

VIRGINIA

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

C. A. MERRICK

Assistant Director

VIRGINIA

Period December 1, 1921 to November 30, 1922.

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INTRODUCTION

County agent work forged ahead in 1933. It strengthened its anchors with leading country folk, progressed with its long-time agricultural program, and answered emergency calls from multitudes. Never have extension workers worked harder and served as many people in need of help as during this unusual year. The general program of extension work was based on outlook information, recommendations of the state agricultural advisory council in its long-time agricultural program, and local needs as shown by county and community surveys. The agents began the year with plans of work outlined by the members of their county extension organizations. In these plans were listed definite projects to be undertaken or carried forward. There were many things that interfered with and, in some cases, totally disrupted county plans of work.

CONDITIONS THAT INTERFERED WITH COUNTY PLANS OF WORK

The general financial condition, intensified by the severe drought in most counties during the growing season, reduced agricultural production far below normal and left many farmers with an insufficient winter supply of home grown foods and feeds for their families and livestock, and with little or no money. These conditions, together with an acute unemployment situation, demanded an unusual amount of emergency and relief work that diverted the agents' time and attention.

During the first few months of the year, the period when agents usually devote most of their efforts toward securing demonstrators, enrolling 4-H club members, strengthening community and county extension organizations, and getting other projects underway, they were called on to help farmers secure federal loans for seed, fertilizer, etc., and to help relief organizations in providing necessities for destitute families. Because of the frenzied desire of the people generally to reduce taxes and curtail expenses, the agents were drawn into the fight for county appropriations for their work. There was also an abnormal number of plant diseases and insect pests this year that required more of the agents' time than usual. Among the many other emergency calls was one for help, during the last few months, with the Reconstruction Finance program and Red Cross work. Some of the agents acted as secretaries and others cooperated by touring their counties to secure information as to the eligibility of applicants for employment and charity.

Anxiety of county workers over their jobs caused by uncertainty of their counties continuing financial support interfered with definite planning in some counties, retarded vigorous efforts to carry out the program in others, thus lessening the efficiency of the agents and county organizations. The counties that actually suspended the work were the greatest factor disrupting county plans of work.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL AND COUNTIES

C. A. Montgomery, state boys' club agent, was appointed as assistant director July 1 to fill the vacancy caused by the death January 24 of V. F. Moore.

There were few changes in the personnel or counties of the negro agents work this year. Of the 23 agents, 4 worked in two counties each, making a total of 26 counties in which work was conducted. In two of the counties work was carried on for only half of the year. R. D. Lown, Gloucester, resigned June 20 and C. C. Jeffries was appointed agent in Amelia July 1, 1932.

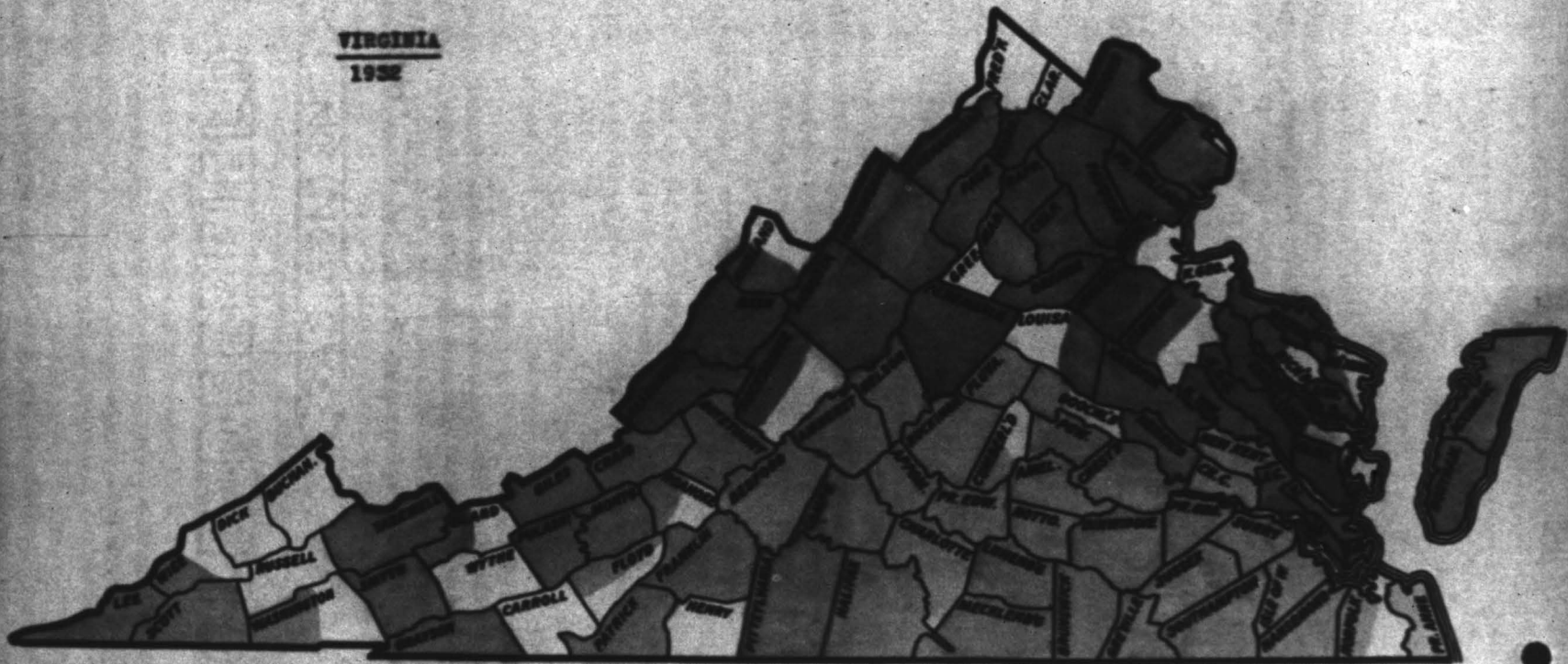
There were 72 counties in which the work of white county agents was conducted all year, 16 counties that had the work seven months or less, and 12 counties in which no work was conducted. (See map illustrating counties by colors).

