on the subject.

George Washington, was the first to make the statement "In order to have a nation, we must have soldiers and we must have farmers". In order to carry out this idea, each state was given land (usually the fifteenth section) for educational purposes. The eastern states--having been settled by individuals who were given their grants from the king--had no state land that could be given them by the government. Therefore, tracts of land in the west were given them. These eastern states sold the land in the west and bought land upon which state agricultural colleges were built in the East. These institutions, according to Washington's idea, were required to teach military and agricultural work in order to receive Federal aid.

At that time only well-to-do-families could afford to send their boys and girls to college. In order to be of service to a larger group.

INTRODUCTION

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those at work on the farm should receive information in regard to agriculture so by the passage of the act presented by Smith and Lever, an extension division was established by the college. These men had their head-quarters at the college and often found that they were called back to a county to a next door neighbor after being there the week before. In order to save this expense and become more efficient, a County Agricultural Representative was put in the county. This man, trained in agriculture, was not a specialist in all lines, but through him there were about thirty men at the college and an equal number at Washington, D.C., who are specializing along certain lines. Their services may be had at the request of the County Agricultural Representative. Then, too, many calls are answered by the County Agricultural Agent who gets his information from specialists who in turn get their information from the research department at the college and at Washington.

In other words, the County Agricultural Extension Department teaches agriculture in the county while the Professors teach it at the colleges. The Professors' laboratory is in the class room with the students', ours is in the field with the rural men, women, boys or girls.

1929-30 PLAN OF WORK

At a meeting of the Chesterfield County Advisory Board held at Bethel Community House near Midlothian, Mr. J. C. McKesson acted as temporary chairman, in the absence of Senator J. E. Watkins, who was in the senate session. Mr. O. V. Wells, agricultural Economist for the United States Bureau of Economics, presented the "Agricultural Outlook" information. The agricultural conditions were studied for several hours. Mr. F. S. Farrar, District Agent, presented "The Live-at-Home" program. Mr. W. R. Wright, President of the State Poultry Federation, talked about the Agricultural Federation for the State. The Secretary was instructed to write to Senator J. E. Watkins and Maskins Hobson to ask the full support of the Agricultural Advisory Board, and also to write to Mr. Bruno Whittit, Secretary of the Guernsey Breeders Association to assemble in Chesterfield County for their meeting. Committees were appointed and the following major projects were discussed and approved:

- 1.-Dairy.--Pure Bred Sires, California Clubs.
- 2.-Live Stock Increase of Pure Bred Sires, Hog and Sheep increase.
- 3.-Agricultural Education, Farm Organization, Guernsey Breeders Picnic, Poultry Institute.
- 4.-4-H Club--Club Exhibit at Fair and 125 Club Members for the County.
- 5.-Soil and Crop Improvements, Pastures, Permanent Hay, Home Roubare.
- 6.-Truck, Home Garden.
- 7.-Health, Sanitation.
- 8.-Poultry, Standard Bred Flocks, Blood Testing, Home Feeds.
- 9.-Farm Engineering, Terracing, School and Home Beautification.
- 10.-Forestry, Thinning and Fire Control.

One can readily see that if this plan is followed, that forty-three men are personally working to put it over and are able to accomplish much better results than if all the work was left to one man. It is the duty of the Agricultural Representative to direct and assist in the work where ever it is possible.

STATUS OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION OF 1929

"Chesterfield County Agricultural Advisory Council", the name of the Extension Organization in this county, has forty-three men selected from six magisterial districts of the county. The six men of the Board of Supervisors, the Superintendent of Schools, Home Demonstration Agent, Sanitary Officer, County Nurse, and Commonwealth Attorney are ex-officio members. Every type of farming and business interest in the county is represented in this organization.

The Board is made up of the following committees: Dairy, 4-H Clubs, Publicity, Live Stock, Agricultural, Education, Truck, Soil Crop Improvement, Poultry, Health, Forestry and Agricultural Engineering. The purpose of this organization is to work out plans for agricultural and educational work in the county and thus enable the County Agricultural Extension Representative to help each committee put the plans into practice after they have been worked out. This is the third year that this council has been in operation and the work that it has done has been exceedingly gratifying to the Extension Representative. A report of each committee will be given later. There are also five other organizations in the county, three of which are known as the "Farmers' Clubs", and two as the "Live-at-Home Clubs". These clubs are peculiar in that they are not state or national organizations, but are entirely local in nature. Group buying and selling, and considering matters of public interest in affairs are among the subjects that occupy the interests of the clubs at the monthly meetings. These clubs have done more to develop community spirit than any other organization in the county and have taken a leading part in the state in the advancement and development of the Live-at-Home campaign, along with taking part in promoting the Live-at-Home campaign. There are eight 4-H Clubs in the county in which the work of the young people has been carried on. It is through the Farmers' Clubs and 4-H Clubs that the program of the Advisory Council is carried to the individuals.

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4-H CLUB WORK

The 4-H Club work of this office was handled through eight 4-H Clubs held in school buildings in different parts of the county. A majority of these meetings were held at night. There were twenty corn, thirty-eight pig, fifteen dairy calves, and twenty-four poultry club members who took projects. The standard of club work varied a great deal in the county, due to the location near the cities. At the Belmeade school we had a club of young boys who were in club work for the first time. Parliamentary law and recreation were the major projects. The Centralia community united the different church organizations for young people into a 4-H club. The meetings of this organization were divided into three parts, first--Business, second--recreation, and third--educational. A three-act play, gotten up by the Elkhardt club, was given at Swift Creek, Elkhardt, Centralia, Broad Rock and Jamestown. A new club was organized at Midlothian with sixty members. All of these clubs held community meetings. A club rally was held during the summer at Coyne's Lake, where demonstrations were held and picnic lunch was served.

4-H CLUB ACHIEVEMENT DAY - The 4-H club achievement day was held at Chester with 187 present, also dinner was served. The 4-H Club County Council put this on. Reports from each club were made.

COUNTY 4-H CLUB CAMP - A 4-H club camp was held at the Merrywood-Harrison camp on June 6 and 7. This camp was furnished free of charge and the food was prepared by the colored home-economics teacher in the county, under the direction of Miss Ward, the Chester Home Economics Teacher. The boys and girls enjoyed the outing, and especially the swimming.

DISTRICT 4-H CLUB CAMP - The 4-H club camp was held at Jamestown. This camp was for twelve counties of the Southside. Thirty-five boys and girls attended the short course. Chesterfield had the honor of having the president and vice-president at this camp. They also put on the play, "Two Lives", and a full afternoon program, took charge of Vesper Services, had a leader of one of the four tribes, and had the only girls to make

the Red Cross Life Saving Tests. Chesterfield had more boys and girls to pass this life saving test than all of the other counties competing. They also took a leading part in the boxing, baseball, songs, etc.

STATE 4-H SHORT COURSE - The state short course was held at Blacksburg. Nineteen boys and girls attended this short course. George McKesson was elected to the All Star Chapter, he, being the first to be elected from this county. He also received a trip, with all of his expenses paid, to Massachusetts to the Eastern State Exposition, as a reward for outstanding work done in 4-H club in the State. At this time the agent wishes to express his appreciation to the School Board who, by furnishing the school buses, made it possible to take the children to Jamestown and Blacksburg short courses.

HIRE TRUCK TO TAKE EXHIBITS TO FAIR - All of the clubs joined together and hired a truck to take the exhibits to the County Fair. Also, they hired two boys to look after the live stock while they were at the fair. The cost was paid out of the clubs treasuries as each exhibitor agreed to turn into the club treasury one-half of the premium money won. In this way all of the live stock could be exhibited and the expenses of hiring a truck was greatly cut down since several animals could be hauled at one time. Furthermore, if the exhibit did not win a premium, the exhibitor was not out any money, the hauling being paid out of the club treasury.

