

VIRGINIA..... 1925

CAROLINE COUNTY... COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

<u>Index</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 c 3.22....Creameries.....	8 - 9
4 b 1.7... Feeding . . . . .	10
* 4 b 1.8....Introduction of dairying....	8 - 10
6 a 2..... History. . . . .	1 - 3
6 e 1.5... Poultry contest. . . . .	10 - 11
8 a 3.1... Jr. corn club . . . . .	12 - 13
8 e 2..... Tobacco . . . . .	6 - 7
12 d 5... Cucumbers.. . . . .	7

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

of

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

--

1925

--

COUNTY AGENT WORK

CAROLINE COUNTY

VIRGINIA

--

Dungan McKinsey

County Farm Demonstration Agent.

--

CONTENTS.

	Page
1. County Extension Organization	1
2. Program of Work	2
3. Project Activities and Results	4
A. Soils	4
B. Farm Crops	5
1. Corn	5
2. Wheat	5
3. Alfalfa	5
4. Soybeans	5
5. Soybean Hay	6
6. Permanent Pastures	6
7. Potatoes	6
8. Tobacco	6
9. Cucumber Pickles	7
C. Horticulture	7
D. Animal Husbandry	7
1. Swine	7
2. Sheep	8
E. Dairy Husbandry	8
F. Poultry Husbandry	10
G. Rural Engineering	11
H. Agricultural Economics	11
I. Boy's and Girl's Club Work	12
J. Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association	13
K. Caroline County Fair	14
4. Program for 1936	14

## 1. County Extension Organization.

Prior to 1925 extension work in Carroll County had been carried on without any definite organization. The county agent had worked through personal contact with individual farmers and through the locals of the Tri-State Tobacco Growers Association. There had been no clear-cut program for progressive improvement of agricultural conditions. The necessity for such a program, and for a definite organization that would support the county agent in putting it over, brought about the organization of the Carroll Agricultural Advisory Council.

In the organization of this council both geographic and economic conditions were kept in mind. There are in the county nine somewhat distinct sections, and an effort was made to have each of these sections equally represented on the council. Effort was also made to place on the board farmers who were interested in the most important phases of agriculture, such as tobacco, soy bean and sweet potato production, and the dairy, poultry and swine industries. Representatives of the co-operative associations dealing in business in the county were placed on the council and the banking and business interests were recognized.

The first step in the organization of the council was the selection of the names of fifty-five farmers and business men who were considered qualified to serve. The county agent personally interviewed each of these men, explaining the necessity for such an organization and asking his co-operation in planning extension work on a safe and sure foundation. Each one was asked if he would be willing to serve if called upon. Of the men interviewed forty-seven were intensely interested and expressed their willingness to help by serving on the council.

As a council of this size would have been unworkable, a second selection was made, again with the idea of having each section and interest represented. This second selection reduced the prospective membership to twenty-nine and during a second interview each one pledged himself to attend the first meeting of the council and to co-operate to the fullest extent.

As finally constituted the council consisted of sixteen farmers, three bankers and business men, three representatives of farmer's co-operative organizations, two South-higher agricultural teachers, the director of the local experiment station, and the superintendent of schools. Included in this list are the four members of the county Board of Supervisors and the county representative in the State Assembly.

The second step in the organization was the preparation by the county agent of a complete survey of the agricultural and economic conditions prevailing in the county. This survey was based on the findings in the State Five Year Program and on figures furnished by the State Department of Agriculture, but was made applicable to the county by a thorough study of the actual local conditions. With this survey as a guide, a set of recommendations for the advancement of the agricultural conditions of the county was prepared by the county agent for submission to the council.

The first meeting of the council, held on March 10th, was attended by twenty-six of the twenty-nine members, two of the absent members being ill, and one, a physician, being detained by a serious case. At this meeting officers were elected and committees were appointed. A general outline of the functions of such an organization was made by representatives of the Extension Division from Blacksburg, and by the county agent, but no effort was made to work out a detailed program. It was arranged that each committee should meet on the morning of March 17th, prepare its share of the county program, and that these committees should report to a meeting of the entire council that afternoon. Each member was provided with a copy of the economic survey and a set of recommendations applying to the projects of the committee of which he was a member.

The meetings of the committees were held on the date selected, twenty-eight members being present. The work of these committees plainly showed that a surprising amount of thought and study had been given to the details of the program by every member of the council. Each member came to the meeting with very definite ideas of what should be done, and the programs which came from these committees were very evidently their work. While the recommendations of the county agent were carefully studied, they were by no means accepted in toto. Some were revised, some were extended, and some were entirely rejected. At the meeting of the council in the afternoon each committee report was carefully considered before adoption.

The result of this work is that the county now has a carefully worked out and definite program for agricultural development that is not only being supported by the members of the council, but for the success of which they feel responsible. The successful completion of this program should place the county in the front rank within the next five years. A copy of the program in bulletin form is attached to this report.

This county program can not become fully effective unless it becomes the program of every community and, eventually, of every farmer. For the purpose of putting over the county program, the county council proposes to organize, in each community, a local advisory council which will outline and assist in putting over a local program based on that of the county. The organization of these councils will center around the member of the county council who is drawn from that community. Each member will function as the organizer and leader of his local council. Two communities have been organized in this way and have adopted local programs, and in four others preliminary work is being done.

One interesting feature of the work of this council is the manner in which a leading question has been answered by it. Prior to the organization of the council there was an open question as to whether it would function at all, act simply in its advisory capacity, or really co-operate in putting over the extension program. Ample proof that this is a real working council is provided by the method through which one part of the 1925 program was put over by it.

One major project of the program is increased production of hay. The county has been producing around 10,000 tons of hay annually. The fact that this purely agricultural county imported over 1200 tons of hay in 1924 pointed the necessity for increased production. It was decided by the council that, while increased production should eventually come through increased use of clover and grass mixtures, the goal for 1925 could only be reached through the use of an annual crop. As the soy bean is especially adapted to the county it was decided to use this crop, and to make the campaign slogan, "Five acres of soy beans for hay on every farm."

The county agent immediately started a campaign to accomplish this object but at the end of three weeks of strenuous effort found that the project was not going over as it should. He then called a meeting of the council and laid the situation before it. After a thorough discussion of the difficulties, the county agent suggested that each member of the council agree to persuade ten farmer-neighbors to grow soy beans for hay. This suggestion was accepted and enthusiastically acted upon. Almost immediately lists of names started coming into the county agent's office, and at the end of two weeks there were on record the names of 218 farmers who had pledged themselves to grow at least five acres of soy beans for hay. There is no doubt that two or three times this many farmers were influenced to plant soy beans for hay, though their names were not recorded. This is concrete proof that an advisory council, properly organized, will work.

While the council is less than a year old, its influence is being felt very widely over the county. During the discussion of the program it developed that the farmers of the county were greatly in need of information leading to the proper use of fertilizers and rotations, with particular reference to the tobacco crop. It was further developed that practically all these questions has been answered by the experiments conducted at the local experiment station at Bowling Green, yet only two members of the council had ever visited the station. It was reasonable to suppose that a like proportion of the farmers in the county had failed to visit the station, and it was proposed that the council do something to change this condition of affairs. Acting on this suggestion the council, on August 8th, held an all day farmer's meeting at the experiment station.

