

#279

VIRGINIA

Shenandoah County County Agent Annual Report 1925

Index	Page
x * 4 m 2.2 Fattening Pig club	9-11
6 a 6 Prizes - Scholarships	9
6 a 7 County Organization	8
6 c 1, 11 Farmers' Institutes	15
7 b 3.2 Codling Moth	15

X

REPORT FILES
OFFICE COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COUNTY AGENT WORK

I. Program of Work for 1933.

II. Status of Extension Work in Shenandoah County.

III. Project activities and results;

1. State Clover Seed Pool.
2. Rat Campaign.
3. Dairy Forage Crop Campaign.
4. Club Work.
5. Crop Demonstrations.
6. Poultry Work.
7. County Fair, and Miscellaneous.

IV. Few Remarks and Suggestions for New Plan of Work.



Ex-Governor and Mrs. Davis
entertaining the club boys
of the Leesburg District
Short Course, at their
home "Morran Park"

Plan of Work for Shenandoah County for 1928.

Harry L. Moore, County Agent.

I. Organization Work;

To keep as closely in touch with the Farmer's Union Locals, the Farm Bureau Locals and the Farmers Clubs as possible, and endeavor to create more interest in the locals by helping to arrange interesting programs. To try to get these organizations to work together. To try to stimulate interest in the Shenandoah County Milk Producers Association and to encourage loyalty to the Association. To help organize a County Live Stock Shipping Association, and to help with the State Wool Pool.

2. Club Work;

(a) To organize at least three local clubs in the county.

(b) Dairy Heifer Club, 12 members to carry out project as outlined Extension Dairy Husbandry Department. Pure bred Holstein heifers to be used.

(c) Dairy Calf Club, 16 members to carry out project as outlined Dairy Extension Department. Pure bred Holstein calves to be used.

(d) Pure bred Pig Club, 20 members to carry out project as outlined by Extension Animal Husbandry Department. Pure bred pigs to be used.

(e) Fat Pig Club, 10 members to carry out project as outlined by Animal Husbandry Department, pure bred or good grade pigs to be used.

(f) Poultry Club, 20 members to carry out project as outlined by Poultry Extension Department. Standard bred poultry to be used.

3. Adult Demonstrators; Proposed number;

Corn - - - - - 10	Hone orchard - - - - - 3
Wheat - - - - - 6	Cattle feeding - - - - - 4
Alfalfa - - - - - 10	Hog feeding - - - - - 3
Hay Feeding - - - - - 10	Poultry Feeding - - - - - 20

4. Campaign Work;

(a) Dairy Storage Campaign as outlined by Dairy and Agency Extension Departments.

(b) Soy Bean campaign.

(c) Alfalfa campaign in July.

(d) Poultry culling campaign in September and October.

(e) Campaign through the year for Pure bred Hires and better live stock in general.

(f) Always emphasizing the use of good pure seed especially Certified Seed.

5. County Fair;

County Fair to be held in September, all adult demonstrators will be encouraged to exhibit and all club members required to exhibit in order to compete for prizes.

Special efforts will made to build up the Poultry and Farm Crop Departments of the Fair.

State of Extension Work in Shenandoah County.

The only paid Extension Worker in Shenandoah County is the County Agent. The local agencies that help, to a certain extent the carrying out of the extension program are the farmers organizations and an agricultural Advisory Council. This council was organized last year by obtaining from each supervisor the names of four men in his district who we thought were suitable for this work. The names of these men were then given to Director Hutcherson who wrote them a letter asking that they serve as a member of this council. Nine of the eighteen men thus appointed met with the District and County Agent in February to discuss and adopt the plan of work to be followed by the agent during the year.

This is the only general meeting of the council held during the year, but I have consulted with the different members about the work in their respective districts frequently during the year, and have obtained considerable help from these discussions.

The farmers organizations in the county consist of the Local Farmers Clubs; The Farmers Cooperative Union; and the Farm Bureau. There are two Local Clubs with a combined membership of about seventy men, six locals of the Farmers Union with a membership of about two hundred and forty five, and three locals of the Farm Bureau with a membership of one hundred and twenty. Each of these organizations are helping their members by buying such commodities are used on the farm but none of them have done anything at the "bigger job" of marketing the farm products.

I have been trying to work with all three during the past year and in a quiet way have tried to make all of them see that a great deal can never be accomplished as long as there are so many separate organizations. Some of the broader minded people are talking the same thing now. One such man who is member of both the Bureau and the Farmers Union said to me a few days ago, "The thing needed most in this county in the way of organization is the giving up of the small organizations and the uniting into one strong central body that will include the whole county and that will have membership enough to really do things. As to what this organization shall be called it does not matter, whether Bureau Union or what but so long as the membership is large enough and will stick together"

4

Alfalfa in Shenandoah County of the State of Va.

1921-22.

The first big undertaking that I was called upon to take part in, after taking full charge of extension work in Shenandoah County, was that of lining up the county for its part in the State Known Origin Clover Seed Peel. The Peel in this county was handled by the county agent working with the Farm Bureau. After a few days intensive advertisement the first meeting was held on December 15th. Mr. Wyser, Extension Agent and Mr. Bus of the State Farm Bureau, explained the value of good seed and the advantages of known origin seed. At this meeting orders were taken for 55 bushels of seed. After ten days of talking "Good Seed" orders for 200 bushels were sent in.

The seed came in and was distributed on the third of March, and it was seeded soon thereafter by most of the farmers. Owing to the extremely dry and unfavorable spring very few men got a stand of clover. Some of the alfalfa seed however was held over and seeded this fall and these men are very well pleased with the excellent stand of alfalfa they obtained from the seed.

The large amount of seed distributed in the county is a good indication of the interest that is being taken in better seed when one remembers that this peel was not made on a price but on a quality basis and that in almost every instance the seed sold for a higher price than that sold on the open market.

Several farmers bought some seed through the peel and some on the open market and seeded both under similar conditions to see if there really was any difference. In one or two instances the seed obtained through the peel germinated better and showed a more vigorous start than the other seed.

Rat Campaign.

At the County Agent's meeting in January it was decided to put on a State wide Anti-Rat Campaign lasting for one week. The date set was January 22 to 27, this week was to be preceded by ten days intensive publicity.

The plan of work in Shenandoah county was intensive advertisement through the papers, through state and local posters, and circular letters sent out to all the schools and civic and Community Leagues. A thousand pounds rat poison (barium carbonate) was distributed to the country stores, mills and ware houses frequented by the farmers.

This free distribution of the poison as well as the prizes offered was made possible by liberal contributions from banks, stores, and private individuals in the county. A prize was offered for the largest number of rat tails turned in in each district, of which there are six, and a county prize for the largest number in the whole county.

