

VIRGINIA

CHESTERFIELD
County

Agricultural Agent Annual Report

1939

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REPORT FILES
EXTENSION WORK

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT & SUMMARY OF
EXTENSION WORK

IN

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

DECEMBER 1, 1938 - NOVEMBER 30, 1939

BY

P. RIXEY JONES

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

CHESTERFIELD COURTHOUSE

VIRGINIA

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The content of this report is a summary of the agricultural extension program for Chesterfield County for the year 1939. This contains first of all the summary of the how and why and some of the history of Extension Work followed by the degree of accomplishments and explanation of items not recorded in the statistical report for the year. This report covers the results accomplished by the County Agent, the staff and the voluntary work conducted by the Agricultural Advisory Board, the different county employees, demonstration leaders, 4-H Club leaders, All-Stars, etc., whose hearty cooperation during the past year has at all times aided in the advice and encouragement of the service.

In discussing the accomplishments of the work in 1939, I will follow very closely the Plan of Work that was outlined at the beginning of the year.

HISTORICAL APPRAISAL OF EXTENSION WORK IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY:

Chesterfield County Agricultural Extension Work dates back several years before 1914 because in 1909 Mr. F. S. Farrar, working with Mr. T. O. Sandy, worked in Chesterfield County with farmers as demonstrator spending most of his time and efforts in getting the farmers to grow crimson clover and increase the yield of corn and to use lime. It was often said that while Mr. Farrar was a short man of status, you could easily trace his footsteps from Richmond to Farmville by the patches of German clover that sprang up wherever he visited a farm or put his horse up for the night.

Mr. F. S. Farrar was the first 4-H Club agent and his club boy, now the Rev. Bellwood, produced more corn on an acre of land than any other boy or farmer had done up to that time and the record still remains today as the largest yield ever produced by a 4-H Club boy.

Mr. Farrar later became District Agent and has served in that capacity directing the work in this county to the present time. The first person to act as Mr. Farrar's assistant was Mr. J. A. Spears, who retired as a railroad engineer and now resides in the county and is recognized as one of the best producers of hogs in the county, which he produces upon the rotation of corn, clover and soja beans.

In January, 1911, on the invitation of Mr. Sandy and Mr. Farrar, Mr. Hilary Fergusson, Mr. Walter Horner and Mr. George Moore went to Roanoke and attended a regional meeting and, upon their return, persuaded the Board of Supervisors to make appropriations and on January 23, 1911, Mr. T. D. Burfoot, a farmer and school teacher in this county, was designated as Representative of the United States Department of Agriculture and, while this title was changed, he remained in the county as agent

from that time until May 4, 1925, at which time he resigned to devote his time to activities on his own farm and Mr. T. G. Balfour, a nephew of Lord Balfour and a graduate of Edinburg, Scotland, took up the work, emphasizing the growing of soja beans for legume hay. He resigned on September 2, 1927, to take a position with the Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of the American Tobacco Company.

On September 2, 1927, P. Rixey Jones, a native of Albemarle County and a graduate of Pennsylvania State College in Agricultural Education and Animal Husbandry, took up where Mr. Balfour left off and has continued as County Agricultural Agent until the present time.

As stated in the beginning, the work was mainly with lime, crimson clover and corn. From that it spread to other crops, diseases of plants and animals and a multitude of other items that sprang up pertaining to agriculture.

The farmers' clubs and 4-H Clubs have both made steady growth. Extension Work in the county has always been carried on through organizations. There are two clubs in the county that are between forty and forty-five years old, the Fair Association around thirty-one years old and some of the 4-H Clubs are twenty-five years old. While the number of farmers' clubs and 4-H Clubs has greatly increased until now they are in nearly every part of the county, the work has been done through organization and the cooperation of individual farmers.

During the earlier years, the emphasis of teaching was laid upon increased yield of corn through the use of clover and lime, then later shifted to the growing of soja beans and for the last twelve years has been spent entirely on the Live-at-Home Program or balanced farming.

George Washington was the first to make the statement, "In order to have a nation, we must have soldiers, and we must have farmers." In order to carry out this idea each state was given land for educational purposes. The eastern states, having been settled by individuals who were given grants from the king, had no state land that could be given them by the government; therefore, tracts of land in the west were given them for this purpose. These eastern states sold the land in the west and bought land in the east upon which they built state agricultural colleges. These institutions, according to Washington's idea, are required to teach military and agricultural work in order to receive federal aid.

In the early years of our county, only well-to-do families could afford to send their boys and girls to college. In order to be of service in giving agricultural information to a larger group, and more especially to those at work on the farm, an act presented by Smith and Lever to establish an Extension Division of the Colleges was passed. Under this arrangement the leaders and instructors had their headquarters at the college. It was found that frequently one would be called back to a county to a farm next door to the one visited the previous week. Therefore, in order to save unnecessary expense and to render more efficient service, a County Agricultural Representative was placed in the county. This man, trained in agricultural work, is not a specialist in all lines; but through him there are about thirty men at the college and an equal number at Washington, who are specializing along certain lines, available to assist in the county work. The County Agricultural Agent gets his information from specialists who in turn get their information from the research departments at the college and at Washington.

Therefore, while the agricultural college professor teaches students in the class room, the County Agricultural Agent teaches in the field, his students being rural men, women, and boys and girls.

In order that this work may be done proficiently as well as efficiently, a plan of work is essential. Just as an architect makes plans for a large structure by viewing it from a distance and then working out plans in detail, so we view the agricultural problems more in detail from a local view.

Chesterfield County is located between the cities of Richmond, Petersburg and Hopewell. It is bounded on the north and northeast by the James River, northwest by Powhatan County and the rest of the boundary is the Appomattox River. The two rivers almost surround the county, and if it were not for the land on the northwest side of the county, it would be in the form of an island. The elevation of the county varies from tidewater to 400 feet of elevation in the western part.

Chesterfield County has a desirable and healthful climate and one suited to agriculture. Both summer and winter are mild and extreme heat and cold are seldom experienced. Due to its peculiar situation, there are twelve types of soil in Chesterfield County. The line of contact of the coastal plain and the Piedmont Plateau crosses the southeastern part of the county. Complications resulting from the overlapping of geological provinces, together with the variation of river action, have resulted in the diversity of gradation and peculiarities of the soil. In addition to this, all but about ten miles of boundaries consist of rivers.

Chesterfield County is a very desirable county in which to live. But on the other hand, one cannot help but realize that with so

many different types of soil and being situated near three cities, with three distinct markets and a large amount of diversification on the farms, the agricultural problems are multiplied many times.

The 1930 Census shows for the county a population of 25,995; 1,298 farms with farm values of \$8,671,920; and an area of 548 square miles with an average of 92 acres per farm.

1.5	horses or mules per farm
2	cows per farm
2	hogs per farm
73	chickens per farm
\$3714	average land value
3013	average farm building value
<u>\$6727</u>	average farm value

In view of this fact, we feel that we have made some progress on the Live-at-Home Program so much pushed by this office for the ten years since 1930; but even now the census does not picture a true story for we find one crop farmers, dairy farmers, poultry farmers, truck, hog, tobacco, cotton and peanut farmers. Here in Chesterfield over two-thirds of the dairy cows are owned by thirty-six farmers; two-thirds of the hogs are owned by forty farmers; and one-half the poultry by fifty farmers.

Now that we have some light on the agricultural and economic trend of the county, what is the best policy for the county as a whole?

Reduction of acreage campaigns have never brought success and probably will not until a larger per cent of the farmers are enlightened upon the economic laws than is at present. In order to have any material effect it would have to be done on a scale large enough to take in several states which market the same product. However, one can get reduction of acreage of any one crop by making it very clear to the

producer of that crop that it pays him economically to do something else. The Live-at-Home type of farming in which farmers produce food for the family and food for the livestock would automatically be a type of farming which would utilize the time, energy and acreage of the grower to such a degree that he would automatically restrict his cash acreage. This is the surest way to reduce acreage; and furthermore, it is absolutely essential to the improvement of the one crop farmers since it deals with the very foundation of sound farming.

So long as any farmer insists on being a one crop farmer, he will forever be the slave of the persons and agencies who finance him by means of crop liens and chattel mortgages from year to year. When he produces the basis of his own food supply at home and utilizes his tobacco and cotton crops only to furnish him with cash with which to buy those things which he cannot produce for his own living than he will have placed himself in a position of relative economic independence where he can, if he desires, deliver his commodities to whomsoever he chooses to sell. At the present time and during the regime of the previous tobacco cooperatives, he was often forced to break his contract due to the fact that a crop lien forced the crop into the hands of someone else other than the cooperatives.

The one crop farmer must reduce his exhaustive crop acreage and add livestock and poultry as well as a garden acreage if he is going to improve conditions. Incidentally the time and acres which he puts into producing the other commodities will automatically reduce both his cotton and tobacco acreage. We will not need to put on acreage reducing campaigns when these cash crop farmers have discovered that their time, energy and acres are utilized more economically by producing the basic things upon which to live.

