

VIRGINIA

SUSSEX COUNTY

NEGRO - COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

1932

Index	Page
1 d 2 Community clubs .....	3
1 d 3 4-H Community activities .....	14
1 d 8.4 Rural-life conferences .....	4
2 f 2.2 Terracing .....	10
4 h 1.52 Culling .....	13
4 h 1.7 Records of production . . . . .	12
4 L 3.1 Grazing .....	11
6 a 1.2 State advisory board .....	2
7 b 3.11 Peach borer .....	8
8 a 3.3 Cultural practices (corn) .....	7
8 d 3 Peanuts . . . . .	7-8
13 e 14 Home gardens .....	8-9, 16
17 g 1.1 Cholera .....	12

**SUSSEX COUNTY**  
**ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT**  
**OF**  
**EXTENSION SERVICE**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1932**

**H. D. Jones, Local Agent.**

**NEGRO**  
**COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT**

*Mr. [unclear]  
District Agent  
Dec. 19/32*

Table of Contents

<u>Index</u>	<u>Page.</u>
Forward and County Advisory Board -----	1
State Advisory Board-----	2
Community club and State Farmers Conference-----	3-4
County Farmers Conference and County Fair-----	4
Sanitation Local Leaders-----	5-6
Corn Oats & Vetch, Peanuts-----	7
Orchard and Garden, Barn Yard Manure, and Lins---	8-9
Legumes Terracing, -----	10
Breeding centers , Hog Pasture-----	11
Treating hogs for Cholera, Poultry demonstration Center	12
Culling -----	13
 <b>JUNIOR ACTIVITIES</b> -----	
Peanuts and Corn -----	14-15
Cotton , and Irish Potatoes,-----	15
Sweet-Potatoes, and Garden-----	15
Poultry-----	17

## FOREWORD

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I submit this my seventeenth annual narrative report to the Extension Service Division of Virginia.

Extension work in Sussex County was begun in 1916. I was appointed county agent and since that time have served continuously, with a few minor interruptions due to illness. During the entire period the extension work of the county has gone steadily forward, ever advancing and getting a greater hold on the farmers. During all these years, I have never been made to feel that the extension work was not appreciated, and farmers have co-operated in every movement which we have instituted to an encouraging degree. Farmers today consider the extension work of the county one of the major movements for rural development-if not the major movement.

A survey of the county this year shows that farmers who have worked closest with the Extension forces will not suffer. In spite of the depressed condition of agriculture, they have some money and plenty of food for their families, including livestock and crops. This, we feel, is due to the "LIVE-at-HOME" program instituted by the Extension Div. and promoted by the county agent. It is hoped that this program will last, not only until the depression is over, but always.

The major activities treated in this report are as follows:

- (1) Treating hogs for cholera;
- (2) The year-round garden;
- (3) Soil improvement, through the use of cover crops, liming, and terracing hilly fields.

### County Advisory Board

The County Advisory Board, as the name implies, is a body of outstanding men and women who assist the County Agent in planning and executing the extension program on a county-wide basis. The membership is made up of elected delegates from community clubs and other persons interested in the development of rural life, as business men, preachers, school teachers, etc. The officers consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer who, with the assistance of the county agent, help to shape the policies of the extension program in the county. A few of the activities of the Sussex County Advisory Board are cited as follows:

There were nine meetings of the County Advisory Board during the year. At the beginning of the year the board was called together and the tentative program of the county agent presented to the members. The board endorsed the program in toto.

The Board was asked to help sell candy to help finance the activities of the board. It sold \$204 worth of candy and with the proceeds financed three delegates to the State Short Course. Last July they also paid the expenses of 3 members to the State Advisory Board meeting which was held in Halifax County, September 12-15. The Board also bought materials and whitewashed the fences and trees of three churches in the county, the farmers doing the work at a cost of \$10.50. The Board helped to put over a splendid 4-H Club rally, for which they donated \$5 for lemonade.

On the morning of March 28 the County Farmers' Conference was held at New Hope Church. At this time the Board gave away several

namely: a pure bred pig, and four prizes consisting of pure bred seed corn. This was done as a means of encouraging pure bred livestock and pure bred corn by the farmers of the county, and to encourage the live-at-home program.

During the year the Board raised for extension activities a total of \$204. Of this amount \$171.22 was spent, leaving in the treasurer a total of \$32.78.

### State Advisory Board

The seventh annual meeting of the Negro State Advisory Board met in Halifax County, September 12-15, 1932. This meeting was under the direct supervision of Field Agent J. R. Pierce. Eighty-nine delegates attended this meeting, representing all the counties where extension work is being carried on. These delegates represented the ownership of 9812 acres of land valued at \$408,742, including buildings, livestock, and machinery.

The first day was devoted to business. Reports were heard from the various counties in the State, in which farmers gave their views of the expansion program and in every case they reported that the extension activities are of much benefit to them.

On the second day a tour was made to some of the outstanding farms of Halifax County. The first stop was to see and inspect a sanitary toilet on the farm of Mr. Spencer Harable. Then we inspected an improved kitchen on the home of Mrs. Elaine Crawley. We also visited the following homes and farms to see the improvements as listed: The farm of Mr. Walter Williams to see his year-round garden and improved kitchen; the home of Mrs. Geneva Lewis, which was recently constructed along modern lines; the farm of Mrs. R. B. McCargo to see her poultry flock. Each of these persons was greatly pleased to have us visit them and it is felt that every one who went on this tour received much benefit.

The State Advisory Board raised at this meeting \$182. Ninety-three dollars of this was left in the treasury of the Halifax County Advisory Board to help further extension work in that county. Eighty-nine dollars was put into the State Advisory Board treasury to help carry on the State-wide program.

