

VIRGINIA

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

of

C. W. Hubbard, County Agent.

Sussex County

Virginia

1933

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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Status of the County Extension Organization.

An Advisory Board was formed and set up as follows, Each Community in the County was organized with four to six leading farmers and business men forming a local Board. The Chairman of each of these local Boards formed the County Board.

The Advisory Board has assisted in forming and carrying out the plans for Extension work in the County, by making surveys of the different communities for specific purposes, and in assisting in the carrying out of the projects. The Advisory Board has fitted into the plan for handling the Cotton Acreage Reduction Campaign. It was through this Board that the Campaign was carried on.

In most cases the Chairman of the local Board in the Community is the Chairman of the Farmers Club which meets once a month to discuss matters of interest.

The General Policy of the County Agent and the Advisory Board is to work into and with the farm organizations of the County.

Crop Production Loans.

The County Agent was called upon to assist and direct the lending of money by the Crop Production Loan Office to 476 farmers of this County. An office was established at Stony Creek, Jarratt, Homeville, and Waverly in order to facilitate the making out of the loan applications.

A Committee of the Advisory Board passed on the loans made, and in two communities rendered invaluable service in getting the applications made out properly.

Purebred Boar Sale.

The need of better boars had been demonstrated in the price received for the pigs sold through the Waverly Stock Yards. In order to determine whether a purebred boar sale was feasible, the local Advisory Boards made a survey of the County. The results of this survey indicated that we could dispose of eight to twelve purebred boar pigs and six or seven purebred sows. In the mean time while the survey was in progress a series of circular letters, and news stories, as well as talks on the use of better boars in our local meetings, brought the question of better bred hogs to the attention of all farmers. Mr. George Herring of the Animal Husbandry Department V.P.I. picked out the proper types of pigs for our needs from among the various breeders of the State, and had the pigs consigned to the sale at Waverly. The Waverly Live-Stock Auction Company furnished the space and pens, as well as the Auctioneer at a very reasonable cost per hog sold. The hog breeders made the mistake of offering for sale about three times as many hogs as our survey indicated that we would need, which naturally had a tendency to weaken the market. However this

fact reacted to the advantage of the buyers of this County. Ten purebred boars and five purebred sow pigs were placed as a result of the sale, at a very reasonable cost. Everyone agreed that the auction sale was a success, and by far the best way of getting better bred animals into the County.

Distribution of Relief Garden Seed.

The destitute of this County were given work on the roads, and as this work came to a close, the question of gardens for these people was agitated. After much discussion and considerable delay in securing the seed, those who were willing to work were furnished with seed and fertilizer, according to their needs, which enabled them to be more self supporting. The Relief Committee of the County decided that each person should work two days for seed sufficient to plant a garden for five, and two days for the fertilizer necessary. The work for the seed and fertilizer was done on the County Roads, church and school yards. The effect of the distribution of this seed went much further than to those who received the seed, as the publicity and letters in regard to gardens, as well as the fact that the seed was worked for made the entire County garden conscious, which resulted in much better gardens among all classes.

Those Canning Demonstrations.

As follow up work for the relief gardens, canning demonstrations were put on by a specialists from the Home Demonstration Department. The demonstrations were carried out in four communities, and the leaders in relief work from all communities were invited. Much interest was shown, and these leaders in turn showed their neighbors how to can vegetables so that they would keep, as with the garden work, these canning demonstrations worked up interest that caused a big increase in the amount of canning done. Reports from all sections of the County show about 1250 more cans of food put up for winter use than ever before.

Soybean Production.

As a result of the building of soybean mills at Norfolk, the possibility of soy beans as a cash crop, as well as a soil improvement crop became apparent. Meetings, circular letters, and news stories were the order of the day until all farmers were acquainted with the desirability of growing more beans. Soybeans are not a new crop to this section, but here to fore very little grain has been harvested, the beans being used for hogging off purposes.

Plans for bean harvesters were furnished, and two farmers were interested in purchasing combines. The August storms damaged the bean crop along with all other crops in this section, but from all accounts there are about three thousand bushels of beans harvested this year for the first time.

Terracing Demonstrations.

Two terracing demonstrations have been held, and have caused considerable interest. As the results of this work become known to farmers there will undoubtedly be more interest. The County has

made application for one of the terracing units which the Federal Government has been asked to furnish, as a means to prevent the loss of soil fertility.

AGRONOMY

Corn.

Four demonstrations have been carried out in the better use of fertilizer. Two of the demonstrations as follows.