Of course, he must reduce his unit cost and improve the type of his product if he is to improve his conditions. No marketing agency on the face of the earth can guarantee costs of production to a man whose units costs are way out of line with the average and whose type of products are not remarkable even under the most favorable conditions. Then, of course, the southern farmer must organize for efficient and effective marketing.

In addition to these fundamental farm practices and economic adjustments, the southern farmer can improve his social conditions by making a direct attack upon them and can then live more satisfactorily if he would do so. A great many social conditions await, to some extent, the improved economic conditions. There is not, however, an element in the standard of living, from food to reading material in his home that cannot be improved without adding one cent to his expenses; all by making a direct attack on producing more food at home, improving his premises by his own labor, engaging more whole-heartedly in educational, religious and recreational activities which are at hand on every side in the present day.

Once convinced that this is the solution, one is confronted with the idea of putting this over to the individual.

In every community in Chesterfield County Live-at-Home Clubs have been organized. Given this name, the club interested every man in the community. Doctors, bankers, and other business men are important to the community clubs as they have a wide influence. The Live-at-Home Club Constitution and By-Laws are simple and somewhat on the following lines:

CONSTITUTION

Article I Name:

The name should always include the term "Live-at-Home."

Article II Object:

The object of this club should be the betterment of the rural conditions; social and economic in the community, through practice of the "Live-at-Home" program.

Article III Officers:

The officers shall be the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

BY-LAWS

- A. Membership shall consist of men interested in such work in this community and new members shall be elected at the regular meetings by a majority vote of those present.
- B. Election of officers shall be held at each December meeting, election to be by ballot; new officers officiating at the next regular meeting. No one office may be held more than two years in succession by one person.
- C. Dues shall be one dollar (\$1.00) per year. All dues shall be payable the first of the year. Any one with more than twelve months' dues in arrears shall be automatically dropped from the club.
- D. That it be the duty of the president to preside over all meetings, and to call special meetings at any time. He shall also call special meetings at the request of at least five members in good standing. In the absence of president, the vice-president shall preside.

The order of business shall be:

- 1. Roll call
 - 2. Reading of minutes
 - 3. Report of committees
 - 4. Unfinished business
 - 5. New Business
 - 6. Have all dues been paid?
 - 7. Report of treasurer
 - 8. Discussion
- E. That the secretary-treasurer keep all records, attend to all correspondence and collect all dues.
 - F. In lieu of salary, the secretary-treasurer shall be exempt from all dues.

- G. That five members form a quorum for the conducting of business.
- H. No member is entitled to membership card until all dues are paid.
- I. That the By-Laws of the club may be amended from time to time as deemed necessary but not less than two-thirds of the club must vote, either in person or by proxy, before any amendment can be operative. Any proposed amendment must be read at one monthly meeting prior to being voted upon. The secretary shall notify all members of any proposed amendment prior to its being voted on.

These clubs meet once a month, usually at schools, and have "Ladies' Night," oyster suppers, etc.

The County Agent with the cooperation of other agricultural leaders has worked out a county program as follows:

LIVE-AT-HOME PROGRAM

Based on an average farm of sixty acres, with yield of thirty bushels of corn per acre.

LIVESTOCK	GRAIN REQUIRED	FORAGE	PERMANENT PASTURE	SUMMER PASTURE	FALL PASTURE
4 cows	160 bu.	16 tons	8 acres		
2 sows	80 bu.		2 acres	4 acres	4 acres
100 hens (300 chicks)	150 bu.		1 acre		
10 sheep		3 tons	2 acres		
2 mules	100 bu.	8 tons			
	505 bu.	27 tons	13 acres	4 acres	4 acres

The County Agent's office aids and directs this work through furnishing information on the local "Live-at-Home" Program and directing projects of the 4-H Club members in an effort to bring to the attention of the farmers the things which are at present preventing the farm programs from being well balanced.

In conclusion I would like to say that I have always regarded Extension Work as a life profession and not as a stepping stone but I cannot help, after being confronted with certain outstanding

facts and difficulties, wondering whether I would recommend such a profession to one of my boys. Some of the things that could be weighed and balanced for and against are as follows:

An Extension Agent undoubtedly has one of the largest fields for rendering service to his country and to his fellow man as almost any profession I know. Like a doctor, he gets a chance to meet with the people in their homes; their 4-4 Club boys and girls grow up with him; he helps them solve their financial problems; he represents his fellow man in meetings, at hearings and on every phase that pertains to rural life; he is on constant look-out for anything that might benefit or harm agriculture or its constituents.

The Extension Office is the only office located at the courthouse that creates wealth, yet the agent has to work on long time programs. Immediate results do not always show up. He has to base his information on outlook which sometimes is not obvious to his clients and he sometimes finds himself without honor in his own home.

His hours are long; there are a lot of night meetings; his time is not his own; he can't be in the office and in the field at the same time; advancement in salary is slow, if any; the average tenure of a county agent is short; there is no pension or retirement; I have yet to see the first county agent who has been able to lay aside anything for himself or his family.

Local politics play too important a part in his appropriation from the county. Many other agricultural branches and departments are coming into the county and sometimes are tried to be used by small-time politicians to carry their points. Housing facilities are poor and equipment is usually very poor or there is none, especially equipment used in field work. Many of these nothing can be done about; however; some can.

OFFICE WORK:

The office work was divided into three branches; first, administrative and technical; second, the Agricultural Conservation Association; and third, research and statistics.

The first branch, administrative and technical, was handled through the office in the Administrative Office Building, which is occupied by the County Agent and his secretary.

During the year all letters of inquiry were answered as well as those seeking information. This necessitated the writing of 1,443 individual letters and 76 circular letters. There were 1,804 office calls in person at which time we tried to furnish information on the various subjects pertaining to their visit. Special emphasis was given in extending courtesy to everyone who called and in seeing that each was given individual attention and their desires considered fairly and impartially.

We also answered 1,447 telephone calls. Through the courtesy of the Board of Supervisors of this county, we have free of charge to the farmers the Richmond, Petersburg and Chester exchange service. The Agent made a special effort to be in the office between 11:30 and 1:00 o'clock each day so as to receive telephone calls that might be made by farmers during the noon hour.

Through this office, farm account books, state and federal bulletins and blueprints were furnished those that requested them. Records show that 2,939 bulletins were distributed. Circular letters on Out-Look Information were sent out and requests were answered in regard to Agricultural Out-Look for the coming year.

While Chesterfield County was connected with other counties

in the hiring of one cow tester, the reports for the Association were kept by this office.

Information was given on all diseases of plants and animals. Those in particular that came into being this year were Hog Cholera among the hogs and the cornstalk borer among the plants.

All reports requested by the State and Federal Government were made out in this office and information in regard to all of the agricultural programs pertaining to the county were given out.

MEETINGS:

A total of 368 meetings were held at which slides, movies and charts were shown by the Agent or representatives of the office. Being located near three cities, the majority of our meetings are held at night, which necessitates the Agent being at a night meeting nearly every night during the year. Each month there are five Farmers' Clubs that hold night meetings, one Grange, five 4-H Clubs, one Business Men's League and the Masonic Lodge which means thirteen nights out of every month and meetings with the Swift Creek Recreational Council, Farm Bureau, Cooperatives and Fair Association, which are held once or twice nearly every month, have taken up most of the nights.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY AGENT:

A seed corn testing of the different hybrids was carried on on the farm of Mr. Robert Jeffress by his manager, Mr. William Hutcheon. Several hybrids have proven successful but the most promising seems to be the Golden Prolific.

Several Pruning demonstrations were held in different vicinities in the county whereby the Agent furnished cards of invitation to be sent out notifying interested people of the

demonstration in pruning and notices were carried in the newspapers.

Poultry culling demonstrations were carried on in different communities the same way and after the Agent gave the demonstrations, the individuals made the culling.

Castrating and docking of lambs was carried on on four farms. While no extra price was received for the early lambs, it was found to be very advantageous for those that were held over and sold late. A number of 4-H Club boys and farmers were taught to castrate pigs. This work took up much of the Agent's time a few years ago but now the only calls he gets are sometimes when he was at a farmer's place or where there is an extra large one which the farmer does not want to tackle.

In 1939 the County Agent vaccinated 1,240 hogs against cholera. There may be some who do not realize that unless hog virus is handled skillfully and with the utmost caution, the disease will spread rather than be controlled. As a result of the County Agent having aggressively pursued a definite and constructive preventive program, hog cholera in the county has been almost eliminated.

Many hogs were vaccinated against hemorrhagic septicemia and 1939 proved to be the worst year that we have had in that respect; however, there were very few fatalities and, due to the coldest weather that has been had in this county in 45 years at which time it got to 13 degrees below zero, the Agent quickly realized that there was great danger of hogs piling up, getting too hot, then cooling off and taking pneumonia. Immediate steps were taken to notify all hog producers to be on the look out for this and I feel

safe in stating that hundreds of hogs were saved through calling this to the farmers' attention as a large number of hogs were lost throughout the state because of hogs piling up and taking cold because of the extreme weather.