Due to the fact that there were so many calls upon the agent along other lines, the help the agent could give them was limited, a large percentage of the boys and girls ^{are} located so close to the city it is difficult for them to carry projects. While project work has been slowed up, I feel that the social and business sides of club work deserves a lot of credit. 4-H club work in Chesterfield county has a wonderful field for development and it is hoped that some of the seed sown will bring forth

4-H CLUB WORK

fruit and in the near future we shall have a 4-H Club Agent for the county.

DROUGHT

While this fall many inquiries have been made for loans for seed and fertilizer, no loans were made. Due to the red tape required to get a loan, it was easier to obtain it through other sources. All of the reduced freight permits were issued for this county through this office. This reduction meant a great deal to the farmers who were able to buy in car load lots and while the financial help that this office was able to give was a minus quantity, this fall has helped more farmers plan their rotation of crops than ever before.

4-H CLUB WORK

RECREATION SCHOOL HELD - During the week of February 24, 1930, a school for the training of leaders in rural recreation work in the counties around Richmond was held under the auspices of the 4-H Club department at Blacksburg. Chesterfield had more people to attend this conference in Richmond every night than all of the other counties put together. This school has proved very valuable in that it has helped develop leaders in recreation, who have been used all over the county at different meetings. This is the third year that these meetings have been held at Richmond. Dr. Jackson of the American Play Ground Recreation Association of New York, served as director of the institute. Also, he visited during the day different 4-H Clubs of the county and gave demonstrations of "How Play Ground Work Could Be Conducted in 4-H Clubs And Schools". The schools showed their hearty cooperation in every case in helping the Extension Representative arrange these meetings.

CLUB COUNCIL ORGANIZED - During August, a County 4-H Club Council was organized in the county, at which time the following objectives for each 4-H Club were laid down: 1.- 100% completions. 2.- Each Club have a written plan of work. 3.- Each Club make and use 4-H Club year book. 4.- Each Club enter one demonstration team in the county contest. 5.- Each Club have a county project. 6.- Each Club send a member to State Short Course. 7.- Each Club have a News item in paper each month. 8.- A 4-H Club Achievement Day for county to be held in fall. 9.- Each Club have a Club Critic. 10.- Have a County 4-H Camp. Although 100% of these goals were not obtained during this past year, they have served each Club as a guide. The Council also served the dinner at the State Guernsey Breeders Association.

AGRICULTURE EDUCATION

The County Agricultural Representative attended the annual County Agents Conference during the week of December 16, 1930, at Blacksburg, Virginia, at which time a county agents state organization was formed, and programs for the year were discussed. This meeting of the Extension Division which was most inspiring, set forth the great possibilities of extension work through-out the state of Virginia.

FARM ACCOUNTS KEPT - Twenty farmers started out keeping farm accounts; fifteen of these completed the account for the year. While we realize the most progressive farmer keeps farm accounts, all those who kept accounts were able to show a profit.

CUT-LOOK MEETING - At the Cut-Look meeting held for the farmers and bankers in Petersburg, Virginia, the County Agent, with eight farmers and bankers, attended this meeting, brought back the information gathered, and presented it to the different clubs through-out the county.

VISITS CAROLINA - The County Agricultural Extension Agent visited the Farmers Organization, Smith-Hughes County Agent, North Carolina College and Hatchery, and studied their farm marketing organizations and method of putting across the Live-at-Home program. The Extension Agent found many valuable practices that were used in that state in farm marketing organizations, some of which he has been able to pass along to the farmers in his particular county.

AGENTS' CONFERENCE IN PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA - There was held in May a two-day meeting, in which the agents of Southside Virginia got together and discussed plans and methods of working for the Southside counties. The subject of breeding poultry was presented by the agent of Chesterfield.

INSTITUTE ATTENDED - During the week of August 28, 1930, fourteen men and women attended the Farmers Institute held at the Agricultural College, V.P.I. at Blacksburg, Virginia. Along with these men and women

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two ministers of the county attended, one of whom, Mr. W. C. Shawen, was elected head of Rural Baptist Ministers of this State.

STATE GUERNSEY BREEDERS PICNIC - The State Guernsey Breeders, as guests of the Chesterfield County Advisory Board, held its picnic at J. S. Winston's farm with about three hundred people present and fourteen counties represented. A picnic lunch was spread by the people of Chesterfield. Ice cream, in individual packages, was furnished by the Richmond Dairy and the chocolate milk--by the Virginia Dairy. Two lambs were furnished by Mr. Winston, in addition to abundance of food, chicken, etc., which was served in cafeteria style by 4-H club members. The program consisted of talks and demonstrations on better sires, pastures, etc.

LIVE-AT-HOME PROGRAM DISCUSSED - On October 25, 1930 a meeting was called by the district agent in Petersburg to discuss the Live-at-Home Program for Southside Virginia. At this time the specialist from the college was present. In this way all the counties of the Southside are working as a unit.

COUNTY FEDERATION - The Community Leagues of the county formed a County Federation during November. The County Agricultural Representative was appointed chairman of the committee to draw up objectives for the league of the county. The objectives drawn up and approved are as follows: 1.-100% of homes sanitized. 2.-Safe water at every home and school, (A.-Do away with common drinking cup-use bubbling fountain). 3.-Typhoid clinics in reach of every school. 4.-Dental clinics in reach of every school. 5.-Health day for county. 6.-First aid kit in every school. 7.-50% of Boys and Girls between the ages of 10 and 20 to be 4-H Club members and complete some project during the year, (A.-At least one boy or girl from each Community attend the District and State short course). 8.-Improvement of study conditions in home,--special attention being paid to quietness and light. 9.-A hot dish or milk be served in every school

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at least three months during the year. 10.-Increase in number of books in homes and schools. 11.-An increase in school attendance. 12.-Home garden--winter and summer, wherever possible. 13.-Cow, sow, and hen on every farm that is large enough to produce feed for same.

The County Agricultural Extension Representative realizes that with the aid of these leagues a much more complete program for agriculture can be carried out.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY FAIR - The Chesterfield County Fair Association has as its objective the promotion of agriculture in general and the betterment of rural conditions. This ^{non} profit organization has been in existence for eighteen years, during which time it has bought and paid for ten acres of land and equipped the grounds with necessary buildings, namely: Agricultural hall, educational buildings, dairy buildings, poultry buildings for ans sheep buildings, church booths, ladies' rest room, etc. It distributes \$2,377.75 in premiums in the county each year. We feel that the success of this fair is due to its organization of membership. The citizens who pay one dollar for annual membership, elect officers and arrange for the fair for the next year. These officers and committees can be changed in one year if it is thought desirable. Hence, the fair is directly in the hands of the most public spirited citizens who see to it that the fair is properly run; that the premiums are attractive and properly awarded and the concessions are justly proportioned to local people, so that most of the money spent by visitors remains "at home" for the benefit of local organizations. The Chesterfield County Fair has become popular and free from adverse criticisms, due to the fact that it has been kept wholesome and clean. This Association consists of the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager; also four directors from each district. The Extension Agent has served as secretary for two years. In spite of

the drought and depressed economical conditions, the fair treasure showed a balance this year of about sixty dollars. The exhibits were large and of exceptional quality. The cattle barn, hog, sheep, dog, pony and poultry buildings were crowded so more space has been asked for during the coming year. I think the most outstanding evidence of cooperation is the re-election of the presidency of Senator Watkins who has held this position for eighteen years, and the re-election of executive officers for the third year in succession. When it was pointed out at the annual meeting that a larger and better equipped poultry buildings, and more accommodations for hogs, sheep, dogs and ponies were needed; individuals arose and instructed the executive committee to build the necessary buildings and said that they would furnish the money. It was agreed if the fair association showed a profit during the coming year, it could pay them back. This is the largest organization in the county in that more people cooperate to make it a success. It has been not only a social, but also an economic success. The Board of Supervisors appropriates \$350 to the organization each year. The social feature of this organization is one that has attracted much attention as it is a two-day fair held at a place situated between two cities, one which holds a state fair and the other a district fair. We are proud of its record during the past year. In spite of the drought and depression, the general manager has been able to receive the cooperation of the people in such a manner as to show growth in the fair each year.