This meeting was well advertised and was attended by over 300 farmers and their wives. The morning was devoted to addresses on lime, fertilizers, rotations, and kindred subjects, by specialists from Blacksburg. The entire afternoon was given over to trips over the experimental plots, where the experiments and their results were carefully explained by the Director. The almost unanimous opinion of these present was that it was the most profitable day they had ever spent. The size of the attendance at this meeting is especially significant owing to the fact that it is usually impossible to get a good attendance at any farmer's meeting in this county.

2. Program of Work.

The program of work for 1925 constituted the entering wedge of the five year county program. Realizing that more could be accomplished by concentrating on a few essential projects than by attempting to undertake a complete program, the council, with the advice of the county agent, selected four major projects for the 1925 program. These were, first, the continuation of the work of building the dairy industry; second, work for increased production of poultry and poultry products; third, increased production of hay; fourth, work with boys and girls.

boys and girls.

In the past, this county, which is classed as a tobacco county, has been chiefly interested in the production of "Sunstred" tobacco. During the past few years, the low prices received for this product, a condition which is attributed by the manufacturers to a lessening demand for chewing tobacco of this type, has influenced a decreased production, and has caused a number of farmers to seriously consider a partial or even complete curtailment of production. This has naturally led to a search for substitutes for this type of farming. The boon in the production of soy beans for seed, the increased production of sweet potatoes, and the trial of cucumber and tomato production were the natural results of this search.

The existence on almost every farm of three, four, or five cows, and the ideal situation of the county as to soil, climate and nearness to markets, has led to a real development of dairy farming. Coupled with this is the increased interest in poultry production, and the doctrine is rapidly spreading, of having the bi-weekly cream check or egg check to supplement, or substitute for, the seasonal income from tobacco.

The production of soy beans for seed has grown and spread until it now ranks next to tobacco in the agriculture of the county. This increased production may eventually cause trouble unless a local demand for seed beans is created. This need, coupled with the fact that the county is annually importing from 1200 tons to 2000 tons of hay, led to the adoption of the program for increased production of hay.

The council unanimously agreed that the proper training of the boy or girl would be of untold benefit to the future agricultural interests of the county, and adopted this work as one of the major projects. Realizing that good and thorough work by a limited number of boys and girls was of more value than half-hearted work by a large number, the council felt that the efforts of the county agent should be directed toward the securing of actual completed projects on the part of the club members.

As an incentive toward the accomplishment of the desired results, goals were set for each of the major projects, as follows: dairy work, 30,000 pounds butterfat; poultry work, 5,000 dozen eggs; hay production, 25,000 tons; boy and girl work, 100% completions.

### 3. Project Activities and Results.

#### A. Soils.

Work of the county agent for soil improvement centered upon the increased use of lime, the use of better fertilizers, and the introduction of crop rotation systems. Twenty-two farmers were influenced to use lime for the first time, the total amount used being 368 tons. While this is not a large amount, it compares favorably with the 170 tons used in 1924. Twenty-five farmers were influenced to use high grade fertilizers carrying open analyses, 150 tons of this high grade product being used.

Eight farmers started the five year rotation suggested in the county

program. Most of these demonstrations started with the corn and soy bean fields and will gradually work into the full rotation, but on one farm, owned by a member of the council, a complete change in the system of farming was made, so as to bring the new rotation into full swing by the end of 1926.

With the aid of the county agent some changes were made in field lines, so as to provide five fields of approximately twenty acres each. Two of these fields were seeded in the Spring to corn and two to soy beans for seed. The other field was seeded to soy beans for hay and later to crimson clover. Crimson clover was sown in the corn at the last working. Wheat was seeded in one field in the Fall, and in two of them grass and clover mixtures were sown. This establishes a five year rotation of corn, soy beans, wheat, grass and clover. In addition to this rotation, a special rotation of tobacco, wheat, clover, covers three fields of two acres each. Fifteen acres of permanent pasture and forty acres of woodland are provided. A model of this farm and rotation system was exhibited at the county fair and attracted much attention.

**B. Farm Crops.**

**1. Corn.**

Demonstrations of the value of level cultivation of corn were made on twelve farms. Comparison of the yield from these fields with corn on the same farms worked with the turn plow show an average increase of production of three bushels per acre where level cultivation was used. Sixteen farmers planted improved seed secured by the county agent, and seven were assisted in making field selection of seed.

**2. Wheat.**

Through the influence of the county agent, seventeen farmers used improved seed, principally of the V. F. I. # 131 variety, with an average increase of four bushels per acre. Great interest was aroused in the use of copper carbonate treatment for smut, 212 farmers using 226 pounds of this material, most of which was procured through the county agent. One farmer made head selections from certified seed wheat, with the co-operation of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association.

**3. Alfalfa.**

Three demonstrations in alfalfa seeded in the Fall of 1924 were carried through this year. In spite of the extremely dry season, these fields made an average crop of four tons per acre.

**4. Soy Beans.**

About six years ago, through the efforts of F. B. Cole, Smith-Hughes teacher at Sparta high school, the farmers in that community started the production and sale of soy beans for seed. As a result of this work the Caroline Soybean Growers Association was organized and has been growing in membership for a number of years. This organization is now a member of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association, and its members produce soy beans of the "Virginia" variety for certification by the latter organization. The total production of beans for certification in 1925 was over 8,000 bushels.

During the past two years some farmers have been having difficulty with falling or lodging vines and with decreasing yields. A study of these

conditions brought out the fact that no fertilizer other than 16% acid phosphate was being used. At the suggestion of the county agent, fourteen farmers used an 0-10-4 mixture under their beans this year, the theory being that the lack of potash was causing the trouble. All demonstrators reported that no beans under which this mixture was used had fallen, and that beans on potash fertilizer outyielded those without potash an average of two bushels per acre, one man reporting eight bushels increase.

### 5. Soy Bean Hay.

As explained in the section dealing with the advisory council, that body, in an effort to bring about an immediate increase in production of hay, centered on an increased use of soy beans for hay. Largely through the assistance of the council this campaign was successful. Soy beans for hay were sown on over 500 farms, definite records being kept on 318 of them. As a result of this campaign, over 3500 tons of soy bean hay were produced this year. While the council failed to reach its goal of 25,000 tons of hay, this failure was due to the extreme drought, which caused an almost total failure of grass and clover hay. A number of farmers did not make enough hay for their own use, but where soy beans were planted, this crop made good the shortage from other sources. Farmers who planted beans are well pleased with the crop and there is no doubt that, with a favorable season and through the continued use of soy beans, the county will go over the top in hay production in 1926.

### 6. Permanent pastures.

During this Fall permanent pastures have been fitted and sown on eight farms, this work being a direct result of the growth of the dairy industry.

