No 1

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

States Relations Service
Office of Extension Work South

REPORT OF WORK OF THE COUNTY AGENT

CALENDAR YEAR 1919

State Virginia County Shenandoah

Report of B. A. Harmer County Agent

From January 1 to December 31, 1919

Approved:

State Agent

Date Forwarded

Director of Extension Work

ANNUAL REPORT FORM AND INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS

The agent's annual report should be a complete summary of all the work performed during the year. This is the only record that the officials of the Extension Division of the State and the Department have of the agent's activities.

The only means of making such a report is to keep field notes or a field diary of everything that is done each day. It is well to not only keep notes of things actually done, but to make some brief observations of general conditions as found from time to time. Many things which seem of minor importance to the agent may be very valuable to the head offices when asked for detailed information regarding certain localities.

An agent's efficiency and the success of his work is necessarily judged from this Office by what is contained in his report. Your District and State Agent may know that you are rendering efficient service, but it is absolutely essential to have something on record to show that the work has been done, when outside parties who can not possibly inspect your work desire definite and accurate information in regard to the results that are being accomplished in local territory.

Every agent in the work has been instructed, by circular-letter and by the supervising force at agents' meetings, as to the importance of keeping systematic records throughout the year. If this advice has been followed you should have no difficulty in rendering your annual report upon the forms which are herewith attached. These are broad enough to include the activities of the agents in the entire territory covered by the Extension Work in the South. Some of the questions will not apply to your local territory, and these, of course, need not be answered.

In some instances you will observe that the same form is used for several crops. Be sure to use separate sheets for each crop named under the heading. For example, take the sheet headed "Small Grains", under which are included oats, wheat, barley and rye. In this case all the demonstrations in oats should be included on one sheet, all the demonstrations in rye on another, and so on for all the crops included under this heading.

Be sure to answer the questions in the order in which they are asked, and see that you give the information called for. If this is done, all the reports will be uniform when they are sent in to the State Agent's office, and in like manner the State Agents' reports will be uniform when sent to the Director's office in the State and then to the Washington Office.

It should be distinctly understood that these forms are only to summarize the statistical part of the report, and under each crop or heading such remarks, observations or points of interest as may be useful should be briefly written out. The back of the respective sheets may be used for remarks on the crops reported on. No doubt many interesting features will be called to mind, which, if written up and sent in to the State Agent's office along with the replies to these definite questions, would be very valuable in giving the report that personal touch which proves of great value and interest in all reports of this nature.

In collecting the replies to the questions of a personal nature, the agent will have to depend on his tact and good judgment in approaching the farmer. A few, no doubt, will be averse to furnishing you with some of the information asked for, but if reliable data could be collected with reference to these points, it would enable the Department to get a rather definite idea as to the beneficial effects of the demonstration work in your section.

The forms that we are sending out include the following crops, groups of crops, and other miscellaneous work of the County Agent:

C R O P S:

Corn
Cotton
Tobacco
Small Grain
Hay & Forage
Cover Crops
Summer Legumes
Potatoes (Irish & Sweet)
Truck Crops & Gardens
Sugar Cane
Orchards

LIVE STOCK:

Horses
Dairy Cattle
Beef Cattle
Hogs
Sheep & Goats
Poultry
Live Stock Diseases & Pests

OTHER WORK:

Fertilizers
Farm Manures
Silos
Dipping Vats
Seed Selection
Lime
Rotations
Pastures
Organizations
Farm Buildings
Drainage
Farm Machinery & Tools
Clearing Land, Stumps, etc.
Timber & Wood Lots
Miscellaneous Demonstration Work
Effect of Demonstration Work on Community, and Human Interest Features.
Successful Undertakings
Work with negroes
Boys Club Work

If there is anything in any of these forms that is not thoroughly understood discuss the matter with your District or State Agent or write to this Office for a more specific explanation.

MAP OF COUNTY

SHOWING KIND AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

The following sheet is to be used for an outline map of your county, to show the kinds and distribution of your work. Maps larger in size than this sheet may be used if desired. In some states, suitable maps, showing topography, railroads, rivers, election districts, etc., are obtainable from the Office of the State Geological Survey. It is suggested that a copy of the map furnished with your report be kept for your own office record, unless you already have one answering the same purpose.

The map is intended to show the approximate location of your various demonstrations, community clubs, boys' clubs, etc., each kind of demonstration club, or other activity to be indicated by the same sign or mark, so that a glance at the map will give a general impression of the nature and extent of the work. Be sure to enter at some convenient place along the margin of the map sheet a key or explanation to the various marks. For example, some such set of marks and key as the following might be used:

☆	community organizations;			[C]	corn;	△	cotton;
[T]	tobacco;	[W]	wheat;	[O]	oats;	[H]	hay;
[L]	legumes;	[P]	potatoes;	△	orchards.	[L]	livestock,
△	poultry;	△	silo;	●	boys' clubs;	c.r.	cream routes, etc.

Additional signs may be used for other lines of work. The use of colored pencils for these signs, using one color for all the work of the same kind, makes such a map very effective. If further suggestions are desired in this connection, write direct to this office. It is believed that a large outline map of the county, showing the kind and the location of the work, could be displayed to advantage in every county agent's office.

MAP OF COUNTY

SHOWING KIND AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

CEWS 920-A

Space for agent's stamp

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Is there a central county organization supporting your work? No but I am at work on such an organization and expect to have it in working order by spring

   If so, what is it called? _____

   Who constitute its membership? _____

   How is membership selected or appointed? _____

   What is the membership fee, if any? - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ _____

   Who are its present officers? _____

   How long has this county organization been in existence? _____

2. How many community farmers' clubs have you assisted in organizing this year? 4
   Total membership 72

   How many community farmers' clubs have you in your county? 16
   Total membership 218

3. How many local lodges of Granges, Farmers' Unions, etc., as community organizations, are supporting your work? _____
   Total membership _____

4. Are such Granges, Farmers' Unions, etc., included in your answers to Nos. 2 and 3? _____

   How many community farmers' clubs have ceased to exist during the year? 0

5. (Give reason, using extra pages when necessary)

   How many of these clubs are organized so as to include the farmers' wife, children, and others, in their membership? 7

6.

Space for agent's stamp

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS (cont'd)

7. State several direct ways in which these clubs are helpful to the farmer and his family. (Use extra pages if necessary)

Discussing community problems. Buying cooperatively. Selling cooperatively and standardizing farm products

8. Are these community farmers' clubs dependent on the county agent for their existence and the continuation of their efforts? The time was when they were but not now

9. Does each club have a community plan or program of work? (Attach a copy of such plans for the past year) No

10. Does the county organization have a definite plan of work with reference to the county?

11. To what extent are these clubs cooperating with the county and community councils of defense? (Use extra page if necessary in answering)

There is no county council of defense in Shenandoah County but the Farmers' Clubs cooperate gladly with the Civic Leagues and similar organizations.

12. Have you so thoroughly organized your county that you have someone in every community or school district assisting you in extension work and through whom you can reach EVERY farm family in your county?

Five districts of my county are so thoroughly organized that practically every family can be reached through one or the other of the organizations. The sixth district Lee District has never been thoroughly organized owing to the fact that the Supervisor of that district always opposed demonstration work and discouraged the movement every time an opportunity presented itself. A new Supervisor was elected in

that district at the last election and I have been told that the County Agent will be given a warmer reception in Lee District during the next four years.

List of Goods Purchased by Farmers' Clubs in 1919.

