V I R G I N I A

WESTMORELAND COUNTY COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1936

REPORT FILES
OFFICE COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK

ANNUAL

NARRATIVE REPORT AND SUMMARY OF EXTENSION WORK

CONDUCTED IN

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1936

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT.

STANLEY J. DAWSON

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

MONTROSS, VIRGINIA

1. STATUS OF EXTENSION WORK
2. FARM ORGANIZATION
3. PROGRAM OF WORK
4. SOILS
5. FARM CROPS
6. TRUCK CROPS
7. POULTRY HUSBANDRY
8. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
9. HOME GARDENS AND ORCHARDS
10. MISCELLANEOUS
11. AAA PROGRAM
12. SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
13. 4-H CLUB WORK
14. SUMMARY

STATUS OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION - 1936

This narrative report is to set forth in particular the results of Agricultural Extension Work as accomplished in the county of Westmoreland by the County Agent employed, the Extension Specialist, the District Agent, the Community and County Committees of the AAA Programs and the Soil Conservation Program, and the County Agricultural Advisory Board, cooperating, for the past twelve months, beginning December 1, 1935 through November 30, 1936.

In 1929 the County Extension Organization was reorganized into what is known as the County Agricultural Advisory Board, the county being first divided up into three communities, namely; Cople, Montross and Oak Grove. For each of the above named communities, from five to ten members were selected to represent each respective community. Therefore, for each of the three definitely outlined areas in the county there is a committee known as the Agricultural Community Committee, with a chairman. There are represented on these committees the leading tomato canners, growers, farmers, poultrymen and hatcherymen. The County Extension Organization, known as the County Agricultural Advisory Board, is made up of the committeemen and the chairman of these three communities. The County Organization has an executive committee which is made up of the chairman of each community committee. At the Annual Meeting, beginning of each year, the County Board elects a chairman, sub-chairman and secretary. The chairman presides over all meetings but if absent the sub-chairman presides. The County Board meets once or twice a year and the community committees meet from two to four times a year. At the beginning of the year, usually in January, an Annual Meeting of the County Board is called for the purpose of presenting the main accomplishments of the past year's work and to decide on one major objective and several minor objectives for the coming year. In addition, the time and place for the community committees to meet is decided. Such meetings usually follow a few days after the Annual County Meeting. The purpose of the community committees being to outline in detail just what should be accomplished on each of the objectives decided upon by the County Board; the time it should be done; just what the committee is to do and what the County Agent is to do.

In brief, our County Extension Organization is known as the Westmoreland County Agricultural Advisory Board which is made up of the three agricultural community committees, namely; Cople, Montross and Oak Grove. Each of the committees has a chairman who presides over the meetings. The projects which were set forth to be taken up this year were: Soil Improvement, the major project, and Tomatoes, Poultry, 4-H Club Work, AAA Programs and the Soil Conservation Program, the four minor projects.

The detail projects as set forth by each of the Agricultural Community Committees are as follows:

PLAN OF WORK FOR THE
Cople COMMUNITY EXTENSION COMMITTEE 1936
Westmoreland Co.

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
Lespedeza	Check old demonstrations (16)	All year	Check two demonstrations each	Check, summarize report on results
	Locate new demonstrations	Feb. to May	Locate one each	Check and summarize results
	Help seed producers find market for seed	Feb.	Inform farmers of seed purchasers	Send committeemen list of seed producers
	Sericea demonstrations (3 in all)	Feb.to June	Observe demonstrations and check results	Summarize and report on results
	Conduct 2 lime demonstrations	Jan.to Nov.30	Locate demonstrations	Check on results
Tomatoes	Locate one seed demonstration	Feb.to Nov.	Locate demonstrations	Supervise demonstration and report on results
	Hold County Tour	Aug. Sept.	Help get crowd out and advertise tour	Notify seedsmen, growers. Conduct and help advertise meeting
	Hold field meeting	Aug.or Sept.	Help get crowds and advertise meeting	Advertise and conduct meeting
	Educational meetings on Outlook and Recommendation	Feb.	Help get crowds out and attend meetings	Secure speaker and conduct meetings
	Continue Cost Account Records	June	Help locate demonstrators	Supply books and help make entries

COPLE COMMUNITY

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
Tomatoes (con.)	Conduct 2 fertilizer demonstrations	April to July	Locate demonstrations	Check results
Poultry	Educational meeting on Management and Feed for winter egg production	Aug. Sept.	Help advertise meeting and get crowd out	Secure speaker and conduct meeting
	Vaccinate with Pigeon Pox Vaccine. Conduct one demonstration	June to Sept.	Locate demenstration and get crowd out	Secure speaker and conduct demonstration
	Hold culling demonstrations	Sept. to Oct.	Help get crowds out	Secure speaker and advertise
	To have 2 poultry houses remodeled	Oct. to Dec.	To locate houses that should be remodeled	Furhish plans and recommendations
4-H Club	Organize Club in High School	Jan. to Nov.	Help secure enrollment and secure cooperation of parents	Furnish project instructions and supervise
	Conduct 4-H Club Tour.	May to Sept.	Help arrange for Tour	Conduct Tour
AAA Program	Emphasize the importance of the AAA Program to keep prices up	Jan. to Nov.	Help secure the cooperation of the fellow farmers	Keep committeemen informed on entire program(AAA)
	Keep farmers informed on Program	All year	Attend meetings and secure new information on the AAA Program	Send out information to signers and call meetings when justifiable

COPLE COMMUNITY

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
Soil Conservation: Program	To administer program: in county	All year	Help get farmers out to meetings and keep them informed as to details of program	Hold meetings, furnish information on program and help to administer same

MONTROSS — PLAN OF WORK FOR THE COMMUNITY EXTENSION COMMITTEE Westmoreland Co. — 1936

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
Soil Improvement	Check ten old demonstrations	All year	Check old demonstrations as to soil improvement (2 each)	Compile results
	Locate five demonstrations	Feb. to June	Locate demonstrations (1 each)	Help locate new demonstrations and compile results
	Help farmers find sale for seed	Jan. to Apr.	Put farmers who are in demand in touch with seed producers who have seed for sale	Send names to comm. of any farmers who have seed for sale
Red Clover	Rogue fields of dodder	Aug.	Encourage neighboring farmers to rogue clover of dodder	Emphasize the importance of rogueing and check on growers
	Encourage red clover seed growing	All year	Encourage the seeding of red clover were advisable	Emphasize the place red clover has in county
Tomatoes	Conduct nine seed source demonstrations	Jan. to Oct.	Locate demonstrations	Supervise demonstration
	Hold Outlook and Recommendation meetings	Feb.	Get crowds out	Secure speaker and arrange meetings

MONTROSS COMMUNITY

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
Tomatoes (con.)	Community Plant Bed (4)	Feb.	Locate four beds	Supervise beds
	Conduct two fertilizer demonstrations	Apr. to July	Locate demonstrators	Check results
	Conduct sixteen Cost Account Record Books	May to Nov.	Help secure demonstrators	Distribute books and supervise entries
Poultry	Hold educational meetings on Feeding and Management of Pullets for Egg Production	Aug. to Oct.	Help get crowds out and advertise meetings	Secure speaker and arrange meetings
	Strongly emphasize vaccinating with Fowl Pox Vaccine and hold two demonstrations	June to Sept.	Secure demonstrators and help get crowd out	Conduct demonstrations advertisements and emphasize vaccinating through newspaper articles and letters
	Hold culling demonstration (7)	Aug. to Nov.	Get crowds out	Conduct and advertise demonstrations
	To have two poultry houses remodeled	Oct.20 Nov. 1	Locate houses which should be remodeled	To furnish plans and recommendations

6

MONTROSS COMMUNITY

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
4-H Club	Organize club in High Schools and work for 25% increase in enrollment	Dec. to Nov.	Explain work to parents and secure cooperation of both parents and members	Furnish projects and instructions
	Get qualified members to attend District and State Short Courses	July Aug.	Encourage members to attend camps	Make necessary arrangements for trip. Help with instructions at camp
	To conduct 4-H Club Tour	May to Sept.	Help conduct Tour	Conduct Tour and make arrangements
AAA Program	Conduct Wheat Campaign	Feb. to Mar.	Strongly encourage continued cooperation of old signers, new signers	Hold educational meetings, advertise and supply necessary information in campaign
	Keep cooperators informed as to rulings and regulations	All year	Keep cooperators ~~properly~~ informed on our program and purpose of same	Keep committees informed as to new rulings and instructions
Soil Conservation Program	To administer program in county	All year	Keep cooperators informed and help get farmers out to meetings	To help administer program and furnish information as secured

Oak Grove — PLAN OF WORK FOR THE COMMUNITY EXTENSION COMMITTEE FOR Westmoreland Co. — 1936

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
Soil Improvement	Check on old demonstrations	All year	Check on one each or a total of nine	Compile results
	Help growers find sale for seed	Feb. to May	Keep farmers informed as to seed source	Notify committeemen and farmers. Write news articles
	Locate seven new demonstrations	Jan. to	Locate one each or a total of seven	Locate new demonstrations
	Kobe demonstrations as pasture	Feb. to May	Locate two demonstrations	Supervise demonstrations and check results
Red Clover	Rogue of dodder	When in bloom	Rogue seed of dodder	Emphasize importance of rogueing
	Test soil for lime	All year	Locate those who need soil tests	Test soils and report results
	Four lime demonstrations	All year	Locate demonstrations	Advertise the amount to use and check on demonstrations
Tomatoes	Seed source demonstrations (5)	Jan. to Nov.	Locate demonstration	Supervise and check comparisons
	Community Plant Bed (1)	Dec. to June	Locate bed	Supervise bed
	Hold Outlook and Recommendations	Feb.	Help get crowd out	Secure speaker and advertise meetings

OAK GROVE COMMUNITY

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
Tomatoes (con.)	Keep Cost Account Record Books (14)	May to Nov.	Locate demonstrations	Furnish growers with books and supervise. Check results
	Conduct 2 fertilizer demonstrations	April to July	Locate demonstrators	Check results
Poultry	Hold culling demonstrations (3)	Sept. Oct.	Hold culling demonstrations (3)	Conduct demonstration and advertise meetings
	Educational meetings on Feed and Management of flock	Aug. to Oct.	Hold advertise meetings and get crowd out	Secure speaker and
	Conduct two vaccinating demonstrations	June to Sept.	Help get crowds out	Conduct meetings
	Remodel two poultry houses	Oct. 15 Nov. 1	Locate houses which should be remodeled	To furnish plans and recommendations
4-H Club	Organize Club in High School with increase enrollment and completions	All year	Secure cooperation of parents and help encourage work as a whole	Supervise, furnish project instructions attend meetings whenever possible
	Get each organized club to send representative to District and Short Courses	July Aug.	Help get members to attend	Help arrange trip and help with subject matter instructions
	To conduct 4-H Tour	May to Sept.	Help arrange Tour	Conduct Tour