FARMERS' CLUBS - There are three farmers' clubs and two "Live-at-Home Clubs" in the county. More extension work is carried on through these organizations than through any other single organization in the county. Each club has done some very outstanding things through-out the year. These clubs which meet once a month are composed of members of rural

men. These organizations are made up entirely of men who have their "ladies nights" and suppers at specified intervals.

Tomahawk is the oldest club, having been in operation for sixteen years. This club has turned an abandoned school house into a community house which it uses for a meeting place. Like the other clubs each year it puts on community exhibits at the county fair, holds programs on poultry crops and has other items of interest.

Drewry's Bluff farmers club has taken first place twice in succession at the county fair on farmers club exhibit. Through a purchasing agent it bought all of its fertilizer. This club, seeing the necessity of improvement in the school grounds, hauled and spread fifty loads of gravel on the school yard. These men showed sportsmanship after spreading the gravel in accepting a challenge to a game of baseball with the young men who worked on the roads at that time. They, along with the other clubs, helped to put the Guernsey Breeders Picnic over.

The Elkhart farmers' club did the same thing for its school grounds as Drewry's Bluff did. This club can always be counted on to do its share when it is called upon to put across any work in the county. Every year since the agent has been in the county, this club has helped in putting up the county exhibit at the State fair.

MIDLOTHIAN LIVE-AT-HOME CLUB - This club, organized this year, is the first in the United States of its kind. It has shown its activity in putting on ladies nights, terracing demonstrations, dairy feed school, et This club which contributed over \$200 to the County Nutrition Camp, is a member of the Red Cross also.

MATOGA LIVE-AT-HOME CLUB - This is the second Live-At-Home club in the United States and is the youngest of the clubs in the county. It is located in that part of the county in which extension work has been the least developed, but it promises to be a big force when once it begins

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growing. The value of all of these clubs cannot be over estimated. It is through these clubs, or its members that practically all items of interest to a community are discussed. All of the work mentioned in this report was originated, discussed or carried out. In discussing the work of the clubs, I would simply repeat the majority of the work I have outlined.

TRUCK AND FRUIT

TRUCKING IN CHESTERFIELD - So situated between two cities, Chesterfield has a very attractive market for a few trucks, a surplus from the home gardens. Due to the motor truck, the Carolinas and Eastern Shore people have a tendency toward the lowering of the price of this truck, since they can get it to market over night and are from ten days to two weeks earlier. The program for the last three years has been: Every farmer has a home garden--winter and summer. Although this goal has not been obtained, we see a marked increase, especially in the winter garden. While the drought this year affected ninety percent of the gardens, more fall and winter gardens were planted than ever before. The soil in the county is well adapted to trucking and this year many bushels of greens were sold from the back yard gardens of the unemployed city worker residing in the county. Plan and charts as to dates of planting for winter and summer gardens were furnished hundreds of people in the county by this office. Residents, having small lots just outside of the city limits have availed themselves of this service.

FRUIT - While in the latter part of the eighties, Chesterfield was recognized as one of the leading fruit counties, on account of neglect and proper information on the control of diseases most of the orchards have disappeared. The tide now, however, seems to be changing and a few people are beginning to realize the value of fruit grown on the farm for the home, and are planting fruit for use on the farm and a surplus for the market.

Strawberries have been grown very profitably in certain portions of the county, also blackberries and dewberries. The greatest criticism I would offer these men is that those that go into it in a small way find it profitable and increasing to such an extent that they can not take care of the harvest, or market them correctly. Those that stick to a small scale have been able to show a nice profit on a few crates over

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what they needed for home consumption.

Two demonstration vineyards were started by my predecessor, T. G. Balfour. The arrangement between the producer and this office was that this office would prune and train the vineyards for three years and furnish all information as to culture, spray, varieties, trellis, etc., providing the grower would follow instructions. This has been done now for three years and both vineyards show a profit. While this project is carried on also in other counties, this county has the honor of having the best cared for and most profitable individual acre vineyard in the State which is at the home of Mr. R. W. Lowe, Chester.

Chesterfield has long been noted for the "Miller" watermelon and cantelope.

SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT

CORN AND GRAIN SHOW ATTENDED - The County Agricultural Representative and several of the farmers attended the corn and grain show held under the auspices of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association at South Hill. Chesterfield County here showed the only Virginia Certified white dent corn in the State. This corn had been bred up and certified on Meadowville farm of this county. The breeding plots were started six years ago by the County Agricultural Representative, Mr. T. G. Balfour, and was continued by the present County Agent with the aid of the Crop Improvement Association.

TOBACCO MEN MEET - On October 28, 1930, the tobacco men of the county were called into the County Agent's office and an explanation to them of the Federal Grading Plant in Petersburg was made. This is the first year that a grader has been on the Petersburg Market. Several of the men have expressed their appreciation of this service rendered them.

SWEET POTATOES - The most outstanding work done along this line has been done with sweet potatoes through the cooperation of the Petersburg Producers Exchange and Assistant Agricultural Economist, K. N. Ellis. For the past three years farmers have been growing potatoes for the storage house for sixty cents per bushel. The Potato Storage House furnishes the grower with certified seed potatoes at a normal price. These potatoes had to be grown under the supervision of the County Agent and inspected by the sweet potato specialist from the College.

In order to improve the seed, one grower was selected and his field visited every three weeks throughout the growing season by the specialist. All diseased plants were pulled up and destroyed. Only the strong, healthy vigorous plants were allowed to produce potatoes. These potatoes were carefully dug and put into storage for this, the grower was paid a premium for his potatoes and extra care. The next spring these

diseased free sweet potatoes were given to a grower in exchange "bushel for bushel" for the potatoes he had grown. Thus, high quality and disease free sweet potatoes were assured the house the coming fall. No grower was allowed more than one acre for himself plus an additional acre for every son who helped him at home on the farm. This was done to insure that there would not be any over production and to help the county with its program of "Live-at-Home"; also to see that the grower did not become a one-crop-farmer, who grew only potatoes. It further insured the house that the grower did not plant more potatoes than he could produce and harvest properly. These potatoes are sold in advance and the chances of failure for one man growing forty or fifty acres are greater than that of forty individuals.

This year the following plan of storage of sweet potatoes was worked out between the house and the Extension Representatives of the different counties that grew potatoes: It was adopted unanimously by the growers in this office at the Chesterfield Court House:--The house pays an advance of forty cents per crate on delivery of potatoes to house, graded and grown according to contract, (which contract is the same as in the past). These potatoes are stored, cured and sold by the exchange. Ninety-five cents including forty cents in advance, seventeen cents for crate and twenty-five cents for storage and management, nine cents for miscellaneous as collections, labor, insurance and nails; and four cents for revolving fund will be deducted from the sale price. The remainder, then will be returned to the grower in proportion to the number of bushels he stored. The revolving fund of four cents will be placed in the bank to the grower's credit and a certificate for the amount will be issued him. Although this revolving fund is small, in a period of years it may be the means of increasing the capacity of the house, of rebuilding the house,

in case of fire, and of establishing a brand, or, for any other purpose which the directors may see fit to use it. Thus one can see that the farmer, when he pays twenty-five cents for storage, is not interested in what salary the men at the storage plant are paid as the maximum he has to pay has been set forth. Chesterfield County growers produced seventy seven percent of the potatoes stored in the house at Petersburg.