### 7. Potatoes.

Increase of the production of Irish and sweet potatoes has been secured through the use of treated seed and through spraying of the crop in the field. Twenty-six farmers used treated seed for Irish potatoes and twelve growers used treated sweet potato seed. Sixty-seven farmers sprayed the potato plants for disease and insect prevention.

### 8. Tobacco.

Work with the tobacco growers has been confined to the prevention of disease in plant bed and field, and instruction in the proper sorting of the various grades. About four years ago, the director of the local experiment station selected a type of Smooth Leaved Crimean tobacco which he found to be highly resistant to the "wildfire" disease. Through his co-operation, the county agent has been enabled to distribute this seed free of charge to growers in the county. Seed was distributed to 436 farmers in 1924 and to 236 this year.

The use of this variety has tended to check the disease almost entirely in the plant bed, and to some extent in the field. In addition to the use of this seed, dusting of the field plants was stressed. The use of Bordeaux mixture for the control of wildfire, in conjunction with lead arsenate for the control of the horn worm, bud worm, and flea beetle, has brought effective results to thirty-six growers reporting on the treatment.

7.

The establishment of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association has increased the necessity for the proper sorting of tobacco before delivery. As a step toward the solution of this problem, the advisory council suggested that one type of tobacco be planted by every farmer delivering to the local warehouse, and that each grower carefully sort his crop before delivery. As the Green's Wildfire-resistant Orinoco variety produces a very good grade of sun-cured tobacco, that variety was adopted as the uniform type.

The county agent, in co-operation with the manager and the grader of the local warehouse, urged the use of this type of tobacco through the press and at a number of local meetings, where talks on sorting of tobacco were made. The response to this campaign has been very gratifying. In a recent interview, the Association's grader stated that 85 per cent of the tobacco coming to the warehouse this fall is of the adopted variety, the sorting is very much better, and the task of grading very much easier. In a number of cases proper sorting has added from ten to fifteen percent to the value of the grower's tobacco. Interest in proper sorting has grown to such an extent that one farmer recently brought a pile of tobacco to the warehouse, asked that it be properly graded, and then took it home to use as samples for sorting the balance of the crop.

#### 9. Cucumber Pickles.

Work with this new crop was started by the county agent in answer to a number of requests for help coming from one district of the county. As this was an entirely new project, investigation of the possibilities of production and markets was made, a meeting was called, and the results of the investigation set forth. Twenty farmers expressed a desire to make a trial in a small way, and twenty-two acres were planted. Gross income on these acres ranged from \$80.00 to \$230.00 per acre, and the growers were well pleased with the result. A largely increased acreage will be planted next year.

#### C. Horticulture.

Horticultural work in this county is confined to improvement of home orchards and gardens, as there is no commercial production of fruit or truck crops.

A series of three demonstrations in tree pruning made by the county agent aroused interest in this work, and fourteen farmers pruned 420 trees as a result of the demonstrations. Five new vineyards were planted, and four were pruned and sprayed. Eleven farmers sprayed trees for the first time.

While no definite demonstrations in home gardening are recorded, the advisory council advocates a home garden on every farm, and the county agent has given much help in solving the various problems touching on home gardening. Through this help 134 gardens were improved in various ways.

#### D. Animal Husbandry.

##### 1. Swine.

Demonstrations with swine were carried through with six farmers this year. These demonstrations included the use of balanced rations, grazing crops, and proper housing. The herds worked with included eighty-seven animals

and the increased profits on the years work totaled \$112.00. Each farm now had an established herd and is on the road toward good profits. Five pure bred boars and fourteen pure bred sows were purchased through the county agent. Seventeen farmers were assisted in vaccinating 238 hogs for cholera.

2. Sheep.

While sheep hold a very minor place in the animal husbandry of the county, work has been carried through with one flock, where proper attention to rations, change of pastures, treatment for worms, docking, and castrating brought an increased profit of \$28.00 for the lamb crop. Two pure-bred rams were brought in through county agent influence.

E. Dairy Husbandry.

Perhaps the greatest achievement in extension work in the county during the past two years is the improvement wrought in the dairy industry. Two years ago there were only seven dairy farms in the county, and except on these farms, no attention was paid to dairying, in spite of the fact that almost farmer owned from three to five cows. These cows were poorly fed, allowed to care for themselves, and were looked upon somewhat as a nuisance. In a great many cases the cows failed to furnish enough milk and butter for the home, and there was a small surplus it was made into butter and sold for around twenty cents per pound in the local towns.

A study of all available figures showed that in 1923 there were shipped from Milford only 200 pounds of butterfat, exclusive of the fat in fluid milk shipped by the seven dairy farms. No shipments were made from any other railroad point in the county that year.

The county agent felt that if a local market for cream could be established, and the farmers could be made to realize that, with proper feed and care, his cows would supply the family table and provide a surplus for sale, the dairy cow would rapidly take her rightful place in the agriculture of the county. The usual attitude of the tobacco farmer was that the cow was useful only in so far as she provided fertilizer for his tobacco crop. The idea that she could be made a profitable side line was looked upon as visionary. However, the natural advantages of the county, in soil, climate, and abundance of water, and its proximity to many of the country's largest markets, indicated that this should be a great dairy county. With this in mind and with the support of half a dozen "visionary" farmers, the county agent started a program of dairy development.

As it was evident that nothing could be done in the way of dairy development as long as dependence was placed in the sale of butter at twenty cents a pound, the first step was the establishment of a better market for dairy products. With so little interest in dairy work, it was necessary to bring this market as close to the farm as possible, so that very little extra effort would be required for the marketing of the dairy products. The Farmers Creamery Company, of Fredericksburg, a growing concern, was at this time attempting to develop the territory adjacent to that city. This company agreed to try out the establishment of a small cream gathering station at Milford, provided there should be no great outlay for initial expenses.

Through the co-operation of the Milford branch of the Producers Co-operative exchange, this station was started in a small room in the Producers warehouse, loaned for the purpose by this organization, which also provided a part time man to operate the station.

Having established a local market for the prospective products, the next step was to secure the business for the station. A vigorous campaign to induce shipments of cream was put on through the medium of personal visits and speeches made at local meetings. As a result of this campaign, the receipts of cream for the first week amounted to ten gallons, this amount being shipped by eight farmers. Weekly receipts rose gradually until at the end of the second month seventeen farmers shipped 160 gallons of cream weekly. The individual shipments were small and the cream checks were for small amounts, but the shippers were well pleased with the result of their trial and through their influence the list of patrons grew with each week.

With the station established and regular shipments being made, efforts of the county agent were directed toward the better feeding and management of the cows. Farmers were induced to make better use of home grown feeds, which were supplemented by the purchase of balanced grain rations. This work was carried through the year 1924 and during 1925 was a major part of the project.

