

VIRGINIA

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REPORT FILES
 OFFICE COOPERATIVE
 EXTENSION WORK

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
AND SUMMARY OF EXTENSION WORK CONDUCTED IN
HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA
-1935-

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT.

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County Agricultural Agent
Henrico County, Virginia

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STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORK - 1935 -

During this report year, changes have taken place which has done little to affect the effectiveness of County extension work, but has caused the agent to receive drastic reduction in salary and office equipment, by reason of the fact that on April 1, The Richmond Chamber of Commerce, which has been cooperating with our County Extension program for more than 15 years, discontinued this service. Until the latter part of July, the writer's office was located in a vacant office in a Bank building, without cost, on account of working relations with President of Bank. Reason given by the Chamber of Commerce for discontinuance of their financial support was on account of a lack of funds, and poor collections from their members. In some quarters, it is thought that this might not have been the only reason, inasmuch as there was considerable opposition on the part of business interests in this City to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs which, during the last two years, has occupied an important part of the agent's program and activities. Upon learning of the Chamber's discontinuance of its support, the heads of two different banks in the city remarked that the Agricultural Department, which was the Agent's work, was the most important Department of the Chamber. These unsolicited remarks were appreciated and would indicate that at least some of the best business people in the city appreciate the value of extension work, which ^{support} has been discontinued here.

Members of county board of supervisors have also undergone political changes with the new setup under a county manager system, when there are now no farmers on the board, and no members of the board are especially farm-minded. However, efforts have been made by my district agent, to get the county to increase its financial support for this service. On account of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, other Government programs and the fact that the agent is reaching more people all the time, there were more farm people who are real supporters of Extension work in this program than ever before in this county. This has been well demonstrated recently on the part of the operators of 3 of the largest farms in this county, when they put forth special efforts with members of supervisor's boards in behalf of more reasonable compensation for work. From present indications, changes are favorable for getting something accomplished along this line within the next few months.

It is increasingly more difficult to carry on a definite program of Extension work in a thickly populated county of 31,310 people scattered over an area of 280 square miles, with the city of Richmond near the center, where so many people are not farm-minded, or understand true farm problems, but whose requests seem important to them when service has to be cheerfully given.

There is no question about the usefulness and need of extension work being on the increase, as more people are realizing its value and have seen more of its accomplishments.

When I began County Agent work 18 years ago, I looked forward to a high per cent of farming being done in an up-to-date and efficient manner, in a comparatively few years. This has not been the case, and I know now that it will not be in my time, with ever changing conditions.

PROGRAM OF WORK

Program of work for 1935 was prepared after consultation with District Agent during the forepart of this year, and two copies were sent to Director of Extension Work.

Like other years, the program or planning of work has been built along the same lines of those which have been carried out by the writer during past years in this county, with the addition of special Government programs and other changes to bring it up-to-date. The program was considered full and rather complete with a great variety of special and miscellaneous work which has always been necessary in this county.

The need for definite agricultural improvement has been foremost in our program of work. It is always been difficult for the writer to report the many different phases of work carried on. To one unfamiliar with the Corn-Hog and other Government programs, it would be totally impossible to explain just how or where the amount of time spent on such work could have been judiciously used. However, I believe those familiar with such details will appreciate the time they have required on the part of County Agents.

Pure-bred livestock 4-H Club work has always occupied a conspicuous part of this county's program of work, and while the last two years have consumed some time that this work would have received, I still regard it as the most permanent Extension work that I do, and have, therefore, always placed it in the forepart of program of work for annual reports.

This year's club activities have been successful and have not only worked towards development among young farm people, but have been the means of more and better livestock distributed on more farms where they have received better than average care and have been the cause for young people receiving income that they would not have had had it not been for money realized on these projects and prize money won. According to results on tabulated club reports recently sent to State office, total profit realized by club members this year was \$2838.35, which I believe is conservative. There was an additional \$771.00 in cash prize money won at the State Fair.

It is worthy of note that the agent has consistently urged club members to hold on to their breeding stock during recent years of low prices, inasmuch as it was my best judgment that prices would not continue low on such animals. This outlook advice has more than exceeded my expectations, in that it is now more true than I had expected it to be, and such advice has proven to be fundamentally sound and has been appreciated by those who followed it.

**A CONCISE SUMMARY OF PROGRAM AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF EXTENSION
WORK - HENRICO COUNTY - 1935**

Goals Established

Results Achieved

CLUB WORK:

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| 1. To have two regular organized clubs with not less than 40 members. | Working in cooperation with home demonstration agent, three organized clubs were worked with during the year. There were 53 different club members carrying projects with the county agent in the three clubs. There were 17 different unorganized members, making a total of 70 carrying 134 projects, with 120 different completed projects reported. A total of 33 meetings were held during the year when the agent was present at 20 and discussed different phases of the work, record books, fairs, short courses, as well as subject matter information. |
| 2. To have not less than 20 unorganized members. | There were 17 different members carrying 30 projects who were not in organized clubs. Members were not accessible to organized clubs and it seemed desirable to continue them as unorganized members at present. Some of the most successful members were included in this group. |
| 3. Interest new members in and out of schools who are not accessible to organized clubs. | There were 17 new members enrolled this year for the first time - 11 boys and 6 girls. These were included in organized and unorganized groups. |
| 4. <u>Projects:</u> | |
| a. 10 Sow & Litter | 9 purebred and registered sow and litter members were enrolled with 8 completing, on a total of 95 animals. |
| b. 20 Breeding Pig | 31 members enrolled in breeding pig, with 29 completing, having a total of 55 animals. |
| c. 8 Pen of Three Fat Pigs | 7 members were enrolled in fat pig, with 6 completing, on 11 animals. 2 had pens of 3 and the others reported on one and two animals. |
| d. 25 Purebred Heifer & Cow | 40 members were enrolled in bred heifer and dairy cow, with 37 completing, on 51 animals. |

e. 20 Purebred Dairy Calf, first year.

34 members were enrolled in dairy calf on first year calf project, with 30 completing on 33 animals.

f. 8 Corn

9 members were enrolled in corn club project, with 7 completing, on 9 acres.

5. Club Activities:

a. District Short Course - 10 members to attend.

11 Club members enrolled with County Agent attended District short course for one week at Jamestown - 8 boys and 3 girls.

b. 5 representatives to attend State Short Course, V. P. I.

No members attended State Short Course, due to the fact that it was called off on account of Infantile Paralysis. Arrangements were about completed for 13 attending when it was discontinued.

c. 1 Rally; 1 County Club Meeting.

Club rally and watermelon feast was held at the home of 2 Club members in September, which was attended by 38 members and 7 parents. A well-attended Achievement Day was held November 16, when reports were received from different County Clubs. A talk on living up to the 4-H's was made by Senator-elect Hunsdon Cary. State Fair prize checks were awarded all those present who had turned in completed record books. The agent spoke to club members and parents about Club work for 1936. 120 members, with 30 parents and leaders were present.

d. Exhibit at one or more fairs 50% membership.

71% of membership exhibited at State Fair. A total of 116 club exhibits were shown at the Fair, where they won a grand total of \$771.00 in cash from both Club and open classes. Also champion ribbons, medals by Breed Associations, Historical Herd Books, cattle halters, and show blankets, all of which should be valued in excess of \$30.00.

e. A goal of one hundred percent record books received.

89 percent record books were received.

Dairy Judging Team, consisting of 5 members, received training by the Agent, but did not enter State Contest held at the State Fair.

ADULT WORK:

1. Demonstration in soils, crops, etc.

a. 18 soil improvement, lime, fertilizer, etc.

16 soil improvement demonstrations with legumes, lime, fertilizer, etc. were successfully carried out.

- b. 20 Field and ensilage corn. 20 field and ensilage corn demonstrations were conducted.
- c. 12 wheat demonstrations 14 demonstrations
- d. 6 rye demonstrations 8 demonstrations
- e. 4 barley demonstrations 7 demonstrations
- f. 5 oat demonstrations 6 demonstrations
- g. 12 soy beans and cow peas 14 demonstrations
- h. 15 alfalfa demonstrations 15 demonstrations
- i. 4 sweet clover 4 demonstrations
- j. 8 clover and grasses 10 demonstrations
- k. 25 lespedeza demonstrations 30 demonstrations
- l. 4 pasture demonstrations 5 demonstrations
- m. 4 hogging down and grazing rotations. 4 demonstrations

2. Livestock - Purebred Sire Project:

- a. 5 bull replacements 7 bulls replaced
- b. 5 ram replacements 6 rams replaced
- c. 7 boar replacements 8 boars replaced
- d. 4 stomach worm treatment demonstrations for sheep 7 stomach worm treatment demonstrations for sheep
- e. 3 docking and castration demonstrations 3 docking and castration demonstrations

Promote Other Purebred Work:

- a. Assist farmers and breeders in preparing registration and transfer certificates. Assisted farmers, club members, and dairymen in preparing 200 registration and transfer certificates on purebred cattle and hogs.
- b. Improve care and feeding. Urged improvement in care and feeding with all breeds of livestock.
- c. Advance Dairy Herd Improvement Association work, keeping it functioning, urging close culling, get out monthly and annual report to members and others, also newspaper articles, etc. Kept Dairy Herd Improvement Association functioning with increased membership. Tester kept on job during entire year. Urged close culling of dairy cows. Mailed monthly and annual reports to the Association members and others interested. Monthly news articles were prepared, which appeared in both city papers.

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| d. Assist dairymen and farmers in selling surplus cows. | Assisted farmers, dairymen, and Club members in selling 120 cows, which were sold to buyers mostly out of this immediate section. |
| 3. Poultry: | |
| a. Advise close culling, economical feeding and breeding for higher production. | Advised close culling, economical feeding, with outlook reports by radio, personal contact, etc. |
| b. Culling demonstrations. | 2 culling demonstrations. |
| c. Housing plans. | 8 housing plans furnished. |
| d. Marketing. | No definite assistance given in marketing. |
| 4. Advise farmers on details, set-up and operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as it pertains to dairy industry, corn-hogs, wheat and other commodities. | The agent's office was clearing house for corn-hog and wheat program with contract work in this county and city. Gave considerable information to city land owners, whose contracts were operated in other Counties and States. Kept farmers informed regarding Milk Market Administration under the AAA. |
| a. 45 members of corn-hog control program. | 44 corn-hog contracts were followed throughout the year under my supervision. |
| b. 4 members of wheat control program. | 3 wheat contracts were in operation during the year. |
| c. 50 members of milk control program. | 125 dairymen were under the Milk Market Administration. |
| 5. Keep 1935 outlook information for Virginia before farmers at all times through circular letters, radio, meetings, personal contact, etc. | 1935 outlook information has been kept before farmers through news articles, radio talks, personal visits, circular letters, meetings, etc. |
| 6. Recommendations for meeting present situation as follows: Reduce cost of production, curtail acreage when possible, judicious use of fertilizer, culling animal herds and poultry, practice disease and insect control; as far as possible produce products which are used on farms, buy as little as possible of those products which can be produced, urge the exchanging of one product for another between farmers when practical. | Recommendations for meeting current agricultural situation has included information on lowering cost of production, curtailed acreage, livestock and poultry culling, disease control, producing home food supply and bartering with other farmers and merchants, as well as judicious use of fertilizer, produce home supplies, and conserve the soil. |