OAK GROVE COMMUNITY

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
AAA Program	Get farmers to continue their support to the AAA Programs	All year	Help get information to farmers and emphasize importance of a continued cooperation through personal contact	Furnish educational material. Hold educational meetings and keep committee informed at all time as to changes which take place
Soil Conservation Program	To administer program in county	All year	Help get farmers out to meetings and assist in keeping detail information before farmers	To help administer program and pass information on to farmers as secured

GOALS ESTABLISHED AND ACHIEVEMENTS

SOILS

GOALS	ACHIEVEMENTS
To check soil improving value on 35 lespedeza demonstrations and compile results	32 such demonstrations were checked
To locate 21 new lespedeza demonstrations	21 located
To locate and conduct 2 Kobe lespedeza demonstrations	3 conducted
To assist lespedeza seed producers in marketing surplus seed	80,000 lbs. of lespedeza marketed
To test 30 samples of soil for lime	27 samples tested
To conduct 4 lime demonstrations	6 conducted

FARM CROPS

CORN:

To place 40 or more bushels of seed corn	25 bus. placed
To have 5 adult certified corn demonstrations	8 completed
To have 4 fertilizer demonstrations	5 completed
To have at least 25 4-H Club corn members	23 completed

WHEAT:

To continue the stinking smut campaign	3 demonstrations conducted 650 lbs. copper dust sold in the county
To have 10 certified seed demonstrations	6 completed

GOALS ESTABLISHED AND ACHIEVEMENTS

FARM CROPS (con.)

GOALS	ACHIEVEMENTS
OATS and BARLEY:	
To get 5 farmers to seed barley for the first time	4 completed
To assist farmers who produce surplus barley for seed to market seme in county	All available seed was so placed
To have 5 farmers to seed oats for livestock and poultry	5 farmers seeded oats for the first time
To have 3 farmers to get latest improved strain	3 secured variety improved by Maryland Experiment Station
RYE:	
To have 16 farmers seed rye for graxing and soil improving for first time	12 completions
RED CLOVER:	
To get 25 farmers to rogue clover fields of dodder	30 farmers rogued thir fields of dodder
To assist in marketing all surplus clover seed	560 bus. were marketed through the County Agent's and Committeemen's assistance
To encourage the seeding of only local grown seed	Only such seed was sown
ALFALFA and SERICEA LESPEDEZA:	
To locate 3 Sericea demonstrations	4 new demonstrations seeded
To check on the results of the 5 old Sericea demonstrations	Check was made
KOREAN LESPEDEZA:	
To locate 21 new demonstrations	21 were located
To check on 45 seedings made this past spring as to the seed production and hay valu	There were 45 such checks made

GOALS ESTABLISHED AND ACHIEVEMENTS

FARM CROPS (con.)

GOALS	ACHIEVEMENTS
KOREAN LESPEDEZA (con.):	
To publish article on proper time to harvest for seed and hay production	2 news articles published
To assist in finding market for all surplus seed and to furnish outlook to seed producers and County Advisory Board	85,000 lbs. marketed through the assistance of Agent and Committeemen. Market outlook and recommendations have been furnished to producers and County Advisory Board

TRUCK CROPS

TOMATOES:

To locate 6 community plant beds	8 completed producing around 795,000 plants
To conduct 15 seed source demonstrations	14 completed
To hold county Tour	Tour was conducted
To place better seed in hand of growers	85% of growers are using seed of the recommended variety and source
To hold 4 Outlook and Recommendation meetings	4 such meetings were held with a total attendance of 137
To check on use of recommended fertilizer	This check was made with 47 tomato growers
To conduct 6 fertilizer demonstrations	4 such demonstrations were conducted
To have 50 farmers to keep Tomato Cost Account Record Books	47 completed
To have 10 tomato 4-H Club members	8 completions

POULTRY

To conduct 15 culling demonstrations	30 conducted

GOALS ESTABLISHED AND ACHIEVEMENTS

POULTRY (con.)

GOALS	ACHIEVEMENTS
POULTRY:	
To conduct 8 chicken-pox vaccinating demonstrations	10 conducted
To hold educational meetings on Feeding and Management of Pullets for Winter Egg Production	1 meeting held
To have 6 poultrymen to remodel poultry houses	10 remodeled
To furnish V.P.I. plans for poultry house, brooder house and range shed	20 furnished
To strongly urge early hatched chicks	This was done through educational meetings, farm visits and by members of Agricultural Advisory Board
To enroll 50 4-H Club members in poultry projects	59 completed and 73 enrolled
To start one Egg Grading Station	1 operating
To encourage the marketing of eggs on a graded basis	40 poultrymen are following this practice through local station
To hold 6 poultry culling demonstrations	6 conducted
To hold 5 chicken pox vaccinating demonstrations	7 conducted

LIVESTOCK

HOGS:	
To place 10 purebred boars	12 placed
To vaccinate for hog cholera where found advisable	210 visits made vaccinating a total of 653
To enroll 5 boys in breeding pig project	4 completed

GOALS ESTABLISHED AND ACHIEVEMENTS

LIVESTOCK (cont.)

GOALS	ACHIEVEMENTS
SHEEP:	
To place 6 purebred rams	4 placed
To conduct county wool pool	3/4 of total wool produced in county pooled, this being 1700 pounds.
To conduct 4 stomach worm treatment demonstrations	6 such demonstrations were conducted
BEEF CATTLE:	
To assist farmers in placing purebred bulls	10 placed
To vaccinate for blackleg if found advisable	3 demonstrations conducted 41 head vaccinated
DAIRY CATTLE:	
To place 5 purebred sires	7 placed
To conduct 5 pasture improving demonstrations	10 such demonstrations conducted
To encourage eradication of bang disease	All cattle have been tested

HOME GARDEN AND ORCHARDS

To see that recommended fungicides and insecticides are placed in local stores for truck crops and garden	The recommended fungicides and insecticides were placed in 11 stores throughout the county
To conduct Better Garden Contest	None conducted
To have 20 all-year-round garden demonstrations	None completed
To mail out timely information as to proper varieties, time for planting, insect and disease control, among those who would use such information	2 news articles published 8 different circular letters 60 office calls
To conduct 5 pruning and spraying demonstrations	10 conducted

GOALS ESTABLISHED AND ACHIEVEMENTS

MISCELLANEOUS

GOALS	ACHIEVEMENTS
To cooperate with community committeemen, VERA, Rehabilitation, Red Cross and all other activities engaged in bettering farm and civic conditions throughout the county	Served as chairman of Farm and Home Garden Committee, attended majority of meetings of County Advisory Board on VERA and Rehabilitation and also served as Secretary of Red Cross Chapter

AAA PROGRAM and SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

To get farmers to continue support in the AAA Program	220 cooperated in program
To keep farmers informed on AAA Program and Soil Conservation Program	27 meetings held with an attendence of 767, 18 news articles published, 12 different circular letters distributed, 108 farm and home visits made, 407 office calls concerning programs
To have survey of wheat completed by the time designated in the State Office	This was accomplished

4-H CLUBS

To have 3 organized clubs	3 clubs organized, total enrollment 116
To get organized clubs to send representatives to district and short course meetings	12 attended district short course and 2 the State Short Course
To have 100% completion	87% completion
To make exhibits at State and District Fair	12 exhibits State and 35 at District Fair.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

The County Agricultural Advisory Board realizing that successful future in agriculture is largely depended on a fertile soil and too, that any soil improving program is necessarily a long time program, for six consecutive years soil improvement has been adopted as the major county-wide project. Before getting into the 1936 achievements, I feel it necessary to outline in a brief way just what some of the accomplishments have been for the five previous years.

The year 1929, when the County Advisory Board first adopted soil improvement as the major project, the first step taken was that of making a complete survey of the soil and crops. This survey was to be made on every farm in the county ten or more acres in size. The information to be secured was that of the pasture and crop acres, acres in small grain, acres in cowpeas and soybeans, other hay crops, lime used last three years, and the number of cattle usually on hand. This information was gotten, without compensation, by the nineteen community committeemen on six hundred different farms in the county. It was brought out in this survey that a number of the farmers were failing in stands of one of our main improvement crops, red clover. With this information at hand, together with a number of soil tests for lime, there were eighty-two lime demonstrations conducted during the period from 1929 to 1935, inclusive. On these demonstrations there was a total of eighteen hundred tons of limeused. In spite of the fact that the lime demonstrations were conducted during 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932, the total amount of lime used in the county decreased materially. This, however, was not due to the decrease in the interest for the use of lime or the value of lime in securing stands of red clover. It was because the farmers were receiving such a low price for their products that they were unable to buy the lime. In view of this fact, the soil improving program has shifted somewhat from the use of lime to lespedeza, principally the Korean variety. This being a crop which had a soil improving value and at the same time does not have such a high lime requirement. The seeding of this crop has increased from one demonstration of eleven acres in 1929 to over three hundred demonstrations during this year, 1936.

Again the major project for 1936 as approved by the County Advisory Board is that of soil improvement. In this soil improving project, one of the objectives outlined was to check on thirty-five old seedings of lespedeza as to its soil improving value.

In arriving at this goal there were thirty-two old seedings checked while there were only a few demonstrations so arranged where a comparative check could be made, it was found that crops which followed were greatly increased. Then, too, this being the best season for a good corn crop that we have had for ten years, made it all the more difficult to get a comparative result on crops which followed lespedeza. It was found also in trying to get a check on the soil improving value of lespedeza there were not many demonstrations so arranged where a comparative check

could be gotten. It was the general opinion of those who had corn or other crops on land which had been in lespedeza for at least two years or more, the yields were increased at least 25%.

In addition to making a check on the old seedings of lespedeza as to the soil improving value, one objective was to get underway or locate twenty-one new lespedeza demonstrations. This goal was accomplished in that twenty-one demonstrations were conducted. These twenty-one new demonstrations involved a total of five hundred sixty-five acres seeded.

