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Narrative Report of County Agent, 1931

Demonstrations: Men and women who cooperate with the agent by conducting demonstrations are listed as method and result demonstrators. Method demonstrations are those which are conducted by the agent when visiting the farm and in the presence of the owner and perhaps invited people. The most common method of demonstrations are poultry culling, disease treatment and selection of breeding pens, thinning and grading fruit are others. Four demonstrations that attracted considerable interest was the vaccination of nearly 2000 fowls against chicken pox. During the year the agent conducted 487 method demonstrations with an attendance of 2805 people. Of these 487 demonstration 41 were on Home Beautification. During the year the agent paid 372 visits to men and 73 to women who were conducting long time and result demonstrations, such as the members of the herd improvement association, bee keepers and poultry associations etc., these result demonstrators were conducting 365 demonstrations. Of these, 76 were on home beautification. There were 19 result demonstration meetings held and 475 persons attended.

Dairying Dairying is the leading farming industry in Fairfax/with a gross income of around \$ 1,250,000. The agent spent 30 days and made 190 farm visits in 7 different communities, in the interest of the dairy work. Specialist helped 11 days, this not including the assistance given over the radio in Alexandria. Twelve meetings were held in relation to the work, 15 news articles were published and 29 articles put over the radio. The agent sent out 6 circular letters about dairying. There were 158 method and 51 result demonstrations, with about 1400 animals involved. The method demonstrations included black leg, vaccinations, dairy barn and milk house improvements, emergency feeding rations etc., In the adult result demonstrations over \$ 400.00 was saved to our farmers.

Herd Improvement Work The most important result demonstration in dairying was the organization of the first Herd Improvement Association in Fairfax County, know as No. 1, in 1919. The first year 1920 the milk production was 6003 lbs milk and 252 lbs of butter fat. In 1929 the milk was 8,665.4 lbs and 332.3 butter fat. In 1930 the milk production of No. 1 Association was 8,878 lbs and 343.6 lbs butter fat, with an average test of 3.87 %. This is an increase of 2875 lbs of milk and 91.6 lbs of butter fat in the ten years since the organization. Association No. 2 was organized the years of 1921 and 1922, the association has not made as rapid gains as No. 1 as it contains less dairy breeders. No record is available as to the early milk production or fat. In 1928 the milk production averaged 6847.8 lbs and 295.7 butter fat, in 1930 the milk production averaged 7762.7 lbs and the butter fat 313.2 lbs with an average test of 4.03%. This is an increase in the past year of 914 lbs milk and 17.5 lbs in butter fat. The whole dairy industry of the entire county has been given an added impetus by the success of these two organizations.

Dairy Pageants The most important event of the year in the dairy world was the Piedmont Dairy Festival held in Manassas on October 31st. There

were 8 counties interested in the event which is the climax in the effort to increase the average milk consumption of this area. The event was patterned after the famous apple festival that has done so much to assist the orchard industry. A queen was crowned, and 8 pretty princesses were honored, one from each of the counties. The pageant was a huge success as far as performance was concerned. The famous Richmond Blues Military Company lent colorful effect to the exercises. The Government and other exhibits were especially good and attracted considerable attention. Between 8000^{to} and 10,000 people crowded the town of Manassas and all appeared to enjoy themselves. The county agents of the counties interested themselves and aided in making the event a success. The radio announcements did much good. The parade in the afternoon was well attended and the floats were especially fine. ~~Taking it all~~ ^{in all} the dairy festival was a success and we look forward next year to a bigger and better event.

Farmers and 4-H Club Tour to Govt. Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Maryland.

On August 14 between 45 and 50 farmers and 4-H Club children paid a visit to the Experimental Farm and looked over the dairy cattle, poultry etc. Specialists from the different offices accompanied the visitors and carefully described the various experiments being conducted. The tour was voted a success and highly educational.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1931**RETROSPECT**

When County Agent Cox, Town Manager Cocke, and Fred Hynson, Esq., promoted the idea of a dairy festival last spring there were some who probably felt that they were premature. Later Fred admitted himself that the scope of the proposition far exceeded what he himself had originally envisioned.

Matters simmered along for months. Dick Hynson was called in, and with Al Hooff and E. H. Hibbs, undertook to raise necessary finances.

In the meantime Fred took much of his own time out and worked up ideas and ideals that were placed before the farmers, and Mr. Cox brought in the agents from adjoining counties. Of these H. B. Derr, of Fairfax, took an outstanding part, and by his example interested other counties.

In the past month the spirit of the originators became infectious, and toward the close most everybody was trying to help in some way.

History has been made, and favorable history for Manassas, as well as the whole Piedmont area. It was an ambitious effort, born of a patriotic desire to promote our dairy industry, and we believe that an established institution of this kind will repeat much better next year, and gradually take its place with the wonderful exposition which Winchester has given Virginia in recent years.

And so was born the Piedmont Dairy Festival. The success assigned the writer must be given to Radio station WJLV Mt. Vernon Hills Va. for the weekly broadcasts that flitted all over Virginia and the surrounding states. That they heard was evidenced by many cars from West Va., Penna., Delaware, Maryland and a few from New Jersey. All hail the potent influence of the radio.

Sheep With sheep there was 1 method and 5 result demonstration. The Agent spent 5 days in the work and made 10 farm visits and was assisted 3 days by specialists. Due to the efforts of the American Sheep Breeder Magazine, three bred ewes will be distributed to 4-H Club boys, the first one was a South Down ewe, worth \$ 50.00 given to Marshall Doak as a reward for being the outstanding 4-H Club boy. Mr. C. W. Boyd the Southdown breeder furnished this ewe and will duplicate that gift next year.

Poultry: The agent conducted 225 method demonstrations, visited 92 farms with sick flocks, at 13 of these treatments were given with 69 persons present. At some the medicines were furnished. On 18 visits he assisted in selecting breeding pens. Held 32 culling demonstrations with an attendance of 241 persons, and culled 6365 birds and made a saving of \$ 600.00 to our poultry farmers.

The agent devoted 30 days to poultry work in 10 different communities, made 230 visits and held 32 meetings and published 18 newspaper stories and put 64 poultry articles over the radio. During the year the specialist from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Blacksburg helped 24 days in the work, in 10 different communities. The most outstanding method demonstration held during the year were the vaccinations against fowl pox, nearly 2000 birds were treated. Last winter our poultry keepers lost over \$ 2,000 from this disease, this will be saved this winter. Poultry flock management is a very important subject and the agent made 34 farm visits in the interest of the poultry management.

Poultry Tours: July 16th a poultry tour was made between 50 and 60 of the farmers from 6 counties, with 5 county agents met Mr. H. G. Kilpatrick and the county agent and visited 40 of the leading poultry farms of this county at the Welford poultry farm, they saw a fully equipped James Way poultry house. At the Galliett farm were seen a complete grinding and mixing feed machine and well equipped incubator cellar and houses. After dinner on the Courthouse lawn, the Vosbury farm was visited and the incubator and battery feeders were seen and the out door shelters. The use of the gasoline guns for disinfecting was shown. The Roberts farm in Falls Church was then visited. These buildings were equipped all kinds of labor saving devices and the floors disinfected and treated against disease and dampness. The tour was a success and Mr. Kilpatrick was commended for its success.