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| 7. Work with 1935 Emergency Crop Loan Committee and Field inspector. Keep committee advised on regulations and urge that loans be made where the risk is reasonably good and there is a real need for production financial aid with a well-balanced program. | Work with 1935 Emergency Crop Loan Committee and field inspector. Kept committeemen advised on regulations and urged that loans be made where risk was reasonably good and there was a real need for production financial aid with a well-balanced program. |
| 8. Advise farmers of Production Credit Corporation's operations in this territory. Assist farmers in making applications and other information about securing loans for production needs. | Advised farmers about production Credit Corporation's operations in this territory. assisted farmers in making applications and other information about securing loans for production needs. |
| 9. Work in advisory capacity with County Welfare Department and County Garden Director in interest of assisting needy family garden projects. | Worked with State and County Welfare Departments, State and County C. W. A., and Garden Directors in interest of Farm Relief Program. |
| 10. Assist state and county rural rehabilitation organizations in an advisory capacity with their problems. | Assisted State and County Rural Rehabilitation Organizations in an advisory capacity, and other very definite information pertaining to clients in this County. |
| 11. Keep posted on all phases of Agricultural Adjustment Administration affecting agriculture in this County. | As far as time would permit, kept abreast with different phases of AAA affecting agriculture in this County. |
| 12. Broadcast agricultural program over WRVA fourteen minutes each week in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture and V. P. I. Extension Service. | Broadcast agricultural information, local, state and national, over WRVA fourteen minutes each week, in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture and V. P. I. Extension Service. |
| 13. Lend every effort to strengthen and promote Richmond Cooperative Milk Producers Association, which problems require much time spent on my part. | Assisted Richmond Cooperative Milk Producers Association with their membership, market and other problems, which now look very much better. |
| 14. Encourage adults and club members to exhibit at the Virginia State Fair, featuring purebred livestock, crops and poultry. | Encouraged club members and certain adults to exhibit at Virginia State Fair, featuring purebred livestock, crops, and poultry. |
| 15. Serve on committee and assist with county rural rehabilitation program. | Served on committee of a County Rural Rehabilitation program, and made definite recommendations for clients and their plan of operation. |

16. Advise farmers and dairymen regarding testing herds for Bang's disease.

Supplied and explained contracts and other practical data in the interest of testing large and small herds for Bang's disease, under the contract offered by Secretary of Agriculture.

17. Agronomy:

- a. Locate good seed corn prior to planting time.

Advised farmers where good seed corn could be obtained locally.

- b. Encourage the use of better seed with all farmers.

Advised and encouraged use of better seeds with farmers.

- c. Encourage the use of lime and high analysis fertilizer.

Encouraged the use of lime and high analysis fertilizer.

- d. Work out and promote practices of systematic crop rotation.

Worked out and promoted practices of systematic crop rotations.

- e. Promote the work of more and better permanent pastures.

Caused the starting of more and better permanent pastures.

- f. Promote and demonstrate making ensilage and hay at the best time for greatest feeding value.

Demonstrated making ensilage and hay at the best time for greatest feeding value.

- g. Advise taking unproductive land out of cultivation and seed to pasture or forests.

Advised that unproductive land be taken out of cultivation and seeded to timber or lespedeza.

MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Work to the end of building up some successful type of general farm organization in the county.

No further progress has been made towards a general farm organization in the county.

2. Work with all cooperative agencies, such as: Richmond Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Emergency Crop Loan Committee, Richmond Production Credit Corporation, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Elko Poultry Association, County Welfare, Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Virginia State Fair Association, State Bureau of Animal Industry, Virginia State Dairymen's Association, Henrico Garden Club, and other state and county organizations.

Worked with all such agencies through letters, meetings, radio, conferences, and visits. The average citizen knows little or nothing about the operation of many of the new Government 'lettered' programs, which has necessitated much detailed explanation.

3. Use extension specialists and AAA

Used extension specialists and AAA assistants

assistants in above plan of work when they can be secured and will actually benefit the work in the county.

4. Attempt to care for all other special information called for which would not come directly under this plan of work, such as: giving citizens of Richmond information on AAA programs for farms they own in other counties and states -- other correspondence, conferences, bulletins, phone calls, etc., which information the agent is expected to give, but does not come directly under this plan of work, is looked after at all times.

in the above plan of work when they could be secured, time would permit, and their services would benefit the work in this county.

Made an attempt to care for all other special requests and information called for which did not come directly under the plan of work, but which was requested by citizens from this and other counties. Were given attention in proportion to their importance and time would permit, such as requires personal service at times which makes no special showing in this report. Explained purposes of AAA to consumers and people other than farmers.

4-H CLUB PROJECTS:

SOW & LITTER: Program of work calls for 10 members carrying out Sow & Litter projects to demonstrate up-to-date methods in selecting, feeding and breeding purebred and registered hogs. 9 members were enrolled, with 8 completing where 95 animals were involved. Total expenses were \$637.75; total receipts, \$929; total profit, \$281.19. Members in these projects won a total of \$39 in cash prizes. All animals were registered Durocs and Poland-Chinas - being 5 Poland-Chinas and 4 Durocs.

According to record books, there were 87 pigs raised from 10 sows in this project, during the Club year. Members sold 28 pigs for breeding purposes to other club members and farmers. The demand for thrifty pigs on the part of feeders was so brisk that it was difficult to hold on to breeding stock for purebred buyers. During recent weeks, members have sold six-months and fall-farrowed pigs to good advantage as breeding stock to farmers at prices well above the present good market price on fat hogs. Other sales have been made through the writer and other county agents who know that our members are raising purebred breeding hogs for sale. It is believed that we have more pure-bred and registered pigs produced by Club members in this County than any other in the State.

Sow and litter projects have been especially profitable during this year, more projects should have been carried, and would have been, but for the fact that both feed and breeding stock were scarce during the latter part of last year, and some members, as well as their parents, lacked faith in the future of the hog market. Some of the pigs reported on hand at the end of this year will be sold for breeding and feeding purposes. Fat and breeding pig projects, which are covered elsewhere in this report, are the outgrowth of sow and litter projects, which are usually handled by the writer as second-year pig projects, with the member when he produces a litter turning out additional sows, which are known to the members, and in fair circles as juniors, which are reported as breeding pig projects in this report. It has been my sincere advice, during recent years of low hog prices, to members that they retain their best breeding stock because prices were sure to come back. This has proven to be true, and members who were in a position to follow such advice have not only profited, but at the same time find themselves in a good position at this time.

There is a special reason why home-cured meat should be produced on practically all of the regular farms in this County, and this project has offered an excellent opportunity for the farm to get some foundation stock which would make economical meat animals for the home supply. As a rule, all members breed their sows to boars recommended and approved by County Agent, which are used and owned by other Club members. As far as possible, members arrange their breeding operations so that they get two litters of pigs each year - in the spring and early fall. This was advice given to the writer when he first started Pig Club work 16 years ago, and it has proven to be a sound practice ever since. These are the times when pigs can be sold to best advantage, for feeders or breeding, and can be grown out when the market demands are usually keen. Today, I received a definite order from County Agent in Southside Virginia for a pair of unrelated purebred pigs, which will be filled as soon as I find time to inspect pigs for shipment.

BREEDING PIG: Program of work called for 20 members. 31 were enrolled, with 29 completing on 55 animals, with total expenses being \$980.29; total receipts, \$1357.50; making a profit of \$374.71 and winning a total of \$282.00 in cash prizes at the State Fair, together with other honors, such as champion and grand champion in Duroc sow and boar classes, first place on showman-ship in Poland-Chinas, which was won by a member exhibiting his own animals. As in other projects, prizes were not as large as in recent years. Members also exhibited only at the one fair.

As usual, the Agent personally selected good pigs for members in this project, to get started. Some were members in pig club work for the first time, and others were members who had sow and litter projects and who are breeding and selling pigs as a business. Like sow and litter, projects in this group were confined to same breeds. In both breeds, our Club members exhibited a total of 58 purebred hogs in 4-H Club and open classes - 46 in 4-H Club and 12 in open classes - since the same animals could not be entered in open class. There were less than 14 other breeding pigs exhibited at the State Fair, which were not from this county. Sales of breeding stock, which was reported under sow and litter, is also true of this group.

FAT PIG: Program of work included 8 members in Fat Pig project. 7 were enrolled, with 6 completing on 11 animals; two lots of which were in groups of 3. Total expenses were \$147.60; total receipts, \$222.00, showing a profit of \$75.40 and winning a total of \$47 in cash prizes. Profit realized on these projects was better than it has been for several years, owing to improved hog prices. Had it not been for lack of sufficient feed, more members should have been enrolled in this project, which would have made a good profit during this year. All pigs were fed home-raised feed, with very small amounts of purchased feeds. A majority of them did not carry much finish at the time of the State Fair and were produced relatively cheap.

This project offers an opportunity for members who are not situated for raising pigs, but who can carry on seasonal, short-time projects which will provide either cash or a home meat supply at the end of 6 or 8 months. We often have members who are not in a position to pay the price for a registered pig and our requirements on breeding projects make it necessary for breeding members to have registered pigs. Any good, thrifty grade pig may be used in this project, and can be bought more cheaply than breeding pigs.

BRED HELPER AND DAIRY COW: Program of work included 25 project members, 40 enrolled with 37 completing on 51 animals. Total expenses were \$4221.67; total receipts, \$5435.02; making a total profit of \$1209.15, and winning a total of \$187.00 in cash prizes at the State Fair.

Bred helper and cow projects were grouped together on account of helpers

frequently dropping calves during the Club year, and should be placed in the same group because of giving proper credit for calf and milk returns from heifers after they begin milking.

Included in the winners from this class was First and Second Champion Guernsey females, Junior Champion Guernsey, Junior Champion Jersey and First and Junior Champion Holstein, First and Senior Champion Holstein; together with special awards, such as medals and show halters won by members showing their own animals.

More than 3/4 of the entire 4-H Dairy show was exhibited from this County under the Agent's supervision. Animals were quartered in one section of the Dairy Exhibit Building, with Jerseys and Guernseys on one side of the Isle and Holsteins on the other, with signs over each section indicating that they were 4-H Club calves and exhibited by the Henrico County Agent. Completed projects in this group, according to breed include: 15 Jerseys, 13 Holsteins and 9 Guernseys; causing the 3 breeds to be fairly equally divided. Three bulls were also exhibited by Club members, in open classes, since there was no Club class, and members desired to exhibit their bulls with females and were able to get prize money from the open classes. While on exhibition at the Fair, 4 dairy animals were sold by Club members at profitable prices.

Many spectators during the Fair remarked about the keen interest boys and girls were showing in grooming, watering, and feeding their calves, preparing for exhibiting in groups in the ring. As usual, members in halfer and cow projects were successful on account of more profitable prices, and the fact that they followed Agent's directions reasonably close, without as much supervision as they have received in previous years, when there were not so many different Government programs to be kept up with, and carried out by the Agent.

As I have stated before, in order to do successful livestock club work, it is necessary for the Agent to devote considerable time with the members, advising with reference to selecting, registering, feeding and other things connected with the successful operation of projects, such as feeding and grooming. There is an old statement among livestock people that the eye of a feeder fattens the cattle. This is largely true of all branches of livestock club work, and particularly with dairy animals being grown out for cows and exhibition. Such projects cannot be compared to poultry or corn and some of the Home Demonstration projects, which are carried on in many other counties on a rather non-competitive basis, and which require little capital outlay to get started, and little loss if the project is not successful. Members should, and do realize when they make investment of getting a pure-bred dairy calf good enough to be in the money at the State Fair that it should not be treated with average attention, but in most cases, should receive better attention and treatment than other cattle on the farm at home usually get, because this is a time I believe something worthwhile is demonstrated to the member, his family and neighbors.