Article	Amount
Binder Twine	8975 Pounds
Coal	447 Tons
Fertilizer	1049 "
Cotton Seed Meal	101 3-20 Tons
Sugar	4 Tons
Mill Feed	292 9-10 Tons
Timothy Seed	300 1-2 Bushels
Cylinder Oil	5 Bbls.
Tankage	3100 Lbs.
Grass Seed	10 Bushels
Clover Seed	56 "
Middlings	181 Tons
Plow Castings	479
Meat Scraps	3300 Lbs.
Oyster Shells	4 Tons
Lime and Lime Marl	70 Tons
Cement	2 Car Loads
Salt	10 Tons
Plow Repairs	
Fencing	80 Rds.
Wheat Bran	51 Tons
Dairy Feed	9 "
Alfalfa Seed	35 Bushels
Total amount of purchases	$74643.4[illegible]
Total amount saved by members of clubs	620[illegible].6.6

OEWS 92

Space for agent's stamp

COOPERATIVE BUYING AND SELLING ORGANIZATIONS

all 16 Clubs buy cooperatively but they have not done any cooperative selling yet

1. How many of your farmers' organizations buy and sell cooperatively? _____

2. State the quantity and value of each farm necessity or product bought or sold cooperatively by these organizations and the approximate saving to the farmer. Make a separate list of purchases and likewise one for sales, and indicate which are purchases and which sales. Report all livestock in carload lots, keeping the different kinds of livestock separate, for example, ___ cars cattle; ___ cars hogs, etc. Report all grains and potatoes in bushels and carloads, making a separate report on each kind of grain, i.e., 10 carloads, or 8000 bushels of corn. Report all seed in bushels, all fertilizer and lime in tons, and wool in pounds. In the column headed "value", report the amount at which the commodity was actually sold, or for which it was bought. If more commodities have been bought or sold than can be listed on this form, use an additional sheet. A full report on this subject is urged.

Article	Quantity		Value	Saving
	cars	bu., lbs. or tons		
Binder			$	$

3. Have you attempted to keep a bulletin board in your office, listing things for sale and things wanted?

4. Have you used the market news service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture or your State market news service?

The methods of preparing for a corn crop have undergone a great change in Shenandoah County during the past four years. The tendency now is to cut down the acreage and increase the yield per acre by adopting better methods. A greater number of farmers are doing fall plowing and they are doing better and deeper plowing than ever before.

When I came to this county the idea was widely spread that if the land was plowed in the fall it would get so hard, bake as they termit, that you would not be able to order it in the spring without replowing. In the great majority of cases this running together was caused by the lack of humus. I made a number of talks before Farmers' Clubs and other meetings on corn growing and emphasized the importance of plowing under a heavy sod in the fall or winter. This method isbeing tried now by a number of farmers with very gratifying results. Mr. M. F. Emswiller, one of my demonstraters, has been trying this method of corn growing for several years and this year he made on 7 1-2 acres an average yield of 107 bushels per acre. His neighbor on the same type of soil with just a wire fence dividing the fields made an average of 37 bushels per acre. The neighbor used just the ordinary methods of corn growing. I am enclosing pictures showing the contrast.

In the fall of 1916 I held quite a number of demonstrations in field selection of seed corn and these demonstrations are increasing in value each year. For the past three years Shenandoah County has held a fair each year and I do not think that I ever saw as much improvement in anything as in the corn exhibits. Practically all of this improvement dates back to field selection demonstration held on the farm of Mr. Solomon Mowrey, Woodstock, in the fall of 1916. Mr. Mowrey won 1st. prize at the county fair in 1917 with ten ears of corn grown from seed selected at this demonstration. In the spring of 1918 he planted this 1st. prize corn and won 1st. again in 1918. His neighbors heard about this good corn and many of them saw it at the fair so Mr. Mowrey booked quite a number of orders for seed. The variety was Reids' Yellow Dent. At the 1919 fair every prize winning exhibit of yellow corn was Reids' Yellow Dent and it was all grown from seed bought of Mr. Mowrey.

More attention is being paid to selecting and testing seed corn than ever before. While making my rounds through the county for the past six or eight weeks I have been very much encouraged about the seed corn situation, I find that a larger number of farmers have selected their seed and put it away than I had supposed. I was on the farm of Mr. Chas W. Newman, Mount Jackson, a few weeks ago and after talking with him for awhile he asked me to go and look at his seed corn. His corn for individual use had been carefully selected in the field and hung up to dry on hangers made of woven wire fencing. After looking at this lot of seed corn, he said, "Now we will go to the barn, I want to show you what I have picked out for my neighbors. They frequently come to me for seed corn in the spring and I want to show them the difference between selected seed and seed picked in the spring from the crib." He had in this pile about 100 bushels of beautiful seed corn. This splendid work that Mr. Newman is doing is the result of field selection demonstration held near his farm in the fall of 1916.

OEWS 920-C

Space for agent's stamp

C O R N

(Including Kafir, Milo, Feterita)
Separate sheet for each

1. Number of demonstrators 35
2. Number of demonstrators reporting 4
3. Total acreage of corn grown under improved methods on demonstration farms 308
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels) 24½
5. Estimated average yield for entire county (bushels) 45
6. Increased yield on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bushels) 29
7. Number of cooperators 163; Acreage 1467; Yield per acre (bu.) 37
8. Number who planted pure or selected seed on their demonstrations 137
9. Number of farmers you have influenced to select seed for next year's crop 400; Estimated amount of seed selected (bushels) 1600
10. Number who fall-plowed their demonstration acres 22
11. Number who turned under cover crops on their demonstration acres ____
12. Number of acres harvested for silage 685; Yield per acre (tons) 13
13. Number of acres "hogged down" ____; Value per acre when utilized this way $____
14. Number of acres treated for diseases or insect pests ____
15. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing corn this year? 198

    How many indirectly influenced? 600
16. What per cent of all farmers in your territory are following demonstration methods in corn growing? (estimate) 50 %
17. How many farmers does this represent approximately? 1500

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

OEWS 920-D

Space for agent's stamp

C O T T O N

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage grown under improved methods on demonstration farms _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (pounds seed cotton) _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (lbs seed cotton) _____
6. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods _____
7. Number of cooperators _____; Acreage _____; Yield per acre in pounds seed cotton _____
8. Number of demonstrators who planted pure or selected seed _____
9. Number of farmers you have induced to field select seed for next year's crop _____
10. How many fall plowed their demonstration acres? _____
11. How many turned under cover crops on their demonstration acres? _____
12. Number of acres treated for diseases or insect pests _____
13. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in cotton growing this year? _____

    How many indirectly influenced? _____
14. What per cent of all farmers in your territory are following demonstration methods in cotton growing (estimate) _____%
15. How many farmers does this represent approximately? _____
16. Have you been able to get the farmers in any community to grow but one variety of cotton? _____

    Give particulars

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

CEWS 920-E

Space for agent's stamp

T O B A C C O

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage in demonstrations _____
4. Average yield per acre (pounds) _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (pounds) _____
6. Increased yield per acre of demonstrations over ordinary methods (lbs) _____
7. How many farmers have you induced to plant pure or selected seed? _____
8. How many farmers have you induced to field select seed for next year's crop? _____
9. How many fall plowed their demonstration acres? _____
10. How many turned under cover crops on their demonstration acres? _____
11. How many tobacco farmers did you influence to adopt a rotation system? _____
12. State the number of acres treated for insect pests _____
13. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing tobacco this year? _____

    How many indirectly influenced? _____

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

OEWS 900-F

Space for agent's stamp

T O M A T O E S

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage in demonstrations _____
4. Average yield per acre (bushels) _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels) _____
6. Increased yield per acre of demonstrations over ordinary methods (bu.) _____
7. How many farmers have you induced to plant pure or selected seed? _____
8. How many farmers have you induced to field select seed for next year's crop? _____
9. How many fall plowed their demonstration acres? _____
10. How many turned under cover crops on their demonstration acres? _____
11. How many tomato farmers did you influence to adopt a rotation system? _____
12. State the number of acres treated for insect pests _____
13. State the number of acres treated for diseases. _____
14. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing tomato this year? _____

    How many indirectly influenced? _____

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

About 600 farmers used the formaldehyde treatment for the control of bunt or stinking smut in wheat in the fall of 1918 and practically every man was satisfied with the treatment. In several cases the formaldehyde was applied and the grain allowed to remain in the sacks for several days the result being a poor stand. During the growing season I visited a number of fields that I knew had been badly infested with bunt the year before and where some of the wheat grown on these fields was used for seed after being thoroughly cleaned and the formaldehyde treatment given. I was very much surprised to find that the one treatment wuld so nearly completely control the bunt. I have in mind the field of H.H.Richard, Woodstock, particularly. His 1918 wheat crop contained a large per cent of smut balls and when he threshed the dust settled down over the field on which this crop was grown for some distance so thick that it made the ground almost black. He changed seed but the seed wheat that he used had some smut in it, after giving it a thorough cleaning and treating with formaldehyde he sowed it on the same field that had produced this diseased crop. I visited his farm several times during the summer just before harvest and examined the wheat thoroughly but could only find a smut head now and then.

