

VIRGINIA

FAUQUIER COUNTY

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

1933

Index		Page
1 a 3.6	Production Control, Wheat	23-24, 27-34
1 b 3.4	Production Credit	22
1 c 2	Cropping Systems	8
1 d 1.5	Buying Seed	9
1 d 3.26	Milk Producers' Association	16
1 d 3.59	Wool Pool	17
2 b 1.2	Poultry Houses	13
2 b 8	Building Plans	12
4 b 5.1	Herd Improvement Association	15
4 h 1.52	Poultry Culling	14
6 b 3	Plan of Work	3-7
6 e 3	Subject-Matter Specialists	11, 12, 22
6 e 5.11	Smith-Hughes Schools	19, 21
6 h 1.1	Office Calls	1
6 i 1	Economic Results Agricultural Extension . .	25
8 c 10	Lespedeza	9
8 c 11.1	Emergency Pasture Crops	9-10
14 j	Timely Spray Information	11
17 c 2	Cattle Blackleg	18-19
17 e 3.2	Poultry Internal Parasites	14-15
17 f 1	Sheep, Docking and Castrating	18
17 f 3.2	Sheep Internal Parasites	17

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

Joseph Copley, County Agent,

FAUQUIER COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1933

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

BEVERLY FIELD BOND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction -----	1
Plan of Work -----	3
Club Work -----	3
Poultry -----	3
Agromony -----	4
Horticulture -----	5
Livestock -----	6
Miscellaneous -----	7
Project Activities -----	8
Cereals -----	8
Legumes -----	9
Home Gardens -----	10
Fruits -----	11
Agricultural Engineering -----	12
Poultry -----	13
Livestock -----	13
Farm Management -----	19
Club Work -----	20
Miscellaneous -----	21
Emergency Work -----	23
Cash Value -----	25
Statistical Summary -----	26

I. INTRODUCTION

The content of this report is a complete narrative summary of the extension work in Fauquier County for the nine months ending December 1, 1935. The Agent was appointed on March 1, 1935, coming to Fauquier from Hookingham County. A report of the work done during the preceding months is not available.

Upon arrival in the County the Agent found that extension work had reached a most deplorable condition, due to a multitude of unfortunate circumstances which had occurred preceding his arrival. It is needless to comment upon those circumstances, however, the Agent feels it necessary to state that supporters of extension work had dwindled to a negligible number and at the same time such strong opposition had been created among the practical farmers.

Meeting such a situation as a total stranger has been difficult at times, however, results obtained have been most gratifying.

It was necessary, of course, to first become acquainted with the different communities and community leaders and this required some time in a County consisting of sixteen different communities. At the same time it was necessary to formulate a plan of work and devise means of carrying out this program, as well as select leaders to assist in the various communities. The lateness of the season made the formulation of plans more difficult and it was in many cases impossible to establish definite demonstrations.

The cooperation and support which has been gained from all communities and from the majority of farmers, both large and small, has been most encouraging. This is evidenced by the fact that after a few months office calls, telephone calls, and requests for assistance have almost doubled. Many farmers who have never before used or supported extension work are now frequent callers at the office of the Agent and request assistance and advice at almost regular intervals. Probably the most encouraging fact of all is that these newly gained friends of extension work are almost without exception, making favorable comments on the work to their neighbors and consequently many more farmers are asking for assistance, a large number of whom have never before requested or received such assistance.

Upon appointment the Agent found that the Agricultural Advisory Council, originally organized for the planning and sponsoring of the extension program, had drifted into a state of inorganization and it has been a most difficult task to properly reorganize this group in order to receive the desired and very necessary assistance which they could give. The Council consists of seventeen members representing the various communities and interests of the County. A meeting was called soon after the appointment of the present Agent, but little was accomplished due to the very apparent lack of interest on the part of those in attendance. A second meeting was called

some months later in hopes of reviving interest among this group, but again the results were most discouraging as only five members attended. The Agent, realizing the futility of continued efforts in this regards, then diverted his efforts towards getting the desired cooperation and assistance from these community leaders as individuals through personal letters and farm visits. This proved much more successful and these leaders have been most helpful in their respective communities and the Agent feels certain that with the continued interest shown by these men, a strong and well organized advisory council will result. The Agent's experience with the advisory council is quite typical of that found in dealing with the individual farmers of the County and in many cases it has been impossible to accomplish results through any form of group or organized effort and it has been necessary to make individual contacts. It has been found that the ill feeling created by the above mentioned unfortunate circumstances has best been overcome by making favorable personal contacts with individuals.

PLAN OF WORK FOR FAUQUIER COUNTY
1933

I. CLUB WORK

Goals

1. To have club work in each district.
2. To have club work in following projects:
Baby beef-----
Poultry-----
Breeding pig-----
Fat pig-----
Dairy-----
Sheep-----
Corn-----
Garden-----
3. To hold community fairs.
4. To have creditable exhibits at State Fair.
5. To have demonstration team work.

Achievements

Club work was conducted in four out of five districts.

Members were enrolled in all projects.

One was held.

Three club baby beeves won places in their class at the State Fair.

Two demonstration teams were trained with assistance of club leaders.

II. POULTRY

1. Work with turkey producers, encouraging better methods.
2. Encourage more sanitary methods of poultry production.
3. Encourage improvement of quality of eggs through

This was done. Twelve demonstration flocks.

This was done.

This was done. One demonstration held,

-4-

POULTRY (Continued)

- | | |
|---|---|
| demonstrations in grading, newspaper articles and discussions at public meetings. | attendance 175. Three meetings held, total attendance 176. |
| 4. Assist in marketing of poultry and poultry products. | This was done through three meetings, total attendance 39, three newspaper articles and circular letters. |
| 5. Encourage proper culling and selection. | Seven demonstrations held, total attendance 195. |

III. AGRONOMY

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Urge use of certified seed. | Twenty-three farmers used certified seed for the first time, results most favorable. |
| 2. Encourage Smutt treatments of small grains. | This was done. Four meetings held, total attendance 59. Three news articles published. 175 grain growers used recommended treatments. |
| 3. Hold meetings to discuss fertilizers and fertilization methods. | Four meetings were held, total attendance 63. Fertilizer information given through three news articles, 42 office visits and 16 farm visits. |
| 4. Urge use of lime. | This was done; 115 tons used as direct result of advice given by Agent. |
| 5. Assist in pasture improvement work. | Twenty-two pasture improvement demonstrations conducted with |

AGRONOMY (Continued)

6. Encourage seeding of soil-improvement crops and legume hays, good results.
- Fifteen lespedeza demonstrations, four alfalfa demonstrations, eight cow peas demonstrations, and four soybean demonstrations. Red clover is used in all cases where farmers can afford to buy lime. Three sweet clover demonstrations.

IV. HORTICULTURE

1. Continuous spray service. All fruit growers received this information.
2. Hold meetings to discuss cultural practices. One demonstration and four meetings held, total attendance 93.
3. Continue rodent control work. Some work was done on this.
4. Encourage use of more bees in orchards. Little work was done.
5. Conduct spray demonstrations. Agent was appointed too late for this, work badly needed. Plans already completed for demonstrations next year.
6. Assist with home gardens. Three news articles published, 600 circular letters distributed, and fourteen demonstrations on insect control given.