I have persistently urged dairy club members to hold on to their good animals and try to have more of them, because it was my judgment that dairy cattle would become profitable property. My prediction has more than come true, since I am in touch with prices being paid for dairy cattle. I believe that they will bring more than twice as much as two years ago, and more than 1/3 more than one year ago, with the demand for good milking cattle quite keen. Owing to Bang's test, better beef prices and general improved conditions exist.

DAIRY CLUB: Program of work calls for 20 members enrolled when there was actually

34 enrolled, with 30 completing on 33 animals. Total expenses were \$1465.24; total receipts, \$1959.50; showing a total profit of \$494.26; and winning a total of \$186.00 in prize money at the State Fair.

This project, like those preceding, included all three breeds of dairy cattle. In this group, there were 16 Holsteins, 6 Guernseys and 8 Jerseys. There is little which can be said about the first year or calf projects which does not also apply to dairy heifer and cow. The success of this project largely depends upon getting good boys and girls to carry on the work and seeing that they give animals good attention; are bought well worth the money, and often some trading is necessary in order that other surplus farm animals may be sold or exchanged for purebred calves in order that members be financed. Exhibiting at fairs has always played an important part with my livestock club members, which has brought about a most stimulating and competitive condition. In fact, I would not know how to successfully carry on purebred livestock club work without some kind of fair or contest with worthwhile prizes.

CORN: Program of work called for 8 members in corn project. 9 were enrolled, with 7 completing on 9 acres, making a total of 348 bushels of corn, or an average of 38.66 bushels per acre. Total expenses were \$172.25; total income, \$319.00, showing a total profit of \$146.75. Only \$2.00 in prize money was won at the State Fair.

It cannot be claimed that these projects were successful. I have had more difficulty in getting worthwhile demonstrations made by corn club members than any other project. In the majority of cases only inferior lands are available for corn club members. Small productive farms are usually occupied with truck crops for market and the larger farms operated by owners with hired help to do dairying or other livestock farming, and there is little or no opportunity for boys living on those farms. Inasmuch as the chief reason for producing corn is for making silage, it is most difficult to have a worthwhile corn club demonstration. I believe that I know how corn club projects should be worked from my first experience with 4-H Club work as a Club member and County Agent in another County, which was with corn projects consisting of one acre or more where good seed, fertilization and cultural methods were employed and the field selecting, exhibiting, and boy's ownership of his corn crop were all highly contributing factors.

ADULT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOILS, CROPS, ETC.

SOILS: 18 soil demonstrations were planned in program of work. 21 were carried out in a fairly successful manner. There is nothing classified directly under soil demonstrations in statistical report, but inasmuch as productive soil is the foundation for all successful agriculture, whether agronomy or livestock, I feel the importance of having soil demonstrations. Demonstrations are in definite forms, consisting of turning under green cover crops, properly preparing seed beds, proper use of manure for fertilizer, together with erosion prevention and humus building rotations.

Soil work should be, and is, included in practically all other demonstrations. During this year when farm prices have been better, and farmers more encouraged, more interest has been given to building up and improving soils by the use of lime and legumes. Information has been regularly given farmers on the use of high analysis fertilizer and formulas best suited to the economical use of best crops. Deep plowing and soil analysis have been recommended and carried out on most demonstrations, in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture in Richmond. Soil demonstrations are given, and soil analyses are made for farmers without cost, for both plant food and lime. I have urged a number of farmers to take advantage of this service, which they are doing in an increased way. I know of nothing which has done more to stimulate improving soils cheaply than the advent of lespedeza, which has been promoted by Extension workers, Farm journals, and the Seed trade, until now,

most farmers can buy it locally, at a price which will enable them to successfully seed an acre of ground at a cost of about \$1.00, and the soil improvements alone will be worth several times this amount, to say nothing of the high pasture or reseeding for future years.

FIELD AND ENSILAGE CORN: Program of work included 20 demonstrations with the same number being fairly successfully carried out on 389 acres, which produced satisfactory yields, with most of the demonstrations showing rather definite results from the use of improved and adapted seed with proper plowing, preparation and cultivation, as well as fertilizers, in a few cases where they were used.

The season for producing corn this year was one of the best we have had in several years, and good yields have been obtained on lands rather low in fertility, as a result of good season and frequent cultivation. 3 corn demonstrations of considerable acreage were approximately 3/4 destroyed by high waters from the James River during September, when corn was a little advanced from the roasting ear stage. Just after the flood the writer received numerous requests for information as to how corn might be handled which had been washed over by high water. My advice was that any corn which was not too much covered with mud, and if silos were available, it should be put into ensilage and where this could not be done, other corn could be fed to hogs promptly, or allowed to stand and save whatever sound corn there might be when the crop was most matured. Recently I had occasion to visit a farm where a quantity of this corn was being smacked out and was divided in 3 piles - one completely damaged, suitable for certain kinds of cattle to eat; another partly damaged, suitable for hogs; and another pile which contained about 40 percent of the crop, after careful picking and selecting, was suitable for feeding to horses.

WHEAT: 12 demonstrations were planned in program of work, with 14 completing to a fairly successful degree, on 370 acres, which produced encouraging results, compared with the medium wheat-producing season, which was due to the time of seeding, proper kind of fertilizer preparation of seed bed, and treating seed for smut. Only three wheat reduction contracts were signed, which were handled through the Hanover County Association, when they included 19.73 acres taken out of production under the AAA program. This may seem to be too few reduction contracts, but when wheat is grown on comparatively few farms in this County, and many farms where it is grown is used for poultry and livestock feeding, it did not seem desirable to push wheat reduction contracts, and there were very few county farmers who requested such information like the corn-hog program. The agent's office gave much information to people who owned, or had an interest in grain farms in other Counties of the State, who wishes information on the operation of the AAA contracts. The farmers who made AAA reduction contracts have been well pleased with payments received, but on account of recent rise in wheat prices, only 2 of the 3 resigned applications for the 1936-39 contracts.

Wheat yields have been increased in this county on account of demonstrations by way of more and better fertilizer and improved rotations which preceded the wheat crop. Wheat is being rapidly replaced on our larger productive livestock farms by barley, which I believe will give a greater return per acre in grain and bedding livestock. Like other small grain crops, wheat is desirable as a cash crop, and the fact that it is usually easier to obtain fair seed wheat than it is with the other small grains. Other wheat is seeded for early hay crop with vetch, which has an important place on the small dairy farms where land is limited and an early hay crop is desired so that it can be followed with corn.

WHEAT: 6 demonstrations were planned and 8 carried out on 210 acres, all seeded

to the Abruzzi variety, which has now replaced all other varieties for all use in this county. Much rye is seeded for winter cover crop and grazing for young cattle. It has also served to increase livestock feed supply by affording grazing during fall and spring.

Rye sold at prices comparable to wheat during this season, and in many cases, on certain types of medium-thin land, particularly where the seeding was done late, rye has been more desirable than wheat as a catch crop. Some farmers always produce rye to be sold for seed when it usually finds a ready market among local growers, as well as seedsmen.

BARLEY: 4 demonstrations were planned, and 7 were carried out on 170 acres. Barley is increasing in popularity on livestock farms as a grain to feed, as well as hay and pasture, and especially on dairy farms. Much additional work has been done with barley by the writer and interested individuals as a result of seeing it grown on neighbors' farms. The agent's advice on this crop has been to seed it only on soils which are fertile enough to grow a fair crop and not to seed too late. This crop nearer meets the needs of dairy farmers with productive land to produce a good portion of their grain ration than any crop we have. Yields on demonstrations have ranged from 40 to 60 bushels per acre.

Livestock feeders follow experiments which have found how barley for general livestock feeding is worth as much pound for pound as corn, which has always been the basis for home grown rations for cattle, hogs and workstock. On the larger livestock farms in this county, barley can be produced at a lower price per pound than corn, owing to the fact that it is handled almost entirely by the present farm machinery.

OATS: 5 demonstrations were planned in program of work, and 6 were carried out to be completed in a fairly successful manner. The growing of oats in this County is limited to only certain farms who produce it for hay as a catch crop and as grain for livestock feeding, particularly sheep and horses. Demonstrations conducted were with both spring and winter seeding for grain and hay. The 6 demonstrations included 130 acres, which produced a better yield than ordinary methods.

Recommendations made on this crop have included good seed preparation, fertilization and seeding at proper times. There is a good local demand for seed oats among the County farmers, most of the time, but a majority of oats produced here are fed to livestock, which goes a long way towards producing home grain supply and having a supplemental grain ration which is necessary for most young livestock.

SOY BEANS AND COW PEAS: Program of work called for 15 demonstrations, and these were carried out on 300 acres grown for forage and seed production. According to present prices, this will not be a profitable crop this year, since the price per bushel paid by seedsmen for seed is from 40 to 50 cents per bushel lower than a year ago. Lespedeza is replacing this crop on many farms, which formerly bought soybean seed for growing a part of the home hay supply. The fact is that stalks from the thrashed soybeans and peas make good rough livestock feed and manure, which is needed on many farms, and which is an important reason why this crop has a useful place on many farms.

Demonstrations in hay making have included more suitable varieties and curing hay on sticks against the customary method in this section of allowing hay to lie on the ground several days before it is taken to the mow. More and more farmers are curing pea and bean hay on sticks as the result of agent's work with demonstrations. Most farmers are convinced that curing on sticks or racks is well worth the

extra labor. It may be estimated that the increased feeding value of hay cured this way is 40 percent. These crops afford an opportunity to get in an extra or catch crop, following a crop of small grain, during the same year. It also is a good fore-runner for small grain or corn crop when the land may be especially hard to get in order, and if can be seeded in time, is desirable to precede a grass or alfalfa crop.

There is likely to be always a demand for peas and soybeans for catch hay and soil improvement crops, but it is my prediction that in the future they will be largely replaced with the lespedezas, which, with an abundance of moisture during late summer and fall, will produce the cheapest hay which can be grown on any farm in this section.

ALFALFA: Program of work called for 15 demonstrations. 17 were started, with 15 being completed in a very successful manner, where stands were satisfactory, and the hay yields better than average for this year. The acreage included 260 in alfalfa demonstrations. About half of the demonstrations were cut as much as five times, with two of the cuttings being extra good. This crop has no substitute on most dairy farms, and cannot be overemphasized, since it is almost as necessary as ensilage which will lower the cost of producing milk and the yield is greater than that of any other hay with greater feeding value per ton.

Additional work with demonstrations in this crop has included having farmers to understand that it must be seeded on the right kind of soil, not too sandy or wet, which is productive. Some farms in this county do not have as much as one acre which I would consider suitable for successful alfalfa. These demonstrations are handicapped by the fact that it requires considerable outlay of cash per acre to start alfalfa successfully. Lime, seed, inoculation and fertilizer are necessary on most lands, which makes the first seeding expensive, but it must be realized that it is different from most other legumes in that the average useful life from one seeding in this section is 4 years.

Alfalfa growing on livestock farms has always been placed among the more important demonstrations with the writer, and its value is well known and appreciated by a high percent of farmers in this County. Selecting right soil, adapted seeds, and right kinds of lime, and plant food properly applied at the right time were the main method demonstrations given. Inoculating and topdressing were also stressed with alfalfa growers.