200 lbs. 2-8-6 per acre.

200 lbs. 5-7-5 per acre.

Each plot was top dressed with 100 lbs. of Sulphate of Ammonia. In each case the plot of 2-8-6 produced 6 bushels of corn more per acre. This increase may have been more than normal as the 5-7-5 plots produced much the heavier growth, and suffered more from the August storms.

Two demonstrations were put on by the Archadian Nitrate people. The first demonstration was one acre of corn top dressed with 100 lbs. of Archadian Nitrate. And one acre top dressed with an equal amount in value, or 150 lbs. of a prepared top dresser from the Va. Truck Growers Mfg. Coop. which analyzed 10-2-4. All other conditions were identical. The corn has not been harvested, but the demonstrator estimates that the Va. Truckers top dresser has produced about ten bushels more corn per acre than the Archadian Nitrate. The other demonstration was as follows. 100 lbs. of Archadian Nitrate per acre and an equal amount in value, or 175 lbs. of 3-8-3 from the Va. Truck Growers Mfg. Coop. This corn has not been harvested, but the demonstrator reports no difference indicated in the yield, as shown from shucking 50 ft. of row from each plot.

Wheat.

The production of wheat for home consumption has increased through this fall's seeding by at least 1500 acres. It is estimated that there has been from 1500 to 2000 acres seeded. The 1930 census gives us credit for 59 acres harvested. Two demonstrations have been started in the use of fertilizer under wheat. The common practice heretofore has been no fertilizer on what little wheat was grown. 300 lbs. of 0-10-8 with instructions to top dress with sulphate of ammonia in the spring if necessary.

Barley.

Last year the first barley of any consequence was grown in this County. It is estimated that four to five hundred acres was harvested or hogged off. The yields per acre with no fertilizer used ran from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre. The greater part of the crop was hogged off. The highest yields in terms of hogs carried was reported from near Sussex C.H. This farmer reported that four acres of barley and lespedeza carried 80 hogs average weight 100 lbs. for two months, six head of cattle for three weeks, and four mules for three weeks.

The seeding of barley has become much more general, it is estimated

that about two thousand acres of barley have been seeded this fall. Three demonstrations have been strated using three hundred pounds of 0-10-6 per acre as compared to no fertilizer.

Lespedeza.

The Korean lespedeza which seeded a year ago last spring, made very little growth due to the drought, but in most cases it has reseeded, and furnished an abundance of grazing this summer. There has been none of the Korean lespedeza out for hay or seed in the County. More lespedeza was seeded this spring, much of it being killed out by the early froght, but all indications are that there will be plenty of seed to reseed the land another year.

Two demonstrations were carried through with Sericia. This lespedeza was seeded in rows and cultivated twice, but the late rains produced a heavy growth of crab grass injuring the lespedeza to some extent. The lespedeza has been harvested but has not been thrashed as yet.

Tobacco.

One demcnstration with tobacco was carried out, using 3-8-6 compared to 3-8-3. The demonstrator reports that he saved only the first primings before the August storm broke. He has sold the primings, which are generally the poorest grade of tobacco, for 22, 23, and 24 cents per pound, which would indicate that the primings were unusually good. The farmer stated that the extra potash made a much better grade of tobacco. The primings from the check plot sold from 18 to 20 cents.

Cotton.

Two Two demonstrations were carried out with more nitrate and potash under cotton with no side dressing, with the idea of preventing rust and getting a head of the bolewevil. The yield of cotton is very much decreased due to cotton rust, which is nothing more than a stivation for potash. The common practice is to use four to six hundred pounds 3-8-3 at planting time, and side dress with nitrate of soda, sulphate of amonia, or with either of these nitrates and kanit. In order to get a head of the bolewevil as well as the rust, all farmers were advised to use six hundred pounds of 4-8-5 at planting time with no side dressing.

Two farmers planted one acre of cotton each using 600 lbs. of 3-8-3 and side dressed with sulphate of amonia. As compared to this each planted one acre with 600 lbs. of 4-8-5 with no side dressing. The plot of 4-8-6 in both cases picked about 300 lbs more seed cotton than the plot of 3-8-3.

Trucking.

Watermelons.

The production of watermelons increased about 500% over last year due to the profit made by the few who were able to produce

watermelons last year.

Meetings, circular letters, news stories, and personal visits were used to instruct the farmers, and impress upon them the need of growing the best possible melons. The best seed obtainable was bought cooperatively. The weather for the most part was favorable, and thousands of excellent melons were grown.

