

VIRGINIA..... 1928

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY...COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

<u>Index</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 & 3, 1933...Tomato assoc'n.....	1, 2
12 & 13..... Tomatoes.....	3 - 6

Ed

COUNTY AGENT WORK

COUNTY AGENT WORK

NARRATIVE REPORT

G.W. Hubbard, County Agent.

Northumberland County, Virginia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- Page 1 Extension organization in the County.
Factors considered in forming plan of work.
The Coan River Tomato Assn.
- 2 The County Farm Bureau.
- 3 Early Tomatoes.
- 6 The Late or canning tomato.
Wheat.
- 7 Corn.
Soy beans.
- 8 Red clover.
Alfalfa.
- 9 Rye.
Poultry.
- 10 Summary.
- 12 Tentative Plan of Work.

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTY.

The members of the Board of Supervisors, and officers of the Coan River Tomato Assn. have been acting in an advisory capacity for Extension work in the County.

These men who are representative of every section of the County have done a great deal in helping me to form and carry out my plan of work,

The two leading farm organizations in the County are the Northern Neck Coop. Exchange and the C.R.T. Assn., and it is through these two organizations that I am able to get in personal touch with the greatest number of farmers. Forty four meetings have been held with a total attendance of 1132 farmers, and it is my purpose to forward the interest of these two organizations at every opportunity.

FACTORS CONSIDERED IN FORMING PLAN OF WORK.

After a careful survey of the County, consultations with local leaders, and as a result of my past two years work, I find that the main factor to be considered in forming my plan of work, is the isolation of the County, utter lack of railroad facilities, with a long slow and expensive freight haul by steamer and for all practical purposes, only one market. For this reason the people are limited to a very great extent in what they are able to ship profitably. In spite of the fact that this is naturally a trucking section, the shipping of very perishable products is out of the question.

The business of selling green wrapped tomatoes has made tremendous strides in the last two seasons. (The C.R.T. Assn. was organized Feb. 2, 1924) In order to insure the continued success of this organization every effort must be made to improve the fruit handled by it, and to this end demonstrations are carried on with different varieties, better methods of cultivation, fertilization, control of diseases, and soil improvement.

Again the isolation of the County makes it highly profit able for farmers to buy cooperatively as much as possible, as not only get better prices, but save thousands of dollars each year on freight by making up orders for vessel shipments.

For the same reason it is imperative that the people of the County live at home as much as possible. In order that this may be done demonstrations are carried on with grain and hay crops, and better and more diversified gardens are urged.

The soil and climate are very favorable to trucking.

THE COAN RIVER TOMATO ASSOCIATION COOPERATIVE.

When the C.R.T. Assn. had completed its second year in the grading, packing, and selling of green wrapped tomatoes cooperatively, it had grown in membership from 180 to 299, and in total business done from \$79,386.30 to \$148,751.69. At the close of the first season the Assn. had built two packing houses, and was \$7,000.00 in debt. At the close of the second season three additional packing houses had

been built, and the Assn. was completely out of debt.

Due to a very poor growing season the first year a large number of crates were left unused, therefore special care was taken in estimating the acreage for this season. A conservative estimate placed it at 600 acres. Under normal conditions this acreage would have required 125,000 crates to take care of the crop, but again the early tomatoes were over taken by adverse weather conditions. This section as a whole experienced one of the worst droughts on record which damaged the crop fully 60%. The total shipments by the Association amounted to 65,878 crates. As is generally the case the low yield meant poor quality in the fruit, however the quality of the fruit was much better than it was the year before, due to the use of the same strain of tomato seed throughout the entire membership.

The Association bought supplies in the form of crating material, paper wraps, and other equipment which amounted to \$26,995.30, there by saving the farmers \$4,200.00 by buying in large quantities. Total sales amounted to \$148,751.69 with a profit of \$95,581.50 to the growers.

The shipping season lasted for 28 days, which was 6 days longer than farmers on the outside shipped, and 12 days longer than the season before the Association was organized. This was due to the proper distribution of the fruit. The average net price to the growers was \$1.41 a crate, \$.61 more than the farmers on the outside received. It is estimated that the Association brought \$75,000.00 into the County which otherwise would not have come. The Association effected a saving of about \$22,000.00 in freight alone. With a drought which damaged the crop fully 60% the Association put better tomatoes on the market than any other section shipping at the same time. On a four dollar market in New York, the C.R.T. Assn. tomatoes sold at a premium of \$.75 a crate above the tomatoes from other sections.

THE COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

The main business done by this organization is buying fertilizer lime, seed, and machinery. It is the only organization in the County that holds regular meetings, therefore it is the only means the farmers have of getting together to discuss subjects of common interest. The membership of the Farm Bureau and the C.R.T. Assn. is made up to a large extent from the same individuals, so much of the Associations business is done at Farm Bureau meetings.

The regular three year membership contracts with the National Farm Bureau expired this past summer. If the Farm Bureau was to continue it meant another expensive membership drive. At a meeting of Directors of the County Farm Bureaus in the Northern Neck, it was decided that they could do better work by dropping the Farm Bureau and forming a local organization among the four Counties of the Northern Neck, the new organization to be known as the Northern Neck Coop. Exchange. A steady campaign has been carried on all summer for membership in the new organization. In this County practically all of the active members in the old Farm Bureau have gone over to the new organization, and we have secured about 125 new members. We expect to have a large increase in membership next spring as that is when the bulk of the fertilizer business is done.