Alfalfa's greatest enemy on dairy farms is Chickweed and German Moss, and the writer has been unable to find any satisfactory control other than to reseed and seed in the spring on certain infested lands. I am frequently consulted about renovating or reseeding alfalfa in weak spots, but my experience has been that this seldom pays. It is a matter of deciding whether or not the crop is worth leaving, and if not, land should be planted to another crop until the next time for seeding alfalfa.

SWEET CLOVER: Program of work calls for 4 demonstrations with this number having been carried out on 400 acres seeded for pasture, hay and soil improvement. Newly seeded demonstrations in this crop were successful on account of the good, seasonable growing season. Only certain farms grow sweet clover in this County, but it has an important place on certain livestock farms where the soil has been well-limed and it is desirable to get a hay crop or pasture at low cost.

Like soybeans, sweet clover's greatest competitor is lespedeza, which will serve in very much the same way, and is adapted to a greater variety of soil types.

with no lime requirements and low seeding cost, but the difference is marked in another way, and that is that sweet clover the second year affords early grazing before lespedeza gets started. On two demonstrations, the two were grown together, which made one of the most complete pastures and caused cattle and colts to fatten earlier than I have ever seen before on the same farms. The seed has been cheap during recent years, which has added to its favorable position on some farms. Where soil improvement and forage must be gotten at little cost.

Sweet clover demonstrations have not been pushed with the Agent like they were some years ago before lespedeza became well introduced.

CLOVER AND GRASSES: Program of work called for 8 demonstrations. 12 were started, and 10 completed on 230 acres. For a balanced farming program on most farms, old-fashioned clovers have been too much neglected for best results. Soils which will grow a successful crop of red clover, there is no better legume hay to grow. Varieties seeded have consisted of sapling, red, and alsike clover, seeded in the spring, with timothy and orchard grass in a few cases. 4 of the completed demonstrations were seeded alone last fall, and produced 2 hay crops this year which averaged from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons per acre.

There will always be a place for the two old clovers, red and sapling, on many farms where it grows successfully. The proper time for seeding with adapted seed, fertilizer and top dressing were the chief things demonstrated in this crop. Both fall and spring seedings were recommended according to conditions and crop arrangements on the farm in question. As a rule, clovers are seeded in the spring in this county, when there is less risk of being winter-killed, and it overcomes the uncertainty of being able to get seeded in time in the fall.

LESPEDEZA: Program of work called for 25 demonstrations. 30 were successfully carried out on a total of 900 acres for pasture, soil improvement, hay and seed. Like last year, the growing season has been especially favorable for lespedeza and 6 of the demonstrations have been harvested for seed, producing around 300 pounds of seed per acre. I am not enthusiastic because this crop is comparatively new, but, to quote District Agent Quisenberry, "There has been no crop in my time which has done more for Virginia farmers for so little cost". Its general use has spread rapidly on account of seed being cheap, easy to locate, and can be seeded without preparation at a nominal cost. News articles, extension workers and interested farmers have done so much work in this crop that it is now almost universally known. I am often advising farmers that another legume will be more satisfactory for their particular needs. I advised such farmers that there is a definite place for lespedeza on most farms, but it should not be relied upon entirely for hay, inasmuch as the yield will be too small if late summer and fall growing season is dry. Where it is desirable to improve a large acreage of poor pasture or worn-out soil at small cost it has no rival. 3 demonstrations this year were conducted with the Kobe variety, which has satisfactorily demonstrated that it is a better plant on most lands than Korean, which is in more general use. Kobe not only produces more hay per acre, but stays green longer and is not as easy to kill by frost, but it is doubtful if it is as satisfactory for a seed crop, even though the price per pound received for seed is greater. One crop of Kobe has been seeded and cut for seed, but up to this time has not been thrashed and seed production cannot be reported on. There are a few small plots of the much-talked-of Sericea, which up to this time has been grown more as a curiosity or freak, with some possibilities, but I feel that its value as yet is in a rather uncertain status if the farmers want a regular crop. It, however, has a few boosters in this county who claim that it has an important

place here. My recommendations to farmers about seeding Sericea have been to go cautiously and start in a small way.

Hay yields from lespedeza this year have been better than usual, and it has caused many hay barns to be filled which would not have been otherwise. I also warned farmers that what they have seen of lespedeza during the last two years cannot be expected every year, when we do not have sufficient rain during the summer. Crops this year which came up from its own seeding this spring in all cases got a better start and were thicker and better than those which were seeded on soils for the first time.

On one demonstration, I recommended seeding 10 pounds of Korean on a medium-grade pasture. This was the Korean variety, which made no showing until about July, when a fair sprinkling of plants could be seen, which I believe will be sufficient to afford a fair stand in the pasture next year, which should increase the grazing and cattle carrying capacity of this pasture, at nominal cost. Harvesting Korean lespedeza seed is a comparatively easy operation, and is becoming increasingly popular, which has, and will further lower the price for which it will sell, but on the other hand, will bring the price within easy reach of every farmer.

PASTURE: Program of work includes 4 demonstrations when 5 were carried out in a successful manner on 260 acres. On completed demonstrations, the value of especially prepared lands and proper fertilization demonstrated that such treatment produces results by way of increasing livestock carrying capacity per acre. Good pasture is increasing in popularity by livestock farmers, but is not practiced as much as it should be in this county owing to lack of fences and lack of enough land on some farms to set aside a permanent pasture over a period of years. The present low farm price of lespedeza seed is favorable to more pasture demonstrations, and while demonstrations recommended included more than a lespedeza pasture, lespedeza seed in some instances may be used as a base for the pasture mixture, and therefore lowers the cost within the reach of many. This year's season has been most favorable to pasture production and has caused good stands to be obtained which will be carried into next year with increasing result provided season is favorable. Two of the demonstrations consisted of old pastures renovated with applications of lime phosphate, with an addition of bluegrass and lespedeza. Others were seeded last year and after cutting the first crop for hay when the stand had become firmly established, they were grazed by livestock.

HOGGING DOWN AND GRAZING ROTATIONS: These demonstrations have consisted of growing crops suitable for grazing of and hogging down by hogs, such as crimson clover, rye, vetch, sweet potatoes and peas. Rye and clover followed by corn and peas or beans have supplied food later in the season. 4 demonstrations were planned with the same number being carried out in a fairly successful manner. No definite figures are available, but it is known with most people that such grazing and hogging down rotations especially prepared for hogs planned with the view of having a succession of crops to be harvested by hogs has lowered the cost of producing hogs on these farms. The increased price of hogs this year has made these demonstrations more worthwhile.

The above demonstrations also included a soil building program. 7 pig club boys have practiced grazing their hogs in a moderate way with good results. I recommend that preparations be made for pasturing or hogging down all hogs, but am not able to get it carried out in all cases.

CORN-HOG REDUCTION PROGRAM: It is well known to all County Agents and some Extension

workers that the corn-hog control program under AAA consumed a great amount of detailed time, which, to one unfamiliar with the various technical matters pertaining to same, would not be understood. My report on such work will no doubt be precisely the same as that of many other County Agents. This work has required a little individual initiative on my part, on account of all regulations coming from Washington. It, however, has required that the Agent keep up with the operation of such contracts, different administrative rulings, exceptions and amendments, which has to be applied to a part or all of the 44 different contracts which were in operation in this county.

The Agent's office has been headquarters for files, records, and meeting place for Secretary-Treasurer and members of Allotment committee. During the forepart of contract signing, the Secretary-Treasurer who assisted me last year, also assisted in filling out applications and working out basis for contracts. He was later employed at other work and came to the office occasionally for the purpose of delivering checks, signing forms, and making up statements. By this time, my AAA office assistant has been doing the clerical work, as well as getting out letters and other details in connection with the signing, operation, referendum, etc.

Like last year, the writer contacted new producers who might be eligible to sign, with the result that 3 new signers were included this year. 5 last year's signers did not resign.

Assistants from the College and State headquarters were secured for two meetings, one in the interest of getting the AAA commodity record books kept, and the other about forms for hog count being completed between December 2 and 14. Officers were elected for the County Association at the first called meeting, after the bulk of contracts had been signed. It was hoped by those of use close to this work that contracts would be more simple to operate this year than last, whereas, we now believe they have been more complicated and have required more special attention than they did last year.

After several who made applications did not complete contracts, we had 44 contracts to be completed, which will include hog payments amounting to \$3195.00 and corn payments, \$4985.35, or combined payments amounting to \$8180.35, less deduction for local Association expenses, which, from present indications, will not exceed 4 percent. Under these contracts, 486.8 acres of corn were taken out of production and hogs were reduced to the amount of 216. With the exception of two producers, first payments have been received on all contracts, and all delayed payments from last year have been recently completed. The two contracts on which payments have been delayed for this year are delayed for reasons we recently learned from Washington office for lack of proper credentials in signing for Manager of one estate, and Administrator of another. We used the best information available in having these contracts signed, which were approved by the State Office, and why were we from June to November receiving notice that contracts were not properly signed - this can only be explained by the Washington office. It would seem that if those of us who have charge of putting contracts in operation, both in County and State office, are not competent to handle such matters, someone from Washington should be sent here and kept on the job for that purpose. It is such matters as this which causes contracts to be so much extra trouble, and the Agent to travel additional and unnecessary mileage, when no practical-minded person can see a good reason for it. According to information recently received from supervisor now making hog count and keeping compliance forms, the farm record books supplied by this office are being reasonably well kept. W. J. Nuckols, of the Farm Management Department at the College advised that record books in this county were kept in far better shape than the average

county during last year. About half of the signers attended called meeting by the Agent for the purpose of having farm management demonstrator explain how records pertaining to corn and hogs should be kept. Producers have asked the writer about how their records should be kept, both on the farms and in this office, which indicates that many producers are seriously keeping records in some form.

Our Local Association has been functioning fairly well with the writer and secretary taking the initiative at all times. All corn acreage was measured by supervisor and none found to have too much land in corn. The Agent, with one supervisor and president of the Association attended 3 meetings in interest of getting information from State headquarters on how contracts should be carried out. One held in Petersburg, for instructions on measuring corn land; another in Suffolk, to get information on County referendum for October 26; and another called in Richmond for the purpose of the supervisor's getting familiar with how to make hog count and keep compliance forms.

As per instructions, referendum was held in County Agent's office October 26, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8:15 at night, during which time 35 votes were polled, 2 against and 33 for continuation of an adjustment program. This included 10 non-signers' votes. This would indicate that the program that is now being operated is popular with County producers, and it is believed that it has been worthwhile by way of producers cooperating and a means of working together under the new scheme of thinking.

In addition to detailed work on regular contracts, a great amount of information has been given to business people and people in and about the city who own farms in other counties or states who were considering such a contract, or who, according to the questions asked, are badly misinformed as to the operation of contracts. The writer being the only representative of the Virginia Extension Service in this County and City, which is the center of a large population, this would be expected to be the case. On account of the writer and office assistant looking after most details in connection with contracts, local administrative expenses have been held to a minimum.

WEEKLY RADIO PROGRAM: During this report year, the writer broadcast over WVA 48 times, of 14 minutes each. About six months ago, time was changed from 12:30 to 11:45, and the day changed from Friday to Tuesday.

It is difficult to state how much definite good this work accomplishes, but it offers an opportunity for the agent to explain the MA program in its different phases, different subject matter, and other special information, as well as items of local interest concerning 4-H Club work projects, meetings, Achievement Day, fairs, etc. Also corn-hog and wheat contracts and dairy meetings.

I am frequently told by listeners that they got so and so that I said over the radio, and it would indicate that a great many people are getting some information. These weekly engagements have consumed considerable time in preparation of material, and having a copy to file with the studio.