I have worked hard to get the farmers of this county to realize the seriousness of the wheat diseases and to try to get them under control. During the late summer and early fall we put on a vigorous campaign by means of the Farmers' Clubs, newspapers and lectures, call the attention of the farmers to these diseases and acquainting them with the diseases in order that they might be able to detect them if they were present in their seed. Mr. P. M. Thomas, of the Extension Division, was here also in interest of wheat diseases and rendered me some very valuable assistance. He spent the week of the fair with me and had a very interesting and instructive exhibit with him at the fair grounds showing the diseases in different stages. He also inspected a large number of samples of seed wheat for the farmers of the county and gave them instructions relative to the treatment and control of wheat diseases.

For about six weeks prior to seeding time I was kept on the road constantly inspecting seed wheat. By the various methods mentioned we gave information to about 1000 farmers relative to the treatment and control of wheat diseases and kept a great many farmers from seeding wheat that contained nematode galls that would have done so otherwise.

OEWS 920-0

Space for agent's stamp

SMALL GRAINS

(Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat)

Wheat Demonstration
(Enter here name of crop - separate sheet for each.)

1.	Number of demonstrators	18
2.	Number of demonstrators reporting	12
3.	Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstration farms	630
4.	Average yield per acre on demonstration farms (bushels)	24
5.	Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels)	14
6.	Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bu)	10
7.	Number of cooperators 328; Acreage 10206; Yield per acre (bu.)	19
8.	Number of demonstration acres threshed for grain	10836
9.	Number of demonstration acres cut for hay	
10.	Average yield of cured hay per acre on demonstrations (tons)	
11.	Increase per acre of cured hay on demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons)	
12.	Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre	$
13.	Number of acres turned under for soil improvement	
14.	How many acres were treated for insect pests?*	
15.	How many bushels of seed were treated for smut, rust, etc.?	13545
16.	How many farmers have you induced to plant this crop for the first time?	
17.	How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year?	648
	How many indirectly influenced?	1000

*NOTE: Under remarks state the nature and results of treatment of disease from insect pests; use other side of sheet for this.

Barley has never been considered a profitable crop to grow by the majority of the farmers of Shenandoah County consequently it was very hard to get them to try it and very little of it was seeded before the nematode gall made its appearance in the county. After discovering that the nematode gall was present on several farms in the county and as soon as I learned from the United States Department of Agriculture and the Extension Division that barley was one of the crops not attacked by this disease I went to work to get all of the farmers whose fields were infested to seed these fields in barley if according to the rotation they were to be seeded to wheat again that fall.

In most cases the farmers took my advice very willingly and did as I asked them. The season of 1919 was about the best barley season I ever saw but not so good for wheat therefore this experiment with barley culture on a very much larger scale than had been the custom in Shenandoah was a much greater success than it might have been under average conditions. Every man who tried it was very much pleased with the results as he found it far more profitable than wheat.

Mr. William J. Gochenour, Woodstock , had a most interesting experience with his barley crop. Shortly after harvest in 1918 I visited his farm and upon inspecting his wheat I discovered that it was infested with nematode gall. The field upon which this diseased wheat was grown was being fallowed at that time to be seeded again to wheat in the fall. I talked with Mr. Gochenour about this new disease and tried to impress upon him the danger of its spreading and the importance of using every available method of controlling it. Mr. Gochenour is one of the best wheat growers in Shenandoah County and has one of the best wheat farms and he was making preparations to raise a banner crop of wheat on that field in 1919 consequently he did not relish the idea of having his plans upset. Finally after much persuasion he consented to seed the field to barley.

There are 13 1-2 acres in the field and it made an everage yield of 53 bushels of barley per acre while his wheat crop on land just as good made an average yield of only 17 1-2 bushels per acre. At that time barley was worth $1.50 per bushel and wheat $2.25 per bushel. According to those figures his barley crop was worth $79.50 per acre while his wheat crop was worth only $39.37 1-2 per acre. After deducting all expenses he made a profit of $765.30 on the 13 1-2 acres.

As I have said before Barley at that time was worth $1.50 per bushel but as a matter of fact Mr. Gochenour sold 350 bushels for seed at $2.00 per bushel.

CEWS 930-0

Space for agent's stamp

SMALL GRAINS

(Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat)

Barley Demonstration
(Enter here name of crop - separate sheet for each.)

1.	Number of demonstrators	6
2.	Number of demonstrators reporting	4
3.	Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstration farms	81½
4.	Average yield per acre on demonstration farms (bushels)	50½
5.	Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels)	40
6.	Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bu)	10½
7.	Number of cooperators 19; Acreage 129; Yield per acre (bu.)	45
8.	Number of demonstration acres threshed for grain	210
9.	Number of demonstration acres cut for hay	
10.	Average yield of cured hay per acre on demonstrations (tons)	
11.	Increase per acre of cured hay on demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons)	
12.	Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre	$
13.	Number of acres turned under for soil improvement	
14.	How many acres were treated for insect pests?*	
15.	How many bushels of seed were treated for smut, rust, etc.?	
16.	How many farmers have you induced to plant this crop for the first time?	12
17.	How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year?	25
	How many indirectly influenced?	90

*NOTE: Under remarks state the nature and results of treatment of disease from insect pests; use other side of sheet for this.

The winter oat crop is practically a new crop in Shenandoah County. As far as I have been able to learn only one or two farmers had tried winter oats here before demonstration work was introduced. Soon after getting in the county I began to look around and found that the farmers were buying a great many western grown oats. Quite a number of the farmers were trying to grow spring oats and were failing about every three years out of five.

I went to work the following summer to get a few men who would agree to give the winter oat proposition a trial. I first wrote to Prof. T.B.Hutcheson of Blacksburg and several other agronomist and got all the information I could about this crop then I went to work to get my demonstrators. At that time I was a new man on the job and as our farmers are rather conservative I succeeded in getting only two men who would agree to carry out my plans.

The winter of 1916 - '17 was not a very favorable one for winter oats and my demonstrators lost a part of their stands but not-withstanding that fact when harvest came they made a very much better yield than the spring oats. The next fall it was an easier matter to get winter oat demonstrators.

In the fall of 1918 I got 17 demonstrators and cooperators to try winter oats and their success caused a number of other farmers to give this crop a trial in the fall of 1919.

Mr. J.W.Russell, Woodstock, was the most successful winter oat demonstrator, he only had five acres but made an average yield of 48 bushels per acre.

CEWS 920-8

Space for agent's stamp

SMALL GRAINS

(Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat)

Hunter Oats Demonstration
(Enter here name of crop - separate sheet for each.)

1.	Number of demonstrators	5
2.	Number of demonstrators reporting	3
3.	Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on station farms	35
4.	Average yield per acre on demonstration farms (bushels)	45
5.	Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels)	35
6.	Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods (bu)	10
7.	Number of cooperators 12 ; Acreage 23 ; Yield per acre (bu.)	40
8.	Number of demonstration acres threshed for grain	108
9.	Number of demonstration acres cut for hay	
10.	Average yield of cured hay per acre on demonstrations (tons)	
11.	Increase per acre of cured hay on demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons)	
12.	Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre	$
13.	Number of acres turned under for soil improvement	
14.	How many acres were treated for insect pests?*	
15.	How many bushels of seed were treated for smut, rust, etc.?	
16.	How many farmers have you induced to plant this crop for the first time?	6
17.	How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year?	12
	How many indirectly influenced?	15

*NOTE: Under remarks state the nature and results of treatment of disease from insect pests; use other side of sheet for this.

Practically every farmer in Shenandoah County sows clover seed in his small grain crops and most of them succeeded fairly well as long as there was a sufficient amount of lime present in the soil. For the past ten or twelve, however, they tell me that they have not had very good results with clover.

Upon making an investigation of this matter I found that the farmers who had been using lime although a small application were getting clover apparently without any trouble.

The rotation in use commonly throughout the Valley is a very exhaustive one particularly with reference to the phosphorous and lime content of the soil. I decided therefore, that the failure of so many farmers to get a stand of clover was due to the deficiency of lime and the methods of seeding. The custom here is to seed clover on top of the snow about the latter part of February or when the ground is cracked open about the same time.