In spite of the fact that Korean lespedeza has given satisfactory results by a large majority of the farmers who have been seeding same, it was decided to get underway two Kobe lespedeza demonstrations. In order to find out the comparative value as a hay crop and in addition, to produce seed for local demand, were the chief objectives in mind. There were two of these demonstrations located, involving a total of forty-two acres. On one of these demonstrations, which involved a seeding of 12 acres in small grain, it was found that a heavy set of seed was evident but that much of it was killed by frost so the final yield of seed was only four bushels per acre. On another demonstration, which was seeded in the spring of 1935, in small grain, it was found that the crop was killed by frost before the seed matured. There was still another seeding of the Kobe variety made in small grain with a mixture of the Korean and common varieties. It was found that by having the Kobe lespedeza in this mixture the grazing period was extended about two weeks. After observing the performance of the Kobe variety as a seed crop, a grazing crop and a hay crop for the past three years, we are led to conclude that this variety is not satisfactory as a seed crop but it does have a very important place in a pasture mixture. While the Kobe variety yields a little more hay per acre than does the Korean this difference does not justify a substitution for the Korean variety.

The fact that considerably more lespedeza seed were produced last year than was necessary to take care of the local demand another objective was that of assisting the producers who threshed a surplus amount of seed to find market for same. There were twenty-two farmers who were assisted in marketing eighty thousand pounds of seed.

The majority of the Korean lespedeza seed which have been reported in this report were seed of the 1935 crop. The 1936 seed production was less than 50% of a normal crop. This reduction was brought about by two main factors, namely; first, owing to the extreme shortage of the spring hay crop most of the farmers were forced to cut their lespedeza crop for hay and second, the crops which were harvested for seed only yielded about 45% of a normal yield. This reduction in yield of seed per acre was partly due to the fact that much of the acreage saved for seed was a 1935 seeding which usually does not yield a very heavy seed crop.

The reports on the amount of seed harvested this year as turned in by the members of the County Advisory Board show that thirty-five thousand pounds of the Korean variety have been harvested. There are several small growers who have not threshed as yet. The growers who have threshed and have seed for sale have been advised not to sell their crop until the first of the year. Some, however, have already sold at from eight and one-half to ten cents per pound without being recleaned. One farmer told me last week that he sold from seven acres over three hundred dollars worth of seed at ten cents per pound without being recleaned. The seed threshed thus far will not take care of local demand.

There were six lime demonstrations conducted on which there were one hundred eighty-six tons of shell lime used. These six demonstrations do not include the total amount of lime used in the county. As a result of the Soil Conservation Program, there has been one thousand three hundred thirty-five tons of lime used in the county this year. This tonnage more than triples the amount of lime used during the same period and prior years since the Agent has been in the county.

To test thirty samples of soil for acidity was another objective. There were twenty-seven samples of soil tested. Twenty-five of the farmers who had this work done followed recommendations as a result of the test.

FARM CROPS

Corn being one of the most important crops grown throughout the county, much emphasis has been placed on the use of better seed. As a result of this work there has been placed with twenty farmers a total of twenty-five bushels of good seed corn which was produced from certified seed last year and year before. Each lot from which the seed was taken, a bin selection was made by the Agent. It was found in checking up on the results of this seed corn that all of the producers involved were very much satisfied in that they thought they got at least six bushels more corn to the acre than they would have had they used their own seed. In addition to placing the twenty-five bushels of seed corn, there were eight farmers with whom certified seed was placed. All of such farmers were more than satisfied with the results obtained from this seed and felt that their yield was increased by at least five bushels per acre.

There were five farmers who conducted a fertilizer demonstrations. On each farm on which such demonstration was conducted the yield had been extremely reduced because of root rot, which we have found can be corrected to a large extent, by the use of fertilizer carrying righ much potash. Therefore, these demonstrations were conducted with the idea of correcting the chemical condition of the soil which would in a large measure increase the yield as a result of the use of a fertilizer carrying 12% acid phosphate and 5% potash. While there was no comparative

19

difference in the yields recorded on these demonstrations it was evident that the yield was increased by at least 30%.

The junior work consisted of twenty-three boys completing demonstrations with a total yield of one thousand one hundred twenty-four bushels and making a total profit of seven hundred seventy-two dollars and ninety-four cents and winning fifteen dollars and fifty cents at the District and State Fairs.

The work with wheat consisted with the continuation of the stinking smut campaign which resulted in the use of six hundred fifty pounds of copper carbonate thereby treating five thousand two hundred bushels of wheat. These results were accomplished by conducting three result demonstrations, having the millers throughout the county to caution the farmers about the use of copper carbonate to prevent smut wherever found on such farmers' wheat and in addition, by placing the material in local stores most convenient for the farmers who were to use such treatment.

There were five completed seed source demonstrations. On these demonstrations it was thought by the demonstrators that there was an increase of at least eight bushels per acre over the yield had they used their own seed. The total profit, on sixty-five acres involved, was one hundred thirty-seven dollars and forty cents.

The accomplishments with oats and barley consisted of getting underway five demonstrations with farmers who in the past had not been growing oats but would find such practice a most valuable one in producing grain for farm needs. The work with barley has been that of placing certain emphasis on the seeding of barley on the farms that carried right many head of livestock. In an attempt to meet the desired accomplishments there were five farmers induced to raise barley for the first time.

The seeding of rye has increased very materially during the past eight years. This increase has been due to its three-fold value; first, as a green manure crop, second, as a pasture crop , and third, as a seed crop. The fact that rye has been found to be a very desirable green manure crop for tomatoes has been one of the main reasons for increasing the acreage. Our best tomat growers are finding through the use of rye fallow they are getting away from the cut worm which is coming more and more apparent and destructive when a clover fallow is used for tomatoes. This year there were twelve farmers who seeded rye for the first time, first grazing it in the spring and then turning it under as a green manure for tomatoes. The fact that the use of rye fallow for tomatoes has increased, the need production has materially decreased. In view of this fact, seven farmers were encouraged to thresh rye for seed thereby, producing enough seed for local demand.

Red clover for seed production has become one of the chief cash crops of the county. This has been brought about by results of experiments conducted comparing the (origin or) 10

source of seed. The result of such experiments have shown that the Northern Neck Seed have a stronger resistance to anthracnose, thereby giving better results throughout Virginia than seed grown elsewhere, especially those of a foreign origin. Realizing this fact, several of our Virginia seedsmen have advertised the Northern Neck Seed with a premium. The demand for Northern Neck Seed has increased materially; in fact, to such an extent that our farmers have been unable to supply the demand. In producing red clover seed the farmers are finding dodder to cause them much concern. In fact many have had their seed turned down by seedsmen because of excess dodder permitted under the law. Realizing this fact, much emphasis, for the past few years, has been placed on that of encoufaging or insisting that the farmers rogue their fields of dodder. As a result of this work, fifteen farmers rogued their fields of dodder, this being the first year, and in addition, practically all of th forty-six farmers who have been roguing their fields during the past continued to do so this year. Since this work with the production of better red clover seed was begun several years ago, it has been very evident that the red clover seed growers are making much greater efforts to produce seed which is free of dodder. Not until the past five years did any of the farmers, except the very best ones, bother about cleaning the seed before seeding or having it done by seedsmen or others who had the desirable seed fans in the community. Such practices have been improved to such an extent that practically no clover seed are seeded unless they have been thoroughly cleaned by seedsmen or farmers in the county who have clipper fans which do very satisfactory work. Many of our farmers have realized the seriousness of seeding filthy seed to such a great extent that it has become a general practice for them to drive from five to ten miles to have their seed cleaned rather than sowing them as they once did. Then, in addition to the improved practices outlined above, five farmers have bought clipper fans for cleaning their own seed and in most instances, clean the seed produced by their neighbors. Still another objective outlined by the County Advisory Board was that of assisting the farmers in marketing their seed to the best advantage. Twenty-five such farmers were assisted in marketing a total of five hundred sixty bushels.

The work with alfalfa consisted of starting four new demonstrations and checking on those which were seeded last year. Each of the demonstrations which were begun this past fall and spring, the Agent finds splendid stands. On the old stands which were checked, the demonstrators cut from three to four cuttings of hay.

Owing to much publicity through the Southern Farm Papers some interest is being manifested in the seeding of Sericea lespedeza. In order to find out just what place this crop would have in our farming practices, it was decided to make a careful check on the seven which were begun last year and to locate four new demonstrations this year. In checking on the demonstrations which were begun last year it was found that the stands were

about three times as thick and gave an excellent crop of hay the first cutting. The second cutting is being harvested for seed but as yet has not been threshed so we are unable to give the results as to the amount of seed harvested. On the four demonstrations which were located this year very satisfactory stands are evident on three. It is being found, as a result of these demonstrations, some possibilities of this crop as a pasture crop and possibly as a good hay crop if let stand over a period of years.

The work with Korean lespedeza has already been enumerated under soil improvement, in fact it has played a very important part in our soil improving program. In addition, however, its value as a hay crop and grazing crop is just as important. Therefore, the majority of the eighty-five demonstrations begun year before last have been harvested either for seed or cut for hay. The twenty-one new demonstrations which were located this year involved a total seeded area of around two hundred seventy-six acres. In most instances this crop was cut for hay. In checking up on the demonstrators who seeded this crop for the first time, all except two or three were more than pleased with the results. These producers found where they had been in the past getting red clover failures, therefore, practically no hay, they got around one to two tons of excellent hay off the same land. There were thirty-five farmers who harvested their lespedeza crop for seed. It has been found out through the Agent and committeemen that the yield from seedings made in the spring of 1935 were only about half as much as gotten from the seedings in 1936. The reason for this being that the density of the stand and the amount of rainfall prevented the making of the seed anywhere except at the top of the plant. The growers who have already threshed are getting anywhere from two hundred fifty to three hundred pounds per acre and the seed are running a very high percentage of weedseed. To the Agent's knowledge there have been twenty-four lespedeza seed growers who have harvested around thirty-five thousand pounds of seed. Several of these growers have already sold their seed at from eight and one-half to ten cents per pound just as they came from the thresher which is more than twice as much as they got last year. The Agent feels that one of the greatest solutions to the small farmer who has not been able to purchase lime thereby assuring a stand of red clover has been that of lespedeza. Before the introduction of this crop in the county in 1929, most of the poor farmers had to depend on corn-stalks as feed for both the cow and horse while now they are seeding Korean lespedeza and getting a good legume hay. In addition to the value of this crop as soil improving, hay and pasture crop, it has added another cash crop to our farming practices in the county.