At the past meeting of the Board it was decided to help with the whitewashing program in some of the counties. This was done in Willfern community, Surry County, at a cost of \$48 for materials. The farmers did the work themselves. Local and district agents reported that this was an outstanding piece of work along the line of home beautification that goes down as perhaps the best piece of work accomplished by the Negro State Advisory Board along this line.

Director J. R. Hutcherson spoke at the Mass Meeting. He stated to the farmers that he could see no improvement in the economic situation and advised them to continue to lower their cost of production and to produce more and more of the needs of the family, food for the family and feed for the live stock.

Rev. R. B. McCargo addressed this meeting and stated that he had always helped every agent that came to the county to make Halifax County the most outstanding county of the State, in Extension work as well as along other lines of rural development.

## Community Clubs

There are thirteen farm-community clubs in the county, organized on the family basis, with a membership of three hundred and thirty-five (335) families. Each club has the following officers, who hold office for one year or until their successors are elected: President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Each club, with the assistance of the county agent, works out a program of work for the year based on the "LIVE AT HOME" program and other problems that affect rural life.

The main object of these clubs is to concentrate the efforts of all farmers in meeting the various farm problems that can only be adequately met through group action. The idea of group action is stressed in every activity of the Clubs in order that greater things might be accomplished for the entire group. This is done by having the leaders demonstrate better farm and home practices and by encouraging farmers to exchange ideas in the meetings and in their every day lives.

Through these clubs three new breeding centers were established during the year on the following farms: a hog breeding center on the farm of Demonstrator Lincoln Blakes, Stony Creek, Pa.; a breeding center on the farm of Demonstrator E. M. Jones, Homeville; and a hog breeding center on the farm of Demonstrator L. E. Trewan, Jarratt, Pa.

In addition to the above improvements, two radios have been installed in the following members' homes: Messrs. George Washington and Bryant Davis, both of Stony Creek. These farmers state that these radios represent one of the best investments for self improvement and entertainment that they could have made, because they bring them the daily market quotations, agricultural programs, and other worthwhile features.

## State Farmers' Conference

The State farmers' Conference was held at the Virginia State College for Negroes, August 13-14, 1932. Due to the fact that I was confined in a hospital in Washington, D.C., where I went for an operation, I could not be present at this conference. It was very gratifying, however, to learn on my return that several farmers of the county attended this conference and reported that they received much information that would be helpful to them and the other farmers of the county.

## County Farmers' Conference

The annual County Farmers' Conference was held this year on March 25. Early in the morning we had a very heavy rain, and it was thought that we could not have the conference as scheduled. Later it cleared away and farmers and farm wives, business men and women came from every section of the county. A total of five hundred and fifty persons attended and showed by their interest and attention that they were there for the purpose of learning something that would help them to better their farm practices and so enable them to improve their standard of living. We were fortunate to have as speaker on this occasion District Agent T.B. Patterson, who outlined to the farmers the service the Extension Service can render the farmer and farm wife if they will make their wants known to the agent and will follow his advice.

Prof. W.E. Henton, of Hampton Institute, spoke on the subject "Producing Hogs for Home and Market", and gave a demonstration on two litters of pigs, telling how they were fed and under what conditions they were grown. The litters were fed on different varieties of grazing crops. One litter was butchered at six months and two days of age, the other at six months and nine days of age. When butchered one litter weighed 221 pounds each, the other 223 pounds, which emphasized the value of grazing hogs regardless of the variety of crop used.

Prof. L.M. Ward of Virginia State College discussed the "Live-At-Home" program, emphasizing the fact that this program means more money in the end and a better standard of living. In conclusion, he admonished farmers to live on the farm rather than out of the store.

Throughout these lectures farmers took notes on the important statements in order that they could use them when they returned to their homes.

The county agent recommended that at the next conference a hog and cow judging contest be held. This was approved by the farmers present. During the round table discussion, many farmers expressed the idea that they feel that the farmers' conferences are helpful to them in many ways.

## County Fair

The County Fair was held October first. At this fair every district was represented.

The showing at the fair this year was surprising to every one, due to the unfavorable conditions prevailing during most of the sum-



1932 County exhibit With 4-H. club members  
in charge.

5

mer. One hundred and sixty-five exhibits were on display. Large numbers of colored farmers, farm wives, and children attended the fair and showed much interest in the exhibits. Quite a number of white friends visited the fair and witnessed the showings. They stated that they did not know such produce could be produced in the county under such conditions as we witnessed the past summer and spoke very favorably of the work of the county agent both in regard to his faithfulness and success in helping the farmers to raise their standard of living. They said that the county should feel proud of such an agent and should do its best in supporting the Extension program.

We sent forty-seven (47) 4-H Club exhibits to the State Fair in Richmond. Our county led the State in number of exhibits sent and stood 2nd place in number of prizes received. The 4-H clubs are very proud of the success they achieved this year and expressed the determination to make a better record next year.

We feel that our success was due to the fact that we started working on our fair at the beginning of the year and kept this before the farmers and 4-H clubs all through the year.

#### Sanitation Demonstration

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness" is an old adage. This statement has not lost any of its truthfulness; in fact, it is even more essential to keep clean now because of the fact that we live closer together, and it is more possible to keep clean because of newer methods. For this reason, we feel that sanitation is also an important phase of our work.

A clean-up campaign was put on the past year and we feel that it resulted in a decision on the part of many to improve and keep improved their living conditions. The following things were accomplished in the campaign of the past year:

- (1) Four kitchen sinks were installed;
- (2) Fifteen kitchens were improved as to lighting, by the addition of windows;
- (3) Four kitchen chairs were remodeled and painted;
- (4) Forty-three homes were screened against flies;
- (5) One hundred and fifteen yards were cleaned and trees white washed.

The County Advisory Board donated the white wash and the farmers did the work.