V. LIVESTOCK

1. Sheep

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Have all flocks treated for stomach worms. | 1447 sheep were treated, 40% of flock owners have adopted this practice for first time resulting from seventeen demonstrations held. |
| (b) Urge better flock management. | This was done. One meeting held, attendance 32. |
| (c) Have all lambs docked and castrated. | 95% achieved, 14 demonstrations held, 50% more lambs docked and castrated than in any previous year. |
| (d) Urge use of better rams. | This was done. Seven sheep owners were assisted in location and selection of same. |
| (e) Encourage lamb grading. | One demonstration held, attendance 32. |

2. Beef Cattle

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Inoculate for blackleg. | 1023 calves vaccinated, four demonstrations held, attendance 22. |
| (b) Distribute market information by news articles at regular intervals. | This was done. |
| (c) Urge use of pure bred sires. | Seven were placed. |

3. Dairy

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Hold meetings on feeds and feedings. | Four meetings were held, total attendance 108. Six news articles were published. |
|--|--|

Dairy (continued)

- | | |
|--|---|
| (b) Encourage dairy herd improvement work. | Four meetings were held, total attendance 103. Fourteen new dairymen joined Herd Improvement Association. |
| (c) Encourage use of better sires. | This was done. |
| (d) Assist in marketing of dairy products. | Worked with marketing association. Had important part in quieting feeling of unrest among producers regarding marketing conditions. |

4. Hogs

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Give best information on hog production to interested hog producers. | This was done through twelve farm visits, eight individual letters and numerous office visits. |
| (b) Control hog cholera. | One cholera outbreak was checked. 97 hogs inoculated (single treatment). Close watch has been kept on this situation throughout the county to prevent further outbreaks. |

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Encourage cooperative buying and selling. | Farmers were organized and purchased 4000 pounds of seed cooperatively. Sheep growers pooled 7000 pounds of wool resulting in a 12¢ per pound increase in price. |
| 2. Encourage eradication of Bangs disease. | Agent was directly responsible for the blood-testing of seven herds (dairy and beef) without cost to herd owners. |

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

CEREALS

The county being approximately equally divided between dairy and other livestock the production of grain or feed is an important phase of all farms as is the production of sufficient hays. The fact that dairy and livestock farmers should grow sufficient feeds is aptly[^] by an agronomist in saying that beef and dairy products are merely a package of farm crops wrapped differently. As stated in the introduction the agent was not appointed until March 1, and very little could be done on cereals as the more important cereals are seeded in the fall. However, many farmers were assisted in the proper seeding of oats which are widely used in the county for horse feed.

The smut treatment of small grains was encouraged- four meetings being held and three news articles published giving detailed information regarding the recommended treatment. The various smut diseases have been very prevalent in the county and results obtained from treatments have been very favorable. Grain growers in general with few exceptions are using the recommended treatments and realize the necessity of these treatments.

The growing of barley for feed is being recommended and many growers are replacing wheat with barley in order to obtain more balanced rations for dairy cattle and beef cattle alike. The existing high price of manufactured feeds and low price of farm products have forced farmers to have a better balanced cropping system. The agent has received numerous calls for assistance in the making of such a program and feels that with the assistance of specialists and all available information he has been of great help to Fauquier farmers in this regard. In several instances these programs have been made to cover a number of years and in this way farmers are planning to meet future conditions in better shape than they have been able to do during the past few years. The agent feels that they are indeed wise in making these long-time programs and highly recommends such a practice.

LEGUMES

Much of the above discussion may well be repeated concerning the growing of legumes, since this is equally as necessary. With the farmers' utter lack of funds with which to purchase lime and fertilizer materials it has been necessary to recommend legumes which could be grown without lime or fertilizer. Realizing the situation at hand the agent immediately turned to Korean lespedeza as a means of giving better pasture and improving the poorer soils. Immediately after appointment an effort was made to have all interested farmers purchase lespedeza seed cooperatively, thus effecting a large saving on the purchase price and transportation. With little time to accomplish this goal only a small membership was obtained, however over 4000 pounds of seed were purchased and delivered to the individual farms at a saving of \$100.00 to the growers. Fifteen lespedeza demonstrations were conducted and the demonstrators without exception are enthusiastic in their praise of this newly found life saver of poorer soils. Dairy farmers state that lespedeza pastures have meant a large saving in feed costs especially during the months of July and August which are normally very dry. Many of the oldest cattle producers in the county are very enthusiastic in stating that in their many years of experience they have never had cattle come off of grass with such nice finish as those coming from lespedeza pastures. The agent feels confident that in the near future all the pastures in the county will have good stands of this legume.

Four experimental demonstrations are being conducted with *Lespedeza Sericea*. This being a new crop and still in the experimental stage the agent hesitates to recommend its seeding when feed crops are so high and stands so uncertain. However these demonstrations are being conducted with the hopes of obtaining practical information concerning this crop under local conditions.

As stated above the purchase of lime by the majority of farmers is practically impossible due to insufficient funds and the seeding of alfalfa is severely handicapped. However the agent attempts to inform dairymen especially as to the desirability of this crop. At present four alfalfa demonstrations are being conducted and are proving to be most profitable to the demon-

strators, and neighboring farmers are realizing the advantage of alfalfa as a feed.

Farmers of the county as a group realize the advantage of including clovers in their hay and pasture mixtures, and this practice is generally used throughout the county wherever funds permit the use of lime. The agent feels safe in stating that 500 farms in Fauquier County are practical demonstrators of better pastures and hays by the use of clover.

The seeding of cowpeas and soybeans is a general practice in the dairy section of the county although there are still many farmers who do not take advantage of these crops. The agent has encouraged the seeding of these crops by dairyman through meetings, newspaper articles and farm visits.

A number of dairymen were assisted with the problems of proper fertilization and cultural practices. Five farmers demonstrated the use of phosphate and the advantages of proper practices were clearly shown.

HOME GARDENS

With the low price of farm products came the necessity of producing more food at home, and Fauquier farm families met this demand well. Practically every farm had ample home garden to supply the family with vegetables of all kinds. The agent gave every possible assistance in meeting this demand by having garden club demonstrations and by sending helpful garden information to the farm families through circular letters and timely news articles.

The home storage of vegetables for winter use has been encouraged and information distributed concerning the best storage methods. Many farm homes in the county will be prepared for this winter better than ever before, because of storing home grown vegetables.

Because of the distance from market and lack of adopted soils, there is little, if any, truck farming in the county and the agent has not been called on for assistance on market gardening.

FRUIT

The orchards of the county with a few exceptions are segregated in one small section of the county which lies along the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the orchardists, though few in number, are men of the highest type.

The lateness of the agent's appointment in the county made it impossible to plan and conduct spraying demonstrations which were badly needed during the past season. However, all growers were furnished with detailed spray information and notice was given before each spraying date. Some growers who tended to delay their spraying schedule had considerable trouble with scab and other diseases. Two growers who were prompt in their spraying schedule and thorough in the application of spray material had clean orchards and packed a larger percentage of Number 1 fruit than ever before. This has convinced many that timely spraying and thorough application are most essential to the production of clean fruit. Although spray demonstrations could not be conducted during the past season plans are already completed for demonstrations to be held during the next season, and all growers are anxious to watch the results obtained.

As a reward for the production of clean fruit on the demonstration plot the agent has been offered a barrel of United States, No. 1 apples by one grower and a new hat by another grower, and the agent anticipates receiving these rewards.

Two meetings were held to discuss cultural practices at which the Extension Horticulturist gave very helpful information along this line. Mr. A. H. Teake, who is Extension Horticulturist, has been most helpful to the agent in the horticulture program, and without his assistance much less would have been accomplished. One of the older fruit growers in the county stated to the agent after one of the meetings that he had never before had good information presented in such an excellent manner as was done by Mr. Teake. The agent feels this to be the sentiment of all growers in the county.

