

VIRGINIA

FRANKLIN COUNTY

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ANNUAL REPORT

1932.

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
OF
W. A. ALEXANDER, COUNTY AGENT
FRANKLIN COUNTY
VIRGINIA
1932

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

OLD DRETFIELD BOND

Recd by Dist. Agt J. H. Brun, 12/5/32

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INTRODUCTION

The narrative summary of the annual report contains a complete summary of the extension program conducted in Franklin County during the year 1932. The period covered was from December 1, 1931 to December 1, 1932. This summary gives a complete interpretation of the program, the degree of accomplishments, and explanations of the various items not given in the Statistical report.

The status of the county extension organization, including the forms of organization, the function of the local people, committees, the general policies, also the relationship to other organizations, are fully explained and discussed. The plan of work, listing goals set up, methods employed, results achieved, and the difficulties encountered because of some local conditions existing in the rural sections, is fully explained. A brief discussion of the agricultural situation and the outlook for the future development of this industry is given, including some of the natural factors which influence conditions, such as soils, climate, markets, and roads. The attitude of the local people in regard to the extension program is a very important factor. The forces which are operating and will help to bring about important changes in the rural life are schools, roads, adult educational programs such as are being conducted by the extension forces.

The plan of work for the Agricultural Extension Program in Franklin County for 1932 is very similar to that of the preceding year. Many of the demonstration projects will be continued for a period of years. This plan of work has been made with the future development of the agricultural industry in mind. It has been the policy of the agent to advocate the use of those policies that would prove most economical to obtain the proper results. The agent with his advisory board has made a study of the con-

ditions existing in the county and has tried to fit the program of work to these needs. As a result of this study the number of farms in this county were found to be 3,752 and the average size to be 102.1 acres. The average value including land and farm buildings was found to be \$2,864 or \$28.06 per acre. The total area in farms in 1930 was 383,017 acres of which 98,763 acres were in cultivation and 134,422 acres were in pasture. The average production of crops and the quality of the pasture land was found to be very poor. The average yield of crops per acre was for corn 19.4 bushels, wheat 9.6, oats 11.7, barley 8.8, and rye 8.7. The acreage seeded to clovers has been decreasing since 1919. At that time there were 1,259 acres seeded to clover, but by 1929 this had decreased to 543 acres.

The livestock industry is not in a profitable condition. The total number of cattle in the county in 1930 was 12,064 head of which 8,463 head were dairy cattle and 236 head were beef cattle. This leaves 5,185 head of cattle to be classed as scrubs and most of these are of the poorest quality. The total number of horses and mules was 6,196 head with a large percentage ranging between the ages of 12 to 16 years.

The county agent with the assistance of his advisory board drew up the plan of work. The above facts were used as a basis in making this plan. Better livestock was taken as the major project with the emphasis placed on cows of better quality for dairying and beef production. The minor projects were pasture improvement, lespedeza, red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, and soil improvement. Community organization and 4-H Club work was to be continued since both had been developed to some extent during last year. It is the plan of the agent to assist the existing organizations and help organize new ones in those communities where possible. It has

been found possible to reach more people through the organized work and the work is more effective. Every means is being used to get the people to work in groups and conduct community demonstrations.

PLAN OF WORK FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY

1932

1. 4-H CLUB WORK

Goals

Achievements

1. To have 4-H Club work in each community center.

4-H Clubs were organized at Sontag, Callaway, Burnt Chimney, Fairmont and Dudley School.

2. To have at least 10 organized clubs with local leaders.

Five 4-H Clubs were organized with 47 boys enrolled.

3. Hold one club short course in cooperation with the other agents in the district.

One 4-H Club short course was held at the Hargrave Academy in Chatham. Twenty-two club members (8 boys and 14 girls) attended.

4. To visit the project of each club member at least once during the year.

The agent visited twenty-five club projects.

5. To hold leader's and officer's council and organize county council.

One leader's training meeting was held but it was impossible to organize a county council.

6. To enroll club members in the following projects: corn, tobacco, poultry, beef calves, dairy calves, fat pig, and breeding pig.

	<u>Enrolled</u>	<u>Completed</u>
Corn	18	3
Beef Calves	1	0
Dairy Calves	4	2
Fat Pig	9	3
Breeding Pig	2	2
Poultry	9	3
Bees	3	1
Tomatoes	1	0

Goals

7. Try to hold at least one county club picnic.
8. To hold 4-H Club day in county.

Achievements

Two club picnics were held:
Callaway Club - 80 attended
Sontag Club - 30 attended

One 4-H Club Achievement day was held. All the clubs were represented. There was a total attendance of 110 club members.

During the past year 4-H Club work has not been as successful as the agent had hoped it would be. It has been hard to gain the support of the parents in some of the communities. In the first of the season, drought caused many of the members to drop their projects. Several of those that were continued were complete failures, which discouraged the boys, causing them to fail to report their projects.

While the project work has not been very successful, the club activities were more gratifying. One district short course was held at Hargrave Academy in Chatham. Twenty-two boys and girls (8 boys and 14 girls) attended this short course. This gave Franklin County the largest attendance of any county in the district. Two club picnics were held: one at Sontag and the other at Callaway. The total attendance at these two picnics was 90 boys and girls. The Sontag Club gave a play for the benefit of the club. This play was well attended but because of the low admittance fee the net return was only \$13.00.

While there has been an increase in the number of clubs organized, club work among the boys has not increased or shown much improvement during this year. The table on the following page gives a comparative view of the results of the projects conducted.