#### Local Leaders

There are one hundred local leaders in the county helping the county agent to carry out the work on a county-wide scale. These leaders assist the agent in putting over the various programs and are responsible for all the county activities. It is possible, with these leaders, to reach a much larger number of farmers and their families than it could be possible to reach alone. The interest that these leaders exhibit in the work does much to encourage the agent and the clubs that they lead. There is a friendly spirit of rivalry between the leaders and between the various clubs that is resulting in some very encouraging accomplishments.

The presidents of all clubs are responsible for the community program of work, after that program has been worked out by the clubs.



New sanitary toilet on the farm of William Jones  
Carson, #2.



Old toilet of William Jones, Carson # 2

6

A copy of this community program is put into the hands of each club president in order that he may supervise the work in his community. The leaders are responsible for all work that is outlined. The county agent renders any service that is needed and supplies the leaders and members with suitable literature dealing with the enterprises included in their program of work. Because of this cooperation between the agent and the leaders, much greater progress is being made in the work.

As an example of what some of the community clubs are doing, Lincoln Blake, Stony Creek, Pa, purchased during the year a pure bred Poland-China boar for community service. This was accomplished mainly through the efforts of the local leader.

APPROVED

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## SEEDS

7

### Small Grains

#### Corn

The production of corn is no longer a county problem. Through the efforts of the county agent over a series of years, the majority of farmers are producing enough corn for feed and food and a great many produce sufficient to have some for market. Ten or twelve years ago corn was brought into the county by merchants in large quantities; today few if any merchants store corn in their warehouses, because there is no sale for it. If farmers need corn, they can usually secure it from other farmers of the community, either on the exchange basis or borrow it until they have harvested their corn. They are co-operating more and more in helping to solve their problems.

Demonstrator James Pagan of Stony Creek, <sup>MS</sup>, harvested one hundred and sixty (160) bushels of corn from a four acre plot on which he followed the following practices: In the fall of 1931 he seeded the plot to crimson clover which he turned under in the Spring with a two horse plow. After thorough preparation he laid off his rows feet apart and seeded pure bred Virginia White Dent corn twenty inches in the row. At seeding time he applied two-hundred (200) pounds of 3-8-3 fertilizer per acre. During the growing period he cultivated frequently and at a shallow depth. At lay-by time he used one hundred (100) pounds of top dressing per acre. The value of the crop was \$175 and the total cost of production \$97.00, giving a net profit of \$77.40.

## FORAGE

### Oats and Vetch

Thirteen (13) oat and vetch demonstrations were carried out during the year. Sixty-two farmers seeded either oats or vetch alone for hay. All of these farmers followed the methods advised by the county agent. Farmers were given advice on hay of various kinds, including oats, clover, vetch, soy beans, and Wood's special mixture.

Demonstrator T.F. Freeman, Stony Creek, <sup>MS</sup>, housed from his two (2) acre plot four (4) tons of hay. This plot was seeded last fall, disked and harrowed, and top dressed with manure in the winter, in the spring he used fifty (50) pounds of soda per acre.

## MONEY CROPS

### Peanuts

There were twenty-nine (29) peanut demonstrations in the county during the year. These demonstrations were carried out according to the recommendations of the county agent. Despite weather conditions of the past season, farmers are getting abundant yields. These yields are much greater than was expected sixty days ago. It is felt that these good results are due chiefly to the fact that farmers have been planting more cover crops and using more lime during the past several years and that this practice resulted in the soil holding



(Four acres )

Corn demonstration of James Pagram, Stony Creek, #3,  
160 bushels of corn were produce on this plat



(Ten acres)

Peanut demonstration of George Williams Disputants, #3  
500 bushels of peanuts were produce on this plat

more moisture than would have been the case had these cover crops not been planted. Special attention has been given the planting of cover crops and liming the soil, and the majority of farmers understand that this practice is profitable in the long run.

Demonstrator George Williams, Disputanta, Ga., housed from his ten (10) acres five hundred (500) bushels of peanuts. This plot was seeded to rye in the fall of 1931. The rye was turned under with a double plow, the land disked and harrowed, and the rows laid out two and one-half feet apart. One thousand (1000) pounds of lime and two hundred (200) pounds of 3-8-3 fertilizer were applied per acre at seeding time. The total value of the crop amounted to \$210, the cost of production to \$106.60, giving a net profit of \$103.40.

#### ORCHARDS

Twenty-four pruning and spraying demonstrations were programmed for the year. Twenty-eight were conducted, demonstrating to farmers the best methods of pruning and spraying, and treating trees for the peach tree borer. Ten hundred and ninety-three (1093) trees were treated for the peach tree borer.

The most outstanding demonstration on treating trees for the peach tree borer was held on the farm of Rev. J.D. Whitfield, Kaverly, Ga. Rev. Whitfield stated that his trees were dying and wanted to know what to do for them. The agent dug around the trees with a hoe and fished out the borers and showed them to the farmers, telling them that the peach tree borer is very damaging in that he bores into the trunk of the trees and causes the sap to run out—resulting in the death of the tree. He recommended the Para-di-chloro-benzene (PDC) treatment and illustrated just how it should be applied.

The agent called on Mr. Andrew Parkes, Stony Creek, Ga., in the month of February and helped him to prune his trees. Later he sprayed the trees. As a result of this treatment, Mr. Parkes was the only farmer in the community who had any fruit this year. He gathered fifteen bushels from three trees. After paying all expenses, he made a profit of \$10.50, in addition to all the fruit the family could use.

We carried District Agent Patterson to the farm of Demonstrator Snett Clairborne, Stony Creek, Ga., showing him the orchard we had sprayed. He stated to Mr. Clairborne that he had more fruit than he had seen on any one farm during the season. Mr. Clairborne's daughter told the District Agent that they were the only farmers in the community who raised any fruit this year.