TRUCK CROPS

Tomatoes, as a canning crop, is one of the main cash crops produced in the county. Therefore, much of the Agent's time has

been devoted to projects with this crop. The first and most important consideration was that of producing good healthy plants of the proper varieties. To reach this objective six community plant beds were outlined in the plan of work with eight completions. These beds varied from one-sixteenth to one acre in size. Information and demonstrations were given these demonstrators in selecting the proper soil, preparing the land, fertilization, cultivation, disease and insect control, and above all the proper varieties of seed sources emphasized. In these eight beds there were around seven hundred ninety-five thousand plants produced. These plants did not supply good healthy plants for the grower alone but in addition, there were around five hundred eighty-five thousand sold at a price of $1.00 per thousand. These community beds did not only produce good healthy plants but their main value being that of setting forth improved practices in the community or communities so located. In this connection it is of interest to note that seed of recommended varieties and sources were used. At least one or all of the practices set forth in the community plant beds are now being used by at least 90% of the tomato growers throughout the county. By this, it is meant that most of the tomato growers are seeding their plant beds earlier, using better seed of the proper variety and from the best sources, and practicing the proper or recommended control for insects and diseases. Prior to the time these plant bed demonstrations were betun in the county, the D-20 or Bordeaux was a thing unheard of to the growers throughout the county. At this time the growers only knew of such crude fungicides and insecticides as turpentine and ashed, land plaster, turpentine and sawdust, arsenic of lead, and Paris Green. Today practically all of these crude remedies have been put aside and been replaced by the use of Bordeaux D-20 Dust. To give an idea just how this dust has increased in deman, there were one hundred fifty pounds sold in the county in 1924 as compared with six thousand pounds used in the county durin the past year.

The fact that fusarium wilt has become very common in the canning tomato crop in the county, it has been very ncessary to conduct wilt resistant variety demonstrations. The purpose of these demonstrations being that of finding out the best variety of wilt resistance and at the same time having the best canning qualities and giving the best yield. In these demonstrations the Marglobe, Invincible, Norton, and Norduke were used as wilt resistant varieties along with the Stone, a non-wilt resistant variety, to serve as a check. It was found through these demonstrations which were conducted six years ago, everything being equal, that the Marglobe gave the best results. As a result of these demonstrations which were conducted four consecutive years and too, that the tomato land throughout the county was becoming more and more infected with wilt, it was recommended that all tomato growers use the Marglobe variety, especially if the wilt was prevalent in the land in previous years and that if the land was in a high state of productivity. At the present time at least 85% of the tomato growers are using the Marglobe variety. On recommending the Marglobe variety on land which is heavily infected with wilt, it was found that many of the Marglobe plants were going down with wilt just the same. In view of this fact, a check was made as to the different sources of the Marglobe variety. It was found in making this check that some of the seedsmen were putting out seed supposingly of the Marglobe variety but on close observation were found to be a mixture of Stone, Greater Baltimore, pink tomato, yellow and most every other conceivable variety, while on the other hand there were other seedsmen who were selling seed of the Marglobe variety that were running around 98% purity. With this information at hand the next question was where could dependable variety seed be obtained.

Beginning three years ago, three seed source demonstrations were conducted. In these demonstrations Marglobe seed were obtained indirectly from thirteen different seedsmen in the county. These seed were kept separate and received the same treatment from the time of seeding until the plants were set in the field and harvested. A comparative check of the type, disease resistance, and yield record were carefully taken and recorded. This work was made possible through the close cooperation of the Norfolk Truck Experiment Station, the Vegetable Extension Division, the thirteen seedsmen and the canners. Even though it was found that there was a marked difference as to yield, disease resistance ability and trueness to type with the different seedsmen's seed in the seed source demonstrations conducted three consecutive years, it was felt that these demonstrations should be conducted at least five or six consecutive years.

With above accomplishments as enumerated above the committees outlined in their objectives this year to have fifteen seed source demonstrations; fourteen such demonstrations were conducted. The yields from the Marglobe variety as compared to the Stone and Greater Baltimore varieties more than doubled the non-wilt

resistant varieties. The land on which these demonstrations were located waa known to have fusarium wilt.

On one of the seed source demonstrations, detail records were kept as to the comparative yields, type and disease resistance. In order to get the seed which were representative of these actually used by the growers in the county, the Agent and a representative from the Extension Division collected seed from the canners who sold the seed to the growers. In this demonstration seed from the following sources were used: Rutgers, Francis C. Stokes, Ferry Morse Seed Company, Geo. Tait & Son, R. O. Dean, T. W. Wood & Son, Griffith and Turner, D. W. Warren and Company, Blambery Brothers, Maryland Seed Company, E. Miller Richardson and Company, Tri-State Packers Association, Southern States Cooperative and T. A. Hynson (Thomas M. Brown's selection). From our past experience it was found somewhat unsatisfactory to have these seed source demonstrations located with demonstrators who were not absolutely certain a particular spot in the field where the demonstration was to go would be sufficiently infected with wilt thereby, giving a satisfactory check. In the light of this experience it was found advisable to locate only one demonstration where we were sure we could get a good comparative check and at the same time have it properly taken care of during the entire period. With this in mind the Norfolk Truck Experiment Station and the Virginia Extension Division, cooperating, drew up a contract with a demonstrator who was paid a compensation for the use of an area, sufficient in size and at the same time to properly cultivate and keep yield records from the different sources involved. The results of this particular demonstration in tabulated in the following teble:

	Variety or Source	Total Number Of Plants Wilt: Slight	Moderate	Severe	Dead	Total	Off-type	Yield in lbs.
	Rutgers (Landreth	0	1	0	0	1	2	368½
	Greater Baltimore(Stokes)	2	1	3	0	6	0	396
	Pritchard (Stokes)	1	1	0	0	2	0	436½
	Stokes Standard	0	1	1	0	2	7	375
M	Stokes Master	1	1	0	0	2	1	375½
	Blembert	0	0	0	0	0	1	323½
A	Tait	0	0	0	0	0	1	372½
	Landreth	0	2	0	0	2	0	381½
R	Ferry-Morse Standard	0	0	0	0	0	0	378½
	Ferry-Morse Supreme	1	0	0	0	1	0	385
G	Dean	0	0	0	0	0	0	348½
	Maryland	1	0	0	0	1	1	354½
L	Assoc.Seed Growers	1	0	0	0	1	0	368½
	A. S. G. Certified	0	1	0	0	1	1	352½
O	Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	324
	Southern States	1	1	0	0	2	1	430½
B	Wood	1	2	2	0	5	3	338
	Griffith & Turner	1	1	0	0	2	0	341½
E	Tri State	0	0	1	0	1	1	391
	Hymson	1	0	0	0	1	1	343½
	Richardson	2	9	0	0	11	4	336½

Count made August 14, 1936.

Since I was unable to give numerical averages for the two seed source demonstrations conducted in Westmoreland and Lancaster Counties last year I feel that these results should be shown. Last year two half acre of source plots were conducted, one in Lancaster and the other in Westmoreland in cooperating with the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, comparing Marglobe seed from fourteen sources. In addition, some comprising new varities were included in this plot. The seed for each plot was all planted the same date and the same plant bed and treated in the same manner. Plants were set in the plots on the same date and received the same field management, records were made on the trueness to type, resistance to wilt and yield. The summarize record on the two plots follow:

Source	Percent Wilt		August 26			Aug. 9 off type Per Cent	Yield in bushels Per Acre
	July 10	Aug. 5	Living	Dead	Total		
Rutgers	0.0	61.4	46.1	0.0	46.1	-	149.9
Pritchard	2.0	31.3	63.5	11.9	75.4		227.5
Greater Baltimore	17.8	83.6	23.7	72.9	96.6		83.5
Blamberg Brothers	0.6	25.9	54.8	4.5	59.3	1.9	212.5
R. O. Dean	0.6	18.0	49.9	2.6	52.5	0.0	236.2
Ferry Morse Standard	2.0	22.4	52.7	5.2	57.9	0.6	216.2
Ferry Morse Supreme	0.0	24.5	59.6	1.2	60.8	1.3	247.3
Griffith and Turner	0.6	22.0	55.4	10.5	65.9	10.5	229.5
Invincible	1.9	21.6	55.3	11.2	66.5		210.4
Maryland Seed Company	1.3	15.0	45.3	2.6	47.9	1.9	238.5
E.M.Richardson & Co.	1.2	24.6	44.1	8.1	52.2	13.4	211.1
Stokes Standard	0.6	28.3	45.8	11.0	56.8	13.6	219.0
Stokes Master	1.3	13.7	47.2	1.2	48.4	0.6	236.6
George Teit & Sons	0.0	17.2	49.7	6.5	56.2	4.4	226.1
Tri-State Packers Ass'n	0.0	25.6	41.8	0.6	42.4	4.4	203.9
Southern States Coop.	2.0	18.7	54.5	0.6	55.1	1.9	228.1
D.W.Warren and Co.	0.6	16.7	51.1	2.0	53.1	3.7	212.7
T.W. Wood and Sons	2.0	29.1	47.4	14.8	62.2	9.4	226.2
Av.for 14 Marglobe Strains	0.9	21.5	49.9	5.1	55.0	4.8	224.6

The plots gave an excellent indication as to potential sources of good seed. In the Marglobe strains trueness to type ranged from as high as 100% to as low as 86.4% with an average for the 14 strains of 95.2%.

For the Marglobe strains, wilt ranged from 0% to 2% with an average of 0.9% on July 10 compared to 17.8% for the Greater Baltimore check; from 13.7% to 28.3% with an average of 21.5% on August 5th as compared to 83.6% for the Greater Baltimore check; and from 42.4% to 65.9% with an average of 55.0% on August 26th compared to 96.6% for the Greater Baltimore check. On August 26th at the last wilt count, the number of plants dead from wilt ranged from 0.6% to 14.8% with an average of 5.1% for the Marglobe strains compared to 72.9% for the Greater Baltimore check.

Yields ranged from 203.9 to 247.3 with an average of 224.6 bushels per acre for the Marglobe strains compared with 83.5 bushels per acre for Greater Baltimore. The best Marglobe strain yielded 296% as well as the check while the average yield for all 14 Marglobe strains was still 269% that of the check. This indicates the necessity for good seed.

Of the new varieties, Rutgers yielded 149.9 bushels per acre; Pritchard 227.5 bushels and Invincible 210.4 bushels.

In connection with the seed source demonstrations as previously outlined, there was a Northern Neck Tomato Tour embracing Lancaster and Westmoreland Counties. Realizing that the problems involved in the tomato industry throughout the Northern Neck were problems which were of much concern to the seedsmen, canners, County Agents, the Norfolk Truck Experiment Station, the Virginia Extension Division, and the farmers, a special effort was made to get representatives of all of the above enumerated parties to attend this Tour. The above interest was represented by eleven different seed concerns with eighteen representatives selling 80% of tomato seed sold in this State, three members from the Norfolk Truck Experiment Station, three representatives from the Virginia Extension Division, eight County Agents, two representatives from the New Jersey Experiment Station, sixteen canners and twenty-six farmers.