An effort was made to sell the crop on a cooperative basis. The Farmers Club at Waverly sponsored the move to ship melons, and a salesman, and Federal-State Grader were engaged.

The market was shot to pieces two days after the melons started to move, consequently the melons that were shipped cooperatively were sold at a loss. Two cars constituted the extent of the cooperative move. In all nineteen cars were shipped, and judging by the claims filed against the railroad the independent buyers fared no better than the farmers who attempted to get more out of their melons through working together.

The farmers as a whole lost money on melons. Some good watermelon seed was saved, and that is about all that was saved from this venture.

The County Agent with the cooperation of the Assistant Agricultural Agent of the Norfolk and Western R.R. secured a reduction in freight rates on melons to points north, east, and west. The freight from Waverly to New York was reduced from 48 to 31¢ per hundred pounds.

Snap Beans.

The production of snap beans has been increased this year by about 200%. Every effort was made to produce a good crop, and the farmers as a whole made some money off of their beans. Plans were made to combat the Mexican Bean Beetle, but we were fortunate in that the beetle did not show up in large quantities until late fall.

The Tomato Canning House.

An effort was made to establish a canning house at Waverly, in order to take care of the budding truckers, and in the hope of creating more interest in trucking by being in position to take care of surplus production. We have an excellent trucking soil and good shipping facilities. The farmers were much interested, and the County Agent and some of the leading farmers, after interesting some Maryland canners, made every attempt to raise the necessary funds, but without success to date.

The past year would have been an ideal time to start such a venture, as everything was at rock bottom, and the price of canned tomatoes has advanced sufficiently to have repaid the initial cost in one year's operation. It was an opportunity which probably will not come again in the near future.

Home Gardens.

The County Agent has made every effort to promote interest in

home gardens, through 4H Club members projects, circular letters, news stories, and farmers meetings. The need of lime for most of garden vegetables was stressed, as was proper fertilization. Timely garden letters have been mailed throughout the year, and as stated in the relief garden work the entire County has become garden conscious.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs.

Two demonstrations were carried out with the McLain County System, except that it was not possible to get the demonstrators to keep a check sow. However both men said that the pigs were the best they had ever raised.

The weights of the pigs were as follows:

First demonstration, moderately well fed.
 One sow farrowed 9 pigs, weight at ten weeks, 50 lbs.
 One sow " 3 " " " " " " 55 "
 Average weight of pigs at four months 84 lbs.

Second Demonstration.

One sow farrowed 12 pigs, weight at 8 weeks 30 lbs.
 " " " " 10 " " 8 " 30 "

Pigs sold at nine weeks.

The results of these demonstrations has been discussed in our local meetings, and in newspaper articles, and there are many farmers who are practicing the McLain System in so far as they can.

The County Agent has been called up on 85 times to recommend treatment for sick hogs, and in a majority of the cases has been apparent. A total of 165 farmers have been issued instructions for mixing mineral supplement. The Agent has been called up on 125 times to administer serum to 1220 hogs.

Poultry:

Five farmers kept farm flock records last year. These records show an average ~~number~~ of 173 birds per flock, with an average production of 144 eggs per bird, and an average profit of 72¢ per bird. Two culling demonstrations have been held with a total attendance of 15 farmers, and 325 birds handled.

The brick brooder bids fair to upset all past ideas of brooding chickens in this County. These brick brooders can be built by any farmer for about \$3.00 above the cost of the brick. The majority of farmers have sufficient old brick lying around to build a brooder. With such a brooder the cost of fuel is negligible, as large stumps and logs of wood can be used, which could be used for no other purpose. There are ten farmers who are putting up brick brooders and brooder houses, and sending green lets according to instruction. Five farmers who are putting brick brooders into old buildings, such as unused tobacco barns etc. according to instructions.

With the increase in the production of wheat the growing of poultry will be much more profitable in this County, as a farmer with plenty of milk, green feed, corn, and wheat can produce 7/8 of a balanced poultry ration. This fact will put the average farmer in a much more favorable position in regard to the large commercial poultrymen.

The South Side Produce Cooperative Exchange of Petersburg has worked up a market for broilers which have been raised according to instructions. The Exchange has an agreement with the producer to furnish a definite number of broilers each week. This passed year the Exchange has paid cooperators in this County a total of \$1054.80 for broilers and State Certified eggs.

Cotton Acreage Reduction Campaign.