One tree banding demonstration for the control of codling moth was held and intense interest was shown by all growers present. The presence of the codling moth

in Fauquier orchards has not been very great during the past few years, and in many instances it is difficult to impress the growers with the importance of continuing adequate control methods. On one hundred trees which were banded only fifteen or twenty moths were found.

A meeting was held to discuss spray residue tolerance and the change in regulations which were made during the past season were also discussed. This feature of fruit growing has not demanded much attention in the county, since most growers use materials which do not cause an excess residue.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Agricultural engineering consisted mainly of obtaining plans for and assisting in the construction of dairy barns, poultry houses and miscellaneous farm buildings. The strict requirements of the Washington Health Department make it essential that dairymen shipping to Washington build barns and equipment of the required type. There have been an unusually large number of fires which have destroyed dairy barns and other buildings causing a greater number of requests for assistance along this line. One dairyman estimates that the assistance of the agent and the Extension Agricultural Engineer was worth over a \$100.00 to him, and the furnishing of plans and the selection of the most economical contract for building. The agent feels that this is a conservative estimate. This assistance has been given in cooperation with the field service of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association, whose duty it is to see that producers meet the requirements of the Washington Health Department.

The assistance of Mr. H. E. Gordon, Extension Agricultural Engineer, has been very helpful in this line of work, and the farmers of the county are highly appreciative of the services rendered by him.

Plans for ten poultry houses were furnished, and several producers were assisted in the building of same.

The use of the recommended type of poultry house is probably one of the most pronounced evidences of the fact that Extension Work is continually reaching more farms. The agent feels safe in saying that farmers of the county in general are now seeking information along all lines of Extension Work, than ever before.

Plans and cost estimates of Central Spray Systems and common storage facilities were furnished to two orchardists, and the fruit growers in question plan to make these additions before another season. Again the assistance of Mr. H. H. Gordon was invaluable.

POULTRY

Commercial poultry production in the county is very limited partly due to the predominance of dairy and other livestock farming. However, the average farm flock is much larger than is necessary for home needs alone, and indications are that more farm flocks will be gradually increased unless farm conditions improve very rapidly, although the low price of poultry products will tend to discourage such an increase.

The agent has encouraged more sanitary methods of poultry production through three meetings, news articles published in local papers and fifty-one farm visits. In many instances it is a difficult task to impress producers with the importance of more sanitary methods, however, it is felt that efforts along this line have been well rewarded by the results obtained.

Improvement of the quality of eggs has been encouraged through one grading demonstration held and discussion at three other meetings held. This information was brought to approximately 175 poultry producers by news articles published in the county papers giving methods of obtaining higher quality eggs.

Some work has been done in improving methods of marketing eggs, but due to the low price of eggs on all markets and the small margin between the high and low grade eggs, it has been difficult to accomplish

anything along this line. The small difference between local prices and those on northern markets have made it impossible to effect any cooperative form of marketing. However, producers have expressed themselves very favorably concerning the cooperative plan and the agent feels that the cooperative marketing of eggs will come with the return of better prices. Three meetings were held to discuss cooperative plans and several shipments were made to northern markets, but as stated above the small difference between local prices and those on northern markets did not justify the additional effort and expense.

Proper culling and selection of the laying flock was encouraged through meetings, newspaper articles and farm demonstrations. One 4-H Club demonstration team demonstrated the culling of layers at a Community Day before approximately 200 people. Ten farm culling demonstrations were given by the agent and poultry producers are now as never before realizing the importance of this work. One producer who had half of his flock culled out noticed no change in the number of eggs gotten, and the results of such demonstrations are the best means of encouraging this work.

Poultry diseases have taken a considerable amount of the agent's time as calls come in daily for assistance in this work. The prevalence of poultry diseases in many instances is due largely to the lack of sanitation and every effort is made to have producers realize the necessity of more sanitary methods. Possibly the largest single trouble found is caused by worms and in all cases the recommended treatments have been given with excellent results. In most instances flock owners have agreed to use the recommended prevention measures in order to avoid further trouble.

The production of turkeys on a commercial scale is widely spread in the county, although average flocks are not large. There has been more trouble from turkey diseases during the past season than ever before in the agent's experience, and an enormous number of calls have been made by turkey producers regarding disease troubles. The agent is confident that 90% of the trouble encountered has been directly or indirectly caused by worms of various kinds. In all cases treatments have been successfully given with few additional losses. Three demonstration flocks consisting of 175 birds have been treated with iodine vermicide and the agent is most

favorably impressed with the results obtained. Poultry specialists seem reluctant to recommend the treatment with iodine vermicide due to reported losses from this treatment, but thus far the agent has been entirely successful in every treatment and no losses have been caused by the treatment. Local turkey producers who have had this treatment administered at the recommended intervals are highly enthusiastic in their recommendations of its use. At prevailing prices a saving of \$10.00 was made for the three demonstrators. Neighboring flock owners have already expressed their desire to have this treatment administered next season.

LIVESTOCK

Dairy: With the low price of dairy products, the very strict requirements of the Health Department and the high price of dairy feeds more economical production has been necessary, and the agent has turned his entire attention on dairy work to this end. Four meetings were held for the discussion of more economical feeds and feedings with an attendance of 168 dairymen. Individual dairymen were assisted in formulating well-balanced home grown rations with as little high protein supplement as possible. At the same time individual farmers have been assisted in planning of a cooperative program which would produce on the farm such of the ingredients needed for a well-balanced ration.

With the necessity of more economical production came the necessity of closer culling of the herd and better selection of cows to be kept. In answer to this demand the agent immediately after appointment began an active campaign for the organization of a larger Herd Improvement Association. The former county Association had dwindled to such a small number that the employment of a tester was very expensive, and this prohibited dairymen from continuing to have their herds tested. As a result of the campaign for new members, fourteen new herds were added to the rolls of the Fauquier County Herd Improvement Association and several old members renewed their memberships. As a result of this work the cost of testing was reduced to a minimum and a saving of several hundred dollars was effected for the members of the Association.

The use of better sires was encouraged through meetings at which improved breeding practices were discussed. Many dairymen are realizing the importance of better sires as a result of herd improvement records and are giving more thought to better breeding. The agent has encouraged this work through personal letters and farm visits as well as through various dairy meetings.

The marketing of dairy products has taken more of the agent's attention than any other phase of agent work. This is largely due to the fact that marketing conditions have been most unfavorable and there has been considerable unrest among the producers. There has been the tendency of some to hold the Management of the Association accountable for the lack of more sales, regardless of the fact that the producers in the Washington area are receiving the highest prices of any other producers in the United States. The efficiency and the good management of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association is shown in the fact that members are receiving a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar than any other producers in the United States. The agent has spent all available time in getting this information to the producers of the county and feels that his influence has been helpful in quieting the unrestful and sometimes rebellious feeling. The agent has cooperated with the Association in the holding of meetings and the distribution of necessary information to the producers.

The importance of dairying in the county is shown in the fact that Fauquier ranks fourth in Virginia in the number of dairy cows, and fifth in value of dairy products sold. This is due largely to the fact that Fauquier is located within fifty miles of Washington, on the main line of the Southern Railroad and the Lee Highway, both of which make excellent transportation facilities. The adaptability of Fauquier soil also has considerable influence in encouraging dairy farming.