Soil Erosion took care of furnishing information and assisting individual farmers in terracing, planting trees, gully control, meadow strips, and mapping out crop control. Soil erosion *Prevention* on the farm helps hold back high waters for the cities and also saves the filling up of harbors and river channels as well as keeps the fertile soil on the farm. The program as worked out for this county was a most successful one.

Terracing demonstrations were put on several farms for which the Agent laid the terraces and helped the farmers construct one or two on each farm and then the farmers completed them.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY FARMERS:

Variety seed demonstrations were put on by the farmers in hybrid seed corn, soja beans and lespedeza. These variety demonstrations attracted much interest. Small gatherings were held and results were very gratifying; however, I think with a little more funds with which to build markers and to put on the different varieties without having to get them furnished by seed houses, I believe it would be very much more profitable.

Fertilizer demonstrations were carried on with the use of 16 per cent and triple superphosphate and with fertilizer of high potash content on potatoes. Due to the unfavorable season on potatoes, demonstrations on high fertilizer contents were not favorable to Irish but were for sweet potatoes.

Rotation demonstrations created quite a good deal of interest and resulted in a number of farmers carrying on rotation demonstrations. Some of the farmers purchased aerial photographs and had the County Agent mark his fields to correspond with the maps he has in his office; therefore, any time that he writes or 'phones him, the Agent simply refers to the file with the map, the number of the field and the suggested rotation and he knows how to continue advising, and often times saves a trip to the farm and eliminates the necessity of the farmer waiting until the Agent is able to make the trip. This system was first put into practice by Mr. Robert Jeffress on Meadowbrook Farm followed by Mr. James Ball and Mr. Scott Parrish. The County Agent has set up a system in his office whereby the fields are numbered on the map on which soils are brought in to be tested for acidity and nitrogen, phosphate and potash. The results of these tests are kept on permanent file so that improvement may be noted in soils over a period of years.

Farm accounting demonstrations were carried on by the farms on which the triple superphosphate under the T.V.A. program was used and, while there are a number of farmers who kept farm accounts, the number is far too low and, at the price the farmers have been receiving, 95 per cent that were kept by farmers show a loss.

Mr. S. B. Fenne, Extension Plant Pathologist from Blacksburg, conducted a demonstration on the control of blue mold in tobacco.

PROMOTION WORK BY AGENT:

Through the Extension office, the largest county fair in the state is promoted. This fair is unique in its set-up in that its property is owned by the county. Any citizen who pays one dollar

may become a member of the Fair Association, which entitles him to vote in the election of officers and also to receive three tickets to the fair the following year. This fair has been in existence for thirty-one years and has grown during the last thirteen years from three buildings on ten acres to now it includes thirteen buildings with a half-mile race track, complete water system, electrical system, wash racks, and is located on twenty-six acres of land. During the past year \$10,000 was spent on buildings through W.P.A. and the Fair Association. The grounds were landscaped, grandstand completed, a complete water and electrical system put in, all buildings painted and covered with tin roofs and made modern and up-to-date. Around \$2,000 is offered in premiums. All blueprints for all additions, estimates and plans were made in the County Agent's office.

This office helped promote the State Fair by working with its legislative committee, Horse Trotting Association and State Association of Fairs. Twenty 4-H Club baby beeves as well as sweet potatoes, corn, pigs, etc., were shown by the 4-H Club members and many showed herds of hogs and cattle. This office assisted those farmers in feeding, fitting, clipping, arrangements for stalls, arrangements for transportation, etc. Several hundreds of dollars were taken in prizes and much publicity was given the county.

Following the State Fair, the Southside Virginia Fair was held at Petersburg. Stock exhibited at the State Fair was carried to the Petersburg fair and there was looked after with this office assisting in every way possible; in fact, took charge of all exhibits from the county, seeing that they were properly entered, shown, etc. One whole side of a building was turned over to Chesterfield County and through

the cooperation of the 4-H Clubs, hog breeders and cattle breeders, transportation was arranged, the buying of feed and the care by attendants was handled on a cooperative basis and expenses pro-rated and, for the first time, we had hog breeders, cattle breeders, sheep and horse breeders working closely together, each one helping the other show, fit and manage, and brought about a cooperation between the different breeders that has done more to harmonize them than anything undertaken for a long time.

A feeding school was promoted at which the specialists from the college were called on. The farmers were shown Here Improvement records, taught how to balance their own feeds and the importance of growing feed for their livestock was emphasized.

Farmers' Clubs and Live-at-Home or balanced farm meetings were held once a month in various communities. The Agent assisted in arranging the programs and helped them put on social functions and also arranged for each of them to put on exhibits at the county fair.

The Agricultural Advisory Board, while not meeting regularly as a Board, did valuable work through its local committees. These committees formed the Agricultural Conservation committee, the Farm Security Committee, Rural Electrification Committee, Farm Credit Committee, etc. Men of the highest caliber donated their time and services. It is very interesting to note that while men of different political faith, of different beliefs and from different communities sat on these committees, there at all times seemed to be a desire to serve the people the best and at no time was there ever noticed any factional attitudes or selfishness in such committees while in session.

This office has also done much toward encouraging horse

breeding in this section. Much work has been done along this line and credit should be extended to the South Richmond Stock Yards, located in this county, who sell hundreds of horses at auction during the winter months and their courtesy and frankness in assisting the Agent in selecting good horses for this territory has been appreciated. Contrary to most horse traders, these men have been frank with the Agent and helped him select good horses and mules and often times through their advice, kept him from making mistakes in buying bad ones. The cooperation through the buying of cattle has also been all that could be desired, which has proven of mutual benefit both to the yards and to the farmers in this county.

The Farm Bureau was organized and handled fertilizer and seed. Work has been done on the purchase of a store with the adjoining counties in the Southside. The work of the Farm Bureau and that of the Extension office has gone hand in hand.

Through this office also a mutual Seed Growers' Association was formed, in which tons of lespedeza seed grown by the farmers have been grown under their direction and this office has assisted in the marketing of such seed, which has been a new source of income in the county.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN:

Through the dairy specialists, farmers have been contacted and encouraged to join the Herd Improvement work and also the use of their records. This work is on the increase and has resulted in many dollars increase in the livestock from its work.

The blood testing of poultry is done by the Division of Markets at Richmond but, with the closest cooperation, this office has

assisted in the educational work of blood testing poultry and the cooperation between the two has been all that could be asked for and the work has progressed by leaps and bounds and the mortality of baby chicks has almost become a thing of the past.

This office also has assisted the Richmond Milk Producers' Association, which is composed of two hundred sixty milk producers who produce milk for the Richmond market. A number of these producers are located in this county and through their manager, the Agent has from time to time sat in on their Board meetings, attended their annual meetings, and advised with the directors. While Richmond today enjoys one of the best, if not the best, markets in the United States, this is only the result of years of hard work, constant care and close association with distributors as well as producers.

This office has also assisted the Petersburg Cooperative Exchange in an advisory capacity and in the introducing of supplementary feeds and the growing of broilers.

State certified hatcheries have been assisted in getting farmers to certify their flocks and do better breeding by the mating with high producing males. The size and production of state certified flocks and state certified hatcheries have been steadily increasing in Chesterfield County.

The forest fire control in this county is conducted by Chief A. L. Smith, who has forty-three fire wardens, most of whom are farmers located in various parts of the county. The agricultural office keeps a list of wardens, their location and telephone numbers so that any time there is a fire in the county, anyone calling the County Agent's office will be told what warden they can locate and if

that one cannot be located, who is the nearest one, giving his 'phone number. Through the cooperation of the chief, the different farmers are giving demonstrations on how to prevent fires by burning around buildings and when and how to burn brush. The cooperation that the fire chief and fire wardens are giving the Extension office is appreciated by this office and it is felt that they also reciprocate appreciation from results obtained throughout the county.

Chesterfield County was one of the first counties in Southside Virginia to become a tubercular tested free area. The dairymen producing milk still maintain the test but a cow with tuberculosis in Chesterfield County is a thing of the past and hundreds of dollars are brought in each year in the sale of this cattle. This work was made possible by the Board of Supervisors appropriating money to the State Bureau of Animal Industry requesting that such work be carried on under the supervision of the County Agent. The cooperation given by the state veterinarian and his staff with that of the County Agent make it hard to distinguish where one department begins and the other leaves off.

Egg grading plants, carried on by the Division of Markets, have been encouraged and assisted by this office in an advisory capacity and assisted in holding educational meetings on the grading of eggs.

This office has also assisted in sweet potato grading for storage and also in helping the farmers meet grading requirements when putting in bids for government use such as the CCC Camps, prisons, hospitals, etc.