Poultry Surveys: An economic survey of the poultry industries is being made by the Department of Economics of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Mr. R. G. Lynch of that institution has recently spent a week in Fairfax County visiting our commercial poultrymen and collecting data on the cost of production and other factors necessary for an economic survey. The county agent assisted him as far as possible.

Cereals The agent spent 15 days and made 80 visits in the interest of cereals in 7 different communities. Department and State Specialists spent 10 days assisting in this line of work. Three meetings were held and 8 news articles published. There were 22 method demonstrations held, 8 of these were in seed selection, 8 in wheat seed and smut treatment, 3 in oat selection and smut eradication and one in barley inspection. There were 40 result demonstrations conducted, with corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley. The most serious cereal diseases are the wheat and oat smuts. The Colvin Run Mill, one of our cooperators, reports that within a radius of 3 miles of the mill one third of the wheat was smutted. They sold 60 lbs of copper carbonate this fall. Owing to the heavy losses from stinky smut which are becoming greater each year, they are planning to put in a large wheat cleaning and treating machine. We feel confident that this serious outbreak of smut is due to the carrying of spores from one farm to another by threshing machinery. We have an excellent illustration of that fact on the Stowe farm, during the inspection of our wheat fields with Dr. R. J. Hassel, Extension Pathologist from Washington, the Stowe field was inspected and only a slight trace of smut was found. After having the wheat thrashed numbers of smut balls were found that evidently were shaken from the machine while in operation. In order to be safe, his seed wheat was treated with copper carbonate. The Mac Carty Milling company prepared a machine this season that did good work. The farmer bought the chemical and the milling company cleaned and treated the seed at five cents per bushel. Between 300 and 400 bushels were treated. For several years the county agent has offered the use of a barrel machine to our farmers and it is moved from place to place. It is hard to get an estimate of the number of farms assisted. As far as can be learned seed for 150 acres were re-tested. On the Maurice Fox farm 30 bushels were treated, while Dr. R. J. Hassel and Dr. James Godkin were taking photos of the operation. Demonstrations were also given on the F. E. Stowe, Ronald Blake and George Speer farms. 8

Oat smut has caused an annual ^{average} loss of from 1½% to 5%. While on the inspection tour with Dr. Hasael, the oat field of Dr. Huddleson was inspected. A new view of early planting of oats was found. Two seedings were made with certified seed. The seeding in the latter part of February contained 3% smut. Rains delayed the planting until March. The grain seeded in March upon the remainder of the field contained 17% smut. The seed purchased as certified showed 75 % Fulghum and 25% Culbertson. There is a good reason for putting the statement upon the seed packages that no guarantee as to purity or trueness ~~to~~ name etc., is given. There should be, however, as we know many losses from this cause.

One corn field was inspected that was planted with high priced seed, a 10% infection of corn smut was found. The corn crop preceeding this had but very little smut. In addition to the smut 25 % of the stalks were found infected with corn root rot.

Legumes: In legumes we find that clover is being replaced with alfalfa and sweet clover, this is due for more than one reason. One of these is the serious attack of clover mildew upon the crop. An excellent reason is the way alfalfa stood the strain of two trying seasons and produced crops when clover disappeared. Even the famed sweet clover did not do so well. The agent believes that our best bet is to plant every acre that can be spared in alfalfa, owing to the fact that we are passing through a cycle of drought, that no one can predict the ending of. Dairymen are realizing this and a campaign to increase our acreage of alfalfa is being formulated. The disturbing factor is that to make this a success it needs many tons of lime and financial conditions are not very assuring.

Sweet Clovers: Sweet clover is also making inroads on the red clover, while it is not as palatable as clover hay, it furnishes splendid pasture as cattle become used to it's flavor. Several hundred acres have been sown with good results. The leading demonstrator with sweet clover for pasture is Mr. C. T. Rice, who has financially demonstrated that it is one of the best of pasture crops for dairy farmers, the acreage is rapidly increasing. It is unfortunate that some farm writers are stressing that sweet clover does not need much lime, again comes the statement of Dr. Piper of Organic Matter vs. Lime. Our observations convinces that on soils well supplied with organic matter, even though acidity be present, sweet clover will grow, but on our bare soils deficient in organic matter, even though but little acidity be present, sweet clover has^{not} done so well. Local conditions have a decided effect on crops and we should use caution in following the advice of many of our newspaper articles. We are looking for a large increase in sweet clover planting.

Soy Beans and Cow Peas: Without doubt soy beans as a hay crop will always be a stand by, but several factors, through no fault of the crop,

have worked against it. The most important is leaving the crop to become mature or nearly so before cutting. Soy beans straw is mighty poor feed, compared with soy bean hay cut when the pods are forming. We must decide whether we want to raise seed or hay. The worst mistake we can make is to believe that soy bean hay will give best results if we let the seeds get ripe. Haying fed soy bean hay for years we find that the majority of seed pass through the animal whole. We are not prepared to argue the matter as to whether any food value is rubbed off or absorbed in making its trip through the animal, several thousand acres were grown this year but the heavy losses from drought has caused a decrease in acreage. Several demonstrations the past two years have demonstrated the fact that soy beans will grow on soils that need lime, if there is organic matter present for the soil bacteria to exist in. Nitrifying bacteria can not exist on barren soil even if lime be present.

Cow Peas: The acreage of cow peas is very small. One thing can be said in its favor and that is that on poor soils it is a better soil improver than the soy bean, where no inoculation has been provided. Nature tries to improve our soil by producing wild vetches and legumes and these aid the cow pea crop more than the soy bean. Owing to its hard curing qualities the soy beans are recommended above the peas.

Legumes: The agent spent 8 days and made 35 farm visits in the interest of the various legumes, in four different communities. Specialists assisted the agent 10 days in the work, five newspaper articles were published and 8 put over the radio. There were 10 method demonstrations with alfalfa, sweet clover, other clovers and soy beans. During the year there were 40 result demonstrations under operation, with alfalfa, sweet and other clovers, Lespedeza, soy beans and cow peas, soil was tested on 15 farms and 15 demonstrations conducted on 150 acres.

Soil Tests: In order to get accurate results in testing soils for acidity, a new testing outfit was purchased that gives the reaction for phosphate also. Meetings were held at several places and samples of soil were brought in and tested. Two vocational night school classes were held and a number of fields were tested that are to be sown to alfalfa. A peculiar fact was brought out, on the fields of farmers who have considerable manure produced from feeding rich concentrates and legumes hay, there was less acidity and considerable more phosphates than on fields treated with ordinary barn yard manure produced from low protein feeds and non legume hay. This fact was called to my attention 20 years ago by Dr. C. V. Piper, formerly head of the forage crops division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the following words: "You are placing more emphasis on lime on your poor Virginia soils than you do on organic matter, you had better reverse the order", for many years the truth of this statement has been impressed upon me, one demonstration forced it home. An orchard that needed one ton of lime per acre was given heavy winter top dressing of manure from cows fed all the clover hay they would eat, the result, the following season was a splendid stand of clover that cut nearly one ton of clover hay per acre. The effect of the soil acidity was shown, however, when the roots penetrated the sour sub soil, the crop disappeared as it has on dozen ^{other} fields.