Projects	Enrolled		Completed	
	1931	1933	1931	1933
Corn	13	18	9	3
Beans	2	0	2	0
Potatoes	6	0	5	0
Bees	3	3	2	1
Dairy Calf	8	4	2	2
Baby Beef	1	1	1	0
Fat Pig	6	9	2	3
Breeding Pig	4	2	2	2
Poultry	2	9	1	3
Tomatoes	0	1	0	0
Total	45	47	26	14

2. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

1. To plan with the community committee and other organizations demonstrations for their community.

Community demonstrations were conducted in the leading communities as follows:

Sontag	Clover	2
	Terracing	2
	Pasture	1
	Lespedeza	2
Callaway	Alfalfa	1
	Pasture	1
	Lespedeza	1
Boone Mill	Alfalfa	1
	Pasture	1
	Orchards	1
	Lespedeza	3
Burnt Chimney	Terracing	2
	Lespedeza	1
	Alfalfa	1
Forest Hill	Terracing	2
	Lespedeza	2
	Pasture	1
Penhook	Pasture	1
	Lespedeza	1

Goals

3. Work with the existing organizations and try to form new ones where needed.

3. To have all community organizations take charge of community demonstrations.
4. To place 4-H Club work in the hands of the community committee.

Achievements

Community groups were organized at the following places:

<u>Community groups</u>	<u>Committee No. enrolled</u>
-------------------------	-------------------------------

Sontag	13
Burnt Chimney	13
Forest Hill	8
Penhook	7
Boone Mill	8
Callaway	6

<u>Granges</u>	<u>No. enrolled</u>
Callaway Grange	35
Sontag Grange	18
Taylor's Store	17
Glade Hill Grange	20

The six community groups conducted 36 community demonstrations.

4-H Club work was sponsored in two community groups.

Organization plays an important part in County Agent's work in this county. The community organization plan is followed very closely. There are 10 communities which should have extension work, but so far it has been impossible to organize but six of these. These six community groups have an agricultural committee composed of a group of the best farmers in the community. The chairman of this committee is a member of the county advisory board. The committee has charge of the community projects and the agricultural program to be conducted during the year. The chairman presides over the meetings and assists the committee in executing their various functions.

The organizations which cooperate with the extension program in this county are the Community Groups, Granges, Lions' Club, Roanoke Franklin Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Cooperative Tobacco Marketing Association and the Franklin County Cooperative Dairy Bull Association. These organizations all have an important place in the extension program. The Lions' Club was the first organization in the county to sponsor an extension program. The community groups are the chief organizations in carrying out the extension program. It is in these groups and the county advisory board that the extension program is developed. Plans for all community and county programs are first submitted to these groups before their approval.

The Roanoke and Franklin Dairy Herd Improvement Association has nine members in this county. These dairymen work in cooperation with the dairymen in Roanoke County. This group employs a full time milk tester which visits each herd once each month testing the milk and assisting with information regarding feed, culling of herds, and general dairy information. This Association is of great value to these dairymen since through it they are able to gain a knowledge of the exact performance of each animal in the herd.

The Cooperative Bull Association is an outgrowth of the Herd Improvement Association. The members of this association found that their herds were too low in quantity of milk and percentage of butter fat. They are trying to improve this condition by buying good bulls and owning them cooperatively. This enables these bulls to be used in the herd of each member of the association. Standards are set for the Holstein breeds for bulls with dams with records of not less than 12,000 lbs. milk and a butter fat record of 425 lbs. There are three blocks in the association and a bull is supposed to give two years service in each block. All bulls, bull pens, lots, and real estate used is property of the association.

The Dark Tobacco Cooperative Marketing Association has one unit in this county. It has a membership of about 75 farmers. The 1932 crop of tobacco will be marketed through the organization. This local unit endeavors to keep the members informed regarding the policies and functions of the association. The county agent assists in these various functions and is watching the development with a great deal of interest.

The extension program has been fairly successful during the past year. The six community chairmen with the fifty-four committee members have conducted 5 terracing, 2 clover, 5 pasture, 10 lespedeza, 2 orchard, and 5 pasture community demonstrations. These committees held three field days and visited the outstanding projects. They assisted in having the demonstrator report his work at the county achievement day.

The National Grange has set up four subordinate granges in this county during the past year. The Callaway grange is very successful. It has outlined a good program of work which seems to be gaining the support of the farmers in the community. The Taylor's Store, Sontag, and Glade Hill Granges have been very inactive. They have not been successful to the degree of the Callaway Grange. They have been unable to gain support from the surrounding communities. It looks as if they are not going to be very prosperous.

The Callaway and Sontag Community Groups have sponsored 4-H Club work. The other groups have expressed the opinion that we should first do adult work and later branch off into the young peoples' work. We hope to have these groups give more attention to the 4-H Club program for 1933. So far club work has not been successfully conducted in this county.

<u>Goals</u>	<u>3. FIELD CROPS</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
	<u>Crop</u>	<u>No. Dem.</u>
1. To have one or more demonstrations in each community of the crops best suited to that community.	Corn	10
	W heat	25
	Oats	10
	Rye	20
	Barley	28
	Alfalfa	25
	Sweet Clover	8
	Red Clover	75
	Vetch	8
	Lespedeza	120
Pasture	25	

Goals

2. Try to create an interest in rotation of crops.
3. To get farmers to use winter sown cover crops.
4. To increase the use of legumes for soil improvement.
5. To discourage planting of tobacco except on the best types of soils.
6. Have fertilizer demonstrations on each type of field crop.
7. Have enough cowpeas, soybeans, and lespedeza grown for home use.
8. To get good seed of known origin sown on large scale.