#### GARDENS

When I started in the demonstration work seventeen years ago the farmers of the county were paying little attention to their home gardens. The summer garden was all that they felt they needed to have, and often these were paid little attention. After I had been in the county for four or five years, Virginia adopted the "Live-at-Home". We made a survey of the county in order to find out what needed the most attention, and I found that the home garden was being woefully neglected. In the spring of 1921 I sent to the Blacksburg office for two hundred garden charts which were distributed in the county, and a garden campaign started. Talks were made in the community club meetings, churches, and schools, stressing the need of a year round garden. At the present time, the majority of the farmers need no pushing in order to get them to provide year round gardens for their home use.



and spraying  
Result from pruning demonstration on the  
farm of Andrew Barkoff, Stony Creek, # 3.



Result from pruning & spraying demonstration  
of the farm Emitt Claiborne, Stony Creek, #4

9

During the present year an effort was made to get the farmers to provide larger and better gardens, because of the low prices of farm products and the greater need which we were certain would be prevalent during the year. Although we have tried to instill into the farmers the fact that year round gardens are important at all times, many of them are just beginning to see that what we said was true.

This year we were successful in getting under way one hundred and twenty-four (124) garden demonstrations. Though the past summer was very unfavorable—due to the severe drought, these gardens have been carried up to the present time, and with the fall rains, the fall gardens are very promising in spite of the drought already mentioned, many farmers have been able to win more than they can use and will have some to spare for the less fortunate.

Demonstrator J.D. Neverson, Disputants, #3, sold \$104 worth of vegetables and used \$103.33 worth for his family of eight. Demonstrator George Williams, Waverly, Star #1, sold \$173.75 worth of vegetables and used in the home \$238.90 worth of vegetables.

Demonstrator J.L. Hall, Waverly, Star #1, carried a year round garden demonstration, including sixteen varieties of vegetables, on one and one-half acres of land. The following practices were used on the demonstration: Six two horse wagon loads of barn yard manure were put on half of this land in the fall. The other half was in winter vegetables. The land was broken and harrowed, using at seeding time one hundred (100) pounds of vegetable compound. This plot was well cultivated and kept free of weeds. He realized from this year's garden activities \$861. Included in his sales were 39,000 heads of cabbage which he sold to farmers in the community. He used one hundred and ten (110) dollars of this money to pay off a mortgage on his farm, \$23.36 for screens for his home, and \$23.50 for automobile tires so that he could convey his produce to market. The garden activities are only a side line for Mr. Hall, for he grows corn, cotton, and peanuts. Until I started work with Mr. Hall he hardly grew enough vegetables for the family.

We feel that the work accomplished in getting farmers to plant more vegetables the year round was the most important achievement of the year. Without these gardens, many farmers would be forced to buy large amounts of supplies on credit.

#### SOIL IMPROVEMENT

##### Barn Yard Manure

Realizing the need for building up the soil, we have continually stressed the need for conserving and using the barn yard manure that is produced on the farm. The work with barn yard manure has been connected up with all our activities, rather than as a separate unit. During the present year, we were successful in getting farmers to save and use 100 tons of manure. This manure was applied either as a broadcast on cover crops or in the gardens. Farmers say that much of their yields during the past season of drought was due to the use of barn yard manure.

##### Limings

Liming the soil was encouraged in connection with legumes especially. All of the farmers carrying legume projects used lime with very good results. Twenty-three of these demonstrations were carried out, and will be discussed under legumes.

## Legumes

10

Two hundred and three farmers seeded cover crops during the year, including the following crops: cowpeas, soy beans, clover, and rye. All of these farmers applied lime to their soil. We planned to carry, in connection with this work, twenty-eight demonstrations, but only twenty-three were secured and carried to completion.

Those farmers who seeded cover crops have stated that those crops that followed the cover crops did not suffer nearly so much as those that followed bare fallow. Twenty-three farmers who limed their soils made a comparison of the crops produced on the limed and unlimed soils. In each case the crops that was planted on the limed soil produced more per acre than the crop on the unlimed soil. The difference in the crops was easily evident from the road to passers by.

## Terracing

Terracing is one of the important factors in soil building. Soil erosion is estimated to cost the farmers of the United States two hundred millions of dollars annually. (H. H. Bennett, U. S. Bureau of Soils, 1927). Realizing the need for saving the soils of the county, the county agent has continually stressed the need for farmers to terrace their soils in order to prevent the washing away of their soils.

Four hundred (400) yards of terracing were built on the farm of Demonstrator G. G. Farham, Jarratt, #2, and they are working nicely. This field contained fifteen acres, and as a result of these terraces \$150 were saved in 1931.

Since 1924 twenty-one thousand (21,000) yards of terrace have been built in the county with the result that many fields that were useless are now productive. It is estimated that these terraces have saved the farmers approximately \$10,000.

## Fertilizers

More and better fertilizers have been stressed in the county, especially in connection with cash crops and corn. The results, as shown by the yields reported under crops, is indicative of the value of this advice. We have tried to get the farmers to see that it does not pay to try to raise crops of good quality and in large amounts without supplying them with the proper food.

## LIVE STOCK

11

### Swine

The hog situation in the county is greatly improved over that of past years. As a means of increasing the profits on hogs, the following program was carried out.

In the first place, farmers were advised to grow crops that would give them a balanced ration, such as corn, soy beans, barley, Lespedeza, or Lespedeza and wheat. In many cases wheat or oats were substituted for grain since it was possible to seed it later than barley.

Farmers have learned that they can raise hogs on corn and grazing crops cheaper than they can raise them on corn alone. Through our efforts, also, farmers are now looking for good blood rather than ~~for~~ just hogs. They are asking for pure bred or high grade stock, because they have found that the teaching of the county agent regarding the value of high grade or pure bred stock is true. They have learned by trying the teaching out and getting results.