Although we are not one of the big cotton Counties, we came with in the limit of 500 bales produced. The first step taken was to call a meeting of the County Advisory Board, at ~~which~~ which meeting Mr. B. L. Hummel of V. F. I. explained the set up and benefits to be derived by cotton farmers who accepted the Government's offer. Immediately following this meeting, a series of meetings was scheduled over the entire County. The members of the Advisory Board rendered good service in getting the farmers out to these meetings. There was good attendance, much interest, and the entire County was worked up to a fever pitch, but as soon as this series of meetings was over we simply had to mark time until we could get hold of some agreements. It is the opinion of all concerned that we could have signed up more cotton for half the expense if we could have had the agreements at the start.

After a delay of ten days, by borrowing from other County Agents we got the sign up campaign under way. The Committeemen worked night and day, and practically every man in the County who could do so signed up. Some of the Ginnery had time to get in during the delay, and in many cases stoped all they could from signing.

This County is credited with 960 cotton farmers by the 1930 census, with a total production of 5200 acres. Of this number of farmers, fully half of them produce less than two acres of cotton. Two Ginnery held liens on some of the largest cotton farms in the County and refused to allow the cotton to be destroyed. Two hundred and sixty six farmers contracted to destroy 845 acres of cotton. These figures reflect the fact that most of the cotton farmers produce about two to six acres of cotton. The farmers are disappointed in the delay in receiving their checks and cotton options, but there is many a farmer who wishes he could have ploughed up all his cotton as the storm and bollweevil greatly damaged the cotton not destroyed.

The Hog Reduction Campaign.

The method by which the Government proposed to reduce the supply of pork and thus help the price was carefully explained to all the hog producers of the County through the use of circular letters, meetings, personal visits and news stories. The best estimates available are that about 100 farmers sold about 2500 pigs and sows to the Federal Government.

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Tobacco Reduction Campaign.

Sussex County produces very little tobacco, so little in fact that no one thought that we should be considered, but two days before the campaign was over, after many inquiries from the tobacco section, the County Agent got hold of a few tobacco agreements, got the agreements out to committeemen, and signed up at least 90% of the tobacco in one and onehalf days. This was made possible through the fact that all the tobacco in this County is along the County line joining big tobacco Counties, and the farmers had heard that everyone was signing the agreements.

Club Work.

We have five organized 4H Clubs in this County with a total enrollment of 93 members, and fifty six completions. Total receipts from all projects turned in \$2341.80, total of all costs \$1200.56 giving a net profit of \$1141.24. Three boys won prizes at the Richmond State Fair on corn and potatoes, this is a very poor showing for the County, but this effort made in getting the exhibits out for the fair has been fully repaid in the interest stirred up among the other boys and girls as shown by the increase in the enrollment for next year.

There were twenty two children who went from this County to the Jamestown Camp, two of these were compeled to return immediately on account of sickness.

Each Club went on a tour to inspect the project of each member of that Club. A short discussion was held at each members project, the owner of the project pointing out his or her accomplishments, and answering questions of the visiting members. As the time for lunch rolled around we managed to be near the Hotteway River, which winds around through the County. Bathing suits were produced, and everyone proceeded to have a good time. These Club Tours took the place of the July meeting.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING AND BUYING.

The Virginia Cooperative Peanut Assn.

There are 54 members of the Virginia Coop. Peanut Assn. in this County who have delivered about 500 tons of peanuts.

The members have received about \$1.35 per hundred pounds F.O.B. their farms, as compared to an average price of about \$1.17 per hundred on the outside market. The affairs of the Peanut Assn. have been discussed in our regular monthly meetings in order to keep the membership informed. Last year approximately 40% of the value of the peanuts went to pay for the cost of milling and overhead of the Association. This year the Association will build a plant of their own at Waverly in this County, which should enable them to pay the members at least 80% of the value of peanuts.

The Organized Farmers Clubs of Sussex.

Last year there were three Clubs that met once a month. This

spring a fourth Club was organized at Jarratt, and the membership of all Clubs has greatly increased. These Clubs offer the best means possible to get anything across to the farmers. A program is worked out and in most cases is announced at each meeting for the next meeting. The average attendance is about 20 farmers, but at times reaches 150 to 200 farmers if there is a special program.

These Clubs are now organized and chartered to business with the Virginia Truck Growers Manufacturing Coop. of Norfolk. The membership dues vary from 50¢ to \$1.00 a year in the various Clubs. These Clubs bought about 800 tons of fertilizer at a saving of about \$2.50 per ton. The farmers who have used this fertilizer say it is the best they have ever used. This statement is borne out by all the demonstrations we have carried out along this line.