I talked with a number of men about using lime and wrote several articles in the county papers in which I advised the use of lime and advised the farmers to hold their clover seed until the ground was dry enough to get on in the spring and then sow them with a regular grass seed drill or with their grain drill but be very careful and see that the seed were covered with a thin layer of earth.

Mr.J.W.Harpine, Mount Jackson, was afraid that he would ruin his wheat if he allowed the discs on his grain drill to go in the ground so he insisted upon my coming up and getting him started. I went and we seeded the clover and I believe his wheat was better from the working and he got a fine stand of clover.

Mr. Jas. H. Kern, Woodstock, read my article in the paper and tried it on a part of his field. He came to see me the following spring and told me that wherever he seeded clover as I suggested he got a good stand and failed almost entirely where the old method was used. In our conversation he said," If I had read that article thirty years ago and put it into practice I would be a rich man today because we know that if we can get a stand of clover we need not be uneasy about the crops that are to follow"

Mr. Don Grabill, Woodstock, whose picture I am enclosing, conducted a demonstration and left a check which demonstrates very clearly the need of lime for clover. On the left stands Mr.Grabill in clover three feet high where an application of 500 pounds of caustic lime was used per acre. On the right one of his hired men stands where no lime was used.

OEMS 920-H

Space for agent's stamp

HAY, FORAGE OR COVER CROPS

NOTE: This form to be used for such crops as Alfalfa, Crimson, Alsike, Red, Bur and Sweet Clovers, Lespedeza, Vetch, Vetch and Oats - Wheat or Rye, Crimson Clover and Oats - Wheat or Rye, Timothy, Mixed Grasses and Clovers, Sudan, Johnson and other grasses, Sorghum, Millet, etc. Any combination of these or other similar crops should be reported on this form, the name of the crop or combination to be entered in space below.

Clover Demonstration.
(Enter here the name of crop - separate sheet for each.)

1. Number of demonstrators 15
2. Number of demonstrators reporting 9 in part
3. Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstrations 223
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (tons of cured hay) 2 Tons
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (tons cured Hay) 3/4 Tons
6. Number of acres cut for hay 223
7. Increased yield per acre of demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons cured hay) 1/4 Ton
8. Number of acres grazed off
9. Estimated value per acre of grazing $
10. Number of cooperators 18 ; Acreage 26.3 ; Yield per acre (tons cured hay) 1 1/2
11. How many acres of legumes in this class of crops were inoculated? 65
12. How many farmers ordered inoculating material through you from this Department? 6
13. How many demonstration acres were turned under for soil improvement purposes?
14. Estimate total number of acres in county turned under by agent's advice
15. How many acres were sown this fall? 500
16. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year? 37

How many indirectly influenced? 300

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

One of my chief aims since coming to Shenandoah County and finding it to be a dairy county has been to get the farmers to grow more alfalfa. In order to get the importance of growing this crop and its value as a feed for dairy cattle and other livestock before our farmers I have conducted two alfalfa campaigns. Onein 1918 and another in 1919. Mr. E. F. Hodgson assisted me with the campaign both seasons and he did some very valuable work in the county.

I worked hard to get our farmers to realize the value of this crop before putting on the campaign and succeeded in getting them interested apparently but I just could not get them to seed it in time. Mr. Hodgson emphasized the importance of seeding it early, in fact, he convinced them that it was not only important to seed in time but absolutely necessary for success.

After the campaigns were over I followed our work up with articles in the local papers and did get the majority of the farmers to seed between the middle of August and the middle of September. Here after it will be a very much easier matter to get alfalfa seed early as nearly every man who properly prepared and seeded in time got a good stand.

The past fall was a splendid season for alfalfa and most of the early seeding came right on and by the time frost came it was from twelve to fourteen inches high. It required a good deal of argument and persuasion to keep some of them from cutting it.

The high cost of concentrates together with the success that so many of the farmers and dairymen are having with alfalfa will cause a great many other farmers to try this valuable crop in the next year or two.

OEMS 920-H

Space for agent's stamp

HAY, FORAGE OR COVER CROPS

NOTE: This form to be used for such crops as Alfalfa, Crimson, Alsike, Red, Bur and Sweet Clovers, Lespedeza, Vetch, Vetch and Oats - Wheat or Rye, Crimson Clover and Oats - Wheat or Rye, Timothy, Mixed Grasses and Clovers, Sudan, Johnson and other grasses, Sorghum, Millet, etc. Any combination of these or other similar crops should be reported on this form, the name of the crop or combination to be entered in space below.

Alfalfa Demonstration.
(Enter here the name of crop - separate sheet for each.)

1. Number of demonstrators 23
2. Number of demonstrators reporting 16 [illegible]
3. Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstrations 285
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (tons of cured hay) 4 1/2
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (tons cured Hay) 3
6. Number of acres cut for hay 650
7. Increased yield per acre of demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons cured hay) 1 1/2
8. Number of acres grazed off 135
9. Estimated value per acre of grazing $
10. Number of cooperators 45; Acreage 220; Yield per acre (tons cured hay) 4
11. How many acres of legumes in this class of crops were inoculated? 600
12. How many farmers ordered inoculating material through you from this Department? 37
13. How many demonstration acres were turned under for soil improvement purposes?
14. Estimate total number of acres in county turned under by agent's advice
15. How many acres were sown this fall? 225
16. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year? 23

How many indirectly influenced? 65

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

OEWS 920-H

Space for agent's stamp

HAY, FORAGE OR COVER CROPS

NOTE: This form to be used for such crops as Alfalfa, Crimson, Alsike, Red, Bur and Sweet Clovers, Lespedeza, Vetch, Vetch and Oats - Wheat or Rye, Crimson Clover and Oats - Wheat or Rye, Timothy, Mixed Grasses and Clovers, Sudan, Johnson and other grasses, Sorghum, Millet, etc. Any combination of these or other similar crops should be reported on this form, the name of the crop or combination to be entered in space below.

_____ Demonstration.
(Enter here the name of crop - seperate sheet for each.)

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstrations _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (tons of cured hay) _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (tons cured hay) _____
6. Number of acres cut for hay _____
7. Increased yield per acre of demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons cured hay) _____
8. Number of acres grazed off _____
9. Estimated value per acre of grazing $_____
10. Number of cooperators _____; Acreage _____; Yield per acre (tons cured hay) _____
11. How many acres of legumes in this class of crops were inoculated? _____
12. How many farmers ordered inoculating material through you from this Department? _____
13. How many demonstration acres were turned under for soil improvement purposes? _____
14. Estimate total number of acres in county turned under by agent's advice _____
15. How many acres were sown this fall? _____
16. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year? _____

    How many indirectly influenced? _____

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

OEMS 920-H

Space for agent's stamp

HAY, FORAGE OR COVER CROPS

NOTE: This form to be used for such crops as Alfalfa, Crimson, Alsike, Red, Bur and Sweet Clovers, Lespedeza, Vetch, Vetch and Oats - Wheat or Rye, Crimson Clover and Oats - Wheat or Rye, Timothy, Mixed Grasses and Clovers, Sudan, Johnson and other grasses, Sorghum, Millet, etc. Any combination of these or other similar crops should be reported on this form, the name of the crop or combination to be entered in space below.

_____ Demonstration.
(Enter here the name of crop - separate sheet for each.)

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage in this crop grown under improved methods on demonstrations _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (tons of cured hay) _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (tons cured Hay) _____
6. Number of acres cut for hay _____
7. Increased yield per acre of demonstrations over ordinary methods (tons cured hay) _____
8. Number of acres grazed off _____
9. Estimated value per acre of grazing $_____
10. Number of cooperators _____; Acreage _____; Yield per acre (tons cured hay) _____
11. How many acres of legumes in this class of crops were inoculated? _____
12. How many farmers ordered inoculating material through you from this Department? _____
13. How many demonstration acres were turned under for soil improvement purposes? _____
14. Estimate total number of acres in county turned under by agent's advice _____
15. How many acres were sown this fall? _____
16. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year? _____

    How many indirectly influenced? _____

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

CEWS 920-I

Space for agent's stamp

SUMMER LEGUMES

(Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, &c.)