The business done by the Farm Bureau in this County has increased

400% in the last three years. This year 700 tons of fertilizer and 250 tons of lime have been bought through the N.N.Coop.Exchange at a cost of \$19,900.00. The total business for the year amounted to \$25,000.00. The actual amount saved to members as compared with outside prices on this years business was about \$2,800.00, and the saving to the entire County due to the influence of the N.N.Coop.Exch.on the local fertilizer market was about \$30,000.00. The management of the N.N.Coop.Exch. has done a great deal of good by selling only certified and known origin seed so far as possible.

There are five locals in the County which meet regularly once a month. These meetings are generally well attended and offer us my best opportunity of reaching a large number of farmers. We have held 44 meetings with a total attendance of 1,132.

EARLY TOMATOES.

This crop is fast becoming one of the main cash crops of the County. The growing of early tomatos for shipping as green wraps, has in the last two years spread from one locality in the County to include the entire County. For this reason I have spent much of my time on demonstrations with this crop.

The coming of the C.R.T.Assn.stimulated interest in the production of better tomatoes, as the members are paid according to the grade, and the management found it essential to have a uniform tomato. The first step taken in this case was to get a uniform strain of seed for the whole Association. In order to do this it was necessary to get each member to agree to buy seed through the Association. To this end a series of meetings were held which were addressed by Mr. A.G. Smith Jr. of Blacksburg. Newspaper article, circular letters, and personal visits were the order of the day until this business was put across. As a result 287 of the 299 members or about 97% of the entire membership bought seed through the Association. This in turn resulted in a much more uniform tomato as shown by the grading in the Association packing houses.

The Bonnie Best tomato has been the most popular variety for some time, and perhaps it is the best one for conditions we have here. The objections to Bonnie Best are its susceptibility to disease, and poor coloring during the ripening stage. The County Agent was called upon to find a variety that would be an improvement on Bonnie Best.

Last year Mr. Smith sent down six different varieties from Blacksburg which were wilt resistant, to be tried out here. All these tomatoes proved to be able to withstand disease, but only one of them met with other requirements for a green wrapped tomato. This successful variety is called Marvelosa. The three demonstrations with it indicated that it was what we wanted if it could be forced to mature in time.

Two demonstrations were carried out with Livingston's Globe, which indicated that this variety also late maturing, but in other respects seemed to meet requirements.

This season (1925) the seed order by the Association for its members was 100 lbs. of Bonnie Best, and 20 lbs. of Globe. Eight small packages of Marvelosa seed were sent down from Blacksburg. The Globe

seed were distributed to 185 farmers, the Marvelosa to eight.

There were fifteen demonstrations with seed, six in the treatment of seed beds for disease, twenty two in the use of fertilizer, cultivation, and spraying, and two in the use of green manure crops. Due to the drought it was impossible to draw any definite conclusions from these demonstrations.

The demonstrations in the use of better seed were made up eight with Marvelosa, and seven with Globe. In each case the Bonnie Best were used as a check for the Globe, and with the Marvelosa the Bonnie Best and Globe were both used as checks, in this way it was possible to compare all three varieties:

The different varieties were seeded at the same time, about Feb. 15. All through the season the Marvelosa and Globe seemed to stand up against wilt and leaf spot better than the Bonnie Best, and proved in all cases to be healthy vigorous varieties, but as was to be expected the Bonnie Best, being a small vined variety, matured its fruit about eight days ahead of the other two, making a fairly good yield of marketable fruit in point of size, whereas the yield from the other two was negligible for early shipment.

In the heart of the early tomato section we had no rain at all from April 15 to Aug. 10th. In other sections of the County where they had more rain, very good yields were reported from Globe.

The crop as a whole was planted largely from Bonnie Best and would have made a fairly good yield in spite of the drought, but in all sections which had no rain the tomatoes had a blossom end rot, which in some cases destroyed 90% of the crop, very few crops escaping. The demonstrations were not excepted, and it seemed that the better the land and crop the worse the rot. Varieties seemed to make no difference here.

Six seed beds were treated with formaldehyde to control "damping off" among young plants. The farmers who undertook this were among the best growers and had the best equipment. I realized after the demonstrations were under way that the results could not be so parked as with farmers who did not have such good sash and cold frames, as "damping off" is controlled to a large extent by moisture and temperature. Old rotted frames that leaked and let in the cold always showed more "damping off".

In spite of the fact that the formaldehyde was used with the best equipment and that the past spring was one of the best on record for young tomato plants (being unusually dry and warm through February and March) in all cases the beds treated produced better plants than did the untreated beds.

The plant beds in this section are for the most part 6ft. by 25ft. In all cases the farmers treated one bed. To do this we took one gallon of 40% strength formaldehyde diluted with 75 gal. of water. The bed was then dug up and raked off and the solution put on with a sprinkler, one gallon to every 2 sq. ft. of bed, saturating the bed to about 8 in. in depth. The bed was then covered with paper, the sash put on and left for 24 hrs. The covering was then taken off and as soon as the bed dried sufficiently it was dug up, left for five days and dug up again. Usually by this time the fumes were gone and the bed could be set.