PASTURES - Pastures are being taken into consideration each year by the farmer and while the drought this year destroyed much of the seed, we find some of the marshes and lowlands that had been seeded, producing a good part of feed. More cover and pasture crops have been planted this year than ever. Acres of barley planted this fall increased about six-hundred percent. This is due to the increase of the use of supplementary feeds, for which ground barley could be substituted, pound for pound, for half of the corn. On good land in this county, barley also yields nearly three times as much as wheat.

LESPEDeza - Korean Lespedeza has proved of great merit in the county in the last year. While all that was sown last year was for demonstration purposes, results were so gratifying that the acreage will be increased.

CORN - Chesterfield County grows a good bit of corn for seed. The varieties most commonly grown are: Reed Yellow Dent, Boone County, and Virginia White Dent. This year nearly all of the corn produced was grown on river bottom land. In one case the production was as high as eighteen barrels per acre. The certification of Virginia white dent was begun six years ago by former county Agent, T. D. Balfour, and the first Virginia white dent in the state to be certified was grown on Meadowville farm, which will dispose of about 2,000 bushels this year for seed. Through the aid of the State Planters Bank of Hopewell, certified seed

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corn was furnished free of charge to the farmers of Chesterfield County east of the Petersburg Pike. This was done to encourage farmers in producing better corn and it was planned to hold a corn show at that Bank this fall, but due to the drought affecting the corn, it was thought advisable not to hold one.

ALFALFA - Alfalfa and Soy beans are grown in this county to good advantage. Due to the drought this summer, most of the crops were short, other than that on the river bottom. The farmers along the river who have plenty of corn have found supplementary feeds very profitable in holding down the feed cost this year.

FERTILIZATION - The most outstanding fertilizer demonstrations have been that of top dressing small grains and corn with Nitrate of Soda. The top dressing of pastures, from three to fifty pounds of Phosphate, with it two hundred pounds of Nitrate of Soda and the use of five to eight hundred pounds of fertilizer, low in Ammonia and high in Potash, on sweet potatoes that have been planted twelve inches apart, in the row and rows three feet apart, proved to be the most outstanding for the county.

INSECTS AND DISEASES - The army worm that attacked the alfalfa fields this year, caused this office to received lots of inquiries as to its identification and so forth. Other than this, plants did not require very much attention as it was too dry for most diseases to spread.

LIVE STOCK

LIVE STOCK PURCHASED - The advisory committee on live stock met with the dairy committee for the planning of 4-H Club work. Its policies are the same as that set forth by the dairy. This year 38 purebred Berkshire pigs were purchased for 4-H Club members. These pigs were purchased by this office from Meadowbrook Farm in Chesterfield County and R. L. Gay's farm in Dinwiddie. It is necessary that these pigs be especially bred for 4-H Club work in that all pigs must be near the same age and of the same breed, so that all Club members would have the same advantage in starting with his or her pig. Where that pig turned out to be an exceptionally good one, the boy or girl was allowed to keep it for breeding but only with the consent of this office. Otherwise, all pigs were sold on the market at the Fair grounds after they had been exhibited. In this way inferior breeding stock has been eliminated to a great extent. The boys and girls have made the fair exhibits very attractive and their method of getting their live stock to the fair is discussed under 4-H Club work.

CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA - The most outstanding work in animal husbandry in this county appears to have been done in the control of hog cholera which was quite prevalent and during the first year the County Agent vaccinated nearly 5,000 hogs. Although the services of this office were free this work was costly to the producer in that the cost of the average amount of serum per hog would be at least fifty cents. This work is classified by the heads of the extension division as personal work, therefore, as much as possible should be eliminated.

After careful observation and careful investigation as to the outbreaks of cholera in the county, it was invariably noticed that this started on farms feeding garbage. But upon further investigation, it was noticed that some farms that feed garbage did not have outbreaks, where others would have outbreaks nearly every mid-summer, fall and winter.

LIVE STOCK
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After close contact with all men feeding garbage, it was discovered one day in riding with one of the garbage collectors that the driver who received his garbage that day found the hotels and restaurants were short of his supply and decided to go down to the city crematory and finish out his load off the city garbage dump. By chance there happened to be a farmer from an adjoining county who brought on his wagon two dead hogs to dispose of at the crematory. These hogs had died of hog cholera and were taken from the wagon and put in the furnace. To make a long story short, the city wagon dumped its garbage on the floor, over which these hogs had been dragged to the furnace, and were picked up, re-loaded in to Chesterfield's farm garbage truck. Along with it went the germs of hog cholera back to his hogs. This office furnished information as to the method of the man that fed garbage from such sources and has advised vaccination of all hogs. As a result, instead of having to vaccinate 5,000, he vaccinated less than 300 during the last year with no serious outbreaks and for the farmer a saving of hundreds of dollars spent for serum. Thus, this office was allowed more time for educational work.

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LIVE STOCK

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BEEF CATTLE - This work has been carried on solely by the large farms having a good supply of feed. The grazing of steers on pastures mostly low lands and feeding in the feed lot has proved very profitable. Feeders find that they can compete in this with the other counties, while they could not with the grass feed cattle due to the lack of pastures. This office has furnished information as to where steers could be purchased and methods of feeding to those wanting such information. As stated above, this phase of agriculture has been followed by only a few who have been able to finance it but results are so gratifying that others are taking to it and the future looks bright for many cattle to be fattened in the county.

WORK STOCK - The land in this county is such that machinery is very well adapted to use. Thus, we find very little or no work stock raised and that which is used is mostly mules brought in from the outside.

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SHEEP - While this county has only a few flocks of sheep, it is well adapted to the growth of sheep and two new flocks have been brought into the county. Under the direction of this office, flocks have also been treated for worms at intervals from four to six months. Hemorrhagic Septicemia broke out in two flocks and the sheep were vaccinated by the Agricultural Agent. Thus the disease was controlled and spread stopped. Assistance was given in securing two pure bred rams for the county. It is hoped that several new flocks will be started another year but due to the drought and shortage of feed, this work was not pushed at this time. The different growers were furnished information and given an opportunity to sell the wool through the Wool Growers Association as developed by the Federal Farm Board.

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DAIRY

INSTITUTE ATTENDED - The County Agricultural Extension Representative attended the Pennsylvania Farmers' Institute, held at Pennsylvania State College, where each department put on exhibits especially featuring the dairy industry. He also attended the Pennsylvania State Guernsey Breeders Association to get ideas for the Virginia State Breeders Association which was held at T. S. Winston's Farm in Chesterfield County on August 22, 1930.

SOLIDS, NOT FAT IN MILK - One of the dairymen having trouble with having solids and not fat in milk called upon the agent for information. Individual samples were taken of the morning's and night's milk and tests by the state chemist were made. In this test one cow which was found to be badly infected and was removed from the herd. This relieved the trouble. The milk was taken out of the churn and put back into basic milk. This meant a difference of about three dollars per hundred pounds to the producer.

DAIRY EXTENSION SCHOOL - During the week of November 10, 1930 a Dairy Extension School was held at Midlothian. Mr. Sadler, dairy husbandryman of Blacksburg, directed the school in a most efficient manner. The Specialist went over with the agent before hand and discussed matters of most importance that would work in best with the county agent's program. There was a great deal of interest shown and the attendance increased each night. Roughage and ensilage were discussed the first part and grains--the second part of the school. The emergency feeds were thoroughly discussed as a means of helping in the present drought situation.