_____

_____ Demonstration.
(Name of crop - separate sheet for each)

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage of this crop grown under improved methods on demonstration farms _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations - bushels of seed _____
   tons cured hay _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county - bu. of seed _____
   tons c. hay _____
6. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods
   bushels of seed _____
   tons cured hay _____
7. Number of cooperators _____; Yield per acre bu. of seed _____
   acreage _____; Tons cured hay _____
8. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators threshed for seed _____
9. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators cut for hay _____
10. Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre of grazing $_____
11. Total number of acres turned under for soil improvement _____
12. Total number of acres inoculated _____; by Department cultures _____
    by inoculated soil _____
13. Give estimate of the number of acres in your territory which were planted this year to this crop due to your influence. _____
14. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year? _____

    How many indirectly influenced? _____

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

CEWS 920-I

Space for agent's stamp

SUMMER LEGUMES

(Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, &c.)

_____ Demonstration.
(Name of crop - separate sheet for each)

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage of this crop grown under improved methods on demonstration farms _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations - bushels of seed _____
   tons cured hay _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county - bu. of seed _____
   tons c. hay _____
6. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods
   bushels of seed _____
   tons cured hay _____
7. Number of cooperators _____; Yield per acre bu. of seed _____
   acreage _____; Tons cured hay _____
8. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators threshed for seed _____
9. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators cut for hay _____
10. Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre of grazing $_____
11. Total number of acres turned under for soil improvement _____
12. Total number of acres inoculated _____; by Department cultures _____
    by inoculated soil _____
13. Give estimate of the number of acres in your territory which were planted this year to this crop due to your influence. _____
14. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year? _____

    How many indirectly influenced? _____

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

CSWS 920-I

Space for agent's stamp

SUMMER LEGUMES

(Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, &c.)

_____ Demonstration.
(Name of crop - separate sheet for each)

1. Number of demonstrators _____

2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____

3. Total acreage of this crop grown under improved methods on demonstration farms _____

4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations - bushels of seed _____
tons cured hay _____

5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county - bu. of seed _____
tons c. hay _____

6. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations over ordinary methods
bushels of seed _____
tons cured hay _____

7. Number of cooperators _____; Yield per acre bu. of seed _____
acreage _____; Tons cured hay _____

8. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators threshed for seed _____

9. Total acreage of demonstrators and cooperators cut for hay _____

10. Number of acres grazed off _____; Estimated value per acre of grazing $_____

11. Total number of acres turned under for soil improvement _____

12. Total number of acres inoculated _____; by Department cultures _____
by inoculated soil _____

13. Give estimate of the number of acres in your territory which were planted this year to this crop due to your influence. _____

14. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year? _____

How many indirectly influenced? _____

(Use reverse side for remarks on this crop)

CEWS 920-J

Space for agent's stamp

IRISH POTATOES

1. Number of demonstrators _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage of potato demonstrations _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels) _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels) _____
6. Estimated number of acres treated for diseases and insect pests due to your influence _____
7. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year? _____

   How many indirectly influenced? _____
8. Estimated increased acreage this year due to county agent's work _____
9. How have you been able to assist in marketing the crops? _____

(Use reverse side for additional remarks on this crop)

CEWS 920-J

Space for agent's stamp

SWEET POTATOES

1. Number of demonstraters _____
2. Number of demonstrators reporting _____
3. Total acreage of potato demonstrations _____
4. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (bushels) _____
5. Estimated average yield per acre for entire county (bushels) _____
6. Estimate number of acres treated for diseases and insect pests due to your influence _____
7. How many farmers have you directly influenced to use better methods in growing this crop this year? _____

   How many indirectly influenced? _____
8. Estimated increased acreage this year due to county agent's work _____
9. How have you been able to assist in marketing the crops? _____

(Use reverse side for additional remarks on this crop)

CEWS 920-K

Space for agent's stamp

O R C H A R D S

1. Number of demonstration Home orchards: Apple 20; Peach ; Other

2. Total number of trees in these demonstrations: 1885

	No. Orchards	No. Trees
3. Orchards inspected	26	5700
4. Orchards pruned due to your influence	22	3100
5. Orchards sprayed due to your influence	11	3700
6. Peach orchards treated for borers due to your influence	5	1600
7. Orchards planted due to your influence	~~69~~	~~14105~~
TOTAL	69	14105

8. How many commercial orchards in your county:
   Apple 65; No. trees 150000
   Peach 25; No. trees 35000

9. How many commercial orchards have you assisted in caring for? 5

10. How many trees did you actually spray? 20; prune? 250; worm? 5

11. Report of special compaigns, results, etc.

(Use reverse side for additional remarks)

Space for agent's stamp

H O R S E S

1. How many pure bred stallions and jacks have been brought into the county this year, due to your influence?
   Stallions _____
   Jacks _____
2. How many brood mares brought in due to your influence? _____
3. How many demonstrations in feeding horses or mules? _____
4. How many horses or mules in these demonstrations? _____

(Report results under "Remarks")

5. How many horses or mules fed and cared for according to methods you have advocated? 7
6. How many pure blood stallions in county when demonstration work started? _____
   How many now? _____
7. How many pure blood jacks in county when demonstration work started? _____
   How many now? _____

REMARKS:

(Use reverse side for additional remarks)

OEWS 920-M

Space for agent's stamp

DAIRY CATTLE

1. How many head of pure-bred dairy stock have been brought into the county this year through your influence? Bulls 4 / Cows or heifers 10

2. How many head of pure-bred dairy cattle have you assisted your farmers in selling this year - through individual sales _____ / through group sales _____

3. How many grade dairy cows have been brought into the county for breeding purposes this year through your influence? 15

4. How many cows have been tested at your instance to determine the profitable milk producers? 335

5. Do you carry or own a Babcock tester? Yes

6. How many farmers have been induced to feed a better balanced ration to their stock? 18
   How many head of stock so fed? 185
   (Report results under "Remarks")

7. How many demonstrations in dairy work have you supervised? _____

8. How many cows in these demonstrations? _____
   (Report results under "Remarks")

9. How many new creameries established this year due to your influence? _____

10. How many cheese factories in your county? _____

11. How many cheese factories established in your county this year? _____

12. How many pure bred dairy bulls in the county when county agent work was started? 12
    How many now? 37

13. How many pure bred dairy cows in the county when county agent work was started? 18
    How many now? 48

14. How many new cream routes established this year due to the influence of the county agent's work? _____

15. How many cow testing associations established this year due to your influence? _____

16. How many dairy breeders' associations established this year due to your influence? _____

(Use reverse side for remarks)

CEWS 920-N

Space for agent's stamp

B E E F C A T T L E

1. How many head of pure bred beef cattle have been brought into your county this year through your influence? Bulls 7; Cows or Heifers 23

2. How many head of pure bred beef cattle have you assisted your farmers in selling this year? Through individual sales ____; Through group sales ____

3. How many head of grade cows have been brought into your county this year for breeding purposes, through your influence? ____

4. How many beef breeding herds were started this year due to your influence? 3

5. How many head of feeding cattle have been brought into your county this year through your influence? 275

6. How many beef feeding demonstrations did you supervise? 3 ~~275~~

7. How many cattle in these demonstrations? 108

8. On how many of these demonstrations were records kept? 3 being kept

(Give methods, dates and results in dollars, gains made, cost of gains, total profit, etc., under "Remarks")

9. Estimate the number of beef cattle cared for according to methods which you advocated; where methods were wholly followed ____; where methods were partially followed ____

(Give results of these methods and special campaigns along beef cattle lines under "Remarks")

10. Number of beef cattle breeders' associations or clubs formed 1; Number of members 11

11. Number of pure-blood beef bulls in county when demonstration work started 6; Number now 25

12. Number of pure-blood beef cows in county when demonstration work started. 35; Number now 38

(Use reverse side for remarks)

CEWS 920-P

Space for agent's stamp

D I P P I N G V A T S

1. How many dipping vats have been built through your influence this year? _____
2. How many have you helped to construct? _____
3. How many have you helped to fill with the solution? _____
4. For how many have you tested the solution? _____
5. Total number built in county by all forces during the year. _____
6. Total number in the county at this time. _____
7. Estimate the total number of cattle dipped during the year. _____

(For additional remarks use reverse side of this sheet)

CEWS 920-Q

Space for agent's stamp

H O G S

1. How many head of pure bred hogs have been brought into your county this year due to your influence? Boars 12
   Sows or gilts 25

2. How many head of pure bred hogs have you assisted your farmers in selling this year? Through individual sales
   Through group sales

3. How many extra head of pure bred and grade sows have been bred, due to your influence? 35

4. How many herds have been started? 14

5. How many hog feeding demonstrations did you supervise? 8

6. How many hogs in these demonstrations? 575

7. On how many of these demonstrations were records kept? 5

   (Report results in dollars, rate of gain, amount and cost of gain, total profit, detailed statements of production, &c, and attach hereto; also report number of farmers, number of hogs, and results of "hogging off" or grazing of crops, in same manner as for feeding demonstration.)