Achievements

It has been impossible to check the results done on crop rotation. In all the demonstrations listed in goal #1 the object is to include the demonstration in a rotation of crops.

Three farmers are trying out crimson clover and rye. Many others are using rye and barley.

Result demonstrations in legumes show a total average of over 1885 acres.

The tobacco crop is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of normal. Low prices have been a big factor in decreasing this crop.

Fertilizer recommendations were made for about 2,200 acres of field crops.

Most of the farmers in this county grow cowpeas and soybeans.

The agent helped to obtain the following quantities of certified seed:

Alfalfa	800 Lbs.
Lespedeza	15,000 Lbs.
Corn	5 Bu.
Barley	50 Bu.

Goals

9. Encourage the farmers to use more oats and barley to substitute for corn in feeding livestock.

Achievements

Barley is being tried in every section of the county. The 1933 crop will be over 200 acres while the 1932 crop was about 50 acres.

Field crops is one of the major county projects. Work in this field has been in crop rotation, corn, wheat, clover, alfalfa, lespedeza and barley. The method used in getting this work across to the farmer was through result demonstrations conducted by the community group. Meetings were held in the six organized communities at which a group of specialists from the V. P. I. Extension Division with the county agent tried to show the needs of the different communities and assist these groups in fitting the extension information to their needs.

The chief objective of these demonstrations was to get the farmers to use a wider variety of cereal crops, to use seed of known origin, have more legumes grown, and to create interest in better pastures. The results in this work have been very gratifying to the different community groups. Barley has been seeded in large quantities. Much interest has been around this crop because of the serious losses of the corn crop by drought in 1930 and 1932. The barley demonstration plots produced a good yield in both seasons. Many of the farmers are trying to supplement the corn crop with barley. The following table gives a good comparative view of the results during the last two years as shown by the statistical reports.

Crop planted	No. Acres	
	1931	1932
Corn	13	50
Wheat	0	25
Oats	0	10
Rye	0	20
Barley	50	280
Alfalfa	60	200
Sweet Clover	40	20
Clovers	20	500
Vetch	10	15
Lespedeza	45	1000
Pasture	40	150



Field day held on the farm of Charlie Renick, Callaway, Virginia. Over 50 farmers are seen in this picture observing the results of an alfalfa demonstration conducted by Mr. Renick. This alfalfa was sown in September 1, 1931, and being mowed the second time July 15, 1932.

4. SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Goals

1. To create more interest in the soil building crops. Clover, alfalfa, and lespedeza have all been seeded in larger quantities.
2. To demonstrate the practicability of growing lespedeza and sweet clover for soil building crops.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>No. Acres</u>
Alfalfa	200
Sweet Clover	20
Clovers	500
Vetch	15
Lespedeza	1,000
3. To have terracing demonstrations on at least 40 farms. Our goal in terracing has been surpassed. Terraces are now being built on 50 farms, covering about 200 acres.
4. Get steep unproductive land put into pasture. Four farms have worked on this project. About 50 acres have been put into improved pasture.
5. To get part of the unproductive land reforested. No reforestation projects have been conducted. Farmers seem to be uninterested.
6. Create interest in green manure crops. Several farmers are using rye and cowpeas for this purpose.

Farmers in this county have become interested in soil improvement. The consumption of lime has more than doubled since 1930. The number of soil building crops has been increased as well as the acreage planted to these crops. The average number of acres of clover grown per farm for the entire county was less than 2 acres per farm. The above figures given in item #2 will show over 50% increase in these crops. The results of these crops have not been

so good. Drought caused a loss of the second and third cuttings of hay from alfalfa while yields from clover were about one-half of normal. The 15,000 pounds of lespedeza seeded during the spring gave good results. Many of the farms were able to pasture it and be assured of having crop enough to reseed. Lespedeza was about the only spring seeded legume that was able to stand the drought and give any results at all.

In the livestock producing areas of this county, some interest has been awakened in getting the steep unproductive land put into permanent pasture. Four definite projects have been conducted and fair results obtained. These projects have been limed, fertilized and seeded to lespedeza and bluegrass. Each project has shown considerable improvement over the original sod. On the farm of W. W. Naff, Boone Mill, Virginia, the treated plot could be traced by the improved sod and the way the cattle had grazed up to the line.

Winter cover crops have not been used to any extent in this county. During the drought of 1930, many farmers were persuaded to sow cover crops for winter pasture for livestock. This practice is becoming very common. The cover crops give winter pasture and furnish a green manure crop in the spring. It is hard to estimate the number of acres but the practice is widely used among dairymen, livestockmen, and in our commercial apple orchards. Dr. S. S. Guerrant, Callaway, Virginia, who is one of our largest orchardmen, has about 12,000 producing trees. He uses rye for a cover crop followed by cowpeas during the summer. Both crops are left on the land for soil improvement. Rye is being used in many sections of the county as a winter cover crop. Vetch has been tried out by a few farmers but has not been used on a large scale. Crimson clover has been used on a small scale and the results show a possibility of expansion in its use.

Soil improvement is one of our major projects. It was a major project in 1931 and has been selected for 1933. Farmers in this county feel that we must improve our production of crops and have a better quality pasture if we farm successfully.

5. LIVESTOCK

(a) Dairying

Goals

1. To advocate the use of better sires.
2. To have pasture improvement demonstrations in each dairy community.
3. Feed balanced rations to dairy cows.
4. Organize cream routes into each section of the county.
5. Cull out all unproductive dairy cows.