Over one hundred fields with an acreage of at least two thousand acres have been tested for acidity and a lime need of from one half to three tons of lime per acre was found. A new angle to the study of soils has been developed since testing with the new outfit and that is the extensive deficiency of phosphorus in our soils. With the exception of a number of fields near Floris 85 % of the fields tested showed a decided need of this very essential element. Even on some fields that were treated with ordinary barn yard manure, the results were not near as definite as on the dairy farms around Floris where rich concentrated and legume hays were fed

exclusively. . This emphasizes the point the writer is trying to make and that is that all manures are low in phosphate. On farms where the feeds that are consumed are rich in this element, we find a better quality. In soils rich in organic matter we have found that the soil bacteria are aiding in producing conditions ideal for better crop production. These tests have been made on a number of good dairy farms in different portions of the county and the results are the same.

Government Loans Fairfax County, as with other counties was allowed \$2000.00 for the fall seed and pasture loans. The largest single amount for applied was \$ 175.00 which was allowed. The lowest was for \$ 10.00. There were several hundred inquiries about the provisions of the loans. Upon explaining that the loans were due the following July, at a time when there would be no income on the average farm, the majority heeded the advice and made no application. The agent was criticised by some people, other than farmers, for doing this, the statement being made that if the \$ 2000.00 allowed for Fairfax County was expended in the county, it would help conditions. A county agent who does not know conditions in his county had better get out and the writer knew that many of those making inquiry could get along without it. The outcome was that only \$ 734.00 was applied for and granted. The majority of this was really badly needed. The unfortunate thing is that not over 25% of this has been re paid, owing to the low prices for wheat and rye and other farm crops. Many of the applicants are now heartily grateful that they were persuaded against making a loan.

Spring Seed and Fertilizer Loans When the 1930 drought relief movement was begun and the appointment of committees was requested, the agent offered to the county chairman, Mr. E. R. Allen, the benefit of the County Agricultural Board Organization, made up of farmers from every community in the county. The offer was accepted and within a short time after organizing the drought relief work, this county had an excellent working organization and good work was accomplished. When the government loans were announced this drought relief committee with a few changes in the county chairman and county committee, was again ready for business and functioned splendidly. Every member when called upon did his part. There were some real cases of need as in the fall loan and many made inquiries as to the loan. A short time before this the agent had read an article in the Southern Agriculturalist written by Dr. Gus V. Dyer on "The Devouring Mortgage", a letter was written to Dr. Dyer asking the cost for furnishing 200 copies of this excellent article, within ten days 300 copies were furnished free of charge. Over 400 farmers made inquiry about the fall and spring loans, those who would accept it were given a copy of the article and told to take it home and read it, if after reading it they still wished to make the loan they were to return and the agent would gladly make the application. Here was the best illustration of the influence of the written page we have ever seen. Fully 60 % of the enquirers did not return and a number that had previously made applications cancelled them. The result was that while 40 applications with a total of \$ 9,331.00 were made this amount was cut down by withdrawals and reduction in allowed loans to 30 applications and a total of \$ 5,799.00, the largest application was for \$ 600.00 but only \$ 400.00 was allowed, another applicant for \$ 598.00 was allowed \$ 500.00, the smallest application was for \$ 40.00. What was predicted when the applications were made is now a fact, owing to the low prices in farm products and conditions beyond the farmers' control not over 20% of the loans can be repaid when they come

due, without taking every bit of their crops and leaving them as bad if not worse off than ever. With them it is a very poor example of farm relief, for while the loans saved some of them from ruin, the outcome is going to be a continued source of worry, owing to the firm letters they are receiving requesting payment. The great majority of these farmers are hard working honest men, who have no intention to defraud the government and will repay the money as rapidly as possible. An extreme case will be cited; Applicant No. 17 applied for a loan of \$ 270.00 to plant corn, oats and soy beans. He was allowed \$ 200.00 , he was a tenant and the landlord waived his claim, he harvested his crop and offered it for sale, but prices are so low that it will not bring near the amount of the loan. Being unable to find a buyer he has turned over the crop to the Department and while the crops are in good condition, the farmers all have sufficient feed and little money to buy a surplus. What the outcome will be we do not know, we feel that the farmer has done his part. While the loans were not due until November 30th, early in November the farmers were notified to appear at certain places and pay their loans. One old lady with a loan of \$ 270.00, early in November, received a letter requesting payment, her husband is an invalid and she became alarmed and in order to obtain the money sacrificed her land, taking a small tract with some cash so she could pay off her loan. I consider her worse off than ever. It is to be regretted that the loans were called before they were due, as it creates a bad impression among our farmers.

Owing to the large increase in office work due to the farmers loans the State Authorities furnished clerical assistance for the months of May and June. This made possible the handling of the loan work as well as putting over the home beautification work which was planned last winter. This is an excellent illustration of doubling the efficiency

of an office, by furnishing clerical assistance.

REPRINT PROOF

The Devouring Mortgage

By DR. GUS W. DYER

STRANGE as it may seem, the mortgage has been regarded as a great blessing to the farm both by politicians and farm leaders. Every movement within recent years destined to increase farm mortgages, or to make it easier for farmers to borrow money by pledging mortgages on their farms, has been regarded as a constructive farm relief movement. Every important farm relief movement launched by the federal government has been a movement in the interest of increased farm mortgages. The purpose of the great Federal land bank system operating under the three grand divisions is to increase the farm mortgage business. The prime purpose of the Federal Farm Board is to loan money to farmers' organizations and take mortgages.

In addition to the many activities of the government in the work of inducing farmers to place mortgages on their property, private banks and trust companies and insurance companies have done an enormous nation-wide business in the extension of farm mortgages.

If we were to adopt slogans that would conform to our philosophy of farm relief that slogan would be, "If you would prosper, mortgage your farms." Formerly a farmer's prosperity was measured by the money he had to lend. Now, the farmer's prosperity is measured by the amount of money he is borrowing, and some manufacturing agricultural relief by the extension of credit in the form of the mortgage, it is not strange at all that farmers throughout the country have cooperated in the movement and accommodated those who were willing to give them relief by lending them money.

It requires a certain amount of sane manufacturing agricultural relief by the extension of credit in the form of the mortgage, it is not strange at all that farmers throughout the country have cooperated in the movement and accommodated those who were willing to give them relief by lending them money. It requires a certain amount of sane manufacturing agricultural relief by the extension of credit in the form of the mortgage, it is not strange at all that farmers throughout the country have cooperated in the movement and accommodated those who were willing to give them relief by lending them money. It requires a certain amount of sane manufacturing agricultural relief by the extension of credit in the form of the mortgage, it is not strange at all that farmers throughout the country have cooperated in the movement and accommodated those who were willing to give them relief by lending them money.