Sheep: The prices obtained for lambs and wool being much better than those for other livestock products, is probably responsible for the increasing number of sheep in Fauquier County. The agent has encouraged increased flocks and new flocks in hopes of establishing a more diversified system of farming. Many farmers not being familiar with the better practices in sheep raising has made it necessary that the agent give considerable

time and attention to this phase of Extension Work.

The heavy infestation of stomach worms has necessitated the sending out of treatment notices once each month urging sheep growers to administer the recommended treatment at regular intervals in order to have better flocks. Since it has been very difficult to make sheep growers realize the necessity and importance of the treatment for stomach worms, the agent has personally treated 1445 sheep for worms and at the same time given twenty demonstrations in the giving of this treatment. As a result of these demonstrations many growers have purchased dosing syringes and are giving regular treatments, while many others borrow the agent's syringes at regular intervals for this purpose. At the prevailing price for the giving of this treatment, the services rendered sheep growers in the county has been worth at least \$500.00 in this phase of work alone.

The use of better sires has been encouraged through news articles and farm visits. Five growers were assisted in the selection and purchase of pure bred rams. Rams from a Fauquier flock topped the sales at Lurey last summer, thus giving evidence to the fact that excellent breeding stock may be obtained in the county.

Probably one of the most outstanding examples of cash benefits to be received from cooperation is the result of cooperative wool marketing in the county. Over 7000 pounds of wool was pooled in the county and sold through the United States Wool Growers Association. The cash payment made by the Association was two cents (2¢) above the average price paid by wool buyers throughout the county, and a final payment of ten cents (10¢) per pound was made after the wool was sold, which meant that wool growers who sold cooperatively received an average price of twelve cents (12¢) per pound more than those selling otherwise. The agent was instrumental, if not directly responsible, in obtaining this cooperation and in the cash benefits of \$840.00 to the cooperating growers.

The income from lambs is of considerable importance to all sheep growers and for this reason much attention was given to the production of high quality lambs. Throughout the marketing season graded lambs sold for much better prices than mixed lots, and realizing the importance of proper grading the agent held one lamb grading demonstration, at which a majority of the sheep growers in the county were present. A discussion of grading and the proper feeding of lambs was given at the same time.

In previous years there has been little difference in the market value of buck lambs and wether lambs, and for this reason little attention has been given to the docking and castrating of lambs. However, during recent seasons there has been a margin of \$1.00 per hundredweight, and the necessity of these operations has arisen. In making a change in the general practice it has been necessary in many cases that the agent personally perform these operations. In attaining this goal the agent docked and castrated 354 lambs, fourteen demonstrations being held. The result of this work is that approximately 95% of all lambs in the county were docked and castrated, this being 50% more than in any previous year. The result of Extension Work along this line meant an increase of \$500.00 in the income of lamb growers during the past season alone.

Cattle: The cattle program for the county is sponsored by a Livestock Committee whose duty it is to work with and assist the agent in carrying out the extension program as concerning livestock work. This Committee has been somewhat lax and the agent has found it difficult to maintain a strong association of this Committee and to obtain the desired results, as is also the case with the County Advisory Council. This may be partly due to the above mentioned difficulties encountered by the agent upon appointment due to the unfortunate circumstances preceding his appointment. However, it is felt that the adverse marketing conditions is largely responsible for these difficulties. Some work has been accomplished on cooperative marketing and towards encouraging better cattle conditions in the county.

Market information was distributed through news articles at regular intervals, and it was found that this information was being read by a large number of cattle producers. The best available market information was given out from time to time through office calls and farm visits.

Due to the prevalence of blackleg in all livestock sections of the county it is necessary that all cattle be vaccinated to prevent heavy losses from this disease. The agent has personally

vaccinated 1045 calves for blackleg, thereby saving approximately \$500.00 for the owners. One demonstration was held at which twenty-two high school boys were given training in the vaccinating of cattle. One farmer not knowing that such assistance was given by the agent, paid \$9.20 to have seven calves vaccinated. This incident will give some idea of the real service rendered in the vaccinating of over a thousand calves. In all cases the vaccine was furnished for the farmers at wholesale prices.

FARM MANAGEMENT

The many problems of farm management have been dealt with under the several divisions of farming, and the assistance of specialists has been obtained from the different departments with respect to their particular field. The agent has found a large number of farmers interested in the keeping of farm accounts, and has distributed farm account books to all interested farmers. Assistance has also been given in the keeping of these accounts where such assistance was necessary. Better practices in farm management was encouraged through personal letters and fifty-one farm visits.

The agent takes this opportunity to congratulate the Vocational Agriculture Department on the splendid work they are doing along this line in the training of farm boys to keep accurate records of the farm operations. It is felt that the importance of this work is being realized by many adults as a result of the records kept by the boys who are taking Vocational Agriculture in high school.

CLUB WORK

Upon appointment on March 1, the agent found no clubs organized and only a very small number of interested prospective members. The majority of the schools in the county were immediately visited and a discussion of 4-H Club work was given before these various groups. Regardless of the late date at which this start was made, the agent was able to organize five clubs in as many communities with a total enrollment of 75 members. Club work, like many other phases of Extension Work, had drifted into a position of ill favor with many boys and girls and adults alike. It must be remembered that these difficulties have been encountered throughout the period included in this report. It was not until after April 1 that all members were enrolled, and projects for the year selected. Due to the lack of ample time many members were handicapped in attempting to carry out a worth while project. This was the case especially with members selecting livestock projects, since members were not able to obtain desirable stock. However, with the multitude of difficulties encountered, Fanguiar club members have done exceedingly well although there has been a decline in the interest of some members.

Since there was no County Fair or other local exhibition of farm products, club members have had no opportunity to make local exhibits of their products. This is probably one of the greatest handicaps encountered since all club members take great pride in making exhibits. Three club baby beef calves were shown at the State Fair winning second and sixth in the Senior Class and second in the Junior Class, which the agent feels to be an excellent record. These animals were then exhibited at the Baltimore Livestock Show and won sixth and tenth place in competition with baby beeves from this and six other states.

Club work was conducted in the following projects: baby beef, poultry, breeding pig, fat pig, sheep, garden, dairy and corn, and members were enrolled in all projects. The baby beef members, though small in number, probably conducted the best projects in the county. Poultry and garden club members also conducted fine demonstrations. Two Poultry Demonstration Teams were trained, one to

demonstrate the feeding of baby chicks, and the other to demonstrate the proper culling of the laying flock. These Teams gave demonstrations before their respective clubs and on one Community Day before approximately 200 people.

The intervention of the several Agricultural Adjustment Programs prevented the agent from visiting many projects and assisting members with the completing of project records. The work required by these Emergency Programs has probably interfered materially with club work more than with any phase of the Extension Program. This probably explains the reason for the small number of completions and failure to turn in complete records. Many members whose projects the agent has personally visited and approved have failed to turn in complete records and could not be listed among members completing. The agent feels this to be due entirely to the lack of sufficient urging on the part of the leaders and his inability to personally contact these members regarding their record books.

MISCELLANEOUS

The agent feels that this report would be incomplete without special mention of the excellent support and cooperation received from the three Smith-Hughes teachers in the county. Upon appointment on March 1, the agent found these workers to be most helpful in assisting with the starting of an Extension Program and in getting acquainted in the various communities. These men have also been very helpful in the holding of meetings of various kinds and in getting important information to the farmers. The Vocational Education Department is indeed fortunate in having men of such high type and ability as the Fauquier Vocational instructors.