A record was kept of 22 farmers who were spraying, cultivating, and using fertilizer according to instructions from the County Agent.

The land for tomatoes in some cases was ploughed during the fall and winter. In other cases where abruzzi rye had been grown the land was not ploughed until a short time before the tomatoes were set in the field. After harrowing an application of 600 lbs. of 5-8-5 was put on broad cast, and furrows were run off which checked the land $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 ft.; 400 lbs. of 5-8-5 was scattered by hand in the hill, and a bed thrown up over this furrow. All this was done 10 days before the plants were set in the field. Most of the fields were set around May 5 at which time the land was very dry. A narrow colter was run down the center of the beds, the plants were taken from the cold frames with as much sod on the roots as possible, wet and set in the field. In most cases they lived well.

Cultivation started about a week after setting. In all cases this was done with five tooth cultivators, special emphasis being put upon the need of shallow cultivation. In most cases the tomatoes were cultivated once a week until the vines got too big.

Spraying was done with knapsack sprayers using Bordeaux 5-5-50 with 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead. The plants were sprayed once in the bed and twice in the field, the spraying being done primarily to control the potato beetle which is very destructive in some sections. The Bordeaux was used with the arsenate to control "leaf spot", but due to the dry weather very little of this disease was apparent. Spraying proved to be a much cheaper and more efficient method of controlling the beetle than picking them off by hand.

This demonstration was put on to overcome the following common practices;

- 1 putting all the fertilizer in the hill.
- 2 using a turning plow as cultivator.
- 3 picking potato beetles off by hand.

A good deal of the rye that was seeded last fall as a fallow crop for tomatoes was grazed during the winter, so there was not much growth to be turned under. However there was a general attempt made to get more vegetable matter into the soil.

Two demonstrations were carried out very carefully using Abruzzi rye as a fallow crop. Part of the field was not seeded in order to give a check. At right angles to the way the field was divided for the rye it was divided again, 5-8-5, 1000 lbs. to the acre being used on one part, on the other 2-9-2, 600 lbs. to the acre.

The land was all ploughed about Sept. 15, and a part seeded to rye, the rest lay fallow all winter. On April 5 the rye was about 26 in. high the entire field was disked thoroughly, ploughed, disked again and harrowed. Then 600 lbs. of 5-8-5 was broad cast on all of the field except a check plot that crossed the rye and fallow which was left to have 600 lbs. of 2-9-2 used in the hill. The land was checked and 400 lbs. of 5-8-5 was scattered in the hill, and 600 lbs. of 2-9-2 was put in the check plot. The four plots were set and cultivated as one field.

The drought made it difficult to follow these demonstrations, though the tomatoes with 5-8-5 under them did much better than the

others. There was not sufficient moisture to rot the rye, and it is doubtful if it did any good at all.

This demonstration was put on to change a common practice of using a low grade fertilizer, and all of it in the hill; also to show the advantage of more organic matter in the soil.

THE LATE OR CANNING TOMATO.

There were 19 canneries operating in the County last season. The pack was the largest ever put up, but was of poor quality, due to the drought and lack of proper cultivation and fertilization.

The intended acreage was cut about 30% due to the dry weather at the time of setting in the field, but inspite of adverse weather conditions the acreage was the greatest the County has ever seen. This increase was brought about by a short crop last year, and an unusual demand from buyers.

The five demonstrations which were undertaken with late tomatoes were carried out as follows.

The plants in the seed bed were thinned out in order to make good stocky plants to set in the field. The land was prepared as for the early tomato demonstrations, about 800 lbs. of 5-8-5 fertilizer was used per acre, 600 lbs. broadcast and 200 lbs. in the hill. The plants were set about May 20. The demonstrators got a good start on their neighbors at this point, due to the fact that they had better plants and the soil was in better condition. Their plants lived and commenced growing, whereas in other crops many plants died and those that lived were slow to start growing and in many cases developed wilt. Special stress was put upon the need of constant and shallow cultivation. There was more marked difference in the yield of late tomatoes than any other demonstration. The demonstration tomatoes not only doubled the yield in some cases, but the fruit was of good size and sold for a better price than common stock. A good deal of interest was manifested in these demonstrations and I hope that as time goes on the farmers will put more work and thought on the late tomato crop.

WHEAT.

Four demonstrations were carried through the year on land which had been seeded with wheat grown from certified seed. Two with V.P.I. 112 and two with V.P.I. 131.

The land for the wheat was corn and soy bean stubble. It was fallowed about Sept. 10th. and seeded about Oct. 10th. In three crops 400 lbs. of 12% Phos. & 5% P. was used to the acre, and one crop used 13% Phos. & 11% P. The average increase of the demonstrations over other crops was about four bushels per acre.

The clover crop which was seeded in the wheat looks very promising inspite of the dry summer. This seems to hold true through out the County. Where ever a good application of Potash was put on the wheat there is a fairly good stand of clover, and in field that had none or a very light application the clover died during the summer. 400 of fertilizer carrying 5% Potash seems to be sufficient. Where more than this was used the clover is no better.