In the great forward movement of farm relief by mortgage, the state of Iowa is leading with mortgages on farms amounting to \$1,011,246,000. Nebraska comes next, with a farm mortgage debt of \$599,026,000. If the mortgaged farms in these two states were put up and sold today, the money would bring enough to settle the indebtedness. Does this represent progress, or regression? Is this farm relief?

The South Slow to Accept the Mortgage as Farm Relief

The Southern farmers have been rather slow to seek relief by way of the mortgage. The sum of farm mortgage indebtedness for all the Southern states combined is considerably less than the mortgaged indebtedness of the state of Iowa.

The farm mortgage is now a very serious problem in the West. When it is remembered that the farmers of Iowa must pay approximately twenty-five million dollars a year interest on their devouring mortgages, the future seems anything but bright for the "state where the tall corn grows."

The Southern states as yet are not seriously embracing the mortgage relief. Only one Southern state—Texas—has farm mortgages amounting to as much as one hundred and ten million dollars. In a number of the Southern states the mortgaged indebtedness is very small.

What Should Be the Attitude of Southern Farmers in Mortgage Relief?

Credit in itself is neither good nor bad. Credit is an instrument of great power. But this power may be used constructively or destructively. Credit in the form of the farm mortgage may be used to build or to destroy, it may prove an inspiration or it may bring depression; it may be a blessing or a curse.

It has been very generally assumed, it would seem, that the use of credit by farmers is a good thing in itself, and hence the extension of credit is constructive farm relief. There is no sort of justification for any such position. Such a position is both stupid and dangerous. There is great danger that farm credit, supplied by various governmental agencies in the end will prove itself a curse rather than a means of relief to farmers. The abuses of credit have been so great that it is a question whether farm credit as it is today is an asset to agriculture or a liability.

Abuses of Credit

A farmer should never mortgage his farm as a means of meeting indebtedness that has accrued from year to year in the regular order of business. Many a farmer doubtless has been persuaded to fund his indebtedness, place a mortgage on his farm, pay off all his debts and start anew. This is a splendid arrangement for the creditors, but how does it benefit the farmer? The farmer who places a mortgage on his farm under such conditions as a rule will lose his farm and become a bankrupt. The mortgage here is not pulling the farmer out of a hole, it is pushing him further on his way to the bottom.

When a man in any business has the experience of losing year after year for several years and as a result obligations accumulate that he cannot meet, he should stop and make a thorough investigation of all his business activities as well as everything else connected with his business, and

find out definitely where he has failed and why he has failed. If he finds that he can correct the losses and introduce savings that will put his business on a paying basis, there is no good reason for mortgaging his farm. With his business on a substantial basis he will have little trouble in paying off his indebtedness. On the other hand if he finds that there is little hope of correcting the losses, and that everything indicates that conditions in the future will be about as they have been in the past, he should in no case mortgage his farm. He should either sell off enough of his farm to pay his debts and rent the remainder to somebody who knows how to farm or sell out completely and take up another occupation. He is a failure as a farmer. Why should he attempt to make his failure permanent? A mortgage doesn't bring any relief to such a farmer. It simply aggravates his distress and makes his case more hopeless.

Many horsehoose farm mortgages are due to the stupid ambition of farmers to own big farms and make a show. In many cases these men owned small farms free of debt, and in almost every case the owners of the small farm had all the land they needed and even more. It is very rare now to find a farmer who needs more land than he is using. It is very common, however, to find farmers who have more land than they need. But the ambition to own a big farm has caused so great that the owners of the small farm put in a mortgage as first payment on the big farm and gave a mortgage for the additional payment.

The mortgage stands like a millstone around the farmer's neck. He never needed the place, was never able to pay for it and never will be able to pay for it. He has lived that thousands and thousands of farmers of the type, often leading a dog's life on farms, struggling for freedom from debt on their own farms for the debts that they own. Had it not been for the "mortgage relief" that was thrust upon them they would be living on their own farms today as independent citizens.

The Useful Mortgage

The mortgage may be useful to the young farmer of small means who is ambitious to own a farm, and is willing to pay the price in work and economy that is necessary to secure it. The mortgage enables him to get control of a farm and make it pay for itself within a period of years. The mortgage here is decidedly constructive and helpful. But beyond this it is questionable if the mortgage should ever be considered as a farm relief measure.

Any mortgage given to meet past obligations of any mortgage given to secure funds to be spent for non-production purposes is a confession of defeat and failure. It means hanging crops on the gate leading to your farm. It means that you have given up the ambition of maintaining yourself as an independent citizen and have turned to a man who has accumulated. As a rule, a mortgage does not improve the farmer's economic condition, but makes it worse.

The psychic effect of a devouring mortgage is decidedly depressing to the individual and also to the community over which it spreads its black wings. It tends to destroy the interest in individual and destroy his interest in those activities that are essential to success. A man who owns a mortgaged farm is a community without hope, without life.

Drive the devouring mortgage out of the South.



Orchards and

Small Fruits: Fairfax County soils are especially adapted to small bush fruits and grapes. The Manor and Chester loams leading, the Sassafras and other sandy loams when well supplied with humus are fine strawberry soils. Our best grape vine yards are on the Manor loams, with Chester loams a close second, one of our best small fruit demonstrators is D. M. Woodard who probably receives the best prices for his products, he sells to retail trade and a special wholesale trade. His motto is, "The Best Grade and Best Quality for the Money".

Mr. Charles Keiser is one of the largest demonstrators in small fruits and vegetables, his products are all graded and the quality the best. With a special trade of the best quality of customers his returns per acre from his farm are considerably above the average.

Work with all fruits was conducted in five different communities. Specialists assisted in pruning, spraying, thinning and grading, mouse control, fertilizing the orchards, etc., and spent 9 days assisting the agent. The agent spent 10 days in the work and made 50 farm visits, a number of demonstrations were held in the above lines of work.

Dr. Teska, Extension Horticulturist gave some apple grading demonstrations illustrating the various grades. The two photos show the benefits to be derived from fertilizing the trees with nitrate of soda. The trees are of the same age, one set of trees received the fertilizer at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds annually. The other orchard was kept cultivated and cropped with vegetables, etc., and no fertilizers applied. The trees that were fed annually are twice as large as the others, are producing good crops of apples, while the untreated trees produce but little.

Grapes In grapes there are a number of good sized growers, among the largest are the Chilcote Brothers, James Watson, O. I. High, W. H. McCauley, etc.. The past season has been a very trying one owing to the depredations of the grape leaf hopper. In one vineyard, alone, the loss was over \$ 1,000.00. The photograph shows two vineyards, side by side, the one on the left was poorly sprayed, that on the right was thoroughly sprayed and the results are clearly shown on the photos. The vineyard to the left is almost entirely defoliated, and the remaining foliage shows the typical hopper leaf browning effect. The vineyard on the right was frequently sprayed but owing to the constant incursions from the poorly sprayed vineyard, after the nymph stage had passed, drastic steps had to be taken. The owner fixed up a head light on his tractor and sprayed under considerable pressure, his vineyard at night. He found that the adults were less inclined to fly and could be better controlled. The result is shown on the dark green foliage as compared with the almost entirely denuded vines on the left. One vineyard, the crop almost ruined, the other produced a good profit, the one man used his head as well as his tractor. Being neighbors one would suppose that observation would lead to better methods. One large vineyard was badly injured owing to the illness of the owner.