### Breeding Center

In order to carry out the wishes of the farmers, seven hog breeding centers have been established in the county. Two of these were started this year on the farms of Demonstrator S. M. Jones, Hamsville, and Lincoln Blake, Stony Creek, Pa. Through these seven centers two-hundred and forty-one sows were served during the past year. A survey was made throughout the county and it was found that on account of these hog breeding centers farmers are able to produce more and better meat and will have sufficient meat to carry them through the year and have some to sell. Seventeen-hundred and twenty pigs have been farrowed to date.

### Hog Pasture

Fourteen hog pasture demonstrations were included in the program. Due to the interest of the farmers, twenty-one demonstrations were secured and carried to completion. The following crops were planted: clover or rye, corn and soy beans, barley and Lespedeza, and wheat or oats when it was too late to seed barley.

Mr. Nathan Williams, Haverly, Pa., seeded two acres to wheat and Lespedeza. With fourteen head of hogs he purchased only \$20 worth of feed.

Demonstrator Langston Graves, Haverly, Pa., started out with forty-five head of hogs. He sold five head during the summer and fed his remaining forty on the following crops which he seeded: wheat and Lespedeza in winter and spring, rye and oats in summer, and soy beans, corn, and cow peas in the fall. Mr. Graves seeded fifteen acres to corn and soy beans, cow peas and peanuts for fall grazing. He saved all the seed for these seedings but two bushels. The total expense for these grazing crops amounted to \$32.20, including seed and labor. A summary of Mr. Graves' hog project follows:

Live hogs and hams sold.....	\$144.00
Cost of all feed, labor, etc.....	52.40
Net Profit.....	\$ 91.60

A summary of Demonstrator J. D. Newsome's hog project is also presented:

Live hogs and hams.....	\$141.00
Cost of feed, labor, etc.....	60.00
Net profit.....	\$ 81.00



New Centers  
Bear breeding center of Plank Road Baptist  
community, own by S. H. Jones, Homeville, Va.



Bear breeding center of Creath community  
own by Lincoln Blakes, Stony Creek, Va.



Bull Breeding center of Stony Creek, community club, Walker Freeman owner



New bull breeding of First Baptist community club B. W. Trivian, Jarratt, & i. owner.

## Treating Hogs for Cholera

12

During the year we treated one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four hogs for cholera. These treatments resulted in a saving to farmers of approximately \$3,076 in hogs alone.

The matter was discussed at the last farmers' conference, March 22, 1932, when five farmers, one after the other told the conference just how much the hog inoculations had meant to them.

Mr. Edgar Winfield, Stony Creek, #1, told the farmers that he did not believe in treating hogs, that there was nothing to it. His hogs were later taken sick. His cousin advised him to have his hogs treated, and that if he did not pay for them he would. Four hogs were sick but he called the agent and had his treat fourteen at once. As a result of these treatments, Mr. Winfield was able to save all of his hogs. A few months later the District Agent visited this farmer and the farmer's comment was to this effect: "At first I did not have any faith in treating hogs but my cousin kept after me to have my hogs treated and told me that if I did not pay for them he would. I thought that if he had that much interest in my hogs, I could foot the bill myself. I wish to say that all farmers who have hogs should have them treated, before they get sick-if possible. I will never take a chance by not treating my hogs, for I believe that if the agent had not treated my hogs I would have lost them all. I know he saved my hogs and I am now a great believer in treating hogs for cholera." The agent feels that the winning over of this one man will do much in getting a great many other farmers who have not been having their hogs treated to do so in the future.

### Ranking

## Poultry Demonstration Center

Demonstrator Eliza Parham, Carson, #6, carried a poultry demonstration center with 445 pure bred barred rocks. Instruction in feeding, housing, yard management, sanitation, and grazing were given Mrs. Carson by the county agent. The results of this demonstration project were very gratifying. She kept before these birds during the fall and winter months mixed grain, mash, and green feed, including rape, rye, and clover. The total cost production for the year amounted to \$233.15, and the total gross returns to \$423.22, giving a net profit of \$190.07. The people of the community are very enthusiastic over the success of Mrs. Parham and many of them say that they are going to follow her methods in the management of the poultry, even for home use.

### Breeding Activities

During the year eight pure bred cockerels were placed in the county. Mrs. Edith Atkins reported to the county agent that her hens were not laying. Mrs. A. B. Hall, Waverly, #1, reported the same situation. The agent advised them to get some good pure bred cockerels from a high laying strain and to follow his directions in feeding and that they would get better results. Each of these persons purchased a pure bred cockerel and are now getting good results.

Three thousand day-old baby chicks were purchased by farmers in the county. The results of one of these individuals is given below:



Treating hogs for cholera on the farm of  
S. H. Winfield, Stony Creek, # 4.

Mrs. D. B. Graves, Waverly, #1, purchased 500 day-old chicks, only forty-one of which died. She sold 300 of these birds and kept 150 for breeding purposes. Summary of her poultry activities follows:

Birds sold.....	\$103.50
Value of birds kept for breeding.....	188.75
Total Value.....	292.25
Cost of labor, feed, etc.....	127.00
Net profit.....	165.25

Mrs. Graves is carrying pure bred barred rocks and is supplying the farmers in the county with eggs and cockerels.

### Culling

One culling demonstration was held on the farm of Mr. Mason Spps, Stony Creek, #4, at which place we culled thirty five birds, eliminating ten. This flock was unusually small because last year it was culled by the 4-H Club members. This year we called both adult and 4-H club groups together for the demonstration. After the demonstration last year A. G. Gilliam, Stony Creek, #4, called to see one of the near-by farmers and helped to cull his flock. He pointed out the characters that denote a good layer.

Another culling demonstration was held on the farm of Mrs. A. G. Gilliam, Stony Creek, #4. There were one hundred and twenty-five birds in the flock. We culled out fifty-two, leaving her seventy-three good birds.