8. How many farmers have you induced to start hog pastures? 47

9. How many farmers have you induced to start the growing of grazing crops for hogs? 27

10. Estimate number of hogs fed or cared for according to methods which you advocated. 5000

11. Give number of pure-blood boars when demonstration work started. 10
    Number now. 32

12. Give number of hogs in county when demonstration work started
    Number now.

(For remarks, incidents &c use other side and additional sheets if necessary)

OEWS 920-R

Space for agent's stamp

SHEEP AND GOATS

Sheep Demonstration.

Specify if sheep or goats - separate sheet for each.

1. How many head of pure-bred rams have been brought into the county this year through your influence? 7
   How many ewes? 12
2. How many head of pure-bred sheep and goats have you assisted your farmers in selling this year - through individual sales? _____
   through group sales? _____
3. How many grade ewes have been brought into the county this year for breeding purposes due to your influence? 65
4. How many flocks have been started? _____
5. How many sheep-feeding demonstrations did you supervise? _____
6. How many sheep in these demonstrations? _____
7. On how many of these demonstrations were records kept? _____

   (Give statement of production in dollars, rate, amount and cost of gain, profit, etc., and attach hereto; also report results of grazing of crops in same manner as for feeding demonstrations.)

8. How many farmers did you induce to grow grazing crops for sheep? _____
9. Estimated number of sheep fed or cared for according to methods which you advocated. _____
10. Number of pure-blood rams in county when demonstration work started _____
    Number now _____
11. Number of pure-blood sheep in county when demonstration work started _____
    Number now _____
12. Report results of campaign for more sheep, eradication of dogs, etc., under "Remarks".

(For additional remarks, etc., use reverse side of sheet)

CEWS 920-3

Space for agent's stamp

P O U L T R Y

1. How many poultry demonstrations? 4

2. Number of each kind of poultry grown and cared for according to methods which you advocate;

Chickens	3-85-	Turkeys	
Ducks		Geese	
Guineas		TOTAL	

3. On how many farms has poultry management been improved as a result of your work? 35-

How many birds on these farms? 4500

4. Report on reverse side of this sheet any work done on poultry diseases

5. How many farmers have you induced to produce non-fertile eggs?

6. How many non-fertile eggs produced (dozen)

Average price per dozen ¢

7. How many communities are raising the same kind of poultry?

8. On how many cream routes are poultry products collected?

I never was able to arouse much interest in poultry until last fall. Sometime about the first of September Mr A F Treable came to the county and gave several culling demonstrations. Since that time a great deal of interest has been manifested, especially with reference to feeding and housing laying hens. While talking with Mr. N B Todd, Mauertown, one of my poultry demonstrators, last Tuesday he told me that since the first of last January he had sold from 140 Minorca hens $325.00 worth of eggs.

(For additional remarks use reverse side of this sheet)

CEWS 520-T

Space for agent's stamp

LIVE STOCK DISEASES AND PESTS

1. State below how many head of stock you or other extension workers have induced farmers in your county to have treated for diseases or pests:

Cattle treated for;

blackleg		tuberculosis	
anthrax or charbon		ticks	
digestive and other troubles		lice	

Hogs treated for;

cholera (single treatment)		worms	
cholera (simultaneous ")		lice	
digestive and other troubles		mange	

Sheep treated for;

stomach worms	20	grubs	
digestive and other troubles		scab	
		ticks	

Horses treated for;

spinal meningitis		distemper	
digestive ailments		accidents	
anthrax or charbon		other troubles	

(Report results of cattle, hogs, sheep and horse treatments under "Remarks")

2. How many of the above did you personally treat or test?

Cattle:-	blackleg		tuberculosis
	anthrax or charbon		
Hogs:-		hog cholera	
Horses:-		anthrax or charbon	

3. Have you instruments for such treatments? For blackleg and hog Cholera Yes

4. Report results of campaigns for eradication or control of diseases or pests.

We have been very fortunate this year in not having any hog cholera and very little black leg. I treated a number of calves for black leg when I first came to the county but the farmers do that work now themselves

(Use reverse side of sheet for remarks, etc.)

CEWS 920-U

Space for agent's stamp

F E R T I L I Z E R

1. How many farmers have you advised regarding the proper use of fertilizers? 500

2. How many fertilizer demonstrations are the farmers conducting with you? 6

3. How much fertilizer used on such demonstrations? (tons) 3

4. How many communities have you influenced to buy fertilizers cooperatively? 16

   Quantity bought cobperatively (tons) 1049

   Value of fertilizer bought cooperatively (actual price paid by cooperative purchaser) $3147.00

   Total amount saved by cooperative purchases $209.80

5. Number of farmers home-mixing fertilizer on your advice

6. Estimated saving per ton to farmers $

7. Number of farmers who top-dressed crops with fertilizer at your suggestion. 19

(For additional remarks use reverse side of sheet)

CEWS 920-V

Space for agent's stamp

M A N U R E

1. How many farmers have you induced to take better care of farm manure? 315
2. How many have provided manure sheds at your suggestion? 23
3. How many are composting farm manure and waste products? ____
4. How many manure spreaders are in the county? 985
5. How many have you helped to place this year? 7
6. How many farmers are using phosphate or other material for reenforcing farm manure? 37
7. Estimated quantity of farm manure now being saved in your territory? (tons) 375000

All of the farmers who have used Acid Phosphate for reenforcing stable manure have been so much pleased with their results that they are continuing the practice. Mr. C. R. Newman, Mt. Jackson, has given this method of reinfacing manure a more thorough trial than any other farmer in the county. He used manure treated in this way on a corn field containing 14 acres and made an average yield of 60 bushels per acre. He is entirely pleased with his results and told me a few days ago that he would increase the amount of Acid Phosphate next spring.

(For additional remarks use reverse side of this sheet)

CEWS 920-W

Space for agent's stamp

S I L O S

1. How many silos have been built in your county this year? 16
2. How many silos built this year as a result of your advice? 5
3. How many silos were in county when county agent's work was started? 200
   How many in county now? 435
4. Of the number of silos in county now there are:

Tile	18
Cement	59
Stave	358
Stone	
Other	
TOTAL	435

(For additional remarks use reverse side of sheet)

CEWS 920-X

Space for agent's stamp

L I M E

1. Number of demonstrators 35
2. Number of demonstrators reporting 19
3. Total number of acres in lime demonstrations 382
4. Kinds of crops grown in lime demonstrations Clover, Alfalfa + Wheat
5. If each crop grown by a demonstrator is a part of a rotation, name the crops included in the rotation system: Corn, Wheat, Wheat, Clover seeded in second crop of wheat
6. Average yield per acre on demonstrations (Name crop and use common unit of measurement in case of each crop) Clover 2 Tons, Alfalfa 3 Tons, Corn 60 Bushels and Wheat 24 Bushels
7. Estimated average yield of unlimed land in the county Alfalfa most always fails entirely without lime and clover on unlimed land has been yielding about one half of a crop.
8. Increased yield per acre due to application of lime
9. How many farmers, other than demonstrators, used lime this year due to your influence? 19
10. Quantity used: Burned lime (tons) 180
    Limestone or its equivalent (tons) 196
11. Total number of acres treated this year Est. 500
12. Number of local sources of lime developed 3
13. Number of lime crushers installed as a result of your work
14. Number of lime kilns built as a result of your work
15. Number of lime sheds constructed as result of your work
16. Number of carloads shipped into your county 9