Number white agents and assistant agents employed, and the number of counties in which there were agents at the beginning of the year, and comparative data at the close of the year:

	Agents	Asst. Agents	Counties
December 1, 1931	72	7	88
November 31, 1932	72	6	80

The loss was five men and eleven county appropriations. In two of these counties, Warren and Lee, organizations and individuals raised enough money to continue the work. The nine counties in which work was dropped were: Floyd, December 21, 1932; Stafford, February 1; Louisa, April 15; and Hland, Wise, Washington, Rockbridge, Richmond and Northumberland, June 30. Three of the

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Green	Territory of J. G. Bruce, District Agent.
Orange	" " F. S. Farrar, "
Blue	" " J. H. Quisenberry "
Purple	" " W. C. Shackelford "
Pink	" " B. A. Varriner "

There were no agents in counties not colored, and agents a part of the year in counties partly colored

agents were retained; H. G. Lewis in Rockbridge was transferred to Roanoke and Floyd; C. B. Lanford in Northumberland to Caroline and Middlesex and R. P. Keithly in Richmond to the position of assistant state dairy specialist in Blacksburg. The six agents dropped were: S. L. Cole, W. L. Browning, Dungan McKinsey, H. P. Marshall, Alfred Raut and J. H. Phipps.

E. A. Halgren was employed July 1 as county agent in Norfolk to fill the vacancy caused by the death January 8 of F. L. Portlock.

W. R. Carr was employed August 1 as assistant agent in Pittsylvania county.

E. M. Matthews, former county agent in Brunswick, who had been on leave for study, returned and was placed in Cumberland and Scotchland counties September 1.

The three agents who began work in two counties each, and one assistant agent with part-time in a new county, are being paid their entire salaries by the extension division until July 1, 1933. They were put in these counties to do practical work. Before they began this work, however, the district agents explained to the boards of supervisors our plan and told them that if the work proved satisfactory they would be asked to pay a part of the agents' salary after that time. We have fairly good assurance that the boards in three or four of the counties will make appropriations to continue the work.

In the face of an unusually large number of agents dropped, counties discontinuing appropriations, uncertainty of many agents regarding the security of their jobs, a blanket 10 per cent cut in salaries made by the state, and from 10 to 50 per cent reductions in county appropriations, the agents as a whole accepted

cuts and conditions in the finest spirit and did excellent work. There was more system put into their efforts and more thought and planning into their organizational work, which resulted in reaching and helping more people. The value of the extension service was unquestionably brought to the minds of the masses as it had never been before. More farmers supported the work and assumed responsibility for it.

PEOPLE REACHED THROUGH ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER MEANS

A compilation of the annual reports of the county agents, white and negro, shows that a larger number of people were reached in 1933 than in 1931, with five less agents. The number of different county and community leaders, or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program was: adult work 4,308 and 4-H club work 1,533. The number of 4-H club members enrolled under the supervision of the county agent was 8,364 boys and 4,643 girls, a total of 13,006.

The number of farm and home visits made in conducting the work was 77,377; number of different farms visited 41,930, and the number of different homes visited during the year 6,779. These figures show a decided increase in visits made over the year 1931. An index to the increased demand in the number of people who sought county agent help in 1933 is indicated by office and telephone calls. Comparing the number of calls for the last two years we find that 43,917 telephone calls were made in 1931 and 76,901 in 1933; office calls in 1931 numbered 76,799 and in 1933, 97,608, an increase of 26½ per cent.

Number of individual letters written 70,000. This is slightly less than the number written in 1931. No doubt the decrease was due to the agents having less time for office work. Five thousand one hundred and sixty-two news articles or stories were written and published. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit 7,000 and the number assisted in using collect information 3,343.

COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS

Practically all counties have what is known as a county advisory board. A few have the Grange or some other farm organization, but all are organized more or less on the county advisory board plan insofar as the extension program is concerned.

B. L. Hessel, extension community organization specialist, partially supervised the organization and planning of work in twenty-one or more counties. He also worked with standard community organizations in conjunction with the advisory boards. I shall not attempt to describe the set-up of Mr. Hessel's organization as his report gives this information. The organization and methods of conducting extension work as recommended by him spread to other counties and many of them modified their organization methods sufficiently to result in marked improvement in achievements this year.

The agricultural advisory board is composed of about twenty-five of the leading farmers and business men. The advisory board in Princess Anne county is a type of this extension organization. County agent H. W. Quinn in his report states:

"The Agricultural Advisory Council is the extension organization in Princess Anne county. It includes the county agent, the Smith-Hughes teacher, the superintendent of schools, the director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, and about twenty-five leading farmers and business men. The purpose of this organization is to formulate plans of procedure, promote, steer and push forward the extension program in the county.

Princess Anne county is divided into seven educational districts with either a high or graded school as a community center for each district. These centers are used as a basis in working out an extension program that will not only fit every section, but on every farm in the county.

As stated above, the best farmers and business men of the county are members of this advisory council, and it is largely through their influence and effort that the people in each community cooperate and join together in putting the extension program over. This council is the guiding head and it is squarely backing extension work in Princess Anne county and either the council as a whole or some of its members are always consulted by the agent before undertaking any new work or important phase of the program. The council holds meetings two or three times each year as the work demands."

The policy of county extension organizations is to cooperate with all agencies in the county interested in rural betterment. Agricultural, home economics and recreational programs are furnished the Grange. The agents attend the meetings and help with their programs and projects. The Farm Bureau and Farmers' Union are chiefly buying and selling organizations.

The extension organization cooperates with them and in many cases they are organized through the efforts of the county agents. An example of how work is done in some counties through the Grange is given in below by J. D. Eyer, Montgomery county agent.

"Realizing that more effective extension work could be accomplished through cooperation with a strong farm organization, the county agent has assisted in every way possible towards strengthening the Grange in Montgomery county. Every community Grange in the county, of which there are six, has greatly increased its membership during 1933. This applies also to the Farmers or County Grange.

