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APPOMATTOX County agent Annual Report 1940

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REPORT FILES
EXTENSION WORK

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WORK

APPOMATTOX COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1940

R. B. Hudgins

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

PERSONAL SUMMARY OF AGENT AND ONE FOURTH TIME OF ASSISTANT AGENT

Days in the field	257
Days in the office	129
Days annual leave	7
Number of farm or home visits	414
Number of visits to club members	72
Number of different farms or homes visited	32
Number of farm meetings addressed	50
Attendance at these meetings	2126
Meetings held by leaders	12
Attendance at these meetings	271
Official letters written	577
Office calls	9420
Telephone calls	1052
News articles	70
Radio talks	6

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SUMMARY

During the year covered by this report the Extension Agent in cooperation with the Agricultural Board, other committees and agencies have as important planks in their platforms of successful farming (1) soil conservation for more profitable crop yields, and (2) livestock production, clover, and lespedeza seed as a source of income to balance and improve crop production.

Those tobacco farmers who practice this type of farming are in a large degree practical agriculture soil savers and soil builders, protecting their soils from the ravages of erosion and building them up through rotations and use of legumes and other cover crops, thus making their land more responsive to the use of commercial fertilizers. High yields per acre and higher profits from every dollar spent for fertilizer are the natural results.

Without exception those tobacco growers practicing such a program deriving part of their cash income from livestock, hogs, dairy cows, beef cattle, poultry, and seed find that balanced crop rotation, and soil improvement are greatly aided by the presence of livestock to consume grains, legumes, and by-product feeds produced in diversified cropping, and to make soils more fertile with manure from livestock.

And thus we have soil conservation and livestock

production hand in hand to make soils more productive, to make the use of commercial fertilizer more efficient, to increase the per acre yields of crops, to give higher net returns or profits as well as to provide additional cash profits from the sale of livestock.

The job ahead of us is to induce many other tobacco growers to gradually grow into this type of farming including the enlargement and fertilizing more pastures.

FARM PROGRAM

Of 1137 active farms we had 785 last spring who indicated their intentions of carrying out the farm program. During 1940 459 farmers seeded 4721 acres to clover; 435, seeded 4656.8 acres to lespedeza; 12, farmers seeded 36.8 acres to a mixture of red top and timothy; 10, farmers seeded 20.3 acres to alfalfa; number of acres seeded to grasses other than the above, 246. Number of farmers using lime, 424; tons purchased 4712. Tons of AAA phosphate used in lieu of conservation payments, 101.7. Approximate amount of revenue brought into the county as a result of this year's program is $40,398.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Our number of rehabilitation clients are 87. The amount of these loans since 1935 is $46,520.29, $23,548.15 has been repaid. Four tenant purchase loans have been made

totaling $13,450.50.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The number of TVA demonstration farms are 14 and the amount of TVA fertilizer received to date is 137.5 tons.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The number of miles of REA lines built in the county to date is 50.5 with a total number of homes served, 164. In addition, approximately 24 miles of REA line with 70 signers ready for approval.

DARK TOBACCO REFERENDUM

Appomattox dark-fired tobacco growers voted 96.5% for quotas, 98.1% for 3 year quotas of those who favored quotas.

4-H CLUB

Total number of 4-H clubs in the county, 11; membership of club boys, 124; girls, 205; net profits made by the boys $3,204.43. In addition the boys won $85.00 in prizes.

COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

In the beginning of the year, covered by this report, the County Agricultural Board was revised and each member, totaling 56, was selected by the various Federal and State Agencies working in the county. The ten community committees consist of a chairman with 3 to 5 members. The chairman is automatically a member of the executive committee. This committee holds monthly meetings and sometimes meet on special calls. These meetings are timely in that it gives the chairman of the community committees a better understanding of the various agricultural and economic problems of the county. These meetings are of the utmost importance because this committee forms the policies along the various lines carried out by the extension workers and other agencies.

For instance the executive committee met the first of January for the purpose of discussing the needs and growing demand for lime in this and many other counties furnished by the State Lime Grinding Plant No. 2 located in the community. Resolutions were immediately drawn up requesting the State Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds for the establishment of the new lime grinding plant. In order that we might bring pressure to bear on the Legislature as to the needs of the new plant to supply this growing demand for lime, we secured the assistance of twenty-two other county agricultural boards requesting them to pass

similar resolutions, thereby, we were fortunate in getting a thirty thousand dollar appropriation.

Our State Senator and a few other leaders were untiring in their efforts along this line. The new plant is now being installed and will be operating by the first of February 1941.

The professional workers also have monthly meetings which are helpful in getting acquainted and bringing about a better understanding of each others problems and developing a more cooperative spirit. The team work between these agencies is 100% harmonious.

AGRONOMY

Rotation. This part of our farm program, three and four year rotation is being urged at all times. Rarely do we have a meating of farmers without something being said about our rotation. The acreage of clover, mixed grasses and lespedeza is increasing as is the use of lime and phosphate.

Many of our farmers now realize in their rotation on steep land the importance of strip cropping with contour tillage, imploying the use of terraces where needed.

Good Seed. There is no part of an agronomy program that pays larger dividends for time spent than selection and saving high quality seed. There are 22 farmers growing certified seed and for the first time in

the history of the county there is one farmer growing certified clover seed.

Weather conditions this season rendered saving of red clover seed very difficult due to a long wet spell in the heighth of the ripening period. However, approximately 200 of our farmers will have sufficient seed for home use and many of them seed for sale. One farmer completed his thrashing before the wet spell with a return of 31½ bushels.

Pastures. The number of farmers carrying out pasture improvement work with lime, phosphate, seeding and reseeding were 157. The writer is encouraging the use of domestic rye grass in pasture mixtures. In one 8½ acre pasture demonstration seeded the first of October using ten pounds of domestic rye grass in pasture mixture is now ready for winter grazing and the owner was requested a few days ago to turn his cattle in this pasture for winter grazing only when the ground is sufficiently dry. Other pasture demonstrations consist of a mixture of lespedeza, herds grass, and domestic rye which the writer believes will afford a splendid summer and winter grazing.

Fertilizer. A large percentage of our growers are using fertilizers of higher analysis and are using fertilizers on all crops in their 3 and 4 year rotations, and many of them top dress grain with nitrate of soda using around 100 pounds per acre in the spring on small grain

following corn.

FIRE-CURED TOBACCO

During the ten day campaign on dark-fired tobacco referendum there were 16 meetings held assisted by bankers, business men, warehouse men and tobacco buyers, with a total attendance of 1060 farmers. As a result of the meetings 867 ballots were cast with 810 voting for marketing quotas for three years; 18 voting for marketing quotas for one year; only 39 voted against marketing quotas. Percentage of those voting, 96⅔% for quotas and 98.1% who favored three year quotas.

LIVESTOCK

There is a gradual increase in livestock to supplement the income from decreased tobacco acreage, as reported in the summary, to aid in the control of erosion and to balance the farming system. Due to the loss of foreign markets for dark-fired tobacco, which normally demands 60% of the production, and low prices now prevailing emphasis in the future should and will be placed on livestock. Fourteen men this year purchased eighteen pure-bred animals to head their herds or flocks.

Considerable time of the agent was given to better care and management of the stock, also giving treatment for parasitic control, prevention of blackleg and other diseases. In cooperation with the veterinarian a

campaign for the treatment of Bots was started last winter, 136 animals being treated. This work will be taken up again this winter. Two stallions and one Jack were purchased during the year.

Poultry. Time given to this line of work consisted chiefly of better housing, baby chick management, feeding, culling, sanitation and treatment for external and internal parasites.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Perhaps unintentionally more time was given to the Farm Security Administration than other agencies in meeting with the county farm security board, personal visits to the farm and home of their cliants and attending group or community meetings.

The following facts give a clear idea as to the status of farm security, its work and accomplishments in Appomattox. There are 87 active standard rural rehabilitation farmers in Appomattox County 63 of whom are white and 24 colored. In the past year 4 tenant purchase loans have been made totaling $13,450.50. Our personnel are working on several more loans which will be granted or approved in 1941.

Since the beginning of this agency $46,520.29 has been advanced to this group; $23,548.15 has been repaid. From reports given this office 19 of the borrowers in this county show an increase in the average net worth from $676.00

for the year before acceptance on the program to $1131.00 for the year 1939.

From statistics and records kept 56 active farm security borrowers last year shows they owned 92 cows, 1933 hens; 35 farmers raised enough hogs for pork and lard; 11 farmers grew their own wheat for the first time and 28 farmers in addition to these had an adequate supply of wheat; 22 farmers raised and used at least 2 vegetables and 50 farmers had a satisfactory year-round garden. There are 78 children attending school more regularly; 16 children in 4-H clubs; 11 homemakers in home demonstration clubs; 8 children receiving NYA aid and 4 boys in the CCC camps.

FARM CREDIT

The number emergency crop and feed loan applications during the year, 52; amount of loans granted $3060.00. During last year 100% of these loans were paid.

The number of Production Credit Loan applications were 22 loans made amounting to $4175.00. I might add, of this amount the crop loans were repaid 100%.

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

During the year Appomattox, Buckingham, and Campbell Counties by a large majority of land owners in the three counties voted in favor of forming the 3 counties into a soil conservation district giving it the name of "Robert E. Lee District." In the regular election which was

held on November 5th, three directors were elected, B. G. Anderson, Appomattox; Dick Gannaway, Buckingham; and Mr. Jones of Campbell. Two directors were previously appointed by the state committee, R. S. Ellis, County Agent of Buckingham, and C. B. Fagans of Campbell County.

These directors will meet on the 13th of this month with the purpose of setting up the organization and the district organization should be ready to proceed with their work by early spring.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

This program is the application of a high analysis fertilizer (48% phosphate) to pastures and soil conserving crops in order to thicken the sod and prevent erosion. The fourteen unit demonstrators apply the phosphate as directed, furnished by the TVA, agree to keep accurate farm management records, apply lime, reseed pasture lands where needed, to use mechanical means to prevent soil erosion and to carry out other practices recommended by the county agent.

The survey shows that 14 farms taking part in this program during the year 1940 have applied 24.75 tons of phosphate on: 129.0 acres of pasture; 152.5 acres of clovers; 66.5 acres of mixed grasses; and 2.0 acres of alfalfa. These 14 farmers have also used this year 247.5 tons of lime.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The county has shown much interest in obtaining an REA line through the county. The number of miles of REA lines built to date is 50½ miles with 164 homes served. During the summer and fall the agent in cooperation with committees pushed to completion approximately 24 miles through Stonewall District with 70 signers, fees 100% paid. This REA extension is ready for approval.