PLANS TO DEVELOP 4-H CLUB WORK - At a meeting called by the chairman of the dairy committee and the live stock committee, the following plan was worked out to develop 4-H Club work in the county: It was decided to have a revolving fund to be obtained by donations by individuals and banks out of which 4-H club work in dairy live stock would develop. This committee would lend to worthy boys and girls money to buy calves or

sheep. The boy would give the committee a chattel mortgage on such live stock, would pay interest and insurance; the money to be paid back by the boy or girl when the animal became mature and produced enough to pay for itself. Thus, this money would be used again to furnish other boys and girls who were worthy of help, but who could not furnish calves or sheep for themselves or could not get them from their parents. Mr. T. S. Winstorm made the first contribution by presenting a \$125 calf to the committee. This calf was put out to one of the club boys. In order to promote better sires in the Guernsey breed, pure bred bull calves, from ten to fourteen days old, are being put into different herds. When the calf becomes of a serviceable age, the dairymen then give the breeder of the bull calf his old scrub bull. The breeder of the purebred calf thus receives his pay for the calf, one-half to two years later through the sale of the scrub bull. The original owner of the scrub bull will then own a purebred bull without any actual outlay of money. While the use of the two above system has not been exercised as much as we would like for them to be, we are by no means discouraged, for we feel that as in other big movements, it will be slow starting but hard to stop after once it is in motion. The boys and girls showed their calves at the county fair and won over one hundred dollars in prizes.

PRODUCTION AND HANDLING OF MILK - Since the passage of the act in relation to the production and handling of milk by the General Assembly in March, 1930, there have been many calls upon the agricultural agent for information regarding to the law. This office has furnished information explaining the law, blue prints for barns, milk rooms and equipment, in addition to visiting most dairymen two or more times, and assisting them in suggestions in remodeling, locating barns, milk houses, etc. In addition to the producers' request, there have been many calls by retail stores, restaurants, gas stations and individual consumers as

to the explanation of the law and what dairymen were meeting the requirements. This office wishes to acknowledge the assistance and cooperation given it by the State Dairy and Food Division, especially that of Mr. Anderson, a member of that staff.

MILK COOPERATIVE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION - Realizing that the work of the County Agricultural Agent is not one with production only, a great deal of work has been done to help organize the dairymen of this county along with the other producers of the city of Richmond into a cooperative selling organization. After many meetings with the old Association a contract and by-laws for a new Association were drawn up. All but five of the dairymen in Chesterfield County signed the contract. Mr. T. S. Winston and Mr. M. C. Frame of this county were elected directors by this district at a meeting with the County Agricultural Extension Representative pending; Mr. C. H. Crabill was elected director at large. Thus, Chesterfield is represented by three out of twelve directors. At present the producers are turning three cents per one hundred pounds of milk into the Association for a business manager with a secretary in an office in Richmond at work for the interest of the producer.

CHESTERFIELD-AMELIA HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION - The dairy-men in Chesterfield joined with the dairymen in Amelia county and formed what is known as the Chesterfield-Amelia Herd Improvement Association. This Association consists of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, a Board of Directors, consisting of two men from each county, the County Agricultural Extension Representatives from each county, and a Cow Tester. These dairymen realizing the value in keeping books and records on individual cows have come together and hired a man, who at monthly intervals, advises each dairy farm in the association--weighs the feed and milk, and takes samples at morning and night. With this data and the aid of the dairymen, he figures out the cost of feed, value of the milk, percent of

butterfat and breeding records. Thus, each dairyman can tell which is his profitable cow and which is his unprofitable one. This record is compiled by a disinterested party and supervised by the Agricultural Representative in each county. Through Dairy the college at Blacksburg proves to be of great value as a record on cows that are to be sold. The buyer having a record of her past year or years work is better able to judge the value of the cow. The election of officers takes place at an annual banquet.

In order to promote the work, the County Agricultural Agent, with the specialist from Blacksburg, has from time to time visited the dairymen, and made a check on the work done and gives advice wherever it was necessary.

TUBERCULAR TESTING OF CATTLE - Since Chesterfield County is one of the few counties which has not the area test, this office has had many calls in regard to having individual cows tested for tuberculosis. Where a farmer only has one cow, he finds it a rather expensive proposition to hire a veterinarian to make a trip from Richmond to have this test made. The County Agent has assisted wherever it was possible in getting a number of individuals together in one community and having a veterinarian make the test for a number of individuals at one time, thus, dividing the cost of a visit between them and considerably reducing the cost to the individuals. Wherever there have been reactors, this office has helped in securing State and Federal indemnity for the animal for the animal slaughtered.

The increase in poultry production in Chesterfield County has been about 300 percent during the last three years. Along with this increase we naturally had to expect more trouble with diseases due to insufficient room for housing. All the calls for help on poultry diseases have come through this office. Many experiments and tests have been run by the representative in this work during the past year. The most common diseases are chickenpox, followed by canker and mucus enteritis, followed by coccidiosis and range paralysis.

Since chickenpox seems to be the starting of these diseases, the prevention of it has been found of great aid in preventing the others. This was done by vaccinating the birds from twelve to fourteen weeks old for chickenpox. This is the third year this has been done and it seems to have become very popular. This year results were obtained from the use of "Mixed Infection: Bacterina and Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterian" from poultry sources.

Better care of baby chicks was emphasized and a much larger percentage was raised this year than last year. This, however, may be due not only to more efficient education and larger experience but to the fact that the chicks were secured from flocks that have been bred to a higher standard through the cooperation of the hatcheries, furnishing good cockerels to the farmer, to closer culling and the aid of the State Bacillary White Diarrhoea tests.

Through this office many good cockerels from high producing flocks have been put out by the Producers Exchange to the farmers at a small cost, in this way helping to build up the flocks from which they will sell baby chicks. All of the hatcheries pay fifteen cents per dozen over the wholesale price for eggs from State blood tested flocks. Incubating capacity increased during the past year. There is one hatchery at Colonial Heights, with a capacity of 104,000 every twenty-one days.

POULTRY
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Poultry building and equipment have made an enormous increase. A Shenandoah plant for 5,000 birds was installed by Dr. Eatep and a battery brooder by W. R. Wright for 3,000.

A great deal of effort has been expended by this office in the culling of from thirty to forty thousand birds, judging of poultry shows, remodeling and building of new poultry buildings, control of poultry disease along with the breeding up of the flocks for the largest single industry in the county. Unfortunately, poultry is not considered live stock in Virginia and is therefore not taxed. There being no taxes, very little money has been available for research work for diseases. With such a large increase we have been some what handicaped.

STATE FEDERAL EGG GRADING PLANT ESTABLISHED.- During the last year a State Federal Egg Grading Plant has been established at Richmond. This enables the poultrymen to take their eggs there and have them graded by the state, and Federal Egg Grader. These eggs are marketed in New York price less the maximum of eight cents per dozen, for the grading, packing, crates, express, and marketing of such eggs. This plant has shown an increase in the number of eggs handled each week. Several of the breeding flocks in the county have been trap nested during the past year.

For the past ten years anyone who had a fair amount of knowledge about poultry was able to make it pay by buying feed and raising poultry on the margin. All indications now point out that in the next ten years in order to make the poultry pay and compete with the eggs from the west, the farmers must raise at least part of their feed. We are finding a marked increase in the use of supplementary feeds and the planting of green forage crops. The 4-H Club poultry work in this county out side of the diseases was handles under the home demonstration agents department.

POULTRY

CHESTERFIELD WELL REPRESENTED AT POULTRY MEETING - During the week of December 5, 1929, twenty-seven people from Chesterfield County attended the Poultry Federation meeting at Richmond, at which Mr. W. R. Wright of Chesterfield County was elected president of the Federation for the coming year.