Definitely planned programs of work for the year, which include an extension program, are the outstanding features of the Grange activities. Planning committees of selected members at special meetings with the home and county agents, select the projects, the time for doing the work throughout the year, and arrange the program so that as many people as possible would have some part and responsibility in carrying out the plan.

The large number of open meetings held by the community Granges has helped in establishing this organization more firmly and has broadened its sphere of usefulness.

A great improvement in the variety and quality of Grange programs is the direct result of a Grange Lecture Conference sponsored by the extension division, which was held at Blacksburg this spring. Seventeen members, including Grange lecturers, attended the three day session.

Regular quarterly meetings of the county Grange have been held throughout the year with an average attendance of 136 members."

TRIPLEX ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

One of the chief recommendations in county extension programs for crops was the use of collect information and other means to get the farmers to reduce the acreage of crops grown for sale and to increase the acreage of those needed for food and feed. A drastic reduction was made in the acreage planted to cash crops, and an increase in acreage of many crops grown for food and feed. Weather conditions, however, were unfavorable and the production of practically all crops was much less than the large yields of 1931, and below the average of recent years. It is estimated that the gross income from crops is 25 per cent less than 1931.

Below are figures taken from December 23 issue of "Virginia Crops and Livestock," published by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Division of Agricultural Statistics, which gives the acreage, yield and production of Virginia's leading crops for 1931 and 1932.

	Acreage		Yield		Production		
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	
Apples	-	-	-	-	21,177,000	7,530,000	bushels
Barley	17,000	24,000	23.5	25.5	570,000	612,000	"
Buckwheat	15,000	15,000	15.1	10.0	195,000	150,000	"
Corn	1,557,000	1,486,000	28.3	18.0	43,071,000	26,388,000	"
Cotton, lint	71,000	74,000	289	181	42,000	38,000	bales
Ow Peas	7,000	8,000	11.0	7.0	77,000	56,000	bushels
Hay, all tame	910,000	844,000	1.10	.91	1,008,000	778,000	tons
Oats	189,000	186,000	25.8	19.5	4,838,000	3,377,000	bushels
Peanut	-	-	-	-	1,800,000	308,000	"
Peanut	182,000	140,000	1080	1000	194,160,000	140,000,000	pounds
Potatoes	118,000	94,000	121	108	14,378,000	9,882,000	bushels
Rye	79,000	83,000	16.3	10.0	1,141,000	830,000	"
S. Potatoes	38,000	38,000	125	95	4,750,000	3,610,000	"
Wheat	603,000	579,000	22.0	10.6	13,388,000	6,288,000	"
Tobacco	183,000	98,000	640	597	97,920,000	58,718,000	pounds

The only crop showing an increase in production was barley. The county agents recommended barley as a surer grain crop than corn. They conducted 563 reult demonstrations in barley this year, with a total acreage of 4,936. To show what the agents think of the crop statements from annual reports of three of them are given below:

County Agent H. E. McSwain says:

"Barley sowed in the fall of 1931 matured before the drought had become severe and the yield was fair. The acreage of barley is increasing rapidly as it has demonstrated its value as a feed for livestock, its growth being made in the winter and early spring before summer droughts set in."

County Agent J. C. Hiller says:

"Through encouragement of committees, barley has increased about 75 per cent in the last two years. Due to weather conditions, corn has been very uncertain and as barley comes in early in the summer and has feeding value equal to corn, the chance of not making enough corn are eliminated to a good degree by growing barley."

County Agent H. H. Williams says:

"Barley has been of a great deal more importance to us this year than usual. Fifteen hundred acres of barley were sown in the county this fall and at least 1,200 of which were sown for grain. The total acreage in the county four or five years ago would not have exceeded 25 acres."

Leopodasa is a crop that county extension organizations have probably pushed more the last few years than any other. This crop will grow on many different types and conditions of soils. Its value as a soil improver, pasture and hay crop, and its ability to withstand dry weather, makes it a crop of inestimable value to Virginia. County agents' reports show that they had 3,115 Korean Leopodasa demonstrators who seeded 34,174 acres this year. Ten agents who gave in their narrative reports the amounts of seed planted in their counties, seeded 342,330 pounds, or an average of over 34,000 pounds per county. Many agents stated that leopodasa fields were the only pastures worth anything during the dry months.

To illustrate what the agents think of leopodasa, a quotation from E. F. Crabbs, Campbell county, follows:

"As a source of seed for local sowing the crop has been a failure, due to dry weather, still it has been of great value to the county. Most of the fields intended for seed were pastured due to the other pastures being burned up by the drought. Many farmers have said that leopodasa was all that saved them since their other pastures gave way in August and they would have been forced to feed dry feed. The agent has yet to find his first farmer who has tried this crop fairly and is displeased with it. This too, in spite of the drought.

One very interesting case, by way of a demonstration, occurred in one of the poorer sections of the county. In 1926 a farmer sowed Korean Leopodasa, secured by the agent, on a very poor field. This crop was then unknown in the neighborhood and the county. Naturally, when it did not get waist high he

was an object of ridicule on the part of his neighbors. He allowed it to stand and in 1931 put the land in dark-fired tobacco, making a better crop than had grown on this land for years. He failed to sow a clover crop and this year put the land in corn, using no fertilizer. In spite of the drought, his yield of grain and forage from this field was double that on any neighboring farm."

A number of counties undertook to increase the acreage planted to red clover. Many of them that did not produce clover seed until recently put on campaigns to grow their own seed. Calaveras is one county that did not save seed until the last year or two. County Agent Hiller, in his account of the results of the project, says:

"The men with their red clover threshed over 700 bushels of No. 1 red clover seed from second cutting, had a $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton hay average on their first cutting, and at the same time added plant food to the soil. These crops of seed averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre with a cash income from seed alone of \$20.00 per acre."