PROGRAM PLANNING AND DISCUSSION

Number of meetings held during the year were 11 with attendance of 109. Training meetings held for local leaders were 12 with attendance of 132. Number meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent were 12 with an attendance of 271. Other meetings of extension nature participated in by the agent were 50 with attendance of 2126.

TOURS

The agent assisted in six tours with an attendance of 370.

4-H CLUB WORK

The assistant county agents in charge of 4-H club work devoted 87 days to the work in the county during 1940. There were 11 organized 4-H clubs with 124 members enrolled

carrying 143 project demonstrations. Sixty-two and eight tenths per cent completed their projects and turned in the record books for the 1940 crop year.

The livestock projects carried in the county this year included dairy cow, dairy calf, poultry, sow and litter, sheep, baby beef, dairy cow and calf, fat pig, and quail. The sow and litter project carried by 5 boys including 72 animals showed a net profit of $828.36. Eighteen boys reporting on 983 birds in the poultry project showed a net profit of $468.70. The total net profit as shown by 54 members reporting amounted to $2,021.11. Three registered pure bred pigs were purchased by 4-H club boys this year. As a result better breeds of swine are being distributed over the county. The two members taking quail projects this year raised 79 birds to 10 weeks of age which were released by the county game warden on farms in the county. This project is doing much to stimulate the interest in wildlife conservation.

Thirty-eight boys completed crop projects, consisting of dark tobacco, corn, home vegetable garden, rye, Irish potatoes, bright tobacco, and wildlife. Dark tobacco, corn and bright tobacco showed the largest net profit. All projects showed a net profit of $1183.32.

Certified seed corn was used by several members and seed was also used from crops grown from certified seed

in 1939. All members were urged to use the best quality seed available, to follow the fertilizer recommendations, and to use the best cultivation practices. Every member was urged to seed a cover crop on the tilled land for winter of 1940-41.

Tommie Harvey of the Vera Club was awarded the Chilean Nitrate of Soda contest scholarship of $5.00 that was used to attend the State Short Course in June.

All 11 clubs were organized jointly with the home demonstration agent and club agent attending meetings and dividing the clubs for the project demonstration meetings. We feel that having the clubs organized together that the quality of work is much better and teaches both groups to work together.

The County Council consisting of all 4-H club officers and leaders sponsored a county wide baby popularity contest in the spring and cleared $87.00, which was used to sponsor the various county activities during the year. The County Council also sponsored a county wide Easter egg hunt, which was attended by 25 club members, parents, and friends. The council planned and put on a Rally Program held at the high school in June, at which time the county wide correct dress contestants were judged and the county winner of both Junior and Senior boys and girls were selected. The Junior boy and girl winners were sent to Hampden Sydney Short Course and the Senior boy and girl winners were given a trip to

the State Short Course to compete in the state correct dress review. The program ended with a picnic supper. Sixty 4-H club members, parents, and friends attended this program.

Twelve boys attended the Hampden Sydney District Short Course, State Short Course, and Jamestown Wildlife Conservation Camp during June, July, and August. Helen Martin and Joe Ferrell from the Appomattox Senior 4-H club were made members of the All-Star Chapter, a honor organization for older 4-H club members who have an outstanding club record in leadership, project work, and community activities.

The dairy demonstration team was trained and competed in the state contest in September, this demonstration was on care and feeding of dairy calves to prevent calf scours. The team placed fourth in the state.

A crop, poultry, and dairy judging team was trained and competed in the state contest held in connection with the State Fair. The dairy judging team was composed of Roy Moon and Thomas Jennings and Joe Ferrell, each received a certificate of honor. Roy and Thomas won 1st and 2nd in judging Jerseys.

Ben Wheeler, a member of the crop judging team also received a certificate of honor.

The club members made exhibits at the State Fair, Farmville Fair, and Lynchburg Farm Show winning a total of

$85.00.

Joe Ferrell, Appomattox Senior 4-H club, won two grand champions on his Duroc Jerseys at the State Fair and received $44.00 in prizes.

Roy Moon received the sweepstake prize on his corn at the Farmville Fair, 3rd place in garden exhibit at Lynchburg Farm Show and other awards on his exhibits amounting to $36.25.

The assistant county agents traveled a total of 4,580 miles attending 4-H club meetings, camps, visiting 4-H club members and projects during the year.

The project work for the year was very successful as measured in dollars and cents, and the club activities carried out by each club has helped to improve Parlimentary Procedure, help to impress upon each club member the advantages of having a well planned 4-H club program and the value of cooperation and recreation.

Address made at District
Conference, March 5, 1940
R. B. Hudgins

OUR BROAD CONSERVATION POLICY AND PROGRAM

Some of the responsibility for developing new policies and undertakings in the farm program falls upon the Federal Government, some falls upon the state and a share falls upon the farmers and other individuals. Congress passed more than a dozen major farm laws and a number of minor ones in the period since 1933. The laws authorizing new farm programs were aimed largely at raising prices and incomes and establishing a balance between farm and industry.

The Individual Farm Program

With all the machinery which has been set up as a means of approach in the execution of a national conservation program, the whole proposition resolves itself down to what is done on <u>each separate farm.</u> Each separate farm may be turned an integral unit and conservation will ultimately be the sum, only of what is done on each separate unit.

We have a broad conservation program, covering about everything which needs to be done, or may be done in connection with the diversifications of soils, climate and types of farming. This working program covers the initial steps which may be taken in the arrest of erosion and laying the foundation for a more complete conservation, and the

final restoration as far as possible of our land resources in fullness of time by this and succeeding generations.

The essential thing covered by these programs will be for the individual land owner, voluntarily, to cooperate and decide upon such a program for his farm as is adapted to that farm and which he has the ability to carry out, with the cooperation of the various agencies, which are expected to give him cooperative assistance.

In adjusting ourselves to a "New Agriculture" brought about by world-wide economic conditions, as well as sound and more intelligent land use, there is necessity for changes in our farming as well as for conservation of our soil fertility. I believe most of our progressive farmers are now cooperating and following practices designed for soil improvement and erosion control in one way or another. With the proper planning and a certain amount of rearrangement of our farm lands, the things these progressive farmers are doing now, done in a little different way will accomplish the conservation objectives with little or no additional cash outlay.

Some of our steeper lands will properly be taken out of cultivation and will possibly be used for pasture or forestry. Some of our more level lands not now in cultivation will be found suited and conveniently shifted into crop rotations. I would suggest going a step further in rearrangement of some of the farms, where practical the home and barns should be as near as possible the center of the farm in order

to meet the needs of the local communities. Mr. Bushrod Allen said, "In planning the land use there is no intention to ignore people or the human side of the problem. By land use 'We mean use of land by people'."

Must Increase Production

Our first objective is to get stability through a fertile soil. Rich soils reduce cost of production and increase the quality. There is one main thought I would like to stamp forever in your minds - "You are what your soil is."

The inter-relation of soils and plants, animal and human nutrition, the health and productivity of our crops, the thriftness and nutritive value of the animal products, and health and happiness of our families are linked directly to the fertility of our soils.

Our fore-fathers used a 2-8-2 fertilizer or none at all and made good crops because the land was originally rich. These lands now have been farmed so long they are not only low in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, they are also low in calcium, magnesium and sulphur. These plant foods are needed by all growing crops in relatively large amounts.

Feeding quality of the plants will improve with the more use of calcium and magnesium lime, also animals and people will have healthier bodies.

Experiments conducted all over the nation show it pays to use these materials as result obtained at Appomattox, an average of 3 years, show that unfertilized

pasture produced only 60 pounds of beef per acre at a cost of 8.3¢ per pound, while the fertilized produced 225 pounds of beef per acre at a cost of 3.2¢ per pound. Which piece do you think would be more tender and juicy?

Pasture improvement work in Appomattox County such as seeding new pastures, reseeding, liming and fertilizing has considerably increased since 1935.

Pasture improvement work on 182 farms in Appomattox County increased the grasses 3,670 acres. Pasture range improved by contouring on 24 farms improved 543 acres. A check up shows 110 farms have 2,050 acres stripped or layed out. Sixty-three farmers have 1,860 acres terraced. More than 40 acres have been planted to kudzu and approximately 362 eroded acres have been taken out of cultivation and planted to trees. Eighty-nine and one half acres of nearly eroded and gullies have been planted to trees. Proper land use using soil survey maps were made on 182 farms. I mentioned these details to show you some of the soil conservation practices carried out by some of the farmers in Appomattox County.

The Need for Conservation and Soil Building Practices

The latter part of Governor Peery's administration a committee was appointed to study and report to him the affects of soil erosion in the state. This committee found the washing away of the soil was far worse in central and southside Virginia than any other part of the state. You can readily see from this report the urgent need for more

conservation and soil building practices in this section. The farmers of Appomattox since 1935 have tremendously increased their acreage of legumes and grasses. The 1935 census shows Appomattox had 4,543 acres of hay. In 1939 our records from survey shows that we have 4,687.4 in legume hay; lespedeza, 5,008.2 acres; alfalfa, 35.5; timothy and red top seeded alone, 493.2. Making a total of 10,224.3 acres seeded to legumes and other grasses - 125% increase over 1935. Three hundred twenty-nine and nine tenths acres of pastures reseeded, triple superphosphate purchased and used in the program last year was 49.2 tons; 15.6 tons of 16% phosphate. Five hundred fifty-three farmers purchased 6,258 tons of lime. The increase in use of lime in 1939 amounted to 2,258 tons more than was purchased in 1938. Appomattox County is not one of the Grant of Aid counties in the purchase of lime. Our two banks showed a fine spirit of cooperation and came to the aid of our farmers, more especially the small growers. These banks loaned them $1,641.00 specifically for the purpose of buying lime with the promise that their notes would be taken up immediately upon the receipt of their benefit payments.

We have approximately 1035 active farms in the county. Under the soil building practices during 1938 it was possible for the county to earn $27,030.00, under special allotment $41,394.83 making a total of $68,424.83, the maximum the county could have earned. Eighty-one per

cent of the farmers actually earned $62,867.79, and received 91.9% of the maximum payment.