4-H Clubs:

Forestry Club: The event looked forward to in December by the many 4-H Club Forestry members was the presentation in each club of the prizes offered for the best prepared forestry report and collection. There being so many good reports it was considered wise to have our forestry specialist, Mr. Wilbur O'Byrne make the decision. After careful comparison he decided that owing to the completeness of the reports of Haden and Everett Davis in the McLean School, that no preference could be shown and the contest was decided a tie. At the Floris School, Henry Leith won first, Ammandale School, Jacob Sipes, Potter's Hill School Donald Pettitt, Woodlawn School, Raymond Norris and Vienna School Miss Eloise Fortness. The prize given was that readable story of forest life, "The Harvester". Mr. O'Byrne complimented the winners upon the excellent collections made.

4-H Club Works: 4-H Clubs in gardening, forestry, poultry, calf, pig, and home beautification. The largest club was at Falls Church, there was an enrollment of over 40 young people in the home beautification program. The garden club at Ft. Humphreys, poultry clubs at Fairfax and Bailey's X Roads school. The 4-H Club Rally was attended by 300 club members and leaders. In the evening the meeting closed with a 4 reel motion picture show entitled, "Partners Three,". Fully 400 persons enjoyed the picture, which is the best presentation we have ever seen of club work.

4-H Club Tour: A 4-H Club tour of inspection of gardens and poultry buildings was one of the high lights of club work, between 35 and 40 club members and leaders made the trip which ended with a treat of ice cream and cake furnished by the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, at the George Mason Hotel in Alexandria.

Home Beautifications During the spring months an intensive improvement campaign was staged, literature and a set of fine colored slides were obtained from the Farm Yard and Garden Association of America with offices in Des Moines, Iowa.

During April there were three training meetings of committeemen and women to assist in the spring drive, colored slides were shown in 13 schools to 766 persons. Owing to the activity of the committees lively interest was shown by both town and country people in the improvement campaign and the agent made 93 visits to farms and homes. Fifty photographs were taken of homes and schools and churches, advice was given in yard and garden improvement. A total of 21 meetings were attended and 1299 persons were reached. The agent was assisted by 14 specialist during the month, both over the radio W. J. S. V. and at meetings and farm visits.

During May the agent held 11 meetings,² at which the home beautification pictures were shown, with an attendance of 406 persons. The agent attended 17 meetings with an attendance of 952 persons. Of the 111 farms and homes visited at least 50% were given assistance in home improvement and photos taken. During the summer months a number of homes were photographed and assistance given in home and grounds improvement, over 2000 people enjoyed the colored slides and nearly 3000 people were reached by demonstration and lecture meetings. The final round up will be in September, 1932, when a committee from the Washington 25-Centennial Garden Committee will inspect the contestants and select the ones that have made the greatest improvement. A silver cup has been offered by this committee for the town making the greatest improvement, also, a cup for the community doing the same. The agent^{spent} 35 days and made 125 farm and home visits to 9 communities in the interest of farm, home and garden beautification, 12 news articles were published and 95 different circular letters sent out. Home beautification was presented on the radio on 7 different occasions.

Radio Programs : — Every one realizes the value of the radio in bringing farm topics before the people, if they are presented in a way that is attractive and interesting. An opportunity was given by Mr. W. J. Vance, owner of the radio station W. J. S. V., Mt. Vernon Hills, Virginia, to try it out. For a year preceeding March 1931 two 30-minute programs per month were put on. The programs were so well received that the period was enlarged to 45 minutes every Thursday from 12:15 to 1:00 P. M. This gave 15 minutes for musical numbers that have greatly improved the program. With the additional time a home department was added with five ladies who could take part. (This feature has proved a success and one member appears on each program, many favorable comments have been received.) The farm and home hour has been greatly assisted by the various department heads and specialists from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Extension Division at Blacksburg, Virginia. (Among the speakers who have assisted in making the programs a success during the year 1931 were Dr. C. W. Warburton, Miss Gertrude Warren, Dr. R. J. Hassel, Department of Extension Pathologist, Dr. J. C. McDowell, Chief of Herd Improvement and many others, from Blacksburg we have had Doester Teska and Godkin, Professor Dean, Walker, Gordon and others.) The agent makes up and announces the programs and also takes part in the subjects given. The value of the radio was most excellently shown in putting before the people of Virginia the first Dairy Festival, held at Manassas, October 31, 1931. Weekly announcements of the progress made in preparing the festival were broadcast and it was the unanimous opinion of the festival committee that they were a large factor in the success of the event. The success of the broadcast is due to the splendid support given by Mr. W. J. Vance, the owner of W. J. S. V., Mt. Vernon Hills, Virginia.

Statistical Summary.

Number of days in the field.....	166		
" " " " " office	135		
" " farm visits made.....	1094		
" " farms visited.....	875		
Total Number of homes visited	325		
" " different homes visited.....	285		
Office calls.....	2282		
Telephone calls.....	1783		
Number of news articles furnished.....	239		
Number of individual letters written.....	1124		
" " circular letters.....	2480		
4-H Club demonstrations.....	31		
Bulletins distributed.....	846		
Number of radio talks.....	52		
Method Demonstration Meetings.....	361		
Number attending Demonstration meetings.....	2805		
Attendance at Result Demonstrations.....	475		
4-H Club Rally attendance.....	306		
Number of Home Beautification meetings.....	52		
Attendance at same.....	1695		
Miles travelled by auto.....	10,616		
" " " train.....	1279		
Schools visited.....		<u>Days</u>	<u>Visits</u>
		80	
Clubs visited.....		60	
Dairy and Poultry.....	60		420
Days devoted to other live stock.....	7		10

Statistical Summary, Cont.

	<u>Days</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Home gardens.....	35	125
Market Gardens.....	3	25
Community Activities (County Fair etc.).....	7	25
Grain crops.....	15	80
Orchards.....	10	50
Alfalfa, Clover etc.....	8	35
Buildings of all kinds.....	10	20
Farm management.....	6	15
Potatoes.....	5	15

Fairfax County 1931

A few of the many Result and Method Demonstrations conducted in Fairfax county during the year 1931. It is to be regretted that the seed treating demonstrations and field inspections could not be included in the series.

Photographs all taken by the Agent H. B. Jerr

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT.

Fairfax County 1931
Demonstration garden Ft. Humphrey



Fonderosa Tomato

Sergeant Haflin who is in charge of planting on the grounds is shown standing by his mammoth Fonderosa vines. The soil was enriched with manure and also received a liberal application of 4-12-4 fertilizer. The vines made such a heavy growth that vine pruning was resorted to. The crop of fruit was excellent.