The number of re-bait demonstrations in crops completed or carried into next year was 13,343, and the number of acres involved in these demonstrations was 65,134. The agents also held 2,074 method demonstration meetings to teach the farmers how to spray to control insects and diseases, to treat diseased seed, to select good seed, and how to grade, store and exhibit grain, etc.

More work was done to increase home gardens. The records show the number of method demonstration meetings in home gardening as 2,227 in 1932 and only 717 in 1931. Home garden work is a project of the home demonstration agents, except in counties where there are no home agents.

There was an increase in the amount of work done this year in poultry, dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, swine and horses. This is shown by the number of demonstrations conducted. The total number of method demonstration meetings held was 4,304; number of result demonstrations completed or carried in to next year 3,763; animals involved in these demonstrations 468,000, and the total profit of saving was \$162,023.00.

It is interesting to compare results in connection with the purebred sire work done this year and last. Number of farmers assisted in purchasing purebred sires in 1932 was 3,179 and in 1931, 1,775. The farmers, while having less money, did more purchasing to improve their herds and flocks; they have been taught the importance of this. The animal husbandry department had had as one of its major projects for several years the replacement of sires of inferior breed with good purebreds. The project only included beef cattle, sheep and swine. Eighteen counties that carried this project as a part of their extension program reported 426 replacements during this year; 115 beef bulls, 348 rams and 63 boars, an average of 24 replacements per county.

To illustrate what agents and livestock men think of this project, a statement by B. T. Painter, county agent in Oregon, follows. This is typical of statements made in other reports.

"During the year 25 livestock farmers were influenced to dispose of their grade bulls and replace them with good type purebreds. Consistent better sires work during the past few years has practically eliminated every scrub bull in the county.

Mr. R., a large cattle producer, made the following statement: "No other piece of work has helped more to raise the standard of beef cattle in this county than the Better Sires Project."

More purebred registered rams were placed in the county this year than ever before. Thirty-three registered Hampshire and Shropshire rams replaced an equal number of scrub and grade rams."

Poultry, if properly managed, is one of the lines of farming that has been profitable during the last few years. Poultry work is included in every county extension program. Because of climatic conditions and nearness to markets, Virginia affords room for expansion in different lines of poultry. It is believed, however, that if poultry is to continue profitable that more efficient methods of marketing and management of flocks on the part of all producers must be used. To this end extension workers have been active. The records show that the number of birds involved in result demonstrations of the men agents in 1933 were 300,307, an increase of 155,797 birds in such demonstrations over 1931. There are many other things in agents' reports this year that indicate the extension service has greatly increased its poultry improvement work.

The establishment of grading stations, and teaching producers the value of grading; disease prevention and control, and work in general poultry management have proved to be of incalculable value to poultry raisers. As to results agents are getting from demonstrations, a quotation from the report of T. O. Scott, Albemarle county, follows:

"Mr. J. B. Egley has conducted a result demonstration in poultry for three years. The pullets raised in 1931 completed their first twelve months of production August 31, 1932 with an average of 222 eggs per hen. The average number of hens in this flock was 377. Starting with a flock of 435 pullets of which 48 died, largely from an outbreak of cannibalism, and from which some were culled out and sold throughout the year as they became unprofitable, only 377 birds were left in the flock September 1. Mr. Egley valued these birds at only 50 cents each, which was ridiculously low for such high producers. But on this basis his financial statement shows a labor income or profit of \$781.43. This record starting April 6, 1931 with 1000 baby chicks and all income and expense being accounted for to August 31, 1932."

Methods of production and marketing of turkeys has been changed in recent years probably more than in any other line of poultry. County agent work has been directly responsible for these improvements. Below is a statement taken from the report of S. H. Cox, county agent in Rockingham, which illustrates results the agents are accomplishing:

"The raising of turkeys by modern methods continues to expand in Rockingham county. According to the best estimates we have been able to obtain, approximately 80,000 turkeys were raised by modern methods this year. The largest flock contained 1,700 magnificent bronze turkeys, while there were a number of flocks with numbers ranging from 800 to 1,300."

In many counties in 1933 turkey pools for disposing of the birds was an entirely new method of marketing. The experiment proved profitable to the growers. J. E. Delp, county agent in Scott, in his report regarding turkey pools states:

"Turkey pooling for the Thanksgiving market was attempted in six leading communities. The local price being paid was only 10 to 10½ cents before the pool started operating. The local price was then forced upward to 13 cents and the pool sold for 13 cents, weighted up in their respective communities. It is safe to say that five cars of turkeys sold for an average of not less than 2 cents per pound more than if there had not been farmer pools at work on the price. This meant a saving to our few farmers growing turkeys of at least \$1500.00."

More progress has been made with sheep in recent years than with any other form of livestock. County agents, through their extension organizations and committees, did a tremendous amount of work with sheep this year. The improvement of flocks by replacing scrubs and poor individual types of rams and ewes with good purebreds and grades, better feeding methods and shelter, treating thousands of sheep for stomach worms and other parasites, better care of wool, grading and marketing wool through cooperative pools, trimming,

doeking, grading and marketing lambs cooperatively, were some of the things that got results and materially increased the income of the farmers.

Typical examples of what agents in livestock counties think of work with sheep, and accounts of the results they are accomplishing, are given below in extracts from annual reports of three agents.

J. D. Hyer, Montgomery county, states:

"Lamb grading demonstrations carried on with the help of extension specialists and the State Division of Markets, and afterwards by the manager of the Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, proved of great value to sheep raisers. Four such demonstrations were held at the local stockyards. A total of 3,974 graded lambs (doeked and castrated) brought an average price of \$1.38 per 100 pounds (from July to October) while 3,570 ungraded lambs marketed during the same period brought an average of \$1.22. This was a difference of \$1.67 or \$6705.40 in favor of the graded lambs."

D. T. Painter, Grayson county, says:

"As a result of holding twenty-seven doeking and castrating demonstrations during March and April, approximately 7,000 lambs were doeked and castrated, which netted the producers an average of one cent more per pound than buck and long tail lambs which were sold at the same time and from the same communities. Mr. Y - who doeked and trimmed his lambs for the first time, and who sold 25 of these lambs in the community lamb pool where they were graded before shipping cooperatively, stated that doeking and trimming this number of lambs made him \$19.50 more on the bunch."