The third culling demonstration was held at the home of Mrs. D. B. Graves, Waverly, #2. There were one hundred and fifty-nine birds in her flock. We culled out sixty-four, leaving her ninety-five good birds for breeding purposes.

All of these persons report that their feed bills have been lowered and their egg yields increased as a result of these cullings. One farmer stated that if A. G. Gilliam, a 14-year old 4-H member can get so much out of club work, he wants all of his children to become members.

## JUNIOR ACTIVITIES

There are ten 4-H clubs in the County, with a membership of one hundred and seventy-six boys and girls enrolled. Thirty-seven meetings of all kinds were held by these clubs during the year. A total of 1035 4-H club members attended these meetings, in addition to the adults who assist the agent in this work.

The following activities were carried by the members during the year: Corn, cotton, peanuts, potatoes, poultry, and garden.

At the beginning of the year we held a meeting of the clubs and goals for the year were set up, for each club and for each member. We studied the needs of the communities first and on the basis of these needs built our program, trying to embrace the major needs of the community. As an example of how we went about this, the girls interested in gardens and poultry studied the needs of the family and figured out the amount of eggs and chickens needed in the home and the amount of garden products necessary to serve the family the year round. This plan, of course, calls for a variety of vegetables which every person should have in order to provide for the needs of the body. The girls then go about planning for their projects on the basis of these needs.

The boys likewise select the projects which they would like to carry. We then attempt to get at the factors limiting success in the projects in the community and stress methods of improving them. If for instance, we find that yields is a limiting factor, we try to arrive at the cause, whether it is soil, variety of seed, fertilizer used, methods of cultivation, or what. By requiring that the boys plant only pure bred seed, test their seed corn, and follow the advice of the agent and local leader, the results seem to justify our procedure. In almost every case the 4-H members are able to beat their elders. In fact, working with the boys and girls seems to be an effective way to win over the elders to better methods.

## PEANUT DEMONSTRATION

Twenty-two peanut demonstrations were included in our plan for the year, and we were able to carry out that number. Twenty of these sent in complete reports of the work accomplished. Through these demonstrations we were able to reach a large number of members.

H.A. Gilliam, Stony Creek, Ala, housed from his one acre plot 65 bushels of peanuts. This crop followed rye in the fallow, the rye being turned under in the spring with a double plow. Two weeks later the land was disked and harrowed, rows laid off and peanuts planted. At seeding time he used 1000 pounds of lime per acre and 300 pounds of 2-12-4 in the drill. The peanuts were cultivated flat. Gilliam had an increase of 20 bushels over the average of the community.

## JUNIOR CORN

Twenty-one boys with corn projects were included in the agent's program, but he was able to secure 36 boys, all of whom completed their projects. This 100 per cent report was the goal of the agent.



Peanut demonstration of R. A. Gilliam, Stony Creek, #4.



Corn demonstration O. H. Pogram, Stony Creek, #5.

13  
O. H. Pagan, Stony Creek, <sup>7</sup>, planted pure bred seed corn after rye fallow. The rye was top dressed with farm manure during the winter, turned under in the spring, and ten days later disked and harrowed. The rows were laid off for corn, using at seeding time 200 pounds of 3-8-3 in the drill. The corn was side dressed with 200 pounds of soda when the corn was about a knee high. This soda was placed in every ~~middle~~ middle. An application of soda was put in the other middle when the corn was in the bunch state. As a result of these practices Pagan harvested 88 bushels of corn from his acre plot.

These junior club activities are serving not only to help the men ~~men~~ improve their farm and home practices, but is developing pride in their occupation, and better spirit of cooperation, leadership, which after all, are just as fundamental for a better rural life. The agent regards the junior work as one of his most important activities.

#### COTTON DEMONSTRATION

Four Cotton demonstrations secured and four completed, with very good yield according to the seasons. In each one of these demonstration the agent saw that each member cover their plot with barnyard manure in fall, for the next year crop this is not only helping the 4-H club members but it is helping the Adults as well to carry out a better practice.

Felix T. Hall, Waverly, Star, #1, produced 950 pounds of cotton from his acre, he sent a sample to State fair in Richmond, receiving second prize which he was very much pleased with. This crop followed rye the rye turned under in Spring with double plow, land disked and harrowed rows laid off and cotton planted, when crop was about ten inches high 300 pounds of 4:12:4 fertilizers used as a side dressing.

#### IRISH POTATO DEMONSTRATION

We had an increase in potatoes demonstrations this year, because the agent has stressed the food value of this crop and how it help to cut down the living expense. Although this being a short crop of potatoes each one of these demonstration conducted by 4-H club members produced enough potatoes to supply the family for the year. E. H. Givings, Jarratt, # 2, produced 34 bushels from his 1/2 acre, using at seeding time two horse loads of barnyard manure, and 6:12:6 in the drill at the rate of 400 pounds per acre.

Value of crop-----	\$17.00
Cost of production--	8.00
Net profit-----	9.00



1 acre Cotton demonstration of Felix T. Hall,  
Waverly, Star. N. 1

SWEETPOTATO-DEMONSTRATIONS

We are using sweet-potatoes as a substitute for bread in many cases, all of the farmers as a whole grow sweet-potatoes, and we are not able to get many 4-H. members to carry this project. But they are increasing as years go by, our number is double to what it was last year, they are teaching the farmer in a small way a better practice and how to get larger yield from smaller acreage.

R. E. Jones, Stony Creek, #4, produced 1/2 acre of sweet-potatoes yielding 46 bushels, He broadcast five tons of barnyard manure on the land after it was broke-up used in the drill 250 pounds of 5:12:5 fertilizers.