Most of the wheat from these demonstrations was sold for seed. About one tenth of the wheat seeded in the County this fall is from V.P.I. 112 and V.P.I. 131.

Fifteen demonstrations have been started this fall, twelve of them using Copper Carbonate dust to control stinking smut.

CORN.

Six demonstrations were carried out using seed which had been carefully selected from corn grown from certified Cases Purebred. The corn was planted on alover and pea fallow. No fertilizer was used, but four of the demonstrators used 1000 lbs. of ground oyster shell lime per acre. In one case the lime seems to have helped the corn, but in most cases it showed up only in the clover which followed the corn, as German clover, or red clover swarded in the following wheat crop. The corn was planted about May 5. Two fields were drilled and two fields were planted checked. No difference in yield was noted. Special stress was laid upon the need of shallow cultivation. All the demonstration corn was cut and shocked, and all did fairly well with the exception of one crop, which was attacked by the larger corn stalk borer. The average yield in the demonstrations was about 48 bu. per acre, or 18 bu. above the average crop.

Forty two farmers planted seed which had been selected from corn grown from certified Cases Purebred. These men report good yields, and corn of much better quality than that grown from common seed. Thirty five farmers planted corn which had been selected in the field according to the advice of the County Agent. All these farmers report good crops, much freer from root rot than corn planted from unselected seed. The practice of pulling fodder and cutting tops is gradually going out. About 115 farmers cut and shocked their corn as recommended by the County Agent.

About 300 tons of lime was used on the corn land this spring, and 150 tons on the wheat this fall.

SOY BEANS.

The amount of land seeded to soy beans both for seed and hay showed marked increase over last year. The crops that were seeded early and well cultivated made good growth, but the later seedings did practically nothing on account of the drought.

Seven demonstrations were carried out for the production of seed. Two with Virginia beans, one seeded in rows, and one broadcast, and five with Loredo beans all in rows.

The Virginia beans seeded in rows, one half bushel of certified seed per acre, threshed out 19 bu. per acre. These beans were cultivated three times, and 350 lbs. of 12-5 fertilizer was drilled on the land ahead of the beans. The Virginia beans broadcast $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre threshed out 16 bu. per acre. 400 lbs. of 12-5 fertilizer was drilled with the beans which were harrowed twice.

The Loredo beans were seeded at about one fourth bushel per acre, and the average yield of the five demonstrations was 19 bu. per acre. The Loredo beans did better when they had 300 to 400 lbs. of 12-5

fertilizer under them. They were cultivated two to four times. These demonstrations with Loredo beans have created a great deal of interest through out the County, it seems likely that this variety will take the place of the Mamouth Yellow.

Fifty farmers seeded beans for hay on the advice of the County Agent. Those that were seeded early did fairly well. About twenty five men tried beans in their tomatoes at the last working, but it was too dry and they made very little growth.

Thirty five men innoculated their seed beans this year, but their is need of a great deal of innoculation, and this will be stressed next year.

RED CLOVER.

Red clover is the main hay crop of the County. Much of the seed used is home grown and is very good except for the presence of weed seed. Great strides have been made in the last two years in the use of known origin seed. Eighty five farmers are using known origin seed this year.

Three demonstrations with known origin seed were carried through the year, making a yield of $7/8$ of a ton better than the average crop. One of these demonstrations was seeded alone Sept. 10, 1924, 600 lbs. of 2-8-3 fertilizer, and a 1000 lbs. of lime being used per acre. The other two were seeded in the wheat about Feb. 25, 1924, 400 lbs. of 12-5 fertilizer, and 1000 lbs. of lime being used on the wheat. The only noticeable difference in the crops was that the clover seeded in the fall was free of weeds than that seeded in the wheat.

Nine demonstrations with known origin red clover were seeded about Feb. 25, 1925. The dry weather has been very hard on young clover, but for the most part these crops are looking fairly well.

ALFALFA.

Very little alfalfa was seeded last fall, due mainly to the excellent showing made by the known origin clover.

One demonstration was started and though a complete failure as a crop, formed an excellent lesson for those who do not believe in known origin seed bought from reliable sources.

The land for this alfalfa demonstration had been in Irish potatoes. It was ploughed Aug. 1, and seeded Sept. 20. The owner ordered known origin alfalfa seed on the advice of the County Agent, but the firm he ordered from had sold out, so he ordered from a seedsman in Baltimore. The seed looked all right, but this spring there were more strange weeds than there were alfalfa plants. The land was ploughed up and seeded to soy beans.

Five demonstrations have been started this fall with known origin alfalfa. They were seeded about Sept. 10, have made a good start and are looking well.

RYE.

Due to the growing demand for Abruzzi rye for a fallow crop and for winter grazing, the production of seed rye has become more profitable than wheat.

Three demonstrations have been carried through the year using certified Abruzzi rye. All these demonstrations were grazed until March 1st, and they yielded at the rate of 22 bu. per acre, or about 10 bu. better than common rye. All of this rye has been sold for seed.

Five demonstrations have been started this fall with seed grown from certified seed.

POULTRY.

Thirty eight culling demonstrations have been given at which 3495 birds were handled, this with owners of flocks culled last year doing their own culling this fall, makes a total of 5,500 birds culled in the County this year.