MenKich should be given of the fact that Extension Work was discontinued in Fauquier County, effective March 1, 1933, and the present agent accepted appointment here under the conditions that the work should be carried on for a short period without cost

to the county. The work was conducted for a period of six weeks after which time the County Board of Supervisors made appropriations for Extension Work, starting at the time the present agent started to work in the county. This action was taken without a dissenting vote. From that time on the County Supervisors individually and as a group have been highly cooperative and most helpful in getting Extension Work to each community in the county. This support and cooperation is greatly appreciated by the agent.

In the various lines of work much of the Extension Program would have been a complete failure without the valuable assistance received from Extension Specialists. The agent feels that honorable mention should be made of the help received from Mr. W. C. Shackelford, District Agent, Mr. Kenneth E. Litton, Extension Animal Husbandman, A. E. Teaks, Extension Horticulturist, Gordon A. Klean, State Club Agent, H. H. Gordon, Agricultural Engineer, and W. P. Sadler, Dairy Husbandman. The information brought to the county by these well qualified Extension workers has been of untold value in carrying out the Extension Program, and the agent feels that this assistance is highly appreciated by the farmers receiving the benefits.

Assistance was given in the filling out and approving of forty-seven applications for Crop Production Loans. This number is indeed small for such a large county, but the applicants in question were badly in need of this financial assistance and without loans of this nature all would have been prevented from seeding the usual crops. In all cases the agent went over the application in detail and made recommendations as to the most economical use of the funds applied for. The applicants were advised to produce all of the necessary food and feed crops for the farm, and use the remainder of the borrowed amount in a diversified manner. The Committee cooperating in the approving of these applications for loans consisted of two bankers from different sections of the county, both of whom have extensive farming interests, and three leading farmers. The Committee in all cases was conservative and very wise in their recommendations.

EMERGENCY WORK

Emergency Hog Marketing Program: Although the production of hogs is not extensive in Fauquier County, there are a number of farmers who produce hogs for market. When the Emergency Hog Marketing Program was announced the agent immediately attempted to make this information available to all interested producers. Three news articles were published, seven farm visits made and six individual letters written in regards to the program. The agent does not have definite figures as to the number of pigs and brood sows which were marketed under the plan, but estimates that approximately twelve farmers took advantage of the premiums offered.

Wheat: With the inauguration of the Wheat Production Program, Fauquier being the sixth largest wheat producing county in Virginia, the agent requested that some assistance be given in the carrying out of this Program. In answer to this request the Agriculture Adjustment Administration through the Virginia Extension Division appointed Mr. W. B. Hourse as Emergency Agricultural Assistant, which appointment has extended throughout the time through which the educational campaign was being conducted.

The names of all wheat growers in the county were obtained by having farmers, leading business men and millers check over the County Land Book and indicate all landowners growing wheat. Approximately one thousand names were obtained in this manner and this list was used in the sending out of educational material concerning the Wheat Program. After attending a District Meeting of Extension Agents and Vocational teachers, a series of eighteen meetings were held in each community in the county. These meetings were advertised through circular letters and the local newspapers. In this manner information was carried to 387 wheat growers. Again the Agriculture Instructors were very helpful, as each assisted in the holding of meetings and in getting the information to farmers in their respective communities.

Following these educational meetings a similar series of meetings were held at which time the

agent and Emergency Assistant helped individual wheat growers in filling out applications and necessary documentary evidence. As a result of these meetings 843 applications were signed, covering 60% of the wheat acreage in the county.

Following the signing of applications, elections were held in the five Districts of the county to elect Directors and Community Committees. The various Committees met soon after election and approved the applications in their respective communities. After the signing of applications by the Community Committees the County Allotment Committee met and approved all applications for the county. The County Allotment Committee at the same time filled out contracts for the individual farms and made allotments for each applicant. The contracts were then placed in the hands of the Community Committees to be signed by the individual growers. The contracts signing campaign resulted in the signing of 235 contracts out of 843 applications. Two of the applicants were unable to sign contracts because they could not obtain funds with which to seed wheat for harvest in 1934. Others did not sign for various reasons.

The 235 signed contracts were delivered to the Wheat Section of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration by the agent in person and the county as a group was approved. Two weeks later 228 checks were received by the Treasurer of the Wheat Association, and have been received by the individual growers.

CASH VALUE

It is an impossible task to place an accurate cash value on the work done in the county by the County Agent during the past nine months. The recommendations to farmers concerning crop production can not be valued in dollars and cents without accurate records, and in most instances such records are not kept. Poultry disease work takes much of the Agent's time and the assistance is often very valuable to the producers, but an accurate cash value can not be given.

However, a cash value can be placed on some of the work and a few items are listed below:

Calves vaccinated- 1050, with an estimated saving of 10% (blackleg being prevalent in all sections of the county) 105 head valued at \$12.00 per head \$ 1206.00

Sheep treated for stomach worms as result of County Agent work- 1447, estimated saving at present price, 25¢ per head 361.75

Increased value of lambs docked and castrated by County Agent- 542 head at \$1.00 per hundredweight increased value 256.50

Profits of cooperative marketing of wool, sponsored and carried out by County Agent- 7000 pounds at 12¢ per pound above local dealers' prices 840.00

Prizes won by 4-H Club members at Fair 45.00

467.87
512.87

Value of fertilizers, insect poisons, poultry medicine, etc., obtained for demonstration purposes 29.50 *fruit rest fruit*

Turkeys treated with iodine for worms- 150 at 8¢ each 12.00

Saving on cooperative purchase of 4000 pounds of lespedeza seed, sponsored by County Agent 100.00

First cash benefits received by wheat growers cooperating to control production (campaign conducted by County Agent) 16,500.00 *County rest and I. L. ...*

Profit on 4-H Club projects, reported before December 1st. 457.82 *ARA ...*

Total \$19,856.57

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following figures taken from the statistical report will give some idea as to how much the office of the County Agent has been used during the past nine months:

Agent's days in field	170
Agent's days in office	52
Total farm visits made	715
Individual letters written	696
Circular letters prepared	57
Copies circulated	9067
Meetings held	163
Total attendance at meetings	2378
Miles traveled	10505
Total office calls (by actual count)	1674
Total telephone calls (by actual count)	782

NARRATIVE REPORT
OF
WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL CAMPAIGN
IN
FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA
BY
WALTER B. NOURSE, EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL AGENT
AUGUST 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1933.

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL CAMPAIGN, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Table of Contents

I. General Description of County

- A. Type of agriculture
- B. Attitude of farmers

II. Wheat Production Control Campaign

- A. Establishment of mailing list
- B. Harrisonburg meeting
- C. Mailing of circular letters and holding educational meetings
- D. Meetings for filling out of Applications
- E. Districts of County and election of Committeemen and Directors
- F. First meeting of Board of Directors
- G. Work of Community and Allotment Committees and publication in county paper
- H. Contracts signed by producers and delivered to Washington

III. Points of Interest Observed During Campaign

- A. Appreciation of Economic Value
- B. Gap between farmers and executives
- C. Possible benefits of Program
- D. Turning over of organized Counties to Wheat Section

IV. Tabular Report of Activities and Results

39

**WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL CAMPAIGN
OF FAUQUIER COUNTY**

I.

Fauquier County lies in the Piedmont Section of Virginia. The northern half of the County is fairly rolling and being good grass land, this section is chiefly given to the production of beef cattle. The southern half of the County, due to its nearness to Washington and its natural adaptability is chiefly used for dairying.

Throughout the entire county the general practice of crop rotation is corn, wheat (or other small grain) hay and pasture.