D. T. Painter continued:

"One of the outstanding achievements in cooperative marketing this year was that of 21 carloads of lambs shipped or sold cooperatively, which netted the producers an average of one-half cent more per pound than other lambs sold individually in the same community to local dealers.

Also, 70,000 pounds of wool was pooled in the various communities which sold for $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents above the local market price."

J. C. Colner, Augusta county, states:

"We have docked and castrated 3,507 lambs during the year and have trained at least 60 men in this work, and I am sure they have done twice as much work as I have done. We have treated over 900 sheep for stomach worms. Most of this was demonstration work and this alone has saved the farmers several thousand of dollars. We have helped to grade 13 cars of lambs which sold well. We helped to grade and pool 25,000 pounds of wool selling two cents above the market at the time it was pooled."

The Virginia Department of Agriculture, Division of Agricultural Statistics, reports that the number of all classes of livestock, with the exception of horses and mules, increased during 1933 and that the total value dropped about 15 per cent. The greatest decline in value was in cattle and hogs, with a decrease of 24 and 29 per cent respectively. Under such conditions as these the agents were able to effect economies here and there, through culling, feeding, grading and marketing of products, that proved of real value to the farmers. The establishment of a cheese factory in Montgomery county is a good example of the improvement

in marketing conditions. An ice cream factory located in the county reduced its prices so low that farmers could not make expenses. With the help of the county agent and state extension cheese specialist, a cheese factory was established in one community within the milk shed of the ice cream plant. This factory started operating in August. The agent met with dairymen in other communities and discussed the advisability of putting in cheese factories. The ice cream factory immediately began raising its prices on milk. It is estimated that the increase in prices farmers received for their milk due to the establishment of the cheese factory amounted to approximately \$2,000 per month.

Another illustration of how agents helped farmers save money or increase their income is shown by the results reported by P. H. DeHart, county agent in Isle of Wight. In the summary of his report of the value of the county extension organization he states:

"It is impossible to give the value of the organization in terms of dollars and cents to the farmers of the county because the value of cooperative spirit and interest cannot be expressed in monetary terms. However, some of the results of the organization gathered from personal interviews with several of the members and approved at meetings in the communities are as follows:

1. The clubs purchased 497 tons of fertilizer with a saving of \$2.00 per ton due to cooperative action, and \$2.00 due to change in analysis of the fertilizer used, making a total of \$4.00 per ton or a total saving of \$1,988.00.

2. Six thousand pounds of lespedesa seed was purchased in the county at a saving of 5 cents per pound, or a total saving of \$300.00 due to club action. The value of lespedesa as a soil improver and as a pasture crop at the low figure of \$5.00 per acre amounts to \$1,500.00.

3. Two hundred carloads of watermelons sold at \$40.00 extra, due to the organization, amounted to \$8,000.00

4. Ten tons of poultry feeds mixed from home grown grains according to formula from the state agricultural college at a saving of \$6.00 per ton, or a total of \$600.00.

The total of all activities mentioned amounted to \$12,388.00 all of which can be directly attributed to cooperative action of the farmers in Isle of Wight County.²

*Recorded in County
Index of WIFE*

It is difficult, almost impossible, to estimate even approximately the value of county agent work in dollars and cents to the state this year. Some agents in their annual reports attempted to evaluate work done, while other agents did not. B. A. Harriner, district agent, who kept in close touch with the work in his district, estimates that in eight counties, including Montgomery and counties west, in work with sheep alone the agents saved or increased the animal income of the sheep growers who followed the agents' recommendations \$33,745.00.

Mr. Harriner states further that the assistance given by J. E. Delp, county agent in Scott, in treating tobacco seed for the eradication of blackfire, and other work in connection with the tobacco crop, has been conservatively estimated to have increased the value of the crop \$21,000.00. Many other instances could be cited from different reports but a summary of all of them would be far from a complete total estimate for the state.

Number fairs at which demonstration products were exhibited	129
Number crop method demonstrations conducted	3,576
Number crop result demonstrations completed or carried forward	12,345
Number acres involved in completed demonstrations	86,127
Number animal method demonstrations held	4,204
Number animal result demonstrations completed or carried forward	5,743
Number animals involved in completed demonstrations	400,000
Total profit or saving on animal result demonstrations	103,023
Number farmers assisted in purchase of purchased sires	2,179
Number fruit and vegetable method demonstrations held	2,541
Number fruit and vegetable result demonstrations completed	2,523
Number farms assisted in weed lot management	225
Number acres involved	4,203
Number farms building terraces to control erosion	643
Number acres terraced	6,019
Number families assisted with house planning problems	178
Number dwellings constructed by plans furnished	48
Number dwellings remodelled by plans furnished	37
Number sewage disposal plants installed	21
Number water systems installed	125

Number of heating or lighting systems installed	44
Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed from plans	894
Number farms keeping accounts under agents' supervision	231
Number farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision . .	545
Number farms assisted in obtaining credit	7,000
Number farmers assisted in using outlook information	2,343

Personnel

Nov 20, 1952

Montgomery, Assistant Director, Blacksburg

DISTRICT AGENTS

J. G. Bruce	Culpeper
F. S. Farrar	Farmville
J. H. Quisenberry	Frederick Hall
W. C. Shackelford	Proffit
B. A. Warriner	Blacksburg