There are thirtyfive Clubs of this type in South Side Virginia. The Combined buying power of all these Clubs is a big factor in the market. These organized farmers broke the price on plaster on an average of about \$2.00 per ton, not only effecting a saving for themselves, but all peanut growers as well. The organized farmers of this County have saved themselves at least \$2000.00 on fertilizer and lime. Figuring twelve hundred farmers to the County who use on an average of four tons of plaster each. Making a total of 4800 tons of plaster used. A saving of \$2.00 per ton on this amount makes \$9600.00, making a total saving to the County of \$11600.00 through organized effort.

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Summary

An Advisory Board was set up and has assisted in making surveys of the County, and carrying on the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Campaigns.

The farmers were assisted in making applications for Crop Production Loans.

A purebred boar sale was arranged and held which placed fifteen purebred hogs in the County.

The County Agent was called upon to assist in the distribution of garden seed to the destitute of the County, and canning demonstrations were held to encourage more canning and storage of food for winter.

The production of soybeans for market was advised, and about three thousand bushels were harvested which will add about \$3000.00 to the income of the farmers of the County.

Two terracing demonstrations were held, and the need for such work stressed. The County has made application for one of the terracing units to be furnished by the Federal Government.

Four corn demonstrations were carried out in the better use of fertilizer which have increased the production about 6 bushels per acre at no additional cost.

The production of wheat for home consumption has been encouraged. The 1930 census gives the County credit for harvesting 59 acres of wheat. Conservative estimates place the acreage of wheat at 1500 to 2000 acres.

The production of barley, the winter corn, ^{has been encouraged} for two years, both for hogging off purposes and for grain. Last year for the first time this County seeded about 5000 acres of barley. This year we have seeded about 2000 acres.

The use of lespedeza is becoming much more general. Korean lespedeza makes a good combination with barley for hogging off. Lespedeza has made a start (Sericia) has been planted by two farmers in rows and the seed harvested. Next year we will have some broad cast.

One tobacco and two cotton demonstrations were carried out stressing the need of more potash under these crops. In all cases the potash paid for itself many times over.

The production of watermelons grew by leaps and bounds this year due to the profit made last season. The weather was favorable and a bumper crop was produced, but to no avail, as in spite of all that could be done there was no market for melons. The production of snap beans increased this year, and a little money was made on them.

Every effort has been made to encourage better care and attention to the home garden. This effort has given results, as a good fall garden is a common sight these days.

Hogs form one of the main sources of income for the farmers of this County, and intestinal worms are one of the main causes of losses. Two McLain County System demonstrations were carried out, gave good results and have caused much interest.

Poultry is an important item on the average farm in Sussex. Five farmers kept Farm Flock Records, the average profit of these men being 72¢ per bird. The Brick brooder is gaining in popularity and with the production of more wheat it will make poultry raising much more profitable.

The County Agent was called upon for the purpose of putting on the Cotton Acreage Reduction Campaign. Two hundred and nintysix farmers agreed to destroy 845 acres of cotton. This figured out about 30% of the farmers, and 16% of the cotton of the County.

The hog reduction campaign was put on through circular letters, news articles and meetings. About 100 farmers sold 2500 pigs to the Government.

We produce very little tobacco, but what we do is of very good quality. About 95% of the tobacco growers of this County agreed to sign contracts for acreage reduction next year.

We have 5 organized 4H Clubs in this County which have met 35 times. Nintythree members are enrolled with 56 completions. These members show a labor income profit of \$1141.24. Twentytwo children went to the Jamestown Camp.

The County Agent has devoted much of his time to cooperative buying and selling. The Va. Coop. Peanut Assn. has paid its members about 15% more than the average outside price. There are four organized farmers clubs in this County with a total paid up membership of 150 farmers. These farmers have effected a saving of \$11600.00 in the purchase of fertilizer, lime and plaster.

PLAN OF WORK FOR 1934

- 1 Strengthen the Advisory Board.
- 2 Assist with the A.A.A. Campaigns.
- 3 Club Work.
- 4 Cooperative Buying and Selling.
- 5 Demonstrations.