Under normal conditions wheat is the chief cash crop in the county, but during the past few years, due to the low price, it has been largely replaced by abruzzi rye and barley. Both of these do well in this section and there is a strong local market for abruzzi rye, and barley produces a better feed crop than wheat. However with any increase in the price of wheat the tendency would be to swing back into wheat production.

On August 1st. 1933 I was assigned to Fauquier County to help the County Agent, Mr. Copley, in putting across the Wheat Production Control Campaign. Mr. Copley had started work in Fauquier County on *April 1st*, and although he had done splendid work in the county since his arrival he had not been here long enough to completely overcome a prejudice which existed against the Extension Department. This of course is a purely local condition, the causes of which are best known to the Directors of Extension work in this state.

The existence of this feeling, however was the greatest handicap encountered in conducting the wheat campaign. The tendency among the farmers was to discredit the whole business, and it was not until the closing stages of the campaign that we received any real whole-hearted support from the committees appointed and elected to help in the organization of the Wheat Production Control Association. There were a few exceptions, but these were men of large caliber who could not spare the time to do much actual work in the organization of the association and the preparation of contracts. Therefore the work usually assigned to community and allotment committees devolved chiefly upon the County Agent and his staff.

II.

The Educational campaign was conducted along the general lines laid down by the Extension Department.

The first job was the establishment of a mailing list, this was done by getting from the tax books a list of all landholders who owned more than 25 acres. This furnished a list of about 1700 names. We then went to merchants, millers and leading farmers and got them to check over the names in their Magisterial Districts, striking off those which were known not to grow wheat. This left us a list of 918 names to whom we mailed our first circular letters.

As the 1929 census showed only 671 wheat growers in the county we knew this list was too large, but we felt that we would rather cover some farmers who did not grow wheat than to miss some who were entitled to the information.

On August 8th. we attended a meeting at Harrisonburg where Director Hutcheson explained the Wheat Program and outlined the campaign to county agents, Smith-Hughes teachers and emergency agricultural assistants who were to work in the counties of Virginia where production control associations were to be formed.

After sending out circular letters and announcements, the County Agent and his staff started holding meetings in the various school houses throughout the county, and between August 12th. and 18th. eighteen meetings were held at different places, the total attendance being approximately 360.

At each of these meetings the economic condition of the wheat market was explained with the assistance of the charts furnished by the Department, and then the details of the Wheat Production Control Program were put before the farmers. The numbers attending these meetings does not give a true picture of their affectiveness because in many cases not more than 50% of the audience would be really interested in wheat growing, the other 50% had come merely out of curiosity, and a large per-cent of the wheat growers finally signed up had to be contacted personally before they would listen to what we had to say.

After having sent out more circular letters, literature furnished by the Department and announcements of dates and places, we started holding meetings. Between August 29th. and September 2nd. we held seventeen such meetings at different points in the county, where Extension workers helped producers fill out their Applications for Wheat Allotment Contracts.

It was not until this point of the campaign was reached that we felt that we had aroused any interest at all among the farmers. In a good many cases we had to get leading farmers in a community to sign their application so that their names might be used for publicity in news articles, although these farmers at the time swore they would never sign the Contract. It finally worked out, however, that all of these leading men did sign the contracts and some have become ardent supporters of the program.

The County was then divided along the lines of existing Magisterial Districts into five communities for the election of community committeemen and directors. On September 11th. and 12th. Messrs. Shackelford and Maxton of the Extension Department from Blacksburg held three final rally meetings in the county, and on the 13th. and 14th. the five community elections were held.

On September 15 Mr. Maxton returned to the county to be present at the first meeting of the Board of Directors, which was held on that date. At this meeting the Board of Directors elected officers, adopted the Articles of Association, elected the Allotment Committee, approved a budget and transacted other business designated by the Wheat Section to be attended to at this first meeting. It is needless to name here all the committeemen, directors and officers elected as that is a matter of record in the files of the Fauquier County Wheat Production Control Association. However, it is worth mentioning that leading men in each community were elected and that the President of the Association besides being a leading farmer is also the Vice-President of the largest bank in the county.

Another gratifying point in these elections was that although Fauquier is a strongly Democratic county, party lines were forgotten in the election of committeemen and directors and men were elected to these positions on their merits as farmers and leaders from both political parties.

Although the organization was now technically completed, the educational campaign and the personal contacting of farmers for the procurement of applications was continued until September 25th.

After this date the community committees started their work on the applications with the County Agent and his staff assisting wherever possible. As soon as the committees approved the applications we compiled the necessary data for the first publication of individual acreage and production which appeared in the October 4 issue of the county paper.

The Allotment Committee started to work on October 10th, and the publication of allotments appeared in the October 21st. issue of the same paper.

The next step was the signing of the contracts. Here again a great many farmers had to be contacted personally. By November 3rd, all but two of the contracts had been signed and the required accompanying documents had been made ready for shipment to Washington. These we took to Washington on November 4th. and Paugular county was accepted by the Wheat Section. The numerical results of the campaign are shown in the attached summary, it is sufficient to say here that 175,000 bushels were finally contracted, which is approximately 60% of the 5-year average.

III.

The following points of interest were observed during the Wheat Campaign:

(a) Only ten per-cent of the farmers contacted have any appreciation of the economic value of the Wheat Program, to the average man the economic back of the plan means nothing.

After having discussed the Program and explained it thoroughly to the individual farmer, his average reaction and answer is: "Well I never seen the government get mixed up in nothin' but what the farmer didn't get the worst of it in the end. I don't believe in this business, but the country is in a bad way and if Mr. Roosevelt is trying to pull it out, I'm not going to throw rocks in his way, so I'll sign up but I know it ain't going to amount to a continental."

(b) To the man who planned the details of the Wheat Program, forms and maps are simply a clear, concise expression of facts. To the farmer who keeps no records and who seldom takes a pencil in his hand, the filling out of these forms and the drawing of maps is worse than the labors of Hercules.

(c) The benefits to be derived from this Program are two: First, it may be the starting of a new era in agriculture - an era of controlled production. Second, it may produce results in time to check an ever growing restlessness which if left unheeded will some day shake our civilization to its foundations. The first requires careful building, the second requires speed.

(d) The man in charge of the Wheat Section to whom we hand over these organized counties, should try to understand:

(1) The effort required by these farmers to bring themselves to believe in controlled production.

(2) That if restlessness is not quieted neither this nor any other program can succeed.

(3) That in order for this program to succeed a majority of producers must be kept in the organization.

(4) That the strength of the organization rests now chiefly on patriotism and not on an appreciation of economic conditions.

(5) That each added detail or change in administrative policy weakens the moral of the farmers, and it is moral on which we must depend.

IV.

Tabular statement of data relevant to activities and results obtained by Extension workers in Wheat Production Control Campaign in Fauquier County, Virginia:

News articles published	39
Circular letters mailed	18
Circular letters, copies mailed	17,500
Number of meetings held	53
Approximate attendance	1,169
Applications signed	243
Contracts signed	234
Contracts rejected by producers	9
Contracts rejected by Allotment Committee	1
Contracts accepted on first inspection by Wheat Section	216
Contracts delayed in Washington for authorization of Agent, administrators,	

trustees, and executors, by principles	10
Contracts returned to County for correction of technical errors	7
Priority rating of County by Wheat Section	42
Total number of acres represented by Contracts	9,378
Total number of bushels represented by Contracts	178,141

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENT
TO
ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1933

State Virginia County (or counties) Fauquier
Report of Joseph Capley Agricultural agent.
(Name) Home demonstration agent.
(Name) Boys' and girls' club agent or assistant.
W.B. Nurse Emergency agent.
(Name)

DIRECTIONS

This report form is for use of regularly employed county extension agents and temporary emergency agents, for reporting all work relating to production-reduction campaigns, relief activities, and other emergency work engaged in during the year. This report supplements but does not displace the regular annual statistical report of cooperatively employed agents, on form 285.