The Extension Division did assist in some tobacco grading

work. While this has not become universal, it is making its inroads and the prospects look good. Tobacco grading is also done by the Division of Markets.

This agricultural office assisted in the preservation of game and fish, working through the local game warden and through the State Conservation Commission. Many requests being filed at this office are in turn turned over to the proper authorities and the Conservation Commission keeps this office informed as to its activities in the county to show that it might carry on its work through the different organizations.

FARM CREDIT:

Farm Credit in Chesterfield County is carried on through six forms of loans. All meetings were held in the County Agent's office.

The Federal Land Bank loans in this county have from its beginning to today totaled 273 loans with a total of around \$450,000. Today there are around 143 loans totaling around \$257,000. In 1932 85 per cent of these loans were delinquent. In 1939 there was not a single loan delinquent. While the loan association stands a loss of about \$11,000 in farms, it only had one farm on its hands and, while new loans are being made at a rapid rate, the cooperation between the bank and the local association is better than it has been in years; in fact, today they are working hand in hand and the borrowers feel that they are a part of such an organization. They have hired a permanent secretary with a permanent office who gives his entire time to Federal Land Bank loans of five counties, one day a week being devoted to each county.

Production Credit loans are made through the Richmond

Production Credit Association and it reports every loan up-to-date.

The Emergency Crop and Feed loans are handled by Mr. T. C. Wright, whose office is in Richmond, but applications are filled out in the County Agent's office and passed upon by a local committee. Collections in 1932 were about 45 per cent and in 1939, they were 98 per cent.

Commissioner's loans for 1939 were handled through the Land Bank office and were all up-to-date.

Cooperative loans are handled through Baltimore. While many have benefitted not only by the loans, they have had the advice and counsel of the cooperative department at Baltimore.

Farm Security loans are getting down to a sound basis with the County Agent acting as chairman of this board. He has had the full cooperation of the field supervisors and, in fact, all of the above cooperate with the County Agent in the advancement of agriculture for this county and the cooperation between the different ones is so close that it is always spoken of as the Agricultural Program for Chesterfield County and not the County Agent's program.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

The County Agent, as Chairman of the Rural Electrification Board in the county, has under Form B worked very closely with the Power Company and the Power Company with this office until today nearly all of the county is served by Rural Electrification except in the very sparsely settled sections of the county. Farmers have cut right of ways, assisted in getting the right of ways, dug the holes, as a group interested in getting certain sections of the line. The Power Company from time to time has re-estimated, checked, held night

meetings with the County Agent, shown movies, helped farmers locate poles, sent their home specialists out to make plans for wiring homes and their Agricultural Engineer for the wiring of farm buildings until there is hardly any service that the farmer cannot get through applying through the County Agent to such companies.

The agreement of the Power Company with the Federal Government is to build rural lines where a guarantee of power use will equal $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the cost of the line. The County Agent assists in establishing the territory for the project, checks the power company's cost with government cost and other power companies' costs, for building similar lines, and gets the customers together to see if a guarantee can be raised. Calls for this service are growing each day.

During the last year 16.6 miles of line serving 143 homes were added to the system now practically over the county. Most of these lines are short in length as the main lines practically cover the county.

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING:

Agricultural planning has been one of the hardest things to cope with in this section due to the ever changing population and the commercial value of land in the James River basin located between three cities as in this county. Mailing lists of farmers in the county today would only carry about 45 per cent of the names of a mailing list of ten years ago. Houses are being built by leaps and bounds and farms divided and sub-divided, James River farms being used for sites for industries, 99.9 per cent of the boys and girls working in industry, older men doing subsistence farming, agricultural planning has not kept pace with the growth as far as area is concerned but

agriculture on a Live-at-Home basis as has been established by this program has taken the lead and shown tremendous results. It was estimated ten years ago that every third car that went up a secondary road carried a bale of hay. Today it is a thing of rarity. Hogs are found on nearly every farm and more attention is paid to the garden and canning; and leaving from the farm increased.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION:

The Agricultural Conservation office was located on the Fair Grounds. Administrative work was carried on by the County Agent and the office work carried on by the Chief Clerk and his staff. The County Agent is secretary of the association.

The Agricultural Conservation Program in Chesterfield County made great strides in 1939 toward its objectives. It rendered, within itself, by means of cash payments, benefit to the farmers. Of even more importance, it gave effective aid in the accomplishment of that aim of all who are interested in a better agriculture for the county; namely, the planting of more winter cover crops, green manure crops, more forage crops, the correct liming of the soil and the fertilization of pasture. It brought to the attention of the people through its meetings and its publicity and its payments, the value of the aforementioned practices. It has helped to make the people in the county "soil-building conscious."

To inform the farmers of the features of the program and how it could apply to his farm, discussions were held at regular meetings of the various farmers' clubs in the county. Also special meetings were held and the farmers contacted individually with the "Farm Plan" sheet. Of the 1180 farms on the county's listing sheets for 1939,

1112 signified their willingness to cooperate. Of this number approximately 740 earned payments totaling over \$20,000.

Established in the county under the program were acreage allotments for flue-cured tobacco, peanuts, commercial vegetables, commercial wheat and a small amount of dark tobacco and cotton. Participants stayed within their allotments fairly well on all of these commodities with the exception of flue-cured tobacco. A number of flue-cured tobacco farmers exceeded their allotments to such an extent that they earned no payment for the year. This condition existed in most of the flue-cured tobacco territory over the county.

The largest number of participants in the program in Chesterfield County, however, participated only in the soil-building features as there are more general farms than those with special cash crops. In connection with the soil-building phase and through the grant of aid program, 424,500 pounds of triple superphosphate were obtained and 226 tons of lime. Bought from private sources by the farmers were an additional 75,000 pounds of superphosphate for use on pasture and legumes and also 520 tons of lime. This makes a total of 1,340,000 pounds of 16 per cent equivalent superphosphate used on pasture, soil-building legumes or grass and 746 tons of ground limestone equivalent used in the approved manner. This was a 58 per cent increase in the use of lime over 1938 and over a 800 per cent increase in the approved use of phosphate.

There were increases all along the line with the exception of summer legumes being turned under and left on the land. This was overshadowed by the increased use of winter cover crops as green manure and the increased seeding of grasses and winter legumes. A total of all

soil-building practices show a 31 per cent increase in the number of units of soil-building practices carried out by participation in the 1939 program over those carried out by the same participants in 1938.

We believe the foregoing figures show that the Conservation program is accomplishing something in the county and this belief is still more strengthened by the amount of interest that is already being shown in the 1940 program.

The employees of the Agricultural Conservation Association have assisted often times in club programs held at night and in demonstration work so that there is no distinction between the two offices but all as one big family working for the farmers for a sound agricultural program.

The county lacked one vote of carrying the two-thirds majority for tobacco control and carried the cotton control in 1939; and for the 1940 program, carried all except five votes for control.

4-H CLUBS:

The 4-H Club Council is formed of the officers of the 4-H Clubs of the county. This Council helps to finance the trips to the 4-H camps and the state and district short courses, lays down rules as to conduct of 4-H Club members on such trips and helps in electing the boys and girls to go.

The 4-H Clubs in Chesterfield County have been handicapped by the lack of good 4-H leaders. Those that have leaders have done very well but there are some clubs that have no leaders at the present time; however, an effort has been made to encourage better leadership in the clubs but, since the clubs meet at night in school buildings, it almost necessitates someone of authority being there to see that the

buildings are looked after and order maintained by non-participating individuals who will come around at that time.

Several 4-H hikes and camps were held, most of which were held at the Swift Creek Recreational Area, a government owned area of 8,500 acres situated in the county.

The District Camp was held at Jamestown and thirty-five members attended. The School Board furnished us with a bus and the Agent drove it. Insurance was taken out on each member. This same arrangement applied to the State 4-H Short Course at Blacksburg. When they made the trip to Blacksburg, some of them saw for the first time the mountains. Also places of interest such as the caves, the University of Virginia, Monticello, etc., were visited.

Each year a 4-H Club Rally is held in the spring sponsored by the 4-H Council, in which all leaders and members participate. This is usually held at some recreational area in the county.

A 4-H Club Achievement Day with demonstrations, etc., was held in the fall.

The projects carried by the 4-H Club boys and girls through the County Agent's office were in breeding pigs, fat pigs, baby beeves, dairy calves, corn, poultry, home gardens, grapes, goats, ponies and peanuts. The most outstanding among these was the Baby Beef Project with twenty baby beeves being exhibited at three fairs. These were financed by the State Bankers' Association and the Richmond Production Credit Association, were fed and cared for on a cooperative basis at the three fairs and an auction held at the county fair at which they were sold and averaged a higher price than the Baltimore sale. This feature played an important part during the county fair and prizes were offered 4-H Clubs in Chesterfield County through the aid of

public-spirited citizens, many of whom did not believe in the Agricultural Conservation program but were staunch friends of the 4-H Clubs; therefore, endorsed their conservation checks payable to the 4-H Clubs of Chesterfield County and such money was spent sending a boy and girl to camp and helped purchase necessary equipment for them.