Four demonstrations with 550 birds have been carried through the year in better feeding, housing, and culling. These demonstrations have caused a good deal of interest in the County, and more thought is being given the farm flock.

The feed used in these demonstrations was, one part cracked corn, one part oats, and one part wheat. The mash was made up of one part corn meal, three parts of bran and shorts mixed, one part of fish meal, and one pound of salt to 100 lbs. of mash.

Eight demonstrations have been started this year in better feeding, housing, and culling, and plans for 18 new houses have been furnished.

Special emphasis was laid on the importance of hatching early, and there is marked improvement in the size of the pullets were I have done culling.

SUMMARY.

My two major projects this year have been assisting and promoting Cooperative buying, and selling in the County, and improving the early tomato crop.

This year the C.R.T.Asan has increased its membership from 180 to 299. In total business done it has increased from \$79,386.30 last year to \$148,751.69. The Association graded, packed, and sold 65,878 crates. It paid its members \$1.41 net per crate, which was \$.61 more than the outside farmer received. The CORITO brand is gaining an enviable reputation on the leading markets of the country.

The Farm Bureau has increased its business by about 400% in the last three years. This year's business amounted to \$25,000.00, effecting a saving of \$2,800.00 to its members as compared with out side prices, and a saving of \$30,000.00 to the County, due to its influence on the local fertilizer market. The Northern Neck Coop. Exchange is taking the place of the Farm Bureau in the four Counties of the Northern Neck.

The outstanding phase of the work with early tomatoes, was the purchase of seed by the Association for its members, 97% of the members buying their seed through the organization. Forty five demonstrations with early tomatoes were carried through the year in the use of better seed, proper fertilization, cultivation, spraying, and green manure crops. The dry weather made the results of this work practically negligible.

The five demonstrations with late tomatoes showed up to good advantage in contrast to general tendency of the farmers here to put as little as possible into the canning tomatoes. Two of the demonstrations doubled the average yield and the tomatoes sold at a premium.

The wheat demonstrations were all successful in advancing the cause of better seed. About one tenth of the wheat seeded this fall is from V.P.I. 112 and V.P.I. 131.

The demonstrations with fertilizer have been effective. The Mgr. of the Farm Bureau tells me that the orders he receives now show the general use of a much higher grade of fertilizer, carrying a much larger percentage of Potash. In most localities in the County Potash is essential to a good clover crop.

The corn demonstrations have brought about the use of better seed and better cultural methods. The County is gradually adopting the riding cultivator in place of the one horse turning plough, as an implement for working corn, and the custom of pulling fodder and cutting tops is fast disappearing.

The demonstrations with Loreda beans have caused a great deal of interest, and the general use of Virginia beans in place of cow peas was noticeable all over the County this year.

Red clover is the main hay crop of the County, and the yield has been greatly improved by the use of known-origen seed, the use of which is becoming more general each year.

(11)

Thirty eight culling demonstrations have been given at which 3,895 birds were handled. Eighteen poultry houses have been built according to plans furnished by the County Agent, and 125 farmers are feeding a balanced ration.

There being no veterinarian in the County I have made 43 visits to do work of this kind.

TENTATIVE PLAN OF WORK FOR NEXT YEAR.

- (1) Club Work.
- (2) Early Tomatoes.
 - (a) A Uniform Strain of Seed for the Association Members.
 - (b) Demonstrations with;
 - New Varieties.
 - Better Fertilization.
 - Better Rotations.
 - Level Cultivation.
 - (c) Assist the Coan River Tomato Assn.
- (3) Complete the Organization and Assist the Northern Neck Cooperative Exchange.
- (4) General Farming.
 - (a) Demonstrations with Corn.
 - (b) " " " Wheat.
 - (c) " " " Soy Beans.
 - (d) " " " Red Clover.
 - (e) " " " Alfalfa.
 - (f) " " " Canning Tomatoes.
- (5) Poultry.
 - (a) Demonstrations with Better Feeding.
 - (b) " " " Housing.
 - (c) " " " More Culling.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Northumberland
Report of C. W. Hubbard County County Agent Agent.
(Name)
From Dec. 1, 1924 to Nov. 30, 1925.

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGES 3 AND 4



COUNTY AGENT WORK

Approved: _____

Date _____

Date _____

FIRST	TRANSFER	
CHECK	PAID	VOIDED

State or District Supervisor.

State Extension Director.

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

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

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each county extension agent in charge of a line of work, such as county agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part or all of the year, a report on his or her work should be included with the report of the leader in charge of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked. Where two or more extension agents are employed in a county, each in charge of a line of work, care should be exercised to avoid including the same data in the statistical report of more than one agent.

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

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

(a) Soils	}	(including diseases and insects).
(b) Farm crops		
(c) Home gardens		
Beautification of home grounds		
(d) Forestry		
(e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.		
(f) Animal husbandry	}	(including diseases and insects).
(g) Dairy husbandry		
Home dairy		
(h) Poultry husbandry		
(i) Home poultry		

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

(2) Project activities and results—Continued.