This report should be prepared as a single report for the county by all county extension agents and emergency agents working as a committee. Each individual agent should discuss in the regular narrative annual report his or her part in advancing the emergency work included in this supplement.

Where an emergency agent is the only extension worker employed in the county he should fill out this form and accompany it with a full narrative account of his work. In case the emergency agent works in several counties the report should cover the entire area worked in, and be so labeled.

Where the services of the emergency agent are discontinued prior to November 30, 1933, this schedule should be filled out before the agent leaves the county.

Two copies of this report should be sent to the State extension office, one of which will be forwarded to the Federal Extension Service.

PRODUCTION-REDUCTION CAMPAIGNS

ASSISTANCE RENDERED THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Nature of assistance or activity	Cotton	Wheat	Volume	Emergency My Marketing Program
	60	00	00	
Agricultural agent		46		1
Home demonstration agent				1
Boys' and girls' club agent				
Emergency agent		103		
1. Days devoted to campaign by agent or agents				
2. Days State extension workers assisted in campaign in county		10		2
3. Smith-Hughes teachers assisting in campaign		3	1	3
4. Days such Smith-Hughes teachers assisted in campaign		21		4
5. Number voluntary county or community local leaders assisting in campaign		20		5
6. Total days spent on campaign by such local leaders		22		6
7. Farm visits made to explain plans for reducing production		194	7	7
8. Office calls to discuss reducing production		447		8
9. Individual letters written in interest of campaign		89	6	9
10. Circular letters written for use in campaign		16		10
11. Total copies of such circular letters mailed		17500		11
12. News articles relating to reducing production furnished local papers		39	3	12
13. Meetings held to advance campaign		53		13
14. Total attendance at such meetings		1169		14
15. Farms for which production-reduction contracts were completed		235	12	15
16. Total reduced production contracted for on such farms (acres, animals, etc.)		1447	?	16
17. Number of farmers following advice of agent in the planting of replacement crops or other use of land removed from production of basic crops		218		17

* Insert name of any other crop or livestock enterprise on which a definite production-adjustment campaign has been conducted in your county.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

18. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining seed loans or other emergency Federal credit	58	18
19. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments	7	19
20. Number of families assisted in producing a larger part of food on farm	26	20
21. Number of families, nonfarm, assisted with home gardens or home poultry	21	21
22. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established	2	22
23. Number of laborers assisted in obtaining employment on farm	9	23
24. Number of farm families assisted in developing supplemental sources of income		24
25. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency		25
26. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing		26
27. Number of families assisted in the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats		27
28. Number of quarts canned		28
29. Value of canned products		29
30. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making	5	30
31. Number of families assisted in home soap making		31
32. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences	3	32
33. Number of farmers assisted in making home repairs of buildings or machinery	8	33
34. Number of farmers assisted in reducing cash expenditures through exchange of labor or machinery		34
35. Number of farm families assisted in bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services		35
35a Number of farmers assisted in planning most economical use of Emergency loans	43	
35b Number of farmers growing more food and feed with Emergency loans as result of Extension work	41	

4

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR 1933

Present conditions make it 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 is very difficult information for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other information as are available will be satisfactory.

Include results of the regular 1933 extension program as well as emergency activities.

35. Number of farms in county 2445 36
37. Number of farms on which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program 2200 37
38. Number of farm homes in which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program _____ 38
39. Number of other homes in which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program _____ 39
40. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled 63 40
41. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled 8 41
42. Total number of different farm families substantially influenced by some phase of the extension program 1725 42
(Include questions 37, 38, 40, and 41, less duplications)

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Fauquier
Report of Joseph Copley County Agricultural Agent
(Name) (Title)
From March 1, 1933 to December 1, 1933

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

Approved:

Date Dec. 9, 1933

W. C. Shreeves
State or District Supervisor

Date 12/28/33

J. C. Mulvaney
Asst. Director Extension Service

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

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

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

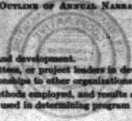
At least four copies of the annual report should be made: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one copy for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. An office call is a call in person by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics 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 his office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.

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

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

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Activities and Months that are Included

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

Joseph Copley Agricultural Agent 9
(Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name County Agricultural Advisory Council

(b) Number of members 17
 (1) Men
 (2) Women

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted
- 16

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees.
- 16

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

(a) Adult work 26
 (1) Men
 (2) Women

(b) 4-H Club work 3
 (1) Men
 (2) Women

(3) Older club boys
 (4) Older club girls

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

7. Members in above clubs or groups.

8. Number of 4-H Clubs
- 5

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled 43
 (a) Boys
 (b) Girls 33

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing
- 15

11. Number of different members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:
- 17

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	<u>26</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
(b) Girls	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Girls	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

1. Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the present enrollments reported on pages 8 to 12, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.
 2. Note—in counties where more than one extension agent is employed, each agent making a report should include under questions 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13 only those boys and girls whom the agent has directly supervised.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school	72	Out of school	4	13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained		(a) Judging		14
		(b) Demonstration	2	
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age				15
16. Members in above groups		(a) Young men		16
		(b) Young women		
17. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work			765	17
18. Number of different farms visited			611	18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work			412	19
20. Number of different homes visited			28	20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work		(a) Office	1427	21
		(b) Telephone	782	
22. Number of days agent spent in office			51	22
23. Number of days agent spent in field			172	23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³			98	24
25. Number of individual letters written			598	25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)			41	26
27. Number of bulletins distributed			810	27
28. Number of radio talks made				28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown			3	29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	9	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending	112	
	(3) Total women leaders attending			
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number		
	(2) Total leaders attending			
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)		(a) Number	69	31
		(b) Total attendance	207	
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations		(a) Number	3	32
		(b) Total attendance	76	
33. Tours conducted	(a) Adult work	(1) Number		33
		(2) Attendance		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number		
		(2) Attendance		
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work	(1) Number		34
		(2) Total attendance		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number		
		(2) Total attendance		

¹ List on farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.² Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and better magazines. Do not count those relating to nature of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

35. Encampments held <small>(Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)</small>	(a) Farm women (b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	35
		(2) Total members attending.....	
		(3) Total others attending.....	
		(4) Total others attending.....	
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported		(a) Number..... 67	36
		(b) Total attendance..... 1737	
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work (b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	37
		(2) Total attendance.....	
		(1) Number..... 15	
		(2) Total attendance..... 244	

PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

Law of work	Number of men, women, or other agents participating	Number of leaders or assistants existing	Days spent in field with line of work	Days spent in office with line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of different circulars sent out	Number of home or home visit made	Number of other visits received	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
38. Cereals (page 8)	16	17	3	14	5	6	2	57	97	38
39. Legumes and forage crops (page 9, 10)	15	18	3	16	5	8	5	46	125	39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)										40
41. Cotton (page 11)										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)										42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	16	12		6	6	5	3	14	36	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)										44
45. Fruits (page 12)	3	8	5	12	4	3	7	36	77	45
46. Forestry (page 13)	1							2	4	46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	5	3		3	2	2	1	8	23	47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	14	12	3	7	2			14	26	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	16	14	3	28	6	8	4	61	188	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	9	10	14	46	18	12	8	135	206	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	8	13	7	42	6	15	6	109	253	51
52. Farm management (page 16)	6	3	1	6	5			16	81	52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	7	9	3	7			2	17	63	53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)										54
55. Child training and care (page 19)										55
56. Clothing (page 20)										56
57. Home management (page 21)										57
58. Home furnishings (page 22)										58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)										59
60. Community activities (page 24)	2	8	2	4	2	3	1	5	12	60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)				2		2		8	37	61
62. Building extension program of work ¹	12	6	2	21		2	1	62	26	62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²	16	17	24	8	2	3	2	43	62	63

¹The totals for these columns do not necessarily check with the information given on pages 4, 5, and 6, since one meeting, farm visit, circular issue, etc., may relate to two or more lines of subject matter.