This was the second year that Chesterfield had this baby beef project and it proved to be very successful. The Club members had twenty Hereford and Angus steers. They were exhibited at the State, Southside and County Fairs. Three of them placed at the State Fair and a group of ten placed in the class of the ten best from a county. The steers took all honors at the Southside Virginia Fair and were auctioned off at the Chesterfield County Fair. The champion, a Hereford owned and fed by Ambrose Gill, brought $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. A similar project is being planned for 1940.

THE CHESTERFIELD YOUTHS' HONOR GRANGE:

The Chesterfield Youths' Honor Grange was organized by the County Agent six years ago and, under special dispensation of the State Grange, only takes in members who have been 4-H Club members or have done some outstanding work in rural communities. The balance between boys and girls is maintained and members from sixteen to twenty-eight are eligible.

The Grange is composed of thirty-one members, many of whom are 4-H Club members. Five of the Grange members, Margaret Gay Burgess, Charlotte Burgess, Lula Maul, George Maul and Ray Pitchford are 4-H All Stars.

A Grange girl, Vera Pitchford, accepted the leadership of the Enon 4-H Club, which has an enrollment of twenty-two members.

During the year she attended eleven of the regular monthly meetings, and gave individual aid to seven girls. In 1939 with the help of their Grange leader, the club carried out the project of beautifying the grounds of the school in the community in which the meetings are held. They also assisted the adult organization of the community in raising money to purchase a piano for the school. It was through the efforts of their Grange leader that the club was able to secure the money to send two of the Non-4-H Club members to the Jamestown 4-H Camp in the summer.

The Grange has given active aid to all the 4-H Clubs in the county, certain Grange members attending at least fifty per cent of all the 4-H meetings. They have helped by appearing on programs, conducting schools in parliamentary procedure and aiding in current interest of the 4-H'ers. Especial assistance has been given to the Ettrick Boys' 4-H Club because their leader, Margaret Burgess, is a Grange member. They have made it possible for these boys to take educational trips and tours through the National Parks in the vicinity of Petersburg and to attend classes in handicraft at the Swift Creek Recreational Area.

At the Chesterfield County Fair, a number of the Grange members aided and advised 4-H livestock club members in fitting, showing and marketing baby beeves, pigs and calves. This was somewhat of a "reciprocal trade agreement" as the Grange had one of the eating concessions and a number of the 4-H Club members helped them with this.

Special attention was given to Highway Safety Drives among the 4-H Clubs and Grange members. A joint meeting of the Non-4-H Club and the Chesterfield Youths' Honor Grange was arranged with an official of the State Highway Department leading discussions on safety.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION:

The Extension organization in this county, the Chesterfield County Agricultural Advisory Council, has members elected from the six magisterial districts of the county. The Board of Supervisors, the Superintendent of Schools, Home Demonstration Agent, Sanitation Officer, County Nurse and Commonwealth's Attorney are ex-officio members. Every type of farming and business interest is represented by this organization.

The Council is made up of the following committees:

- Emergency Crop and Feed Loans
- Farm Security
- Federal Land Bank Loans
- Rural Electrification
- Agricultural Conservation Association
- Fair and Picnic Organizations
- Feed
- Lespedeza and Seeds
- Potatoes
- Small Fruits
- Garden
- Poultry
- Sheep
- 4-H Clubs

The purpose of this organization is to work out plans for agricultural and educational work in the county and thus enable the County Agent to help each committee put the plans into practice after they have worked them out.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS:

During the year the County Agent attended the Farmers' Short Course at Blacksburg, the County Agents' Conference, Out-Look Meetings, breeders' meetings, Community League meetings, tobacco meetings, Live-at-Home meetings, Youth Conference, Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth, Live-at-Home Banquet and the Institute of Rural Affairs; also the National Farm Bureau meeting and the International Livestock Exposition

at Chicago. At most of these meetings the Agent was accompanied by a group of farmers interested in those particular lines.

The County Agent served as a director for the Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, a federal owned area under the National Park Service, consisting of 8,500 acres on which three permanent camps with a capacity of 96 each are, two lakes with Day Use Area located on it. One hundred fifteen thousand people participated in the Day Use Area, Nature Lore and Handcraft work. Policies, promotion and management of concessions were carried on by this Council, which was non-profit and composed of public-spirited men from Richmond, Hopewell, Petersburg and Chesterfield. The Agent served as secretary for this Council and was one of the three men appointed for the coming year.

The County Agent also assisted in the County, State and National P.T.A. Advisory Board; and worked with the Housewives' League of Richmond and other women's organizations representing 20,000 women in conjunction with the Sixth Street Marketing Association in developing a Farmers' Market for truck crops for Richmond and its vicinity. Plans for a new market were made and presented to the Town Council, which now are in the hands of the Finance Committee.

The County Agent was appointed to represent the hog producers south of the James River in the marketing of hogs in this territory. He assisted in getting an increase of 25 cents per one hundred pounds for hogs that were grown under the supervision of the County Agent and certified by him as such which, when checked and when found to be free of parasites, the premium was added.

He also assisted in the forming of a cattle marketing association for and about Richmond; advised with the chain store

representatives on the marketing of pork during National Pork Week; served as Chairman of the Retirement Committee of the State County Agents' Association; addressed Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and civic community groups in regard to agriculture. The Agent also spoke on the radio at regular intervals on subjects relating to agriculture; attended a reception, dinner and discussion at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington at which Mrs. Roosevelt presided and which was sponsored by the Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth; held a combined banquet and business meeting of the Agricultural Conservation Committeemen and Association employees; attended the State Farm Bureau meeting at Staunton; addressed during the year garden clubs and junior garden clubs on "Bird Houses," and addressed the W.P.A. Home Economics Supervisors in regard to community gardens.

The County Agent traveled 29,163 miles doing extension work during the year.

The County Agent would like to thank all members of the Extension Division, County office holders, bankers and committeemen, as well as the farmers and their families for their support. It has been a pleasure to work with them.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Chesterfield

REPORT OF

Margaret Rawlinson
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1938 to Dec. 1, 1939

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From _____ to _____, 193

4-H Club Agent.

From _____ to _____, 193

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From _____ to _____, 193

P. Reese Jones
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1938 to Dec. 1, 1939

Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From _____ to _____, 193



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3

Approved:

Date _____

16-5028

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning of the narrative report.
- IV. Changes in county extension organization.
 - (1) Form.
 - (2) General policies.
 - (3) Procedure.
- V. County program of work.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

Under appropriate headings and subheadings present in some detail for each major project or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of improved farms and homes and of better community life.
- VI. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

TERRITORIES

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program 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, milk spray materials, and cull poultry. A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor. The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The worker 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, improve, or further a result demonstration.
12. A leader-training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicate letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
20. The county extension association or committee is that county organization, whether a membership or a delegate body, which is recognized officially in the conduct of extension work in the county.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

AGENT	Total months of service this year	Days devoted to agr'l conservation and adjustment programs	Days devoted to club work	Total days in office	Total days in field
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<i>Margaret Rankin</i> (Name) Home demonstration agent	12			74	214
Asst. home demonstration agent					
4-H Club agent					
Assistant county agent in charge of club work					
<i>B. Aisley Jones</i> Agricultural agent	12	43		5152½	153½
Assistant agricultural agent					

2. County extension association or committee:

(a) Agricultural extension:	(1) Name <i>Co. Agric. Advisory Board</i>	(2) Number of members <i>44</i>	}	2
(b) Home demonstration:	(1) Name <i>Home Econ. Advisory Board</i>	(2) Number of members <i>40</i>		
(c) 4-H Club:	(1) Name <i>4-H Club Council</i>	(2) Number of members <i>80</i>		

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted	<i>20</i>	3		
4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees	<i>20</i>	4		
5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:				
(a) Adult work	(1) Men <i>65</i>	(2) Women <i>60</i>	}	5
(b) 4-H Club work	(1) Men <i>6</i>	(2) Women <i>15</i>		
	(3) Older club boys <i>5</i>	(4) Older club girls <i>5</i>		
6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural conservation and adjustment programs	(a) Men <i>21</i>	(b) Women <i>2</i>	6	
7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work	<i>16</i>	7		
8. Number of members in such clubs or groups	<i>496</i>	8		

ITEM	Home demonstration agents	4-H Club agents	Agricultural agents	County total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
9. Number of 4-H Clubs	<i>12</i>		<i>5</i>	<i>17</i>
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys ¹		<i>89</i>	<i>89</i>
	(2) Girls ²	<i>349</i>		<i>349</i>
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys ¹		<i>85</i>	<i>85</i>
	(2) Girls ²	<i>286</i>		<i>286</i>

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

MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over
(a) Boys	<i>11</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>
(b) Girls	<i>76</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>65</i>