BLOOD TESTING - State blood testing of poultry in the county was introduced in the fall of 1929. This work was done by the State Division of Markets through the County Agent's Office. For flock owners wishing to sell to certified hatcheries, the County Agent helped to sign up the flock owners and route the tester over the county. The county had a large number of good hens and pullets, but there was a shortage of good male birds. The Agent purchased for the flock owners, two-hundred-sixty-seven (267) cockerels and cock-birds out side of the county during last year. There were a great deal less reactors in the flocks tested in the fall of 1930, than in those tested in 1929. Records for the past year show twenty-nine flocks tested, with 4,494 birds, having 702 reactors and 3,792 passing the test; while to date, this year twenty-six flocks containing 5,117 birds--392 reactors, and 4,725 passed. Due to the flock owners having an early hatch of chickens, their pullets came into maturity early. Thus they were able to take advantage of the high egg market in early October. With the aid of one of the members of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Horace Chalkley, a culling and delousing demonstration was put on in the Clover Hill district. The results were very gratifying. As a result of the interest shown by Mr. Chalkley in the extension division and the people of his district, the Agent has received a number of calls from that district and some work worth while in other lines has been accomplished.

BREEDING AND CULLING SCHOOL ATTENDED - The County Agricultural Representative was granted a leave of absence during June to attend the Poultry Culling and Breeding School at Cornell University. At the close

of this school he was presented a diploma along these lines and as a result, he was called upon to judge a good many poultry shows this past fall.

The Agent culled about 3,600 birds during the past year for flock owners. The calls this year as it nears Christmas, are more than can be filled. It seems that with the coming of the holidays every one wants to sell the culls to get some Christmas money.

FARM ENGINEERING

INFORMATION FURNISHED - Blue prints for rural dwellings, of farm buildings, (such as dairy barns, poultry houses, brooder houses, hog houses) have been furnished free of charge to all those that requested them during the past year. It is really surprising to note the number of blue prints for which requests have been made, also the amount of remodeling of buildings especially old buildings and barns into poultry houses. Special elevations have been run for lakes, ponds and drainage. Demonstrations in the use of explosives were held. Help in the grading of school grounds and building of play grounds has fallen in the line of service to the people of the county by this office.

TERRACING - Chesterfield has suffered large losses from soil erosion. According to the United States Department of Agricultural Farm bulletin NO. 1386, about twenty times as much fertility is washed away a year as the crops take out. Thus, where-ever time permitted, this office has tried to perform the service of running the levels for such terraces as were wanted. This work, however, requires a good part of the Agent's time, therefore, only a limited amount could be done. Requests for such work have been numerous, in fact, there are now on file enough requests for terraces alone to keep the Agent busy running them for two months. A terracing school was held in the county at which time the building of terraces was demonstrated and the actual laying out of them was taught. A few of the men have taken on th this work and terraced their farms, but the majority have seemed afraid to tackle it. However, the school was well attended both night and day. This proves that it was thought well-worth-while.

HOME BEAUTIFICATION - The work on yard improvement of schools and homes was a major project of the Home Demonstration department this year. This office has tried to cooperate wherever possible in giving advice as

to planning, arrangement, grading, etc. We are very fortunate in having three nurserymen in this county who have cooperated with us so willingly that a lot of this work has been done by them free of charge, for which we are very grateful. Diseases and pests of trees and shrubs have been brought to this department and with the aid of the State Entomology Department a great deal of assistance has been rendered. All of the "Live-At-Home and Farmers' Clubs" have taken an interest in the school yard beautification and have furnished both money and time in helping beautify the yards.

FORESTRY

FORESTRY INCLUDED IN PROGRAM * This is the first year that forestry has been included in the program of Agricultural Extension work in Chesterfield county. Chesterfield has been noted for her lumber for many years and forestry was therefore considered an industry for many years of its own, but the need for a more scientific and economic method of growing and marketing of wood from farm wood lots is being realized. Therefore forestry was included in the program and some outstanding demonstrations have been produced. A forest fire chief has been appointed for the county. With cooperation from this office forty local wardens were selected. These men have done outstanding work in the control of fires during the past year. Due to the long drought, the forest became so dry that the number of fires in the county like other counties has exceeded many previous years. Due to the efficient organization, the outstanding men as local wardens, the acreage hunt-over was materially decreased. A large poster with all the members of the local wardens, the names and addresses of each was placed in this office at the Court House so in case of fire, local wardens were quickly notified. Each local warden had men equipped with tools who would come at a moment call to help suppress a fire. These men received pay for the hours while they worked on a fire, the cost being paid by the one who let the fire get out, or out of the county's appropriations.

The forest fire chief was also chairman of the forestry committee of the County Agricultural Advisory Board. Through this committee a splendid educational exhibit was put on at the county fair which showed a contrast between burnt timbers and the one which the fire had been kept out; it featured also the game preserve. At this booth mimeograph sheets containing names and addresses of all local wardens throughout the county were distributed.

FOREST DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN - Ten concrete demonstrations on forestry given by local wardens through the county. Each of these demonstrations contained an acre or more of woods, of which they consisted of seed tree demonstrations, along with thinning timber for pulp wood, thinning timber for fire wood, starting new timber, reseeding land, etc. Mr. W. L. Gooch, Ex-State Forester working for Hummel-Ross, Hopewell, Virginia, assisted materially in these demonstrations.

FISH DISTRIBUTION - Through the aid of the Inland Game and Fish department over 350,000 fish were distributed in twenty-seven ponds and lakes in Chesterfield County. Chesterfield County has in the neighborhood of seventy to eighty lakes and ponds, and promises to be one of the best fields of sports in the State. One-hundred Mexican Quails were put in the county in the last year. The Mexican Quail, though a little smaller than the natives are more prolific and hardy. The Game department cooperated with the extension department in distributing beans, Lespediza, and Kaffia corn seed to the planting of tobacco beds for feed for the birds in winter.

CONFINEMENT OF ALL DOGS - The Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance to the confinement of all dogs to the owners' premises from April 15, 1930 to August 15, 1930. It is also an interesting fact to know that fewer complaints were made of the dogs killing poultry during the time of confinement than at any other time of the year; yet there were more young fowls at that time of the year. Through this ordinance the county's largest industry was materially benefited.

If the farmers sow more grain, game will be fed, therefore more sportsmen will be attracted, and more revenue from taxes levies will be created.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

STATE FAIR EXHIBIT - With the aid of the committees of the farmers clubs and "Live-at-Home" Clubs, a county exhibit was put on at the State Fair. This exhibit received \$150 in prize money. The total expenses for putting on the exhibit were \$39.36. Thus, \$110.64 was put to the "Farmers' Clubs" credit. This exhibit carried the "Live-at-Home" program idea as has all of the Chesterfield County exhibits for the past four years. We feel that this is worth-while as it advertises the county and helps bring a closer cooperation of the clubs within the county. This exhibit was also put up at the Chesterfield County Fair.

PUBLICITY - This committee is headed by the fair manager, Mr. J. C. McKesson. Each year this Chesterfield County Fair Association makes out a premium list that is one of the most attractive and unique in the State. While this premium list is gotten up for the Fair Association, it serves as a directory for the county and is kept throughout the year on the desk of many business men and in hundreds of private homes. It gives the names and addresses of the county government, Board of Supervisors, School Trustees, County Police, Forest-Fire Wardens, Officers and Directors of the Fair Association, Members of the Fair Association, Members of the County Advisory Board, County Home Economics, Advisory Council, schedule of the sittings of the trial justice of the county, etc. Also, each year before the fair the Chesterfield County Fair News is published. This year 60,000 copies were circulated over the Southside, and 5,000 distributed through the schools in the county, a week before the fair. This paper gives all the details and information of the fair that are not printed in the fair catalogue. The fair catalogue is usually gotten out five or six months before the fair.