In 1939 the soil building practices possible for the county to earn was $28,902.79, under special allotment $39,694.56 making a maximum payment for the county $64,597.35. This year only 64.8% of the farmers cooperated in the program and will receive $39,028.00; or 60.4% of the maximum payment.

Since the beginning of the AAA Program through 1939 the farmers of our county have received $304,939.50 not to mention the increase in prices of cash crops and the increase in fertility of our soils.

The maximum soil building and special allotment payments in 1940 will be about the same as was in 1939.

Livestock

Now is an opportunity no tobacco farmer should miss in expanding in the production of livestock. A system of good rotation is practically established in Appomattox, acres of pasture considerably increasing, being a tobacco county we are not producing the amount of livestock that we should.

Due to many factors over which the small farmer has no control many of them at planting time have no idea what their crops will bring at harvest. The market price often drops 25 to 50% in a short period and those farmers who depend mainly on the sale of one or two crops to purchase food for the family and feed for the livestock often find themselves without sufficient funds for such purchases.

This condition results in malnutrition, inefficiency and unhappy members. Such farmers either go in debt, or on relief, or go hungry. This ~~is~~ a condition which any of these farmers can prevent if they plan intelligently. Even the smallest farmer can have a good year-round-garden, a small flock of poultry, 2 cows and 3 hogs.

Educational Meetings

After the committeemen attend regional meetings as we are having here today to discuss the farm program, we usually meet to straighten out our minds on questions we do not understnad. Then meetings are called in each community in the county where farmers hear the committeemen or county agent discuss in detail the farm program, how it applies to his individual farm. We have been fortunate in having committees who thoroughly understood the program and never tire of giving the farmers the information, in fact, they are always anxious and ready to thoroughly educate the public as to the importance of the program as far as is within their power. We use the county paper from time to time on publicity, sometimes call meetings of business and professional men and explain the program. Rotations, clovers, mixed grasses, lime and phosphate are not only emphasized at the meetings but through-out the year. The agent and chief clerk from time to time mail out several circular letters on soil building practices. There are approximately 100 committees of these counties here today - you are teachers of agriculture, you men represent your respective communities and I believe you realize the importance of thoroughly knowing

your program. You were selected by your neighbors to repressnt them because they have confidence in your honesty and clear thinking, and they are looking to you for guidance. The success of the program depends on your ability as committeemen. So far you men have made a wonderful success, and may you put forth renewed efforts and accomplish more in the future than you have in the past.

Radio Talk WLVA
December 20, 1939
R. B. Hudgins

FALL PLOWING

Fall plowing is a practice that is not applicable to all farm land, but in those cases where it can be carried on, it brings marked advantages in several ways. Light soils, of those low in organic matter, can not be fall plowed so well because such soils often run together and have to be replowed in the spring. Where practicable, such soils should be planted to winter cover crops and these turned under in the spring.

On the heavier types of soil, however, where a rotation is practices, or where vegetation is to be turned under, fall plowing has much to recommend it. The teams and labor are not usually very busy with other work at this time and a big job is gotten out of the way from the rush of spring planting. Plowing in the fall exposes insects and disease organisms to the severe weather of winter and reduces the possibility of damage from these pests to next year's crop. The organic matter turned under has time to decay, and the plant food in both it and the mineral matter of the soil is made more readily available.

Fall plowing, as we all know, has a marked effect upon the physical condition of the soil. It is much easier to order, or cultivate, fall plowed land the next year.

Not the least of the advantages of fall plowing is the fact that the soil is put in condition to collect and conserve moisture. Run off from rains and snows is prevented, the water being held in the soil and subsoil. At this point let us consider something of the importance of water in producing a crop. We are told that to produce a full grown, mature corn plant requires a barrel of water. Great quantities of water normally fall on an acre of land during a winter, one inch of rain on an acre amounting to 113.25 tons, but also great quantities are needed to produce a crop. Sometimes in a drought year a marked difference in the corn can be noted in favor ofthe fall plowed land as against that plowed in the spring.

Water serves a threefold purpose in the production of a crop. First, it provides hydrogen and oxygen, two essential elements to plant growth. Second, it is the solvent in which nitrogen and mineral elements enter the plant from the soil. Third, it serves to regulate the temperature of the plant as it transpires through the leaves.

Finally, it is evident that an abundant water supply is very important in the production of a crop. Collecting and conserving the rains and snows of winter is a forward step in providing this supply. As stated previously, fall plowing should be deep, (8 to 10 inches), with the furrow slice on the edge, thereby largely preventing erosion.

The State Seed Show will be held at Culpeper, Virginia, January 25-26, 1940. It is not too soon to be picking samples

for this event. Entries that have acquitted themselves well at county fairs often make desirable samples. It is a good idea to select corn at gathering time, for corn selected in the bin may be damaged by rats and mice, or in handling. Small grain and other exhibits should be selected now. All entries must be selected from crops grown in 1939.

Shipping instructions will be given in the regular program and premimum list catalog which will be mailed in December.

I will mention twelve points in picking an entry:

1. The ears should have a bright oily appearance and should be free from discoloration or blisters.

2. They should be mature. Maturity is evidenced by tightness of the grain on the cob and by the small proportion of starch on the kernels.

3. The ears should be free from disease, free from mold, and decay, and the butt ofthe cob should break white and smoothly.

4. There should be complete freedom from injury or weathering, no bleaching or fading of color and no bird or insect injury.

5. Due regard should be given to the length and circumference of the ears; in the large-eared white and yellow varieties such as Boone and Johnson County White and Reids Yellow Dent the length should be from 9 3/4 to 10 1/4 inches; while the circumference should be about 7½ inches measured about one-third of the way up the ear from

the butt and the number of rows of grains for these varieties should be 18 to 22.

6. Indentation of the grains vary with varieites. This should be kept in mind while picking. For instance, Beene County White corn has a fairly deep dent, it is obvious therefore, that one should not pick a fairly smooth ear to show in this class.

7. Uniformity may be said to be the cardinal virtue of a show sample of any sort. In the case of corn this means that all ten ears should be as nearly as possible the same length, the same circumference, the same depth of kernel and the same color or luster.

8. The exhibit should show the type characteristic of the variety it is suppose to be. For example, an exhibit of Reids Yellow Dent should show the same dull yellow color and moderate indentations throughout the whole ten ears.

9. All cobs should be of the same color, usually white corn should have a white cob and yellow corn should have a red cob. There are few exceptions to this rule. Tennessee Red Cob is such an exception, being a white corn with a red cob.

10. The ears should be cylindrical and not tapering too much as it approaches the tip.

11. The rows should be as straight as possible and not pinch out too much at the ends.

12. The kernels and rows should be close together and

the tips and butts of the ears should be well filled.

Unfortunately many exhibitors seem to get one or two points in mind and disregard all the others.

Some seem to get the idea of well filled butts and tips and pay no attention to the length or circumference of the ears. However, as I have said before that all points may be grouped under the head of uniformity. Pick your sample the same length, the same size, the same color, the same soundness, the same type, the same colored cobs and the same depth of grain. If you will stick to this you will get a show sample of corn. Do not make the mistake of thinking that because you have a good bin of corn that you can pick out a show sample in a little while. Good corn is not necessarily show corn. Take your time and be prepared to pick over about ten times more than you expect.

Radio Talk WLVA
R. B. Hudgins
January 31, 1940

1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Changes in the AAA program for 1940 should help Appomattox farmers and farmers in this vicinity attain greater conservation of the soil, forest, and human resources of our farms. These changes call for more emphasis on conservation in all land use programs and closest coordination with State efforts along this line. The changes in rate of credit for soil building practices under the 1940 program will emphasize conservation through practices not normally carried out, including greater use of lime, phosphate and winter cover crops.

The Grain of Aid provisions will make lime and phosphate available to our farmers on a larger scale this year. The cost of materials including freight charges will be deducted from the conservation payments making the soil building materials available to farmers without cash outlay. Special encouragement will be given to seeding more conservative crops in the fall that are especially adapted to this section of the State. A new provision of the AAA program allows any farm a special $30 payment for planting trees. For detailed information regarding this $30 extra payment, I suggest that you see your county agent, chief clerk or committeeman.

The following announcement should be of special interest to smaller farmers or farms with few acres of crop-

land, that is, the establishment of a $20 minimum payment which may be earned on any farm through conservation practices other than the $30 tree planting so specified under the program should further enable our small farmers to carry out more soil building practices. Another important change I wish to especially call your attention to is that your soil building practices will have to be earned by August 31, 1940 instead of November 1, as in the past. Expressed in other words, you will have 60 days less to earn your practices this year on account of the change of the ending period.

Time will not permit me to list all soil building practices, however, I wish to call your attention to a few of the most important practices we should carry out in our farm program:

Application of 300 pounds of 16% superphosphate on specified legumes, grasses and pastures (except in connection with soil depleting crops) you will be credited with $1.50.

Application of 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by AAA as grant of aid applied to specified legumes, grasses and pastures (except in connection with soil depleting crops) you will be credited $1.50.

Application of 150 pounds 50% muriate of potash on specified legumes, grasses and pastures (except in connection with soil depleting crops) you will be credited $1.50.

In the counties of Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Halifax, Nottaway, Pittsylvania, Powhatan and

Prince Edward an application of 1500 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent (except that application of less than 1000 pounds per acre on flue cured tobacco will not be counted) you will be credited $1.50 for each 1500 pounds.
In the counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Nelson an application of 2000 pounds of ground limestone or its equivalent you will be credited with $1.50 per ton.
With the prior approval of the county committee, improving a stand of forest trees, you will receive $3.00 per acre.
Planting forest trees including shrubs beneficial to wildlife or in protective plantings you will receive $7.50 per acre.
Seeding adapted varieties of alfalfa will be credited $1.50 per acre.
Seeding vetch, crimson clover or Austrian winter peas as winter cover crop, $1.50 per acre. (Foreign grown clover seed not approved).
Seeding sericea, kudzu, approved red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, white clover, bluegrass, orchard grass, annual ryegrass, or mixtures of legumes or perennial grasses other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop, 75¢ per acre.
Seeding annual lespedeza, timothy, redtop, or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop, 37½¢ per acre.
Crimson clover, sweet clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, rye, winter oats, barley, wheat or mixtures of these crops, of which a good stand is used for winter cover and is plowed

or disked under as green manure, $1.50 per acre.
Soybeans, velvetbeans, cowpeas, rye, or sweet clover in orchards, (from which seed is not harvested by mechanical means) of which a good stand and a good growth is plowed or disked under as green manure of left on the land as a temporary mulch, $1.50 per acre. Buckwheat, Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, sown corn, or mixture of these crops of which a good stand and a good growth is plowed or disked under in orchards or on commercial vegetable or potato land, $1.50 per acre.
Soybeans, velvetbeans, or cowpeas, interplanted or grown in combination with soil-depleting crops, of which a good stand and a good growth is obtained and the forage is not harvested or seed removed by mechanical means, 37½¢ per acre.
Construction of 200 feet of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided, $1.50 per 200 ft.