This is the largest broadcasting station in Virginia, and reaches more people in this and other neighboring states, and it would seem that this is an important point from which such information can be given farmers on the air. This should not only further the progress of the Adjustment Administration plans to do

and causes them to be better understood. For example, advanced information is broadcast on corn-hog, wheat, dairy, cotton, tobacco, and other programs several weeks in advance of printed articles, which were received by County Agent. I try to select material which will be of most value locally.

FEDERAL CROP PRODUCTION LOANS: As briefly reported under Achievements, the Agent has worked with District Crop Loan Inspector whose office is in this City by way of advising him about farmers who wanted loans and setting up suitable committeemen to approve applications. The writer has asked committeemen to serve who are County farm-minded people and who are interested in the welfare of deserving farmers. Like other years since Crop Loans have been in operation, Country people desiring loans are directed to the County Agent's office, even when they reside in counties which I do not work. They are sent to County Agent from the Court House, Red Cross and Welfare Organizations. City landlords and citizens have also requested information for their tenants or friends on the farm.

This office has been something of a clearing house for this and other new Government farm activities which are of a national nature. After many visits, 28 County farm people got loans amounting to approximately \$1100 in amounts from \$20 to \$100. I have been recently advised by the inspector's office that around 60 percent of these borrowers have made substantial payments on their loans, 6 have been completely paid, and some old ones curtailed. All loans were made to farmers who could not get money through Commercial channels or from the Richmond Production Credit Association. Some of the borrowers in this Department who have had cash loans are better provided with home food and feed than they have been in any other time during recent years.

RICHMOND PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION: This Association was organized by the writer during the forepart of last year, and while it is my understanding that they have made a substantial amount of loans during this year, I have had little or no direct dealings with the Association other than to refer a number of cases desiring credit to the Association and advising with Directors regarding market outlook and collateral in some cases. It is my understanding that this Association is in far better shape than a year ago, and I believe it is beginning to get in a position to serve an important purpose for the sound farmers to secure credit for production purposes. The Association's existence is dependent upon loans, and for that reason I believe that it must be emphasized that the offices are not over-anxious for loans. The president and two directors of this organization are county farmers who are in sympathy with the AAA and other Government programs.

It has come to my attention that 3 farmers have recently gotten refinanced or paid other loans which were carrying high interest rate with Production Credit Loans of a lower interest rate, this is desirable and should result in good to both the farming interest and Association.

Like all other new Government programs, this Association was wrapped in red tape and complications with no one who could definitely make a decision at first, but it is interesting to report that this condition has been greatly improved.

RICHMOND COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION: Like the previous 5 years, the writer has worked in an advisory capacity in close cooperation with Richmond Co-operative Milk Producers Association, which organization has had its many difficulties, but was held intact with the result that this market working under the Federal Milk Market Administration, has continued to hold up better than any other in the Country, with the exception of one, according to the Milk Section of the AAA. During this year,

its membership has been increased from approximately 60 percent to 85 percent of milk produced by Cooperating members. Also, during the year a new Secretary and Manager was secured for the Association, and important large producers gotten to join, with two of them serving as directors in the Association, has done much to bring about a more friendly working relation between this Association and larger distributing plants. Owing to increase in other special Government programs, the Agent has probably had less to do with the Cooperative during this year than any other year during its existence. All that I have done has been in an advisory capacity, attended conferences with directors, the manager, and visited a good number of producers in interest of the Association, which must function if the farmers are to have a voice on this market.

HENRICO GARDEN CLUB AND SCHOOL GROUND IMPROVEMENT CONTEST: For more than 11 years, County Agent in this County has worked with the Henrico Garden Club, which is a wide-awake organization composed of many of the best County residents and farm women. Among the other things this organization undertakes to cause County School Grounds to be improved by way of sponsoring a contest and offering prizes to those grounds showing greatest improvement over the year before. Like the past 8 years, the writer has been chairman of this Contest during this year, which resulted in 8 county school grounds being entered in the Contest, after I had written to the Principals of all white county schools inviting them to enter into the contest.

A committee of ladies from the Garden Club and the writer visited competing schools during early June, placed awards and observed rather definite improvements in grounds over the year before. It is also noticed that as a result of school ground improvement, pupils in schools are more ambitious in caring for home grounds in the way of grass, shrubs, walks and neatness in general. It has also fallen my lot to write schools regarding entering this contest for 1936, which to date, has brought forth 7 entries in the contest for 1936.

The Agent attended 3 monthly meetings of the Henrico Garden Club during the year, at which time plans, scores and prizes were worked out for carrying on the contest. Also advising members of this organization on soil treatment, fertilization and caused County schools to be grouped in two classes - elementary and high schools - rather than like the old plan which required some of the poor schools to compete against some of the best and most up-to-date schools in rural Virginia.

FARM REFINANCING THROUGH FEDERAL LAND BANK: Little definite work has been done in this Department other than to inform farm people of the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, and how it operates on long-time loans to replace those held by commercial banks, real estate firms and individuals. Like other new Government activities, this office has been something of a clearing house for farm land as well as production loans. Have worked with the local County Farm Loan Association and the Secretary-Treasurer regarding applications and refinancing. Too many people have hoped to be refinanced on a farm loan when they had no land capable of producing agricultural income to justify such a loan. It was necessary to frankly inform these people that their cases could not be worked through the Federal Land Bank.

This office has assisted approximately 50 people with information and applications for such loans. It is now readily noticed that commercial lending companies are far more willing to refinance than they have been since 1929. Information and assistance regarding commissioners loans has also been given to County farm people.

COUNTY FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE: Nothing definite has been done by the Agent in this direction other than to recommend certain changes in County Farm Debt Committee. 4 County cases have been adjusted, many others which were brought to the attention of the chairman had no equitable basis for adjustment, and nothing could be done to advantage.

STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION CONVENTION: A bid was made for the next State Dairymen's Convention to be held in Richmond in August. It was decided in October that the 29th annual convention, to be held in Richmond January 23rd and 24th, 1936. During the months of November and December, the agent has attended 5 meetings with the President, Secretary and Vice-president of this organization, with the representative of the Dairy Department at the College, in interest of putting on this convention in Richmond, and the necessary arrangements for same. To date, arrangements for the speakers have been completed, exhibit space and program well under way.

This county being largely a dairy county, and this city the direct center of dairy interest, it has fallen to my lot to assist in this connection. Like other work that must be carried on, this does not come directly under County plan of Extension work, but it is of state-wide importance and must be cooperated with by dairy farmers and their representative. As a member of the convention committee, there will be a great deal of other details to be attended to throughout December and January. The 1934 convention, which was held in this city, was one of the best on record, which was the reason for its coming to Richmond again this year. The attendance of local dairy farmers, with whom the agent is regularly working, will justify my time in behalf of this meeting, which will bring well-known authorities within reach of local dairymen.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING: There is little which can be added to figures given in statistical report under Agricultural engineering -- other than that the agent has ordered plans for many different types of farm buildings from the Agricultural Engineer at State College. Also have consulted him for different plans with farm buildings and cooling systems. Complete plans have been furnished to dairy farmers for barns and a distributing plant in which all modern equipment, including bottling machinery, was installed to meet health requirements.

On account of press articles, a great number of people have called or come to see the agent regarding rural electrification, which at this time seems to be making its first start in this state. Answering requests from county farmers, I have presented their cases to the Farm Engineer for the local Power Company, and have mapped out surveys to be made by this department of the Company in interest of making extensions in the county. During this year, 3 definite line extensions have been made and I have just been advised by an official of the company that 3 others are in process of construction. Since there is much said about Government projects in this connection, it is believed that within a reasonable time most farm people in this county will have access to Electric power at a cost as good or better than those now in existence.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY: Dairy Herd Improvement Association work, which has been under the Agent's supervision, has been carried on throughout the year in a highly successful manner, with the same capable tester on the job. Herds tested in this Association have averaged more than 1200 cows per month throughout the year, in 25 herds ranging from 20 to 175 animals. Two herds dropped out during the year, with a gain of 4 new ones testing.

For the month of November just ending, there were 1465 cows tested, which

was an increase of 200 over November a year ago. According to monthly summary report, 350 cows have been sold for beef by Association members during the year, because they were unprofitable and the fact that they reacted to Bang's test, which most members have now tested for.

Monthly and annual reports are regularly prepared and mailed all members of this association, with about an equal number of interested people. Monthly news articles appear in one or both city papers. Such reports are carefully read and studied by a majority of members. This not only keeps dairymen informed as to which herds are producing best, but stimulates competition and enables local farmers to know where they may obtain desirable breeding stock.

This is the largest Herd Improvement Association in Virginia, and its success is due largely to the tester, C. W. Yocum, who has been on the job for about 8 years. There has been nothing spectacular about this work other than it has been in constant operation with increasing results. Advising farmers and dairymen to cooperate with the Government's plan for testing for Bangs and Mastitis has resulted in a majority of dairy and farm herds now having been tested, and the cattle more productive and salable. This program has also helped in further reducing number of dairy cattle in this county and brought about a much keener demand for dairy cows, and has been a direct cause for many surplus cows owned by farmers to be sold at worthwhile prices.

The agent has assisted farmers, dairymen, and club members in selling 120 cows during the year. 90 were sold and shipped out of the County, and 35 were bought by County dairymen for replacements. Other dairy work has included assisting farmers and club members in the preparation of registration and transfer certificates, which have been unusually large this year, owing to increased indemnity paid for purebreds which reacted to Bangs test. Advised farmers about dairy rations, purebred sires, bull pens, locating purebred sires, have been other important accomplishments in this Department. I am frequently called on by dairymen in other counties for dairy information. Today, a dairyman from Charles City County was in to see the writer for advice on the purchase of a Jersey bull, which he was considering. The 136 farm visits made in interest of dairying and 142 office calls have covered the wide field of dairying with its various problems in many directions.

STATE AND COMMUNITY FAIRS: Work with fairs this year has included a rather complete 4-H Club exhibit at Virginia State Fair, which has been covered under Club projects in this report. Club members and a few adults exhibited in open classes. A total of \$771.00 was won in prize money by club members in club and open classes. As usual, State Fair work required about 10 days of the agent's time in carrying out plans at the fair.

I did not consider the fair a success from a standpoint of educational exhibits, compared with previous years. However, the club exhibits made a creditable showing, and were good, considering the great variety of work the agent's program requires carrying on. Assisted two small community fairs in this county in preparing for and judging exhibits during their annual get-together festival or fair, which received excellent support from the two communities.

RURAL REHABILITATION - RURAL RESETTLEMENT: Under this Department the Agent has given considerable time during this year. During the first 3 months in this year, attended committee meetings with the Rural Rehabilitation committee, when cases which were referred to that committee by Welfare and other Relief Departments in this County and City, when called to do so by State Director of Rural Rehabilitation.

Recommended a young man for field worker in this County, who has been assisting me with corn-hog control program for more than a year. This worker was later accepted, and about the middle of the year was given field work to do in Hanover county in addition to Henrico. During the last of July when it was necessary for the agent's office to be located in new quarters, a temporary office was allotted with State Rehabilitation forces, and later both county workers occupied same office with county agent.