Value of crop-----	\$34.50
Cost of production--	24.95
Net profit-----	\$ 9.55

GARDEN DEMONSTRATIONS

We are still pushing garden as one of our major projects because the home garden helps to keep every member of the family in good health.

The garden is always a good starting point when a depression is on, it is the first resource when at the end of a bad year, when the farmer and his family face such bad crop years as they have witnessed for the past few years. 69 garden members secured, and 66 sent in complete reports, on the work accomplished.

We still used our charts as a means of helping to put our garden campaign across. During the present year an effort was made to get the club members to provide larger and better gardens because of the depression.

L. L. Gilliam, Stony Creek, #4, had a good year round garden with 14 different vegetables, This garden was broke up in January and laid until it was ready to be used, with four tons of barnyard manure, in spring this manure was dicked in in spring, and she used 300 pounds of 5:12:5 fertilizers when garden was planted. She is shown in a picture on next page standing in her fall garden.



Garden demonstration of L. L. Gillian  
Stony Creek, #4, 14 Different vegetables  
were grown in this garden this year

LIVESTOCK DEMONSTRATIONS

POULTRY

Poultry is one important factor on the farm, but get a very little attention so that they will pay a profit, The agent has worked hard on this, the poultry industry of the county, First important thing in producing poultry is a good sanitary house, Second build up the breed with pure bred cockerels, Third proper feed with a better balance ration, Fourth to see that each flock is well cullled,

If we follow these practices we can make our poultry pay on the farm, Held a culling demonstration on the farm of Mrs. Mason, Spgs. Stony Creek, #4, number of birds eliminated ten, this number was unusual small because this flock was cullled last year by 4-H club members and they cullled all pullets, and cull them very closely.

After this demonstration last year A. L. Gilliam, Stony Creek, #4, called to see one of the near by farmers and helped him to cull his flock, and young Gilliam told just what character a good layer possesses, after he had finished culling these birds he asked the farmer to put the culled birds in a pen to themselves and see just what the out come would be, they did not get the first egg, the farmer said if this 15 year old boy can get all of this information through club work I want all of my children to be members, at the next meeting his three children join .

### 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 Sussex  
 Report of M. D. Jones County Local Agent  
(Name) (Title)  
 From December 1st, 1931 to November 30, 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**



### NEGRO COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT.

Approved:

Date Dec. 1/32

*[Signature]*  
 State or District Supervisor.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State Extension Director.

## SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS' 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 for 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.
    - (a) Cereals.
    - (b) Legumes and forage crops.
    - (c) Potatoes, Irish.
    - (d) Cotton.
    - (e) Tobacco and other special crops.
    - (f) Home gardens and home beautification.
    - (g) Market garden and truck crops.
    - (h) Prunes.
    - (i) Forestry.
    - (j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.
    - (k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering.
    - (l) Poultry.
  - (2) Project activities and results.
    - (m) Dairy.
    - (n) Other livestock.
    - (o) Farm management.
    - (p) Marketing, farm and home.
    - (q) Foods and nutrition.
    - (r) Child training and care.
    - (s) Clothing.
    - (t) Home management.
    - (u) Home furnishings.
    - (v) Home health and sanitation.
    - (w) Community activities.
    - (x) Miscellaneous.
- 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 TRAINS 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 or a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
5. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations. A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry. A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment. The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in his office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension service, where practical instruction is given to persons not residents 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—Continued

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

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school.....	162	Out of school.....	14	13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained.....		(a) Judging.....	6	14
		(b) Demonstration.....	8	
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age.....				15
16. Members in above groups.....		(a) Young men.....		16
		(b) Young women.....		
17. Total number of farm visits <sup>1</sup> made in conducting extension work.....			1736	17
18. Number of different farms visited.....			873	18
19. Total number of home visits <sup>2</sup> made in conducting extension work.....				19
20. Number of different homes visited.....				20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work.....		(a) Office.....	165	21
		(b) Telephone.....	127	
22. Number of days agent spent in office.....			52	22
23. Number of days agent spent in field.....			239	23
24. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>3</sup> .....			9	24
25. Number of individual letters written.....			161	25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed).....			46	26
27. Number of bulletins distributed.....			875	27
28. Number of radio talks made.....				28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....			1	29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	3	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending.....	64	
		(3) Total women leaders attending.....	36	
		(b) 4-H Club.....		
		(1) Number.....	2	
		(2) Total leaders attending.....	34	
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30).....	(a) Number.....	82	1492	31
	(b) Total attendance.....			
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....	(a) Number.....	25	847	32
	(b) Total attendance.....			
33. Tours conducted.....	(a) Number.....			33
	(b) Total attendance.....			
34. Achievement days held.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	1	34
		(2) Total attendance.....	125	
	(b) 4-H Club.....	(1) Number.....	1	
		(2) Total attendance.....	125	

<sup>1</sup> List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.<sup>2</sup> 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

35. Encampments held	(a) Farm women	(1) Number	} 25
		(2) Total members attending	
		(3) Total others attending	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	} 35
(2) Total boys attending			
(3) Total girls attending			
(4) Total others attending			
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Number	} 36	
	(b) Total attendance		
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere.	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	} 37
		(2) Total attendance	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	} 37
		(2) Total attendance	

## 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 committees or other units participating	Number of leaders or committeemen 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 mailed	Number of farm or home visits made	Number of other calls received	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
38. Cereals (page 8)	13	13		60	14	2	10	273	35	38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	13	13		35	12	1	10	200	10	39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	8	8		10	4		2	100	5	40
41. Cotton (page 11)	4	4		15	2			100	5	41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)										42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	13	35	1	45	10	1	10	250	25	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)										44
45. Fruits (page 12)	13	20		20	5	1	3	150	15	45
46. Forestry (page 13)										46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)										47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	7	7		14			2	14	7	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	13	23		15	7	1	2	217	35	49
50. Dairy (page 15)										50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	6	8	1	20	6	2	2	275	30	51
52. Farm management (page 16)										52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	4	4		5	1		1	20	2	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)	10	10		14	1	1	6	150	2	59
60. Community activities (page 24)										60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)										61
62. Building extension program of work <sup>1</sup>										62
63. Organization—extension association and committees <sup>2</sup>										63

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, or this should be reported under the projects above.