Receipts of cream increased steadily and early in 1925 it became necessary to seek larger quarters for the gathering station. Plans for a station 18 by 25 feet were drawn by the county agent, and the station was erected by the Producers Exchange on land adjoining their warehouse. This building has a concrete foundation and floor and is covered with corrugated iron. The interior is sheathed and painted, and a concrete tank for cooling the cream is provided. The Farmers Creamery Company supplied complete modern equipment, including a steam boiler. Great credit is due to these two organizations for the erection and operation of this sanitary gathering station, which will meet the needs of the shippers for some time to come.

Cream is received three times a week, weighed and graded, and samples are taken. After sampling the cream is bulked and shipped to the creamery at Fredericksburg. The samples are also sent to Fredericksburg, where testing for butterfat content is done. The Producers Exchange supplies a part time man to operate the station, and the creamery pays for this service on the basis of two cents per pound of butterfat shipped. Cream checks are mailed every two weeks. As an added inducement toward expansion of the business, patrons are paid Fredericksburg prices at Milford, the creamery absorbing the transportation charge.

Since the inauguration of the gathering station in April, 1924, the number of cream shippers has grown from eight to one hundred and seventy-four. In the same period, shipments from Milford, exclusive of fluid milk, have grown from 200 pounds of butterfat in the year 1923, to 21,940 pounds in the year ending December 1st, 1925. Shipments of butterfat from other railroad points in the county reached a total of 6,480 pounds in 1925, making a total shipment of butterfat from the county in the year 1925, of 28,420 pounds. While this shipment did not reach the advisory council's goal of 30,000 pounds, it is an increase for the year 1925 over 1923 of over 28,000 pounds of butterfat.

During the growth of this business no special effort has been made to increase the number of cows held on individual farms. While a total of twenty-two females were purchased through the county agent in 1925, it was felt that any effort to force an outlay of money for the purchase of new stock would check, rather than help the development of the industry. Because

of this the increase of butterfat production has been achieved almost entirely through improvement in the care and feeding of the three, four or five cows on each farm.

The county agent's program for 1925 included the production of feed crops, the use of legume hay, the proper use of pastures, the use of balanced rations, and care in handling and shipping cream. Where ever possible rations have been made up from home grown feeds, with legume hay as the basis. Forty-seven farmers have adopted better feeding methods for the first time this year.

Twenty-one farmers are now weighing and testing milk, the weighing being done by the farmer, and the testing being done at irregular intervals by the county agent. This has led to the desire for better cows and will mean the importation of some better animals during the coming year.

As an instance of the changed attitude toward the dairy cow, one farmer told the county agent that he used to feed his clover hay to his horses and his corn fodder to the cows, while now the cows get the clover and the horses take what is left. Another farmer, in a statement to the county agent, said, "I didn't think much of this business when you first spoke to me about it, but by feeding my cows as you suggested I have paid all my grocery bills and all the cost of labor on the farm this summer, with my cream checks."

While in the majority of cases the herds are too small to make a silo advisable, interest in them has been aroused, and seven silos have been erected this year, from plans furnished by the county agent.

While this work has been done with the farmers having only a few cows, the larger dairymen have not been neglected. Three new dairy herds have been established. The county agent has given help to these farmers and to the older established dairymen, in working out rations, feeding methods, and in sanitary measures. There is now under way a project for the organization of a cow testing association to include these larger dairy herds and others in Stafford and King George counties. Five dairymen have started testing for tuberculosis through the influence of the county agent.

While the growth of the dairy industry has exceeded expectations, it is plainly to be seen that expansion has just commenced, and that the future of the industry is very bright. Future possibilities are indicated by the fact that eleven pure-bred bull calves were purchased through the county agent this year.

#### F. Poultry Husbandry.

In this county, as in many others, the poultry flocks are, for the most part, made up of cross-bred under mixed fowls. These fowls are poorly fed and cared for, with the result that the average production per hen is fifty-two eggs per year. The advisory council realized that these conditions must be radically changed if the poultry business was to become profitable. A full program for the improvement of the poultry industry was adopted, and poultry work was made a major project for 1925.

In order to make this program popular, the county agent started a county poultry contest. This contest covered all phases of poultry management and stressed the five points which are emphasized in the county program; the use of pur-bred birds, early hatching, culling of hens, proper feeding, and proper housing. Keeping of records was also a part of the contest. Suitable prizes were offered by the banks and merchants.

Due to the pressure of other work the contest was not started until rather late in the season, but seventeen contestants were entered, and there has been great interest in the contest throughout the year. Each flock was scored at the beginning of the contest, scoring being made on the basis of actual conditions at time of scoring. Final scoring will be made just prior to the end of the contest, December 31st.

The county agent made three visits to each contestant during the year, rendering assistance in balancing rations, re-arranging houses and runs, and in keeping records. During one of these visits a culling demonstration was held. Sixteen cull demonstrations were well attended and as a result of them, twenty-six flocks were culled, 894 birds being culled out of a total of 3,258. Nine poultry houses were built or re-modeled.

In addition to the contest work, forty-eight farmers were assisted in balancing rations, and twenty-two were helped in a crusade against insect enemies.

Publicity given the poultry program through the contest aroused great interest in poultry improvement, and while no definite figures can be given, it is a certainty that the goal of 5,000 dozen eggs was exceeded.

#### G. Rural Engineering.

One method demonstration in tile drainage was made by the county agent, fifty acres being included in the project. Survey lines were run by the agent, and general supervision given to the installation of the system. Three sewage disposal systems and two water systems were installed according to plans drawn by the county agent. On three farms, twenty-two acres were cleared under the direction of the county agent.

Twenty-two farm buildings on twenty-two farms were constructed through the influence of the county agent. These included one large dairy barn, four hog houses, nine poultry houses, one milk house, and seven silos. Of these silos, two were concrete, one tile, three stave, and one home-made stave.

#### H. Agricultural Economics.

Members of the two co-operative marketing organizations functioning in the county have received good profits on their products, largely due to the existence of the associations.

The Carolina Soybean Growers Association produced around 8,000 bushels of certified "Virginia" soybeans, which are valued at \$17,500.00, with an expected profit of around \$7,000.00. The member growers will receive around twenty-five per cent above the price being paid to non-member growers.

County members of the Tri-State Co-operative Tobacco Growers Association delivered to the Hilford warehouse sun-cured tobacco of the 1924 crop of the total value of \$117,720.00. This tobacco netted the grower an average of \$13.96 per hundred pounds, which was thirty-three cents per hundred pounds above the average paid on the auction floor. The total profit above the auction floor prices amounted to \$18,650.00, on all tobacco delivered to the Hilford warehouse.

#### I. Boy's and Girl's Club Work.

As one of the major projects in the 1925 program, club work claimed a large part of the activities of the county agent. Fifteen clubs were organized at as many schools, with an enrollment of 161 boys and girls. Crop projects were undertaken with corn and soybeans, and livestock projects with hogs and poultry.

Twenty-three boys and one girl grew corn on thirty-three acres, which made a total yield of 1,174 bushels. With this project emphasis was placed upon the use of good seed, level cultivation, and field selection of seed. Twenty members planted certified seed of the "Government 163" variety, secured by the county agent. Three members planted Certified "Boone County White" seed corn. All club corn was given level cultivation, and the value of this system was demonstrated in the ability of the crops to come through an extremely dry season which played havoc with barred corn. Twenty members made field selection of seed under direction of the county agent.