OLD DEERFIELD BOND

AND COMPANY

100 N. W. 10th St.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State VIRGINIA County SUSSEX
Report of C. W. HUGGARD County AGRICULTURAL Agent
From Dec 1 ^(Date) 1932 to Nov 30 ^(Date) 1933

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

Approved:

Date Nov 30 1933 J. S. Ferris
State or District Director

Date Nov 15 1933 [Signature]
Asst. Director Extension Service

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. An office call is a call in person by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

C. W. Hubbard (Name) Co. Agt. (Title) 12 (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association:

(a) Name: County Advisory Board

(b) Number of members: (1) Men 6
(2) Women 0

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted: 7

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees: 6

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

(a) Adult work: (1) Men 22
(2) Women _____

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

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work: 1

7. Members in above clubs or groups: 26

8. Number of 4-H Clubs: 5

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled: (a) Boys: 52
(b) Girls: 41

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing: (a) Boys: 37
(b) Girls: 19

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over	
(a) Boys	28 <u>27</u>	11	5	2	6	0	1151
(b) Girls	N/A	7	9	3	6	1	42

12. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to sex:
- | | Age | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | |
|-------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Boys | | 3 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| Girls | | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 37 |

1. Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the present enrollments reported on page 6 to 10, and the total number of the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

2. Report the percentage where more than one extension agent is employed, each agent making a report should include under questions 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 only those boys and girls whose report has directly appeared.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only 7th Year's Extension Activities and Results that are Verified

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school	90	Out of school	3	13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained		(a) Judging	0	14
		(b) Demonstration	0	
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age			0	15
16. Members in above groups		(a) Young men	0	16
		(b) Young women	0	
17. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work			955	17
18. Number of different farms visited			714	18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work				19
20. Number of different homes visited				20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work		(a) Office	554	21
		(b) Telephone	107	
22. Number of days agent spent in office			108	22
23. Number of days agent spent in field			203	23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³			73	24
25. Number of individual letters written			752	25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)			38	26
27. Number of bulletins distributed			1000	27
28. Number of radio talks made			0	28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown			1	29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	13	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending	92	
	(3) Total women leaders attending			
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	5	
	(2) Total leaders attending	17		
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)		(a) Number	11	31
		(b) Total attendance	161	
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations		(a) Number	0	32
		(b) Total attendance	0	
33. Tours conducted	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	0	33
		(2) Attendance	0	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	4	
		(2) Attendance	50	
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	0	34
		(2) Total attendance	0	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0	
		(2) Total attendance	0	

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

25. Encampments held (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short sessions, or those should be reported under other meetings.)	(a) Farm women	(1) Number	0	35
		(2) Total members attending	0	
		(3) Total others attending	0	
26. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0	36
		(2) Total boys attending	0	
		(3) Total girls attending	0	
		(4) Total others attending	0	
27. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	57	37
		(2) Total attendance	1580	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	1	
		(2) Total attendance	22	
		(1) Number	0	
		(2) Total attendance	5	

PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

Line of work	Number of men	Number of women	Days spent	Days spent	Number of men	Number of women	Number of children	Number of farm or home visits	Number of other calls received
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
28. Cereals (page 8)	6	0	1	25	10	8	3	120	20
29. Legumes and forage crops (page 9, 10)	6	2	2	10	4	2	3	30	35
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	20	0
41. Cotton (page 11)	6	0	1	10	5	4	2	30	0
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	5	0
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	7	7	5	30	12	4	6	50	15
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	2	2	2	15	5	4	2	32	32
45. Fruits (page 12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46. Forestry (page 13)	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	2	0	2	3	2	1	2	10	0
49. Poultry (page 15)	5	0	6	35	6	5	4	65	25
50. Dairy (page 15)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	22	2
51. Other livestock (page 15)	2	2	3	20	4	6	4	175	20
52. Farm management (page 16)	7	3	0	35	2	3	0	0	240
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	4	6	4	41	40	10	2	85	50
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)									
55. Child training and care (page 19)									
56. Clothing (page 20)									
57. Home management (page 21)									
58. House furnishings (page 22)									
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)									
60. Community activities (page 24)									
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)									
62. Building extension program of work ¹	6	6	1	20	5	1	1	60	40
63. Organization and extension association and committees ²	7	7	5	59	30	23	22	575	130

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

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

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued

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

Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	75
	By tons	Cowpeas	Yield-tones	Field tons	Fennels	Other*	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	2	0	0	0	0	0	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	3	0	0	0	0	0	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	40	0	0	0	0	0	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	6 bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	bu. tons	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys				1		76
	(2) Girls				0		
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys				1		77
	(2) Girls				0		
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing					1		78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ²	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu.	40	bu. tons	79

Note.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

* Indicate crop by name.