The chief cooperating agency in this campaign was the Farm Bureau whose secretary took charge of financing the campaign as well helping with the publicity. The newspapers also helped by printing all our articles and by other articles on the harm done by rats. The other county organizations such as Civic League and Red Cross, made cash donations to the cause.

The final results of the campaign showed that, about 900 pounds of the poison was distributed, that although a large number rat tails had not been turned in far counting the conservative estimate of rats killed was about 2000, and that a wide awakened interest was created as to the loss caused by the rat, and the people were better enabled to fight this pest.

6

Dairy Forage Crop Campaign.

One of the outstanding projects of the year's work, as shown by the results, obtained, was the Dairy Forage Crop Campaign. This was a campaign covering the whole county and had as its object the arousing of interest in the production of better cattle especially dairy cattle, and the growing of more of the high protein feeds on the farm where now they are being bought.

After considerable advertising a series of meetings was held, lasting four days with seven meetings each day. This large number each day was made possible by the assistance of four men from the Extension Division, two from the dairy husbandry department and two from the agronomy department. There were two meetings held at the same time but at different farms, and one man from each of the above named departments spoke, one along animal husbandry lines and the other about better crops and crops were suited to the local conditions. Each night after the six meetings had been held in a community general meeting was held in which three reels of motion picture dealing with agriculture was shown and then a general discussion followed in which questions, suggested by the talks of the day, were asked by the farmers.

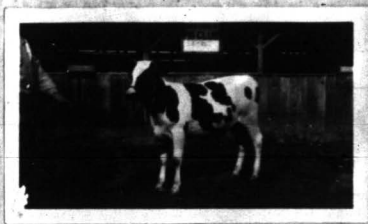
During the four days twenty-seven meetings were held with a total attendance of about 255 farmers. As a follow up of this campaign there was some work done by the Dairy Specialist and county agent trying to organize a cooperative bull association. We were able to get three blocks of the association but could not get enough interested to make up the other two blocks. This was largely due to the unsettled and poor milk market at that time.

Although we did not get the bull association there was considerable interest aroused in dairy work and since that time we have been able to enter in with two other counties and form the Northern Valley Cow Testing Association. There are eight men in this county who have already joined the association and I feel sure that at least two more will come in before the tester makes his rounds in December. The tester started to work the first of November and has tested all the herds in this county etc.

There has been a demand for several years on the part of a few of the larger dairymen for a cow testing association but there were not enough of them interested to justify the expense of a tester. With the renewal of interest in the production of milk brought about by the cooperative creamery and as a result of the dairy campaign it was possible to get enough men to start the association.

Another noticeable result of this campaign and of the clover peel last fall was the increase of interest in better seed and especially in Certified seed, as well as the increased acreage of legumes, more particularly soy beans. There were at least twenty farmers who grew soy beans this year for the first time and as a direct result of the work done in the spring. The greater part of the beans were grown for hay but a few men threshed the beans and will use them for seed or to be ground for feed.

Several farmers seeded winter oats this fall as an experiment and largely due to the talks made by Mr. Wyser in the campaign and to the agents work. Also several have seeded certified wheat again this fall, and they are beginning to ask if they will be able to get known origin slever seed this fall.



Club calf belonging to
Thelma Richard,
winning 1st place at -
the Shenandoah County
Fair.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

EXTENSION SERVICE

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

Foodstock, Va.
March 12, 1923.

TO THE FARMERS OF SHENANDOAH COUNTY:

Are you interested in reducing the feed cost for the live stock on your farm?

Cheaper feeds depend on your growing more protein roughages. Protein grains (cottonseed meal, linseed meal, etc) in your rations, make it expensive. The forage crops containing high percentage of protein (alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, etc.) are needed on every farm in this county.

Beginning March 21st, there will be held in Shenandoah county a

DAIRY AND FORAGE CROP CAMPAIGN

This Campaign is to promote BETTER DAIRYING and to increase the production of BETTER FORAGE CROPS in the County.

There will be a meeting in your neighborhood. See the enclosed circular for time and place.

Experts from the Dairy and Agronomy Departments of V. P. I. will be there to advise with every one who comes to these neighborhood meetings.

There will be a community meeting each night at your local schoolhouse, with "movies", good talks and something of interest for everybody. Bring your wife and children.

This campaign will help build up a better and more profitable agriculture in Shenandoah County. I trust you will lend your assistance by attending the meetings and asking your friends and neighbors to come.

Yours in Service,

H. L. Mockett
County Agent.



Calf Club exhibit at
Shenandoah County Fair

9

SWR - RPK.

Another of the main projects in the year's plan of work and one that has been fairly successful is that of Club Work. Although the number of club members that a started projects was not quite as large as last year the quality of work done and the percentage of complete reports turned in was just as good and perhaps a little better.

The number of members in the Holstein calf and heifer clubs was twenty one and every one of them turned in a complete record book and all of them exhibited at the County Fair and twelve of the animals were exhibited at Richmond and Petersburg.

There were twelve pure bred pig club members shown at the county fair and the same number complete record books turned in. Several members started in the sow and litter club but as the sows were run with the other hogs on the farm no record could be obtained from them nor were there any exhibits made at the fair.

In the poultry club we had an enrollment of twenty-nine members but owing to poor hatches and the loss of chicks after hatching only sixteen members were able to hand in satisfactory reports. Of this number seven exhibits were made at the county fair and two sent to the State Fair.

The club exhibits taken to the State fair consisted of six Holstein calves, and six heifers, one Poland China pig, and two coops of chickens. The premiums won on this club exhibit at Richmond and Petersburg amounted to about \$265.00. The prizes won at the County fair amounted to \$280.00, making a total of about \$545.00.

The outstanding club member in the county was Richard Ronalds of Timberville, who with his Poland China pig won Grand Championship ribbon in his breed, in the club class at the State Fair and who also won the \$100.00 Scholarship given by the B. and O. Railroad to the club boy in their district doing the best work. This money will be spent in helping to defray Richards expenses to Second National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress, and the International Live Stock Show at Chicago December 1 to 6. Richard's story of his pig follows:



*Richard Remalte
and his pig.*

The Story of My Pig

(Richard Reynolds, Winner of B. & O. Scholarship)

I started in pig club work last April at the New Market High School with the intention of securing one unit in high school in connection with the agricultural course to be taught in the school session of 1933-34, providing I pass my studies and because I thought it would be interesting to learn the nature of a pig from her youth and see what I could accomplish.

After looking at some Spotted Poland China, Berkshire and Poland China pigs in the community, I secured a black Poland China, May 28 which was 31 days old and weighing thirty pounds.

I paid \$15.00 for her, with a registration paper.

I turned the pig in a field of alfalfa the day I bought her. I tried to get her to drink some milk out of a pan that evening but she was too much frightened at her new home. The next day I tried the same with a little milk in a pan and finally she drank it all. When she finished drinking the milk I shelled a little corn in the pan and she ate it all. I did this three times a regular as I could conveniently for about a week.