Thirty-eight boys undertook the production of soybeans, some for seed and some for hay. Fifty-one acres were seeded, and from them were taken 666 bushels of seed and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  tons of hay. All beans were of the "Virginia" variety, and were planted for certification. With this crop the importance of the use of potash was stressed, and attention was paid to proper methods of harvesting and curing.

Five boys who carried over brood sows from 1924, were entered in the sow and litter club. The county agent stressed the importance of saving every pig farrowed and was fortunate enough to be present at farrowing time in four of the five cases. One father told the county agent, "the things you showed us about taking care of the sow and the young pigs was worth more than all the books I ever read."

Six boys and two girls enrolled in the pig club. Three boys raised a sow and bear each, while three boys and two girls raised sow pigs. One boy brought his bear pig to a weight of 305 pounds in seven months, and without excess fat. This pig won second money in club classes at the State Fair. This boy has taken orders for an entire Spring litter sired by this bear, at \$15.00 each.

Poultry club work attracted eighty-eight boys and girls. Twenty-three of these were second year members. These club members now have nearly 3,000 birds, and have sold poultry products to the amount of \$1,100.00 this year. Regarding the value of poultry club work in particular and club work in general, the father of two girl club members, in a statement made to the county agent said, "Two years ago my wife and I were very much worried over the prospect of having our girls leave the farm when they were a few years older. All their thoughts were directed toward the city. But since they have been in the poultry club, they have forgotten all about the city, and are planning for a future as poultry farmers. You have solved a real problem for us." These two girls made a clear profit in 1925 of \$195.60, and have an inventory amounting to \$480.00.

The year 1925 in club work in Virginia has been designated "Burr Memorial Club Year," in memory of Charles C. Burr, our former State Club Leader. Feeling that the memory of Mr. Burr could best be honored by thorough work on the part of the club members, and by completion of their projects, the county agent made every effort throughout the year, to impress upon the club members the necessity of doing good work, and of completing their records. In this endeavor he was ably seconded by the club leaders and officers, with the result that 154 of the 161 members made good on their projects and returned complete reports. This result very nearly reached the goal of one hundred per cent completions.

One outstanding instance of the value of club work developed during the county fair, held in October. Five years ago, Charles J. Hooper, Jr., of Maryton, was enrolled by the former county agent, as one of his first corn club boys. According to the boy's statement, made recently, at the time of enrollment, neither he nor his father knew anything about the value of good seed corn, or of the methods of producing it. He started work with pure-bred seed corn, procured through the county agent, and became intensely interested in the production of good seed corn. He reached the club age limit in 1923 and dropped out of the club. He still, however, retained his interest in seed corn and continued to produce better and better corn. In 1925 he made entries of his corn in all classes at the county fair and took every premium, against an entry list of seventy-eight. Young Hooper attributes his success to the lessons learned during the time he was a club member.

#### J. The Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association.

During the past year the county agent has assisted in arranging programs for both local and county meetings of this association. Material was supplied for programs dealing with crop production and agricultural economics, and in many cases the county agent took part in the program. Eighteen meetings were attended during the year.

Early in June a final payment on the 1924 crop of sun-cured tobacco was made by the co-operative association to its members. This payment was much smaller than had been expected, and the wave of disappointment that swept over the county almost shattered the morale of the member growers. In this emergency the county agent was requested, by the officers of the association, to assist in a campaign to restore the lost morale.

During the months of June and July the county agent, in company with field men of the association, attended twenty-two meetings held for the purpose of restoring the confidence of the members in their organization. Addresses were made stressing the importance of loyalty and urging the members to support their organization through the present crisis. In addition to this work the county agent made 129 personal visits to key members of the association. As a result of this campaign the members were brought back into line and they are now ready to start a campaign for the signing of a new contract.

#### K. Caroline County Fair.

In this county the annual fair, which has been held for the past eight

years, is a county agent project. During the past two years interest in the fair has dropped off, and the result has been that the exhibitions have by no means been worthy of the county. To overcome this condition the county agent seized every opportunity during the year to revive interest in the fair. News articles were prepared, speeches made at various meetings, and circular letters were mailed at frequent intervals. As a result, this year's fair was "the best fair we have ever had."

What was to many people the most interesting feature of the fair was an educational exhibit prepared by the county agent for the purpose of picturing the five year program of the advisory council. Half of one side of the main exhibition building was used for this purpose. Effort was made to set forth vividly the main points stressed in the program of each committee. The space occupied by each committee exhibit was clearly marked, and a thirty foot sign over the entire exhibit designated it as that of the Carolina Agricultural Advisory Council.

At one end of the space, and as a main feature, a section was laid off as a model of a 150 acre farm. On this model were shown five 20 acre fields occupied by the five year rotation, three 2 acre fields in the tobacco rotation, fifteen acres of permanent pasture, and forty acres of woodland. One acre each in home garden and home orchard completed the picture.

As an illustration of the manner in which the various committee exhibits were made, the dairy exhibit is a good example. This exhibit was in two sections, in one of which there was placed a pile of waste hay, one of corn fodder, and one of corn cobs. In the center of this section was placed an eight pound milk can, while over the exhibit a sign set forth that "A good cow fed this poor ration may give 8 pounds of milk." In the second section was placed a pile of good soybean hay, another of a fifteen per cent grain mixture, and a forty pound milk can. Over this section the sign read "A good cow fed this good ration will give 40 pounds of milk." The difference in the size of the milk cans very forcibly drove home the value of a good ration.

Other committee exhibits were carried out on the same scale and the entire exhibit created great interest. The space was crowded every minute during the fair and many favorable comments were made. One member of the council stated that, in his opinion, "this exhibit has done more to make our program popular than all the bulletins we can send out. Any farmer who looks over this exhibit can tell what we are aiming at."

#### L. Program for 1926.

Prior to the meeting of the advisory council it is not possible to set forth a definite program for 1926. The present status of the work, however, indicates the major lines for a new program. The dairy work will be continued, both with farmers now engaged in the industry, and with others who should be. This work has now progressed to the point where it is practicable to take up the question of increase of herds, and the work will will be expanded to include the importation of three or more carloads of cows during the coming year.

In the poultry work, the poultry contest will again be conducted, with a prospective enrollment of fifty members. More time will be given to culling work and to improvement of housing conditions. The campaign for increased production of hay will be continued, as will the that for increased use of rotations and pastures.

Expansion of the cucumber and sweet potato crops is expected, and the production of soy beans for seed will be increased to some extent. Club

work will be continued along the same lines, with a prospect of a twenty-five per cent increase in membership.

More attention will be paid to the development of the hog industry, with the hope that the hog may take its place beside the cow and the hen on the farms of the county.

The work of organizing committees will be continued, and it is fully expected to complete organization and local programs in six communities during the coming year.

A meeting of the advisory council will be held early in January, at which time a definite program of work for 1926 will be adopted.