COUNTY FARM DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>POST OFFICE</u>
Accomac	W. O. Strong	Onley
Accomac	H. M. Nichols, Asst.	Onley
Albemarle	T. O. Scott	Charlottesville
Albemarle	F. E. Merrifield, Asst.	Charlottesville
Alleghany	S. B. Surber	Barber
Amelia	J. B. Lewis	Amelia
Anherst	O. B. Ross	Anherst
Appomattox	R. B. Hudgins	Appomattox
Augusta	J. C. Colner	Staunton
Augusta and Highland	G. W. Litton, Asst.	Staunton
Bath	J. L. Montague	Warm Springs
Bedford	S. S. Hylton	Bedford
Bedford	G. R. Mathews, Asst.	Bedford
Botetourt	J. S. Wills	Fincastle
Buckingham	R. S. Ellis	Buckingham
Brunswick	D. A. Jackson	Lawrenceville
Campbell	S. F. Grubba	Rustburg
Caroline	C. B. Lanford	Bowling Green
Chas. City & New Kent	V. B. Perry	Providence Forge
Charlotte	H. E. McSwain	Charlotte
Chesterfield	P. R. Jones	Chester
Craig	W. O. Martin	New Castle
Culpeper	J. C. Eller	Culpeper
Cumberland & Goochland	E. M. Matthews	Cartersville
Dinwiddie	B. F. Bedwell	Dinwiddie
Elizabeth City, Warwick & York	H. S. Lippincott	Newport News
Essex	D. H. Crosby	Tappahannock
Fairfax	H. B. Derr	Fairfax
Fauquier	E. L. Preston	Warrenton
Fluvanna	D. D. Sizer	Palmyra
Franklin	W. A. Alexander	Rocky Mount
Giles	T. E. Starnes	Peorisburg
Gloucester	D. W. Thompson	Gloucester
Grayson	D. T. Painter	Independence
Grayson	R. C. Carter, Asst.	Independence
Greensville	J. W. Rogers	Emporia
Halifax	C. L. Hall	Halifax
Halifax	W. W. Wilkins, Asst.	South Boston
Hanover	J. C. Stiles	Ashland
Henrico	L. M. Walker	Richmond, C. of C.

COUNTY

NAME

POST OFFICE

Isle of Wight
James City
King & Queen
& King William
Lancaster
Lee
Loudoun
Lunenburg
Madison
Mecklenburg
Montgomery
Nansemond
Nelson
Northampton
Norfolk

P. H. DeHart
C. W. Richards

J. D. Hutchinson
C. C. Chase
M. V. Koger
J. R. Lintner
E. C. Stokes
E. V. Breeden
N. H. Williams
J. D. Weyer
E. F. Gillette
J. B. Whitehead
F. W. Darling
K. A. Melgren

Smithfield
Norge

Walkerton
Whitstone
Pennington Gap
Leesburg
Kenbridge
Madison
Chase City
Christiansburg
Suffolk
Lovingston
Eastville
Fox Hall Farm,
Norfolk

Nottoway
Orange
Page
Patrick
Pittsylvania
Pittsylvania
Powhatan
Princess Anne
Prince Edward
Prince George
Prince William
Pulaski
Rappahannock
Roanoke & Floyd
Rockingham
Rockingham
Scott
Shenandoah
Smyth
Southampton
Spotsylvania
Surrey
Sussex
Tazewell
Warren
Westmoreland

R. B. Oliver
T. T. Curtis
G. H. Clark
J. C. C. Price
J. E. Stone
W. R. Carr, Asst.
W. F. Michaux
H. W. Oslin
E. F. Striplin
H. A. Hoblin
F. D. Cox
E. C. Grigsby
L. J. Turner
M. G. Lewis
S. M. Cox
Joseph Copley, Asst.
J. E. Delp
G. G. Dickenson
P. E. Bird
E. A. Davis
W. R. Linthicum
O. M. Cockes
C. W. Hubbard
W. L. Fowler
D. M. Cloyd
S. J. Dawson

Crewe
Orange
Luray
Stuart
Chatham
Chatham
Powhatan
Lynchaven
Farrville
Hopewell
Manassas
New River Depot
Washington (Va.)
Salex
Harrisonburg
Harrisonburg
Gate City
Woodstock
Marion
Courtland
Spotsylvania
Elberon
Waverly
Tazewell
Front Royal
Montross

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Grand Total
All agents

Report of _____ County _____ Agent _____
(Name) (Title)

From _____ to _____, 1932

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



Approved: ABC
EHY

Date _____ State or District Supervisor _____

Date _____ 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 agent, assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the people of the county in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support of extension work.

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific lines of extension work to be undertaken by the extension agent during a year or a period of years.
2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program of work. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
3. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
5. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations. A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to tan fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry. A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the persons conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment. The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in his office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's 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.

..... 150 1699 1
(Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name 142 154 2

(b) Number of members (1) Men 99 4057
 (2) Women 94 2198

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted. 144 2718 3

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees. 134 1489 4

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men 101 3922
 (2) Women 111 2786

(b) 4-H Club work (1) Men 70 269
 (2) Women 123 1562

(3) Older club boys 68 331
 (4) Older club girls 86 440

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. 60 569 6

7. Members in above clubs or groups. 60 13850 7

8. Number of 4-H Clubs. 128 1274 8

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled. (a) Boys 121 10415
 (b) Girls 117 16713 9

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing. (a) Boys 116 7424
 (b) Girls 112 13268 10

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

	<u>112</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>50</u>
(a) Boys	<u>3745</u>	<u>2495</u>	<u>1340</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>356</u>
(b) Girls	<u>7093</u>	<u>4736</u>	<u>2692</u>	<u>91526</u>	<u>679</u>	<u>63525</u>

12. Number of 4-H Club members according to age.

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	99	108	107	110	107	103	76	94	82	53	34
Girls	96	101	112	111	113	111	112	102	95	67	33
	<u>2338</u>	<u>2325</u>	<u>2293</u>	<u>2457</u>	<u>2230</u>	<u>1844</u>	<u>1262</u>	<u>839</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>100</u>