<sup>2</sup> 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.











## 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	97
	(a) Boys
	(b) Girls
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing	98
	(a) Boys
	(b) Girls
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing	99
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing	100
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations	101
102. Acres involved in preceding question	102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management	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				108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year				109
110. Pounds of poison used				110

## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(Farm and Home)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	4	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	14	112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	114
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems.....		115
116. Acres drained by such systems.....		116
117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems.....		117
118. Acres irrigated by such systems.....		118
119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations.....		119
120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....		120
121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods.....	6	121
122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems.....	3	122
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	1	123
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	2	124
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations.....		125
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations.....		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.....	14	129
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(a) Dairy barns..... (b) Hog houses..... 4 (c) Poultry houses..... 4 (d) Silos..... (e) Other..... 6	130
130%. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery.....		130%
130%. Number of machines involved in preceding question.....	(a) Tractors..... (b) Tillage implements..... (c) Harvesters and threshers..... (d) Other.....	130%
130%. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent.....		130%

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

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

Item	(a) Poultry	(b) Dairy cattle	(c) Beef cattle	(d) Sheep	(e) Swine	(f) Horses and mules	
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held	6				6		131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	1				14		132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations	357				460		133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed	4232				\$13800		134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys				5		135
	(2) Girls	22					
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys				5		136
	(2) Girls	20					
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed	628				5		137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires	5				3		138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	6				6		139
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized					3		140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs							141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized							142
143. Number of members in these associations							143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals							144
(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.....	11	146		
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work.....	(a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	147		
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	148		
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent.....	11	149		
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....	11	150		
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	4	151		
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....	10	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.....	114	157		
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations.....	11	158		
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159		
(a) Wheat.....	2	(g) Dairy cattle.....	2	(m).....
(b) Corn.....	2	(h) Beef cattle.....		(n).....
(c) Cotton.....	1	(i) Hogs.....	2	(o).....
(d) Potatoes.....		(j) Sheep.....		(p).....
(e) Tobacco.....		(k) Poultry.....	1	(q).....
(f) Truck crops.....		(l) <u>Peanuts</u> .....	1	(r).....

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

## MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

Item	(a) Grain and feed	(b) Cotton	(c) Dairy products	(d) Livestock	(e) Fruits and vegetables	(f) Poultry and eggs	(g) Home products	(h) Other	
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year.....									160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....									161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162).....									162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	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.....									166
167. Accounting and auditing.....									167
168. Financing.....									168
169. Business policies.....									169
170. Production to meet market demand.....									170
171. Reduction of market losses.....									171
172. Use of current market information.....		4		4	4	4	4		172
173. Standardizing.....									173
174. Processing or manufacturing.....									174
175. Packaging and grading.....				4	4		4		175
176. Loading.....									176
177. Transporting.....									177
178. Warehousing.....									178
179. Keeping membership informed.....									179
180. Merging into larger units.....									180
Number of farms or homes not in 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)

## FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

184. Number of method demonstration meetings held ..... 184
185. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year ..... 185
- |                                                 | Food selection<br>and preparation | Food<br>preservation |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----|
|                                                 | (a)                               | (b)                  |     |
| 186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....   | (1) Girls                         |                      | 186 |
|                                                 | (2) Boys                          |                      |     |
| 187. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... | (1) Girls                         |                      | 187 |
|                                                 | (2) Boys                          |                      |     |
188. Number of homes assisted in planning family food budget for a year ..... 188
189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year ..... 189
190. Number of homes balancing family meals for a year ..... 190
191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations ..... 191
192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch ..... 192
193. Number of children involved in preceding question ..... 193
194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding ..... 194
195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra,  
and constipation) ..... 195
196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members ..... 196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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## CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

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

197. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	197
198. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	198
199. Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care.....	199
200. Membership in these groups.....	200
201. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	} 201
	(b) Boys.....
202. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	} 202
	(b) Boys.....
203. Number of homes improving habits of school children (other than reported under "Foods and Nutrition" and "Home Health and Sanitation").....	203
204. Number of homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....	204
205. Number of homes providing recommended play equipment.....	205
206. Number of homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs.....	206
207. Number of homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children.....	207

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

## CLOTHING

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

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 ..... 210  
 (a) Girls .....  
 (b) Boys .....
211. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... 211  
 (a) Girls .....  
 (b) Boys .....
212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing ..... 212  
 (a) Women .....  
 (b) Girls .....
213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget ..... 213  
 (a) Women .....  
 (b) Girls .....  
 (c) Boys .....
214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves ..... 214  
 (a) Women .....  
 (b) Girls .....
215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations ..... 215  
 (a) Women .....  
 (b) Girls .....
216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing ..... 216  
 (a) Women .....  
 (b) Girls .....

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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## HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

240. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	3	240
241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	10	241
242. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	242
243. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	243
244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	244
245. Number of individuals following recommendations as to complete health examination.....		245
246. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....	266	246
247. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....	14	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.....	4	250
251. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....	43	251
252. Number of homes following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	43	252

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

## COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extensive 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)

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## 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 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) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handicraft	(d) Rabbits	(e) <sup>1</sup>
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.....					264
(1) Boys.....					
(2) Girls.....					
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....					265
(1) Boys.....					
(2) Girls.....					

<sup>1</sup>Indicate project by name.