About the end of the week the pig would come near me for her feed when I would come with it. After several days I put a little shorts in the pan with the milk and mixed it, and gradually added a little more milk, shorts, and corn as the days passed and the pig grew.

When I had had my pig two weeks I weighed her to find her gain and she weighed 46 pounds. I was not convinced that this weight was correct until the end of the next two weeks when I weighed her with one of the neighbors present, and she weighed 68 pounds then I was convinced that it was possible for her to gain 18 pounds in the first two weeks.

About the end of four weeks from her purchase the pen was too small for her feed. I then made a trough plenty large for her to eat and drink out of. I fed her three times a day all the time.

On the 10th of September I summed up the cost of my pig and it was \$17.45. I paid \$15 for her and paid \$2.45 for shorts. The alfalfa she ate was valued at \$1.50, the corn \$4.50 and the milk about \$3.00 but the

alfalfa, corn and milk were given to me. Her actual cost was not more than \$26.

On the same day, September 10, I washed her as clean as I could so she would be ready for the fair the next day and when I weighed her, she weighed 216 pounds. she was then 158 days old.

The next morning I took her to the fair and won first prize and championship as her.

It would be hard for me to tell all that I have learned about pig club work. The most important thing I have learned is that it pays to have pure bred hogs, it costs no more to feed a purebred pig than a grade pig and certainly I have proved that more can be accomplished from a purebred one.

I like club work because it has been very encouraging from the beginning and because I like getting with the other boys in the club and talking with them about their pigs and their gains.

There are only four club members in my part of the county and we discuss our pigs and their gains when we see each other.

I think club work is a good thing for boys and girls because it is something that, when interest is once shown in the work it is hard for it to be lost, and because it is beneficial, in a financial way, and a good investment for boys and girls. Anywhere from \$15 to \$25 can be made on one pig in the pig club if it is fed economically.

12

crop demonstrations.

There has been a good bit of time spent on the regular crop demonstration work in the county. These demonstrations include the principal crops of the county namely, wheat, alfalfa, corn, soy beans and a few in orchard work.

The largest number of these men completing the year with complete reports was in wheat, with seven men. The principle work done along this line was in the use of better fertilizer and good seed. On one of the largest farms in the county, having 193 acres in wheat an average yield of 38 bushels was to the acre was obtained. The fertilizer used was 13-8. This man had two and one half acres of No. 131 certified wheat on his place but it failed to pass inspection because of the varietal mixture. This has been re-headed however and it is hoped that it can be made to pass the inspection next year.

The results of the corn demonstrations was not as noticeable this year as in the past years because of the low yield caused by a very dry growing season. It is estimated that the corn yield in the county was reduced from one fifth to one third the usual yield. Two or three men have been running the ear to row test on their seed corn and have seed enough to plant the entire crop next year. These men have gotten very satisfactory results so far in this work and are very much interested in it. Mr. C. V. Newman of Mt. Jackson may be mentioned as having obtained some of the best results and I visited him a few days ago and in looking over his two piles of corn we could see a difference in favor of the tested corn.

The work done along the lines of getting more men interested in alfalfa and legumes in general has been very successful. It cannot be said however that all of this is the result of the current year, because a good part is the slow but growth of the alfalfa campaigns that have been put on the past two years. There has been however, a great deal of interest taken in the seeding of alfalfa this past fall and all over the county.

farmers have seeded from one to five acres and some as many as 15 acres. The extremely dry season in which the clover and grass growth was almost a complete failure and the ability of the alfalfa to withstand the the drought and make a fair growth made an impression on the farmers and they were the more ready to take the agents advice in seeding at least a small patch in alfalfa.

A good bit of work was done with the orchard men, especially in the early part of the season in the working out of the spray calendar and formulas to apply to local conditions. In conjunction with the Spray Bureau at the State College cards were mailed out to all the orchard men in the county a few days before the time for application of each of the nine recommended sprays. The cards gave the spray recommended and the exact date it should be applied. Although this was something new in the way of orchard work it met with almost universal approval and many of the men, towards the end of the spraying season, depended entirely upon these cards to tell them the time to spray and the material to use.

The quality of the fruit produced this year was much above the average and was exceptionally free from cedar rust, codling moth and the other insect and fungus pests that injure the fruit. It might well be added however that the general price obtained was very low and the price of labor, barrels and freight was very high.

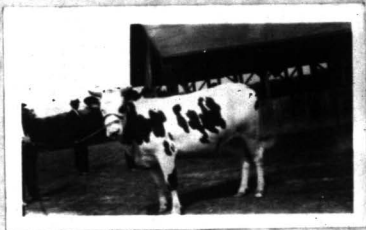
Poultry Work.

Shenandoah County, being the second in the State in the number of birds in the poultry yard, it is fitting that some time be spent in the development of the poultry industry. The time spent along this line was with the poultry club members, helping to organize the the State Poultry Producers Cooperative Association, in holding culling demonstrations and in working generally with the poultrymen, trying to get proper poultry houses, helping to get suitable rations, and in the curing and prevention of disease.

The work done with poultry club members is discussed under Club work. The work towards the State Poultry Assn. was begun in April and has been pushed at intervals to the present time. This work consisted in educational meetings in which the general plan of the association was explained and discussed, and in going with the committeemen on their tours of signing up the members. At the present time we have about Ann thirty-two members signing about ten thousand hens. Arrangements are being made now for a house in which to grade and pack the eggs and for a man to do the work.

There has been a good bit of poultry culling done this fall but owing to the busy season and scarcity of farm labor the demonstrations were not so very well attended. At these demonstrations the care of poultry, especially the housing, and feeding was discussed. As a result from this work a number of farmers are bettering their houses and are feeding balanced rations.

Special efforts were made to get the poultry men to exhibit at the county fair, they responded very well and we had the best poultry show that has been exhibited since the fair was organized.



Twelve hundred pound
chick heifer belonging
to J. J. Harpine.

15

County Fair and Hallsburg.

There was a good bit of time spent in working up interest in the County Fair and in helping to select exhibits for the fair. All club members were required to exhibit their products if they were at all suitable and the adult demonstrators were urged to do so. The fair was very successful this year both from the quality and number of exhibits, and from a financial view point.

Another item that should be mentioned in the year's work was the local delegation to the State Farmers Institute. After considerable publicity and sufficient urging eight farmers decided to attend the Farmer's Institute which was held at Blacksburg. This trip was made in autos and the points of interest along the route were visited.

All of these men were very favorably impressed with the College and the Experiment Station, and two of them have said that they have a much better idea of what extension work is and that they have more faith in it since seeing some of the experiments that were being carried on. One man of the party has already said that he is planning to go next year and to take his wife and boy.