You will notice from the above soil building practices the credits carried out in seedings are less than they were in 1939, therefore, to carry out the maximum soil building practices we will want to use more lime and phosphate. This is as it should be in our soil building program.

In a few days your 1939 soil conservation payment check will be delivered to you and when you go to the county office to sign for your check take time to discuss with your committeeman your farm plan for this year. He will be glad to

assist you and I wish to plainly state that producers on farms for which the farm plan is not executed or signed before the closing date will not be eligible to receive 1940 agricultural program payments.

Phosphate and Lime are essential in our Soil Building Program.

Between now and spring is probably the best time of the year to apply super-phosphate to pasture lands, as alternate freezing and thawing of the soil may work the fertilizer nearer the feeding area of the grass roots.

Phosphates move slowly into the soil and considerable time must elapse after application for it to reach the root zone. An added advantage of applying phosphate at this time is that farmers are not so busy with any particular crop, and have more time at their disposal.

In an experiment conducted by R. E. O'Brien, of the V.P.I. Experiment Station, the application of the equivalent of 100 pounds of triple super-phosphate (45-48 per cent.) per acre to a pasture of ordinary grasses and legumes, 4,048 pounds of dry matter were produced, while a check plot treated in the same manner except that it received no phosphate produced only 2,520 pounds of dry matter. Using 200 pounds of triple super-phosphate per acre on pasture land gave similar results in Appomattox County on the farms of J. O. Davidson, G. O. Thornhill, Jno. E. Burnett, J. P. Paulett, E. P. Sears, and W. P. Ferrell.

For general Virginia conditions, agronomists recommend the application of 200 to 300 pounds of 20 per cent super-phosphate or 100 to 200 pounds of triple super-phosphate (45-48 per cent) per acre of pasture land. In addition to the increased carrying capacity of the pasture because of the increased growth, the additional growth of the legumes will take more nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil at no extra cost to the farmer.

Under the 1940 agricultural conservation program, farmers who lack the available cash or credit to purchase the material at this time, may obtain triple super-phosphate and lime as a grant of aid, the cost of which will be deducted from the 1940 payments due the farm. Requests for the material should be made to county conservation associations. Credit will be given for the use of phosphate on pasture or other specified legumes and grasses whether it is obtained as a grant aid or purchased from local sources.

In the winter months, while work is comparatively slack and there is more time to plant ahead, is a good time for every farmer to give careful thought to the lime requirements of his soil. In 1939 our farmers used less than one-third of the amount of lime that should be applied annually to maintain a chemical reaction in our soils favorable to economical crop production.

There are three distinct advantages in applying lime early in the year:

1. Orders placed early are more likely to be filled promptly as lime plants are not as rushed as they will be later in the year.

2. Farmers are not so rushed with work on any particular crop and have more time to apply lime.

3. The earlier in the year lime is applied to the land the quicker the response to its effects can be seen.

The benefits from lime and phosphate are not only of immediate value, but the effects of carrying out soil-building practices of this nature can be seen for 5 to 10 years in increased efficiency in crop and livestock production.

In conclusion let me repeat what Uncle Jim says, "It's hard to beat nature's way of holding soil with grass roots." "It's a good idea to practice the Golden Rule with livestock - they 'treat' you just about the way you treat them." "More mind farming will mean less muscle farming, Hit-or-miss spending of money, time and strength neither builds up the land nor makes old age more comfortable."

Now is the time to: provide cattle with plenty of hay and salt; breed cows for fall calves; use winter grains and legumes for pasture when so wet that land is damaged; take an inventory of feed, seed, fertilizer, real estate, machinery and livestock; estimate production requirements during the year and make plans to provide these.

The average farm family needs to provide from 15 to 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 20 bushels of sweet potatoes, 150 to 200 dozen eggs, 200 pounds of butter, 365 gallons of milk, 625 pounds of meat and many other farm produced foods for home consumption. "Make the Farm Make the Living," a 12-page bulletin of the Virginia Agricultural Extension Division, will serve as a guide in estimating farm and home requirements. Ask your county or home agent for a copy of this bulletin.

R. B. Hudgins
Radio Talk WLVA
June 5, 1940

4-H CLUB WORK IN APPOMATTOX

In Appomattox County this year there are 11 organized clubs with both boys and girls organized doing 4-H club work under the direction of the assistant county agent and home demonstration agent. In the 11 clubs there are this year 124 boys enrolled in 143 project demonstrations. These project demonstrations consist of: field crops, and livestock. Under field crops such projects as corn, dark tobacco, bright tobacco, Irish potatoes, garden, wildlife, farm accounting, tomatoes and wheat. The livestock projects are: baby beef, dairy calf, cow and calf, registered breeding pigs, sow and litter, fat pig, sheep, poultry and quail.

In addition to the 4-H club meetings each month each member is required to carry a cost account record on the project and if possible to own this project but in some cases the projects are carried on a partnership basis with the parent. In the last two years several registered breeding pigs have been purchased by club members. Good seed has also been stressed, especially certified corn and Irish potatoes and good garden seed.

Each member is eligible to attend either the district short course held at Hampden Sydney or the State short course at V.P.I. the 22nd of July. Each year 2 delegates attend the State wildlife camp at Jamestown. Other county-wide

meetings are the Rally Day Program and Correct Dress Contest being held Saturday, June 15th, and the Achievement Program to be held in the fall.

This year Appomattox County is proud of the honor it has received in having one of its club members selected to attend the National 4-H club Camp opening in Washington on June 12th and continuing through the 19th. Elvin Caldwell, Appomattox Senior Club, Spout Spring, Virginia, was one of the 2 boys selected from the State to represent Virginia at the National Camp this year. Elvin's club work started in 1934 and during the 6 years of active club work he has completed 19 project demonstrations with total receipts amounting to $1408.03.

The Chilean Nitrate of Soda scholarship has been awarded to Tommy Harvey, 4-H club at Vera. This scholarship was awarded for the outstanding crop project for 1939. This project was one acre of corn with a total yield of 60 bu. from certified Boone County seed for this project. The scholarship will be $5.00 trip to the State Short Course at Blacksburg, this summer. In addition to this crop contest the club members are competing in the Barrett Nitrate of Soda Contest, the Dairy Demonstration Contest, the State Dairy Judging Contest, the State Poultry Judging Contest and the State Crop Judging Contest. The last 3 being held at the State Fair in Richmond next fall.

Essentials for A Successful Fall Garden

1. Thorough soil preparation. Careful attention to thorough soil preparation before planting will make later care of the garden easier and will provide more and better quality vegetables.

2. Firming the soil after planting. It is often difficult to secure good stands in midsummer. Firming the soil after planting will bring the seed in contact with the soil moisture and aid in securing better stands. A light mulch of well-rotted stable manure of leaf mold applied on top of the row will prevent a crust forming over the seed, and will increase the stand, particularly of small seed.

3. Liberal fertilization. A week to ten days before planting broadcast and cultivate in a 4-12-4 or a 5-10-5 fertilizer at the rate of from 400 to 1000 pounds per acre (10 to 25 pounds per 1000 square feet), depending upon the amount applied to the spring garden.

4. Thorough shallow cultivation. Your vegetables require a large root system to supply the plant with moisture during hot weather. Don't destroy these roots by deep cultivation. Shallow cultivation is best. Destroy the weeds when they are small and it will not be necessary to cultivate deeply.

5. Thorough pest control measures. Derris is particularly effective against many of our worst garden pests which have been exceedingly hard to control in the past. It

will give more satisfactory results than other insecticides in controlling the Mexican Bean Beetle, the Harlequin Cabbage Bug, Cabbage worms, the Squash Stink Bug and many other troublesome insects. It is not satisfactory, however, for aphids or plant lice.

As a spray, the pure ground derris root containing from 4% to 5% rotenone should be used at the rate of 2 ounces (10 level tablespoonsful) to 3 gallons of water, will control beetles and other chewing insects.

Magnesium arsenate at the rate of one ounce (5 level tablespoonsful) to 3 gallons of water, will control beetles and other chewing insects.

Nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) at the rate of 1½ teaspoonsful to a gallon of water will control aphids or plant lice and other sucking insects. A satisfactory home made tobacco spray for sucking insects may be prepared by soaking a pound of tobacco stems, stalks, etc., in a gallon of water for 24 hours and spraying with the resultant solution. Fairly good results may also be secured by spraying with a soap solution made by dissolving one inch cube of hard laundry soap in a quart of water.

Disease Control. Although insects constitute the worst pest problem in the garden there are likewise several disease affecting garden crops. Spraying to control these diseases will help to increase yields. Many of our worst garden diseases of tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes,

etc., may be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture made up in these proportions: Bluestone (copper sulphate) 4 ounces, rock lime 4 ounces, or 6 ounces of hydrated lime, water 3 gallons. Dissolve the bluestone in a small amount of hot water and then add water to make 1½ gallons. Slake the lime in a small amount of water then add water to make 1½ gallons. Pour the two solutions together just before spraying. Magnesium arsenate and Black Leaf 40 may be combined with Bordeaux mixture if either chewing or sucking insects are present.

Suggestions to Cooperators

Managing the Layers

Summer time is nearly here and hot weather tends to make us slow up a bit in our work. At the same time, hot weather causes mites and lice to multiply; therefore, we must get busy now to stay ahead of these pests. Nothing causes a deop in egg production more than having our hens preyed on by mites at night and lice in the daytime; the vitality of the hens is sapped and they cannot make use of the feed we give them as they should. Let us have a poultry spring cleaning. Clean the house thoroughly, scrape out all manure, clean the floor, sweep down cobwebs and dust. Paint roosts and insides of nests with carbolineum; this will insure against mites for an entire year. Keep the nests clean; renew straw frequently. If hens have lice, use sodium flueride or paint the roosts with Black Leaf 40. Put this on

about an hour before the hens go to roost. The fumes from this liquid will kill the lice.