² Indicate whether yield in bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held	0	95
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	0	96
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0	97
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0	98
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing	0	99
100. Number of acres of farm woodland managed by club members completing	0	100
101. Number of new areas reforested by planting with small trees according to recommendations	0	101
102. Acres involved in preceding question	0	102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or woodland management	10	103
104. Acres involved in preceding question	200	104
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations	0	105
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust	0	106
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below)	0	107
107a. Number of farmers cutting timber on farm for construction or repair of buildings on recommendation of agent.		107a

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

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

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

Item	00	01	02	
	Rodents	Other animal pests	Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held	0	0	0	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	0	0	0	109
110. Pounds of poison used	0	0	0	110

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(FARM AND HOME)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held 3 111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year 2 112
113. Number of adults completing training in terracing and other engineering extension schools, or completing plans for some major engineering improvement 0 113
114. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled 0 114
(a) Boys 0
(b) Girls 0
115. Number of 4-H Club members completing 0 115
(a) Boys 0
(b) Girls 0
116. Number of units improved by 4-H Club members:
(a) Acres terraced 0 (c) Articles made 0 116
(b) Machines or equipment repaired 0 (d) Equipment installed 0

Engineering activities	Principal progress made being made	(a) Number of acres	(b) Number of units	(c) Total value of service or savings	
117. Terracing and erosion control	<i>terracing</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>58</i> acres	<i>500.00</i>	117
118. Drainage practices	<i>0</i>		acres		118
119. Irrigation practices	<i>0</i>		acres		119
120. Land-clearing practices	<i>0</i>		acres		120
121. Better types of machines	<i>0</i>		mach.		121
122. Maintenance and repair of machines ¹	<i>0</i>		mach.		122
123. Efficient use of machinery	<i>0</i>				123
124. All buildings constructed ²	<i>None reported</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i> bldgs.	<i>200.00</i>	124
125. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted	<i>Remodeled</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i> bldgs.	<i>200.00</i>	125
126. Farm electrification ³	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	126
127. Home equipment ⁴	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	127
128. Total of columns (a) and (c)	<i>x x x x x</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>farms</i>	<i>900.00</i>	128

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

- (a) Tractors 0 (c) Harvesters and threshers 0 129
(b) Tillage implements 0 (d) Other 0

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

- (a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished 0
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished 0
(c) Sewage systems installed 0 (A) Dairy buildings 0
(d) Water systems installed 0 (B) Silos 0 130
(e) Heating systems installed 0 (C) Hog houses 2
(f) Lighting systems installed 0 (D) Poultry houses 0
(g) Home appliances and machines 0 (E) Other *General Purpose barn* 1

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

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

Item	69	68	67	66	65	Totals	131
	Poultry	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine		
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held	7	0	0	0	0	0	131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	16	0	0	0	0	0	132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations	700	0	0	0	45	0	133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed	500.00	0	0	0	30.00	0	134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	6		7	15	3	135
	(2) Girls	25		0	7	0	
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	6		1	10	7	136
	(2) Girls	17		0	1	0	
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed	1254			8	38	107	137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires	5	2	0	1	8	0	138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	0	0	1	0	7	8	139
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
143. Number of members in these associations	0	0	0	0	0	0	143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals	5	0	0	0	0	0	144

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

¹ When less than half the membership residing within the county, do not report the circle, club, or association, but report the membership within the county under following questions.

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

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

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held	0	145	
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	0	146	
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in farm account work	(a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0	147	
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0	148	
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent	0	149	
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent	6	150	
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	0	151	
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements	0	152	
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year	0	153	
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records	0	154	
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations	5	155	
156. Number of farms advised relative to leases	7	156	
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit	45	157	
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations (Use best judgment in making conservative estimate)	130	158	
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159	
(a) Wheat	240	(m) Dairy cattle	0
(b) Corn	0	(n) Beef cattle	0
(c) Cotton	295	(o) Hogs	45
(d) Potatoes	0	(p) Sheep	0
(e) Tobacco	35	(q) Poultry	15
(f) Truck crops	50	(r)	0

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

Item	Activities							
	(1) Grain and feed	(2) Cotton	(3) Tobacco	(4) Fruit and vegetable	(5) Poultry and eggs	(6) Honey and products	(7)	(8)
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year				0				1
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agents this year				1				3
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)				54				145
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	200000	\$	\$	\$	
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	1200000
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
165. Preliminary analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
166. Organization	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
167. Accounting and auditing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168. Financing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169. Business policies	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
170. Production to meet market demand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171. Reduction of market losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172. Use of current market information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173. Standardizing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174. Processing or manufacturing	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
175. Packaging and grading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176. Loading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177. Transporting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
178. Warehousing	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
179. Keeping membership informed	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
180. Merging into larger units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
181. Standardizing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182. Packaging and grading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183. Use of current market information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

184. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 184

185. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 185

	Food selection and preparation	Food preservation
	(1)	(2)
186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Girls	(2) Boys
187. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Girls	(2) Boys

188. Number of homes assisted in planning family food supply for a year..... 188

189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year..... 189

190. Number of homes balancing family meals..... 190

191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations..... 191

192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch..... 192

193. Number of children involved in preceding question..... 193

194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding..... 194

195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra,
and constipation)..... 195

196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members..... 196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME MANAGEMENT

Report Only (Show Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records)

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME FURNISHINGS

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

231. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....		231
232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....		232
233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	233
234. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	234
235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	235
236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	236
237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies).....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	237
238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	238
239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	239

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

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

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

Item	(1) Bees	(2) Weeds	(3) Handicraft	(4) Rabbits	(5) Other data									
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....					262									
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....					263									
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....					} 264									
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(1) Boys.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Girls.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	(1) Boys.....						(2) Girls.....							
(1) Boys.....														
(2) Girls.....														
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....					} 265									
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(1) Boys.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Girls.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	(1) Boys.....						(2) Girls.....							
(1) Boys.....														
(2) Girls.....														

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENT

TO

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1933

State Virginia County (or counties) Sussex

Report of Joe Hubbard Agricultural agent.

(Name)

Home demonstration agent.

(Name)

Boys' and girls' club agent or assistant.

(Name)

Emergency agent.

DIRECTIONS

This report form is for use of regularly employed county extension agents and temporary emergency agents, for reporting all work relating to production-reduction campaigns, relief activities, and other emergency work engaged in during the year. This report supplements but does not displace the regular annual statistical report of cooperatively employed agents, on form 235.

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

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

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

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

2

PRODUCTION-REDUCTION CAMPAIGNS
ASSISTANCE RENDERED THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Nature of assistance or activity	County				Total
	60	61	62	63	
1. Days devoted to campaign by agent or agents	Agricultural agent	92	4	4	19
	Home demonstration agent				
	Boys' and girls' club agent				
	Emergency agent				
2. Days State extension workers assisted in campaign in county	1	0	0	3	3
3. Smith-Hughes teachers assisting in campaign	1	1	0	1	3
4. Days each Smith-Hughes teachers assisted in campaign	5	1	0	5	4
5. Number voluntary county or community local leaders assisting in campaign	22	0	3	8	5
6. Total days spent on campaign by such local leaders	176	0	3	24	6
7. Farm visits made to explain plans for reducing production	190	35	20	130	7
8. Office calls to discuss reducing production	45	15	0	25	8
9. Individual letters written in interest of campaign	180	42	20	25	9
10. Circular letters written for use in campaign	12	3	1	6	10
11. Total copies of such circular letters mailed	3600	600	50	1200	11
12. News articles relating to reducing production furnished local papers	6	5	2	15	12
13. Meetings held to advance campaign	600	35	45	250	13
14. Total attendance at such meetings	294	80	32	0	14
15. Farms for which production-reduction contracts were completed	845	2500	100		15
16. Total reduced production contracted for on such farms (acres, animals, etc.)	200	0	0		16
17. Number of farmers following advice of agent in the planting of replacement crops or other use of land removed from production of basic crops					17

Reliford

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

EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

18. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining seed loans or other emergency Federal credit	476	18
19. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgages or other debt adjustments	5	19
20. Number of families assisted in producing a larger part of food on farm	140	20
21. Number of families, nonfarm, assisted with home gardens or home poultry	17	21
22. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established	None	22
23. Number of laborers assisted in obtaining employment on farm	None	23
24. Number of farm families assisted in developing supplemental sources of income	15	24
25. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency	245	25
26. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	50	26
27. Number of families assisted in the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats	125	27
28. Number of quarts canned	17,500	28
29. Value of canned products	\$1,250.00	29
30. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making		30
31. Number of families assisted in home soap making		31
32. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences		32
33. Number of farmers assisted in making home repairs of buildings or machinery		33
34. Number of farmers assisted in reducing cash expenditures through exchange of labor or machinery		34
35. Number of farm families assisted in bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services		35