## 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 CAROLINE  
Report of Dangan McKinsey County Farm Demonstration Agent  
(Name) (Title)  
From December 1, 1924 to November 30, 1925.

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, PAGES 3 AND 4



COUNTY AGENT WORK

Approved:

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST	TRANSFER
CHECK	NAME VERIFIED

State or District Supervisor

State Extension Director

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

The annual report should be a review, analysis, interpretation, and presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the sum total of the extension activities in each county for the year and the results 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.

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each county extension agent in charge of a line of work, such as county agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent. 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 in charge 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 extension agents are employed in a county, each in charge of a line of work, care should be exercised to avoid including the same data in the statistical report of more than one agent.

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 be a statement in orderly fashion and arranged under appropriate subheadings, of the work done, methods used, and results obtained under each project, as well as of the general work accomplished. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with ample data from the statistical summary. In the preparation of the part of the report relative to each project, the results reported in the statistical summary for the project should be analyzed, conclusions drawn, and recommendations made. The report may well be illustrated with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used in demonstration work. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs, and reasonably good margins left. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

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

#### SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
  - (1) Form of organization—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, goals established, 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"> <li>(a) Soils</li> <li>(b) Farm crops</li> <li>(c) Horticulture</li> <li>(d) Home gardens</li> <li>(e) Beautification of home grounds</li> <li>(f) Forestry</li> <li>(g) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.</li> <li>(h) Animal husbandry</li> <li>(i) Dairy husbandry</li> <li>(j) Home dairy</li> <li>(k) Poultry husbandry</li> <li>(l) Home poultry</li> </ol>	} (including diseases and insects).
---	-------------------------------------

## SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

## IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

## (2) Project activities and results—Continued.

- (i) Rural engineering.
- (j) Rural engineering—home.
- (k) Agricultural economics, including farm management and marketing.
- (l) Home marketing.
- (m) Foods.
- (n) Nutrition.
- (o) Clothing.
- (p) Home management.
- (q) House furnishings.
- (r) Home health and sanitation.
- (s) Community activities.
- (t) Miscellaneous.

## 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. In addition to the questions asked under each subdivision of the report, space is provided to add further data if desired. The statistical summary will grow naturally out of the field and office records.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, how, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
5. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions as a leader in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
6. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. 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 to a group for the purpose of showing them how to carry out a practice. Synonym: Lecture demonstration. Examples: Demonstrations of canning, mixing of spray materials, and culling of poultry.
  - A result demonstration is a demonstration carried on by a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl under the direction of the extension service, involving a substantial period of time, records of results, and comparisons. Examples: Child-feeding, corn-culture, and orchard-management demonstrations.
7. A DEMONSTRATOR is a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl who, under the direction of the extension service, conducts a result demonstration.
8. MEMBERS COMPLETING should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.
9. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
10. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
11. AN OFFICE CALL OR TELEPHONE CALL is a visit or call by a farmer or other person seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
12. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
13. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
14. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the county agent in his office, at county agent conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
15. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
16. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.

4

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

17. A **FARMERS' INSTITUTE** is one of a series of meetings of one to two days' duration, arranged by a central State farmers' institute agency, at which agricultural and home-economics problems are discussed, usually by outside speakers employed for the purpose.
18. An **EXTENSION OR MOVABLE SCHOOL** is an itinerant school usually of two to six days' duration where practical but systematic instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An **EXTENSIVE 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, but not exceeding two weeks.
19. **RECORDS** consist of definite information filed in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
20. **FARM OR HOME PRACTICE ADOPTED** is a new or improved practice adopted on a farm or in a home during the year as a result of extension teaching. Examples: Spraying of potatoes for disease, canning of fruits and vegetables, use of balanced rations, and hat making.

**GENERAL ACTIVITIES.**

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her work with that of the agent.

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

Dungan McKinsey	Farm Demonstration Agent	12
(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year.)

- |  |    |           |   |
|--|----|-----------|---|
| 2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted  | 17 | 2         |   |
| 3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned | 2  | 3         |   |
| 4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with—                    |    | 4         |   |
| (a) Juniors  | 9  |           |   |
| (b) Adults   | 30 |           |   |
| 5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work:   |    | 5         |   |
| (a) Junior   | 15 |           |   |
| (b) Adult  |    |           |   |
| 6. Membership in above clubs:  |    |           |   |
| (a) Boys   | 91 | (c) Men   | 0 |
| (b) Girls  | 70 | (d) Women | 0 |
| 7. Number of club members completing:  |    | 7         |   |
| (a) Boys   | 90 | (c) Men   | 0 |
| (b) Girls  | 66 | (d) Women | 0 |
| 8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years:   |    | 8         |   |
| (a) Boys   |    | 0         |   |
| (b) Girls  |    | 0         |   |

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior judging or demonstration teams trained	.....	2	9
10. Number entering college this year who have been club members	.....	7	10
11. Total number of farm visits <sup>1</sup> made in conducting extension work	.....	672	11
12. Number of different farms visited	.....	464	12
13. Total number of home <sup>2</sup> visits made in conducting extension work	.....	.....	13
14. Number of different homes visited	.....	.....	14
15. Number of calls <sup>3</sup> relating to extension work	(a) Office	431	15
	(b) Telephone	0	
16. Number of days agent spent in office	.....	84	16
17. Number of days agent spent in field	.....	220	17
18. Number of individual letters written	.....	474	18
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made	(a) Community	.....	19
	(b) County	1	
20. Training meetings <sup>4</sup> held for local leaders	(a) Number	.....	20
	(b) Leaders in attendance	.....	
21. Method and result demonstration meetings <sup>5</sup> held (do not include meetings reported in number 20)	(a) Number	19	21
	(b) Attendance	109	
22. Farmers' institutes <sup>6</sup> held	(a) Number	.....	22
	(b) Attendance	.....	
23. Extension schools <sup>7</sup> and short courses held	(a) Number	.....	23
	(b) Attendance	.....	
24. Junior club encampments held	(a) Number	1	24
	District Short Course at Fredericksburg		
(b) Attendance by club members	(1) Boys	11	
	(2) Girls	17	
	(c) Total attendance	28	
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported	(a) Number	40	25
	(b) Attendance	1997	
26. Number of meetings at which were shown	(a) Lantern slides	.....	26
	(b) Motion pictures	.....	
	(c) Charts	.....	

[Use space below to include other important data.]

<sup>1</sup> Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.<sup>2</sup> See definition on page 4.

## PROGRAM SUMMARY

List below information on each project of the program of work for the year. If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her time with that of the agent. **This page should not be filled out until the questions on the following pages have been answered.**

Title of project	Number of communities participating <sup>1</sup>	Number of local leaders assisting <sup>2</sup>	Days expenditures helped	Days agent devoted to projects	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
Illustrative entry: Poultry	6	7	2	14	
27. Soils (page 7)	11	4	1	10	27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11)	17	30	5	42	28
29. (Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) (Beautification of home grounds (page 26))	2	1		6	29
30. Forestry (page 13)					30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13)					31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f)	5		2	16	32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29)	10	9		55	33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28)	9		1	48	34
35. (Rural engineering (page 16) Rural engineering—home (page 26))	5			8	35
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30)	17	11	2	33	36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20)					37
38. Nutrition (page 21)					38
39. Clothing (page 22)					39
40. Home management (page 23)					40
41. House furnishings (page 24)					41
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25)					42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31)					43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31)					44
TOTAL	X X X	X X X	12	220	

<sup>1</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 2, page 4.