Do not neglect the laying mash through the summer months. Hens will keep in better condition and stand the molting season better if a good mash is fed through the entire year. Keep clean, fresh water before your flock all the time. Hens need a lot of water to help make eggs. When the days are long and hot, it is very necessary that they should have it clean, fresh and in abundance. Be sure the hens get something green each day.

Managing the Pullets

Keep the pullets growing and in good health. The cockerels and pullets should be separated as soon as possible, and the pullets moved to a clean range. A good sod with shade nearby makes the best range. The growth of the pullets will be determined largely by the feed they are given. Keep a good growing mash and whole oats before them at all times as this hopper feeding of oats seems to result in larger and better pullets. In addition they should have all the scratch grain they will eat for an hour before going to roost.

Provide plenty of cool, clean water. A small range shelter helps to protect the pullets from the weather, and makes them much safer from predatory animals and thieves. Plans for shelters may be secured through your county agent.

Prevention of Intestinal Roundworms in Poultry

To minimize the usual loss resulting from roundworms,

the poultryman should start early in the season to formulate plans for combating these parasites.

The Ascarids or large roundworms are the most common in intestinal parasites of poultry. Transmission of these worms is direct. One fowl may be infested from another by picking up roundworm eggs from droppings. Transmission does not depend upon the presence of an intermediate host. An incubation period outside of the birds' bodies, in soil or litter, is necessary for development of these works.

In older birds, a few roundworms rarely cause much trouble; but when growing birds are infested, it has been found that toxins from these worms have a direct effect upon the thymus gland, which is an organ regulating growth.

Tobacco dust, nicotine and carbon tetrachloride are all efficient and standard treatments. Sanitation and rotation of yards, with intermittent seeding to some green crop, must not be neglected if these parasites are to be effectively controlled.

Radio Talk WLVA
July 17, 1940
R. B. Hudgins

During this week it is our purpose to bring as much information as possible that may be useful to farmers and business men. We are in a very critical condition in respect to flue-cured tobacco as no one can say what the outcome will be in Europe. The problem now ahead of farmers, warehousemen, buyers, dealers, business men, and others interested in tobacco is to become unified in a program and avoid working at cross purposes.

According to Mr. J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator of the AAA, our pressnt stocks of flue-cured tobacco on hand total, 1,425,000,000 pounds, whereas the normal annual consumption of American flue-cured is 775,000,000 pounds. The 1940 production cannot be determined at this time, but whatever it may be, growers will take it to a market over which hangs a surplus of about 650,000,000 pounds, which will depress prices until it is removed.

Another important factor that is brought out is that about half of the American crop is normally exported and in recent years exports to Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark and Norway have represented from two-thirds to three-fourths of the total exports. None of these countries except Britain are in position to take our tobacco and Britain, which normally buys about one-third of the crop, quit the market last year due to wartime

conditions, and their buyers will not likely be present for the 1940-41 season.

Last year the Commodity Credit Corporation arranged the financing of 175,000,000 pounds that Britain normally would have bought, but practically all of this poundage is still in this country. The ability of the Government to finance a corresponding portion of the 1940 crop will depend upon the decision of the growers concerning quotas.

If the quotas are not approved, there will be no Government loan, on the other hand, the prospect of further excessive production will lower prices to growers; and, both old and new growers would expand production and this would later require further cuts in allotments for old growers.

On the other hand the effect if quotas are approved will be: (1) Domestic manufacturers can pay better prices for their tobacco without fear of excessive production during the period. (2) The export trade will be more likely to make purchases at reasonable prices, and the Government can better give maximum support to prices for the export grades. (3) Under three-year quotas growers could make their plans without fear of drastic changes from year to year. (4) No-co-operators could not profit at the expense of co-operating growers. (5) If quotas are voted for three years allotments will be stabilized. Farm allotments for each of the three years will be up or down by the same percentage that the national quota is up or down the preceding year.

No farm allotment can be cut more than 10 per cent from the 1940 allotment during the entire three-year period and no reduction will be made in any allotment which was 2 acres or less in 1940. This guarantee does not apply to growers who violate their marketing quotas.

The allotment guarantee explained above also applies for 1941 if quotas are voted for only one year, but it was pointed out that it is likely that if three-year quotas are approved the allotment in 1941 may not be cut at all below the 1940 allotment. Similarly, there probably will be a Government supporting loan if quotas are voted only one year, but this loan will be at a higher level if quotas are approved for three years instead of one year. This is due to the fact that three years to work on the surplus offers a more secure business proposition than for one year at a time.

How is the war going to affect tobacco prices? This is the question now being asked all over the Carolinas and Virginia.

The extent to which the war will affect prices nobody can predict until "the battle of Britain" is over. "A Berlin-Rome-Tokyo-dominated world might practically eliminate the export demand for tobacco"--not all at once but gradually. As to 1940 prices we may be sure that so long as farmers regulate their acreage plantings in accordance with the farm program's recommendations as has been done this year (and if the three-year tobacco control program is approved, as seems

probable), the government will see to it that prices per pound do not drop drastrously low. Next year, however, if war goes on, there may be a demand for less tobacco and more foodstuffs. Secretary Wallace said the other day: "The opinion seems to be widespread that Europe in the coming months will see the most serious famine in the world's history."

The lesson for tobacco growers is plain: We can't afford to risk buying high-priced food and feed with medium-priced (or low-priced) tobacco. We need to save all possible hay, corn, potatoes, etc...can abundant fruits and vegetables....plant abundant small grain and cover crops.... plant record-breaking fall and winter gardens....and meet all home needs for meat, milk, butter, eggs, and poultry. And having thus provided for a good living at home, we next need to consider how to make more money both by (1) extending the quantity of farm production, especially in livestock, dairying, and poultry and (2) improving the quality of everything we grow or raise.

Radio Talk WLVA
August 28, 1940
R. B. Hudgins

There are many uses of electricity now being installed in the farm homes on various R.E.A. lines. To my mind one of the most interesting uses of electricity is in the production of tobacco, such as the control of blue mold, soil sterilization, curing, and grading with artificial daylight.

Electricity in Tobacco Production

1. Equipment that can be built at home at low cost for pasteurizing plant bed soil, killing disease fungi and weed seeds.

2. Raising plants. Soil heating cable that can be installed for maintaining a definite soil and air temperature in tobacco plant beds is available. In fact, any desired temperature can be automatically maintained by using a thermostat in connection with this cable. It has been found that blue mold will not develop or spread on tobacco plants if a temperature of not less than 70 degrees F. is maintained around the plants. This electric soil heating equipment will maintain heat conditions which favor the development of various plants and prevent blue mold development.

3. Curing. If the required amount of air is kept moving through our tobacco barns, houseburn can be eliminated and the quality of our cured leaf improved. This, of course,

assumes a continuation of present firing practice. Electric fans properly located are being used in tobacco barns as a means of controlling ventilation and proper humidity. Exhaust fans have this year been installed in one of the curing barns of J. P. Paulett near Appomattox. Visitors are welcome.

4. Grading with artificial daylight. Proper grading of tobacco before placing it on the market is necessary in order to obtain the greatest amount of money for the crop. Special electric lighting units have been developed that give ideal lighting conditions for grading tobacco, resulting in more uniform grading than can be had by daylight methods.

5. Every farm needs running water and the tobacco farm is no exception. Irrigation has been considered a practice only for the commercial truck garden in the past. Suitable equipment for irrigating the farm garden with the ordinary electric home water system is now available for as little as $5.00. It is usually difficult to have a good fall garden with all the green vegetables which are so desirable this time of the year because of the usual lack of rainfall during September. This fall garden can now be assured for a few cents worth of electricity by simply securing such a low cost irrigation system. More complete information can be secured from the County Agent's Office.

It is believed that these new developements are going

to help many tobacco growers produce a consistently higher quality product at lower cost and with less labor. This means that electricity will be used for income producing purposes on tobacco farms in the future, just as it has long been a necessity on the most progressive dairy and poultry farms.

Form 555
Revised April 1, 1940

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Appomattox

REPORT OF

Ella Smith (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From Dec. 1, 1939 to Nov. 30, 1940
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From ____ to ____, 1940
4-H Club Agent.	From ____ to ____, 1940
J. F. Blair, Wm. E. Skelton Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.	From Dec. 1, 1939 to Sept. 1, 1940 From Sept. 1, 1940 to Dec. 1, 1940
R. B. Hudgins Agricultural Agent.	From Dec. 1, 1939 to Nov. 30, 1940
Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From ____ to ____, 1940

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3

Approved:

Date ____

____
State Extension Director.

16—9438

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

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

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

Statistical Summary

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

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

Narrative Summary

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

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

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

Suggestive Outline of Annual Narrative Report

I. Cover and title page.
II. Table of contents.
III. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning of the narrative report.
IV. Changes in county extension organization made during the year to improve regular procedures or to meet emergencies.
V. County extension program.
  (1) Problems determining extension program.
  (2) Influence of State and National agricultural agencies operating in county upon extension program.
  (3) Activities and results.
    Under appropriate headings present in some detail for each major problem or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the cooperation received, the coordination effected, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of problem solution.
VI. Outlook and recommendations.

Terminology

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

Definitions of Extension Terms

1. An extension program is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.

2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. 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, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.

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

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

7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. 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 leader-training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.

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

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

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

18. An extension school is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.

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

20. The county extension association or committee is that county organization, whether a membership or a delegate body, which is recognized officially in the conduct of extension work in the county.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report. Include time of assistants with that of regular agent.