Achievements

Three pure-bred dairy bulls have been placed in dairy herds. We have one dairy bull association in operation with 7 members.

Farmers have conducted 25 pasture projects and 5 community demonstrations.

Nine farmers have been feeding balanced dairy rations.

Cream is being marketed from three communities.

Nine dairy herds have been culled.

(b) Beef Cattle

1. Advocate use of good beef bulls on all scrub herds.
2. Try to get farmers who are not dairying to keep good beef cattle.

Shorthorn Bulls placed - 9
Grade Shorthorns - 3

P. B. Shorthorn Heifers placed - 6
Grade Shorthorn Heifers - 17

(c) Sheep

1. Get more small flocks of sheep on farms.
2. Advocate use of pure-bred rams.
3. Advocate docking and castrating of lambs.
4. Advocate treating of sheep for worms.

No work done on this project.

Rams placed - 3

Flocks docked and castrated - 5

Flocks treated for worms - 7

(d) Hogs

Goals

1. Have pure-bred sires used on the farms of the larger hog producers.
2. Advocate use of pastures for hogs.

Achievements

One pure-bred boar was placed. Most farmers have exchanged breeding stock.

Farmers were advised to use rape, clovers and sweet clover for pasture. Very few are following advice.

(e) Horses

1. To advocate breeding of all good sound mares.
2. Place good stallions in county as needed.
3. Get farmers to breed mares to draft horses and good size jacks.

Mares bred - 200

Stallions placed - 2

Percherons - 3
Spanish Jacks - 1

The livestock industry in this county has been on an unprofitable basis during the last few years. The 1930 census gives a fair picture of the situation. The following figures were taken from this census and given to the advisory board.

Cattle kept for beef production April 1, 1930 -	236 head
Dairy Cattle	6,463
Scrub cattle unclassified	5,301

The cattle classed here as dairy cattle are cows kept for home use and commercial dairy purposes. It has been the purpose of the work done in livestock to turn the 5,301 head of scrub stock into beef cattle.

The dairy industry has not expanded during the past two years. Most of the work done in this line has been in improving herds, equipment, and assisting the dairymen in readjusting themselves to meet the present conditions. This has been done by organizing Dairy Bull Association, Dairy Herd Improvement Association, and assisting the dairymen in balancing the proper feeds for their cows.

The Franklin County Bull Association and the Roanoke-Franklin Dairy Herd Improvement Association are the two dairy organizations that contribute to the improvement of the dairy industry in this county. Both of these organizations play an important part in giving the dairymen proper information regarding the dairy industry.

In addition to keeping the dairymen informed, the testing association keeps a performance record of each individual animal. This information is used in selecting breeding stock and culling out the unprofitable animals from the herd. The work of this association is responsible for the organization of a dairy bull association. This association was organized among the Holstine breeders in this county after the D. H. I. records showed that many of the cows kept should be culled out and that others were very high producing animals. These records stimulated an interest in better cows which resulted in the organization to secure better herd sires.

The Franklin County Bull Association was organized during the fall of 1931. It was organized under the cooperative marketing law of Virginia. There were 7 original members who owned over 140 head of dairy cows. There were three blocks or groups in the association. Each group was composed of one-third of the total number of cows. A good male was placed in each block and would remain there until the association should order a change. On January 15, 1932, the first transfer of bulls was made within the blocks. It is planned to have these bulls in the blocks for two years. The first year of this association has been very successful. There has been no increase in membership although two dairymen are considering joining for 1933. One good bull calf has been bought to replace one of the older ones which does not meet the standards of the association. This makes a total of four good males now owned. One had to be disposed of because of an injury he received. Each of these is kept in a good safety bull pen large enough to give plenty of exercise. They are all in excellent health and good condition.

Beef cattle have not been of very much importance in this county because of poor quality of our grazing land. Since we have been doing pasture improvement work, it has been possible to place 2 good registered Shorthorn bulls and 6 registered heifers on our farms. We have also placed 17 grade shorthorn heifers and 3 grade shorthorn bulls. The other beef breeds are not used in this county. Our farmers prefer shorthorns because they may be used as dual purpose animals.

The sheep industry has been of very little importance in this county. There are about 30 flocks ranging in size from 10 to 70 head. It has been an unfavorable time to make any increase in numbers of sheep; so that the work done in this phase has been in improving the quality of the flocks. Special effort has been made to improve the market value of lambs by docking and castrating. About half of the growers have practiced this to some extent. These lambs have been sold on the local market and definite results have not been obtained but the farmers report that these lambs were in better market condition and brought higher prices.

Intestinal parasites and head maggots have given considerable trouble in many of the flocks. Periodic notices have been mailed to each grower giving advice in regard to treatment for stomach worms. Five flocks were given the first treatment by the agent; then the farmers followed instructions during the rest of the season. These flocks have all shown signs of improvement. The ewes have improved in weight and the lambs show more growth.

Hogs are grown in this county for home use but are not of any importance as a market crop. Most of our farmers produce enough pork for home consumption and any surplus is taken to market in the form of cured hams and bacon. This will never be a profitable industry here because of the high price of grain feeds. Most of our hogs are fed on corn and some form of cereals. This type of feed is too expensive to produce pork on a large scale.

Some work has been done on hog pastures and diseases. One good hog pasture project was conducted. Several farmers sowed rape and clover for hog pasture. Only one farmer tried corn and soybeans for hogging down. The results of this work were unsatisfactory because of the low yields of both crops caused by drought.