* 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 page 8 to 28, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school	24291	Out of school	1398	13	
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(a) Judging	59	370	14	
	(b) Demonstration	75	693		
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age	29	32	15		
16. Members in above groups	(a) Young men	21	187	16	
	(b) Young women	23	303		
17. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work	101	78509	17		
18. Number of different farms visited	101	45696	18		
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work	76	36573	19		
20. Number of different homes visited	76	25746	20		
21. Number of calls relating to extension work	(a) Office	148	102677	21	
	(b) Telephone	132	89620		
22. Number of days agent spent in office	149	12126	22		
23. Number of days agent spent in field	149	32434	23		
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³	140	10652	24		
25. Number of individual letters written	149	112095	25		
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)	146	4914	26		
27. Number of bulletins distributed	143	136395	27		
28. Number of radio talks made	10	70	28		
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown	112	362	29		
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	117	1057	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending	77	5364	
		(3) Total women leaders attending	115	5766	
(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	99	465	31	
	(2) Total leaders attending	99	5111		
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)	(a) Number	139	17967	31	
	(b) Total attendance	139	299077		
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(a) Number	109	2003	32	
	(b) Total attendance	109	29769		
33. Tours conducted	(a) Number	67	248	33	
	(b) Total attendance	67	5233		
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	63	70	34
	(2) Total attendance	63	10215		
(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	91	111	34	
	(2) Total attendance	91	19819		

¹ List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.² Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

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GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

		(1) Number	13	8	
	(a) Farm women	(2) Total members attending	13	469	
		(3) Total officers attending	10	226	
35. Encampments held		(1) Number	65	65	28
		(2) Total boys attending	44	630	
	(b) 4-H Club	(3) Total girls attending	60	1206	
		(4) Total others attending	60	1087	
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Number	129	5473		36
	(b) Total attendance	129	533795		
		(1) Number	107	1046	
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(2) Total attendance	107	31893	
		(1) Number	75	1624	37
	(b) 4-H Club	(2) Total attendance	75	29244	

PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

Line of work	Number of communities or other units participating	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting	Days specialists helped with line of work	Days agent devoted to line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of different circular letters issued	Number of farm or home visits made	Number of office calls received	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
38. Cereals (page 8)	906	997	208	2573	819	358	652	8319	4276	38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	943	1235	176	2476	814	511	428	6979	5280	39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	106	289	85	344	115	60	114	5972	205	40
41. Cotton (page 11)	69	53	9	185	55	15	7	465	1579	41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	522	474	138	925	679	250	126	2526	2946	42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	160	225	231	2403	1523	648	460	7102	4352	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	685	197	125	387	173	161	69	1756	2255	44
45. Fruits (page 12)	389	469	219	1223	300	201	171	2525	2500	45
46. Forestry (page 13)	106	98	40	106	73	73	15	28426	323	46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	317	369	94	458	117	127	66	1212	2604	47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	450	586	204	1105	278	135	820	2732	2075	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	1207	1323	487	3657	1423	575	534	10019	7900	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	425	581	321	1255	419	245	251	3337	3324	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	845	1086	297	3642	874	453	422	70125	73604	51
52. Farm management (page 16)	206	370	134	922	282	131	55	2000	7839	52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	544	1175	339	2491	1213	732	375	4100	6001	53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)	872	850	124	3874	4299	1106	232	5639	3638	54
55. Child training and care (page 19)	13	3	6	25	39	1	1	45	4	55
56. Clothing (page 20)	1227	482	88	427	476	876	200	2683	1283	56
57. Home management (page 21)	135	153	23	476	438	149	36	1374	690	57
58. House furnishings (page 22)	432	407	95	2022	2353	583	119	46280	1647	58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)	167	86	64	185	129	20	18	515	344	59
60. Community activities (page 24)	663	1214	176	1317	1204	787	465	4113	2763	60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)	304	335	89	998	461	325	615	5275	3363	61
62. Building extension program of work ¹	677	1929	185	702	763	363	167	2347	3147	62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²	88	77	52	93	86	72	68	84	79	63
	683	2798	286	1655	1334	600	335	4095	2419	63

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

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

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

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	21	54	95
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	24	228	96
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys 4	60	97
	(b) Girls 2	65	
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys 4	57	98
	(b) Girls 2	60	
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing.....			99
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing.....	3	19	100
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations.....	14	79	101
102. Acres involved in preceding question.....	14	5120	102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management.....	27	226	103
104. Acres involved in preceding question.....	26	4256	104
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations.....	5	11	105
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust.....			106
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below).....	8	209	107

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

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

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

Item	(a)	(b)	(c)	
	Rodents	Other animal pests	Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	17	10	50	108
	36	66	279	
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	19	12	25	109
	608	159	673	
110. Pounds of poison used.....	24	12	31	110
	7216	1792	5675	

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(Farm and Home)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	52	371	111	
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	34	1423	112	
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys 1	19	113	
	(b) Girls			
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys 1	19	114	
	(b) Girls			
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems.....	33	89	115	
116. Acres drained by such systems.....	31	1303	116	
117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems.....	9	17	117	
118. Acres irrigated by such systems.....	9	329	118	
119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations.....	40	543	119	
120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	40	6419	120	
121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods.....	24	91	121	
122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems.....	36	189	122	
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	19	48	123	
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	23	70	124	
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations.....	24	81	125	
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations.....	43	176	126	
127. Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations.....	6	13	127	
128. Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations.....	5	33	128	
129. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	53	1087	129	
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(a) Dairy barns	45	151	130
	(b) Hog houses	35	143	
	(c) Poultry houses	53	898	
	(d) Silos	25	56	
	(e) Other	46	217	
130%. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	29	491	130%	
130%. Number of machines involved in preceding question.....	(a) Tractors	19	63	130%
	(b) Tillage implements	26	704	
	(c) Harvesters and threshers	22	197	
	(d) Other	25	203	
130%. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent.....	36	179	130%	