There has been the best kind of cooperation between local Rural Rehabilitation or Resettlement workers and the county agent. While I have only made a few definite field visits in furthering the interest of their clients, I have been consulted many times about crops, livestock, quality of land, prospects, and outlook for different clients, many of whom were known to the writer. During recent months, through the local workers, I have definitely started negotiations for 3 farmers who I know to be worthy, but who were badly in need of work team which they did not have, and did not have the necessary financial backing to buy them elsewhere. It is now practically assured that these parties will secure their loans for team, one having already gone through. There is little doubt about these people making successful clients. It has been encouraging to note that all of their clients do not now have to come from relief rolls, and some regular country people who have been in hard luck are eligible for this assistance.

Other worthy cases were brought to the writer's attention early in the year and after much effort, assistance was gotten for them. Now, they rate among the best clients, because they were not typical of the average relief roll client. In spite of the many different and ever-changing application forms and indefiniteness with which this department has had to work, it is hoped that it is now getting on a more definite basis and even more good will be accomplished during the coming year.

There have been 48 clients in this county, and I would say that more than half of them have been reasonably successful, and if clients for another year, can be more selected, and less inherited, the result will be far more satisfactory.

In my plan of work, work done under this Department has largely replaced such work which was reported last year under 'Placing Western Drought Relief Cattle For Grazing' and 'Homestead Subsistence Farms'.

Like every other Government Relief Department, the Rehabilitation program has been disappointing to many people who seem to understand that anyone living in the country could get what he lacked from this Department as if it was a Santa Claus. During the forepart of the year, and particularly while mules and mares were being shipped to Richmond for distribution, the writer received no less than 200 office and telephone calls from individuals asking how they might get workstock, feed, fertilizer, etc. These requests came from not only people willing to be clients, but others who are interested in negotiating for a friend or relative who has recently buried a mule, or has an old horse.

I will continue to cooperate with the Rural Rehabilitation Department, and if definite decisions can be left to those in charge of the work in this State and County, and every detail not have to come from Washington, I believe it will yet accomplish much good for many of the hard-hit farmers in this county.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF WOOL: The agent has worked in close touch with the Richmond District Wool Pool, which has been operating through the National Wool

Growers Association for 120 members in this immediate section. During February, the writer attended meeting of the National Wool Growers Association with a Director and the Vice-President in Baltimore, when wool marketing plans for this year were discussed and decided upon. This district wool pool was handled by the Producers Co-operative Exchange, a farmer-owned and controlled organization operating in this City. Approximately \$6000.00 worth of wool was sold for cooperating members at the highest cash price for their grade and money delivered to growers not later than July of this year, which has been a distinct improvement over some recent years, when payments were much delayed. Information on pooling has been given over radio by writer prior to and during shearing season. Some individuals have sold wool direct for as much as that sold through the pool, but it is believed that the average producer netted 3 cents more per pound than he would have gotten had the pool not been in operation.

ASSISTING FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN IN SELLING SURPLUS DAIRY COWS: During the first half of this year, considerable time was given to helping county farmers dispose of dairy cows to two different buyers from Norfolk, who were here buying 5 times in all; one buyer from West Virginia, and a buyer from Northern Virginia, buying for shipment to Puerto Rico, as well as State Rehabilitation office and County dairymen who were at times short of milking cows. All together, 120 cows were definitely sold, with the agent's assistance, to buyers from other counties and states, as well as dairymen in this county. Selling such cattle has been of great assistance to certain farmers who had more cattle than they needed, and who were in need of cash and were able to sell cattle while they were in selling condition.

It is not well enough understood to many people, but I advised owners of dairy cows that there is only about one month in a year when cows can be sold to best advantage -- about two weeks prior to freshening, and 2 weeks after they have freshened. If this stage is past, it might be another year before cows can be sold to best advantage. Prices paid for cows which were bought at different times in different lots range from \$47.81 per head to \$72.00 per head, and while cow prices have advanced since that time, most farmers could have made a good start on plans for raising additional dairy cattle by this time, which some are doing.

My district agent and some county farmers consider this some of the most beneficial extension work that I have done during the year. It has necessitated much extra trouble and details that would naturally follow such an undertaking, if buyers are to be kept in a frame of mind to continue buying in this section.

MISCELLANEOUS: Special work arising which should be carried on, or problems assisted with might be classified as miscellaneous. I realize that too much time should not be given to reporting miscellaneous work, but almost daily, there is considerable work done which should be classified as such.

On account of this county and the agent's office being located at the largest city in this state, and the fact that the office is accessible to a great many people, whether residents of this section, or whether they are visiting the capitol city on business, use the agent's office in the way of a clearing house for many different kinds of information allied with agriculture.

Telephone calls, conferences, and correspondence was looked after daily and given attention regardless of how important the request may be, or how much of the desired assistance the agent is able to furnish. It is a constant problem to decide which things should be worked on when there are several requests for aid at the same time. This I try to do according to its importance and its relation to

Agricultural Extension work.

Owing to Emergency Relief, Welfare Agencies, Refinancing farms, Crop Loans, Rural Electrification, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Rural Rehabilitation or Rural Resettlement, together with the many different regulations attached to them, it can be seen that a regular program of extension work is subjected to many detours. This office has been headquarters for residents of this city to get information not only on adjustment programs in operation here, but request information on tobacco, peanuts and cotton, which we do not have.

The writer being the only representative of the Virginia Extension Service, with headquarters in Richmond, it is natural that as our work becomes better known, more people are going to use this office for such information that they do not know where else to get.

Government publications, the daily press, and Farm Journals advise the readers to see County Agents about this, that, and the other new-born Government project, which is further reason why such miscellaneous requests come this way.

CONCLUSION: As I look back upon the year's work just ended, it is realized that program of work has been only fairly successfully carried out on account of the great amount of extra and miscellaneous work which has been passed on to the County Agent by the Federal Department of Agriculture. General conditions for farmers in this county are now much improved over a year ago and far better than 2 and 3 years ago, and the feeling on the part of farm people is definitely better. Not only are prices better, but the demand for most farm commodities is keen and there is a scramble for most kinds of livestock at satisfactory cash prices.

In the forepart of this report, goals established and achievements accomplished are briefly set out giving an index to accomplishments. As usual, the most definite and tangible work has been done with 4-H Club members who have been reasonably successful again this year, in spite of the fact that the agent could not give them even as much time as last year, and perhaps less time ever before given to club members and their projects by me as agent. To quote Director Hutcheson, who says, "All we can do is the best we can, where we are, and what we have to do with". I believe this has been fulfilled. If this report is read by those who are familiar with extension work, there is no doubt about its shortcomings being understood.

As usual, many things have come up since this report was started which required that my attention be directed elsewhere. Change in office location has been something of a handicap on account of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce's discontinuing their part of agent's salary, office space, and stenographic help. The office had a temporary location and for a time was without a regular office assistant, has caused this years work to be carried on under more difficulties than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,

L. M. Welches Jr.
County Agricultural Agent.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Division of Cooperative Extension
Washington, D.C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State VIRGINIA County HENRICO

REPORT OF

Marion M. Lawrence
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From December 1, 1934 to November 30, 1935

J. M. Walker
4-H Club Agent.

From _____ to _____, 193

J. M. Walker
Agricultural Agent.

From December 1, 1934 to November 30, 1935

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3



Approved: _____

Date _____

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 agents assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agents 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.

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.*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Results obtained through assistance rendered agents by specialists should also be included. This report shows, insofar as possible, the part each agent has taken in forwarding the extension program. The county totals should be the sum of the activities and accomplishments of individual agents *minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.* The county totals, when properly recorded, show the progress made in the county during the year in forwarding the entire extension program. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

The statistical summary should be a report of this year's activities and results that can be verified by records on file in the county office. Where records are not available careful estimates are desired. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of 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.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret, under appropriate subheadings, the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use a descriptive 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, blueprints, 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 merely suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should prepare an outline to fit the situation and the work to be reported.

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning of the narrative report.
- IV. Changes in county extension organization.
 - (1) Form.
 - (2) General policies.
 - (3) Procedure.
- V. County program of work.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

Under appropriate headings and subheadings present in some detail for each major project or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of improved farms and homes and of better community life.

- VI. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

TERMINOLOGY

To insure reports which convey the intended meaning to others and to facilitate the compilation of satisfactory national statistics on extension, it is extremely important that terms be used in accordance with accepted definitions. The following definitions of extension terms have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. Agents should read these definitions before starting to write the annual reports.

DEMONSTRATIONS OR EXTENSION TEAMS

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents 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, 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 sow fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and call 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 persons conducting the demonstration. Example: 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, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
- 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, a boy, or a 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. This 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, improve, or further a result demonstration.
12. A leader-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 by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economy information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
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 the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than "days 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 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not residents at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another 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.
20. The county extension association or committee is that county organization, whether a membership or a delegate body, which is recognized officially in the conduct of extension work in the county.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Months 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. Include time of assistants with that of regular agent.

AGENT		Total months of service this year (a)	Days devoted to A.A.A. work (b)	Days devoted to relief work (c)	Total days in office (d)	Total days in field (e)
Marion M. Lawrence (Name)	Home demonstration agent.....	12		10	75	211
	Asst. home demonstration agent.....					
	4-H Club agent.....					
L. M. Walker, Jr.	Assistant 4-H Club agent.....	12	99	20	120	183
	Agricultural agent.....					
	Assistant agricultural agent.....					

2. County extension association or committee:

(a) Agricultural extension:

(1) Name Worm-Hog Control Association (2) Number of members 45

(b) Home demonstration:

(1) Name Advisory Board (2) Number of members 22

(c) 4-H Club:

(1) Name 4-H Club Council (2) Number of members 75

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 15

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 15

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

(a) Adult work { (1) Men 15 (2) Women 40 (b) 4-H Club work { (1) Men 2 (2) Women 18 (3) Older club boys 5 (4) Older club girls 2 }

6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in A.A.A. program, or in relief work: (a) Men Part-time 1 (b) Women Part-time 2

7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 9

8. Number of members in such clubs or groups 395

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
9. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	15		3	15
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys ² <u>80</u>		50	130
	(2) Girls ² <u>654</u>		20	674
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys ² <u>72</u>		42	114
	(2) Girls ² <u>595</u>		20	615

12. Number of different members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:

MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over
(a) Boys.....	68	18	14	17	7	5
(b) Girls.....	318	123	102	74	36	22

¹ County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

² 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 7 to 24, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

³ Same as footnote 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.

⁴ The total for this question should agree with county total, question 12.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over		
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age ¹	(a) Boys	11	15	29	30	18	12	6	4	1	3	1	13	
	(b) Girls	124	121	156	132	64	49	12	12	4	0	0		
14. Number of 4-H Club members: ²	(a) In school	796										(b) Out of school	8	14

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ³ (d)		
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(1) Judging	3		1	4	15
	(2) Demonstration	24		1	25	
16. Number of groups other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older	3		-	3	16	
17. Members in groups reported in question 16	(1) Young men	4		4	17	
	(2) Young women	42		7		49
18. Total number of farm or home visits ⁴ made in conducting extension work	807		1065	1872	18	
19. Number of different farms or homes visited	758		838	1596	19	
20. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	117		1457	1574	20
	(2) Telephone	927		2249	3176	
21. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	83		43	126	21	
22. Number of individual letters written	1153		1662	2815	22	
23. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)	32		45	77	23	
24. Number of bulletins distributed	280		644	924	24	
25. Number of radio talks made	--		48	48	25	
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown	3		2	5	26	
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	12	11	23	27
		(b) Men leaders	--	140	140	
		(c) Women leaders	86	70	156	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	6	16	22	
		(b) Total attendance of Leaders	67	260	327	
		(c) Total attendance of: (1) Number	225	18	243	
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27)	(2) Total attendance	7036	305	7341	28	
	(1) Number	17	15	32	29	
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(2) Total attendance	408	510	918		

¹ The total for this question should agree with county total, question 13.² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.³ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.⁴ Do not count items relating to portions of meetings only.⁵ Items.—Questions 19-24 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

Miles traveled (auto)

9970

13649 23619

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Months That Can Be Verified

ITEM		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		1
		(b) Total attendance	270		270
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	--		--
		(b) Total attendance	--		--
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		1
		(b) Total attendance	140		140
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	1	1	1
		(b) Total attendance	150	150	150
32. Encampments held. (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short-courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	1		1
		(b) Total members attending	22		22
		(c) Total others attending	4		4
	(2) 4-H club	(a) Number	1		1
		(b) Total boys attending	2	5	7
		(c) Total girls attending	52		52
	(d) Total others attending	3	3	6	
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(1) Number	121		30	151
	(2) Total attendance	17484		9280	26764
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	47	5	52
		(b) Total attendance	997	60	1057
	(2) 4-H club	(a) Number	58	9	67
		(b) Total attendance	1720	125	1845

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and farm homes in the county which have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations as a result of the extension program for men, women, boys, and girls. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

Include results of emergency activities as well as the regular extension program.