AGENT			Total months of service this year (a)	Days devoted to work with adults (b)	Days devoted to work with 4-H Club and other youth (c)	Total days in office (d)	Total days in field (e)	
Ella Smith (Name)	Home demonstration agent	(1)	12	158	135	96	197	1
	Asst. home demonstration agent							
J. F. Blair Wm E Skelton	4-H Club agent	(2)	96	2	84	12	74	
	Assistant county agent in charge of club work							
R. B. Hudgins	Agricultural agent	(3)	12	293	9	117	184	
	Assistant agricultural agent							

2. County extension association or committee:
   (a) Agricultural extension:
   (1) Name County Agricultural Board (2) Number of members 56
   (b) Home demonstration:
   (1) Name County Homemaking Board (2) Number of members 25
   (c) 4-H Club:
   (1) Name County 4-H Club Council (2) Number of members 49 — 2

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 25 — 3

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

5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
   (a) Adult work: (1) Men 56; (2) Women 30
   (b) 4-H Club work: (1) Men 0; (2) Women 10; (3) Older club boys 2; (4) Older club girls 2 — 5

6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs: (a) Men 15 + R; (b) Women 0 — 6

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

8. Number of members in such clubs or groups — 8

ITEM		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [1] (d)	
9. Number of 4-H Clubs		13	11		13	9
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys [2]		124		124	10
	(2) Girls [2]	205			205	
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys [3]		78		78	11
	(2) Girls [3]	159			159	

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

MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over	
(a) Boys 124	55	26	19	13	8	3	12
(b) Girls 205	80	82	18	17	5	3	

[1] County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.
[2] Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 7 to 24, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
[3] Same as footnote 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.
[4] The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.

10—2020

General Activities—Continued

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

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over	
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age [1]	(a) Boys	19	17	24	22	18	12	5	4	2	1	0	13
	(b) Girls	37	35	32	22	24	20	16	10	8	1	0	

14. Number of 4-H Club members:[1] (a) In school 305 (b) Out of school 34 — 14

ITEM		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [2] (d)	
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(1) Judging		3		3	15
	(2) Demonstration		1		1	
16. Number of groups [3] other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older		1	1		1	16
17. Members in groups reported in question 16	(1) Young men		12		12	17
	(2) Young women	14			14	
18. Total number of farm or home visits [4] made in conducting extension work		930	72	342	1344	18
19. Number of different farms or homes visited		415	32	171	618	19
20. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	420	76	9344	9840	20
	(2) Telephone	158	8	1044	1210	
21. Number of news articles or stories published [5]		248	16	54	318	21
22. Number of individual letters written		2614	87	490	3191	22
23. Number of different circular letters issued (not total copies mailed)		44	10	72	126	23
24. Number of bulletins distributed		985	140	91	1216	24
25. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		4		6	10	25
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown		5	3	2	5	26
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work (a) Number	7		12	19	27
	(1) Adult work Total attendance of: (b) Men leaders			132	132	
	(1) Adult work (c) Women leaders	121			121	
	(2) 4-H Club (a) Number	3			3	
	(2) 4-H Club Total attendance of: (b) Leaders	57			57	
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27)	(1) Number	329	8	3	340	28
	(2) Total attendance	4723	112	56	4891	
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(1) Number	17	2	3	22	29
	(2) Total attendance	80	41	101	222	

[1] The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.
[2] County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.
[3] Do not include groups previously reported under question 9.
[4] Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
[5] Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

NOTE.—Questions 15–34 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

16—6928

General Activities—Continued

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

ITEM			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [1] (d)	
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		6	7	30
		(b) Total attendance	7		370	377	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number					
		(b) Total attendance					
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1			1	31
		(b) Total attendance	125			125	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number					
		(b) Total attendance					
32. Encampments held (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women (State Federation)	(a) Number	1			1	32
		(b) Total members attending	15			15	
		(c) Total others attending	1500			1500	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	2	3		3	
		(b) Total boys attending		14		14	
		(c) Total girls attending	24			24	
		(d) Total others attending	1700			1700	
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported		(1) Number	41	90	50	181	33
		(2) Total attendance	3762	1469	2126	7357	
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	23		12	35	34
		(b) Total attendance	558		271	829	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	25	1		26	
		(b) Total attendance	1354	7		1361	
34½. Number of above meetings (questions 27–34) at which discussion group method of presentation was followed			30	12	18	60	34½

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR YEAR

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

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

35. Number of farms in county 1179 35

36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program 985 36

37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program 520 37

38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program (Villages) 65 38

39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled 179 39

40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled 50 40

41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program 985 41
(Include questions 36, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)

42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program 260 42
(Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)

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

NOTE.—Questions 18–34 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

10—2026

CEREALS[1]

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

ITEM	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Oats (c)	Rye (d)	Barley (e)	Grain sorghums, rice, and other cereals[2] (f)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							43
(2) 4-H Club agents	13						43
(3) Agricultural agents	2	3					43
(4) Specialists							43
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted	5	6					44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting		3					45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen		2					46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	1						47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	2						48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	2						49
50. Number of other meetings held	7	4					50
51. Number of news stories published	4	2					51
52. Number of different circular letters issued	2	3					52
53. Number of farm or home visits made	19	16					53
54. Number of office calls received	24	171	2	3	5		54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	18			1			55
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls							55
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	12			1			56
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls							56
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	16 3/4			1 1/2			57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	706 bu.	bu.	bu.	40 bu.	bu.	bu.	58
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	142	579	6		8		59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations							60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	11	301					61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations							62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise		666					63
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations:[3] (1) 4-H Members Certified Seed	5						66
(2) Farmers using Certified Seed	11	11					66
(3) Treating Seed for Smut		157					66
(4)							66
(5)							66

[1] Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.
[2] Indicate crop by name.
[3] For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

16—8926

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

ITEM	Alfalfa (a)	Sweet-clover (b)	Red, bur, and other clovers (c)	Vetch (d)	Lespedeza (e)	Pastures (f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							67
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	1		6		2	7	
(4) Specialists	1		1			2	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3		11		11	7	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	1		3		18	11	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			3		5	4	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			1		1	1	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			6		6	6	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held			6		12	8	73
74. Number of other meetings held							74
75. Number of news stories published			2		1	4	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued			1				76
77. Number of farm or home visits made	3		15		18	21	77
78. Number of office calls received	2		65		61	32	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys							79
(2) Girls							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys							80
(2) Girls							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing (1) Seed	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	x x x x	82
(2) Forage	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	x x x x	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	10		259		189	157	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations							84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations							85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations			180		211		86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise			56		241		87
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations:[1] (1)							90
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

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

Legumes and Forage Crops—Continued

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

ITEM	Soybeans (g)	Cowpeas and field peas (h)	Velvet-beans (i)	Field beans (j)	Peanuts (k)	All other legumes and forage crops [1] (m)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							67
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents							
(4) Specialists							
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted		4					68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting							69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen							70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted							71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations							72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held							73
74. Number of other meetings held							74
75. Number of news stories published							75
76. Number of different circular letters issued		1					76
77. Number of farm or home visits made		1					77
78. Number of office calls received		///					78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled { (1) Boys							79
{ (2) Girls							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing { (1) Boys							80
{ (2) Girls							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing { (1) Seed ____ bu.	____ bu.	____ bu.	____ bu.	____ lb.	____ bu.	82
{ (2) Forage ____ tons	____ tons	____ tons	____ tons	____ tons	____ tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations		4					83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations							84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations							85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations							86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise							87
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: [2]							
(1)							90
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

[1] Indicate crop by name.

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

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

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

ITEM	Irish potatoes (a)	Sweetpotatoes (b)	Bright Cigar-Filler Tobacco (c)	Dark Tobacco (d)	Sugar beets and all other special crops[1] (e)	
91. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents						91
(2) 4-H Club agents	1		3	10		
(3) Agricultural agents			3	24		
(4) Specialists				3		
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted	6		1	11		92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting			2	22		93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			2	52		94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations						96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	1			14		97
98. Number of other meetings held	1		4	17		98
99. Number of news stories published			2	15		99
100. Number of different circular letters issued				10		100
101. Number of farm or home visits made	1		6	53		101
102. Number of office calls received	6		18	1810		102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	6		4	15		103
(2) Girls						
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	3		4	10		104
(2) Girls						
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	.48		1 3/4	7		105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	56 bu.	bu.	1800 lb.[2]	4200 lb.		106
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	14		19	806		107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	38		28	468		108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	16		21	169		109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations				704		110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise				846		111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations:[3]						
(1)						114
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

[1] Indicate crop by name.
[2] Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.
[3] For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

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

ITEM	Home gardens (a)	Market gardening, truck, and canning crops (b)	Beautification of home grounds (c)	Tree fruits (d)	Bush and small fruits (e)	Grapes (f)	
115. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents	10		2				115
(2) 4-H Club agents	7						
(3) Agricultural agents	4		1				
(4) Specialists	3		1				
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted	13						116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting							117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	8		1				118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			1				119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			3				120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	14		4				121
122. Number of other meetings held	10						122
123. Number of news stories published	15		3				123
124. Number of different circular letters issued	4		1				124
125. Number of farm or home visits made	57		47				125
126. Number of office calls received	72		28				126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	9						127
Girls minus (2) Girls	20						
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	6						128
(2) Girls	20						
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	3		xxxx				129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing	bu.	bu.	xxxx	bu.	bu.	bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	97		9				131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	117		7				132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	57		12				133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed			xxxx				134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise			xxxx				135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn	xxxx	xxxx	17	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	136
137. Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees	xxxx	xxxx	6	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	137
138. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences	xxxx	xxxx	2	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	138
139. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	xxxx	xxxx	3	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	139
140. Number of homes where other specific practice recommendations were followed: [1] (1) Out door living interested	15		8				140
(2) Beautify home grounds			124				
(3) 4-H Members planning different Vegetables and planning to sell them	171						
(4) Building houses & fixtures			27				

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

FORESTRY, WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

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

ITEM	Forestry (a)	Wildlife conservation, fur and game farming (b)	Agricultural engineering [1] (farm and home) (c)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents			2	141
(2) 4-H Club agents		4		141
(3) Agricultural agents	1		2	141
(4) Specialists	1		1	141
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3		12	142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	1		3	143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	1		1	144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted				145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations				146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held		1	4	147
148. Number of other meetings held		5	1	148
149. Number of news stories published		1		149
150. Number of different circular letters issued		2		150
151. Number of farm or home visits made	1	6	29	151
152. Number of office calls received	6	11	41	152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled: (1) Boys		16		153
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled: (2) Girls				153
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing: (1) Boys		2		154
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing: (2) Girls				154
154½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special project clubs who participated in forestry or wildlife conservation activities: (1) Boys			xxxxxxxxxx	154½
154½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special project clubs who participated in forestry or wildlife conservation activities: (2) Girls			xxxxxxxxxx	154½
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing. (This refers to questions 154 and 154½)	(1) Transplant beds	Coverts [2] improved or built 1	Acres terraced	155
	(2) Acres planted to forest trees	Nest boxes, feed trays for song birds	Machines or equipment repaired	155
	(3) Acres improved	Feeding stations operated 1	Articles made 36 Electric lamps!	155
	(4) Acres of woodland protected from fire	Animals or birds produced	Equipment installed 38 Refrigerators 6 Electric stoves	155

Forestry—Continued

156. Number of farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees	1	156
157. Acres involved in preceding question	1	157
158. Number of farmers planting windbreaks or shelterbelts		158
159. Number of farmers planting trees for erosion control	2	159
160. Number of farmers making improved thinnings and weedings	12	160
161. Number of farmers practicing selection cutting	4	161
162. Number of farmers pruning forest trees		162
163. Number of farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fire	49	163
164. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores		164
165. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and sirup		165

[1] 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.