(For additional remarks use reverse side of sheet)

CEWS 920-Y

Space for agent's stamp

FARM AND FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENTS

THINGS DONE WITH AGENT'S ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE

1.	Number of buildings erected	12
2.	Number of farm buildings improved	19
3.	Number of new building plans furnished	7
4.	Number of farm buildings painted or whitewashed	37
5.	Number of home water systems installed or improved	9
6.	Number of home water systems in county before demonstration work started	4
	Number now	16
7.	Number of home lighting systems installed in county	16
	Number in county before demonstration work started	2
	Number now	32
8.	Number of home grounds improved	
9.	Number of farm and home sanitary conditions improved	18
10.	Number of homes screened against flies and mosquitoes	21
11.	Number of sanitary privies erected	
12.	Number of telephone systems installed	
13.	Number of farmers furnished plans and induced to adopt systematic crop rotations	35
14.	Total acreage of such rotations	385

15. Crops commonly used in these rotations:

Corn, Wheat and Clover. Corn, Soy Beans, Wheat and Clover

CEWS 920 Y-2

Space for agent's stamp

FARM AND FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENTS

16. Number of new pastures established — 16
" " acres — 237

17. Number of old pastures renovated — 22
" " acres — 607

18. Number of drainage systems established in county — 3

19. Number of farmers induced to drain all or part of their farms — 7

20. Number of such acres drained:- by tile — 95
by ditch — 180

21. Number of farmers induced to remove stumps — ____
acreage — ____

22. Number of farmers induced to terrace their sloping lands — ____
acreage — ____

23. Number of home gardens planted or improved — 30

24. No. of farmers induced to save surplus farm products for winter use — ____

25. Number of road improving demonstrations assisted in — ____

26. Number of miles of improved roads resulting therefrom — ____

27. Number of farmers who planted cover crops to be turned under — ____

28. Number of new implements and tools bought:

Binders	5	Mowers	5	Hay rakes	7
Hay presses	6	Grain drills	3	Ensilage cutters	6
Gas engines	9	Disk harrows	____	Cream separators	____
2-hrs cultivators	5	1-hrs cultivators	____	Spraying machines	4
Tractors	11	Plows	____	Manure spreaders	5
Motor trucks	3	Hay loaders	____	Small tools	____
Corn Planters	3	____	____	____	____

OEWS 920-Z

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MISCELLANEOUS EXTENSION WORK

1. Number of visits by agent to
   - (Demonstrators: 639
   - (Cooperators: 193
   - (Other farmers: 149
   - (Business men: 60
   - (Boys' and Girls' Club members: 59
   - TOTAL: 1100

2. Number of miles traveled
   - (Railroad: 208
   - (Team:
   - (Automobile: 4434
   - (Otherwise: _____
   - TOTAL: 5642

3. Calls on agent relative to work at office or home
   - Personal: 311
   - Telephone: 185

4. Number of farmers' meetings held under auspices of agent or Extension Division: 34

5. How many meetings of all kinds did you address? 46
   Total attendance at these meetings (approximate): 3500

6. How many field meetings held by you? _____
   Total attendance at these meetings _____

7. What per cent of time spent at office work? 16⅔%
   How divided?
   - (Correspondence: _____%
   - (Conference: _____%
   - (Miscellaneous: _____%
   - TOTAL: 100%

8. What per cent of time spent in field work? 83⅓%
   How divided?
   - (Supervising reg. dem.: _____%
   - (Other farm visits: _____%
   - (At meetings: _____%
   - (Assisted in short course work: _____%
   - (Organization: _____%
   - TOTAL: 100%

9. Number of official letters written: 602

10. Number of articles relating to your work prepared for publication: 63

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MISCELLANEOUS EXTENSION WORK (Cont'd.)

11. Number of different circular letters prepared by you and sent out 11
Total number of copies of such letters 4500
(Give list and copy of each if possible)

12. Number of bulletins or circulars of U. S. Department of Agriculture distributed 716

13. Number of bulletins or circulars from State College or State Department of Agriculture distributed

14. Number of visits to schools relating to work 27

15. In how many schools did you assist in outlining an agricultural course?

16. How many Extension schools or short courses did you assist in?
Total attendance at these schools

17. Total number of days you were engaged in these schools

18. Number of farmers who attended short courses at colleges as a result of your effort

19. Number of boys attending Agricultural or other schools or colleges as a result of the club work

20. How many times have you been visited by specialists from college or the Department? 19

21. Was there a county fair held in your county? Yes

22. How many demonstrators, cooperators and club members had exhibits? 39
How many of these won prizes? 13

23. How many demonstrations have you in truck or small fruit?

24. Were they successful from a financial standpoint?

OEWS 920-Z3

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MISCELLANEOUS EXTENSION WORK (Cont'd.)

25. How many farmers in your county are keeping cost records at your instance?
Complete _____; Partial 15-5-; Total 15-5-

26. How many farmers in your county are practicing fall plowing as a result of county agent's work? 235-

27. How many farmers are selecting seed? 200

28. How many farmers are growing any kind of improved seed for sale? 5-5-

29. How many wood lots have been improved at your suggestion? _____

30. How many farmers in your countyhave been influenced to grow sugar cane or sorghum for syrup? 35-

(For additional remarks, reports &c., use other side and extra sheets)

OEWS 930-aa

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SPECIAL REPORT BY WHITE AGENTS ON WORK WITH

NEGRO FARMERS

There are no negro farmers in Shenandoah County

NOTE:- The data reported on this page must be included in your report on all work done. Negro agents need not report on this sheet, but should fill out all other sheets of form 920.

1. Number of negro demonstrators (all crops) _____

2. Number of negro demonstrators reporting (all crops) _____

3. Total acreage of all crops grown under improved methods on negro demonstration farms _____

4. Number of negro cooperators (all crops) _____

5. Total acreage of all crops of negro cooperators _____

6. Number of negro farmers who planted pure or selected seed on their demonstrations _____

7. Number of negro farmers you have influenced to select seed for next year's crop _____

   Estimated quantity of all seed selected (bushels) _____

8. Number of negro farmers who fall-plowed their demonstration acres _____

9. Approximately, how many negro farmers in your territory are following demonstration methods on their farms? _____

10. Name the principal crops grown under demonstration methods by negro demonstrators and cooperators _____

11. Number of pure blood animals bought by negro farmers at your suggestion:

Horses & Mules	_____	Dairy Cattle	_____
Beef Cattle	_____	Hogs	_____
Sheep & Goats	_____	Poultry	_____

12. Number of negro farmers who have produced practically all their home food and feed due to your influence _____

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SPECIAL REPORT BY WHITE AGENTS ON WORK WITH NEGRO FARMERS

13. Number of negro agricultural clubs or community organizations formed this year for the general improvement of rural conditions _____

Number of members _____

14. Farm and rural improvements made due to agent's influence:
- New houses built _____
- New barns built _____
- New schools built _____
- New churches built _____
- Buildings improved or repaired _____

15. Number Farm Makers Clubs organized this year _____

Number members in these clubs _____

16. Number Home Makers Clubs organized this year _____

Number members in these clubs _____

CEWS 920-bb

Space for agent's stamp

RESULTS OF BOYS' CLUB WORK

Crops

NOTE: Local agents, as well as county agents, having Farm Makers Clubs, should use this form for reporting results, the reports on the two lines of work to be kept separate. On the back of this sheet, or on a separate page to be attached hereto, furnish a list showing the kind, quantity, and value of boys club products, or materials used by boys club members, bought or sold cooperatively. Make a separate list for purchases and one for sales. Report all grains and potatoes in bushels and carloads, making a separate report on each kind of grain, as 10 cars corn or 8,000 bushels. Report all seed in bushels, all fertilizers and lime in tons, and wool in pounds. In reporting value, give the value at which the commodity was actually sold, or for which it was bought. A full report on this subject is urged.