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over	
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age ¹	(a) Boys	1	5	9	8	15	14	12	14	5	5	1
	(b) Girls	58	49	60	52	29	21	24	13	10	4	29
14. Number of 4-H Club members: ²	(a) In school	348										13 435
	(b) Out of school	90										14 405

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (c)	4-H Club agents (d)	Agricultural agents (e)	County total ³ (f)	
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained:	(1) Judging		2	2	15
	(2) Demonstration		6	6	
16. Number of groups other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older	3		1	4	16
17. Members in groups reported in question 16:	(1) Young men		35	35	17
	(2) Young women	60	15	75	
18. Total number of farm or home visits ⁴ made in conducting extension work	605		680	1285	18
19. Number of different farms or homes visited	450		610	1060	19
20. Number of calls relating to extension work:	(1) Office	299		1691	20
	(2) Telephone	1295		1447	
21. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	149		55	203	21
22. Number of individual letters written	704		1443	2147	22
23. Number of different circular letters issued (not total copies mailed)	95		76	166	23
24. Number of bulletins distributed	2103		2939	5042	24
25. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	10		4	14	25
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown	2		6	8	26
	6		17	23	
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen:	(1) Adult work:	(a) Number		905	27
		(b) Men leaders		905	
		(c) Women leaders	151	151	
	(2) 4-H Club:	(a) Number	3	3	
	(b) Leaders	141	141		
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27)	(1) Number	309	47	356	28
	(2) Total attendance	5232	633	5865	
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations:	(1) Number	1	30	31	29
	(2) Total attendance	15	882	897	

¹The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.²County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or organization.³Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.⁴Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.⁵Notes.—Questions 15-24 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

ITEM		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	2	3	5
		(b) Total attendance	210	41	257
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	1	5	6
		(b) Total attendance	202	36	238
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		1
		(b) Total attendance	150		150
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	1	1	1
		(b) Total attendance	120	120	120
32. Encampments held. (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number			
		(b) Total members attending			
	(2) 4-H Club	(c) Total others attending			
		(a) Number	1	2	3
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(b) Total boys attending		39	39
		(c) Total girls attending	25		25
	(2) 4-H Club	(d) Total others attending	2	5	7
		(1) Number	75	241	316
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(2) Total attendance	8800	8288	17088
		(a) Number	65	38	103
	(2) 4-H Club	(b) Total attendance	1098	1209	2307
		(a) Number	45	180	225
34j. Number of above meetings (questions 27-34) at which discussion group method of presentation was followed	(b) Total attendance	(a) Number	676	1574	2250
		(b) Total attendance	75	20	95

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR YEAR

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

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

35. Number of farms in county	2480	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program	1908 (est.)	36
37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	400	37
38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	400	38
39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	210 (est.)	39
40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	170 (est.)	40
41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program (Include questions 35, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)	350 (est.)	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)	575 (est.)	42

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

NOTE.—Questions 35-42 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

CEREALS¹

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

ITEM	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Buckwheat	Grain sorghum, rice, and other cereals	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							43
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	3	1	1	1	1	1	
(4) Specialists	1	1					
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted	16	5	9	3	4	1	44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	6	7	2	2	1		45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	23	18	3	3	3	2	46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	44	18	2	1	1	1	47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	1	1					48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	1	1					49
50. Number of other meetings held	3	4	1	1			50
51. Number of news stories published	1	2					51
52. Number of different circular letters issued		4					52
53. Number of farm or home visits made	21	8	3	1	1		53
54. Number of office calls received	19	16	1	2	2	3	54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	5						55
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing	5						56
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	5						57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	150 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	58
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	250	155	103	54	85	12	59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	12	21	18		27	4	60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	41	17	18				61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	83	71	13	10	42		62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	1400	205	150	125	175		63
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations:							66
(1) <i>Cultivation</i>	185						
(2) <i>Feeding</i>	215	55			175		
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

ITEM	Alfalfa	Sweet-clover	Red, bur, and other clovers	Vetch	Lespedeza	Festuca	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							67
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	1		1	1	12	7	
(4) Specialists							
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3		1	4	17	18	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	2				7	6	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen					15	20	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted					5	7	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	2				3	4	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held					2	1	73
74. Number of other meetings held					18		74
75. Number of news stories published					6	2	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued					2	2	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made	2			1	29	14	77
78. Number of office calls received	4			2	65	25	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							79
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing							80
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing							82
(1) Seed	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	xxxx	
(2) Forage	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	xxxx	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	14			1	275	200	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	5						84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	4						85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	43				450		86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	2				75		87
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹							90
(1) Seeding	2				271	111	
(2) Harvesting					243		
(3) Clipping						154	
(4) Clearing					45		
(5)							

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—CONTINUED

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

ITEM	Soybeans	Cowpeas and field peas	Velvet beans	Field beans	Peas	All other legumes and forage crops ¹	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							67
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents					2	4	
(4) Specialists							
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted					2	2	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting					5		69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen					7		70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted					1	1	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations					2	1	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held					2	1	73
74. Number of other meetings held					1	1	74
75. Number of news stories published	1	1			1		75
76. Number of different circular letters issued		3			1		76
77. Number of farm or home visits made	2				15	2	77
78. Number of office calls received	9	26			12	5	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled					2		79
(1) Boys							
(2) Girls					2		80
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing							
(1) Boys							81
(2) Girls							
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing					17		81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing					47		82
(1) Seed	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	
(2) Forage	tons	tons	tons	tons		tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations							83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations					121		84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations					16		85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations							86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	95				120	32	87
88. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ²							90
(1)							
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

¹ Indicate crop by name.² For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

15-5025

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

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

ITEM	Irish potato (a)	Sweet potato (b)	Cotton (c)	Tobacco (d)	Sugar beets and all other special crops ¹ (e)	
91. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents						91
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents	2	2	1	12	1	
(4) Specialists				12		
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3	2	1	4	18	92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	1		1	12	4	93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	1			25	7	94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted				2		95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations				1		96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held				3		97
98. Number of other meetings held	1	1		2	3	98
99. Number of news stories published				10		99
100. Number of different circular letters issued				4		100
101. Number of farm or home visits made	1	1		118	5	101
102. Number of office calls received	5	3		230	14	102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	4	6				103
(1) Boys						
(2) Girls						
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing	4	5				104
(1) Boys						
(2) Girls						
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	1	2				105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	107 bu.	27 bu.	lb. ²	lb.		106
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	6	6		19	3	107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations						108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations						109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	8	4	3	110		110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	18	4	1	150	6	111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ³						114
(1) <i>Curing</i>		3		3		
(2) _____						
(3) _____						
(4) _____						
(5) _____						

¹ Indicate crop by name.

² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

³ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

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

ITEM	Home gardens	Market gardens, truck, and raising crops	Beauty-tification of home grounds	Tree fruits	Bush and small fruits	Crops	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
115. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents	15	12					115
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	4	2	2	2	2	1	
(4) Specialists	1						
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted	33	5	34	18	15	2	116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	23	6	30	7	3	2	117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	41	2	5	8	1	1	118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	255	77					119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	2	1					120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	19		26				121
122. Number of other meetings held	7	2	2	4	2	1	122
123. Number of news stories published	7	1	2				123
124. Number of different circular letters issued	23		2				124
125. Number of farm or home visits made	53	3	42	4	4	3	125
126. Number of office calls received	33	21	30	12	10	2	126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	15				1	127
	(2) Girls			280			
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	15				1	128
	(2) Girls			250			
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	7½					½	129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing	1062½	bu.	XXXX	bu.	bu.	35 bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	435	50	10	12	21	2	131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	300	15	80	6	10	1	132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	410	14	180	25	6	1	133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	15	4	XXXX	6	5	1	134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprises	305	63	XXXX	18	61	1	135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn	XXXX	XXXX	83	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	136
137. Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees	XXXX	XXXX	138	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	137
138. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences	XXXX	XXXX	64	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	138
139. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	XXXX	XXXX	86	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	139
140. Number of homes where other specific practice recommendations were followed:							
(1) <i>Back look up make more attractive</i>			48				140
(2) <i>Balancing</i>	60						
(3) <i>Diversification</i>	74	85					
(4) <i>Improved mail boxes</i> <i>rubberia planted</i>			60			250	