²Under "building the extension program" include all work (other than the collection of census and social data as a basis for determining programs, the conducting of program trials, and the outlining of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, as this should be reported under the projects shown.

³Under "organization" include all work incident to establishing extension associations, agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, advisory committees, project committees, community committees, and the like not reported under building the extension program.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

Item	(4) Alfalfa	(5) Sweet clover	(6) Clover (red, sainfoin, white)	(7) Vetch	(8) Lespedeza	(9) Festuca
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	2		3		5	3
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	4	3	2		18	22
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	30	27	60		400	750
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	XXXXX
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys					
	(2) Girls					
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys					
	(2) Girls					
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....						
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	XXXXX
<p>Note.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.</p> <p>(Use space below for State questions not listed above)</p> <p>4000 lbs. of Korean Lespedeza seed were purchased cooperatively by Tangier farmers as a result of the Agents efforts at a saving of over a hundred dollars. Much of this seed was used on pastures and all growers in the group conducted demonstrations. The results were excellent and approximately seventy five more farms will use this method of pasture improvement next year.</p>						

¹Indicate whether yield in bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held	.....	95
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	.....	96
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	..... (a) Boys (b) Girls	97
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing	..... (a) Boys (b) Girls	98
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing	.....	99
100. Number of acres of farm woodland managed by club members completing	.....	100
101. Number of new areas reforested by planting with small trees according to recommendations	..... 2	101
102. Acres involved in preceding question	..... 40	102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or woodland management	..... 2	103
104. Acres involved in preceding question	..... 40	104
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations	.....	105
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust	.....	106
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below)	.....	107
107½. Number of farmers cutting timber on farm for construction or repair of buildings on recommendation of agent	.....	107½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

.....

.....

.....

.....

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

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

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

Item	60	60	60	
	Rodents	Other animal pests	Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held			2	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year			14	109
110. Pounds of poison used			28	110

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
(FARM AND HOME)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year	6 112
113. Number of adults completing training in terracing and other engineering extension schools, or completing plans for some major engineering improvement	8 113
114. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	114
	(a) Boys (b) Girls
115. Number of 4-H Club members completing	115
	(a) Boys (b) Girls
116. Number of units improved by 4-H Club members:	
(a) Acres terraced	(c) Articles made
(b) Machines or equipment repaired	(d) Equipment installed
	116

Engineering activities	Principal improve- ments being made	116		Total value of service or savings	
		(a) Number of farms	(b) Number of units		
117. Terracing and erosion control			acres	\$	117
118. Drainage practices			acres		118
119. Irrigation practices			acres		119
120. Land-clearing practices			acres		120
121. Better types of machines			mach.		121
122. Maintenance and repair of machines ¹			mach.		122
123. Efficient use of machinery			x x x x x		123
124. All buildings constructed ²	14	12	14 bldgs.	325	124
125. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted ³			bldgs.		125
126. Farm electrification ⁴					126
127. Home equipment ⁵					127
128. Total of columns (a) and (c)	x x x x x	12 farms		\$ 325	128

¹ 129. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 122, by type:

(a) Tractors	(c) Harvesters and threshers	129
(b) Tillage implements	(d) Other	

² 130. Number of building and equipment improvements as reported in questions 124, 125, 126, 127, by type:

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished		
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished		
(c) Sewage systems installed	(A) Dairy buildings	4
(d) Water systems installed	(B) Bldgs.	2
(e) Heating systems installed	(C) Hog houses	
(f) Lighting systems installed	(D) Poultry houses	5
(g) Home appliances and machines	(E) Other	3

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

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

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held	145
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	146
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in farm account work	(a) Boys 147 (b) Girls
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys 148 (b) Girls
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent	149
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent	150
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	8 151
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements	152
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year	153
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records	3 154
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations	5 155
156. Number of farms advised relative to loans	4 156
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit	48 157
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations (Use best judgment in making conservative estimate)	23 158
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—	159
(a) Wheat 2	(g) Dairy cattle 6 (m)
(b) Corn 2	(h) Beef cattle 3 (n)
(c) Cotton	(i) Hogs
(d) Potatoes	(j) Sheep 4 (p)
(e) Tobacco	(k) Poultry 6 (q)
(f) Truck crops	(l)
	(r)

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Reported by Members

Item	(1) Grain and feed	(2) Cotton	(3) Dairy products	(4) Livestock	(5) Fruits and vegetables	(6) Poultry and eggs	(7) Home products	(8) Other
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups ¹ organized during the year	1							160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups ¹ previously organized, assisted by extension agent this year								161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)	16		110	2	43			162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$ 2,400	\$ 1,100	\$	\$	\$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	\$ 4,100	\$	\$ 2,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
165. Preliminary analysis								165
166. Organization								166
167. Accounting and auditing								167
168. Financing								168
169. Business policies								169
170. Production to meet market demand			1					170
171. Reduction of market losses			1					171
172. Use of current market information			1	2				172
173. Standardizing			1	2				173
174. Processing or manufacturing								174
175. Packaging and grading								175
176. Loading								176
177. Transporting								177
178. Warehousing								178
179. Keeping membership informed			1	2				179
180. Merging into larger units								180
Number of farms or homes not in co-operative associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
181. Standardizing			2	4		16		181
182. Packaging and grading						7		182
183. Use of current market information	8			38				183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME MANAGEMENT

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

217. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	217	
218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	218	
219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	219
220. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	220
220½. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts.....		220½
221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....		221
222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....		222
223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home.....		223
224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....		224
225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations.....		225
226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....		226
227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods.....		227
228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of house.....		228
229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living.....		229
230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....		230

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME FURNISHINGS

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

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

(a) Girls	.....
(b) Boys	.....

 233
224. Number of 4-H Club members completing

(a) Girls	.....
(b) Boys	.....

 234
225. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings

(a) Women	.....
(b) Girls	.....

 235
226. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture

(a) Women	.....
(b) Girls	.....

 236
227. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies)

(a) Women	.....
(b) Girls	.....

 237
228. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)

(a) Women	.....
(b) Girls	.....

 238
229. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors

(a) Women	.....
(b) Girls	.....

 239

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

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

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

253. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations	253					
254. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders	254					
255. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	255					
256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations	256					
257. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented	257					
258. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(a) Adults</td> <td rowspan="2">}</td> <td>258</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Juniors</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	(a) Adults	}	258	(b) Juniors	
(a) Adults	}	258				
(b) Juniors						
259. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices	259					
260. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished	260					
261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.	3 261					
261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page	4 261½					

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

Item	(1) Bees	(2) Weeds	(3) Handicraft	(4) Rabbits	(5) Other clubs	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held						262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year						263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys			2		264
	(2) Girls					
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys			1		265
	(2) Girls					