35. Number of farms in county	1318	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program		36 890
37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1002	37
38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1259	38
39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	550	39
40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	195	40
41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program (Include questions 35, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)	1464	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)	1404	42

County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

NOTE.—Questions 35-42 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

CEREALS¹

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Corn (4)	Wheat (3)	Oats (7)	Rye (6)	Barley (5)	All other cereals ² (8)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							43
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	7	4	1	1	1		
(4) Specialists		1					
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted	8	4	3	4	4		44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	2	1	1		1		45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	1						46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	20	14	6	8	7		47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	3	1	1		2		48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	2	1	1	1	1		49
50. Number of other meetings held	1	1					50
51. Number of news stories published		1					51
52. Number of different circular letters issued	3	1			1		52
53. Number of farm or home visits made	55	12	6	7	8		53
54. Number of office calls received	15	9	2	2	3		54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	9						55
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing	7						56
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	9						57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	348 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	58
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	28	15	8	9	8		59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	4	3	2		1		60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	15	8	2		3		61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	6	7	2	3	4		62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	25	20	2	2	6		63
64. Number of farms for which production-reduction contracts were signed	44	3					64
65. Total acres taken out of production on such farms in accordance with contracts reported in question 64	4868	19.73					65
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ³							66
(1) Field Selecting Seed	20						
(2) Producing Rotation	16	8	2		2		
(3) Seed Treatment	8	20	2		2		
(4)							
(5)							

¹ Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.² Indicate crop by name.³ Include all corn and hay contracts. This total should agree with 2626.⁴ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Alfalfa	Sweet-clover	Clover (red, crimson, white)	Vetch	Lespedeza	Festuca	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							} 67
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	4	1	2		5	1	
(4) Specialists							
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted	5	2	3		15	2	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	1	1	1		10	1	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	5						70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	15	4	10		30	5	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	2	1			4		72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	2		1		6	1	73
74. Number of other meetings held							74
75. Number of news stories published	1				1	1	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued	1				1		76
77. Number of farm or home visits made	19	5	6		45	8	77
78. Number of office calls received	14	6	8		45	9	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							} 79
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing							} 80
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing							} 82
(1) Seed	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	xxxx	
(2) Forage	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	xxxx	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	20	3	8		14	7	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	7	2					84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	4	4					85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	4				7		86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	4				7	3	87
88. Number of farms for which production-reduction contracts were signed							88
89. Total acres taken out of production on such farms in accordance with contracts reported in question 88							89
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹							} 90
(1) Inoculation & Varieties	20	8	6	5	30	6	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—CONTINUED

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Soybeans	Cowpeas and field peas	Velvet- beans	Field beans	Peanuts	All other legumes and forage crops ¹	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....							67
(2) 4-H Club agents.....							
(3) Agricultural agents.....	4	1					
(4) Specialists.....							
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	5	2					68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....							69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....							70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	14						71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	1						72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....							73
74. Number of other meetings held.....							74
75. Number of news stories published.....							75
76. Number of different circular letters issued.....							76
77. Number of farm or home visits made.....	15	3					77
78. Number of office calls received.....	12	4					78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							79
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							80
(1) Boys.....							
(2) Girls.....							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....							82
(1) Seed.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	lb.	bu.	
(2) Forage.....	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	5	1					83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	1						84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	3	2					85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	4	2					86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	5	2					87
88. Number of farms for which production-reduction contracts were signed.....							88
89. Total acres taken out of production on such farms in accordance with contracts reported in question 88.....							89
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ²							90
(1).....							
(2).....							
(3).....							
(4).....							
(5).....							

¹ Indicate crop by name.² For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Irish pota- toes (a)	Sweetpota- toes (b)	Cotton (c)	Tobacco (d)	All other special crops ¹ (e)	
91. Days devoted to line of work by:						} 91
(1) Home demonstration agents.....						
(2) 4-H Club agents.....						
(3) Agricultural agents.....	2	1				
(4) Specialists.....	1					
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	3	2				92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....						93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or commit- teemen.....						94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	2					95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	1					96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....						97
98. Number of other meetings held.....	1					98
99. Number of news stories published.....	1					99
100. Number of different circular letters issued.....						100
101. Number of farm or home visits made.....	5	3				101
102. Number of office calls received.....	5	4		8		102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	1	1				} 103
(1) Boys.....						
(2) Girls.....						
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	1	1				} 104
(1) Boys.....						
(2) Girls.....						
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	1	1				105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....	25 bu.	25 bu.	lb. ²	lb.		106
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....	8	6				107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....	8	2				108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	5	2				109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	8	3				110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic informa- tion as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	10	3				111
112. Number of farms for which production-reduction contracts were signed.....						112
113. Total acres taken out of production on such farms in accordance with contracts reported in question 112.....						113
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recom- mendations: ³						} 114
(1) Successful Rotations.....	5	2				
(2).....						
(3).....						
(4).....						
(5).....						

¹ Indicate crop by name.

² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

³ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home gardens	Market gardening, truck, and canning crops	Beautification of home grounds	Trees fruits	Bush and small fruits	Grapes	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
115. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	20		24				115
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	2	4	2	1	1		
(4) Specialists	1	4	10	1			
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted	16	8	24	2	1		116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	13	6	66				117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	6	2	32				118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	14	6	820				119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	15	2	26				120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	10		28				121
122. Number of other meetings held	1		8				122
123. Number of news stories published	9	2	16	14			123
124. Number of different circular letters issued	3		12				124
125. Number of farm or home visits made	95	6	160	20	5	8	125
126. Number of office calls received	78	30	80	10	6	5	126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:							127
(1) Boys	50						
(2) Girls	3						
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing:							128
(1) Boys	47						
(2) Girls	2						
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	20						129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing	507 bu.	bu.	xxxx	bu.	bu.	bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	34	4	49	2	3	2	131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	32	5	6	18	4	5	132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	11	5	3	2	2	1	133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	7	8					134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	65	12	410				135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn	xxxx	xxxx	403	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	136
137. Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees	xxxx	xxxx	311	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	137
138. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences	xxxx	xxxx	41	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	138
139. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	xxxx	xxxx	116	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	139
140. Number of homes where other specific practice recommendations were followed:							140
(1)	4	2					
(2) Flower beds and borders			438				
(3) Trees and Shrubby planted			878				
(4) Dogwoods and Native Shrubs			226				

* For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Forestry (a)	Agricultural engineering* (farm and home) (b)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....		10	} 141
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1	3	
(4) Specialists.....	1	3	
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	1	5	142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....			143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	1	15	145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....			146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		1	147
148. Number of other meetings held.....		1	148
149. Number of news stories published.....		1	149
150. Number of different circular letters issued.....		2	150
151. Number of farm or home visits made.....	4	35	151
152. Number of office calls received.....	4	18	152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled- (1) Boys.....			} 153
(2) Girls.....			
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing- (1) Boys.....			} 154
(2) Girls.....			
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Transplant beds cared for..... (2) Acres planted to forest trees..... (3) Acres thinned, weeded, pruned, or managed..... (4) Acres of farm woodland protected from fire.....	(1) Acres terraced..... (2) Machines or equipment repaired..... (3) Articles made..... (4) Equipment installed.....	} 155

FORESTRY—Continued

156. Number of farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees.....	5	156
157. Acres involved in preceding question.....	4	157
158. Number of farmers planting windbreaks or shelter belts.....	6	158
159. Number of farmers planting trees for erosion control.....	10	159
160. Number of farmers making improved thinnings and weedings.....	12	160
161. Number of farmers practicing selection cutting.....	4	161
162. Number of farmers pruning forest trees.....	15	162
163. Number of farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fire.....		163
164. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores.....		164
165. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and sirup.....		165

* 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.

FORESTRY—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

166. Number of farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal.....	2	166
167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations.....	10	167
168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products.....	5	168
169. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a).....		169
(b).....		
(c).....		
(d).....		

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of services or savings (c)	
170. Terracing and erosion control.....	5	14 acres	\$110.00	170
171. Drainage practices.....	3	25 acres	130.00	171
172. Irrigation practices.....		acres		172
173. Land-clearing practices.....	2	8 acres	60.00	173
174. Better types of machines.....	15	35 machines	180.00	174
175. Maintenance and repair of machines.....	8	20 machines	200.00	175
176. Efficient use of machinery.....	5	XXXXXXXXXX	120.00	176
177. All buildings constructed (include silos).....	3	12 buildings	250.00	177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted.....	4	225 buildings	130.00	178
179. Farm electrification.....	10	50	200.00	179
180. Home equipment (include sewing machines).....	87	--	2500.00	180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	142 farms	XXXXXXXXXX	\$880.00	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 175, by types:

(a) Tractors.....	4	(e) Mowers.....	1	182
(b) Tillage implements.....	8	(f) Planters.....	2	
(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	1	(g) Other.....	1	
(d) Plows.....	3			

183. Number of buildings and equipment improved as reported in questions 177, 178, 179, 180, by types:

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	6			183
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	10			
(c) Sewage systems installed.....	3	(i) Silos.....	3	
(d) Water systems installed.....	16	(j) Hog houses.....	2	
(e) Heating systems installed.....	8	(k) Poultry houses.....	45	
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	54	(l) Storage structures.....	70	
(g) Home appliances and machines.....		(m) Other.....	1	
(h) Dairy buildings.....	4			

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

POULTRY AND BEES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Poultry (a)	Bees (b)
184. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	16	} 184
(2) 4-H Club agents.....		
(3) Agricultural agents.....	5	
(4) Specialists.....	2	
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	4	185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	8	186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	14	187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	9	190
191. Number of other meetings held.....	7	191
192. Number of news stories published.....	5	192
193. Number of different circular letters issued.....	3	193
194. Number of farm or home visits made.....	86	194
195. Number of office calls received.....	23	195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys 30 (2) Girls 3	} 196
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys 25 (2) Girls 3	
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	1250 chickens	colonies 198

POULTRY—Continued

199. Number of families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended.....	21	199
200. Number of families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks.....	40	200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing.....	41	201
202. Number of families following production-feeding recommendations.....	35	202
203. Number of families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control.....	40	203
204. Number of families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations.....	50	204
205. Number of families following marketing recommendations.....	29	205
206. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	51	206
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a).....		} 207
(b).....		