[2] Include food patches planted or left standing for wildlife.

16—32220

Forestry—Continued

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

166. Number of farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal ____ 166

167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations 9 167

168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products ____ 168

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

169. Number of farms on which specific improvements for wildlife have been made ____ 169

ITEM	Rabbits		Foxes and Other Fur Animals		Game Birds		Conservation Camps		
	4-H members (a)	Adults (b)	4-H members (c)	Adults (d)	4-H members (e)	Adults (f)	4-H members (g)	Adults (h)	
169½. Number of individuals engaged or assisted in activity.							1		169½
169¾. Number of animals or birds produced by such individuals							XXXXX	XXXXX	169¾

Agricultural Engineering—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of service or savings (c)	
170. Terracing complete with outlets and contour cultivation	3	47 acres.	$ 325.00	170
170½. Growing crops on contour	47	902 acres.	1800.00	170½
170¾. Gully control	52	178 acres.	2600.00	170¾
171. Drainage practices		acres.		171
172. Irrigation practices		acres.		172
173. Land-clearing practices		acres.		173
174. Better types of machines	7	7 machines.	956.00	174
175. Maintenance and repair of machines	9	9 machines.	265.00	175
176. Efficient use of machinery		XXXXXXXXX		176
176½. Better ginning of cotton		gin stands.		176½
177. All buildings constructed (include silos)	7	8 buildings.		177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted	6	9 buildings.		178
179. Farm electrectification (Brooders, Pressure Cookers)	84	farms.[1]		179
180. Home equipment (exhib sewing machines)	90			180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c)	305 farms.	XXXXXXXXX	$ 5946.00	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in questions 175 and 180, by types: (a) Tractors ____ (b) Tillage implements 4 (c) Harvesters and threshers ____ (d) Plows 3 (e) Mowers 1 (f) Planters 1 (g) Sewing machines 3 (h) Other 87 — 182

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

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished		(k) Dairy buildings	2	183
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished		(i) Silos (1) Regular		
(c) Sewage systems installed	4	(i) Silos (2) Trench or pit		
(d) Water systems installed	8	(j) Hog houses	2	
(e) Heating systems installed	1	(k) Poultry houses	13	
(f) Lighting systems installed	46	(l) Storage structures	34	
(g) Home appliances and machines (Various)	43	(m) Other (Shelves)	34	

[1] Report the number of farms using electricity in farm enterprises for income-producing purposes such as electric milking, milk cooling, incubating, brooding, limited heating, etc.

16—69251

POULTRY AND BEES

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

ITEM	Poultry (including turkeys) (a)	Bees (b)	
184. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents	4		184
(2) 4-H Club agents	15	3	
(3) Agricultural agents	4		
(4) Specialists			
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted	11		185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	8		186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	3		187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	1		188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	1		189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	18		190
191. Number of other meetings held	12	6	191
192. Number of news stories published	22	5	192
193. Number of different circular letters issued	1	2	193
194. Number of farm or home visits made	82	9	194
195. Number of office calls received	101	8	195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	26	1	196
(2) Girls	1	1	
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	18	1	197
(2) Girls	1	1	
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	1729 chickens	79 colonies	198

Poultry—Continued

199. Number of families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended	7	199
200. Number of families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks	10	200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing	11	201
202. Number of families following production-feeding recommendations	13	202
203. Number of families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control	19	203
204. Number of families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations	11	204
205. Number of families following marketing recommendations	5	205
206. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	11	206
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: [1] (a)		207
(b)		

Bees—Continued

208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives	4	208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208		209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations		210
211. Number of farmers following requeening recommendations		211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations		212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: [1] (a)		213
(b)		

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

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

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

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock[1] (f)	
214. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents (clerical)	12						214
(2) 4-H Club agents	15	1		12			
(3) Agricultural agents	4	3	1	14			
(4) Specialists							
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted	15	6	3	7	5		215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	15	2	1	3	2		216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	30	2	1	2	2		217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	1						218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	1						219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	16	7	8	6	5		220
221. Number of other meetings held	13	2	1	16	1		221
222. Number of news stories published	10	1	2	4	3		222
223. Number of different circular letters issued	3		1	2	2		223
224. Number of farm or home visits made	48	10	4	26	7		224
225. Number of office calls received	58	23	5	75	33		225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled: (1) Boys	20	4	1	21			226
(2) Girls							
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing: (1) Boys	15	2	1	16			227
(2) Girls							
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	19	2	4	84			228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	2	1	1	5	2		229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	1	2		3			230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted							231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs							232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted							233
234. Number of members in these associations							234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals							235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing (canning)	xxxx	46		120	xxxx	Poultry 24	236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making	21	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations			4	28	79		238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	9	5		16			239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations			3	4			240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise							241

[1] Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under Wildlife Conservation.

246 No Cheese reported

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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

ITEM	Public problems and economic planning on county or community basis [1] (a)	FARM MANAGEMENT: Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.) (b)	FARM MANAGEMENT: Individual farm planning (c)	FARM MANAGEMENT: Farm and home financing (short and long time) (d)	Outlook (e)	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing (f)	
244. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents				3	5		244
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents		7	2	8			
(4) Specialists				1			
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted		12	2	6			245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting				7			246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen				10			247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted							248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations (Part of 2 dem. periods given in 15 Clubs)							249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held				3	12		250
251. Number of other meetings held				2	1		251
252. Number of news stories published				3	4		252
253. Number of different circular letters issued							253
254. Number of farm or home visits made		16	2	34	15		254
255. Number of office calls received		11	6	41	4		255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled: (1) Boys	xxxx			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	256
(2) Girls	xxxx			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing: (1) Boys	xxxx			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	257
(2) Girls	xxxx			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	

258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent	14	258
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent		259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	14	260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements	14	261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit	36	262
262½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in credit		262½
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments	3	263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year		264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year		265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records	3	266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations	4	267
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases	1	268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income	9	269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:		
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery		270
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services	78	
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm	253	
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery		

[1] Include county agricultural planning, taxation, land utilization, and economic basis of extension programs.

Agricultural Economics—Continued

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

271. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established 271

272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting 272

273. Number of marketing associations or groups [1] assisted in organizing during the year 273

274. Number of marketing associations or groups [1] previously organized assisted by extension agents this year 274

275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274) 275

276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems 276

276½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in marketing 276½

277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations 277

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

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

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables (g)	Poultry and eggs (h)	Home products				
			Food (i)	Handicraft (j)	(k)	(l)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	$	$	$	$	$	$	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	$	$	$	$	$	$	281

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

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

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

ITEM		Food selection and preparation (a)	Food preservation (b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents		71	30	284
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) Specialists		2	1	
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted		15	15	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting		15	15	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen		52	30	287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		2		288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations		13		289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	(1) By agents or specialists	62	15	290
	(2) By leaders	41	8	
291. Number of other meetings held	(1) By agents or specialists	3	2	291
	(2) By leaders	2		
292. Number of news stories published		30	25	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued		6	5	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made		125	95	294
295. Number of office calls received		23	45	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys			296
	(2) Girls (Majors)	205	86	
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys			297
	(2) Girls	159	86	

298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing: 298
(a) Dishes of food products prepared 346 (b) Meals planned and served 329
(c) Quarts canned 14,970 (d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products 1627
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried 2510 Lbs. - 57 Jars 1991 - 1692 Lbs.

299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year	79	299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations	190	300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals	216	301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations	76	302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch	9	303
304. Number of children involved in question 303	758	304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding	140	305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation)	89	306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	196	307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats	215	308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members)	62,499	309
310. Number of other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members)	12,130	310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310)	$ 15,396.45	311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply	5	312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply	16	313

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CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

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

314. Days devoted to line of work by:
- (a) Home demonstration agents: 1
- (b) 4-H Club agents
- (c) Agricultural agents
- (d) Specialists: Conference with State Health Nurse - Plans

315. Number of communities in which work was conducted: 315

316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting: 1 — 316

317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen: 3 — 317

318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted: 318

319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations: 319

320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held
- (a) By agents or specialists: 320
- (b) By leaders:

321. Number of other meetings held
- (a) By agents or specialists: 321
- (b) By leaders:

322. Number of news stories published: 3 — 322

323. Number of different circular letters issued: 323

324. Number of farm or home visits made: 5 — 324

325. Number of office calls received: 4 — 325

326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled
- (a) Boys: 326
- (b) Girls:

327. Number of 4-H Club members completing
- (a) Boys: 327
- (b) Girls:

328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work: 328

329. Number of families improving habits of children: 329

330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones: 330

331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment: 331

332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs: 332

333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program
- (a) Men: 333
- (b) Women:

334. Number of children involved in question 333: 334

335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations:[1]
- (a)
- (b)
- (c) 335
- (d)
- (e)

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

CLOTHING

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

336. Days devoted to line of work by:
- (a) Home demonstration agents: 12
- (b) 4-H Club agents:
- (c) Agricultural agents:
- (d) Specialists:

337. Number of communities in which work was conducted: 15
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting: 15
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen: 36
340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted: 3
341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations: 13
342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held:
- (a) By agents or specialists: 8
- (b) By leaders: 4

343. Number of other meetings held:
- (a) By agents or specialists: 5
- (b) By leaders: 3

344. Number of news stories published: 12
345. Number of different circular letters issued: 2
346. Number of farm or home visits made: 32
347. Number of office calls received: 18
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:
- (a) Boys:
- (b) Girls (Misses): 89