This is a picture of the Fifth N. N. Tomato Tour

and outline of the plots

In order to get at the results obtained through the practices being followed by the good, poor and fair tomato producers, we were successful in securing the cooperation of sixty tomato growers who agreed to keep the Cost Account Record Book on their tomato crop. Of the sixty growers who begun these Cost Account Records there were forty-seven completions. The information secured from these Record Books is being found very valuable in having something definite and applicable for use in our Outlook and Recommendation meetings which are held during the month of February. In summarizing the results of the different classes of growers we are able to find out just what practices that are being followed are giving the most practical and profitable results.

In addition to the above accomplishments enumerated, four Outlook and Recommendation meetings were held at which there was a total attendance of one hundred thirty-seven. These meetings have been held for the last four years, the results of which are proving to be of untold value to the tomato growers throughout the county. Partly as a result of these meetings, along with fertilizer demonstrations which have been conducted in the past, the growers are putting aside fertilizers such as the Coon Brand-16% phosphate and lime phosphate- and using fertilizers recommended such as 4-10-5, 3-10-6, 2-8-5 and fertilizers of high analysis. There were at least seventy-five percent of the farmers who used either the 3-10-6 or 3-12-6 for the first time. In all such cases satisfactory results were reported.

The junior work with this crop consisted of ten boys starting the tomato crop as a project with eight completions. These eight boys made a total profit of three hundred seventy-nine dollars and sixty-one cents from the seven acres involved.

POULTRY

The fact that poultry is fast becoming one of the leading cash enterprises in the county, much of the Agent's time has been necessarily devoted to this project. The main accomplishments under poultry during this year were those of conducting six culling demonstrations, ten chicken-pox vaccinating demonstrations, and holding Outlook and Recommendation meetings. In getting the poultrymen to change from the use of Pigeon Pox Vaccine to the Fowl Pox Vaccine, much emphasis was devoted in getting this change brought about. In this connection there were thirteen method demonstration meetings held, three different circular letters prepared, two news stories published and ten adult result demonstration meetings conducted. As a result of the foregoing undertaking, more than ten thousand birds were vaccinated with the Fowl Pox Vaccine instead of the Pigeon Pox Vaccine which was used last year and year before. To the Agent's knowledge, no one has used the Pigeon Pox Vaccine this year. To get away from the inconsistancy in the price range of the vaccine so used during past years, the Agent

was successful in arranging an agreement with the Leterlee Laboratories and the druggist in the county to handle this material at a set price, regardless of the number size dose order, at 75¢ per one hundred doses, while last year the price range was anywhere from 75¢ to $1.00. Another objective outlined was that of emphasizing the importance of poultrymen getting their chickens earlier which resulted in at least fifty per cent of the total chicks purchased by the poultrymen in the county were so purchased ten days or two weeks earlier. Still other accomplishments were those of getting six poultrymen installing lights in the poultry houses, getting fifteen poultrymen to build poultry houses according to V. P. I. plan; two to construct range sheds and twenty-five to improve their egg storage rooms and sixty to market their eggs through the Federal State Egg Grading Station which was opened at Montross on May 2.

The volume of eggs handled through the station has gradually increased until during the month of November two hundred seventy-five cases were handled through the station. The prices paid through the station have averaged from two to ten cents per dozen higher than that paid by hucksters and local stores. The station has meant hundreds of dollars to both the cooperators and non-cooperators in that it has forced the local prices paid on the outside up together with the better prices paid through the station.

The junior work with poultry consisted of seventy-three members enrolled with fifty-nine completions carrying seven thousand five hundred seventy-four birds and making a total profit of two thousand two hundred ninety-four dollars and ninety-one cents.

LIVESTOCK

HOGS:

The work with hogs consisted of placing twelve boars, conducting two hundred ten demonstrations thereby vaccinating a total of six hundred fifty-three head, of this number five hundred forty were given double treatment.

The junior work consisted of enrolling twelve members in the breeding pig, fat pig and sow and litter projects with eleven completions making a total profit of two hundred twenty eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

SHEEP:

The objectives outlined under sheep were; first, to place six purebred rams; second, to hold four stomach worm treatment demonstrations and third, pooling the wool produced in the county. The accomplishments were those of placing four purebred rams, conducting four stomach worm demonstrations and pooling seventeen hundred

pounds of wool or three-fourths of the total produced in the county. The wool producers who cooperated in this pool realized a saving of five to eight cents per pound more than those who sold to local buyers. The producers who sold their wool through the pool realized a total saving of one hundred two dollars more than they would have had they sold to local buyers.

BEEF CATTLE:

Since beef cattle production is only a minor enterprise in the county, the Agent has not found it necessary to devote much time to this work. The most important accomplisments were those of placing ten purebred sires, and conducting three blackleg vaccinating demonstrations.

DAIRY CATTLE:

There were seven purebred sires placed, ten pasture improvement demonstrations conducted and all cattle tested for Bang's disease.

HOME GARDEN AND ORCHARD

The work with home gardens and orchards consisted of holding two educational meetings with a total attendance of one hundred. In addition, eleven merchants were encouraged to handle the recommended fungicides and insecticides. There were two news articles published and eight different curcular letters mailed out to one hundred and ten gardeners. As a result of the work and the Better Garden Contest which was conducted last year at least one hundred gardeners are keeping the most common diseases and insects under control and are making an attempt to have an all-year-round garden.

There were ten pruning demonstrations conducted and six home orchardist have been following the V.P.I. spray calander in controlling insects and diseases.

MISCELLANEOUS

The achievements under miscellaneous work consisted of acting as Secretary of the County Red Cross Chapter, as Chairman of the Farm and Home Garden Committee of the Montross Community League and in addition, assisted six farmers in securing Emergency Crop Loans.

AAA PROGRAM AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The work with the Wheat Program consisted of handling the delayed compliances for the Northumberland-Westmoreland Wheat Production Control Association which embraced Lancaster, Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties, there being four hundred seventy-six contracts involved. In conducting the 1936 Wheat Program it was decided to organize an Association within the county. This

Association was known as the Westmoreland Wheat Production Control Aseociation. There were two hundred and twenty applications signed for the 1936 program. To date one hundred eighty of the above application signers have received payments which have amounted to around six thousand dollars. In connection with the AAA Program and the Soil Conservation Program there were twenty-seven meetings held with a total attendance of seven hundred sixty-seven, eighteen news articles published, twelve different circular letters distributed, one hundred eight farm and home visits made and four hundred seven office calls. As a result of the above work in connection with the Soil Conservation Program there were five hundred ninety-one work sheets signed which involved about eighty-one percent of the total crop land in the county. The supervisors have completed the check on each farm signed up under the Conservation Program and to date about seventy-five percent of the applications for grants have been signed. The acreage involved or classified as soil building allowance totals approximately eleven thousand acres.

4-H CLUB WORK

The Agent feels that the 4-H Club work is one of the most important phases of Extension work conducted in the county. In spite of this fact, the Agent does not find time to devote to this work as it necessarily requires. The lack of time has been brought about by the amount of emergency work which has been necessary during the past four years. Then, too, there is a great need for trained leaders in the organized clubs the lack of which means more work than otherwise would be required. Even though in the face of the above handicap, this year's work has been more successful than it has been in the past six years. There are three organized clubs, one in each of the high schools in the county. There is an enrollment of one hundred thirty-five members carrying one hundred thirty-eight projects. Of the total number enrolled there were one hundred eighteen members completing or eighty-seven percent.

There were twelve members and a leader who attended the District Short Course held at Jamestown and two attended the State Short Course.

Each of the clubs conducted a tour during which time both 4-H and adult demonstrations were visited and in addition, a visit to Wakefield and Stratford. Of the total enrollment there were one hundred twenty-five took advantage of these tours. There were thirty-five members who joined in with other 4-H Club members in the Northern Neck and South Side on the historical tour during which time Wakefield and Stratford were visited. There were approximately seven hundred fifty-Club members on this tour. On page thirty-three is shown a picture taken of this group while visiting Wakefield.

32a

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATION

It is well realized that the factors which influence the program of work as adopted, have been and should be in a large measure followed and we continue the outlined recommendations for 1937.

Therefore, since the soil improving program has been considered the major project for the past seven years and that the nature of such a program requires a long time to get the desired results we should again consider a program which would have similiar results for the coming year. In other words the phases of this program should be followed a sufficient length of time in order that the results obtained on such a project may be thoroughly checked and summarized. Then, too, we have been forced to change some of the objectives which were set forth when the first soil improving program begun in 1929. At this time lime demonstrations were the main objectives set forth but owing to the financial condition of the farmers for several years following this period, lime demonstrations in large numbers could not be financed. In view of this fact Korean lespedeza was introduced as the major project under the soil improving program. Therefore, since 1930 lespedeza was and has been one of the main crops included in the soil improving program. The accomplishments under this crop have been those of checking up on the soil improving value of this crop. Since it takes four or five years before determining the soil improving value of lespedeza, it is recommended that this crop be entered as one of the objectives for 1937. Since the objectives emphasized under the Soil Conservation Program have to do with soil building practices and too, that the financial conditions of the farmers are much better than they were between 1930 and 1932 it is felt that more emphasis should be placed on other soil building practices.

particularly that of lime.

In considering the minor projects, namely; tomatoes, poultry, Soil Conservation and 4-H Club work, it is recommended that definite projects be outlined and continued. In reference to the above objectives it is felt by all concerned for the betterment of agriculture throughout the county, that there are some phases of each project which should receive more attention in the future while there are others, the desired results have already been successfully accomplished. For instance, it is felt that more attention should be given to a more permanent plan of agricultural program and 4-H Club work.

SUMMARY

The Extension work in Westmoreland County is conducted through the assistance of the District Agent, Subject Matter Specialist, the County Agricultural Advisory Board, which is made up of twenty members, composing three agricultural community committees, namely; Copley, Montross and Oak Grove, three 4-H Club leaders, members of the community and county committees of the AAA Program and also of the Soil Conservation Program and the County Agricultural Teacher cooperating.