BEES—CONTINUED

208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives.....		208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208.....		209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....		210
211. Number of farmers following requeening recommendations.....		211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....		212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a).....		} 213
(b).....		

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

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

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock ¹ (f)	
214. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	5	4		2			214
(2) 4-H Club agents.....							
(3) Agricultural agents.....	30	4	2	10	3		
(4) Specialists.....	9	1	1	1			
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	14	2	1	6	3		215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	4			3			216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	8	1		3			217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	160	3	2	8	5		218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	15	2		4	1		219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	16						220
221. Number of other meetings held.....	6			1			221
222. Number of news stories published.....	17	3		4			222
223. Number of different circular letters issued.....	5	1	3	6			223
224. Number of farm or home visits made.....	136	20	6	14			224
225. Number of office calls received.....	142	3		1			225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							226
(1) Boys.....	49	1		38			
(2) Girls.....	25	2		9			
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							227
(1) Boys.....	44	1		34			
(2) Girls.....	23	2		9			
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....	84	4		161			228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	10	2	2	7	1		229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	18	4	4	10	4		230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted.....	--	--	--	--	--		231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....	--	--	--	--	--		232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted.....	1			1			233
234. Number of members in these associations.....	26			4			234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	20	1		5	1		235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing.....	43	12		12			236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making.....	9						237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations.....	5	2	7	12	4		238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	160	9	4	10	3		239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	30	5	5	10	4		240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	40	6	6	50	7		241
242. Number of farms for which production-reduction contracts were signed.....	215	6		44			242
243. Total reduction in number of animals on such farms in accordance with contracts reported in question 242.....	620	75		216			243

¹ Include rabbits, goats, guinea and fur animals.² Include all ewes and hog contracts. This total should agree with 56(a).

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Public problems and economic planning on county or community basis ¹	FARM MANAGEMENT			Outlook	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing	
		Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.)	Individual farm planning	Farm and home planning (short and long time)			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
244. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	8						244
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	10	8	6	8	5	10	
(4) Specialists	3	1			1	5	
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted	5	8	3	5	3	5	245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	2	1	2				246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	8	2				7	247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			4			4	248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	8	1		1	2	3	249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	3	2					250
251. Number of other meetings held	2	1		2			251
252. Number of news stories published	2	1		2	2	2	252
253. Number of different circular letters issued	2	2		1	1		253
254. Number of farm or home visits made	42	12	8	10	15	20	254
255. Number of office calls received	11	15	20	30	12	20	255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys (2) Girls	XXXX XXXX		XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	256
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys (2) Girls	XXXX XXXX		XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX		257
258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent					(a) Regular 3 (b) A.A.A. 44		258
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent						2	259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts						6	260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements						10	261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit						40	262
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments						5	263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year						1	264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year							265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records						4	266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations						8	267
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases						7	268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income						10	269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:							
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery						6	270
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services						20	
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm						35	
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery						6	
271. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established						25	271
272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting						40	272

¹ Include taxation, land utilization, rural rehabilitation, economic basis of extension program, drought and flood relief. Include as possible, production adjustment activities should be reported under the crop or livestock concerned.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

273. Number of marketing associations or groups ¹ assisted in organizing during the year	273
274. Number of marketing associations or groups ¹ previously organized assisted by extension agents this year	4 274
275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274)	580 275
276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems	40 276
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations	277

ITEM	Standardizing, packaging, or grading	Processing or manufacturing	Loading markets and transportation	Use of current market information	Financing	Organization	Accounting	Keeping membership informed	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
278. Number of organizations assisted with problems of			3	3	1	1	1	3	278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of	8		8	15	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	279

ITEM	Hay and grain	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Livestock	Wool	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$	\$	\$	\$280,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$2,400	\$	\$	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables	Poultry and eggs	Home products				
			Food	Handicraft			
							(d)	(e)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(f)	(g)			
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$	\$2,800	\$	\$	\$	\$	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$800.00	\$300.00	\$	\$	\$	\$	281

ITEM	Livestock	Feed for livestock	Farm equipment	Oil and gas	Fertilizer, seed, and other farm supplies	Home equipment	Home supplies	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
282. Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$	\$55,000	\$	\$	\$25,000	\$	\$	282
283. Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$5,000	\$800.00	\$2,800	\$	\$	\$	\$	283

¹ Includes independent local associations, units of federations, branches of centralized organizations, terminal sales agencies, production associations which do buying or selling, and curb and home demonstration club markets.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Food selection and preparation	Food preserva- tion	
	(a)	(b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	35	19	284
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	---	---	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	---	---	
(4) Specialists.....	3	2	
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	9	15	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	18	8	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	175	-	287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	395	-	288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	8	-	289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....			290
(1) By agents or specialists.....	11	9	
(2) By leaders.....	43	-	
291. Number of other meetings held.....			291
(1) By agents or specialists.....	3	-	
(2) By leaders.....	6	-	
292. Number of news stories published.....	23	4	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued.....	7	1	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made.....	104	22	294
295. Number of office calls received.....	36	9	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			296
(1) Boys.....	---	---	
(2) Girls.....	---	340	
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			297
(1) Boys.....	---	---	
(2) Girls.....	---	---	
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared.....			298
(b) Meals planned and served.....		604	
(c) Quarts canned.....		---	
(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products.....		---	
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried.....		---	
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year.....		59	299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations.....		100	300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals.....		135	301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....		109	302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....		3	303
304. Number of children involved in question 303.....		926	304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding.....		27	305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....		112	306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....		114	307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....		702	308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members.....)		19298	309
310. Number of other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....		7038	310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310).....	\$5,000.80		311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply.....		128	312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply.....		117	313

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

314. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(a) Home demonstration agents.....	.....	} 314
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	.....
(c) Agricultural agents.....	.....
(d) Specialists.....	.....
315. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		315
316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		316
317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		317
318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		318
319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		319
320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	{ (a) By agents or specialists..... (b) By leaders.....	} 320
321. Number of other meetings held.....	{ (a) By agents or specialists..... (b) By leaders.....	} 321
322. Number of news stories published.....		322
323. Number of different circular letters issued.....		323
324. Number of farm or home visits made.....		324
325. Number of office calls received.....		325
326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	} 326
327. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	} 327
328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work.....		328
329. Number of families improving habits of children.....		329
330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....		330
331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment.....		331
332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs.....		332
333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program.....	{ (a) Men..... (b) Women.....	} 333
334. Number of children involved in question 333.....		334
335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a).....	.....	} 335
(b).....	.....
(c).....	.....
(d).....	.....
(e).....	.....

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

336. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(a) Home demonstration agents.....	13		} 336
(b) 4-H Club agents.....			
(c) Agricultural agents.....			
(d) Specialists.....			
337. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	3		337
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	5		338
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			339
340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			340
341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....			341
342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		{ (a) By agents or specialists 8 (b) By leaders.....	} 342
343. Number of other meetings held.....		{ (a) By agents or specialists..... (b) By leaders.....		} 343
344. Number of news stories published.....	6		344
345. Number of different circular letters issued.....	3		345
346. Number of farm or home visits made.....	46		346
347. Number of office calls received.....	9		347
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....		{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	} 348
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....		{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....		} 349
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing.....		{ (a) Dresses..... (b) Other.....	} 350

ITEM	Adults		
	(a)	(b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing.....	182		351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing.....	112		352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts.....	---	35	353
354. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures.....	---		354
355. Number of families following clothing-buying recommendations.....	90	x x x x x	355
356. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....	---		356
357. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....	66		357
358. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements.....	112	x x x x x	358
359. Total estimated savings due to clothing program.....	\$80.50	\$.....	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			} 360
(a) Hats renovated.....	31		
(b) Garments remodeled.....	769		

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home management	House furnishings	Handicraft	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	
361. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	35	20	10	361
(2) 4-H Club agents	--	--	--	
(3) Agricultural agents	--	--	--	
(4) Specialists	3	--	--	
362. Number of communities in which work was conducted	15	9	4	362
363. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	20	18	8	363
364. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	167	6	2	364
365. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	--	--	--	365
366. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	12	--	--	366
367. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	(1) By agents or specialists 70 (2) By leaders 52	9 --	4 --	367
368. Number of other meetings held	(1) By agents or specialists 2 (2) By leaders 8	-- --	-- --	
369. Number of news stories published	11	1	1	369
370. Number of different circular letters issued	6	2	--	370
371. Number of farm or home visits made	237	10	7	371
372. Number of office calls received	16	2	3	372
373. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys -- (2) Girls 654	-- --	-- --	373
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys -- (2) Girls 595	-- --	-- --	
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	--	{-996 rooms 2526 articles}	507 articles	375

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

376. Number of kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience according to recommendations	479	376
377. Number of families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment	83	377
378. Number of families adopting recommended laundering methods	54	378
379. Number of families assisted in home soap making	64	379
380. Number of families adopting recommended methods in care of house	561	380
381. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences	189	381
382. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities	--	382
383. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts	62	383
384. Number of families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan	23	384
385. Number of families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan	5	385
386. Number of families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	26	386
387. Number of families following recommended methods in buying for the home (other than foods and clothing)	506	387
388. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living (other than reported under foods and clothing)	479	388
389. Number of families assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living	551	389

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

415. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{(a) Boys.....	} 415
	{(b) Girls.....	
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{(a) Boys.....	} 416
	{(b) Girls.....	
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	{(a) Boys.....	} 417
	{(b) Girls..... 654	
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests.....	{(a) 4-H Club members 35	} 418
	{(b) Others.....	
419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....	595	419
420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....	595	420
421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....		421
422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....		422
423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....		423
424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....	55	424
425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....		425
426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program.....	595	426
427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		} 427
(a).....		
(b).....		

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Extension organization and program making	Community or country-life activities	
	(a)	(b)	
428. Days devoted to line of work by:			} 428
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	26	20	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents.....	—	—	
(4) Specialists.....	—	—	
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	15	15	429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	45	29	430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	18	10	431
432. Number of meetings held.....	16	12	432
433. Number of news stories published.....	10	14	433
434. Number of different circular letters issued.....	2	3	434
435. Number of farm or home visits made.....	80	57	435
436. Number of office calls received.....	12	10	436

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES—Continued

437. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....		437
438. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....		438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	15	439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	15	440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation.....		441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	10	442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for.....	(a) Adults..... 1 (b) Juniors..... 2	443
444. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.....		444
445. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....		445
446. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	1	446
447. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities.....	2	447
448. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....		448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	2	449

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Predatory animals	Rodents	General- Insect Insects ¹	Weeds	All other work	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
450. Days devoted to line of work by:						450
(1) Home demonstration agents.....						
(2) 4-H Club agents.....						
(3) Agricultural agents.....						
(4) Specialists.....						
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....						451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....						452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....						453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....						454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....						455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....						456
457. Number of other meetings held.....						457
458. Number of news stories published.....			1			458
459. Number of different circular letters issued.....			1			459
460. Number of farm or home visits made.....		4	12	6		460
461. Number of office calls received.....		6	8	6		461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations.....	6	8	12	14		462
463. Pounds of poison used.....	-	125	50	--		463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program.....	\$ -	\$250.	\$200.	\$ 75.	\$	464

MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

ITEM	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
465. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....						465
(1) Boys.....						
(2) Girls.....						
466. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....						466
(1) Boys.....						
(2) Girls.....						

¹ Include grasshoppers, army worms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.