The horse situation in this county has received serious consideration during the past year. The 1930 census show that we have only 1.7 head of horses and mules per farm and that about 50% of these are from 12 to 18 years of age. A serious shortage in work stock was seen unless enough interest was aroused in growing horses to supply this demand. As a result of this several newspaper articles were written trying to bring the condition to the attention of the farmers. Then one of the horse farms in an adjoining county was asked to bring two good percheron stallions into the county to show the farmers. These horses were brought in and both were sold and kept in the county for service during the year. One other percheron stallion and a Spanish jack were in the county. Over two hundred mares have been bred and we hope to see a good crop of colts produced next year since most of the mares of breeding quality were bred.

The two percheron stallions bought were both of excellent quality and type. The best one was 5 years old and weighted 1,750 pounds. He was sold for \$500.00. The other was a smaller horse and not quite as good type. He was bought for \$400.00. They were half brothers and considered from an individual standpoint animals of good breeding quality. The other percheron stallion used is not as good a horse as these two. He is older and off type. His colts have shown fair quality. The jack used is small and his colts are smaller than we like. We hope to replace him but just now we are more interested in horses.

6. POULTRY

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. To have a good flock of trap nested birds in the county of each breed. | Trap nests have not been used. |
| 2. To hold culling and teach culling of laying flocks. | Poultry meetings held - 3
Farmers culling flocks - 30 |
| 3. Use of high bred males for breeding purposes. | Most poultrymen buy chicks. |

Goals

4. Recommend the following practices on all poultry farms: better housing, better feeding, insect control, and caponizing of males.

Achievements

Houses built - 5
Flocks fed balanced rations - 10
Flocks treated for insects and worms - 25
Flocks caponized - 15

The poultry industry has gone through one of the most trying years which we have known. Egg prices during a great part of the year have been as low as 13¢ per dozen. Many of the poultrymen have not stocked up their laying houses. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of laying birds. This condition has worked in favor of the men who have stuck to the poultry business. Eggs are now bringing 25¢ per dozen with feeds comparatively low in cost. Poultry is now one of the best paying projects on the farms.

The work done on poultry has been culling, poultry diseases, feeding, brooding and raising chicks. One all-day poultry meeting was held in which two of the poultry specialists from V. P. I. gave a series of discussions on growing chicks and turkeys and caring for the laying flock. This meeting was attended by about 50 poultrymen.

Poultry diseases have been one phase of this work which has required continuous effort. Most of our flocks have been infested with both tape and round worms. Since most of our producers were beginners, very few of them knew how to treat for worms. Many of the flocks had suffered serious damage before the agent was called. Some of the flocks came back into laying condition but not until eggs had become cheap.

Feeding and brooding of growing chicks has been another phase of poultry work which has required much attention. Many of those just going into the business failed to have the proper equipment. Ten flocks were assisted with brooding and feeding problems. One of these men lost 300 chicks because of poor brooding facilities. He was assisted with plans for a brooder house which he built before trying to care for more chicks. Grey Booth at Penhook, Virginia, failed to feed 700 chicks properly and at 10 weeks of age when they should have been marketed they were under size, causing him to hold them another month and miss the best spring market.

7. ORCHARD WORK

Goals

1. To have at least two good complete community demonstrations in complete orchard culture.
2. Hold thinning demonstrations of the fruit.
3. Hold pruning demonstrations in each community.
4. Hold spraying demonstrations in each community.

Achievements

Community orchard demonstrations conducted - 2

Fruit crop was about 1/3 normal crop. No thinning necessary.

Pruning demonstrations held - 9

Spraying demonstrations - 6

Two community orchard demonstrations have been conducted during the past year. These projects were started in 1931. Both projects are complete orchard cultivation and care. They were pruned, sprayed, and cultivated under the supervision of the agent and the Horticultural Department of V. P. I. College. Both plots received fertilizer applications of nitrate of soda and fine spray. The fruit on each plot was of fair quality, but the trees were badly injured by drought. Neither of the demonstrators kept a record of the fruit produced.

Other work in orchards consisted of pruning and spraying apples and thinning peaches. Nine pruning demonstrations were held and two peach thinning demonstrations. The pruning demonstrations on peaches have shown very good results. Mr. J. T. Allman of Glade Hill, Virginia, reported that there was much better growth of these trees and that the trees appeared to be stronger. Mr. R. P. Tinnell, Union Hall, says that after taking off half the peaches that what was left produced more peaches of a higher quality than a tree of the same size and variety which was not thinned.

Many of our orchards show signs of scale this year. Wet weather at the time the spray was put on is partly responsible. In some cases the sprays were not properly handled, and others were delayed. The fruit crop was not damaged from scale but was seriously damaged by drought. Many of the trees dropped their leaves when the fruit was two-thirds grown. This fruit was very low in quality. The entire crop was not over 1/3 of a normal crop.

3. HORTICULTURE

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
1. Advocate a good garden on each farm.	Timely information was given through local newspaper. Most of our farmers have home gardens.
2. Teach the use of poisons on small fruits and vegetables to prevent insects.	Circular letters were distributed giving information on insects and disease.
3. Encourage the production of fruits and vegetables for winter use.	Drought caused a total loss of most fall gardens.
4. Have a year round garden.	At least 200 farmers have a year round garden.
5. Teach the use of wider variety of vegetables for the home garden.	Most of our gardens used from 25 to 35 varieties of vegetables.