Since the beginning of the new plan set up in the county in 1929, the work is far better organized than ever before. The new set up the county is divided up into three agricultural communities, having a committee of from five to eight members including a chairman of each committee. These committees, with their chairman, make up what is known as the Westmoreland County Agricultural Advisory Board which constitutes a County Extension Organization. The County Board has its chairman, vice-chairman and secretary, with a chairman of each of the community committees making an Executive Committee. The County Board meets once a year during which time the past year's accomplishments are presented by the chairman of each community committee and the County Agent. At this time one main objective was outlined and five minor objectives were decided upon. The time and place for each of the community meetings was also decided. At each of the community committee meetings, with the chairman presiding, projects and details were outlined and at the same time just what part the Agent was to take, just what each of the committeemen were to do and the time these accomplishments should take place.

In the different phases of work accomplished in 1936, the Agent was assisted by Subject Matter Specialists for a total of fifty-one days. This time was divided among the following projects: wheat- one day, home gardens- two days, tomatoes-thirty-one days, home beautification- one day, agricultural engineering-three days, poultry-two days, dairy-one day, public problems-five days, Extension Organization and program making-five days.

The Agent's time was divided into the following items: Corn-sixteen day, wheat-seventy-five day, oats-one day, rye- three days, barley-three days, alfalfa-two days, red clover-twelve days, lespedeza-twenty-five days, pasture-four days, soybeans-one day, cowpeas-five days, Irish potatoes-two days, sweet potoates-two days, home garden-eight days, tomatoes-forty days, home beautification-four days, fruit trees-two days, bush and small fruits-two days, grapes-three days, agricultural engineering-three days, poultry-forty days, dairy-sixteen, beef cattle-two days, sheep-six days, swine-forty-five days, horses and mules-ten days, public problems-ten days, Extension Organization-seven days.

The most important accomplishments of the year's work may be summarized as follows: checking on the soil improving value of thirty-two lespedeza demonstrations, locating twenty-one new demonstrations, testing twenty-seven samples of soil, conducting six lime demonstrations and conducting three Kobe lespedeza demonstrations.

The accomplishments under farm crops consisted of placing eighty thousand pounds of Korean lespedeza seed, placing twenty-five bushels of good seed corn, conducting eight certified seed corn demonstrations and five fertilizer demonstrations. The work with wheat consisted of continuing the stinking smut campaign which resulted into the placing of six hundred fifty pounds of copper dust, and conducting six certified seed demonstrations. The accomplishments of oats and barley consisted of getting four farmers to seed barley for the first time and assisted the farmers in placing all surplus seed. The work accomplished with rye consisted of having twelve farmers to seed rye for the first time. The work with red clover was that of having thirty farmers to rogue their seed crop of dodder and placing five hundred sixty bushels of seed. There were also checks made on alfalfa and four new Sericea demonstrations seeded with checks being made on the five seeded in previous years. The work involved under Korean lespedeza was that of getting underway twenty-one new demonstrations and making checks on the forty-five demonstrations as to the hay value and seed production.

The fact that the tomato crop for canning purposes is one of the leading cash crops in the county and also because the fact that problems in tomato production are getting more numerous, much of the Agent's time has been devoted to this truck crop. In order to get good strong healthy plants and at the same time to demonstrate in each community thoughout the county the way to produce good healthy plants, there were eight community tomato plant beds conducted producing around seven hundred ninety-five thousand plants. In addition, there were fourteen seed source demonstrations conducted on which there was a Tour held encouraging the use of the best variety of seed, namely; the Marglobe, and from the sources which have proven to give the best results through seed source demonstrations, thereby, resulting in at least 85% of the growers using recommended seed. Still other accomplishments were those of holding four Outlook and Recommendation meetings with a total attendance of one hundred thirty-seven, conducting four fertilizer demonstrations, checking on the results of the use of recommended fertilizers used by forty-seven growers, having forty-seven farmers complete Cost Account Record Books and enrolling

eight 4-H Club members.

Poultry being another very important cash enterprise in the county, much of the Agent's time has been devoted to this project. The achievements under this project consisted of conducting thirty culling demonstrations, ten chicken-pox vaccinating demonstrations, getting ten poultry houses remodeled, furnishing plans for the construction of poultry houses according to the V. P. I. plan for twenty pountrymen, getting forty poultrymen to market their eggs on the graded basis through the local egg grading station and the enrolling of seventy-three 4-H Club members with fifty-nine completions.

The work with livestock consisted in placing twelve boars, vaccinating six hundred fifty-three hogs and enrolling five boys in the breeding pig project.

The accomplishments in working with sheep consisted of placing four purebred rams, conducting the county wool pool in which three-fourths of the total wool produced in the county or seventeen hundred pounds was pooled and conducting six stomach worm demonstrations.

The accomplishments with beef and dairy cattle consisted of placing seventeen purebred sires, conducting three blackleg demonstrations, ten pasture improving demonstrations and assisted in having all cattle tested for Bang's disease.

The work under home gardens involved the placing of fungicides and insecticides in eleven local stores throughout the county which results in the use of around twenty-five hundred pounds of the material. In addition, there were two news articles published, eight different circular letters distributed, and ten pruning and spraying demonstrations were conducted.

The work with the Wheat program consisted of handling the delayed compliances for the Northumberland-Westmoreland Wheat Association which embraced Lancaster, Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties, there being four hundred seventy-six contracts involved. In connection with the 1936 Wheat program for Westmoreland County it was decided to organize an Organization within the county. This Association being named the Westmoreland Wheat Production Control Association. There were two hundred twenty applications signed in this Association. To date one hundred eighty of the above application signers have received payments which amounted to around six thousand dollars. In combining the work involved in the AAA Program and the Soil Conservation Program, there were twenty-seven meetings held with a total attendance seven hundred sixty-seven, eighteen news articles published, twelve different circular letters distributed, one hundred eight farm and home visits made and four hundred seven office calls. As a result of the above work involved in these two programs, there were five hundred ninety-one work sheets signed, the work on two hundred twenty applications completed in the 1936 Wheat program and payments received on all except for forty applicants, thirty-one of this number have been approved for payment. The total crop land involved in the five hundred ninety-one work

sheets signed amounts to about 81% of the crop land in the county. The supervisors have completed the check on each farm signed up in the Conservation Program and to date about 75% of the applications for grants have been signed. The acreage involved or classified as soil building allowance totals around eleven thousand acres.

There were three organized 4-H Clubs in the county with a enrollment of one hundred thirty-five members with 87% completion. These boys and girls from seven thousand six hundred sixteen animals involved and on thirty-four acres made a total profit of three thousand seven hundred sixty-one dollars and ninety cents and won fifteen dollars and fifty cents in prizes. In addition, there were three 4-H Club tours conducted with a total attendance of one hundred thirty-five.

Form 265
Revised April 1, 1936

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Division of Cooperative Extension
Washington, D.C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Westmoreland

REPORT OF

_____ (Name) Home Demonstration Agent. From _____ to _____, 193

_____ 4-H Club Agent. From _____ to _____, 193

Stanley J. Dawson Agricultural Agent. From Dec. 1, 1935 to Nov. 30, 1936

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3

Approved:

Date _____ _____ State Extension Director.

9-9218

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

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

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

Statistical Summary

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

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

Narrative Summary

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

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

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

Suggestive Outline of Annual Narrative Report

I. Cover and title page.
II. Table of contents.
III. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning of the narrative report.
IV. Changes in county extension organization.
  (1) Form.
  (2) General policies.
  (3) Procedure.
V. County program of work.
  (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
  (2) Project activities and results.
    Under appropriate headings and subheadings present in some detail for each major project or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of improved farms and homes and of better community life.
VI. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

Terminology

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

Definitions of Extension Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. An extension school is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.

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

20. The county extension association or committee is that county organization, whether a membership or a delegate body, which is recognized officially in the conduct of extension work in the county.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

AGENT			Total months of service this year (a)	Days devoted to agr'l-conservation and adjustment programs (b)	Days devoted to relief work (c)	Total days in office (d)	Total days in field (e)	
(Name)	Home demonstration agent	(1)						1
	Asst. home demonstration agent							
	4-H Club agent	(2)						
	Assistant 4-H Club agent							
Stanley J. Dawson	Agricultural agent	(3)	12	145		106½	201½	
	Assistant agricultural agent							

2. County extension association or committee:
   (a) Agricultural extension:
   (1) Name County Agri. Adv. Board (2) Number of members 23
   (b) Home demonstration:
   (1) Name (2) Number of members
   (c) 4-H Club:
   (1) Name Cople, Montezuma, Wakefield (2) Number of members 135 — 2

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

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 3 — 4

5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
   (a) Adult work: (1) Men 22 (2) Women 4
   (b) 4-H Club work: (1) Men (3) Older club boys 1 (2) Women 3 (4) Older club girls 3 — 5

6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs: (a) Men 20 (b) Women — 6

7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work — 7

8. Number of members in such clubs or groups — 8

ITEM		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [1] (d)	
9. Number of 4-H Clubs				3	3	9
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys [2]			67	67 68	10
	(2) Girls [2]			68	68 67	
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys [3]			64	64	11
	(2) Girls [3]			54	54	

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

MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over	
(a) Boys	31	14	5	8	4	6	68
(b) Girls	29	14	10	7	4	3	126 7

[1] County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.
[2] Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 7 to 29, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.
[3] Same as footnote 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.
[4] The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.