349. Number of 4-H Club members completing:
- (a) Boys:
- (b) Girls (Reporting): 89

350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing:
- (a) Dresses: 199
- (b) Other: 476

ITEM	Adults (a)	Juniors (b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing	109	89	351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing	46	68	352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts	12	62	353
354. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures	12	62	354
355. Number of families following clothing-buying recommendations	12	x x x x x	355
356. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations	43		356
357. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing	28	89	357
358. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements	12	x x x x x	358
359. Total estimated savings due to clothing program	$1219.74	$353.93	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: [1] (a) Garments remodelled	298	72	360
(b) Winter Coats, Fall 1940	11	4	

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

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HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

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

ITEM	Home management (a)	House furnishings (b)	Handicraft (c)	
361. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents	8	65	5	361
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) Specialists	1	4		
362. Number of communities in which work was conducted	2	15	5	362
363. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	4	30	30	363
364. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	15	212	30	364
365. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		8		365
366. Number of meetings at result demonstrations		27		366
367. Number of method-demonstration meetings held (1) By agents or specialists	3	37	10	367
(2) By leaders	1	49		
368. Number of other meetings held (1) By agents or specialists	1	3		368
(2) By leaders	2	8		
369. Number of news stories published	8	45		369
370. Number of different circular letters issued	2	8	1	370
371. Number of farm or home visits made	15	185	1	371
372. Number of office calls received	12	60	5	372
373. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys				373
(2) Girls (Missed)		24		
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys				374
(2) Girls (reporting)		24		
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing		56 rooms / articles	articles	375

Home Management—Continued

376. Number of kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience according to recommendations	20	376
377. Number of families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment	26	377
378. Number of families adopting recommended laundering methods	24	378
379. Number of families assisted in home soap making	15	379
380. Number of families adopting recommended methods in care of house	27	380
381. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences	9	381
382. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities		382
383. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts	62	383
384. Number of families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan	2	384
385. Number of families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan	2	385
386. Number of families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	1	386
387. Number of families following recommended methods in buying for the home (other than foods and clothing)	26	387
388. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living (other than reported under foods and clothing)	29	388
389. Number of families assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living	16	389

Home Management—Continued

390. Number of families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program ____ 390

391. Total estimated saving due to home-management program ____ $ 386.75 391

392. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: [1]
(a) One farm and home unit dem. family established
(b) ____ 392

House Furnishings—Continued

393. Number of families improving the selection of household furnishings ____ 89 393

394. Number of families following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture ____ 192 394

395. Number of families following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies) ____ 72 395

396. Number of families following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens) ____ 40 396

397. Number of families improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors ____ 20 397

398. Number of families applying principles of color and design in improving appearance of rooms ____ 18 398

399. Total estimated savings due to house-furnishings program ____ $ 2221.20 399

400. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: [1]
(a) Families following recommendations for cleaning furniture ____ 165
(b) Electric lamps made from discarded articles ____ 36 400

Handicraft—Continued

401. Number of families following recommendations regarding handicraft (Home use) ____ 79 401

402. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: [1]
(a) Bed spreads tufted ____ 74
(b) Household linens made ____ 152 402

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

403. Days devoted to line of work by:
(a) Home demonstration agents ____ 9
(b) 4-H Club agents ____
(c) Agricultural agents ____
(d) Specialists ____ 403

404. Number of communities in which work was conducted ____ 15 404

405. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting ____ 15 405

406. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen ____ 60 406

407. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted ____ 1 407

408. Number of meetings at result demonstrations ____ 1 408

409. Number of method-demonstration meetings held: (a) By agents or specialists ____ (b) By leaders ____ 3 409

410. Number of other meetings held: (a) By agents or specialists ____ 2 (b) By leaders ____ 12 410

411. Number of news stories published ____ 13 411

412. Number of different circular letters issued ____ 3 412

413. Number of farm or home visits made ____ 30 413

414. Number of office calls received ____ 8 414

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

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

415. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (Minor)	(a) Boys		415
	(b) Girls	178	
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys		416
	(b) Girls (Reporting)	112	
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work	(a) Boys		417
	(b) Girls	78	
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests	(a) 4-H Club members	84	418
	(b) Others		
419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations		124	419
420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations		87	420
421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.) (4-3)		14	421
422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations		49	422
423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans		18	423
424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations		80	424
425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects		49	425
426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program		124	426

427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations:[1]

(a) 4-H Club girls keeping Better Food Score	159	427
(b) 4-H Club members learned to like different foods	171	
(c) 4-H and Home Dem. Club members assisted County wide Clean up Campaign.		

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

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

ITEM	Extension organization and program making (a)	Community or country-life activities (b)	
428. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents	25	20	428
(2) 4-H Club agents	3		
(3) Agricultural agents	3		
(4) Specialists	4		
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted	15	15	429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	30	30	430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	60	90	431
432. Number of meetings held	31	15	432
433. Number of news stories published	36	32	433
434. Number of different circular letters issued	7	4	434
435. Number of farm or home visits made	95	90	435
436. Number of office calls received	34	25	436

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

Community or Country-Life Activities—Continued

437. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations (Home demonstration Club members)	15	437
438. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders		438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs		439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations	15	440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation		441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented (4-H)	13	442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for (Old school house) (a) Adults (b) Juniors	1	443
444. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.	1	444
445. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices	9	445
446. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished	3	446
447. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities	15	447
448. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc	11	448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency	2	449

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

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

ITEM	Coyotes and other predatory animals (a)	Rodents (b)	General-feeder insects [1] (c)	Weeds (d)	
450. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents					450
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents					
(4) Specialists					
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted					451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting					452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen					453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted					454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations					455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held					456
457. Number of other meetings held					457
458. Number of news stories published					458
459. Number of different circular letters issued					459
460. Number of farm or home visits made					460
461. Number of office calls received					461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations					462
463. Pounds of poison used, or acres of weeds controlled					463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program	$	$	$	$	464

Miscellaneous 4-H Clubs (Indicate by name)

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

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

SOIL CONSERVATION AND OTHER WORK

ITEM	Soil conservation (a)	All other work (b)	
467. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			467
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	200		
(4) Specialists	4		
468. Number of communities in which work was conducted	11		468
469. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	47		469
470. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	22		470
471. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			471
471½. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			471½
472. Number of method-demonstration meetings held			472
473. Number of other meetings held	18		473
474. Number of news stories published	11		474
475. Number of different circular letters issued	14		475
476. Number of farm or home visits made	134		476
477. Number of office calls received	6773		477
478. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled. (Do not include work previously reported.) (1) Boys		x x x x	478
(2) Girls		x x x x	
479. Number of 4-H Club members completing. (Do not include work previously reported.) (1) Boys		x x x x	479
(2) Girls		x x x x	
479½. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing. (Do not include work previously reported.)		x x x x	479½

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SOIL CONSERVATION—Continued

ITEM	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	
480. Tests for soil acidity	3	261 acres.	480
481. Applying lime materials	422	4712 tons.	481
482. Tests for plant-food deficiencies	4	46 acres.	482
483. Applying recommended fertilizers	648	2284 tons.	483
484. Proper land use—based on soil types (use of soil-survey maps)	162	28,591 acres.	484
485. Using recommended crop rotations	768	31,587 acres.	485
486. Plowing under green manure	198	365.5 acres.	486
487. Controlling soil blowing		acres.	487
488. Strip cropping	52	943.5 acres.	488
489. Using cover crops	817	13,041.9 acres.	489
490. Approved summer-fallow		acres.	490
491. Constructing terraces. (Reported under question 170, p. 13.)	x x x x	x x x x	491
492. Controlling gullies. (Reported under question 170½, p. 13.)	x x x x	x x x x	492
493. Growing crops on contour. (Reported under question 170½, p. 13.)	x x x x	x x x x	493
494. Pasture and range improvement by contouring		acres.	494
495. Grassing waterways		acres.	495
496. Depth of moisture tests		acres.	496
497. Floodwater control for crop production		acres.	497
498. Farms in:			
(1) Legal soil-conservation districts		acres.	498
(2) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	785	132,566.6 acres.	498
(3) Grazing associations		acres.	498

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES[1]

The purpose of this report on work in cooperation with other Federal agencies is to bring together in one place all the work done in relation to the programs of these agencies regardless of duplication. Include all related work reported under regular project headings on preceding pages, and in addition all other assistance rendered such agencies.

ITEM	Agricultural Adjustment Administration			Soil Conservation Service	Farm Security Administration	
	Agricultural conservation program (a)	Market agreement and order program (b)	Surplus purchase and diversion program (c)	(d)	(e)	
499. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents					8	499
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents	128				11	
(4) Specialists	12				4	
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted	11				4	500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting						501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen						502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting	12				3	503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders	163				12	504
505. Number of meetings held	33				3	505
506. Number of news stories published	9					506
507. Number of different circular letters issued	33				1	507
508. Number of farm or home visits made	201				15	508
509. Number of office calls received	9002				351	509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency	438				4	510

[1] Farm Credit Administration not included, since provision is made for reporting work on farm and home financing in col. (d), p. 16.

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES[1]—Continued

The purpose of this report on work in cooperation with other Federal agencies is to bring together in one place all the work done in relation to the programs of these agencies regardless of duplication. Include all related work reported under regular project headings on preceding pages, and in addition all other assistance rendered such agencies.

ITEM	Rural Electrification (f)	Tennessee Valley Authority (g)	Works Progress Administration (h)	National Youth Administration (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	All other (including relief) (k)	
499. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	2						499
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	6	11					
(4) Specialists	2	2					
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted	8	7					500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	13	3					501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen	14	2					502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting							503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders							504
505. Number of meetings held	3	2					505
506. Number of news stories published	4	2					506
507. Number of different circular letters issued	3	2					507
508. Number of farm or home visits made	37	22		5			508
509. Number of office calls received	73	21		8			509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency	52	14					510
Selection of kitchen lamps	14						
Conversion oil lamps	18						
Selection of home appliances	28						
Selection of electric stoves	3						
Selection of refrigerators	4						
Selection of breaderequipment	1						

[1] Farm Credit Administration not included, since provision is made for reporting work on farm and home financing in col. (d), p. 16.

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