In this connection should be mentioned the District Club Short Course at Leesburg. Four of the club members and the agent represented this county at the short course, at which they met 43 club members and 5 agents from other counties. This was the first trip of its kind for the boys from this county and they were very much pleased with it. Three of the boys who attended have already helped to organize a club in their school and are taking much more interest in club work.

There was some time put in on the state wool pool in March and April and about three hundred sheep were signed up. I spent a part of one day with one of the signers helping him to make a wool tying box. This box was used by most of the signers and they were all very much pleased with it. Owing to the slow demand for wool this that was pooled was still unsold the middle of October. The market seems to be a little better now and it is hoped that the pooled wool can be sold to a good advantage.



Kitchen and Cook
at the Leesling Club
Camp.

16

FOR SUGGESTIONS AND PRESENTATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR'S WORK.

After thus going over the work for the whole year one sees many places where more work should have been done and many things that should have been done but that were not even touched. This, I suppose is true in every county as well as in all kinds of work. This will necessarily be true in this county until the agent wakes to the fact that the county agent's work should be more an educational work and that he should not be expected to continually do for them ~~the~~ over and over the things they can so easily learn, under his direction, to do for themselves. It may be, and I guess largely is, the agent's fault that this condition exists, but it does exist and it will take some time to make the people see that it should be changed. This will be helped a great deal when there is one strong central organization of farmers in the county where now there are three separate farmers organizations.

There are a few items that might be mentioned that are being planned for next year's plan of work that did not get enough of attention this year.

The first to be mentioned is some club members to feed out baby heaves. This work has been planned for the past two years but we were unable to get any calves at a price that we could afford to pay for them. There has been at this time calves palmed in the hands of four boys who will feed them until next October, and it is hoped that we can get a few more. It is also planned to have some club members feed five pigs for the fat pig class.

Arrangements have already been made for a few orchard demonstrations especially as to pruning and cultivation. In parts of the county this work is much needed. Plans also are being made to establish a seed corn gurninator and do some testing for the farmers. This is being worked in conjunction with the Agricultural High School at Mt. Jackson and should be of considerable help especially to the farmers of that vicinity.

These few suggestions for next year's work are mentioned because they are much needed and were not given enough attention last year and because some work has already been done on them.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS
SPECIAL EDITION

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

State Virginia County Shenandoah
Report of Harry S. Moore County Fairfax District Agent
(Name) (Title)
From December 1, 1922 to November 30, 1923.

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.

COUNTY AGENT WORK



Approved:

Date _____

State or District Supervisor.

Date _____

Extension Director.

FIRST CHECK	TRANSFER	
	RECEIVED	VERIFIED
S	J. S. E. W.	E. W. M. N.

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

The annual report should be a review, analysis, interpretation, and presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the sum total of the extension activities in each county for the year and the results secured (including assistance rendered by subject-matter specialists). The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the county people 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. This blank form covers simply the statistical phases of the report, and should be supplemented by a full report in narrative form.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

The narrative report should be a statement in orderly fashion and arranged under appropriate subheadings, of the work done, methods used, and results secured under each project, as well as of the general work accomplished. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with ample data from the statistical summary. In the preparation of the part of the report relative to each project, the results reported in the statistical summary for the project should be analyzed, conclusions drawn, and recommendations made. The report may well be illustrated with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used in demonstration work. 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 left. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented:

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—distinctive features.
 - (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, goals established, methods employed and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.
 - (a) Soils.
 - (b) Farm crops
 - (c) Horticulture (including diseases and insects).
 - (d) Forestry
 - (e) Animal husbandry
 - (f) Dairy husbandry (including diseases and pests).
 - (g) Poultry husbandry
 - (h) Rural engineering.
 - (i) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
 - (j) Agricultural economics—including farm management marketing, etc.
 - (k) Foods and nutrition.
 - (l) Clothing and millinery.
 - (m) Home health and sanitation.
 - (n) Household management and home furnishings.
 - (o) Community activities—other than those included under subject-matter headings.
 - (p) Miscellaneous.
- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments in paragraph form, 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. In addition to the questions asked under each subdivision of the report, space is provided to add further data if it is desired. The statistical summary will grow naturally out of the field and office records.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or of results.
Under method demonstrations include lecture demonstrations, practicums, etc., such as demonstrations of canning methods, home-mixing fertilizers, poultry culling, dove-barn making, and the like, all involving short periods of time.
Under result demonstrations include demonstrations in which a substantial period of time is involved, records of results kept, and comparisons made, as in a child-feeding demonstration, corn-culture demonstration, pasture-improvement demonstration, and the like.
5. A DEMONSTRATOR is an adult or junior who, under the direction of the extension service, undertakes to show in his community by example the practical application of an established fact, and who keeps records and reports on the same.
6. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
7. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
8. A COMMUNITY CLUB is an organization of men, women, boys, and girls to further community interests and to promote community recreation.
9. AN OFFICE CALL is a visit or a telephone call by a farmer, or other person, seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
11. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to give, inspect, or further a demonstration.
12. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
14. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
15. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the extension agent in office in connection with extension work.
16. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.
18. A FARMERS' INSTITUTE is one of a series of meetings of one to two days' duration, arranged by a central State farmers' institute agency, at which agricultural and home economics problems are discussed, usually by outside speakers employed for the purpose.
19. AN EXTENSION OR MOVABLE SCHOOL is an itinerant school usually of two to six days' duration where practical but systematic instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. A SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
20. RECORDS consist of definite information filed in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only results of extending activities that are supported by records.

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

Harry J. Moore (Name) County Agent (Title) 1 yr 8 months (Period of service.)

2. Total number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted (a) Men 30 (b) Women 30 2
3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned. 10 3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program (a) Adult work Men 8 Women 8 (b) Junior work Boys 4 Girls 3 4
5. What is the name of the county organization cooperating in extension work. 5

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Boys and girls.	Community.
6. Number of clubs carrying on extension work					1	Kamerville
7. Membership					15	

8. Total number of farm visits made in conducting extension work 1187 8
9. Number of different farms visited 289 9
10. Total number of home visits made in conducting extension work 10
11. Number of different homes visited 11
12. Number of office calls* relating to extension work 639 12
13. Number of days agent spent in office 93 13
14. Number of days spent in field 207 14
15. Number of individual letters written 294 15
16. Number of different circular letters prepared and sent out 12 16
17. Total number of copies of such circular letters 664 17
18. Number of extension articles written by agent and published in local papers 18 18
19. Number of community buildings established 19
20. Number of rest rooms provided for use of rural people 20
21. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made: Community 8 State 1 County 1 21

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Boys and girls.	Community.
22. Training meetings* held for local leaders (a) Number (b) Attendance						
23. Demonstration meetings held (a) Number (b) Attendance						
24. Farmers' institutes* held (a) Number (b) Attendance						1 8
25. Extension schools* and short courses held (a) Number (b) Attendance						

*See definition on page 2.