General Activities—Continued

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

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over	
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age [1]	(a) Boys	8	11	6	8	10	14	5	6	0	0	0	68
	(b) Girls	4	10	11	7	8	12 14	9	4	2	0	0	13 74

14. Number of 4-H Club members:[1] (a) In school 74 (b) Out of school 14

ITEM		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [2] (d)	
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(1) Judging			0		15
	(2) Demonstration			0		
16. Number of groups other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older				0		16
17. Members in groups reported in question 16	(1) Young men			0		17
	(2) Young women			0		
18. Total number of farm or home visits [3] made in conducting extension work				966		18
19. Number of different farms or homes visited				798		19
20. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office			1733		20
	(2) Telephone			1047		
21. Number of news articles or stories published [4]				33		21
22. Number of individual letters written				989		22
23. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)				37		23
24. Number of bulletins distributed				2646		24
25. Number of radio talks made				51		25
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown				2	2	26
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen: (1) Adult work	(a) Number			18	18	27
	Total attendance of: (b) Men leaders			155	155	
	(c) Women leaders			0	0	
(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number			3	3	
	Total attendance of: (b) Leaders			15	15	
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27)	(1) Number			41	41	28
	(2) Total attendance			1560	1560	
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(1) Number			29	29	29
	(2) Total attendance			238	238	

[1] The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.
[2] County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.
[3] Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
[4] Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

NOTE.—Questions 18-24 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

General Activities—Continued

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

ITEM			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total[1] (d)	
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			1	1	30
		(b) Total attendance			75	75	
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number			3	3	
		(b) Total attendance			125	125	
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number					31
		(b) Total attendance					
	(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number			0		
		(b) Total attendance			0		
32. Encampments held (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women	(a) Number					32
		(b) Total members attending					
		(c) Total others attending					
	(2) 4-H club	(a) Number			1	1	
		(b) Total boys attending	Total				
		(c) Total girls attending			12	12	
		(d) Total others attending					
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported		(1) Number			13	13	33
		(2) Total attendance			149	149	
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			17	17	34
		(b) Total attendance			291	291	
	(2) 4-H club	(a) Number			26	26	
		(b) Total attendance			3046	3046	

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR YEAR

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

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

35. Number of farms in county 1027 35

36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program ..... Est 440 36

37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program 0 37

38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program 0 38

39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled 120 39

40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled 8 40

41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program ..... Est 768 41
(Include questions 36, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)

42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program ..... Est 45 42
(Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)

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

NOTE.—Questions 19-34 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

9-0618

CEREALS[1]

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

ITEM	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Oats (c)	Rye (d)	Barley (e)	All other cereals[2] (f)	
43. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							43
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	16	75	1	3	3	0	
(4) Specialists		1					
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3	3	3	3	3		44
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	20	20	20	20	20		45
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	5	10	1/2	1	1/2		46
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	11	7	4	9	7		47
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	–	–	–	–	–		48
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	–	–	–	–	–		49
50. Number of other meetings held	1	6	–	–	–		50
51. Number of news stories published	–	4	–	–	–		51
52. Number of different circular letters issued	–	6	–	–	–		52
53. Number of farm or home visits made	60	86	10	6	10		53
54. Number of office calls received	75	550	16	4	12		54
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	25	–	–	–	–		55
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls	0	–	–	–	–		55
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	23	–	–	–	–		56
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls	0	–	–	–	–		56
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	27	–	–	–	–		57
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	1124 bu.	– bu.	– bu.	– bu.	– bu.	– bu.	58
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	20	225	17	4	30		59
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	–	40	–	–	–		60
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	75	550	30	–	7		61
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	10	20	10	19	10		62
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	–	220	–	–	–		63
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations:[3] (1) Selecting Seed	20	–	–	–	–		66
(2) Using Recommended Varieties	125	450	80	25	24		66
(3)							66
(4)							66
(5)							66

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

ITEM	Alfalfa (a)	Sweetclover (b)	Clover (red, crimson, alsike, white) (c)	Vetch (d)	Lespedeza (e)	Pastures (f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							67
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	2	—	12	—	25	4	
(4) Specialists	—	—	—	—	—	—	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3	3	3	—	3	3	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	20	—	20	—	20	20	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	1	—	10	—	18	3	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	4	—	16	—	92	5	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	2	—	3	—	73
74. Number of other meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
75. Number of news stories published	—	—	4	—	5	—	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued	—	—	7	—	8	4	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made	5	—	44	—	55	10	77
78. Number of office calls received	16	2	220	—	25	39	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing (1) Seed	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	x x x x	82
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing (2) Forage	— tons	— tons	— tons	— tons	— tons	x x x x	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	4	—	64	—	—	5	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	—	—	18	—	27	—	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations:[1] (1) Mowing Seed Crop Dodder			45	—	21	—	90
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
(5)							

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

Legumes and Forage Crops—Continued

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

ITEM	Soybeans (a)	Cowpeas and field peas (b)	Velvet-beans (c)	Field beans (d)	Peanuts (e)	All other legumes and forage crops[1] (as)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							67
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	1	5	—	—	—	—	
(4) Specialists	—	1	—	—	—	—	
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3	3	—	—	—	—	68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	20	20	—	—	—	—	69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	1	3	—	—	—	—	70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	4	—	—	—	—	—	71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
74. Number of other meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
75. Number of news stories published	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
76. Number of different circular letters issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
77. Number of farm or home visits made	7	8	—	—	—	—	77
78. Number of office calls received	64	74	—	—	—	—	78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing (1) Seed	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— lb.	— bu.	82
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing (2) Forage	— tons	— tons	— tons	— tons	— tons	— tons	
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	18	25	—	—	—	—	83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	1	1	—	—	—	—	85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	12	25	—	—	—	—	86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	6	10	—	—	—	—	87
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations:[2] (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	

[1] Indicate crop by name.

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

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

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

ITEM	Irish potatoes (a)	Sweetpotatoes (b)	Cotton (c)	Tobacco (d)	All other special crops [1] Cucumbers (e)	
91. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents						91
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents	2	2	—	—	5	
(4) Specialists	—	—	—	—	—	
92. Number of communities in which work was conducted	1	2	—	—	2	92
93. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	—	—	—	1	93
94. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	—	—	—	2	94
95. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	1	4	—	—	21	95
96. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	—	—	—	—	96
97. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	—	—	1	97
98. Number of other meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	98
99. Number of news stories published	—	—	—	—	—	99
100. Number of different circular letters issued	—	—	—	—	—	100
101. Number of farm or home visits made	6	4	—	—	12	101
102. Number of office calls received	4	5	—	—	18	102
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	—	—	—	—	—	103
103. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	—	—	—	—	—	104
104. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls	—	—	—	—	—	
105. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	—	—	—	—	—	105
106. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	— bu.	— bu.	— lb.[2]	— lb.	—	106
107. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations	2	10	—	—	16	107
108. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations	41	—	—	—	10	108
109. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	3	2	—	—	10	109
110. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	1	8	—	—	21	110
111. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	—	—	—	—	—	111
114. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: [3]	—	—	—	—	—	
(1)						114
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						

[1] Indicate crop by name.
[2] Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.
[3] For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

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

ITEM	Home gardens (a)	Market gardening, truck, and canning crops (b)	Beautification of home grounds (c)	Tree fruits (d)	Bush and small fruits (e)	Grapes (f)	
115. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							115
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	8	40	4	2	2	3	
(4) Specialists	2	31	1	—	—	—	
116. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3	3	3	3	3	3	116
117. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	5	—	—	—	—	—	117
118. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	4	4	—	—	—	—	118
119. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	18	160	7	5	6	7	119
120. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	2	—	—	—	—	120
121. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	2	5	1	—	—	—	121
122. Number of other meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
123. Number of news stories published	2	—	—	—	—	—	123
124. Number of different circular letters issued	5	2	—	—	—	—	124
125. Number of farm or home visits made	21	95	10	8	16	9	125
126. Number of office calls received	165	225	4	14	18	17	126
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	0	8	0	—	—	—	127
127. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls	1	0	15	—	—	—	
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	0	8	0	—	—	—	128
128. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls	1	0	13	—	—	—	
129. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	1/4	7	xxxx	—	—	—	129
130. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing	bu.	bu.	xxxx	bu.	bu.	bu.	130
131. Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	35	300	16	—	8	4	131
132. Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	225	38	35	18	10	0	132
133. Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	20	85	8	20	0	25	133
134. Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed	18	45	xxxx	—	—	—	134
135. Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	—	235	xxxx	—	—	—	135
136. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn	xxxx	xxxx	7	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	136
137. Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees	xxxx	xxxx	12	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	137
138. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences	xxxx	xxxx	4	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	138
139. Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	xxxx	xxxx	10	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	139
140. Number of homes where other specific practice recommendations were followed: [1] (1)							140
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							

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

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

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

ITEM	Forestry (a)	Agricultural engineering (farm and home) (b)	
141. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	141
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	3	
(3) Agricultural agents	—	—	
(4) Specialists	—	3	
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted	—	—	142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	—	143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	—	144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	—	—	145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	—	146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	147
148. Number of other meetings held	—	—	148
149. Number of news stories published	—	—	149
150. Number of different circular letters issued	—	—	150
151. Number of farm or home visits made	—	12	151
152. Number of office calls received	—	50	152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled— (1) Boys	—	—	153
(2) Girls	—	—	
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing— (1) Boys	—	—	154
(2) Girls	—	—	
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing	(1) Transplant beds cared for —	(1) Acres terraced —	155
	(2) Acres planted to forest trees —	(2) Machines or equipment repaired —	
	(3) Acres thinned, weeded, pruned, or managed —	(3) Articles made —	
	(4) Acres of farm woodland protected from fire —	(4) Equipment installed —	

FORESTRY—Continued

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

4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.

Forestry—Continued

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

166. Number of farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal — 166
167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations — 167
168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products — 168
169. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations:[1]

(a) —
(b) —
(c) —
(d) — 169

Agricultural Engineering—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of services or savings (c)	
170. Terracing and erosion control	—	acres	$	170
171. Drainage practices	—	acres		171
172. Irrigation practices	—	acres		172
173. Land-clearing practices	—	acres		173
174. Better types of machines	10	machines		174
175. Maintenance and repair of machines	6	machines		175
176. Efficient use of machinery	8	xxxxxxxxxx		176
177. All buildings constructed (include silos)	18	23 buildings		177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted	12	13 buildings		178
179. Farm electrification	—	—		179
180. Home equipment (exclude sewing machines)	—	—		180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c)	farms	xxxxxxxxxx	$	181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 175, by types:

(a) Tractors —
(b) Tillage implements —
(c) Harvesters and threshers 4
(d) Plows —
(e) Mowers —
(f) Planters 2
(g) Other —
182

183. Number of buildings and equipment improved as reported in questions 177, 178, 179, 180, by types:

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished —
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished —
(c) Sewage systems installed —
(d) Water systems installed —
(e) Heating systems installed —
(f) Lighting systems installed —
(g) Home appliances and machines —
(h) Dairy buildings 1
(i) Silos 1
(j) Hog houses 2
(k) Poultry houses 16
(l) Storage structures —
(m) Other 9
183

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

POULTRY AND BEES

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

ITEM	Poultry (a)	Bees (b)	
184. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	184
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	
(3) Agricultural agents	40	—	
(4) Specialists	2	—	
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3	—	185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	20	—	186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	2	—	187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	12	—	188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	2	—	189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held		—	190
191. Number of other meetings held		—	191
192. Number of news stories published	7	—	192
193. Number of different circular letters issued	11	—	193
194. Number of farm or home visits made	115	—	194
195. Number of office calls received	540	—	195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	21	—	196
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls	52	—	196
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	19	—	197
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls	40	—	197
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	1574 chickens	— colonies	198

Poultry—Continued

199. Number of families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended	12	199
200. Number of families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks	164	200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing	270	201
202. Number of families following production-feeding recommendations	325	202
203. Number of families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control	50	203
204. Number of families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations	35	204
205. Number of families following marketing recommendations	65	205
206. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	120	206
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: [1] (a)	—	207
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: [1] (b)	—	207