Timely news articles have been furnished the papers throughout the year. Government and State bulletins have been distributed and circular letters, calling the attention of the rural people to certain conditions and phases of agricultural procedure held in connection with this work.

have been sent out.

HEALTH

The health work in Chesterfield County is handled by the county nurse, Miss Lilla Spivey, and the Sanitary officer, John T. Graham. Thus all calls at this office for such work is turned over to them. But, this office realizes that if rural people are going to progress, there must be cooperation between all departments concerning and it is here that I can not help but say that the cooperation given this office by the health workers has been all that could be desired and that their work in the field has helped the "Live-at-Home" program of this office on all sides.

MISCELLANEOUS

FILING SYSTEM GREAT BENEFIT - A new filing system, gotten out by the United States Department of Agriculture, was set up in the county Agent's office. This system has proved valuable to the agent although the files have not been kept up to date, due to the many calls upon the agent and he has had no stenographic help furnished by the county or extension division.

CONFERENCE ATTENDED - The County Agricultural Agent at the request of the Virginia State County Agents Association, attended the Pennsylvania Extension Conference held at Pennsylvania State College during the week of January 13, 1930. He received lots of valuable information in regard to the work as carried on in that state. He also attended the County Association meeting of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, - an alumni meeting of the high school from which he is a graduate. On returning from this trip, he attended the Pennsylvania State Farm Product Association in Harriaburg.

MIMEOGRAPH MACHINE PURCHASED - In appreciation of the work being done by the Agricultural Extension department, the Board of Supervisors gave the County Agricultural Representative an office in the Court House and equipped the office with a mimeograph machine. The College put in a typewriter.

MISCELLANEOUS

It has been the policy of the Agricultural Representative in this county to confine his work only to farmers by giving aid to all the people of the county wherever it is possible. He realizes it will be impractical as well as impossible to try to make farmers out of all of the boys and girls, but it is possible to give them such training as to make them good rural citizens. He, therefore, feels that any work he can do socially or economically to help the boys and girls or adults would be worth while, for in doing this work, he may help the future citizenship directly or indirectly. He has thus tried to be of service, officiating at basketball and football games, taking part in plays, auctioneering boxes at suppers, etc. He has been called upon to judge at fairs, present cups, address church meetings, attend live stock sales, etc. Help has been given to such corporations as the American Tobacco Company and Rayon Plants in getting their lawns seeded properly. Having had some veterinary training, the representative, wherever it was possible, has given the people the benefit of his knowledge.

Once a month the office has reported to the Board of Supervisors the work for the past month. It was felt that the cooperation would be much better if this were done.

During the past year the Agent has traveled 25,103 miles, received 470 phone calls, 506 office calls, made 960 farm visits, written 2,103 individual letters, sent out 4,000 circulars, and attended 198 meetings, most of these meetings being held at night. Each month the Agent has spent from ten to twenty-five dollars for stenographic, but he feels that the year has been a good one and he appreciates the cooperation of all.

OFFICE BUILDING - Chesterfield county has taken the lead in constructing a county office building. While this office building is not completed as yet, provisions have been made for the agent to be housed here

MISCELLANEOUS

Page 2.

at the Court House along with the other Officers of the County. We all are looking forward with much pleasure to this building where we hope to have some office help and to improve the present system in getting out reports and requests for information.

RECOMMENDATIONS - With the beginning of the new year it is hard to know what recommendations for the coming year should be made. At present it looks as if it would be folly to take on more work with the present staff and yet, there are many fields that should be developed, if we can get the people of the county to see this need. It is not the question whether we can do without the expansion, but whether expansion will pay economically as well as socially. At the present we believe expansion would pay in the 4-H Club work.

Therefore, the recommendations for the coming year are as follows:

1.-That all the available time be put in promoting the "Live-At-Home" program for Chesterfield County. 2.-4-H Club work be expanded.

If these two things are done, along with the drought relief work that will be required, I feel that we will have a full program.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperating

Extension Service,
Office of Cooperative Extension Work
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

Revised July 7, 1930

This report form is to be used by county extension agents, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, club agent, and negro agent, reporting on their respective lines of work.

State Virginia County chesterfield
Report of P. Risley Jones County Agriculture Agent
(Name) (Title)
From Nov. 20 1929 to Nov. 30 1930

If agent has not been employed entire year, indicate exact period. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

Approved: _____

Date _____

State or District Supervisor.

Date _____

State Extension Director.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report should be a summary, with analysis and interpretations, for presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the extension activities in each county for the year and the results obtained by the county extension agent, assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the people of the county in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support of extension work.

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each leader of a line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent, regardless of title. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part or all of the year, a report on his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked. Where two or more agents are employed in a county, each a leader of a line of work, statistics should not be duplicated.

At least four copies of the annual report should be made: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one copy for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The narrative report should summarize and interpret the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used, under appropriate subheadings, for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use an interesting style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs, and reasonably good margins. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should adapt the outline to the situation and the work to be reported.

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—changes and development.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work; listing goals set up, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cereals. (b) Legumes and forage crops. (c) Potatoes, Irish. (d) Cotton. (e) Tobacco and other special crops. (f) Home gardens and home beautification. (g) Market garden and truck crops. (h) Fruits. (i) Forestry. (j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects. (k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering. (l) Poultry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (m) Dairy. (n) Other livestock. (o) Farm management. (p) Marketing, farm and home. (q) Foods and nutrition. (r) Child training and care. (s) Clothing. (t) Home management. (u) Home furnishings. (v) Home health and sanitation. (w) Community activities. (x) Miscellaneous.
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- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific lines of extension work to be undertaken by the extension agent during a year or a period of years.

2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program of work. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.

3. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.

5. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.

A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.

A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment.

The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.

6. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.

7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.

8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.

9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.

10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.

11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.

12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.

13. An office call is a call in person or by telephone by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.

14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.

15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in his office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.

16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.

17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)

18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.

19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report

P. Ripsey Jones County Agent April 13 months
(Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name _____ 2

(b) Number of members _____ (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 18 3

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 17 4

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

(a) Adult work _____ (1) Men 45 (2) Women _____

(b) 4-H Club work _____ (1) Men 2 (2) Women 6 (3) Older club boys 2 (4) Older club girls 2

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 6 6

7. Members in above clubs or groups 340 7

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 8 8

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled _____ (a) Boys 106 70 (b) Girls 4 9

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing _____ (a) Boys 99 67 (b) Girls 4 10

11. Number of members now enrolled in 4-H Club work for: 11

	36 Year	37 Year	38 Year	39 Year	40 Year	41 Year	42 Year
(a) Boys	<u>57</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>38</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>X</u>	
(b) Girls	<u>2</u>					<u>2</u>	

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

	Age 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>			
Girls				<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>						

* Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 8 to 26, but may fluctuate due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

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GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school	87 98	Out of school	12	13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained		(a) Judging	1	14
		(b) Demonstration	9	
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age				15
16. Members in above groups		(a) Young men		16
		(b) Young women		
17. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work	960			17
18. Number of different farms visited	942			18
19. Total number of home visits ¹ made in conducting extension work	90			19
20. Number of different homes visited	430			20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work		(a) Office	506	21
		(b) Telephone	470	
22. Number of days agent spent in office			216.5	22
23. Number of days agent spent in field			93.5	23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ²	50			24
25. Number of individual letters written	2123			25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)	27			26
27. Number of bulletins distributed	240			27
28. Number of radio talks made				28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown			8	29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	2	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending	15	
	(3) Total women leaders attending	26		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	2	
	(2) Total leaders attending	15		
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)		(a) Number	5	31
		(b) Total attendance	120	
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations		(a) Number	180	32
		(b) Total attendance	972	
33. Tours conducted		(a) Number	4	33
		(b) Total attendance	60	
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work	(1) Number		34
		(2) Total attendance		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	1	
		(2) Total attendance	765	

¹ List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.

² Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that are to be Valued

25. Encampments held	(a) Farm women	(1) Number		25
		(2) Total members attending		
		(3) Total others attending		
26. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	3	26
		(2) Total boys attending	48	
		(3) Total girls attending	50	
		(4) Total others attending	25	
27. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	30	27
		(2) Total attendance	960	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	32	
		(2) Total attendance	480	

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PROGRAM SUMMARY

List below information on each subdivision of the program of work. Include under each heading all of the work done with men, women, boys, and girls. If an assistant agent has been employed include his or her time with that of the agent. This page should not be filled out until the questions on the following pages have been answered. Estimate where records are not available.

Line of work	Number of communities or other units participating	Number of teachers or demonstrators assisting	Days spent on-site with line of work	Days spent devoted to line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of circular letters issued	Number of items or items value made	Number of films and recordings	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
38. Cereals (page 8)	15	15		8	5	1	2	16	15	38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	14	14	2	10	4	1		14	17	39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)										40
41. Cotton (page 11)										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	5	16	42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	16	27	1	9	2		2	17	15	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	5	11			2		2	17	14	44
45. Fruits (page 12)	5	5	2	4			1			45
46. Forestry (page 12)	17	18	2	15	4	1	2	6	7	46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)										47
48. Agricultural engineering and home engineering (page 14)	18	22	4	20	5	2	2	20	27	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	18	30	2	10	12	4	4	160	68	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	11	11	4	20	6	4	5	80	41	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	18	18	2	3		5	5	150	29	51
52. Farm management (page 16)	11	11	2		4	2	1	6	8	52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	17	11	3	20	11	5	1	12	15	53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)										54
55. Child training and care (page 19)										55
56. Clothing (page 20)										56
57. Home management (page 21)										57
58. Home furnishings (page 22)										58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)										59
60. Community activities (page 24)										60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)										61
62. Building extension program of work ¹										62
63. Organization—extension association and committees ²										63

¹ Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the collection of economic and social data as a basis for determining programs, the conducting of program surveys, and the efficiency of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, or this should be reported under the program above.

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

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held	10	95
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	10	96
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	97
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	98
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing		99
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing		100
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations		101
102. Acres involved in preceding question		102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management	40	103
104. Acres involved in preceding question	140	104
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations		105
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust		106
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below)		107

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

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

(Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings)

Item	(a)	(b)	(c)	
	Rodents	Other animal pests	Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held			5	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year			5	109
110. Pounds of poison used				110

AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Estimated Activities that are Reported by Records

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held	16	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	10	112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	114
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems	9	115
116. Acres drained by such systems	17	116
117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems		117
118. Acres irrigated by such systems		118
119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations	9	119
120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented	150	120
121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods	20	121
122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems	14	122
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished	15	123
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished	40	124
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations		125
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations		126
127. Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations	2	127
128. Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations	2	128
129. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished	110	129
	(a) Dairy barns 9	
	(b) Hog houses 11	
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question	(c) Poultry houses 80	130
	(d) Silos 2	
	(e) Other 8	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

POULTRY, DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

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

Item	60	61	62	63	64	65
	Poultry	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules
121. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	60	13		7	29	
122. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	51			5	23	
123. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....	28008	710		90	1877	
124. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....						
125. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....		(1) Boys.....	6		34	
		(2) Girls.....	1		1	
126. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....		(1) Boys.....	6		54	
		(2) Girls.....	1			
127. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....		7			57	
128. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	60	5		2	5	
129. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....						
130. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized.....						
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....						
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized.....						
143. Number of members in these associations.....						
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	1					
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)						

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

Report Only This Year's Activities, Excludes that are Reported by Branch

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held	4	145		
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	11	146		
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work	(a) Boys (b) Girls	147		
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys (b) Girls	148		
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent	11	149		
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent	11	150		
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	4	151		
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements	6	152		
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year		153		
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records	1	154		
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations		155		
156. Number of farms advised relative to leases	16	156		
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit	11	157		
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations	15	158		
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159		
(a) Wheat	4	(g) Dairy cattle	6	(m)
(b) Corn	4	(h) Beef cattle		(n)
(c) Cotton		(i) Hogs		(o)
(d) Potatoes	6	(j) Sheep	3	(p)
(e) Tobacco	2	(k) Poultry	40	(q)
(f) Truck crops	5	(l)		(r)

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

Report Only This Year's Marketing Activities and Results

Item	00 Grain and feed	01 Cotton	02 Dairy products	03 Livestock	04 Fruits and vegetables	05 Poultry and eggs	06 Home products	07 Other
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year					1	1		100
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year					2			101
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (160 and 161)								102
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 6,000	\$	\$	103
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	104
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
165. Preliminary analysis								105
166. Organization					2	1	2	106
167. Accounting and auditing								107
168. Financing								108
169. Business policies					2	1	2	109
170. Production to meet market demand	1				2	1	2	170
171. Reduction of market losses					2		2	171
172. Use of current market information	2				2		2	172
173. Standardizing					2		2	173
174. Processing or manufacturing								174
175. Packaging and grading					2		2	175
176. Loading								176
177. Transporting								177
178. Warehousing					2		2	178
179. Keeping membership informed								179
180. Merging into larger units								180
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
181. Standardizing								181
182. Packaging and grading								182
183. Use of current market information								183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

184. Number of method demonstration meetings held 184
185. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 185
- | | Food selection and preparation | Food preservation |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | (1) | (2) |
| 186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled | (1) Girls | 186 |
| | (2) Boys | |
| 187. Number of 4-H Club members completing | (1) Girls | 187 |
| | (2) Boys | |
188. Number of homes assisted in planning family food budget for a year 188
189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year 189
190. Number of homes balancing family meals for a year 190
191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations 191
192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch 192
193. Number of children involved in preceding question 193
194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding 194
195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation) 195
196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members 196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

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

208. Number of method demonstration meetings held 208
209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 209
210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled 210
 (a) Girls
 (b) Boys
211. Number of 4-H Club members completing 211
 (a) Girls
 (b) Boys
212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing 212
 (a) Women
 (b) Girls
213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget 213
 (a) Women
 (b) Girls
 (c) Boys
214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves 214
 (a) Women
 (b) Girls
215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations 215
 (a) Women
 (b) Girls
216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing 216
 (a) Women
 (b) Girls

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME FURNISHINGS

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

231. Number of method demonstration meetings held 231
232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 232
233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled

(a) Girls	233
(b) Boys	
234. Number of 4-H Club members completing

(a) Girls	234
(b) Boys	
235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings

(a) Women	235
(b) Girls	
236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture

(a) Women	236
(b) Girls	
237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies)

(a) Women	237
(b) Girls	
238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)

(a) Women	238
(b) Girls	
239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors

(a) Women	239
(b) Girls	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

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

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

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities

253. Number of communities surveyed or stored.....	253
254. Number of clubhouses, permanent camps, etc., built.....	254
255. Number of community rest rooms established.....	255
256. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	10 256
257. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	2 257
258. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic practices.....	258
259. Number of school or other community grounds landscaped in accordance with plans furnished.....	6 259
260. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as landscaping school grounds, conducting a local fair, etc.....	8 260
261. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community work reported on this page.....	17 261

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

Item	(A) Bees	(B) Weeds	(C) Handicraft	(D) ¹	(E) ¹	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....						262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....						263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....					264
	(2) Girls.....					
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....					265
	(2) Girls.....					

¹ Indicate project by name.

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