Fairfax County 1931

One of the high herds of the County
Herd Improvement Associations.



Salisbury Guernsey Herd.

This herd of Guernseys is a consistent lot of animals
when it comes to value of production over feed costs. And that
is what the owner is interested in.

Fairfax County 1951

4-H Club tour
Including both boy and girl club members.



4-H Garden club tour

This garden club member is showing her garden to the club members. The early crop has been removed and the late fall garden is making an excellent showing, of fall and winter storing crops

Fairfax County 1931
Orchard Demonstration Thinning Apples



Mr. Watson field horticulturalist giving a demonstration in thinning apples in the Lightbown orchard at Langley. The leading orchardists of the county were present.



Mr. Charles Keiser and wife picking red raspberries in their field of Chief and Latham varieties. Mr. Keiser believes these are superior to the St. Regis.

Fairfax County 1931
Farm, Yard and Garden contest



The Lightbown Home and Garden near Langley Fairfax Co.
Long rows, planted wide apart, allows of horse cultivation with
its reduction of cost over hand work in short rows.

Fairfax County 1931

Farm Yard and Garden Contest.



The Miller garden at Lincolnia. The plan is to encourage long rows and wide spacing, as this reduces the amount of hand labour. This splendid garden was injured by a mid summer dry spell.

Fairfax County 1931

Farmers and 4-H Club members tour to the Government Experimental Farm Near Beltsville Maryland.



After going over the dairy barns and buildings the group visited the poultry farm and were shown the various demonstrations along different lines. The work was made so plain and explained carefully so that even the youngest members could understand.

Fairfax County 1931

4-H Club Tour Including both
boy and girl club members.



4 -# Poultry Club tour.

Club members on a tour inspected the poultry houses and gardens
of the various members located on the route of the tour.

Members from 10 clubs made up the party.

After the tour was completed the members were taken to Alexandria
where the Chamber of Commerce furnished them with ice cream
and cake.

Fairfax County 1931

Poultry Vaccination on the Miller Farm.



One of the first farms to vaccinate for fowl pox.
The agent assisted in these demonstrations, but is out taking
the picture. Nearly 500 birds were vaccinated. Pigeon vaccine
produced by the Pathological Department at Blacksburg was used
Mr. H.C. Kilpatrick at work.

Fairfax County 1951
Four-H Club Garden Falls Church



Mary Ardel in the garden that she and her father worked together. Large quantities of garden vegetables were canned for winter use beside furnishing food for the family.

Fairfax County 1951
Grape Insect Demonstration



A splendid demonstration of the value of spraying in control of grape insects. Heavy losses from grape leaf hopper are common. Two vineyards in the distance. The one on the left poorly sprayed and the leaves browned and fallen off. The quality of the grapes poor.

On the right the vineyard was frequently sprayed, several times at night as the owner found that the insects did less flying after dark. The result was shown in a splendid crop of fruit.

Fairfax County 1951
The first vaccination demonstration.



Poultry vaccination demonstration on the Roberts farm. The Pigeon vaccine was also used on a large number of birds, but later demonstrations were made with the fowl vaccine. Opportunity has been offered to make comparisons of the two forms. It is found that the pigeon vaccine causes less scabs and does not cause trouble of any kind. Department specialists were present and about 25 poultry keepers. Each one of them took part in the work, and were surprised at the simplicity of the treatment. Photographer the County agent

Hog Pasture
Fairfax County 1931



A splendid rape pasture on the Ravensworth farm. Rape is one of our best pastures for early summer and it is to be regretted that not more of it is being used. The feeding of garbage thruout the county has ruined the business of raising hogs on farm feeds.

Fairfax County 1931

Poultry vaccination on the Vosbury farm.



At this farm the birds were confined in range shelters convenient to get at. The birds were culled, banded and treated in the one operation, in order to save handling. Over 1000 birds were treated in this and later periods. This farm has been the heaviest loser from fowl pox in this county. The County agent acted as photographer.

Fairfax County 1931

Fertilizing the orchard as an aid to growth as well as crop



Trees fertilized with from 3 to 4 lbs annually nitrate of Soda



As far as known these trees never were fertilized. An effort was made this year to help by plowing the ground.

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Specialists assisting the agent during 1941

Month	Dr. Arthur Brown	Radio	Radio
February	H. G. Gordon	Radio	Farm contracting
"	H. G. Gordon	Radio	Dairy tag
"	H. G. Gordon	Radio	Fertilizers
"	G. J. Steuber	US	Dairy sires
March	H. G. Kilpatrick		Poultry breeding
"	Nathan Loucks		Poultry Certification
"	H. G. Connolly	Radio	Dairy Extension
"	A. J. Dean	Radio	Poultry Breeding
"	Dr. A. H. Senka		Orchard Management
April	Nathan Loucks		Poultry Certification
"	H. G. Kilpatrick		Poultry Disease
"	H. G. Connolly		Dairy Sires
"	Max Cullen		Meat Demonstration
"	George Herring		Animal Industry
"	Dennis Hudson		Poultry Management
"	H. G. Kilpatrick		" "
"	H. L. Schroder	US Radio	" "
"	J. P. Quinn	U.S.	" "
"	A. R. Lee	US Farm visit	" "
"	A. R. Lee	US Radio	" "
"	H. G. Connolly	Radio	Herd Improvement
"	H. G. Kilpatrick	Radio	Poultry Breeding
"	H. G. Lee	US	But raising

H. B. MILLER
 COUNTY AGENT
 Fairfax, R. F. D. 74

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Month	Extension Agent	U.S. Radio	Specializing
"	M.C. Kilpatrick	Radio	Poultry disease
"	L.C. Neuner	Radio	Gardening
"	W.F. Seiler	Radio	Hard Improvement
"	R.G. Connally		Provel dairy sires
"	C.H. Ferguson	U.S. Radio	Garden insects
"	W.D. Woodson	Radio	School work
"	R.G. Connally	Radio	Dairy Extension
<hr/>			
June	Wm. Middleton	U.S. Radio	Tree Insects
"	M.C. Kilpatrick	Radio	Poultry "roosters"
"	Dr. J.M. Maswell	U.S. Radio	Cereal Insects
"	C.S. Wifler	U.S. Department of Agriculture	Japanese Insects
"	M.C. Kilpatrick		Poultry management
"	Dr. J.M. Maswell	U.S.	Cereal diseases
"	R.G. Connally		Dairy 4-H work
"	J.H. Watson		Orchard management
<hr/>			
July	M.C. Kilpatrick	Radio	Poultry Vaccination
"	J.H. Watson		Grape insects
"	M.C. Kilpatrick		Poultry "sour"
"	Chas. W. Kirby	U.S.	Farmers Seed Loan
<hr/>			
August	W.R. Cagle	Radio	Peach insects
"	W.H. Myers		Farm crops
"	J.F. Quinn	U.S. Radio	Poultry Culling
"	J.B. Parker	U.S. Radio	Dairy Breeding
"			