Bees—Continued

208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives	—	208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208	—	209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	—	210
211. Number of farmers following requeening recommendations	—	211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	—	212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: [1] (a)		213
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: [1] (b)		213

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

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

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

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock[1] (f)	
214. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							214
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	16	2	6	45	76	—	
(4) Specialists	1						
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3	3	3	3	3		215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	—	—	—	1	—	—	216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	4	3	6	20	—	—	218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—	—	—	—	—	—	219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	220
221. Number of other meetings held	—	—	—	—	—	—	221
222. Number of news stories published	—	—	—	—	—	—	222
223. Number of different circular letters issued	—	—	0	—	—	—	223
224. Number of farm or home visits made	20	8	16	250	18	—	224
225. Number of office calls received	115	4	38	145	40	—	225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled: (1) Boys	3	—	—	12	—	—	226
(2) Girls	0	—	—	0	—	—	
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing: (1) Boys	3	—	—	11	—	—	227
(2) Girls	0	—	—	0	—	—	
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	3	—	—	39	—	—	228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires	7	10	4	12	—	—	229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	8	2	—	18	—	—	230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs	—	—	—	—	—	—	232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	233
234. Number of members in these associations	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	—	—	—	—	—	—	236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making	—	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations	5	6	18	125	—	—	238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations	900	26	—	75	28	—	239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations	35	2	16	11	—	—	240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise	—	—	—	—	—	—	241

[1] Include rabbits, goats, game and fur animals.

9-6818

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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

ITEM	Public problems and economic planning on county or community basis [1] (a)	FARM MANAGEMENT: Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.) (b)	FARM MANAGEMENT: Individual farm planning (c)	FARM MANAGEMENT: Farm and home financing (short and long time) (d)	Outlook (e)	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing (f)	
244. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							244
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	10	—	—	—	—	—	
(4) Specialists	3	—	—	—	—	—	
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3						245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	23						246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	18						247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	—						248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	—						249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	—						250
251. Number of other meetings held	18						251
252. Number of news stories published	7						252
253. Number of different circular letters issued	6						253
254. Number of farm or home visits made	108						254
255. Number of office calls received	407						255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled: (1) Boys	—			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	256
(2) Girls	—			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing: (1) Boys	—			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	257
(2) Girls	—			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	

258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent: (a) Regular		258
(b) A.A.A.	—	
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent	47	259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	47	260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements		261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit	30	262
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments	10	263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year	—	264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year	—	265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records	—	266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations	65	267
267a. Number of farmers furnished information about agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs	7,35	267a
267b. Number of farmers agreeing to participate in agricultural-conservation and adjustment programs	600	267b
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases	—	268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income	—	269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:		
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery	8	270
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services	—	
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm	45	
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery	6	

[1] Include soil conservation, county adjustment planning, taxation, land utilization, and economic basis of extension programs.

8-9518

Agricultural Economics—Continued

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

271. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established	4	271
272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting	8	272
273. Number of marketing associations or groups [1] assisted in organizing during the year	1	273
274. Number of marketing associations or groups [1] previously organized assisted by extension agents this year	0	274
275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274)	—	275
276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems	45	276
277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations	25	277

ITEM	Standardizing, packaging, or grading (a)	Processing or manufacturing (b)	Locating markets and transportation (c)	Use of current market information (d)	Financing (e)	Organization (f)	Accounting (g)	Keeping membership informed (h)	
278. Number of organizations assisted with problems of									278
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of					XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	279

ITEM	Hay and grain (a)	Cotton (b)	Tobacco (c)	Dairy products (d)	Livestock (e)	Wool (f)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	$	$	$	$	$	$	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	$	$	$	$	$	$ 378.00	281

ITEM	Fruits and vegetables (g)	Poultry and eggs (h)	Home products: Food (i)	Home products: Handicraft (j)	(k)	(l)	
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted	$	$	$	$	$	$	280
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted	$	$	$	$	$	$	281

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

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

6—9618

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

ITEM	Food selection and preparation (a)	Food preservation (b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents			284
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) Specialists			
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted			285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting			286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held: (1) By agents or specialists			290
(2) By leaders			
291. Number of other meetings held: (1) By agents or specialists			291
(2) By leaders			
292. Number of news stories published			292
293. Number of different circular letters issued			293
294. Number of farm or home visits made			294
295. Number of office calls received			295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled: (1) Boys			296
(2) Girls			
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing: (1) Boys			297
(2) Girls			

298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing: (a) Dishes of food products prepared ..... (b) Meals planned and served ..... (c) Quarts canned ..... (d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products ..... (e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried 298

299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year 299

300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations 300

301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals 301

302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations 302

303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch 303

304. Number of children involved in question 303 304

305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding 305

306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation) 306

307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget 307

308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats 308

309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members) 309

310. Number of other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members) 310

311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310) $ 311

312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply 312

313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply 313

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

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

314. Days devoted to line of work by:
   (a) Home demonstration agents
   (b) 4-H Club agents
   (c) Agricultural agents
   (d) Specialists — 314

315. Number of communities in which work was conducted — 315

316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting — 316

317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen — 317

318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted — 318

319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations — 319

320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held — (a) By agents or specialists; (b) By leaders — 320

321. Number of other meetings held — (a) By agents or specialists; (b) By leaders — 321

322. Number of news stories published — 322

323. Number of different circular letters issued — 323

324. Number of farm or home visits made — 324

325. Number of office calls received — 325

326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled — (a) Boys; (b) Girls — 326

327. Number of 4-H Club members completing — (a) Boys; (b) Girls — 327

328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work — 328

329. Number of families improving habits of children — 329

330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones — 330

331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment — 331

332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs — 332

333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program — (a) Men; (b) Women — 333

334. Number of children involved in question 333 — 334

335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: [1]
   (a)
   (b)
   (c)
   (d)
   (e) — 335

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

CLOTHING

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

336. Days devoted to line of work by:
  (a) Home demonstration agents
  (b) 4-H Club agents
  (c) Agricultural agents
  (d) Specialists — 336

337. Number of communities in which work was conducted — 337

338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting — 338

339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen — 339

340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted — 340

341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations — 341

342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held — (a) By agents or specialists; (b) By leaders — 342

343. Number of other meetings held — (a) By agents or specialists; (b) By leaders — 343

344. Number of news stories published — 344

345. Number of different circular letters issued — 345

346. Number of farm or home visits made — 346

347. Number of office calls received — 347

348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled — (a) Boys; (b) Girls — 348

349. Number of 4-H Club members completing — (a) Boys; (b) Girls — 349

350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing — (a) Dresses; (b) Other — 350

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

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

HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

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

ITEM	Home management (a)	House furnishings (b)	Handicraft (c)	
361. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents				361
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) Specialists				
362. Number of communities in which work was conducted				362
363. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting				363
364. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen				364
365. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted				365
366. Number of meetings at result demonstrations				366
367. Number of method-demonstration meetings held: (1) By agents or specialists				367
(2) By leaders				
368. Number of other meetings held: (1) By agents or specialists				368
(2) By leaders				
369. Number of news stories published				369
370. Number of different circular letters issued				370
371. Number of farm or home visits made				371
372. Number of office calls received				372
373. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled: (1) Boys				373
(2) Girls				
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing: (1) Boys				374
(2) Girls				
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing		..... rooms ..... articles	..... articles	375

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

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

Home Management—Continued

390. Number of families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program 390

391. Total estimated saving due to home-management program ..... $ 391

392. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: [1]

(a) .....
(b) 392

House Furnishings—Continued

393. Number of families improving the selection of household furnishings 393

394. Number of families following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture 394

395. Number of families following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies) 395

396. Number of families following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens) 396

397. Number of families improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors 397

398. Number of families applying principles of color and design in improving appearance of rooms 398

399. Total estimated savings due to house-furnishings program ..... $ 399

400. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: [1]

(a) .....
(b) 400

Handicraft—Continued

401. Number of families following recommendations regarding handicraft 401

402. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: [1]

(a) .....
(b) 402

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

403. Days devoted to line of work by:

(a) Home demonstration agents .....
(b) 4-H Club agents .....
(c) Agricultural agents .....
(d) Specialists 403

404. Number of communities in which work was conducted 404

405. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting 405

406. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen 406

407. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted 407

408. Number of meetings at result demonstrations 408

409. Number of method-demonstration meetings held { (a) By agents or specialists ..... (b) By leaders ..... } 409

410. Number of other meetings held { (a) By agents or specialists ..... (b) By leaders ..... } 410

411. Number of news stories published 411

412. Number of different circular letters issued 412

413. Number of farm or home visits made 413

414. Number of office calls received 414

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

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

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

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

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

ITEM	Extension organization and program making (a)	Community or country-life activities (b)	
428. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			428
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	7		
(4) Specialists	5		
429. Number of communities in which work was conducted	3		429
430. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	23		430
431. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	19		431
432. Number of meetings held	26		432
433. Number of news stories published	7		433
434. Number of different circular letters issued	5		434
435. Number of farm or home visits made	43		435
436. Number of office calls received	21		436

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES—Continued

437. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations		437
438. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders		438
439. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs		439
440. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations	2	440
441. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation		441
442. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented		442
443. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for—(a) Adults; (b) Juniors		443
444. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.	1	444
445. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices		445
446. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished		446
447. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities		447
448. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.		448
449. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency	26	449

OTHER ACTIVITIES

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

ITEM	Predatory animals (a)	Rodents (b)	General-feeder insects [1] (c)	Weeds (d)	All other work (e)	
450. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents						450
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents						
(4) Specialists						
451. Number of communities in which work was conducted						451
452. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting						452
453. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen						453
454. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						454
455. Number of meetings at result demonstrations						455
456. Number of method-demonstration meetings held						456
457. Number of other meetings held						457
458. Number of news stories published						458
459. Number of different circular letters issued						459
460. Number of farm or home visits made						460
461. Number of office calls received						461
462. Number of farmers following recommendations						462
463. Pounds of poison used						463
464. Total estimated saving due to control program	$	$	$	$	$	464

MISCELLANEOUS 4-H CLUBS (Indicate by name)

ITEM	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
465. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled—(1) Boys; (2) Girls						465
466. Number of 4-H Club members completing—(1) Boys; (2) Girls						466

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

9—6818