25. Junior club encampments and rallies held _____
- (a) Number ~~1~~ Boys _____
Girls _____
- (b) Attendance by club members Boys From 12- Co 4 26
Girls _____
- (c) Total attendance 57
27. Other extension meetings attended by agent and not previously reported _____
- (a) Number _____ 27
(b) Attendance _____
28. Number of meetings at which were shown _____
- (a) Lantern slides _____ 28
(b) Motion pictures 4
29. Number of demonstration teams trained _____
- (a) Boys ✓ 24
(b) Girls ✓
30. Number of members completing in club work 50 25

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
(a) One year _____		27		14
(b) Two years _____		6		3
(c) Three years _____				
(d) Four years _____				

36. Number entering college this year as result of club work _____
- (a) Boys _____ 26
(b) Girls _____
37. Number of junior judging teams trained _____
- (a) Boys _____ 27
(b) Girls _____

[Use space below to include other important data.]

miles traveled, } Auto 6190
 } Train 1291

One of the handicaps to club work in this county has been the absence of organized clubs. There was not a single organized club last fall when I took charge of the work. We succeeded in getting one club organized and it has been fairly successful during the year. One new club has just been organized with 16 members and we are planning to organize one or two more.

PROGRAM SUMMARY.

List below information on each project of the program of work for the year. (If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her time with that of the agent.)

Title of project.	Number of communities participating.	Voluntary leaders.		Days specialists helped.	Days agents worked (office and field).	Number of meetings demonstrated.	Number of results demonstrated.	Meetings of demonstration.		Other meetings in relation to projects.		Meetings for training extension workers.
		Number assisting.	Days assistance rendered.					Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.	
(Illustrative entry.)												
Poultry												
g Poultry	8	11	7	18	7	23	7	7	3	20	80	74
t Wheat	24	5	8	14	2	46	7	2	2	-	28	262
t corn	✓ 4	50		0	8	3						
h soy bean	✓ 8	60		4	8	2	2					
t alfalfa	✓ 3	60		0	5	1						
e club, calf shepherding	③ 15	50		3	15	3	2					
e " Pig	10	40		1	12	3	3					
g " Poultry	8	150		2	12	3	4	2	30			
e Orchard	4	40		6	6	3	3	2	6			
g Dairy farm-crop camp	24				14					28	262	
i Poultry producers asso.	15	6	8	8	21					11	89	
g Miscellaneous †				8	160							41
Days' leave Annual	15											
TOTAL		93	99	8	49	292	24	17	24	68	39	351

* See definition on page 3. † Miscellaneous includes emergency and other work which was not reported in advance.

* D. demonstrators
 ✓ club members

7
FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.
SOILS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

35. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	✓	35
36. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	✓	36
38. Number of acres involved in those completed demonstrations	✓	40
41. Total* number of farms influenced by extension work to change practices relative to soil management (include demonstrations)	35	41
42. Acres involved in preceding question	875	42
43. Number of farms following advice in the use of commercial fertilizer	20	43
44. Acres involved in preceding question	675	44
45. Number of farms home-mixing fertilizers according to advice	✓	45
46. Tons of fertilizer so mixed	✓	46
47. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures	14	47
48. Number of farms using lime or limestone according to advice	18	48
49. Tons of lime or limestone so used	201	49
50. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for soil improvement according to advice	8	50
51. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under	40	51

[Use space below to include other important data relating to soils.]

With the increased use of alfalfa and other legumes the farmers are beginning to awaken to the necessity of using lime. In one community there is a cooperative lime grinder that has been used by a few of the men for six or eight years. The other men that have an interest in the grinder but have not been using it have seen the results obtained from the use of the lime and a great deal more lime was ground this fall.

One of the owners told me a few days ago that he had been applying some lime every year and that he could see the effects right to the very line that he stopped with the lime.

Other men are using the refuse lime from the lime kilns in the County.

* This question includes the farms listed under questions 41, 42, 43, 44, and 50, but does not necessarily equal the total of these questions since not all agricultural might be included in question 41 as listed and some one farm might adopt two or more new practices. This is also true of similar questions throughout this report.

8
CEREALS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(1) Corn.	(2) Wheat.	(3) Oats.	(4) Rye.	(5) Barley.	(6) Other*
52. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	10	9				
53. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	9	7				
54. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	168	173				
55. Increased yield per-acre on demonstrations due to better practices	6	5				
56. Number of boys' and girls' clubs						
57. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys					
	(b) Girls					
58. Number of members completing	(a) Boys					
	(b) Girls					
59. Number of acres grown by club members completing						
60. Total yield of cereals grown by club members						
61. Total value of cereals grown by club members						
62. Total cost of cereals grown by club members						
63. Total number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of cereals (include demonstrators)	18	11				
64. Acres of cereals involved in question 63	340	248				
65. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed	15	16				
66. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale	8	6				
67. Number of farms testing seed for germination	7	✓				
68. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut	✓	4				
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]						
<p style="text-align: center;">There is a good bit of interest being shown in the seeding of winter oats, and several farmers ordered and seeded a few acres of V. P. S. No 1 Certified Oat.</p>						

* Indicate crop by name. See footnote on page 7.

8-5272

9

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(1) Acre.	(2) Hay beans.	(3) Sweet clover.	(4) Crimson clover.	(5) Clover (red, white, yellow).	(7) Carpens.	
60. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	10 ✓	8 ✓					60
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	5	4					70
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	19	12					71
72. Increased yield* per acre on demonstrations due to better practices	3/4 ton	(2 1/2 tons)					72
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs	✓						73
74. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys						74
	(b) Girls						
75. Number of members completing	(a) Boys						75
	(b) Girls						
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing							76
77. Total yield* of crops grown by club members							77
78. Total value of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	78
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	79
80. Total number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators)	18	16					80
81. Acres involved in question 80	93	76					81
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed	6	(907)					82
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale	(12)						83
84. Number of farms inoculating for these crops	(12)	12					84
<p>[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]</p> <p style="font-family: cursive;">Owing to the dry season and consequent short hay crop a large number of farmers seeded alfalfa and hay beans for the first time this year, but only few are keeping records on their crop. I have advised inoculation for as many as ten farmers at one time.</p>							

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

980c Indicate on page 7.