<sup>2</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 4, page 4.

## FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS.<sup>1</sup>

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

45. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)	0	45
46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	23	46
47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	18	47
48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations.	1014	48
49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year.	25	49
50. Tons involved in preceding question.	150	50
51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year.	8	51
52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time.	22	52
53. Tons of lime or limestone so used	368	53
54. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time.		54
55. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under.		55
56. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work reported on this page. (Include questions 47, 49, 51, 52, and 54 less duplications.)	66	56

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

<sup>1</sup> For drainage, irrigation, land clearing, and terracing see "Rural Engineering," page 16.











## FORESTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

116. Number of method demonstrations given.....	116
117. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	117
118. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	118
119. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations.....	119
120. Number of junior clubs.....	120
121. Number of members enrolled.....	121
(a) Boys.....	
(b) Girls.....	
122. Number of members completing.....	122
(a) Boys.....	
(b) Girls.....	
123. Number of acres handled by junior club members.....	123
124. Number of forest or wood-lot plantings made this year.....	124
125. Acres involved in preceding question.....	125
126. Number of farms assisted in wood-lot management this year.....	126
127. Acres involved in preceding question.....	127
128. Number of farms planting windbreaks this year.....	128
129. Number of farms attempting to control white-pine blister rust for first time.....	129
130. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....	130
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page.....	131

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

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS<sup>1</sup> INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Rodents.	(b) Other animal pests. <sup>2</sup>	(c) Grass- hoppers.	(d) Other insects. <sup>3</sup>	
132. Number of method demonstrations given.....					132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....					133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....					134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations.....					135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year.....					136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....					137

<sup>1</sup> Items which do not require data on a project basis should not report on the question, but should report on enrollment and completion.<sup>2</sup> Do not include work reported under "Cup" and "Livestock" headings.<sup>3</sup> Indicate by name.

## LIVESTOCK.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Dairy cattle	Ref. cattle	Swine	Sheep	Poultry	Other <sup>1</sup>
138. Number of method demonstrations given	0		0	0	16	138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	56		6	1	17	139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	47		6	1	17	140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	294		87	35	2132	141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations	\$4,820		\$112	\$28	\$853	142
143. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup>						143
144. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys		11		19	144
	(b) Girls		2		69	
145. Number of members completing	(a) Boys		11		18	145
	(b) Girls		2		65	
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed			51		2876	146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year	11		5	2	11	147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	16		8		22	148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time	7				26	149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks	43				3258	150
151. Number of animals discarded	12				894	151
152. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year					X X X	152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc.					X X X	153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year						154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs						155

<sup>1</sup> Includes by name.<sup>2</sup> States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

8-2148



## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

205. List below this year's results in connection with the cooperative-marketing associations in the county previously organized and with which the extension service counseled or advised.

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	(c) Supplies and products handled.	(d) Supplies purchased.		(e) Products sold.	
			(1) Value.	(2) Savings.	(3) Value.	(4) Profit.
Tri-State Tobacco Growers Asso.	1005	Sun-cured Tobacco	\$	\$	\$117,720	\$18,650
Caroline Soybean Growers Asso.	38	Virginia Soybeans			17,500	7,000
TOTAL					\$135,220	\$25,650

206. Total number of different farms adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 204 (b) and 205 (b) less duplications plus other farms not in cooperative associations) 1056 206

## COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Use this space to include work on any other agricultural project not included in the preceding pages, such as bookkeeping, 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)	(b) <sup>1</sup>	(c) <sup>1</sup>
	Bookkeeping.		
206. Number of method demonstrations given.			206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.			207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.			208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.			209
210. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup> .			210
211. Number of members enrolled.	(a) Boys		211
	(b) Girls.		
212. Number of members completing.	(a) Boys		212
	(b) Girls.		
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed.			213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.			214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			

<sup>1</sup> Indicate name over column.<sup>2</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.





## HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

## FOODS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

## FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups	(a) Women	215
	(b) Juniors	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation	(a) Women	216
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
217. Number of members completing	(a) Women	217
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
218. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)		218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	(a) Women	219
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women	220
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year	(a) Women	221
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year	(a) Women	222
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year	(a) Women	223
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year	(a) Women	224
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year	(a) Women	225
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time		226
227. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preparation work reported on this page. (Include entries for questions 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 226 less duplications.)		227

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

\* States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

## FOODS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

## FOOD PRESERVATION.

228. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup>	(a) Women.....	} 228
	(b) Juniors.....	
229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation	(a) Women.....	} 229
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
230. Number of members completing	(a) Women.....	} 230
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
231. Number of method demonstrations given		231
232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women.....	} 232
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women.....	} 233
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year	(a) Women.....	} 234
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year	(a) Women.....	} 235
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time		236
237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page		237
238. List below amount of food preserved by club members completing:		238

Kind of food.	(1) Women.	(2) Girls.	(3) Boys.
(a) Fruits and vegetables canned.....	quarts		
(b) Meats and fish canned.....	quarts		
(c) Jelly and preserves made.....	quarts		
(d) Fruit juices made.....	quarts		
(e) Pickles made.....	quarts		
(f) Fruits and vegetables dried.....	pounds <sup>2</sup>		
(g) Meats cured.....	pounds <sup>2</sup>		

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

<sup>1</sup> States who do not organize clubs or groups on a project will should not report on this question but should report an enrollment and completion.<sup>2</sup> Finished product.

## NUTRITION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

239. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	} 239
	(b) Juniors.....	
240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....	(a) Women.....	} 240
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
241. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	} 241
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
242. Number of method demonstrations given.....		242
243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	} 243
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	} 244
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	} 245
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	} 246
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time.....		247
248. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		248
249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time.....		249
250. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		250
251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page.....		251

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

## CLOTHING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

232. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women .....	232
	(b) Juniors .....	
233. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	(a) Women .....	233
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
234. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women .....	234
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
235. Number of method demonstrations given.....		235
236. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women .....	236
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
237. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women .....	237
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
238. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	(a) Women .....	238
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
239. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	(a) Women .....	239
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
240. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	(a) Women .....	240
	(b) Girls .....	
241. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	(a) Women .....	241
	(b) Girls .....	
242. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women .....	242
	(b) Girls .....	
243. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women .....	243
	(b) Girls .....	
244. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women .....	244
	(b) Girls .....	
245. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....		245
246. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	(a) Women .....	246
	(b) Girls .....	
247. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	(a) Women .....	247
	(b) Girls .....	
248. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	(a) Women .....	248
	(b) Girls .....	
249. Number of hats made this year by.....	(a) Women .....	249
	(b) Girls .....	