H. B. DUNN
 COUNTY AGENT
 Fairfax, R. F. D. Va.

September

August	Dr. James Godkin		General diseases
"	F. C. Shuckburgh		Farm Crops
"	H. C. Connolly	Radio	Dairy Improvement
"	Dr. A. H. Teska		Orchard Fruits
"	G. T. French		Forestry Inspection
"	J. W. Waller Jr.		Farm Terracing
"	Dr. Jas. Godkin		Shant Hunt
"	H. W. Weatherford.....		Bees Keeping

September	W. S. Dickson		Advanced Dairying
October	H. C. Kilpatrick		Bultery Vaccination
"	Dr. J. E. Maxwell	U.S.	Breeding seed wheat
"	Dr. James Godkin		" " "
"	Dr. A. H. Teska	Radio	Apple Grafting
"	Dr. Jas. Godkin	Radio	Apple diseases
"	J. P. Andrew		Forestry
"	J. B. Pike		"
"	Dr. G. W. Warburton	U.S. Radio	4-H Club work
"	Miss Gertrude Warren	U.S. Radio	4-H Club work
"	J. Whitehurst	U.S.	Farm Loan

November	R. C. Lynch		Poultry Economic Survey
"	H. W. Weatherford		Bees Keeping
"	G. J. Sabcock	U.S. Radio	Pure Milk
"	Dr. J. C. McDowell	U.S. Radio	Herd Improvement
"	J. Whitehurst	U.S.	Farm Seed Loan.

H. B. DUBRE
 COUNTY AGENT
 Fairfax, R. F. D. Va.

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.

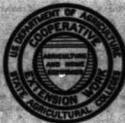
ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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 Fairfax
Report of H. B. Derr County Agricultural Agent
(Name) (Title)
From December 1 1930 to November 30 1931

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT.

Approved:

Date _____

State or District Superior.

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-out, 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) Functions of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work; listing goals set up, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. B. Derr County agent 12
(Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

County agent in Fairfax County since October 1st 1917.

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name County Agricultural Board

(b) Number of members 50 (1) Men 35
 (2) Women 15

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 10

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 8

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men 18
 (2) Women 10

(b) 4-H Club work (1) Men 6
 (2) Women 4
 (3) Older club boys 3
 (4) Older club girls 4

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 4

Poultry, Dairying, orchard, Home Beautification

7. Members in above clubs or groups 240

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 5

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (75) (a) Boys 75 68
 (b) Girls 68

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (60) (a) Boys 60
 (b) Girls 60

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

1st Year 2d Year 3d Year 4th Year 5th Year 6th Year and Over
 (a) Boys _____
 (b) Girls _____

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

	Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys												
Girls												

* 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 6 to 9, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

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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	75	↳ Out of school	10	13	
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained		(a) Judging	0	14	
		(b) Demonstration	0		
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age	0			15	
16. Members in above groups		(a) Young men	0	16	
		(b) Young women	0		
17. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work	1094			17	
18. Number of different farms visited	875			18	
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work	325			19	
20. Number of different homes visited	285			20	
21. Number of calls relating to extension work		(a) Office	3282	21	
		(b) Telephone	1783		
22. Number of days agent spent in office	135			22	
23. Number of days agent spent in field	166			23	
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³	239			24	
25. Number of individual letters written	1124			25	
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)	102			26	
27. Number of bulletins distributed	846			27	
28. Number of radio talks made	52			28	
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown	3			29	
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen		(a) Adult work	(1) Number	35	30
			(2) Total men leaders attending	350	
		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	4	
			(2) Total leaders attending	74	
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)		(a) Number	361	31	
		(b) Total attendance	2105		
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations		(a) Number	19	32	
		(b) Total attendance	475		
33. Tours conducted		(a) Number	2	33	
		(b) Total attendance	115		
34. Achievement days held		(a) Adult work	(1) Number	0	34
			(2) Total attendance	0	
		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	1	
			(2) Total attendance	300	

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 report items relating to nature of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Events that are to be Visited

		(1) Number	0	
	(a) Farm women	(2) Total members attending	0	
		(3) Total others attending	0	
26. Enactments held		(1) Number	0	28
		(2) Total boys attending	0	
	(b) 4-H Club	(3) Total girls attending	0	
		(4) Total others attending	0	
26. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	<i>Home Breakfast</i>	(4) Number	52	30
	<i>Farm fair and Garden Contest</i>	(5) Total attendance	1695	
		(1) Number	10	
27. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere		(2) Total attendance	375	32
	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	2	
	(b) 4-H Club	(2) Total attendance	30	

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 emp- loyees or other volun- teers	Number of leaders or com- mission- aries	Days spe- cially held with line of work	Days spent devoted to line of work	Number of meet- ings held in relation to line of work	Number of hours devoted to line of work	Number of farms or other units served	Number of farms or other units served	Number of office calls received
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
35. Cereals (page 8)	7	3	10	15	3	9	1	80	
36. Legumes and forage crops (page 9, 10)	4	3	10	8	0	5	1	25	
37. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	4	1	1	5	0	2	1	15	
38. Cotton (page 11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
40. Home gardens and home demonstrations (page 12)	9	5	1	85	52	12	95	125	
41. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	1	1	1	3	0	9	5	25	
42. Fruits (page 12)	5	3	9	10	3	5	15	50	
43. Forestry (page 13)	2	3	1	3	0	2	1	5	
44. Rodent and insectaneous pests (page 13)	5	3	1	1	0	2	1	10	
45. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	5	6
46. Poultry (page 15)	10	8	24	30	32	18	8	230	
47. Dairy (page 15)	7	5	11	30	12	15	6	190	
48. Other livestock (page 15)	3	2	7	5	0	1	2	10	
49. Farm management (page 16)	8	1	0	6	0	2	2	15	
50. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	5	
51. Foods and nutrition (page 18)									
52. Child training and care (page 19)									
53. Clothing (page 20)									
54. Home management (page 21)									
55. Home furnishings (page 22)									
56. Home health and sanitation (page 23)	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	
57. Community activities (page 24)	6	4	0	7	6	0	0	25	
58. Miscellaneous (page 24)	3	3	3	5	3	1	3	9	
59. Building extension pro- gram of work ¹	6	1	3	10	1	4	2	20	
60. Organization—extension association and com- mittees ²	6	0	1	5	1	0	0	12	

¹The totals for these columns do not necessarily check with the information given on pages 4, 5, and 6, since one meeting, farm visit, dinner table, etc., may relate to two or more lines of subject matter.

²Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the collection of examples and vital data as a basis for determining program, the organizing of program forces, and the initiating of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, as this should be reported under the respective items.

³Under "organization" include all work incident to establishing extension associations, agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, advisory committees, project committees, community committees, and the like not reported under building the extension program.