9-6075

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Total
	Irish potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Cotton	Tobacco	Other*	
85. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way						85
86. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year						86
87. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations						87
88. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices	bu.	bu.	lbs.	lbs.		88
89. Number of boys' and girls' clubs						89
90. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys					90
	(b) Girls					
91. Number of members completing work	(a) Boys					91
	(b) Girls					
92. Number of acres grown by club members completing						92
93. Total yield of crops grown by club members	bu.	bu.	lbs.	lbs.		93
94. Total value of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	94
95. Total cost of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	95
96. Total number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of these crops (include demonstrators)						96
97. Acres of these crops involved in question 96						97
98. Number of farms planting improved or certified seed						98
99. Number of farms growing improved or certified seed for sale						99
100. Number of farms treating seed for disease						100
101. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects						101
102. Number of storage houses constructed this year						102
103. Total capacity of these storage houses						103
104. Number of crop improvement associations organized during past year at suggestion of extension service						104
105. Membership in above associations						105
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						

*Indicate crop by name.

†Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

Use footnotes on page 7. 8-4070

HORTICULTURE.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Peach and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market garden, fruit, and nursery crops.	(e) Vegetable gardens.	(f) Flowers, shrubs, and house plants.		
106. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	4						106	
107. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	3						107	
108. Acres involved in those completed demonstrations	✓						108	
109. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices	bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	bu.		109	
110. Number of boys' and girls' clubs							110	
111. Number members enrolled	(a) Boys						111	
	(b) Girls							
112. Number of members completing	(a) Boys						112	
	(b) Girls							
113. Number of acres grown by club members completing							113	
114. Total yield of crops grown by club members	bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	bu.		114 ✓	
115. Total value of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	115	
116. Total cost of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	116	
117. Total* number of farms or homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to change practices relative to these crops (include demonstrations)	32						117	
118. Acres involved in question 117.	✓			✓			118	
119. Number of farms planting selected or improved stock or seed							119	
120. Number of farms pruning	18						120	
121. Number of farms thinning	10						121	
122. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests.	32	✓					122	
123. Number of farms following other improved cultural practices.	24						123	
[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]								
	There was considerable work done to combat the Roay Aphid and other insects by spraying and some experimental work done on controlling the scale with oil emulsion.							

[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]

A great deal of work was also done in this county towards the control of the cedar rust. A cedar cutting campaign was staged in February and March in which a great many cedars were cut, especially in the main orchard sections. The cedar was completely cleaned out in several sections. This work met with very strong opposition on the part of some of the farmers.

The work in this line also included the

FORESTRY.

Report only the results of extension activities that are supported by records.

124. Number of adult demonstrations started or under way	_____	124
125. Number of adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	_____	125
126. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations	_____	126
127. Number of boys' and girls' clubs	_____	127
128. Number of members enrolled:		
(a) Boys	_____	128
(b) Girls	_____	
129. Number of members completing:		
(a) Boys	_____	129
(b) Girls	_____	
130. Number of acres handled by club members	_____	130
131. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to forestry (include demonstrators)	_____	131
132. Acres involved in question 131	_____	132
133. Number of forest or wood-lot plantings made	_____	133
134. Acres involved in question 133	_____	134
135. Number of farms assisted in wood-lot management	_____	135
136. Acres involved in question 135	_____	136
137. Number of farms planting wind-breaks	_____	137

[Use space below to include other important data relating to forestry.]

Mailing out of the spray cards prepared by the extension spray service. These cards gave the exact date and the formula that should be used at that time, and was mailed to each of the 55 or 60 large apple producers in the county a day or two before each of the nine recommended sprays should be applied.

LIVE STOCK.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(A) Horses and mules.	(B) Dairy cattle.	(C) Beef cattle.	(D) Swine.	(E) Poultry.	(F) Other.
128. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....					5	128
129. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....					3	129
130. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations.....					1470	130
131. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices.....						131
132. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....				1		132
133. Number of members enrolled.....		15	5		15	15
(a) Boys.....		8			3	12
(b) Girls.....						
134. Number of members completing.....		12	3		10	9
(a) Boys.....		7			2	7
(b) Girls.....						
135. Number of animals involved in club work completed.....		19			12	135
136. Total value of animals raised by club members.....		\$ 2115.00	\$ 225.00		\$ 241.00	136
137. Total value of products produced by club members.....						137
138. Total cost of such animals and products.....		\$ 1795.50	\$ 176.00		\$ 178.00	138
139. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices, relative to live-stock production (include demonstrations).....		32	14	3	28	47
140. Number of animals involved in questions 129.....		229	214	12	265	450 ⁰⁰ 472
141. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred sires.....		3	4	3	6	11
142. Number of pure-bred sires secured.....		7	8	4	12	14
143. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred females.....		4	2	1	7	15
144. Number of pure-bred females secured.....		12	5	8	14	150
145. Number of farms securing pure-bred animals for the first time.....		8	5	2	8	12
146. Number of farms culling flocks or herds.....		2	3	0	4	32
147. Number of stallions, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year.....						147
148. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc.....						148

LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(1) Horses and Mules.	(2) Dairy cattle.	(3) Beef cattle.	(4) Hogs.	(5) Swine.	(6) Poultry.
159. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year.						159
160. Number of members in these associations or clubs.						160
161. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year.		1				161
162. Number of members in these associations.		8				162
163. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production.		9				163
164. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms.		216	-			164
165. Number of homes assisted in the making of butter and cheese.						165
166. Number of farmers feeding better balanced rations.		15	8		12	22
167. Number of farmers controlling insect pests.						116
168. Number of farmers testing animals for tuberculosis.		16	5			168
169. Number of animals tested.		128	46			169
170. Number of herds accredited this year for the first time.		5	2			170
171. Number of farmers vaccinating animals for blackleg.		2	3			171
172. Number of animals vaccinated.		7	21			172
173. Number of farmers vaccinating animals for cholera.						173
174. Number of animals vaccinated.						174
175. Number of farmers controlling other live-stock diseases.						15
176. Number of animals involved in question 175.						4508

(Use space below to include other important data relating to live stock.)

There was not much adult demonstration work started out with but I have constantly urged the use of balanced rations for cattle, hogs and poultry and a great many farmers are changing their rations but are keeping no record of the results of the change.

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

177. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	177
178. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	178
179. Acres or other units involved in these completed demonstrations	179
180. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices	180
181. Number of farms installing drainage systems	181
182. Acres drained	182
183. Number of farms installing irrigation systems	183
184. Acres irrigated	184
185. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams	185
186. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented	186
187. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished	187
188. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished	188
189. Number of sewage disposal systems installed	189
190. Number of water systems installed	190
191. Number of heating systems installed	191
192. Number of lighting systems installed	192
193. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished	42 193
	(a) Barns
	(b) Hog houses
	(c) Poultry houses
	(d) Silos
	(e) Other
194. Number of buildings involved in preceding question	8 34 194
195. Number of farms assisted in the care and operation of machinery (tractors, power sprayers, milking machines, etc.)	10 195
196. Number of farms clearing land	196
197. Acres of land so cleared	197

[Use space below to include other important data relating to rural engineering.]