Clubs	Enrollment in clubs	Number of complete repts rec'd	Total production (bushels)	Average yield per acre bu.	Average cost per bu. $	Total cost of production $	Total value of crop $	Total profit $	Number members making 100 or more bu. per a.
Corn									
Peanut (Nuts									
Peanut (Hay			*	*					
Potatoes (Irish									
Potatoes (Sweet									
Grain sorghum									
Wheat									
Oats									
Peas (Peas									
Peas (Hay			*	*					
Soy Beans (Beans									
Soy Beans (Hay			*	*					
Velvet beans									
Cotton (Lint			lbs	lbs					
Cotton (Seed									
Miscellaneous									
TOTAL									

* Tons of cured hay.

Number of boys agricultural clubs _____

Number of community clubs in which boys participated _____

It is important that you send with this report one or more human interest stories relating to club work, with illustrations, if possible. This form is for the purpose of facilitating the gathering of uniform data on boys' club work.

let the boys know that we were discouraged so I called their father aside and told him to encourage the boys all he could and not let them know what he thought about their deal. They took these pigs home and commenced feeding them whole milk. They were slow making a start and the boys began to worry for fear that they would not be in shape to go to the County Fair in the fall. Their father did not think that they would be in shape to compete with the other fifteen either because the others weighed from 40 to 60 pounds each when they came, so he told them not to worry about taking the pigs to the fair the coming fall but get them ready for the 1920 fair. In about two or three weeks these pigs commenced to grow and I never saw pigs grow as fast in all my experience with hogs. They were not only in shape to go to the fair last fall but the larger one won the 1st prize. I went to Mr. Walkers on the 13th. of December to collect the boys reports and we weighed these two sows. At that time they were nine months and five days old, one weighed 281 and the other 312 in breeding condition. Mr. Madison, one of the Fieldmen of the American Poland-China Association was here a few weeks ago and I took him to see these sows and their brother, he said they were among the best that he had seen in Virginia and urged thier owners to get them ready for the State Fair next fall.

Fourteen of the Pig Club boys exhibited their pigs at the County Fair last September and this exhibit was one of the features of the fair. Mr. W.S.Campfield, the judge, said that they were the most uniform lot of pigs he had seen in Virginia. This exhibit was very valuable from an educational view point as it showed what good breeding would do. Quite a number of the farmers appreciated that fact and as a direct result of the Boys' Pig Club exhibit I have succeeded in placing eight registered Poland-Chinas in the county since the fair.

The fathers of these boys are getting the pure bred fever and two of them have already disposed of every hog they had and they say hereafter it will be pure bred Poland-China on those farms or no hogs at all.

It will be a very easy matter to get members for the Pig Club this year, they are already signing up without any solicitation on my part.

In my estimation the Pig Club work is the most important piece of work that I have accomplished this year. It has aroused more interest in pure bred hogs than all the talking and writing about pure bred hogs that I have done in four years. It convinces me more thoroughly of the need of actual demonstrations.

The way it started is quite interesting. I had a great many obstacles to overcome before we got in shape to do any business. I had tried Corn Clubs and other agricultural clubs every year since I came to the county but did not have very good success, the parents were not interested in the agricultural clubs, especially the Corn Club. I have had many a father to tell me that he would not cut an acre out of his field for the boy but if the boy would take charge of the entire field, probably 15 or 20 acres, he would be glad for him to join the Corn Club. Of course the boy could not attempt any such proposition and that was the end of that argument. I became very much discouraged about club work in Shenandoah County and I talked the matter over very carefully with my District Agent, Mr.W.S.Campfield and we agreed that it would be a good idea to give some of the livestock clubs a trial. I went to work and got out several articles in the local papers about Pig Club work and what some of the Pig Clubs were doing in other sections of the state and I also took the matter up with several of my Farmers' Clubs. The first talk that I made on Pig Club work I saw that the boys' fathers were interested and I knew right off that at last I had hit upon a scheme that would work.

The next thing was to decide upon the breed to adopt. That was a very easy matter as Poland-Chinas greatly out number all other breeds of hogs combined in Shenandoah County. I had been reading about the big type Poland-China, especially with reference to their being so much more prolific than the medium Poland-China so we decided to adopt the big type Poland-China.

I then began soliciting orders and in a very short time I had orders for 20 pigs. I then took the matter up with Mr. McKinsey, who was Swine Husbandman for the Extension Division at that time, and he with the assistance of Mr.M.O.Cooper located some unusually well bred pigs for us.

I never shall forget the 14th. of May 1919, that was the day that I distributed the pigs to the boys. I was up late the night before trying to decide upon the best method of distributing these pigs. If all the pigs had been the same size it would have been an easy matter but they were three different sizes and every boy had paid the same price. I finally decided that the only way to do it was to number each pig and have corresponding numbers in sealed envelopes and let each boy draw for his pig.

Five of the pigs were just a little over eight weeks old and having been taken right off of the sow and not having had much to eat for about two days they looked awfully tough and nobody wanted them although they were the best bred pigs of the lot. Mr. J.F.Walker, Woodstock, has two sons in the club and each one of them drew one of the small pigs. The boys as well as their father were terribly disappointed but they did not say a word, they took their little pigs and went home, at that time the two together only weighed 55 pounds and cost them $50.00. I was very much discouraged myself but I was determined not to

CEWS 920-bb3

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RESULTS OF BOYS' CLUB WORK

Livestock

NOTE: Local agents, as well as county agents, having Farm Makers Clubs, should use this form for reporting results, the reports on the two lines of work to be kept separate. On the back of this sheet, or on a separate page to be attached hereto, furnish a list showing the kind, quantity, and value of boys club products, or materials used by boys club members, bought or sold cooperatively. Make a separate list for purchases and one for sales. Report all livestock in carload lots, keeping the different kinds of livestock separate, for example, __ cars cattle; __ cars hogs, etc. In reporting value, give the value at which the commodity was actually sold, or for which it was bought. A full report on this subject is urged, and this form is for the purpose of facilitating the gathering of uniform data on boys' club work.

Clubs	Enrollment in clubs	Number of complete repts rec'd	Total number of animals	Total final weight (pounds)	Average cost per pound	Total cost	Total value of milk produced by cow-calf club	Total value	Total profit
PIGS									
Fattening demonstration									
Growing demonstration	20	14	14	37962	.092	$3770.27		$5595.00	$1824.73
Sow and Litter demonstration									
SHEEP									
Demonstration									
BEEF CALF									
Fattening demonstration									
Growing demonstration									
Cow-calf demonstration									
DAIRY CALF									
Growing demonstration									
Cow-calf demonstration									
POULTRY									
Demonstration									
Miscellaneous									
TOTAL									

CEWS 920-bb3

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ESTIMATE OF BOYS' CLUB RESULTS NOT REPORTED
or from incomplete reports.

Crops

NOTE: Local agents, as well as county agents, having Farm Makers Clubs, should use this form for reporting results, the reports on the two lines of work to be kept separate.

Clubs	Number of members not reporting	Estimated total production (bushels)	Estimated total value of crop
Corn			$
Peanut (Nuts			
Peanut (Hay		*	
Potatoes (Irish			
Potatoes (Sweet			
Grain sorgnums			
Wheat			
Oats			
Peas (Peas			
Peas (Hay		*	
Soy Beans (Beans			
Soy Beans (Hay		*	
Velvet beans			
Cotton (Lint		lbs.	
Cotton (Seed			
Miscellaneous			
TOTAL			

* Tons of cured hay.

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ESTIMATE OF BOYS' CLUB RESULTS NOT REPORTED
or from incomplete reports.

Livestock

NOTE: Local agents, as well as county agents, having Farm Makers Clubs, should use this form for reporting results, the reports on the two lines of work to be kept separate.

Clubs	Number of members not reporting	Estimated total number of pounds	Estimated total value of livestock
			$
PIGS			
Fattening demonstration			
Growing demonstration			
Sow and Litter demonstration			
SHEEP			
Demonstration			
BEEF CALF			
Fattening demonstration			
Growing demonstration			
Cow-calf demonstration			
DAIRY CALF			
Growing demonstration			
Cow-calf demonstration			
POULTRY			
Demonstration			
Miscellaneous			
TOTAL			

CEWS 920-cc

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SUCCESSFUL UNDERTAKINGS

Each county agent will be expected to report three (3) important pieces of extension work attempted and successfully accomplished by him during the year. Details of your plan, method of procedure, and results, together with any other interesting facts and observations concerning each piece of work, should be included.

This sheet and as many additional sheets as are necessary should be used for this purpose.