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

V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting. In addition to the questions asked under each subdivision of the report, space is provided to add further data if desired. The statistical summary will grow naturally out of the field and office records.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

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

4

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

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

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

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

C. W. Hubbard *County Agent* *12*
(Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

- | | | |
|--|----|------------------|
| 2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted..... | 8 | 2 |
| 3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned..... | 0 | 3 |
| 4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— 4 | | |
| (a) Juniors..... | 2 | |
| (b) Adults..... | 4 | |
| 5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: 5 | | |
| (a) Junior..... | 4 | |
| (b) Adult..... | 0 | |
| 6. Membership in above clubs: 6 | | |
| (a) Boys..... | 44 | (c) Men..... 0 |
| (b) Girls..... | 18 | (d) Women..... 0 |
| 7. Number of club members completing: 7 | | |
| (a) Boys..... | 28 | (c) Men..... 0 |
| (b) Girls..... | 16 | (d) Women..... 0 |
| 8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: 8 | | |
| (a) Boys..... | 0 | |
| (b) Girls..... | 0 | |

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior judging or demonstration teams trained.....		0	9	
10. Number entering college this year who have been club members.....		0	10	
11. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work.....		1946	11	
12. Number of different farms visited.....		389	12	
13. Total number of home ¹ visits made in conducting extension work.....		0	13	
14. Number of different homes visited.....		0	14	
15. Number of calls ¹ relating to extension work.....	(a) Office.....	182	15	
	(b) Telephone.....	731		
16. Number of days agent spent in office.....		68	16	
17. Number of days agent spent in field.....		229	17	
18. Number of individual letters written.....		386	18	
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	(a) Community.....	1	19	
	(b) County.....	0		
20. Training meetings ² held for local leaders.....	(a) Number.....	0	20	
	(b) Leaders in attendance.....	0		
21. Method and result demonstration meetings ² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20).....	(a) Number.....	12	21	
	(b) Attendance.....	86		
22. Farmers' institutes ² held.....	(a) Number.....	0	22	
	(b) Attendance.....	0		
23. Extension schools ² and short courses held.....	(a) Number.....	0	23	
	(b) Attendance.....	0		
24. Junior club meetings held: <i>Picture</i>	(a) Number.....	1	24	
	(b) Attendance by club members.....	(1) Boys.....		32
		(2) Girls.....		14
(c) Total attendance.....		120		
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	(a) Number.....	44	25	
	(b) Attendance.....	1132		
26. Number of meetings at which were shown.....	(a) Lantern slides.....	0	26	
	(b) Motion pictures.....	0		
	(c) Charts.....	0		

[Use space below to include other important data.]

¹ Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.
² See definition on page 3.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

Title of project.	Number of communities participating.	Number of local leaders assisting.	Days expenditures helped.	Days agent devoted to projects.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
(Illustrative entry.) Poultry	6	4	0	26	27
27. Soils (page 7)	6	4	0	28	28
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11)	6	4	0	28	29
29. Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) Beautification of home grounds (page 26)	3	2	8	65	30
30. Forestry (page 13)	0	0	0	0	31
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13)	0	0	0	0	32
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f)	0	0	0	4	33
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home dairy (page 29)	0	0	0	4	34
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28)	6	4	0	32	35
35. Rural engineering (page 16) Rural engineering—home (page 26)	0	0	0	4	36
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30)	4	4	7	110	37
37. Foods (pages 19, 20)	0	0	0	0	38
38. Nutrition (page 21)	0	0	0	0	39
39. Clothing (page 22)	0	0	0	0	40
40. Home management (page 23)	0	0	0	0	41
41. House furnishings (page 24)	0	0	0	0	42
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25)	0	0	0	0	43
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31)	0	0	0	0	44
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31)	0	0	0	24	
TOTAL	XXX	XXX	15	297	

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

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

FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS.¹

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

45. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)	58	45
46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	109	46
47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through this year.	80	47
48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations.	179	48
49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year.	175	49
50. Tons involved in preceding question.	650	50
51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year.	0	51
52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time.	85	52
53. Tons of lime or limestone so used.	430	53
54. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time.	75	54
55. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under.	130	55
56. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work reported on this page. (Include questions 47, 49, 51, 52, and 54 less duplications.)	525	56

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

Number of farmers practicing the crop rotation for early tomatoes as recommended by the Va. Tech. Exp. Sta. 65

¹ For drainage, irrigation, land clearing, and leveling see "Rural Engineering," page 14.

HORTICULTURE.

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

Item.	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Tree fruits.	Bush and small fruits.	Grapes.	Orchard produce (such as strawberries, raspberries, etc.)	Home gardens.	Planting of home grounds.
100. Number of method demonstrations given	4	0	0	6	0	0
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	0	0	0	44	0	0
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	0	0	0	39	0	0
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	0	0	0	12	X X X	X X X
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	20 bu.	X X X	X X X
105. Number of junior clubs ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
106. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	0	0	3	1	0
	(b) Girls	0	0	0	0	0
107. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	0	0	3	0	0
	(b) Girls	0	0	0	0	0
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	0	0	0	2	0	X X X
109. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	521 bu.	0 bu.	X X X
110. Number of farms planting improved stock or seed for the first time	0	0	0	299	10	0
111. Number of farms pruning for the first time	4	0	0	0	0	0
112. Number of units involved in preceding question	200 trees	0 acres	0 acres	X X X	X X X	X X X
113. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests for the first time	4	0	0	24	15	0
114. Number of units involved in preceding question	1 acres	0 acres	0 acres	46 acres	X X X	X X X
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page. [Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]	4	0	0	340	25	0

¹Units which do not organize clubs or groups in a project body should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

FORESTRY.