At every poultry culling demonstration the question of proper housing was discussed both in regards the building of new houses and the remodeling of houses now in use. A great many houses have been altered as results of these talks and yet no record has been kept of the alterations.

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS* INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	Rodents.	Other animal pests.†	Crop-killers.	Other insects.‡
198. Number of result demonstrations started or under way				198
199. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year				199
200. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations				200
201. Total saving or profit on demonstrations resulting from better practices	\$	\$	\$	\$ 201
202. Total number of farms adopting control measures				202
203. Number of acres involved				203
204. Number of pounds of poison bait used	1000			204
[Use space below to include other important data relating to rodents and miscellaneous insect and animal pests.]				
In January there was a county wide ^{anti} rat campaign in which 1000 pounds of rat poison was distributed and the estimated number rats killed was 2000.				

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

205. Number of farm account books distributed				205
206. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year				206
207. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts				207
208. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts				208
209. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, live-stock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations				209
210. Number of boys' and girls' farm account clubs				210
211. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys			211
	(b) Girls			
212. Number of members completing	(a) Boys			212
	(b) Girls			
213. Number of farmers advised relative to losses				213
214. Number of farm management and farm account schools held				214
215. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records				215
LABOR.				
216. Number of farmers making better use of labor				216
217. Number of farmers securing tractors, sprayers, milking machines, or other machinery to economize labor				217

* Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Live Stock" headings.

† Indicate by name.

8-5875

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

CREDIT.

21. Number of farm loan or other credit associations organized with assistance of extension service..... 218
219. Membership in above associations..... 219
220. Number of other farmers assisted in securing credit..... 220

MARKETING.

221. List below the cooperative marketing associations organized during the year upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service..... 221

Name of association.	Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			Value.	Saving.	Value.	Profit.
Va. Poultry Producers Cooperative Assn. Inc.	35	Eggs (table shells)	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL						

222. Number of other cooperative ^{business} associations in the county with which the extension service counseled or advised Farmers Organized as Farm Producers & Farmers Union & Local Clubs..... 3 222
223. Number of members in such associations..... 421 223
224. Total purchases of supplies by associations included in question 223 (a) Value..... \$6202.00 224
(b) Saving..... \$ 684.00
225. Total sales of products by associations included in question 223 (a) Value..... \$ 225
(b) Profit..... \$ 225
226. Number of farmers and housewives assisted by extension service in buying and selling through other channels than cooperative associations..... 226
227. Total purchases of supplies by farmers and housewives included in question 226 (a) Value..... \$ 227
(b) Saving..... \$
228. Total sales of products by farmers and housewives included in question 226 (a) Value..... \$ 228
(b) Profit..... \$
229. Number of farms grading or standardizing products..... 229

[Use space below to include other important information relating to agricultural economics.]

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS AND NUTRITION.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

228.1. Number of members enrolled in food and nutrition work 228.1

	(a) Women		
	(b) Girls		

FOOD SELECTION.

Item.	Women.	Girls.	
230. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.			230
231. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.			231
231.1. Number of method demonstrations.			231.1
232. Total* number of homes influenced by extension service to serve better selected food (include demonstrators).			232
233. Number of homes using more fruits in the diet.			233
234. Number of homes using more green vegetables in the diet.			234
235. Number of homes using more milk and other dairy products in the diet.			235
237. Number of homes using more poultry products in the diet.			237
238. Number of homes using more unrefined cereal products in the diet.			238

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food selection.]

FOOD PREPARATION.

Item.	(a) Breadmaking.		(b) Meal preparation.		(c) Sugared lunches.		(d) Other.....†		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
239 (2425). Number of result demonstrations started or under way.									239 (2425)
240 (2435). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.									240 (2435)
245. Number * of homes influenced by home demonstration work to adopt better practices relative to food preparation (include demonstrators).									245
245.1. Number of schools influenced by home demonstration work to adopt better practices relative to food preparation (include demonstrators).									245.1

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preparation.]

FOODS AND NUTRITION—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by funds.

CHILD FEEDING AND CARE.

Item.	Women.	Girls.	
247. Number of result demonstrations started or under way			247
248. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year			248
249. Number * of homes influenced by home demonstration work to change practices in child feeding and care (include demonstrators)			249
251. Number of children involved in question 250.			251

[Use space below to include other important data relating to child feeding and care.]

FOOD PRESERVATION.

Item.	(a) Fruits.		(b) Vegetables.		(c) Meats and fish.		(d) Other †		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
254 (254a). Number of result demonstrations started or under way									254 (254a)
255 (255a). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year									255 (255a)
456 (260). Total amount preserved	(a) Quarts canned								256 (260)
	(b) Pounds dried								
	(c) Amount brined ● and cured	qts.	qts.	qts.	qts.	lbs.	lbs.		
	(d) Other								

Item.	Women.	Girls.	
260.1. Number of quarts of jelly			260.1
260.2. Number of quarts of preserves			260.2
260.3. Number of quarts of pickles			260.3
260.4. Number of quarts of fruit juices			260.4
260.5. Number of quarts of vinegar			260.5
261. Total value of products prepared by club members	\$	\$*	261
262. Total cost of products prepared by club members	\$	\$	262
263. Total * number of homes influenced by home demonstration work to adopt better practices relative to food preservation (include demonstrators)			263

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preservation.]

CLOTHING.

Report of results of extension activities that are supported by records.

267.1. Number of members enrolled 267.1
 [Women _____]
 [Girls _____]

Item.	CLOTHING.						Military.		Other.	
	Selection.		Construction and remodeling.		Renovation.		Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.				
267 (271b). Number of result demonstrations started or under way.										267 (271b)
268 (272b). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.										268 (272b)
273. Number of garments and hats made by club members completing.										273
274. Number of other articles made by club members completing.										274
275. Total value of garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	275
276. Total cost of garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	276
277. Number * of homes influenced by home demonstration work to improve practices relative to clothing (include demonstrators).										277
280. Number of dress forms made according to instructions.										280

[Use space below to include other important data relating to clothing work.]

* See footnote on page 7.