The horticultural section of Franklin County is on the north side of the county adjoining Roanoke. It is in this section that most of our market gardening and orchards are found. Market gardening is a large factor in the income of many farmers in that section. The total income derived from this industry amounts to about \$100,000 per year. Most of the produce is sold on the Roanoke market. The crops produced are corn, beans, tomatoes, beets, onions, peas, and all of the various garden vegetables may be found growing in this territory.

The home garden is found on most every farm in this county. Farmers have been giving more attention to this work during the last two years. Most every farmer has tried to produce vegetables for the home use. The big need in this field has been for more fall and winter gardens and a wider variety of vegetables. Many of the farmers do not have fall gardens sufficient for family needs.

The family garden has received considerable attention in the extension program. The county agent has written timely newspaper articles on this subject, discussed it in open meetings and with individual farmers. Circular letters have been sent out to farmers giving information on insect and disease control. Demonstrations in dusting and spraying have been given when necessary. The past year has been a very serious one from the standpoint of insects, disease and droughts. Many of the fall gardens have completely failed. A large number of families will not have sufficient vegetables for the winter.

9. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Goals

1. Set aside one week to conduct surveys and campaign for home water supplies.
2. Advocate the use of community power plants where possible.
3. Encourage farmers to use plans of farm buildings furnished by the extension department for farm buildings.
4. Advocate draining of wet unproductive soil by use of tile.
5. Terrace steep rolling land.
6. Advocate proper repairing of machinery and storage during idle seasons.

Achievements

Surveys were made for 18 home water systems. Eleven water systems have been installed.

Surveys have been made for two Hydraulic form power plants and one community system.

Plans were furnished for the following buildings:
Dairy barns - 3
Poultry farms - 5
Silos - 2
Dwellings - 3

Three farms have had surveys made for tile drains on a total of 12 acres.

Terraces are being built on 50 farms. More than 200 acres have been terraced.

Information has been furnished regarding the following machines:
Cream separators - 5
Power sprayers - 2
Small hand sprayers - 10
Binders - 2
Mowing machines - 5

Agricultural Engineering is becoming one of the most important phases of agriculture and must continue to do so as long as we continue the use of machinery and modern conveniences on the farm and in the home. In this section, each phase of farming such as terracing, drainage, equipment, farm buildings, and water systems, is discussed.

It is very gratifying to see the large number of farm homes in this county which have home water systems. At this time eighteen surveys for home water supplies have been made and fourteen of these installed. Seven of these water systems have been hydraulic rams, three gas pressure systems, three gravity lines, and one hand pump with tank. These water systems in twelve out of the fourteen will furnish water for the home and livestock. Three of the homes have installed bath rooms and fixtures.

Farm equipment has not been such a large factor in this year's work owing to the high price of machinery and the low price of farm commodities. Information has been given on 10 tractors, 3 harvesters and threshers, 15 lime spreaders, 4 cream separators. Two of the cream separators were repaired at the agent's request and put into use, the two threshing machines were repaired, the 15 lime spreaders were bought, and the tractors repaired.

Information has been given to 11 farms on farm buildings. Three of these were dairy barns, 5 poultry houses, 2 siloes, and a general purpose stock barn. The general purpose barn was a 70' x 30' gambrel roof type. Albert Hardy at Hardy, Virginia, was the builder; he is very well pleased. Mr. J. W. Arrington at Glad Hill had material sawed to build a 14x70 poultry house. The agent discouraged this type of house and persuaded Mr. Arrington to build a 20x60 house. He expressed his gratitude for the change in these plans. Two spraying machines were bought after consulting the agent. One farmer, Mr. B. T. Flora, was advised not to buy a tractor. He was advised to hire a tractor to do his work for a week. He did this and decided that money invested in this machine would be wasted since it could not be used on his felling farm.

Soil erosion is one of the biggest problems in the county. Much of the land is steep and hilly, which when planted in cultivated crops washes badly. Terracing was started in the early part of 1931. Eight farms did terracing at

that time. This number has increased until we have 50 farms terracing, and enough waiting to keep the county agent busy until the end of 1932. The terraces built on these first farms received their first real test during September 1932 when we had $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rainfall in about 48 hours. The fields which had been properly terraced were not damaged while fields under the same type of cultivation were seriously damaged. The two pictures below show these two projects with a group of farmers investigating the results just after this rain. These two fields are on the farm of Mr. V. M. Woody, Sontag, Virginia. They lie on opposite sides of a small hollow and join. Both fields were prepared just alike and seeded to wheat which was just beginning to germinate when this rain came. In figure #1 the unterraced field is shown. Gullies are washed across the entire field as deep as it was planned. In figure #2 terraced field is shown. This field does not have a single gully or broken terrace. This demonstration has convinced the farmers in this community.



Figure #1 - An unterraced field which was seriously damaged by a $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch rain fall during three days beginning October 17, 1932. This field is on the farm of V. M. Woody, Sontag, Virginia.



Figure #3 - This field joins Figure #1 and has the same slope, similar type of soil, and cultivation. Both fields were prepared and seeded to wheat about 10 days before the heavy rain fall. This terraced field was not damaged. It does not have a broken terrace or gully. This demonstration was on the farm of V. M. Woody, Sontag, Virginia.

SPECIAL WORK

During the serious depression of 1932 it has been impossible for the farmers of this county to find a market for their cattle. The county agent asked the Southwest Virginia Livestock Shipping Association to assist in marketing these cattle. Mr. Amos Thompson, manager of the association, has assisted and 6 cars of cattle have been shipped from this county. These are the first cattle that have been marketed cooperatively from this county. The total value of the cattle is about \$7,000. The price was very low but the home market would not take our cattle at any price. In this way we have marketed 200 head which could not have been sold in any other way.