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

FORESTRY, WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

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

ITEM	Forestry (a)	Wildlife conservation, fur and game farming (b)	Agricultural engineering ¹ (farm and home) (c)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:			6 [✓]	
(1) Home demonstration agents.....				141
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	2	2	12	
(3) Agricultural agents.....				
(4) Specialists.....				
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	2	3	12	142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or com- mitteemen assisting.....	2	2	6	143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	5	8	10	144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations con- ducted.....	1		3	145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	1		2	146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	1		4	147
148. Number of other meetings held.....	3	2	5	148
149. Number of news stories published.....	2		1	149
150. Number of different circular letters issued.....			2	150
151. Number of farm or home visits made.....	2	11	19	151
152. Number of office calls received.....	2	4	28	152
153. Number of 4-H Club mem- (1) Boys.....		2		153
bers enrolled..... (2) Girls.....				
154. Number of 4-H Club mem- (1) Boys.....		2		154
bers completing..... (2) Girls.....				
154j. Number of 4-H Club mem- (1) Boys.....		25	XXXXXXXXXX	154j
bers not in special project (2) Girls.....			XXXXXXXXXX	
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club mem- bers completing. (This refers to questions 154 and 154j).....	(1) Transplant beds	Coverts ² improved or built	Acres terraced.....	155
	(2) Acres planted to forest trees	Nest boxes, feed trays for song birds.....	Machines or equip- ment repaired.....	
	(3) Acres improved	Feeding stations operated	Articles made.....	
	(4) Acres of wood- land protect- ed from fire	Animals or birds produced 30	Equipment installed	

FORESTRY—Continued

156. Number of farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees.....	3	156
157. Acres involved in preceding question.....	10	157
158. Number of farmers planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....		158
159. Number of farmers planting trees for erosion control.....	3	159
160. Number of farmers making improved thinnings and weedings.....	10	160
161. Number of farmers practicing selection cutting.....	24	161
162. Number of farmers pruning forest trees.....	75	162
163. Number of farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fire.....	1500	163
164. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores.....	15	164
165. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and sirup.....		165

¹ 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.² Include food patches planted or left standing for wildlife.

FORESTRY—Continued

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

166. Number of farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal.....	20	166
167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations.....	15	167
168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products.....	3	168

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION—Continued

169. Number of farms on which specific improvements for wildlife have been made.....	2	169
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ITEM	RABBITS		FOXES AND OTHER FUR ANIMALS		GAME BIRDS		CONSERVATION CAMPS		
	+H members (a)	Adults (b)	+H members (c)	Adults (d)	+H members (e)	Adults (f)	+H members (g)	Adults (h)	
169½. Number of individuals engaged or assisted in activity.....		20					20	3	169½
169¾. Number of animals or birds produced by such individuals.....		120					60,000	XXXX	169¾

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of service or savings (c)	
170. Terracing complete with outlets and contour cultivation.....	12	75 acres.	\$ 1100	170
170½. Growing crops on contour.....	1	18 acres.	175	170½
170¾. Gully control.....	12	130 acres.	1400	170¾
171. Drainage practices.....	28	162 acres.	800	171
172. Irrigation practices.....		acres.		172
173. Land-clearing practices.....	73	198 acres.	1000	173
174. Better types of machines.....	36	36 machines.	1500	174
175. Maintenance and repair of machines.....	162	325 machines.	1150	175
176. Efficient use of machinery.....		XXXXXXXXXX		176
176½. Better ginning of cotton.....		gin stands		176½
177. All buildings constructed (include silos).....	50	77 buildings.	1900	177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted.....	125	181 buildings.	1875	178
179. Farm electrification.....	128	128 farms. ¹	2185	179
180. Home equipment (include sewing machines).....	85			180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	712 farms.	XXXXXXXXXX	\$ 13,085	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in questions 175 and 180, by types: (a) Tractors.....	13				
(b) Tillage implements.....	28	(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	5	(d) Plows.....	16
(e) Mowers.....	21	(f) Planters.....	18	(g) Sewing machines.....	31
(h) Other.....	125				

183. Number of buildings and equipment improved as reported in questions 177, 178, 179, 180, by types:				
(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	68	(k) Dairy buildings.....	8	
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	57	(l) Silos.....	(1) Regular.....	
(c) Sewage systems installed.....		(2) Trench or pit.....		
(d) Water systems installed.....	12	(m) Hog houses.....	10	183
(e) Heating systems installed.....	18	(n) Poultry houses.....	8	
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	30	(o) Storage structures.....	9	
(g) Home appliances and machines.....	121	(p) Other.....	15	

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

POULTRY AND BEES

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

ITEM	Poultry (including turkeys) (a)	Bees (b)	
184. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			184
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	15	1	
(4) Specialists			
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted	13		185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	3		186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	8		187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	1		188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	1		189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	2		190
191. Number of other meetings held	3		191
192. Number of news stories published	1		192
193. Number of different circular letters issued			193
194. Number of farm or home visits made	37		194
195. Number of office calls received	96	1	195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	11		196
(1) Boys	1		
(2) Girls	1		
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing	9		197
(1) Boys	1		
(2) Girls	1		
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	1862 chickens	colonies	198
POULTRY—Continued			
199. Number of families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended		58	199
200. Number of families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks		175	200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing		78	201
202. Number of families following production-feeding recommendations		67	202
203. Number of families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control		191	203
204. Number of families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations		101	204
205. Number of families following marketing recommendations		128	205
206. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprises		73	206
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			207
(a) _____			
(b) _____			
BEES—CONTINUED			
208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives		2	208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208		14	209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations			210
211. Number of farmers following queening recommendations		2	211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations			212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			213
(a) _____			
(b) _____			

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

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

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

ITEM	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Other	
	(4)	(5)	(7)	(6)	(6)	(7)	
214. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents.....		3					214
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	7	14	1	20	5	2	
(3) Agricultural agents.....		5		1			
(4) Specialists.....	3	15	2	18	13	5	
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	2	8	2	18	8	3	215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	2	8	2	18	8	3	216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		1		2			217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		6		2			218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		6		4			219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	1	7					220
221. Number of other meetings held.....		7					221
222. Number of news stories published.....		6					222
223. Number of different circular letters issued.....	24	53	2	134	13	2	223
224. Number of farm or home visits made.....	41	28	5	78	15	1	224
225. Number of office calls received.....	12	12	2	24		2	225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	1	4		1			
(1) Boys.....	12	12	2	23		2	226
(2) Girls.....	1	4		1			
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	14	21	8	36		3	227
(1) Boys.....	7	4	2	6	1		228
(2) Girls.....	7	4	2	6	1		
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....							228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....							229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....							230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted.....							231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....	1						232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted.....	5						233
234. Number of members in these associations.....	1						234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....							235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing.....	XXXX	75		8	XXXX		236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making.....		XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations.....	12	8	4	6	7		238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....	41	17	18	310	13		239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....	13	12	18	29	1		240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....	39	16	3	152	36		241

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

16-4001

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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

ITEM	Public problems and economic planning on county or community basis ¹	FARM MANAGEMENT			Outlook	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing	
		Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.)	Individual farm planning	Farm and home planning (short and long time)			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
244. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents					2		
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	1	2	8	5	1	2	244
(4) Specialists							
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted	1	1	7	3	17	1	245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting							246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen							247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted							248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations							249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held							250
251. Number of other meetings held							251
252. Number of news stories published							252
253. Number of different circular letters issued		2					253
254. Number of farm or home visits made	1	2	8	5	1	2	254
255. Number of office calls received		5	7	22			255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	XXXX		XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	256
	(2) Girls	XXXX		XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	XXXX		XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	257
	(2) Girls	XXXX		XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	
258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent					27		258
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent					74		259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts					8		260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements					23		261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit					276		262
262½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in credit					20		262½
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments					72		263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year							264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year							265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records							266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations							267-5
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases							268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income					90		269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:							270
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery					21		
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services					26		
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm					347		
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery					281		

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

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued

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

271. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established	35	271
272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting	16	272
273. Number of marketing associations or groups ¹ assisted in organizing during the year	1	273
274. Number of marketing associations or groups ¹ previously organized assisted by extension agents this year	1	274
275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274)	39	275
276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems	32	276
276½. Number of 4-H Club members receiving instruction in marketing	18	276½
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations	48	277

ITEM	Standard- ing, packaging, or grading	Processing or manu- facturing	Leasing markets and transportation	Use of current market infor- mation	Financing	Organiza- tion	Accounting	Keeping member- ship informed	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
278. Number of organizations assisted with problems of			1	3	1		12		278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of			3	180	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	279

ITEM	Hay and grain	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Livestock	<i>Leather</i> (7)	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$	\$	\$	\$120,000	\$	\$2500	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$	\$	\$	\$20,000	\$	\$800	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables	Poultry and eggs	Home products		(4)	(5)	
			Food	Handicraft			
			(3)	(2)			
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	281

ITEM	Livestock	Feed for livestock	Farm equipment	Oil and gas	Fertilizer, seed, and other farm supplies	Home equipment	Home supplies	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
282. Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$1200	\$	\$	282
283. Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	\$12,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$	\$50,000	\$35,000	\$40,000	283