8
CEREALS¹

Report Only This Year's Extensive Activities that are Suggested by Records

Item	66	67	68	69	70	71
	Oats	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barley	Other ²
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held	2	8	3	8	1	
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	12	10	6	11	1	
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	450	320	120	235	16	
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	8 bu.	5 bu.	6 bu.	8 bu.	5 bu.	bu.
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys					
	(2) Girls					
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys					
	(2) Girls					
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing						
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
<p>Note.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned. (Use space below for State questions not listed above)</p> <p><i>35 Lime and phosphate field tests made.</i></p> <p><i>Seed corn selected on 8 farms, instructions given to 6 others</i></p> <p><i>Two inspection tours for crop diseases made 25 farms</i></p> <p><i>corn root rot, smut, & oat heads</i></p> <p><i>Nearly 700 acres</i></p> <p><i>Dr. R. J. Hassell U.S.D.A.</i></p> <p><i>Dr. James Bodkin Va. Polytech</i></p>						

¹ Report all acres crop the year they are harvested.
² Include crop by name.

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held	1	95
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	3	96
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys 12	97
	(b) Girls	
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys 10	98
	(b) Girls	
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing		99
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing		100
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations		101
102. Acres involved in preceding question		102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management	5	103
104. Acres involved in preceding question	40	104
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations		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)	3	107

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Tree Care and Pulp wood Pests

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

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

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

Item	99	01	99	
	Rodents	Other animal pests	Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held	5	2	6	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	11	9	19	109
110. Pounds of poison used	250			110

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(Farm and Home)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held	2	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	5	112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0	114
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems	1	115
116. Acres drained by such systems	12	116
117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems	0	117
118. Acres irrigated by such systems	0	118
119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations	1	119
120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented	25	120
121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods	1	121
122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems	8	122
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished	0	123
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished	2	124
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations	3	125
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations	0	126
127. Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations	0	127
128. Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations	0	128
129. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished	20	129
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question	(a) Dairy barns 5 (b) Hog houses 2 (c) Poultry houses 13 (d) Silos 0 (e) Other 2	130
130%. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery	5	130%
130%. Number of machines involved in preceding question	(a) Tractors 0 (b) Tillage implements 4 (c) Harvesters and threshers 1 (d) Other 15	130%
130%. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent	2	130%

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

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities Not as Reported by Bureau

Item	60	61	62	63	64	65	Extension notes
	Poultry	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses	
121. Number of method demonstration meetings held	225	158	0	1	1		121
122. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	32	51	2	5	6		122
123. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations	6,965	1400	41	125	22		123
124. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed	600.	500					124
125. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	35	3	0	1	1	125
	(2) Girls	0					
126. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	20	3	0	1	1	126
	(2) Girls						
127. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed		15					127
128. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires	8	2	0	3	2		128
129. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	15	6	0	5	3		129
130. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized							130
131. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs							131
132. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized		2					132
133. Number of members in these associations		51					133
134. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals		9					134
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							
<i>Made 79 visits to sick flocks</i>							
<i>18 " Breeding "</i>							
<i>32 Culling dem. 241 att.</i>							
<i>34 Poultry management visits</i>							
<i>13 Poultry disease dem. 69 att</i>							
<i>Coll. Poultry loans. Visited 4 commercial flocks</i>							
<i>55 people and 5 county agents from 6 counties</i>							

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

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

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held	1	145		
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	2	146		
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	147		
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	148		
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent	2	149		
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent	0	150		
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	0	151		
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements	3	152		
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year	15	153		
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records		154		
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations	10	155		
156. Number of farms advised relative to loans	2	156		
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit	49	157		
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations	36	158		
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159		
(a) Wheat	3	(g) Dairy cattle	6	(m) _____
(b) Corn	1	(h) Beef cattle	0	(n) _____
(c) Cotton	0	(i) Hogs	5	(o) _____
(d) Potatoes	4	(j) Sheep	2	(p) _____
(e) Tobacco	0	(k) Poultry	15	(q) _____
(f) Truck crops	0	(l) _____		(r) _____

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

Report Only This Year's Relevant Activities that are Supported by Receipts

Item	10 Grain and feed	11 Cotton	12 Dairy products	13 Livestock	14 Fruits and vegetables	15 Poultry and eggs	16 Honey products	17 Other
100. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year.....								100
101. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....								101
102. Membership in associations organized and assisted (101 and 102).....								102
103. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	103
104. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	104
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
105. Preliminary analysis.....								105
106. Organization.....								106
107. Accounting and auditing.....								107
108. Financing.....								108
109. Business policies.....								109
170. Production to meet market demand.....								170
171. Reduction of market losses.....								171
172. Use of current market information.....								172
173. Standardizing.....								173
174. Processing or manufacturing.....								174
175. Packaging and grading.....								175
176. Loading.....								176
177. Transporting.....								177
178. Warehousing.....								178
179. Keeping membership informed.....								179
180. Merging into larger units.....								180
Number of farms or homes not in co-operative associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
181. Standardizing.....								181
182. Packaging and grading.....								182
183. Use of current market information.....								183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Extensive Activities That are Supported by Receipts

184. Number of method demonstration meetings held 184
185. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 185
- | | Food selection and preparation | Food preservation | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| | (1) | (2) | |
| 186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled | (1) Girls | | 186 |
| | (2) Boys | | |
| 187. Number of 4-H Club members completing | (1) Girls | | 187 |
| | (2) Boys | | |
188. Number of homes assisted in planning family food budget for a year 188
189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year 189
190. Number of homes balancing family meals for a year 190
191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations 191
192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch 192
193. Number of children involved in preceding question 193
194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding 194
195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation) 195
196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members 196
- (Use space below for State questions not listed above)
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Reported by Bureau

208. Number of method demonstration meetings held 208
209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 209
210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled

(a) Girls	} 210
(b) Boys	
211. Number of 4-H Club members completing

(a) Girls	} 211
(b) Boys	
212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing

(a) Women	} 212
(b) Girls	
213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget

(a) Women	} 213
(b) Girls	
(c) Boys	
214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves

(a) Women	} 214
(b) Girls	
215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations

(a) Women	} 215
(b) Girls	
216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing

(a) Women	} 216
(b) Girls	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

6.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Report Only This Year's Substantive Activities That are Suggested by Items

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME FURNISHINGS

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

221. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....		221
222. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....		222
223. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	223
224. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	224
225. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	225
226. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	226
227. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies).....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	227
228. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	228
229. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.....	(a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	229

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

Report Only This Year's Minimum Activities that are Required by Statute

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

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Requested by Remarks

252. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	0	252
253. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	0	253
254. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	5	254
255. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	0	255
256. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	1	256
257. Number of community houses, clubhouses, or community rest rooms established.....	0	257
258. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	0	258
259. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	5	259
260. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	2	260
261. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	10	261

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Conducted 52 weekly radio programs over WJ5V Mt. Vernon Hills Va. from 3 to 5 different subjects were presented at each period. a total of at least 200 different talks on almost every phase of country life. A home department force of 5 ladies assisted and operated from the Department of agriculture, and from the agricultural colleges run up the programs.

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

Item	By Men	By Women	By Children	By Families	By
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	5	2			262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....	10	5			263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	1	0		264
	(2) Girls	0	0		
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	1	0		265
	(2) Girls	0	0		

* Indicate project by name.

8-2108