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

116. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	116
117. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	0	117
118. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	0	118
119. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations.....	0	119
120. Number of junior clubs ¹	0	120
121. Number of members enrolled.....		
(a) Boys.....	0	121
(b) Girls.....	0	
122. Number of members completing.....		
(a) Boys.....	0	122
(b) Girls.....	0	
123. Number of acres handled by junior club members.....	0	123
124. Number of forest or wood-lot plantings made this year.....	0	124
125. Acres involved in preceding question.....	0	125
126. Number of farms assisted in wood-lot management this year.....	0	126
127. Acres involved in preceding question.....	0	127
128. Number of farms planting windbreaks this year.....	0	128
129. Number of farms attempting to control white-pine blister rust for first time.....	0	129
130. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....	0	130
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page.....	0	131

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

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS¹ INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

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

Item.	(6) Rodents.	(7) Other animal pests. ²	(8) Grasshoppers.	(9) Other insects. ³	
132. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	0	0	0	132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	0	0	0	0	133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	0	0	0	0	134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year.....	0	0	0	0	136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....	0	0	0	0	137

¹ Pests which do not require other than a poison bait should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.² Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings.³ Include by name.

LIVESTOCK.

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

Item.	(6) Dairy cattle	(8) Beef cattle	(9) Swine	(6) Sheep	(9) Poultry	(7) Other ¹	
138. Number of method demonstrations given	0	0	0	0	38		138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	0	0	0	0	8		139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	0	0	0	0	4		140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	0	0	0	0	550		141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations	0	0	0	0	3225.00		142
143. Number of junior clubs ²	0	0	0	0	0		143
144. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	0	0	5	0	17	144
	(b) Girls	0	0	3	0	15	
145. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	0	0	4	0	8	145
	(b) Girls	0	0	3	0	13	
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed	0	0	8	0	903		146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purchased sires this year	2	0	2	0	8		147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	1	0	4	0	2		148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time	0	0	0	0	52		149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks	0	0	0	0	5500		150
151. Number of animals discarded	0	0	0	0	1375		151
152. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year	0	0	0	0	X X X		152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc.	0	0	0	0	X X X		153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year	0	0	0	0			154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs	0	0	0	0			155

¹ Indicate by name.² Clubs which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LIVESTOCK—Continued.

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

Item.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Total.
	Dairy cattle.	Half cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Poultry.	
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
157. Number of members in these associations	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
158. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
159. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
160. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
161. Number of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time	6	0	60	0	125	161
162. Number of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time	0	0	10	0	60	162
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year	0	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year	0	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate swine for cholera this year	XXX	XXX	8	XXX	XXX	XXX
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15.	10	0	75	0	225	166
[Use space below to include other important data relating to livestock.]						

* Indicate by name.

8-228

RURAL ENGINEERING.

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

167. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	167
168. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	0	168
169. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	0	169
170. Number of farms installing drainage systems this year.....	0	170
171. Acres drained.....	0	171
172. Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year.....	0	172
173. Acres irrigated.....	0	173
174. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams this year.....	0	174
175. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	0	175
176. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	176
177. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	0	177
178. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	178
179. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	179
180. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	180
181. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	181
182. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	18	182
	(a) Barns.....	0
	(b) Hog houses.....	0
183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses.....	18
	(d) Silos.....	0
	(e) Other.....	0
184. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year.....	0	184
185. Acres of land so cleared.....	0	185
186. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	18	186

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

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

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

FARM MANAGEMENT.

187. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	187
188. Number of farm-account books distributed this year.....	0	188
189. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year.....	0	189
190. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	0	190
191. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts.....	0	191
192. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations.....	0	192
193. Number of junior farm-account clubs.....	0	193
194. Number of members enrolled.....	0	194
{ (a) Boys.....	0	}
{ (b) Girls.....	0	
195. Number of members completing.....	0	195
{ (a) Boys.....	0	}
{ (b) Girls.....	0	
196. Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year.....	0	196
197. Number of farm-management and farm-account schools held this year.....	0	197
198. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost-of-production records this year.....	0	198
199. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page.....	0	199

CREDIT.

200. Number of farm-loan or other credit associations organized this year with assistance of extension service.....	0	200
201. Membership in above associations.....	0	201
202. Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....	0	202

MARKETING.

203. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	203
204. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized during this year upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service.....		204

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Savings.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
0			\$	\$	\$	\$
0						
0						
0						
TOTAL						

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

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

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

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

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(5) Value.	(6) Bales.	(5) Value.	(7) Pkts.
C. R. J. DASH	299	Craft paper	26,925 ⁰⁰	4,200 ⁰⁰	166,732 ⁵⁰	95,381 ⁰⁰
Farm Bureau	195	Tomatoes Lettuces, lettuce	21,000 ⁰⁰	2,800 ⁰⁰	00	00
TOTAL						

205. Total number of different farms adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 204 (b) and 205 (b) less duplications plus other farms not in cooperative associations) 400 205

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Use this space to include work on any other agricultural project not included in the preceding pages, such as bee-keeping, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(a) Beekeeping.	(b) ¹	(c) ²
206. Number of method demonstrations given.....			206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....			207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....			208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.....			209
210. Number of junior clubs ³			210
211. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys		211
	(b) Girls		
212. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys		212
	(b) Girls		
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed.....			213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....			214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			
Called upon to give advice re treat skin animals 4-5 times			

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

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

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

FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women	} 215
	(b) Juniors	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation	(a) Women	} 216
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
217. Number of members completing	(a) Women	} 217
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
218. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)		} 218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	(a) Women	} 219
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women	} 220
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year	(a) Women	} 221
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year	(a) Women	} 222
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year	(a) Women	} 223
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year	(a) Women	} 224
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year	(a) Women	} 225
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time		} 226
227. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preparation work reported on this page. (Include entries for questions 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 226 less duplications.)		} 227

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

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

FOODS—Continued.

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

FOOD PRESERVATION.

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

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

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

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.² Frozen product.

CLOTHING.

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

252. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women	} 252
	(b) Juniors	
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	(a) Women	} 253
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
254. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women	} 254
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....		255
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women	} 256
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women	} 257
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	(a) Women	} 258
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	(a) Women	} 259
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	(a) Women	} 260
	(b) Girls	
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	(a) Women	} 261
	(b) Girls	
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women	} 262
	(b) Girls	
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women	} 263
	(b) Girls	
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women	} 264
	(b) Girls	
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....		265
266. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	(a) Women	} 266
	(b) Girls	
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	(a) Women	} 267
	(b) Girls	
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	(a) Women	} 268
	(b) Girls	
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	(a) Women	} 269
	(b) Girls	

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

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

HOME MANAGEMENT.

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

270. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	} 270
	(b) Juniors.....	
271. Number of members enrolled in home management.....	(a) Women.....	} 271
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
272. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	} 272
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
273. Number of method demonstrations given.....		273
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	} 274
	(b) Girls.....	
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	} 275
	(b) Girls.....	
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	} 276
	(b) Girls.....	
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year.....		277
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year.....		278
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	} 279
	(b) Girls.....	
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	} 280
	(b) Girls.....	
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page.....		281
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:		282
(a) Hand washing machines.....	(f) Kitchen cabinets.....	
(b) Power washing machines.....	(g) Electric or gasoline irons.....	
(c) Fireless cookers.....	(h) _____	
(d) Kitchen sinks.....	(i) _____	
(e) Power vacuum cleaners.....	(j) _____	

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

¹ State which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

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

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

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

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

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

294. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	294
	(b) Juniors.....	
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	(a) Women.....	295
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
296. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	296
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
297. Number of method demonstrations given.....		297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	298
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	299
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	

HEALTH.²

300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....		300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in:—		301
(a) Use of health score card.....	(f) Care of skin and hair.....	
(b) Good posture.....	(g) Home nursing.....	
(c) Prevention of colds.....	(h) First aid.....	
(d) Good elimination.....	(i).....	
(e) Care of teeth.....	(j).....	
302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities? ³	(a) Yes.....	302
	(b) No.....	

SANITATION.

303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished.....		303
304. Number of homes screened for the first time.....		304
305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time.....		305
306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page.....		306

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

¹ Clubs which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

² It is assumed that this work is conducted in cooperation with State and county health authorities.

RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

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

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 18.

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

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

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

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

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

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

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

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

HOME GARDENS

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.
Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

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

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

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

HOME POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

HOME DAIRY.

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

262. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women	} 262
	(b) Juniors	
263. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work	(a) Women	} 263
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
264. Number of members completing	(a) Women	} 264
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
265. Number of method demonstrations given		265
266. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women	} 266
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
267. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women	} 267
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
268. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by	(a) Women	} 268
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
269. Number of homes feeding better dairy rations for the first time		269
270. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year.		270
271. Number of homes adopting better practices in butter or cheese making this year.		271
272. Number of pounds of butter made		272
273. Number of pounds of cheese made		273
274. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-dairy work reported on this page		274

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

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

HOME MARKETING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Poultry and poultry products..... (d) Fruits and vegetables.....

(b) Canned goods..... (e)

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

378j. Total number of different homes adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 376 (b) and 377 (b) less duplications plus other homes not in cooperative associations)..... 378j

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

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS—HOME.

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

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 18.

Use this page to include work on any other home-economics project not included in the preceding pages, such as recreation, basket making, and similar work, i. e.; any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(a) ¹	(b) ²	(c) ²	
379. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....			} 379
	(b) Juniors.....			
380. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Women.....			} 380
	(b) Girls.....			
	(c) Boys.....			
381. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....			} 381
	(b) Girls.....			
	(c) Boys.....			
382. Number of method demonstrations given.....				382
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....			} 383
	(b) Girls.....			
	(c) Boys.....			
384. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....			} 384
	(b) Girls.....			
	(c) Boys.....			
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....	(a) Women.....			} 385
	(b) Girls.....			
	(c) Boys.....			
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....				386
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]				

¹ Indicate name over column.² Bases which do not organize clubs or groups in a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

8-2126