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

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

ITEM	Food selection and preparation (a)	Food preservation (b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents	70	24	} 284
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) Specialists			
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted	14	20	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	19	40	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	50	25	287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		175	288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	(1) By agents or specialists 43 (2) By leaders 28	14 16	} 290
291. Number of other meetings held	(1) By agents or specialists 20 (2) By leaders	9 5		} 291
292. Number of news stories published	10	5	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued	12	5	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made	50	65	294
295. Number of office calls received	25	30	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys 289 (2) Girls	137	} 296
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys 230 (2) Girls	137		} 297
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared	3020	(b) Meals planned and served 780	} 298
(c) Quarts canned	1864	(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products 168	
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried			
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year				299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations			300
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals			301
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations		68	302
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch		1	303
304. Number of children involved in question 303		175	304
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding			305
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation)			306
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget		175	307
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats		250	308
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members)		1243	309
310. Number of other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members)		2075	310
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310)		\$ 4885.20	311
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply		90	312
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply		126	313

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

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

314. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(a) Home demonstration agents.....	.....	} 314
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	.....
(c) Agricultural agents.....	.....
(d) Specialists.....	.....
315. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		315
316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		316
317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		317
318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		318
319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		319
320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....	{ (a) By agents or specialists..... (b) By leaders.....	} 320
321. Number of other meetings held.....	{ (a) By agents or specialists..... (b) By leaders.....	} 321
322. Number of news stories published.....		322
323. Number of different circular letters issued.....		323
324. Number of farm or home visits made.....		324
325. Number of office calls received.....		325
326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	} 326
327. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	} 327
328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work.....		328
329. Number of families improving habits of children.....		329
330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....		330
331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment.....		331
332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs.....		332
333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program.....	{ (a) Men..... (b) Women.....	} 333
334. Number of children involved in question 333.....		334
335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a).....	.....	} 335
(b).....	.....
(c).....	.....
(d).....	.....
(e).....	.....

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

CLOTHING

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

336. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(a) Home demonstration agents		30	} 336
(b) 4-H Club agents			
(c) Agricultural agents			
(d) Specialists			
337. Number of communities in which work was conducted		19	337
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting		13	338
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen		10	339
340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			340
341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			341
342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	(a) By agents or specialists	27	} 342
	(b) By leaders	3	
343. Number of other meetings held	(a) By agents or specialists		} 343
	(b) By leaders		
344. Number of news stories published		3	344
345. Number of different circular letters issued		1	345
346. Number of farm or home visits made		15	346
347. Number of office calls received		10	347
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys		} 348
	(b) Girls	175	
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys		} 349
	(b) Girls	175	
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing	(a) Dresses	91	} 350
	(b) Other	297	

ITEM	Adults (a)	Juniors (b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing		130	351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing	45	62	352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts		57	353
354. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures			354
355. Number of families following clothing-buying recommendations		XXXXX	355
356. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations			356
357. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing		54	357
358. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements		XXXXX	358
359. Total estimated savings due to clothing program	\$769.00	\$297.11	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			} 360
(a)			
(b)			

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

HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

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

ITEM	Home management (a)	House furnishings (b)	Handouts (c)	
361. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....		50	32	} 361
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....				
(4) Specialists.....		3		
362. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		16	20	362
363. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		30	12	363
364. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		140	15	364
365. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		500		365
366. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		20		366
367. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....				} 367
(1) By agents or specialists.....	8	87	13	
(2) By leaders.....	10	42	6	
368. Number of other meetings held.....				} 368
(1) By agents or specialists.....		10	6	
(2) By leaders.....				
369. Number of news stories published.....		15	10	369
370. Number of different circular letters issued.....		10	5	370
371. Number of farm or home visits made.....		150	20	371
372. Number of office calls received.....		50	20	372
373. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....				} 373
(1) Boys.....		80	349	
(2) Girls.....				
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....				} 374
(1) Boys.....		90	349	
(2) Girls.....				
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....		{ 157 rooms 212 articles }	300 articles	375

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

376. Number of kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience according to recommendations.....	376
377. Number of families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....	377
378. Number of families adopting recommended laundering methods.....	378
379. Number of families assisted in home soap making.....	379
380. Number of families adopting recommended methods in care of house.....	380
381. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences.....	150 381
382. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....	382
383. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts.....	294 383
384. Number of families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....	50 384
385. Number of families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....	385
386. Number of families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	386
387. Number of families following recommended methods in buying for the home (other than foods and clothing).....	387
388. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living (other than reported under foods and clothing).....	388
389. Number of families assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....	389

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

390. Number of families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program.....		390
391. Total estimated saving due to home-management program.....	\$	391
392. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a)		} 392
(b)		

HOUSE FURNISHINGS—Continued

393. Number of families improving the selection of household furnishings.....	450	393
394. Number of families following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture.....	305	394
395. Number of families following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies).....	220	395
396. Number of families following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....		396
397. Number of families improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.....	166	397
398. Number of families applying principles of color and design in improving appearance of rooms.....	104	398
399. Total estimated savings due to house-furnishings program.....	\$ 4333.76	399
400. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a)		} 400
(b)		

HANDICRAFT—Continued

401. Number of families following recommendations regarding handicraft.....	400	401
402. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a)		} 402
(b)		

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

403. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(a) Home demonstration agents.....	8	} 403
(b) 4-H Club agents.....	1	
(c) Agricultural agents.....		
(d) Specialists.....		
404. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	15	404
405. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	16	405
406. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	60	406
407. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	54	407
408. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		408
409. Number of method-demonstration meetings held: { (a) By agents or specialists.....	12	} 409
(b) By leaders (Home Nursing Classes).....	54	
410. Number of other meetings held: { (a) By agents or specialists.....		} 410
(b) By leaders.....		
411. Number of news stories published.....	13	411
412. Number of different circular letters issued.....	5	412
413. Number of farm or home visits made.....	15	413
414. Number of office calls received.....	10	414

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

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

415. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	415
	(b) Girls.....	
416. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	416
	(b) Girls.....	
417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	(a) Boys.....	417
	(b) Girls.....	349
418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests.....	(a) 4-H Club members.....	418
	(b) Others.....	102
419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....		110 419
420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....		79 420
421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....		99 421
422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....		65 422
423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....		423
424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....		424
425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....		425
426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program.....		200 426
427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹		
(a) <i>Better first aid procedure</i>		60 427
(b)		

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

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

ITEM	Extension organization and program making	Community or country-life activities	
	(a)	(b)	
428. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	30	16	428
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....	27	21	
(4) Specialists.....	2		
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	20	20	429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	300	194	430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	452	378	431
432. Number of meetings held.....	96	97	432
433. Number of news stories published.....	90	15	433
434. Number of different circular letters issued.....	42	11	434
435. Number of farm or home visits made.....	178	67	435
436. Number of office calls received.....	184	97	436

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES—Continued

437. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.	1	437
438. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.	1	438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.	157	439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.	2	440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation.	165	441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.	75	442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for:	(a) Adults (b) Juniors	443
444. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.	1	444
445. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.	4	445
446. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.		446
447. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities.	10	447
448. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.	12	448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.	75	449

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

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

ITEM	Copies and other predatory animals	Robots	General-Insect Insects ¹	Weeds	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
450. Days devoted to line of work by:					450
(1) Home demonstration agents.					
(2) 4-H Club agents.					
(3) Agricultural agents. ✓	1	1	5	3	
(4) Specialists.					
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted.	1	1	1	1	451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.					452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.					453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.					454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.					455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.					456
457. Number of other meetings held.					457
458. Number of news stories published.					458
459. Number of different circular letters issued.			1	1	459
460. Number of farm or home visits made.			3	7	460
461. Number of office calls received.	3	2	8	12	461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations.			8	12	462
463. Pounds of poison used, or acres of weeds controlled.					463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program.	\$	\$	500.00	\$	464

MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

ITEM	Leadership		(c)	(d)	
	(a)	(b)			
465. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	24			465
	(2) Girls	26			
466. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	24			466
	(2) Girls	26			

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

WORK IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES¹

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

ITEM	AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION			Soil Con- servation Service	Farm Security Administration	
	Agricul- tural conser- vation program	Market acquired and order program	Surplus purchase and diversion program			
	(a)	(b)	(c)			
499. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents.....						} 499
(2) 4-H Club agents.....						
(3) Agricultural agents.....	43	5	5	3	2	
(4) Specialists.....	12				50	
500. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	30*					500
501. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....						501
502. Days of assistance rendered by such leaders or committeemen.....						502
503. Number of paid local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	21					503
504. Days of assistance rendered by paid local leaders.....	60					504
505. Number of meetings held.....	6					505
506. Number of news stories published.....	4					506
507. Number of different circular letters issued.....	25		1			507
508. Number of farm or home visits made.....	84	5	8	3	5	508
509. Number of office calls received.....	686	10	16	4	26	509
510. Number of farms or homes directly assisted by extension agents to carry out the program of the agency.....	1170					510

¹Farm Credit Administration not included, since provision is made for reporting work on farm and home financing in col. (6), p. 12.

16-5028

* The county is divided into six districts, each district containing an average of five communities.