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

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

Item	(1) Poultry	(2) Dairy cattle	(3) Beef cattle	(4) Sheep	(5) Swine	(6) Horses and mules	
	14	48	36	52	65	13	
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held	1863	495	414	816	1064	93	131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	102	56	35	51	64	8	132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations	2947	734	438	1252	1496	85	133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed	94	56	38	51	64	8	134
	439093	12055	7164	64584	24713	117	
	79	40	22	41	42	5	
	73148	48717	12553	35056	18909	1099	
	57	44	12	24	71		
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	2042	421	59	110	1321		135
(1) Boys	85	27	9	10	32		
(2) Girls	3237	93	20	18	141		
	52	44	9	21	67		
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing	1229	354	50	89	1015		136
(1) Boys	52	24	8	5	30		
(2) Girls	2501	81	14	13	110		
	59	40	10	23	70		
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed	136894	519	83	682	2665		137
	79	54	34	46	66	2	
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires	894	248	223	493	382	4	138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	60	38	26	29	47	2	139
	1099	274	87	179	297	5	
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized	4	5	2	3	2	1	140
	3	2	2	1	2	1	
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs	109	21	21	10	29	3	141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized	6	15		2		1	142
	6	15		2		1	
143. Number of members in these associations	229	206		31		20	143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals	28	27	6	6	8	1	144
	392	278	12	117	20	2	
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)				✓			

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

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

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held	34	166	145
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	53	1619	146
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work	(a) Boys 2	39	147
	(b) Girls 1	41	
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys 2	29	148
	(b) Girls 1	21	
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent	32	251	149
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent	33	546	150
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	29	227	151
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements	43	1253	152
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year	15	1037	153
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records	28	1114	154
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations	41	1271	155
156. Number of farms advised relative to leases	44	663	156
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit	56	7659 (7659)	157
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations	33	8243	158
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—			159
(a) Wheat 34	748	(g) Dairy cattle 39	350 (m)
(b) Corn 29	866	(h) Beef cattle 31	328 (n)
(c) Cotton 10	256	(i) Hogs 42	537 (o)
(d) Potatoes 26	1041	(j) Sheep 35	493 (p)
(e) Tobacco 23	1507	(k) Poultry 50	1092 (q)
(f) Truck crops 30	593	(l) _____ 16	811 (r)

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

Item	(a) Grain and feed	(b) Cotton	(c) Dairy products	(d) Livestock	(e) Fruits and vegetables	(f) Poultry and eggs	(g) Home products	(h) Other	
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year	5	4	6	10	5	17	11	24	160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year	5	4	7	23	6	13	11	39	161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)	13	7	19	19	9	11	5	22	162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	20	7	21	27	20	11	7	48	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	5302	7167	1844	2533	6896	2746	1298	5921	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—	161951	8546	11327	18557	20936	70324	23554	224967	324967
165. Preliminary analysis	26144	2	13741	3008	60900	10653	22638	15918	165
166. Organization	6	6	7	8	6	8	9	5	10
167. Accounting and auditing	5	3	3	5	6	9	23	5	9
168. Financing	4	2	1	2	3	4	2	4	4
169. Business policies	3	1	1	4	5	1	4	3	3
170. Production to meet market demand	11	2	2	8	9	7	10	7	8
171. Reduction of market losses	2	3	1	7	8	5	7	5	7
172. Use of current market information	2	2	2	4	6	6	4	9	10
173. Standardizing	8	3	3	10	11	12	32	6	15
174. Processing or manufacturing	2	2	7	8	10	11	10	22	11
175. Packaging and grading	1	1	2	3	2	10	1	1	1
176. Loading	1	2	1	2	2	2	10	15	13
177. Transporting	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	4	3
178. Warehousing	4	1	1	2	3	2	2	5	5
179. Keeping membership informed	5	4	4	11	12	15	18	8	20
180. Merging into larger units	9	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—	2	17	6	75	3	7	12	6	15
181. Standardizing	2	17	6	75	3	7	12	6	15
182. Packaging and grading	2	17	6	75	3	7	12	6	15
183. Use of current market information	7	353	3	83	10	194	14	20	11

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

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

208. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	42	3843	208	
209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	29	2027	209	
210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	31	4908	210	
	(a) Girls	1		59
211. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	30	3811	211	
	(a) Girls	1		52
212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing.....	24	2225	212	
	(a) Women	31		4499
213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget.....	9	363	213	
	(a) Women	15		1087
	(b) Girls			
214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves.....	4	2192	214	
	(a) Women	31		4573
215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....	17	1175	215	
	(a) Women	14		1530
216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....	23	2368	216	
	(a) Women	28		3430
(b) Girls				

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME FURNISHINGS

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

231. Number of method demonstration meetings held	45	2454	231
232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	44	5426	232
233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	15	2222	233
	2	10	
234. Number of 4-H Club members completing	15	1621	234
	2	8	
235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings	35	3006	235
	14	1436	
236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture	31	2049	236
	13	768	
237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies)	34	1926	237
	15	732	
238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	31	2341	238
	16	1296	
239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors	32	1500	239
	14	654	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

240. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	23	130	240
241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	10	1271	241
242. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	3	45	242
	2	15	
243. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	3	45	243
	2	15	
244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	11	1284	244
	5	305	
245. Number of individuals following recommendations as to complete health examination.....	10	774	245
246. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....	10	1355	246
247. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....	15	1681	247
248. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....	2	107	248
249. Number of homes adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....	5	583	249
250. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....	11	590	250
251. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....	18	1413	251
252. Number of homes following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	17	1316	252

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

253. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations	14	88	253
254. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders	25	177	254
255. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	47	448	255
256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations	52	435	256
257. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented	40	225	257
258. Number of community houses, clubhouses, or community rest rooms established	22	52	258
259. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices	24	169	259
260. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished	41	156	260
261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.	45	270	261
261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page	56	556	261½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

Item	(a) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handicraft	(d) Rabbits	(e) ¹	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held	23	4	18	4	1	262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year	77	6	163	10	40	263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	19	3	13	4	16	264
	107	4	506	16	69	
(1) Boys	7	1	2	10	2	265
	12	5	5	62	17	
(2) Girls			6	1	1	265
			222	2	378	
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing	7		2	6	2	265
	10		4	33	15	
(1) Boys			6	1	1	265
			214	2	300	
(2) Girls						

¹ Indicate project by name.