LIME GRINDING PLANT

The farmers in this county have become interested in lime for the soil. Mr. R. E. Fralin of Sago, Virginia, found an old lime kiln at Sandy Level on the Franklin and Pittsylvania county line. With the assistance of the county agent, he sent a sample of this lime to Mr. G. W. ~~Kaine~~ *Kaine*, Commissioner of Agriculture, at Richmond, for analysis. It was analysed and found to contain 82% calcium carbonate and 17% magnesium carbonate. Mr. ~~Kaine~~ *Kaine*, at the request of the various farmers, investigated this quarry and placed a lime grinding plant at this place. The plant will be in operation by January 1, 1933, and will be able to furnish from 80 to 100 tons of lime daily. This plant will serve a long time in this section in Pittsylvania, Franklin and Henry Counties.

Placing this plant at Sandy Level was due to the cooperation of the citizens, boards of supervisors, and state representatives in each of these three counties. The board of supervisors in this county passed a resolution asking Mr. ~~Kaine~~ *Kaine* to locate this plant here. Mr. Stanford Finney and C. M. Chitwood, both members of the State House of Representatives, did personal work on this plant. Mr. Robert LaPrade, member of the Franklin County Board of Supervisors, worked to gain the support of the board for it. It is to be hoped that the plant will be of great value to this large undeveloped territory in each county.

DROUGHT RELIEF

Drought relief was extended again to the farmers in this county during 1933. The county agent, with the assistance of Miss Celestia Dillard, filled out 129 application blanks for loans. The total amount was approximately \$10,000. Many of these farmers had 1931 loans and had been unable to pay. They have borrowed money to produce another crop which has been almost a total failure. The 1933 crop in this county has been damaged badly by drought, and in many sections the damage has been more serious than that in 1930. These farmers will be unable to pay again and many of them have asked for renewals of their crop liens. They now have loans for two years due and are unable to pay. Many of them are in need of food and clothing for their families and livestock. If relief of some kind is not furnished from some source, these farmers will be unable to pay debts and will suffer for the necessities of life.

The extension program in drought relief work has been assisted by community committees in each community. A total of 38 committees have given their time and assistance to this work. The county committee was composed of Messrs. B. T. Flora, R. P. Dickinson, R. A. Prillaman, and J. N. Montgomery. These men met each week with the county agent and Mr. T. C. Ferguson, Field Inspector, U. S. D. A. and passed upon these applications. The cooperation of these committees has made it possible to give detailed consideration to each application. Without their cooperation it would have been impossible to have handled these loans. These men have been willing at all times to assist in any way possible in relieving the condition of the farmers who have suffered from drought during these two years.

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 Franklin
Report of W. A. Alexander County Agricultural Agent
(Name) (Title)
From December 1, 1931 to December, 1932

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

Approved:

Date _____

State or District Supervisor

Date _____

State Extension Director

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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

(a) Cereals.	(m) Dairy.
(b) Legumes and forage crops.	(n) Other livestock.
(c) Potatoes, Irish.	(o) Farm management.
(d) Cotton.	(p) Marketing, farm and home.
(e) Tobacco and other special crops.	(q) Foods and nutrition.
(f) Home gardens and home beautification.	(r) Child training and care.
(g) Market garden and truck crops.	(s) Clothing.
(h) Fruits.	(t) Home management.
(i) Forestry.	(u) Home furnishings.
(j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.	(v) Home health and sanitation.
(k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering.	(w) Community activities.
(l) Poultry.	(x) 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:

DEMONSTRATIONS OR TEXAS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

Mr. C. Alexander County Agent 12
(Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name County Advisory Board

(b) Number of members 54
(1) Men
(2) Women

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 9

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 6

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

(a) Adult work 40
(1) Men
(2) Women

(b) 4-H Club work 7
(1) Men
(2) Women
(3) Older club boys
(4) Older club girls

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

7. Members in above clubs or groups

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 5

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled 47
(a) Boys
(b) Girls

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing 14
(a) Boys
(b) Girls

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	33	14				
(b) Girls						

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	5	12	5	6	5	6	0	7	0	1	0
Girls											

* Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 8 to 20, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school	40	Out of school	7	13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	0	(a) Judging	0	14
		(b) Demonstration	0	
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age	0			15
16. Members in above groups		(a) Young men	0	16
		(b) Young women	0	
17. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work			1151	17
18. Number of different farms visited			350	18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work				19
20. Number of different homes visited				20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work		(a) Office	658	21
		(b) Telephone	936	
22. Number of days agent spent in office			85	22
23. Number of days agent spent in field			215	23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³			44	24
25. Number of individual letters written			641	25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)			71	26
27. Number of bulletins distributed			796	27
28. Number of radio talks made				28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown			2	29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	7	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending	112	
		(3) Total women leaders attending		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	14	
	(2) Total leaders attending	105		
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)	(a) Number	54	31	
	(b) Total attendance	1756		
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(a) Number	15	32	
	(b) Total attendance	243		
33. Tours conducted	(a) Number	3	33	
	(b) Total attendance	40		
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	1	34
		(2) Total attendance	150	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	1	
		(2) Total attendance	110	

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

25. Encampments held	(a) Farm women	(1) Number		25
		(2) Total members attending		
	(3) Total others attending			
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	1	
26. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Farm women	(2) Total boys attending	8	26
		(3) Total girls attending		
	(b) 4-H Club	(3) Total girls attending		
	(4) Total others attending	2		
27. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	16	27
		(2) Total attendance	50 14	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	15	27
		(2) Total attendance	95	
		(1) Number	15	
		(2) Total attendance	165	

PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

Line of work	Number of communities or other units participating	Number of leaders or committees assisting	Days specialists helped with line of work	Days agent devoted to line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of different circular letters issued	Number of farm or home visits made	Number of office calls received	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
28. Cereals (page 8)	6	40	2	10	12	13	0	200	150	28
29. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	6	64	4	60	25	10	3	250	175	29
30. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	3	15	0	5	3	1	0	10	50	30
41. Cotton (page 11)										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	2	25	2	10	5	5	2	50	125	42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	6	54	0	15	10	8	5	25	75	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	3	30	0	30	5	3	8	30	50	44
45. Fruits (page 12)	3	40	10	40	10	5	8	75	100	45
46. Forestry (page 13)										46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	6	54	1	5	15	3	4	25	125	47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	6	54	4	7	2	2	1	40	100	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	6	50	2	10	3	3	2	50	75	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	3	45	4	8	12	0	0	75	125	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	6	54	2	15	5	1	0	50	75	51
52. Farm management (page 16)										52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	6	45	2	7	8	3	0	15	25	53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)										54
55. Child training and care (page 19)										55
56. Clothing (page 20)										56
57. Home management (page 21)										57
58. House furnishings (page 22)										58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)										59
60. Community activities (page 24)										60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)										61
62. Building extension program of work ¹										62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²	6	54	6	5	9	2	0	25	50	63

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

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

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued

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

Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	bu. beans	bu. crops	bu. vetch beans	bu. field beans	bu. peas	Other ¹
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	11	11				72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	15	25				73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	60	125				74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ²	$\frac{1}{7}$ bu. tons	$\frac{1}{7}$ bu. tons	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	bu. tons
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys					76
	(2) Girls					
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys					77
	(2) Girls					
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing						78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ²	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	bu. tons
<p>Notes.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.</p> <p>(Use space below for State questions not listed above)</p> <p><i>No acres</i></p> <p><i>Fertilizer recommendation only 250 300</i></p> <p><i>no acres listed 15 20</i></p>						

¹ Indicate crop by name.² Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

FORESTRY

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

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

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

Item	(a)	(b)	(c)	
	Rodents	Other animal pests	Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....			10	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....			25	109
110. Pounds of poison used.....			300	110

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
(Farm and Home)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	11	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....		112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	113
	(b) Girls.....	
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	114
	(b) Girls.....	
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems.....	3	115
116. Acres drained by such systems.....	12	116
117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems.....	1	117
118. Acres irrigated by such systems.....	5	118
119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations.....	57	119
120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	200	120
121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods.....		121
122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems.....	3	122
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	3	123
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....		124
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations.....	1	125
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations.....	14	126
127. Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations.....		127
128. Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations.....		128
129. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	11	129
	(a) Dairy barns.....	3
	(b) Hog houses.....	
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses.....	5
	(d) Silos.....	2
	(e) Other.....	1
130%. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	35	130%
	(a) Tractors.....	10
	(b) Tillage implements.....	
130%. Number of machines involved in preceding question.....	(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	2
	(d) Other.....	15
130%. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent.....	25	130%

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

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

Item	(a) Poultry	(b) Dairy cattle	(c) Beef cattle	(d) Sheep	(e) Swine	(f) Horses and mules	
121. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	3	12	2	5			121
122. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	30	11	8	15		2	122
123. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....	3000	150	25	75		260	123
124. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....	\$105.00	\$5.00	\$150	\$75		\$780	124
125. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	9	4	1		11		125
(2) Girls	3	2	0		5		126
126. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	154	2	0		5		127
127. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....		5	9	2		2	128
128. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....			8	2		8	129
129. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....							140
130. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized.....							141
131. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....							142
132. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized.....		1					143
133. Number of members in these associations.....		7					144
134. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....		4					
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

Item	(1) Grain and feed	(2) Cotton	(3) Dairy products	(4) Livestock	(5) Fruits and vegetables	(6) Poultry and eggs	(7) Home products	(8) Other	
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year.....								<i>12</i>	160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....				<i>1</i>					161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162).....								<i>75</i>	162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with.....	\$	\$	\$	<i>\$600</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis.....									165
166. Organization.....								<i>1</i>	166
167. Accounting and auditing.....									167
168. Financing.....								<i>1</i>	168
169. Business policies.....									169
170. Production to meet market demand.....									170
171. Reduction of market losses.....									171
172. Use of current market information.....								<i>1</i>	172
173. Standardizing.....									173
174. Processing or manufacturing.....									174
175. Packaging and grading.....									175
176. Loading.....									176
177. Transporting.....									177
178. Warehousing.....									178
179. Keeping membership informed.....				<i>1</i>				<i>1</i>	179
180. Merging into larger units.....									180
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
181. Standardizing.....									181
182. Packaging and grading.....									182
183. Use of current market information.....									183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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CLOTHING

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

208. Number of method demonstration meetings held	208
209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	209
210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Girls (b) Boys	210
211. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Girls (b) Boys	211
212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing	(a) Women (b) Girls	212
213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget	(a) Women (b) Girls (c) Boys	213
214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves	(a) Women (b) Girls	214
215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations	(a) Women (b) Girls	215
216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing	(a) Women (b) Girls	216

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

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

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

Item	(a) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handicraft	(d) Rabbits	(e) ¹
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....					262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....					263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	3			264
	(2) Girls.....				
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	1			265
	(2) Girls.....				

¹ Indicate project by name.