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

## HOME MANAGEMENT.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

270. Number of project clubs or groups .....	(a) Women .....	} 270
	(b) Juniors .....	
271. Number of members enrolled in home management .....	(a) Women .....	} 271
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
272. Number of members completing .....	(a) Women .....	} 272
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
273. Number of method demonstrations given .....		273
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way .....	(a) Women .....	} 274
	(b) Girls .....	
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year .....	(a) Women .....	} 275
	(b) Girls .....	
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time .....	(a) Women .....	} 276
	(b) Girls .....	
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year .....		277
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year .....		278
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time .....	(a) Women .....	} 279
	(b) Girls .....	
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time .....	(a) Women .....	} 280
	(b) Girls .....	
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page .....		281
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:		282
(a) Hand washing machines .....	(f) Kitchen cabinets .....	
(b) Power washing machines .....	(g) Electric or gasoline irons .....	
(c) Fireless cookers .....	(h) .....	
(d) Kitchen sinks .....	(i) .....	
(e) Power vacuum cleaners .....	(j) .....	

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

\* States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

## HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

283. Number of project clubs or groups	(a) Women	} 283
	(b) Juniors	
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings	(a) Women	} 284
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
285. Number of members completing	(a) Women	} 285
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
286. Number of method demonstrations given		286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women	} 287
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women	} 288
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year	(a) Women	} 289
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year	(a) Women	} 290
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year	(a) Women	} 291
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291	(a) Bedrooms	} 292
	(b) Living rooms	
	(c) Dining rooms	
	(d) Other rooms	
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page		293

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

## HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

294. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	294
	(b) Juniors.....	
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	(a) Women.....	295
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
296. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	296
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
297. Number of method demonstrations given.....		297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	298
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	299
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
HEALTH <sup>2</sup>		
300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....		300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—		301
(a) Use of health score card.....	(f) Care of skin and hair.....	
(b) Good posture.....	(g) Home nursing.....	
(c) Prevention of colds.....	(h) First aid.....	
(d) Good elimination.....	(i).....	
(e) Care of teeth.....	(j).....	
302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities? <sup>2</sup>	(a) Yes.....	302
	(b) No.....	
SANITATION.		
303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished.....		303
304. Number of homes screened for the first time.....		304
305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time.....		305
306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page.....		306

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.  
<sup>2</sup> It is assumed that this work is conducted in cooperation with State and county health authorities.

## RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 16.

307. Number of method demonstrations given.....	307
308. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	308
309. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	309
310. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	310
311. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	311
312. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	312
313. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	313
314. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	314
315. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	315
316. Number of poultry houses constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	316
317. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	317

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

## BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

318. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	} 318
	(b) Juniors.....	
319. Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	(a) Women.....	} 319
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
320. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	} 320
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
321. Number of method demonstrations given.....		321
322. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	} 322
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
323. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	} 323
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
324. Number of home grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....		324
325. Number of school and community grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....		325
326. Number of homes painted or whitewashed this year as a result of instruction in beautification.....		326
327. Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year.....		327

[Use space below to include other important data relating to beautification of home grounds.]

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

## HOME GARDENS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

328. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	}	328
	(b) Juniors.....		
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens.....	(a) Women.....	}	329
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
330. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	}	330
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
331. Number of method demonstrations given.....			331
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	}	332
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	}	333
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations.....	(a) Women.....	}	334
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year.....	(a) Women.....	}	335
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year.....	(a) Women.....	}	336
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
337. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing grapes this year.....	(a) Women.....	}	337
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
338. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing vegetables this year.....	(a) Women.....	}	338
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	}	339
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
340. Number of homes spraying or otherwise treating garden crops for diseases and insect pests for the first time.....			340
341. Number of individuals growing winter gardens for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	}	341
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
342. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-garden work reported on this page.....			342

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

<sup>1</sup> Clubs should do not register clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

## HOME POULTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.  
Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

343. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	343
	(b) Juniors.....	
344. Number of members enrolled in home poultry.....	(a) Women.....	344
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
345. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	345
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
346. Number of method demonstrations given.....		346
347. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	347
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
348. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	348
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
349. Number of birds in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	(a) Women.....	349
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
350. Total profit on result demonstrations conducted by.....	(a) Women.....	350
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
351. Number of individuals culling flocks for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	351
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
352. Number of homes culling flocks for the first time.....		352
353. Number of birds in these flocks.....		353
354. Number of birds discarded.....		354
355. Number of homes feeding better-balanced poultry rations for the first time.....		355
356. Number of individuals assisted in obtaining standard-bred eggs for hatching this year.....	(a) Women.....	356
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
357. Number of homes assisted in obtaining standard-bred cockerels this year.....		357
358. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in early hatching and chick rearing this year.....	(a) Women.....	358
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
359. Number of homes directly assisted in increasing the family income this year through poultry.....		359
360. Number of homes controlling poultry insects for the first time.....		360
361. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-poultry work reported on this page.....		361

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

<sup>1</sup> Homes which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report in this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

## HOME DAIRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.  
Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

362. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women .....	} 362
	(b) Juniors .....	
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work .....	(a) Women .....	} 363
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
364. Number of members completing .....	(a) Women .....	} 364
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
365. Number of method demonstrations given .....		365
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way .....	(a) Women .....	} 366
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year .....	(a) Women .....	} 367
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by .....	(a) Women .....	} 368
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
369. Number of homes feeding better dairy rations for the first time .....		369
370. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year .....		370
371. Number of homes adopting better practices in butter or cheese making this year .....		371
372. Number of pounds of butter made .....		372
373. Number of pounds of cheese made .....		373
374. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-dairy work reported on this page .....		374

[Use space below to list other important data relative to home dairying.]

<sup>1</sup> States which do not utilize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

## HOME MARKETING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 17 and 18.

375. Number of method demonstrations given..... 375

376. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized during this year upon suggestion and counsel of the Extension Service. 376

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Products sold.		Supplies purchased.	
		(c) Value.	(d) Profit.	(e) Value.	(f) Savings.
Curb or bazaar markets.....		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Egg circles.....					
<b>TOTAL</b> .....					

377. List below this year's results in connection with the cooperative-marketing associations in the county previously organized and with which the Extension Service counseled or advised. 377

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Products sold.		Supplies purchased.	
		(c) Value.	(d) Profit.	(e) Value.	(f) Savings.
Curb or bazaar markets.....		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Egg circles.....					
<b>TOTAL</b> .....					

378. Number of homes standardizing and grading products for markets: 378

- (a) Poultry and poultry products. .... (d) Fruits and vegetables.....  
 (b) Canned goods..... (e) .....

(c) Dairy products..... (f) .....

379. Total number of different homes adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 376 (b) and 377 (b) less duplications plus other homes not in cooperative associations)..... 379

[Use space below to list the principal products handled in cooperative marketing associations reported above.]

.....  
 .....  
 .....