† Indicate by name.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND HOME FURNISHINGS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

288.1. Number of club members enrolled in household management and home furnishings (a) Women _____ (b) Girls _____ 288.1

Item.	(a) Budget and accounts.		(b) Equipment.		(c) Kitchen arrangement.		(d) Work planning.		(e) Furnishing and decorating.		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	*Wood.	*Ctbl.	*Wood.	*Ctbl.	Women.	Girls.	
	289 (2035). Number of result demonstrations started or under way.										
290 (2035). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.											290 (2035)
294. Number of household furnishings made or refinished by club members completing.											294
297. Total * number of homes influenced by home demonstration work to change practices relative to home management and furnishings (include demonstrators).											297

301. Number of homes installing new equipment other than heat, light, water, and sewage systems (see Rural Engineering, page 24) _____ 301

302. New equipment involved in question 301:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Hand washing machines _____ | (g) Kitchen cabinets _____ |
| (b) Power washing machines _____ | (h) Wheel trays _____ |
| (c) Fireless cookers _____ | (i) Iceless refrigerators _____ |
| (d) Pressure cookers _____ | (j) Electric or gasoline iron _____ |
| (e) Hand sweepers _____ | (k) _____ |
| (f) Power vacuum cleaners _____ | (l) _____ |

[Use space below to include other important data relating to household management and home furnishings.]

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

281.L. Number of members enrolled	{(a) Women	} 281.L
	{(b) Girls	
281. Number of result demonstrations started or under way		281
282. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year		282
283. Number of homes given instruction in home nursing and first aid		283
285. Total* number of homes influenced by extension service to adopt better sanitary practices		285
286. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses		286
287. Number of homes screened		287
288. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects		288

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home health and sanitation.]

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

177. Number of result demonstrations started or under way		177
178. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year		178
187. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished		187
188. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished		188
189. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed		189
190. Number of water systems installed		190
191. Number of heating systems installed		191
192. Number of lighting systems installed		192

[Use space below to include other important data relating to rural engineering.]

HORTICULTURE.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

106.L. Number of members enrolled in horticulture: (a) Women _____ (b) Girls _____ 106.L

Item.	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		
	Tree fruits.		Bush and small fruits.		Grapes.		Market gardening and raising crops.		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
106 (1118). Number of demonstrations started or under way.									106 (1118)
107 (1125). Number of demonstrations completed or carried through the year.									107 (1125)
114. Total yield grown by club members.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	114
115. Total value of crops grown by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	115
118.L. Number selecting and saving seed and stock.									118.L
122. Number spraying or otherwise treating for diseases or insect pests.									122

Item.	(a) 1		(a) 2		(c) 1		(c) 2		
	Part-year garden.		All-year-round garden.		Flowers, shrubs.		Planting in a plan.		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
106 (1118). Number of demonstrations started or under way.									106 (1118)
107 (1125). Number of demonstrations completed or carried through the year.									107 (1125)
114. Total yield grown by club members.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	114
115. Total value of crops grown by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	115
118.L. Number selecting and saving seed and stock.									118.L
122. Number spraying or otherwise treating for diseases or insect pests.									122

[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]

HOME DAIRY.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

138.1b. Number of members enrolled in home dairy work: (a) Women _____ (b) Girls _____ 138.1b

Item.	Milk production.		Butter making.		Cheese making.		Manufacturing for markets.		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
1395 (1435). Number of result demonstrations started or under way.									1395 (1435)
1396 (1445). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried this year.									1396 (1445)

	Women.	Girls.	
144.1b. Number of cows owned.			144.1b
144.2b. Number added during 1923.			144.2b
144.3b. Number of pounds of milk produced.			144.3b
144.4b. Number of pounds of milk and cream sold.			144.4b
144.5b. Total value.	\$	\$	144.5b
144.6b. Number of pounds of milk used at home.			144.6b
144.7b. Total value.	\$	\$	144.7b
144.8b. Number of pounds of butter made.			144.8b
144.9b. Number of pounds of butter sold.			144.9b
144.10b. Total value.	\$	\$	144.10b
144.11b. Number of pounds butter used at home.			144.11b
144.12b. Total value.	\$	\$	144.12b
144.13b. Number of pounds cheese made.			144.13b
144.14b. Number of pounds cheese sold.			144.14b
144.15b. Total value.	\$	\$	144.15b
144.16b. Number of pounds cheese used at home.			144.16b
144.17b. Total value.	\$	\$	144.17b

[Use space below to include other important data relating to dairying.]

POULTRY.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

130f. Number of poultry breeders' associations or clubs organized during the year _____ 130f

130f. Total number of members enrolled in poultry work (a) Women _____
(b) Girls _____ 130f

Item.	Standard bred egg-		Standard bred fowls.		Males to improve stock.		Culling flock.		Using incubators.		Other approved equipment.		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
130f (143). Number of result demonstrations started or under way in securing _____													130f (143)
130f (144). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year _____													130 144

	Women.	Girls.	
144.1f. Total number in flocks _____			144.1f
144.1f. Total number of flocks culled _____			144.1f
144.2f. Total egg production _____			144.2f
144.3f. Number of pounds of dressed poultry sold _____			144.3f
144.3f. Number of pounds of dressed poultry used at home _____			144.3f
144.4f. Number of pounds of live poultry _____			144.4f
144.5f. Number of pounds of live poultry sold _____			144.5f
144.6f. Number of dozens of eggs sold _____			144.6f
144.6f. Number of dozens of eggs used at home _____			144.6f
144.10f. Number of dozens of standard bred eggs used for hatching _____			144.10f
144.11f. Number of standard bred fowls sold for breeding purposes _____			144.11f
144.12f. Total value of all fowls sold _____	\$	\$	144.12f
144.12f. Total value of all fowls used at home _____	\$	\$	144.12f
144.13f. Total value of all eggs sold _____	\$	\$	144.13f
144.13f. Total value of all eggs used at home _____	\$	\$	144.13f

4-2

[Use space below to include other important data relating to poultry work.]

MARKETING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

221.1. Number of (M) members standardizing products for markets 221.1

(a) Women _____

(b) Girls _____

221. List below the cooperative marketing associations organized during the year upon suggestion or counsel of the home demonstration agent: 221

Name of association.	Number.	Number of members operating.	Supplies and products handled.							Products sold.		Number selling to merchants or consumers.	Number selling through farmers' part or express.
			Pounds of poultry.	Dozens of eggs.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of vegetables.	Pounds of various meats, etc.	Canned goods, preserves, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Value.	Profit.		
Curb markets.													
Stall markets.													
Egg circles.													

[Use space below to include other important data relating to marketing.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Use this page to include work on any other agricultural and home economics project not included in the preceding pages, such as bookkeeping, basket making, and similar work, i. e. any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

305.1. Number of members enrolled in miscellaneous work 305.1

(a) Women _____

(b) Girls _____

	(a) ^a		(b) ^a		(c) ^a		(d) ^a		(e) ^a		
	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
305 (3106). Number of result demonstrations started or under way.											{ 305 (3106)
306 (3115). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.											{ 306 (3115)
307 (312). Number of units in these completed demonstrations.											{ 307 (312) 313
313. Total value of products grown or made by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	314
314. Total cost of products grown or made by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	314

COUNTY-WIDE CAMPAIGNS.

Kind.	Time covered.	Number of communities involved.	Number of people reached.
Home improvement			

[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]

Recreational features:
