VIRGINIA

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1933

Index

			Page
	1 d 1.5	Buying Seed	24-25
	1 d 3.811	Egg Marketing Association	26
	2 f 2.2	Terracing	12
	6 e 5.9	Public Schools	16
	6 e 6.13	Grange	13
X	6 h 1.332	Junior Short Courses	19-23
	8 c 10	Lespedeza	5-8,24

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ANNUAL

NARRATIVE REPORT AND SUMMARY OF EXTENSION WORK

CONDUCTED

IN

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

1933

E. F. STRIPLIN

COUNTY AGRICULTURE AGENT

FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....page 1

Program of Work..... page 3

General Discussion.....

Soil Improvement .....

1. Clover..... page 5-8

Exhibits A- B- C

2. Terracing..... page 9-12

Exhibits D- E

Organizations.....

1. Grangee..... page 13

Exhibit F

2. Tobacco Growers Organization..... page 14-15

Exhibit G

3. Dairy Herd Improvement Association " 15

Exhibit H

Club Work..... page 16-17

1. Club Council Goals..... page 18

Exhibit I- J

2. District Short Course..... page 19-22

Exhibits K- L

Miscellaneous .....

1. Federal Crop Production Loans..page 23

2. Marketing.....

a- Lespedeza Seed Pool..... page 24

b- Feed and Fertilizer..... page 25

c- Egg Grading..... page 26

3 . Dairy Breeding School..... page 26-27

4. Relief Work..... page 28

5. Wool Pool..... page 29

6. Farm Tour..... page 29-30

Exhibit M

7. Agricultural Adjustment Administration

a- Wheat Production Control. page 30-31

Exhibit N

b- Bright Tobacco..... page 31

Conclusion..... page 32-33

Exhibits O- P- Q

INTRODUCTION.

In the following pages will be described more or less in detail the efforts and accomplishments of the Extension organization in Prince Edward County Virginia during the year 1933. The Organization is composed of the Prince Edward County Agricultural Advisory Board and the County Agent.

The work this year has been along somewhat similar lines as heretofore with a few changes in the local set-up and of course the changes brought about by the operation of the Agricultural Relief Program. These later activities being new to all of us have met with much success so far, and apparently with about a minimum amount of trouble and error. It is quite noticeable how the rural people are depending more and more on the Extension Division for guidance and advice as the new agricultural policies of the Government are unfolding. Sensing such conditions early in the year the County Agent at the quarterly meeting of the Advisory Board last winter asked that the membership of the Board be increased from sixteen to twenty-five. The idea being to give larger representation and also strengthen the influence of the Board.

The proposed change in increase of membership was very favorably received by the Board and plans were made at once for selection of the new members.

The basis of formation was not changed but was kept on a district basis with additions made in each district.

The Board has held three meetings this year with very good attendance. The meetings were held in conjunction with suppers or dinners and the interest and fellowship greatly improved. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. R. B. Crawford, who was formerly County Agent in this County, has shown a splendid spirit of cooperation and has been a great help in carrying out the program.

The County Board of Supervisors made rather drastic cuts in appropriation for the work this year, but reaffirmed its opinion of the necessity of the work by being as liberal as they felt possible in providing for its continued operation. The severe curtailment of Federal, State and County funds have naturally showed up the work in some respect. An effort has been made to overcome this by changing methods, and these changes have met with fair success.

The program of work was decided upon by the Boards, in conference with the Agent and District Agent, J. G. Bruce early in the year. The plans for work were laid with more care than at any time before. All organizations and individuals cooperating in this work continued to feel that our soil improvement program which had been the basis of operation for several years should at this time not only be continued but emphasised. Following up this we invited to sit with us and make the plans and program W. H. Byrne, The Agronomy Specialist from the Extension Division and also G. A. Elcan, Extension Specialist, Advisor to Advisory Boards.

Accordingly the program of work was based again on soil improvement with emphasis by calling together local committeemen which consisted of the Advisory Board members from each district, and with their help and suggestions locate suitable demonstrators and demonstrations.

Further discussion of the soil improvement part of the program will be given under that head later in the report. The idea here was to show that the program was given more detailed attention than heretofore.

The statistical report will show that time was required for emergency work which was not definitely planned for in the program.

Regardless of the emergency work we have succeeded in many respects in awakening farmers to the necessity for soil improvement and preservation. This regular work and the emergency work as stated before have been very favorably impressed upon the farmers as evidenced by the fact that this office is more rushed with regular work and emergency work than ever before. Our calls for assistance with individual projects as well as with organizational work are far ahead of us

But we desire at this time to offer the program of work for the past year. At a meeting of the Board on the evening of December 1st, 1932 the following program was adopted after a summary report by the Agent of the work for the past year.

PROGRAM OF WORK.

1. Soil Improvement.

1- Clover

Two demonstrations in each district (under clover other legumes may be substituted where conditions are not suitable for clover.) Clover includes red clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, lespedeza or any other of the clovers.

2- Terracing

Two district demonstrations in each district

11. Organizarions

1- To assist in reorganizaiing the County Advisory Board and formation of District Extension Committees.

2- To continue to work with and through the following existing organizations. Granges Dark Tobacco Growers Marketing Association, and Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

3- Organize tobacco association locals at Green Bay and Rice.

4- Work with Tobacco Locals, Community Leagues, and Granges in carrying on their educational

programs, at Green Bay, Rice, Worsham, Mt. Pleasants, Abilent, D rlington Heights and Prospect.

5- Complete Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

III. 4-H Club Work

1. Continue five organized clubs.

2. Stress competition of projects.

3. Secure large attendance at District Short Course.

4. Hold 4-H Corn show in October.

5. Get better publicity for club meetings.

6. Improve 4-H Club standards.

IV. Miscellaneous.

Time not required for above plans will be devoted to special requests, emergency activities and miscellaneous calls. Under this head will come crop loan work, animal disease outbreaks, Farm toru, marketing activities and special crop demonstrations.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

CLOVER.

As stated previously in this report, Soil Improvement work was to be the main project in our year's work. The plans called for at least two demonstrations with clover in each of the six districts in the County. These demonstrations were mostly lespedeza, there being two red clover demonstrations out of the twelve. In several districts we had more than two lespedeza demonstrations and in fact many. But those we gave especial attention were known as district demonstrations and called especial attention to.

We of course were not able to get satisfactory results on yields from these demonstrations because in only a few cases did we have crops following clover. Therefore these demonstrations will be continued another year, but we offer quotations from demonstrators on their opinion of crops and in several cases give reports on yields.

Mr. T. D. Dillon, Pamplin., Virginia reported as follows:

> "As for clover and lespedeza, I have not made any checks on either of them, but am thoroughly convinced they are well paying crops for land improvement and also pasture and hay crops. I had one field in lespedeza of which I followed in corn this year and it was the best yield of any I had. Most of my neighbors have lespedeza sown so I am sure we will be able to tell you more about it next year."

Mr. H. Schmidt, Rice, Virginia reported as follows:

"My experience with lespedeza. I had one acre in 1932 seeding, cut it for hay, got around two tons. Wouldn't save for seed as there was too much dodder and weeds in it. I have around twenty acres 1933 seeding with a good stand which should reseed for 1934 crop. Do not know if the one acre will reseed or not. I don't think there is any seed in the hay, it sure does deceive its looks in turning out hay, if it all turns out hay as the one acre, I would like to get my whole farm in lespedeza."

Mr. T. C. Hix, Prospect, Virginia reported as follows:

"In 1929 we sowed about five acres in Korean Lespedeza. This reseeded itself and in 1931 we saved 4,000 pounds of seed. In the fall of 1932 this land was disked and sowed in wheat. It yielded about 65 bushels and the lespedeza coming after the wheat made about 2400 pounds.

We sow lespedeza on all corn and all other land not in cultivation or alfalfa. Corn this year did especially well following lespedeza.

Prefer Korean to other varities. Believe it to be more hardy, it's seed maturing before frost."

Mr. B. W. Allen, Farmville, Virginia reported as follows:

"I have seventeen acres seeded to lespedeza. It was sown for land improvement only. Eight acres was sown the spring of 1932, I sowed ten pounds per acre. That summer was very dry and it didn't show up very well and I was afraid it wouldn't reseed itself it looked so scattering, but this spring it came up beautifully and made a good growth. This land is badly in need of lime, I could never get a stand of clover on it. As yet I haven't grown any grain crops after it so cain't say how much it will improve the yield, but know I have more vegetation to turn on this land this fall than I have ever had before.

I cut a little over an acre for seed, using the seed pan. I saved ten bushels of clean seed. I got a much better stand on what was seeded this spring, and as we had more rain than last year it made a good growth.

I think I am going to be well pleased with lespedeza."

Mr. D. Berry, Farmville, Virginia reported as follows:

"I had ten acres of lespedeza this year and I am very much satisfied with it. Seven acres of it was grazed by eight head of stock and fatten on it fast, and then I saved about two hundred pounds of seed off of the seven acres. Last year I turned under about four acres and followed one acre with tobacco. I had the

finest texture of tobacco I ever had and on the rest of the corn averaged twenty-five bus. to the acre. Before I sowed lespedeza the land wouldn't make ten bushels to the acre."

These are a few of the reports received so far on their experiences with the crop. We are glad to say that these reports are coming in every day and we will not attempt to give more here.

These same men are expected to report on check yields next year. They have reported well to date. Many are giving oral reports, but all are optomistic regarding the use of clover, and especially lespedeza.

The sketch map on the next sheet shows the location of the district demonstrations in the various districts of the County.

Demonstration on farm of P. L. Barkedale, showing the carry over effect of fertilizer applied to the corn crop preceeding the wheat. (Note County Agent in check area on left.)

(Lower) Demonstration farm of R. M. Anderson Red Clover, lime on left and no lime on right.

Exhibit A

LESPEDEZA ON FARMS HELPFUL

Striplin Tells How to Save The Seed

Fields of lespedeza throughout the county are growing nicely and many farmers who were rather disgusted with the small growth last year due to the drought are now looking at their fields with an eye to estimating the amount of hay they can cut from it. Others are marveling at the rapid growth and progress it is making in covering the ground.

Many are going to cut it for hay. One or two have already made cuttings for hay. Generally speaking, it is entirely too early to cut it for hay. Where hay is going to be made of it, it should be allowed to grow until September at least. The average field will then give a good yield of hay and still make enough to reseed the fields.

Some few are turning thoughts to saving some seed. To those who are, we will remind them that there is two methods of doing this. One by the pan method and the other by cutting as for hay and threshing with an ordinary grain thresher. County Agent E. F. Stripin is now securing prices on seed pans and those who are interested in saving some seed in this manner, may be able to accomplish a saving if they will get in contact with him before buying.

Those who are interested in crops to follow lespedeza should drop by the farm of T. B. Hix and see a field of upland corn he has which is following a fine sod of the crop; it speaks for itself.

FARMERS BUY LESPEDEZA SEED

Cover Crop for Prince Edward Farms Gains Momentum

The lespedeza seed pool recently conducted by a committee from the Advisory Board handled 3500 pounds of seed of high grade at an attractive saving to those buying through this method. There were twenty-eight farmers buying through this pool and the seed were highly satisfactory in appearance and condition.

Another pool is now being formed for a second order which will likely be bought not later than the early part of next week.

Information gathered from various sources and of a very reliable nature shows that the best time to sow these seed is March 15 to April 1. Earlier and later seedings are not as satisfactory and often leads to a very poor crop or complete failure. The inclination has been to sow entirely too early in this section. In addition to seeding too early a common mistake is to cover the seed too heavily. Seed sown and left uncovered seem to do qually as well or better than those sown and covered.

Good seed are scarcer than last year and the production of seed for market offers a source of income which might prove profitable in this section provided proper care is used in planting and harvesting the crop.

Seed Loan

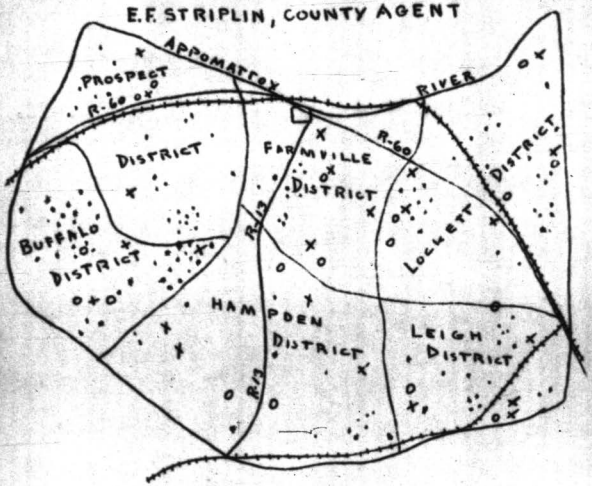
There are many inquiries regarding the requirements for loans from the Federal Seed Loan Office this year. The County Agent has made a list of those desiring information and expects to furnish this by letter and through papers just as soon as it reaches the county.

Nothing definite is in hand at the present, but the information is expected daily.

Exhibit B

Sketch Of Prince Edward County

E.F. STRIPLIN, COUNTY AGENT



o LESPEDEZA DEMONSTRATIONS

+ TERRACING DEMONSTRATIONS

The red dots indicate farm or part of farms terraced.

1933

Exhibit C

SOIL IMPROVEMENT CONTINUED.

TERRACING.

As the second part of the Soil Improvement Work terracing is by far the most popular extension activity in the County. The sketch map just referred to in the preceeding page shows the location of terracing demonstrations as well as each individual farm on which terracing has been done by the Agent. The demand for this work has been and continues to be so great that the Agent is unable to meet all the requests and carry on the other work.

Regarding the value of this work, will say we have no definite figure on this point. Estimates by farmers who have terraced land varies greatly. Reports from them range from two dollars per acre up to more than the value of the land. In our statistical report we set the figure of value of the work on 800 acres at $2000.00. This is a very conservative figure and one which we are sure all will agree is conservative.

The following are some of the statements from demonstrators regarding the work.

Mr. L. W. Garnett, Rice, Virginia, reports as follows:

"I have eighty acres under terraces and they have saved at least 50% of the land value. They must be cared for as a crop."

Mr. B. W. Allen, Farmville, Virginia reports as follows:

"I have eight acres that was terraced two years ago. This land washed very badly and

also had some gullies starting, since the terraces were put in, it has washed very little. My Father after seeing how it saved this piece of land, did some terracing this Fall.

I also terraced five more acres. I can't say just how much they have saved me, but I am well pleased with them and want to terrace all my cultivated land as fast as I can."

Mr. N. B. Davidson's , Farmville, Virginia reported as follows:

"My opinion relating to terracing in this section of our State is that farm lands can not be preserved without proper care and terracing is a great medium in the right direction for the preservation of corrosion and the maintenance of fertility."

Mr. T. D. Dillon, Pamplin, Virginia reported as follows:

"In regard to my terracing, it has been a wonderful help to keep my land from washing and I am fully paid for what I spent in terracing, and I expect to terrace all of my land as soon as possible. I have now about forty acres terraced.

As for the value they have been to me this year, I say $150.00. In other words it is hard to say how much they have saved."

Mr. R. E. Jenkins, Burkeville, Virginia reported as follows:

" I have about forty acres of terraced land on my farm, Woodland. It is one of the biggest savings to my soil and I wouldn't be without them. In other words, I like

them so well I want all of my land that is in cultivation, about one hundred acres, to be terraced within the near future."

Mr. D. Berry, Farmville, Virginia, reported as follows:

"I have about thirty acres terraced. I think there is more profit in terracing than in any other way of improving land. It not only keeps land from washing away, but it keeps the water from destroying the crops in the flats. I feel that one piece of land has been profited as much as one hundred dollars in one season. Before I terraced this piece of land I have known the water from the yard and around to run down and cover up as much as half of an acre of tobacco just before toping."

Mr. H. Schmidt, Rice, Virginia, reported as follows:

"I have around forty acres under influence of terraces. I think they do a lot of good if we can get them in the right shape to carry the water. I am hoping to get them in shape so they will carry more of the rain fall."

Mr. H. E. Boswell, Burkeville, Virginia reported as follows:

" I terraced in the fall of 1932 a field containing about fifty acres, and while I am not yet able to give any estimate as to value to land and crops, I am convinced that

it has been of such value that I plan to terrace every acre of my farm as fast as I can."

Mr. J. H. Ward, Meherrin, Virginia reported as follows:

"You laid out terraces for me on a fifteen acres of land in 1931. I sowed some in wheat and followed wheat by alfalfa. This land was very hilly abd has washed right badly. Since terracing this land it has not washed any. I think these terraces are worth over $10.00 per acre. I had studied over this land and just could not decide what I should do with it.

When you laid them off for me I thought them perfect, and think so now. Hope I can get some more of this kind of work done soon."

Ten method demonstrations meetings have been held this year. Result demonstrations being carried on total seventy-five with hundreds of acres involved.

Several new machines for doing terracing work have been bought on advice from the Agent and many hom constructed drags have been made for doing this work. The Agent appeared before the Board of Supervisors and asked that one road machine be left in charge of the County Farm Superintendent for the use of the farmers in that section in constructing terraces. The request was granted and the machine has been of much help. Other machines of a similar type have been secured by farmers to do this work with. With all of our interest and effort only a small start has been made and thousands of acres are fast becoming valueless for crop production. The land not terraces is reducint yields per acre to such an extent that large acreages are being abondoned and in some cases new land cleared for production. The soil improvement and terracing work must be continued.

A properly constructed terrace Public Demonstration, farm Armistead Bros.

Building terraces on the farm of H. Schmidt. Over 75 acres terraced on this far,

Constructing terraces properly at Public Demonstration.

Exhibit D

Very good terrace built with home equipment.

Constructing terraces at Public Demonstration in Prince Edward County

A part of the crowd on the County Farm Tour H. E. Boswell's farm. The group was arranged to show the heigth and width of a terrace. Over 50 acres terraced on this farm.

Exhibit E

ORGANIZATIONS.

The plans for organization work were made with a view to enlarging the service of these rural organizations and thus make them a greater factor in assisting such groups to attain their aims. It also was hoped that these groups through their organizations would be led to much higher ideals, & become more concious of what group action meant.

The groups most active and which were mentioned especially were the Granges, Community Leagues, Tobacco Marketing Association, and Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

GRANGES

There are three Granges in the county, two subordinate Granges, and a Pomona Grange. The Granges have been very active during the year and have kept the membership active. The Agent has been assisting in all activities where it was possible. The Mt. Pleasant Grange which had met regularly twice a month in the past year, gave over one meeting night a month to a joint meeting with the Tobacco Local in that Community. Tobacco Local programs are as a rule all informational. Generally the Agent is present at all of these meetings to use every opportunity to give the membership the encourgement, information, or suggestions which may be timely. These meetings are used early in the year to give outlook reports, forecasts, and planning data. These meetings have been used this year to give information regarding plans regarding wheat production control, tobacco production control measures, and other information which the membership might be interested in. Meetings now are being used to give reports on demonstrations.

All three Granges have increased in membership. The Granges have been a great help to the Agent as a medium of dispensing information and plans of work.

MVILLE HER

...er of Fred C. Grumman Cup Awarded for ...est Virginia Weekly Newspaper-1935

...elp For The Present; Hope For The Fu...

...2, VIRGINIA FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1933

Believe It Or Not

There Has Been a Deficit in Rainfall Since January 1

Weather conditions for this section during the past few weeks has been normal with the exception of several days of excessive high temperature. The temperature generally has reached a higher peak for this season of the year. Two days last week the official maximum reading was 90 degrees, and the majority of the days have registered over 80. There has been a noticeable amount of rain, but unless the last half of the month brings more than in the first, there will be a deficiency of rainfall. The total fall to date (17) is slightly less than two inches.

To date, the rainfall for the year beginning January 1, is below normal. In January there was an excess of .30 of an inch. February registered a deficiency of .27 of an inch, and in March there was a deficiency of .46. April was close to normal.

Farm work is somewhat backward for the season since there is much low ground unbroken and a large amount of hay to cut. Blue mold in tobacco has forced quick preparation of tobacco land and the setting of plants that are ready. Most farmers agree that there will be more tobacco set in May than probably ever before. This means that low ground corn will be late and possibly conflict with wheat harvesting.

Much rye and barley will be ready to harvest by the first of June and it now appears that June will run true to form inasmuch as it is the busiest season of the year so far as making a crop is concerned.

BLUE MOLD IS IN TOBACCO BEDS

Treatment Recommended for Control of Disease

The blue mold disease of tobacco has again made its appearance in every section of Prince Edward county, as well as in the rest of the tobacco growing counties of Virginia, with the exception of Southwest Virginia, which is in the burley belt. It looks as if the blue mold disease is here to stay, and growers must make the best of the situation. Blue mold, however, is not as serious in Virginia as it seems to be in Georgia and the Carolinas. County Agent E. F. Stripling has been giving the tobacco growers of the county from time to time the best recommendations available for checking this disease. James Godkin, specialist in charge of extension work with plant diseases, makes the following recommendations:

Get healthy plants into the field as soon as possible and if this cannot be done, remove the canvas from the beds to allow sunlight to strike the beds during the day. Do not put badly diseased plants into the field; however, plants only mildly affected with blue mold in most cases recover after being set in the field. Nitrate of soda used judiciously serves as a tonic and frequently aids the plants to recover from attacks of the disease. Apply nitrate at four-day intervals, using from two to three pounds in 50 gallons of water, and sprinkle over 100 yards of plant bed. In addition to the above recommendations, spraying the plant beds with Bordeaux mixture will help. Use a 4-4-50 mixture; that is, four pounds of bluestone, 4 pounds hog lime dissolved in 50 gallons of water. Use at the rate of six to ten gallons per 100 yards of bed, depending on the size of the plants. 1-2-12½ mixture will suffice for 100 yards of plant bed. To be effective, the sprayings should be done with a regulation spray outfit such as a pressure sprayer or barrel sprayer.

Recent reports say that most of the plant beds in Halifax county are affected and that 60 per cent of those in Bedford county are suffering from the disease.

Abilene Grange Holds Transportation Talk

The Abilene Grange met in regular meeting Tuesday night, May 16 with forty members present. Immediately after opening the Grange, Miss Courtney Farrar, home demonstration agent for Prince Edward County was given the third and fourth degrees. Following the degree work an important business session was held at which time several important committees reported on various projects.

The committee on "On to Church Sunday" program reported that plans were complete for the services which will be held Sunday May 21 at Beulah church at 3:00 p. m. The Grange members will attend in a body and the public is cordially invited to attend. Prof. F. H. Hart of Hampden-Sydney will deliver the sermon.

Mrs. S. A. Nelson, chairman of the committee appointed to secure car emblems for Grange members reported that the first lot had been received and were ready for distribution. Plans were made for improving the lighting of the building.

The lecturer, Mrs. B. M. Anderson directed a literary program which was composed largely of a discussion by several members on the subject, Truck and Rail Transportation. Interesting talks on this subject were made by F. H. Anderson, Edward Carter, H. M. Collins, vocational instructor for Charlotte county, and M. Kiser.

The literary program was followed by a period of fun and games under the direction of Mrs. M. Kiser. And the program was ended with a liberal serving of many kinds of pie.

ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUED

TOBACCO GROWERS ORGANIZATION

The majority of the work done this year in cooperation with the Dark Tobacco Growers Marketing Association has been through the District Tobacco Locals and the County organizarion of tobacco growers which is merely a county organization of members and representiwes of the Tobacco Locals.

The County organization has held regular monthly meetings throughout the year. The total attendance at these meetings has been 575, which is very good. It was the purpose of these meetings to keep the membership informed regarding outlook for crop and market activities of association, changes in grading service, production methods and also the attitude of the Department of Agriculture towards acreage reduction for the coming year.

The Agent has served as secretary for this organization and assisted in arranging programs and information made available at these meetings.

The work with Tobacco Locals has been somewhat of a similar nature except that the Agent did the majority of the talking and in most cases furnished all information. The Locals have met rather regularity with a few exceptions. The officers of the Locals in most cases have been members of the Extension committee for that particular community. Thus it was through the Tobacco Locals and Extension Committee that our program was carried out. The total attendance at Local Meetings was 250.

The establishment of Tobacco Locals at Green Bay and Rice was not accomplished due primarily to the fact, it was thought, that these communities are not strickly in the dark tobacco belt. There being more bright tobacco produced in those sections. Sufficient attendance at

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: Hope For The Fu

5, 1933

GROWERS CLOSE SIGN-UP SEPT. 16

Adam Cook, First Signer in Prince Edward County

When Adam Cook, a prominent farmer at Bethy Chapel was approached by County Agent E. F. Stripin early in the week with contract for reduction of bright tobacco acreage for 1934 and 1935, he said: "Yes, sir. I am ready to sign anything as my share in this effort to get better prices for our crops." Then he signed the first contract in the county and thus started the campaign officially in Prince Edward.

The campaign which began in the whole bright belt early this week was reported Wednesday night to be 60 per cent complete. Many sections of Georgia and South Carolina are reporting 90 per cent or better signed up already.

The campaign closes Saturday night of this week. County Agent Stripin has been signing up bright growers in Prince Edward county almost to a man so far. Growers seem well satisfied to try the plan as it offers payment for reduction of acreage and it is reported that J. B. Hutson, chief of the tobacco section of the agricultural adjustment administration, says that he intends for the men who sign to secure more than the man who does not.

The present agreement while not complete in detail, guarantees the producer benefit payments for reduction of acrage not to exceed in any case more than 30 per cent of his

COUNTY CO-OPS ENDORSE ASS'N

Prince Edward Tobacco Growers Pleased With Officers

Saturday, March 11, the Prince Edward county members of the Dark Tobacco Growers Association met in the court house in regular monthly meeting. There were about 35 leading farmers present.

M. K. Green, field agent for the association, was present, and made a very interesting report from other sections of the dark belt. He said that as a whole the membership has been loyal and deliveries good. Apparently the association will close the season with something close to 2,000,000 pounds delivered. Tobacco is still being brought in daily at all markets, but of course very light.

W. H. Glenn, chairman, made a short talk, in which he expressed the opinion that the association had rendered material aid to the members. As a whole, the expressions were very optimistic. The following resolution was offered by W. E. Chappell, and after being seconded, was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, that this body express itself as being satisfied with the efforts of the board of directors of the Dark Tobacco Growers Association in handling the past crop."

Mr. Glenn expressed the hope that the board of directors would keep in touch with the proposed legislation which has recently come before congress.

County Agent E. F. Stripin in a few words asked that the growers present lend every effort in the fight to keep the acreage from being increased. He further stated that while there were several factors which influenced the price of tobacco, supply and demand were pot and will likely always be two very important ones. The supply is low, it is true, but not as low as the demand; therefore the acreage should be kept down.

Exhibit G

meeting was lacking and therefore no organizations were set up. The Extension Committies were, however, as active there as any places in the county and the program has progressed as well as could be expected. All the other Locals are intact and leaders active and supporting the work readily.

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Dairy Herd Improvement Association was about ready for complete organization last fall at the begin ning of the new year. It was planned to complete this organization, but shortly after the beginning of the year prices of milk and butter fat continued to show no improvement or a further decline, consequently the cream producers had to drop out, shortly whole milk producers found it increasingly harder to continue the work and they dropped out gradually until early in the summer only four herds were carrying the work. These four herds are still being tested. Personal visits, mid-season analysis of records, circular letters did not prevent the decrease in numbers. Therefore organization plans were abonden for the present. But we have not abondon the idea of keeping the dairyman informed and aware of the value of his enterprise in this particular section.

Exhibit of our efforts in the form of a news article which was given publicity is to be found on an exhibit sheet just following this.

Richmond Times Dispatch Section Sunday Dec 4th 1932

Cream Producers Not After Loans

Check of Records Show Only 2 of 225 Applicants for Loans Are Cream Farmers.

By E. F. Stiplin, County Agent of Prince Edward.

Money making enterprises are now much in demand. Farmers in this section of the dark tobacco belt are especially interested in any line of farm operation which will yield net returns. The common expression is that there is no money in any farm crops now, meaning, of course, that there is not enough demand for crops to justify a man investing money in their production.

The general statement is probably true when applied to any particular crop. Knowing that hundreds of farmers in Southside Virginia are now making applications for federal crop loans and many have secured loans for the two previous years, it led to an examination of the records. The examination showed some very interesting facts.

For the year 1931, following the 1930 drought, there were only 13 men in Prince Edward county who borrowed through the Federal crop production office who were listed as selling cream at the local creamery. That was an unusual year and feed was short. The 1932 loan list showed 225 applicants, only two of which were selling cream.

The year 1931 was very nearly a normal year so far as feed production was concerned. The records further showed that one of these men produced no tobacco and his other farm operations were very limited. Of course last year was another unusual year, and it may be that men who are marketing cream will need more help than last year, but to date only 2 cream producers have applied for loans, and so we find that men with a distributed income and diversified crops are less dependent on outside help. There may be some who did not get government money, but if so, their credit and credit ability is so good, or their condition was still good enough to warrant the loaning of local funds or credit to them when generally it was hard to secure. If these men did not secure loans or long-time credit, they saved the interest on the amount, and the land is in better condition as a rule from his method of farming.

The records regarding whole milk producer is even better, as there was only one farm which produces whole milk which received federal loans for 1932. It is not intended to leave the impression that all of these men made money during this time and are now in black ink on the account book, for most of them are not. Neither is this written to impress anyone with the idea that cream production is a money-making enterprise.

Cream production is strictly one of the "spokes in a wheel" of balanced farming. The question comes up every day or so how to meet the low price of cream and keep on producing it. This brings up the point of what it takes to complete the "wheel." It is doubtful if any farmer is justified in producing sour cream without first providing for carrying on the other four necessary things, which are tied to successful production. These four things are hogs, calves, chickens, and sale of home-grown feeds to the cream producing cows. Many respond to this suggestion by saying that there is nothing in any of these. That depends entirely on how much it costs to produce. The proper use of skim milk has in every test lowered the cost of production. Its value is definitely established as a very valuable source of protein, mineral matter and other things which are the most costly items in commercial feeds. This valuable material cannot be wasted when cream is produced for market.

A good cow producing 5000 pounds of 4 per cent milk will produce enough skim milk to feed a growing calf, a growing hog, 50 hens, and 320 pounds of butter fat in one year.

This leads to the subject of good cows. They can be had only by using the right kind of bull. The grade of cream will depend on the care and regularity of marketing. The cost of production will be governed by the amount of home-grown grain and it can all be produced on the farm. Don't overlook the manure value.

The market is what it is made. There is no doubt as to the soundness of the program of cream production along with the other things absolutely tied up with it. The records of local men demonstrate its value. The five products along with a little good tobacco will keep off loans, and keep the farm land in a better state of productivity.

Virginia

Farm System Change Seen As Vital Need

President N. B. Davidson of Co-Operative Group Cites Conditions

Tobacco Found Profitless Crop

"Live at Home, Market at Home," Viewed Promising Remedies

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

FARMVILLE, Va., Dec. 3.—"The demand for dark tobacco is almost history; and the farmers of Prince Edward and other counties in the Virginia dark belt must turn their attention to other crops," President N. B. Davidson of the Virginia Dark Tobacco Co-Operative told the recently assembled county agricultural advisory [illegible] not to plant officers and [illegible] for the coming year.

"In to state," Mr. Davidson [illegible] urging the need of a real agricultural program, "that [illegible] of the school children [illegible] are grow tobacco in Prince [illegible] adjoining counties can go [illegible] only because of the little [illegible] their mothers make out [illegible] eggs and butter."

[illegible] thousands of farmers devote [illegible] to the cultivation of tobacco, the "State of Virginia [illegible] annually 8,000,000 pounds [illegible] J. O. Jones, local creamery [illegible] Mr. J. G. Brown, district [illegible] Virginia Extension Divi[illegible] out in favor of a [illegible] and "live at home."

Richmond Times Dispatch Section Sunday Dec 4 1932

VIRG CLAS

Page 14

Cream Producers Not After Loans

Check of Records Show Only 5 of 225 Applicants for Loans Are Cream Farmers.

By E. F. Stripling, County Agent of Prince Edward.

Money making enterprises are now much in demand. Farmers in this section of the dark tobacco belt are especially interested in any line of farm operation which will yield net returns. The common expression is that there is no money in any farm crops now, meaning, of course, that there is not enough demand for crops to justify a man investing money in their production.

The general statement is probably true when applied to any particular crop. Knowing that hundreds of farmers in Southside Virginia are now making applications for federal crop loans and many have secured loans for the two previous years, it led to an examination of the records. The examination showed some very interesting facts.

For the year 1931, following the 1930 drought, there were only 12 men in Prince Edward county who borrowed through the Federal crop production office who were listed as selling cream at the local creamery. That was an unusual year and feed was short. The 1932 loan list showed 225 applicants, only two of which were selling cream.

The year 1931 was very nearly a normal year so far as feed production was concerned. The records further showed that one of these men produced no tobacco and his other farm operations were very limited. Of course last year was another unusual year, and it may be that men who are marketing cream will need more help than last year, but to date only 4 cream producers have applied for loans, and so we find that men with a distributed income and diversified crops are less dependent on outside help. There may be some who did not get government loans but secured loans and credit

Exhibit H

Virginia

Farm System Change Seen As Vital Need

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Tobacco Found Profitless Crop

"Live at Home, Market at Home," Viewed Promising Remedies

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FARMVILLE, VA., Dec. 3.—"The demand for dark tobacco is almost nil today; and the farmers of Prince Edward and other counties in the Virginia dark belt must turn their attention to other crops," President N. B. Davidson of the Virginia Dark Tobacco Co-Operative told the recently enlarged county agricultural advisory board as it met to elect officers and make plans for the coming year.

"I venture to state," Mr. Davidson continued, urging the need of a radically new agricultural program, "that 85 per cent of the school children whose fathers grow tobacco in Prince Edward and adjoining counties can go to school only because of the little bits of money their mothers make out of chickens, eggs and butter."

While thousands of farmers devote themselves to the cultivation of tobacco at a loss, the "State of Virginia is importing annually 4,000,000 pounds of butter," F. O. Jones, local creamery manager, and J. C. Brown, district agent of the Virginia Extension Division, pointed out in favor of a balanced crop and "live at home, market at home" program.

"Co-operation and organization" was the keynote of the discussion as these twoin «five men out on the firing line worked at solving locally the much discussed "problem of agriculture."

Eight New Members.

The eight new members who took their seats on the advisory board just eight years W. C. Clark, Herbert Bradshaw, J. L. Bugg, W. L. Vaughn, J. H. Ward, O. L. Vainer, D. C. Morris and Jack Glenn.

R. R. Crawford succeeded J. Barrye Wall as president, J. H. Allen was elected vice-president, and E. F. Stripling, county agent, was named secretary.

Chief cog in the plans for agricultural betterment which county advisory boards all over Virginia are trying to put into operation during the year is the extension worker, the farm demonstration agent and the home demonstration agent, the all-enduring field workers of the Blacksburg Extension Division who daily grapple the "problems of agriculture" in the raw.

An Enlightening Report.

The annual report of E. F. Stripling, demonstration agent for Prince Edward, which may be assumed typical of the reports submitted to the Department of Agriculture each December 1 by county agents the country over, is enlightening as to the work and habits of the Virginia extension worker.

Seven hundred and eleven visits to 286 different farms, 2,982 communications at his office, and 690 telephone calls show that the county agent is as busy as a country doctor, which character [illegible] very much resembles in other respects.

Two farmers, the report reveals, have been induced during the past year to keep financial accounts of their agricultural operations—just as though farming were a business enterprise!

Builds 23 Terraces.

The agent was instrumental in building thirty-three terraces to conserve the pitifully thin South Side Virginia soil on nearly 1,000 Prince Edward acres. Scientific terracing is a regular farm practice in many sections of the country—even in some Southern States—which are troubled with red gullies and gullied hill sides. It is a special project of the Extension Division, agents say, to introduce the practice into parts of Virginia.

The advantages of terracing were apparent here recently when fifteen inches of rain fell within seven weeks, cutting up unprotected hill sides disastrously. Instructions in the art of terracing are now much more in demand, which the agent finds gratifying.

Another land improvement project which the Extension Division has on hand is the introduction of lespedeza, a hardy plant which will grow on [illegible] to put strength back into locally lean and worn soils of mother earth. (The fields hereabouts were completely exhausted 100 years ago, according to a dusty old almanac, "by the excessive culture of tobacco.")

Much Lespedeza Seeded.

Nearly 1,800 acres in the county were sowed in lespedeza during the past twelve months. Co-operative buying pools organized by the agent bought 24,000 pounds of Korean lespedeza seed at a saving of 3 cents per pound to the 130 participating farmers. Since it held up under the drought this summer better than any other grazing crop, the introduction of lespedeza in this county seems practically accomplished.

"Efficient production is one phase of extension work," District Agent Brown told the advisory board, "but satisfactory marketing is the biggest thing to work for right now."

As his proudest achievement during the year, Mr. Stripling points to a co-operative egg station established in Prospect last December 3, and which has marketed some 80,000 dozen eggs, shipping most of them to the metropolitan markets of the North, and has distributed about $20,000 net proceeds to local poultrymen.

Mr. Stripling's report lists forty meetings held in connection with the organization of the Virginia Dark Tobacco Co-operative last spring. Because of its importance, Mr. Stripling's report states, this gigantic Co-op enterprise took precedence over all other projects.

A community market under the

Continued on Page Two.

(Continued From First Page.)

agent's supervision has provided an outlet for a carload of truck loads of Prince Edward produce each week [illegible] this year.

[illegible] like arranging for 150 seed and fertilizer loans from the Federal Government, inoculating 600 beds in a single month last spring to check a threatened epidemic of cholera, and planning crop schedules for 150 farms help fill up an agent's time, the report shows.

In a pinch, the agent will help plan the building of a house, arrange a tenant's home, or perform an emergency operation on a sick cow.

Home Agent Reports.

The report of Miss Charlotte Farrar, Prince Edward home demonstration agent, shows 500 of the 900 white farm homes visited during the past twelve months. The women with whom Miss Farrar worked canned about 7,000 jars of produce—fruits, 1,000; meats, 700; vegetables, 2,000; miscellaneous, 1,300. Living at home ought to be pretty good in Prince Edward this winter! And these figures don't even count some 1,500 quarts of good things put up by Miss Farrar's canning club girls.

Anything to "improve living conditions in rural homes" is the proper endeavor of the extension worker.

Accused Waives Hearing.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec. 3.—(AP.)—Preliminary trial was waived in Municipal Court today by W. H. Morrison, 38, of Cincinnati, who was held for the grand jury Monday to face ten charges of swindling banks here by use of forged checks. Commonwealth's Attorney Spencer stated that he would present separate indictments against Morrison on each distinct charge.

CLUB WORK

Club Work in the County is limited to five organized Clubs. The Clubs are organized with each consolidated high school in the County as a center, and are well distributed geographically over the County. All Clubs held monthly meetings during the school term through the cooperation of the high school faculties and authorities. Each school arranged a meeting period in their schedule and otherwise supported the work actively.

Most of the Clubs held their monthly meetings during the school vacation period and thus held all of their twelve meetings. Club children in one or two schools were so widely separated during vacation time that they held group meetings and are contemplating forming clubs of smaller size around more local centers.

The enrollment this year is considerably less than last year due to the failure of so many members to report on their work. It was the aim this year to enroll only members who showed enough interest to carry to completion and report on project. Therefore the enrollment this year totaled only sixty-four boys. Forty-three had crop projects, twenty-one had livestock projects. Forty of the members carring crop projects reported, and sixteen of the members carring livestock projects reported.

The projects numbered eleven and were as follows: corn, tobacco, potatoes, garden, forestry, poultry, sow and litter, fat pig, breeding pig, dairy calf, dairy heifer. The average labor income from corn project per acre was $7.00 and each member averaged forty hours per acre, the highest labor income was $13.40 per acre. The twenty-four boys reporting grew thirty-one acres. The three garden club boys grew just a fraction over an acre and the labor income was $114.35. Tobacco club boys had total receipts of $637.00 and expenses

of $328.00 leaving a labor income of $308.00.

The sixteen club members reporting on animal projects had a total of three hundred and two animals involved. Total receipts were $ 641.00 and expenses were $480.00, leaving labor income of $163.00. Three boys won prizes totaling $3.75 and one won a medal on his corn project. The poultry boys (3) had labor income of $87.32. The tobacco projects were badly damaged by storm, but the quality is very good. There was one forestry project which consisted of planted seedling loblolly pines. The project is progressing well to date, but losses have amounted to about ten percent.

The clubs, Rice, Prospect, Green Bay, Worsham, and Darlington Heights carried out programs as outlined as well or better than any previous year. There is of course much to be desired when work is compared to the goals (see page) which were set up by the County Club Council. The club council is composed of the officers of the clubs and Miss Caroline Alsop, Prospect club was president of the Council and president of her local club also. She is a recently elected all-star and has served her club well. The Prospect Club won the award in 1931-1932 and tied this year with the Worsham club for the award.

The basis for award is as follows:

SCORE CARD FOR 4-H CLUB BANNER

Percentage of meetings and attendance	25
" " leaders at meetings and training meetings	10
Participation in County and State-wide events (Short Course Contests, Rally Day, etc.)	15
Percentage completions of projects	15
" record books turned in	20
Part in Achievement Day	15
Attendance	10
Stunt or Report	5
	115

The award is made each year at the Achievement Day Exercises which were held this year on the 28th of October. All clubs were represented and each club carried out its part of a well planned program. There were 235 club boys and girls, leaders, parents and teachers present. (See accompanying page for news articles on this and other club activities.)

The clubs held five picnics, rallies or tours with a total attendance of 310 persons. This in addition to the Achievement Day Exercises. The total number of regular meetings held was fifty-seven. Four clubs held all twelve meetings and one club nine.

4-H CLUB COUNCIL GOALS

1. Each club to have 12 meetings, a definite program made in advance.

2. Each club to assume responsibility of collecting and delivering to County Farm and Home Demonstration Agent it in record books.

3. Each club to set as their goal a definite demonstration for each member and 100% complete records.

4. Each club to have a local picnic.

5. County Rally.

6. Each club have at least two representatives at District Short Course to be held at Hampden Sydney and one representative at State Short Course to be in Blacksburg. This representative to be a club member for the following year.

7. A county wide competition for the best club. This to be determined at Achievement Day.

8. Hold County wide Achievement Day.

Prince Edward 4-H Clubs Will Meet October 28

All Club Members Of County Are Expected To Attend If Possible

PROGRAM BEGINS 10: SHARP

Saturday, October the 28th, the 4-H Club Boys and Girls and Club Leaders of Prince Edward County will hold their regular Annual Achievement Day Program in the courthouse at Farmville.

An interesting program has been arranged and all the club members of the county are expected to attend if possible. Each year these children meet and compare records and work. The most active club is awarded the banner which has for four consecutive years gone to Prospect club and if they win it again this year it remains in permanent possession of the club. In addition to the contest among clubs is the contest among all members for various prizes and awards to outstanding members.

The girls will compete in a canning contest that day which has been going on all summer. Their exhibits will be on display in the Community Rest Room. The boys will compete for the most complete, neatest, and most accurate record book of project work. The winner is to receive two dollars, the second one dollar and the third best, fifty cents. Also the boy with the best corn project record will receive a medal awarded in a contest sponsored by the Nelson Knitting Co., Rockford, Ill., and also be automatically entered in the state contest.

The winners in the canning contest will also enter the state contest. There are twenty girls in the county who are entered in this contest. The Food Products and Rice Companies are sponsoring the canning contests.

The program will begin at 10:00 o'clock with group singing led by Mrs. Kyle Young, Leader of Prospect Club. The address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor E. W. Sanford and response will be given by Miss Caroline Alsop, President of the 4-H County Club Council.

Then will follow club reports for the year, and club stunts and songs, by Darlington Heights, Green Bay, Prospect, Rice and Worsham clubs. The reports and stunts will be followed by a talk by R. B. Crawford. The group will then sing the song, "Dreaming," after which Miss Gaynell Walthall who is an All-Star member will talk to the club members on "What the All-Stars Stand For."

County Agent E. F. Stripin and Home Demonstration Agent Courtney Farrar will make brief summaries of the work from their standpoint.

The announcement of winners of various prizes, honors, and contests for the whole year will be made and the club banner awarded. The program for the morning will then close with the singing of "Hail Virginia Hail."

At one o'clock all club members are invited to attend a free movie at the Rocho Theatre. This program has been especially arranged thru the cooperation and kindness of Mr. W. H. Rippard. The feature picture will be "Under the 4-H Flag." This picture has been shown all over the country and has received high praise wherever shown. There will also be the usual comedy pictures and in fact the whole show will be especially prepared for the occasion.

Achievement Day Is Held in Farmville

FARMVILLE, Va., Oct. 28.—(AP)—Over 275 young people of Prince Edward county attended annual county achievement day of the 4-H clubs of this county.

The exercises featured a welcoming address by Mayor E. W. Sanford, an address by R. B. Crawford, of Farmville, and an inspirational talk by E. F. Stripin, county farm demonstration agent.

Exhibit I

Showing more details of planting seedling loblolly pines in Club project.

Club boy, Carroll Chappell planting forestry project of seedling loblolly pines.

Exhibit J

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY 4-H CLUB

SHORT COURSE

The District Club Short Course for this section was held in this county at the Hampden-Sydney College at Hampden Sydney, Virginia. The course was held June 26th to July 1st and included the club members from Appomattox, Buckingham, Charlotte, Campbell, Mecklenburg, Nottoway and Prince Edward counties. Campbell County lead the counties with a representation of 78. The Camp began Monday with registration of members and general arrangements. H. E. McSwain, County Agent of Charlotte County wasCamp Manager and Courtney Farrar, Home Demonstration Agent of Prince Edward County was director of girls.

The classes began Tuesday morning offering instructions in Nature Study, Judging, Growth Work, Terracing, and Entomology. For handwork the boys were taught to make useful articles, bird houses etc. and the girls were taught silver craft.

The group this year being larger than ever before it was thought best to divide them into five groups namely, Wildcats, Hyenas, Livewires, Ever-readies and New Deal. These groups under the direction of Miss Dorothy Sharitz, recreational leader, were in competition all the week for the highest score. A keen sense of rivalry was felt throughout the week, the daily score kept however showed the New Deals were the winners. Vesper servises each evening was in charge of some out standing club member, who had through experience in club work become especially fitted for this service. The services were most impressive.

George Walker, Alumni Secretary of Hampden Sydney announced on Monday that the college was offering a scholarship to the club boy who was most outstanding in the short course during the week. Harry Griffin of Buckingham won this scholarship.

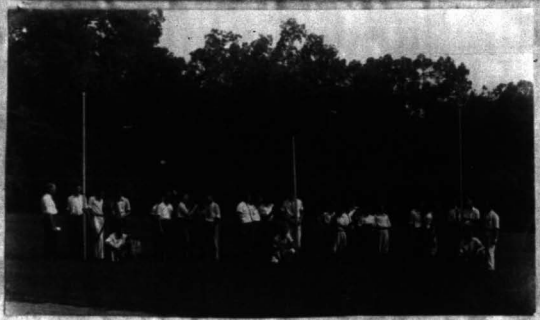
Another interesting phase of the week was the club paper called "The 4-H High Points" The news was read each night at the camp fire.

When Saturday morning brought to a close the Short Course all seemed to be in good spirits and to have made many friends during the week in addition to having enjoyed the work and recreation to the fullest extent. Childred, Leaders, Agents and Vistors were high in their praise of Hampden Sydney college as a natural and ideal place to meet for their week of encampment.

(upper) 4-H Club Boys Entomology class, Hampden Sydney Short Course 1933 S. F. Grubb, County Agent Campbell Instructor.

(lower) 4-H Club girls hand work group, Hampden Sydney District Short course 1933. Making useful articles from sheet silver.

Exhibit K



(Upper) Group of Boys at 4-H Club District Short Course--1933

(lower) Terracing class 4-H Club Boys at Hampden Sydney District Short Course, 1933

Exhibit L

The accompanying list gives the exact representation from the various counties.

	Members		Leaders		Agents		
Counties Represented	Boys:	Girls	Men:	Women	Farm:	Home	Total
Appomattox	3	2	2	2	1		10
Buckingham	10	7	2	1	1		21
Campbell	20	53	1	5	1	1	81
Charlotte	18	13	1	2	1		35
Cumberland	12	7	2	1	1		23
Mecklenburg	15	28	1	4		1	49
Nottoway	3	11		1		1	16
Prince Edward	13	28		3	1	1	46
Totals	94	149	9	19	6	4	281

The instructors at the course were as follows: G. A. Elcan, State Boys Club Agent was general assistant to the Camp Manager and acted as supervisor for all instruction, J. A. Waller, Jr. Extension Engineer gave instructions to boys in the use of the farm level. Chas. Zeigler, Logan Ohio, instructed in bird house building and other like work and also gave out-door nature study course. Mr. Zeigler is a wonderful instructor for young people and we found him a constant companion for boys, especially the smaller ones. Dr. Brumfield, District Health Officer, and Miss Bessie Overby made physical examinations of each club member and also gave examinations for physical defects and posture. Instructions or lectures on health and hygiene were also a part of the course. Miss Sally Guy Davis, District Home Demonstration Agent assisted with the girls judging work in breads, cakes etc.

Miss Dorothy Sharitz, recreational leader was in charge of all recreational activities, games, out-door programs and ceremonies. Miss Jones was Camp Nurse. It has been found advisable to have a graduate nurse on the grounds at all times.

The following is a complete list of all the Agents and instructors at the camp for the week:

DUTES OF AGENTS AND INSTRUCTORS

Mr. H. E. McSwain, County Agent, Charlotte Co.
Camp Manager and growth work for boys

Mr. E. F. Striplin, County Agent, Prince Edward Co.
In charge of the commisary and buying agent.

Mr. R. B. Hudgins, County Agent, Appomattox, Co
Assistant with nature work.

Mr. R. S. Ellis, County Agent, Buckingham Co.
In charge of boys hand work.

Mr. S. F. Grubbs,	County Agent, Campbell Co. Camp Entomologist
Mr. E. M. Matthews,	County Agent, Cumberland Co. Registration of boys and terracing.
Mr. J. A. Waller,	Agriculture Engineer, Extension Division VPI Terracing instructor.
Dr. Brumfield	District Health Officer Growth work instructor.
Mr, G. A. Elcan	State Boys Club Agent Assembly director
Mr. Chas Zeigler,	Nature Study instructor
Miss India Miller	Home Demonstration Agent, Mecklenburg Co. Dining room hostess
Miss Mary Qusenberry	Home Demonstration Agent, Nottoway Co. Instructor in girls hand work silver.
Miss Mary Moorman	Home Demonstration Agent, Campbell Co. Judging canned goods, breads and clothing
Miss Courtney Farrar	Home Demonstration Agent, Prince Edward Co. In charge of girls and growth work.
Miss Bessie Overby	Camp Nurse.
Miss Jones	Growth work.

The Short Course was the most successful in every respect of any held here during the past eight years.

MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERAL CROP PRODUCTION LOANS

This office handled the usual Crop Production Loan applicants this past spring. The poor market price for all farm products especially tobacco accompanied by a severe drouth in this section during the late summer a year ago caused large numbers of our farmers to be absolutely destitute of production funds this past spring.

The local office of the inspector arranged to handle the larger part of the details connected with application for loans, but the Agent was requested to assist applicants in preparing a statement to be used as a base for applications. Therefore the Agent assisted over three hundred men make up lists of needs and prepare a statement of the amount needed for crop production.

In addition to this the Agent was made responsible for a local loan committee. The old committee having been broken up by various causes, required a new committee to be secured. The new committee was not only formed of real leaders, but was enlarged to give the group the aid of more detailed information in regard to applicants. The list of nearly three hundred and fifty applicants was purged of the unworthy and about three hundred real needy and worthy men received help in this way.

In this connection it is proper to state at least fifty other farmers were assisted in obtaining credit, mortgage relief, analysis of records, securing leases, rent contracts and otherwise making adjustment of business matters in connection with their farms.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINUED

MARKETING (BUYING AND SELLING)

LESPEDEZA SEED POOL

The Lespedeza seed pool was so successful in 1932 that it was the desire of the Advisory Board to plan its operation again this past year. The Agent therefore recommended that it be handled again by a committee appointed for that purpose. The committee was appointed and it asked the Agent to secure samples and prices for it. Then by news articles the growers were advised of the readiness of the pool.

Good seed being scarcer than the year previous and the Committee having decided to buy only the best, made it impossible to secure a low price as there were large quantities of poor grade seed on the market at less money. However the pool with the Agent acting as a member of the Committee bought between 6000 and 7000 pounds of the best seed to be had. Large quantities of cheaper seed were sold in this territory however at a cheaper price.

The easiness with which seed can be saved and the continued increase in demand caused the Agent to emphasise the necessity and value of saving seed this year. Forty or fifty men in the county have saved seed this year and a few have saved as many as one hundred bushels each.

The Agent by personal visits, circular letters, and talks at meetings put special emphasis on the need for saving seed and most growers were surprised at the easiness with which they could be saved. Several seed saving demonstrations were given which received enthusiastic attention.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINUED.

MARKETING

FEED AND FERTILIZER PURCHASES

Early in the year a fertilizer pool formed in an adjoining county invited the farmers of this section to participate in their pool this year. The Agent at the request of Tobacco Locals investigated the operation of the pool and found it satisfactory and offering to save a reasonable amount per ton on a formula recommended by the Experiment Station. The information regarding operation, saving, prices, freight rates and etc., were brought back and given in detail to the Tobacco Locals at their regular meetings.

For various reasons the growers in this section did not buy any worthwhile amount through this medium.

The Agent in an advisory capacity has met with and worked with the local committees representing the patron members of the Virginia Seed Service Inc., which has been a state wide cooperative purchasing organization. This organization has recently been enlarged and now covers Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, and is known as the Southern States Cooperative.

There was set up two local committees in this county one representing each of two distributors. These committees meet two or three times a year and discuss the policies of the organization and suggest changes and additions to the service. The value of purchased supplies which these members have bought is hard to determine, but it is estimated at $5000.00 to $7000.00. Many of the members of this organization are commercial poultrymen or dairymen and have bought considerable quantities of mixed feeds through the organization. The Agent has received several requests from the organization to advise or suggest regarding changes, policies and methods, outlook and demand and other subjects relating to better and more timely service.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINUED.

EGG GRADING

In cooperation with the above groups the Agent has also continued to cooperate with the local Federal State Egg Grading station which was established about two years ago and is still progressing.

The station in cooperation with other stations in the state have continued to get a very attractive price for eggs. The local station continues to be one of the best in the state. The station has handled over 100,000 dozen eggs during the year and the average net saving is over 2¢ per dozen compared to the average producer. The poultrymen have learned that quality pays and now are practicing methods which bring quality products. When some condition arises which effects the quality of their egg they at once notify the Agent and asearch is started at once for the trouble. Frequently a specialist is called in and several flocks surveyed. Once the trouble is located little effort is required to get the producers to correct the situation.

DAIRY BREEDING SCHOOL.

In February the Agent with the cooperation of R. G. Connolly, Dairy Specialist, of the Extension Division carried on a two day Breeding School for Dairymen. The idea being of course to familiarize the dairyman with the needs for better breeding pratices and the method of carrying on such work and selection. Morning and afternoon meetings were

held at the county seat. The total attendance at the meetings was Seventy-three and an average attendance of eighteen per meeting. Dr. Faville of the office of State Veterinarian was present and gave one lecture on infectous diseases of cows and their control. Along this line it is probably a timely place to mention that the Agent has continued the policy of assisting where necessary with the registration of pure bred cattle. Twenty-one cases of this kind have been handled during the year.

Assistance has been given in the starting of six herds of beef cattle. Two trips were made out of the county visiting herds from which breeding stock might be purchased. One sale attended. Have instructions now to locate another herd sire.

The low price of common cattle has served to arouse a desire for better quality cattle.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINUED.

RELIEF WORK.

The Agent has cooperated with local relief agencies especially the local Reconstruction Finance Corporation Organization. Their meetings were attended when it was evident that our service was needed. The problem of home gardens of those on relief work was discussed with the Board . Suggestions were made regarding requirements and needs. After the Board made it possible to finance this matter so that any who needed garden seed and could not buy, might secure the same, this office sent out over a thousand garden letters with suggested quantities for various size families and also varities most suited to this section.

Then later in the summer a second letter was sent out urging plans be made for a liberal winter garden. Suggested varities and quantities of each were given. The letter urgently requested their planting and providing this means of winter food supply. The local Red Cross Organization received the cooperation of this office also and plans are made to assist where possible.

The program for better and larger gardens was discussed at local meetings in various sections, in addition to the above mentioned circular letters. The results are that there were better gardens in our section this year than probably at any time since the war. It was a common expression that there were more vegetables than ever seen before. Great quantities of vegetables were canned by those who could secure the cans or jars. Many could not and consequently are without except for a winter garden which many did not plant.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINUED.

WOOL POOL

With the assistance of the Agent the usual number of sheep raisers marketed their wool cooperatively through a pool made up in car lot at Lynchburg, Virginia. This pool is operated as a unit of the United Wool Growers Association. While the pool is small, amounting to only a car load of 12000 to 15000 pounds, the saving has been very satisfactory up to date. About outside market price was the first advance and final payment has not yet been made but growers are well satisfied with the operation.

FARM TOUR

It was planned early in the year to conduct a County wide Farm Tour during the summer at the most opportune time. The idea being to visit as many of the district demonstrations as possible.

Therefore early in July an itenenerary was worked out for this tour. By circular letters, news articles (all exhibits attached) and announcement at meetings wide publicity was given this event. W. H. Daughtrey, Assistant Agronomy Specialist was detailed from the Department to be with us and assist. Arrangements for lunch, costing a few cents each, were made with the lady members of a Sunday School Class at the village of Green Bay. The plans all went through well and though we started out with only thirty-five the crowd increased until at noon we had 150 or more.

(Upper) A part of the County farm tour group at the noon lunch stop at Green Bay.

(Lower) This shows how the crowd traveled on the County Farm Tour made at the stop on the farm of H. E. Boswell, Burkeville, Virginia Prince Edward County.

Exhibit M

(see pictures attached. After lunch the meeting was addressed by W. H. Daughtrey on the subject of Soil Improvement crops. Following Mr. Daughtrey, W. H. Byrne, Extension Agronomist, made the first public talk in the county on the Wheat Production Control Plan. This talk was planned after it was found Mr. Byrne could be present with this information and as there was an increasing interest in this movement.

The Farm Tour was one of the most successful activities the Agent has attempded. Terracing demonstration were visited, Lespedeza demonstrations of several kinds were seen, some neat farms were visited as well ~~as several fine herds of~~ dairy cows, all of which were interesting to the party. Many expressed themselves as having thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINUED

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1- Wheat Production Control

The educational work with the Wheat Production Control Plan was begun in August. During August meetings were held in four communities where the larger part of the wheat is grown. The regular charts, and other information were presented to the growers. Circular letters and news articles were also used to acquaint the growers with the reason for acreage control. The Agent then visited each thresherman in the county and secured a list of all parties who threshed 150 bushels or more of wheat. This list was then made up according to post offices and from time to time kept informed with the progress and changes. But most growers raised so little

July 14

THE FAR

Established 1886

Honor For The Past;

FARMVILL

Southside Farmers Not Much Affected By the New Wheat Legislation Says W. H. Byrne

Hundred Farmers and Business Men Join Caravan on Tour of Prince Edward Farms; Dinner Served at Green Bay

The average Southside Farmer who raises wheat only on a small scale will be very little affected by the new deal wheat adjustment act, according to W. H. Byrne of the V. P. I. Extension Division, who came direct from the wheat conference in Columbus, Ohio, to speak to about 100 leading Prince Edward farmers at Green Bay Wednesday afternoon, after the group had visited farms in the eastern part of the county on an observation tour conducted by County Agent E. P. Striplin.

Soil Improvement

Under the direction of County Agent E. P. Striplin ten cars of farmers started from Farmville Wednesday morning and visited the farms of Walton Clarke, Herbert Bradshaw, H. Schmidt, S. E. Jenkins and H. E. Boswell. Object lessons in soil improvement, crop rotation, and terracing were the main themes of the tour and County Agent Striplin, W. H. Byrne, W. H. Daughtery, Extension Agronomists, and B. O. Anderson, of Appomattox Experiment station, explained the value of the various methods of soil improvement and conservation.

As the caravan proceeded more farmers and business men joined, until there were 100 in the party when Green Bay was reached at dinner time. A committee of ladies served a most delicious lunch in the grove adjoining Green Bay High School, after which W. H. Byrne told the farmers about the new wheat legislation. W. H. Daughtery talked on terracing saying "The first step in the proper care of land in middle and Piedmont Virginia is to get it well terraced," adding that "twenty-one times as much fertility is lost through soil erosion as goes into crop production." B. O. Anderson of the agricultural experiment station at Appomattox talked on tobacco culture.

Discusses Wheat Legislation

Regarding the application of the recent wheat legislation Mr. Byrne went to quote the following from section 15, paragraph B, page 8, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which reads as follows "No tax shall be required to be paid on the processing of any commodity by or for the producer thereof for consumption by his own family, employees or household; and the Secretary of Agriculture is

Continued on last page

Exhibit N

Southside Farmers Not Affected Much

Continued from page one

authorized, by regulations, to exempt from the payment of processing tax the processing of commodities by or him where, in the judgement of the Secretary, the imposition of a processing tax with respect thereto is unnecessary to effectuate the desired policy."

Mr. Byrne further stated that the tax now levied on manufactured wheat is not to be paid to farmers at the time of sale of this year's crop but later in the year before planting time and for the reduction of the acreage by no more than 20%. The reduction will be based upon the average acreage of the farmer for the past three years.

In return the farmers are to receive a compensation adjustment benefit for the years 1933-34-35. For these years the benefit will be paid on an allotment based upon the domestically food consumed portion of their previous three years' production, regardless of the current yield per acre.

To recognize the seriousness of the situation it is necessary to remember that there is now a surplus of over 600 million bushels of wheat in the four wheat exporting countries of the world; namely, Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States. Of this 600 million bushels surplus over 300 million bushels are in the United States. The government estimate of the 1933 crop issued one day this week is 450,801,000 bushels.

Thus there will be a total supply available at once in this country of over 700 million bushels. We normally consume about 80% of our wheat crop, and if in 1934-35 we have normal yields of about 800 million bushels again, any one can see that we will continue to have a large surplus on hand, and the price still further depressed.

To make it worthwhile for farmers to keep from planting acreage which with normal crops would be likely to match prices again in 1934, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has decided to put its wheat adjustment program into force as rapidly as possible.

It is necessary, Mr. Byrne stated, to remember that exports have fallen off so that in 1932 they were 42% less than before the war or only 58 million bushels and the surplus has increased in nine years from 270 million bushels to 694 million bushels. Foreign countries have increased production in 12 years from 1300 million bushels to 1500 bushels and have also more than doubled the tariff on imported wheat.

The plan is to be put into effect in Virginia in August with units as counties producing 100,000 bushels or more. Very likely counties producing less will be grouped together in districts for administration of the act. Organization to administer the plan will be simply an organization whose only purpose will be to administer the plan and not another cooperative association. The plan is designed to raise the price by effecting a balance between production, domestic consumption and export. This will make added purchasing power for the farmer and is hoped will prevent a big crop in 1934-35.

Details of the organization will be worked out within the next few weeks and work will begin on the plan about the first of August in this section.

The papers will carry additional information as it is made available.

more than they used it was not possible to interest them. So many of the larger producers have tenants which produce on half crops that it was not possible to reduce the tenant without actually leaving him short of enough to run him.

Applications were taken in September, a County Committee set up and this county became a part of a district Wheat Production Control Association. Twenty-five growers signed contracts representing approximately 6000 bushels.

The Agent had great difficulty in getting growers to realize the benefit. Many came in to late and wanted to make application. Most growers could not grasp the situation of production control and being paid benefit. Other efforts along this line will hardly require as much effort to get consideration.

2- Bright Tobacco

This county is about one third or one fourth bright tobacco territory and two thirds to three fourths dark fired tobacco territory. The campaign for preliminary agreements for acreage reduction was put on in September. This territory was overlooked in campaign plans and the Agent with the assistance of one local committeeman secured the agreements in about six days. No meetings were held. The growers have for several years been reducing the acreage of this crop and at this time they are badly scattered. Many growers having raised no tobacco during the past three years. They were visited, but only those growers who had tobacco in the last year or two were signed. There were forty-eight agreements secured. About six or seven declined to sign and these may sign the contracts when they are ready. To date the Agent has made duplicates of all temporary agreements. Mailing lists have been alphabetically made, circular letters sent out and every thing is ready for taking contracts.

CONCLUSION

The activities discussed previously represent the projects which were planned for. The following is simply an enumeration of several of the great multitude of things which come up more or less regularily and require a great deal of the Agent's time. Much of it is the most appreciated work which engages us, therefore there is considerable importance attached to it.

It was the aim of the Agent to arrange and plan the work if possible so that a minimum of milage would be driven and yet accomplish the same end. The total milage for the year on official duty is 10409. The total number of farms visited is 550, office calls 2090, telephone calls 650. There were 110 news articles, 803 letters, 50 circular letters, 3500 copies circular letters. There were 132 meetings with total attendance of 3108.

The minor activities which always demand attention are such as pruning, culling poultry, assisting treatment sheep for stomack worms, sick poultry and other livestock, making lime test on soils advice on seeding and fertilizer, supplying sources of seed and prices, plant disease, and insects and their control, assisting veterinarian in control measures of contagious disease outbreaks, and many other minor activities.

The Agent through the cooperatiwn of the Newman Chevolet Sales Corporation has had the use of a film strip machine which has been used to a good advantage in many meetings, especially club meetings.

In conclusion the Agent feels that certain parts of the program were sadly neglected, but at the same time there were changing conditions which always have to be met and the work adjusted to them. It is felt that regardless of all the failure the main goals have been kept in view and the results justify our satisfaction in knowing that much progress has been made.

Early in the year a member of the Board of Supervisors made the following statement to the Agent. "As you may know, I have always been opposed to your work until now, this year I am in favor of continuing it." There are other individuals which have a similar feeling but the greatest progress shown is the feeling on the part of the majority that we are really striving to help them. This condition alleviates any depression of spirit caused by minor reverses.

In closing the Agent wishes to acknowledge the valuable assistance and advice of the following persons or groups:

J. G. Bruce, District Agent

R. G. Connelly, Dairy Specialist

W. H. Byrne, Extension Agronomist

J. B. Wall, Farmville Herald

A. M. Potter, Farmville Leader

J. J. Baker, Assistant Agriculture Agent N & W. R.R.

P. T. Atkinson, Secretary, Hampden Sydney College.

With the Farmers In Prince Edward

E. F. STREPLIN, County Agent.

As a rule lambs are one of the sure signs of spring. Routt Bros. have about 36 or more lambs which will be ready for market now in about ehter days. Several other shepherds have nice crops oflambs.

Several farmers of Lockett district have put out a car of burned lime this week. H. Schmidt and . C. Garnett both used lime out of this car and these men are among the farmers of Lockett district who yearly have good clover and alfalfa. They and others who use lime rarely ever throw away clover seed when it is sown. But sales of seed this spring indicates that there will be hundreds of dollars worth of seed sown from which nothing will be returned because the land has not been limed sufficiently if at all. Much red clover money has been saved though by men who are not able to lime the land, by using lespedeza. The seed pool has bought so far this spring over six thousand pounds of these seed and local sales have also been good. If the season is good this year Prince Edward county ought to produce several thousand pounds of seed. Why buy seed when all that is necessary is to save them. A good crop of seed can be saved and still leave enough to reseed the land well. It has been demonstrated in this county by T. B. Hix who for the past two years has saved his own seed and sold several thousand pounds.

The county agent would like to give any who are interested details regarding saving seed.

Terracing of land which is one of the major projects of extension work in the county for the year is receiving considerable attention just now. The call for this work are so many that the agent has not been able to fill them because of the rush of other work. But recent O. W. Palmer, O. E. Reid M. Schmidt, H. L. Brashaw, N. B. Davidson R. E. Jenkins, Robert Schmidt, J. W. Rodd, C. T. Alambreth, D. T. Dillon, D. Berry, M. L. Hardy and others have terraced and many others will do some of this work before planting time.

Terracing is no longer a practice to be followed by wealthy farmers alone but since it costs nothing but labor any man should save his farm by following such methods ofmanagement.

With the Farmers In Prince Edward

E. F. STREPLIN, County Agent.

Generally speaking, a farmer whose hay barn has not been empty in the past eight years would be called a mighty good farmer, especially since there have been record dry years. Henry Anderson, of the Darlington Heights section, is one of the few men who has a barn which has had hay in it for the past eight years and he also has had stock to be fed and which were fed from it.

He has a team of as nice work animals as will be found in this section. He has raised from infancy three or four nice mule colts during the past three years. He has several head of nice cows and always keeps good hogs. He generally raises good tobacco, yet his hay barn has not been empty in eight years.

Mr. Anderson's land is typical of the land of that section. But he uses lime on his land rather regularly and his hay crops consist of alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover and grass. Good seed, good management, lime and livestock keep the farm productive and ordinarily profitable.

Last year many farmers lost their red clover in the dry weather, but there are several farmers in the county who now have fine fields of this crop. Some of the best seen so far are Howard Simpson's, R. M. Anderson's, W. H. Hamilton's and T. H. Singleton's. Generally these stands are the result of lime and adapted seed. Each year and especially drought years emphasize the value of the right kind of seed. The man who is satisfied with any seed or cheap seed, most frequently is the man who is the victim of a failure of the crop.

T. O. Chappell and sons, Washington and Meredith, and Tom Slayton and the county agent and others made a regular terracing attack on a field of 30 acres belonging to Mr. Chappell Monday of this week. The whole field was subject to washing and part severely. The terraces were laid off in a way to care for the whole field and then they were built properly. The neighbors in that section are invited to inspect the field and observe the control of the surplus rainfall.

Prince Edward county farm has this week registered five nice pure bred female Guernsey heifers which were mined at the farm.

Exhibit O

THE FARMVILLE (Va.) HERALD, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1933

TENTATIVE PLAN FOR CONTROL OF BLUE MOLD

Agents and Extension Division Advise In Planting

The tobacco crop being marketed now or the one marketed last fall in the bright belt, is the shortest in years. Not only was the acreage short, but the yield was also short. The acreage was shortened by two factors at least, the first of which was lack of credit necessary to finance the planting, and, second, the sudden appearance and great damage of downy mildew, commonly called blue mold.

Farther south in the bright belt, where this disease first made its appearance, the damage was quite heavy. The appearance was so sudden and the damage so complete that all efforts to successfully stop its inroads on plant beds were far from satisfactory. Experiment station employees of every state worked overtime in an effort to find control measures. They worked all the summer studying the disease and so far nothing has given complete satisfaction and they are still working.

The Virginia experiment station authorities and the department of plant pathology, V. P. I., have the following recommendations to make to growers of tobacco in this State. They were prepared jointly by the agronomy and plant pathology departments of the agricultural college:

First: Select site for plant beds, preferably a new one, and if possible in an open location in order to secure maximum sunlight. Also select a soil that is well drained and on a southern exposure as the beds will be protected from cold winds.

Second: Burn beds thoroughly if an old plant bed site is used, or if located on soil heavily infested with weeds.

Third: Have seed cleaned and treated. Your county agent will assist you in the work.

Four: Avoid too heavy seedings of the plant bed in order to prevent overcrowding of the plants—one slightly heaping tablespoonful of clean seed to 100 square yards of bed will be sufficient. If the plants are crowded in the bed, they will remain in a moist condition after dews and rains thus making conditions more favorable for the development of downy mildew disease.

Five: Sow more beds than will be needed and seed them at different times so that the plants will reach setting size at intervals of about ten days apart. In this way some beds may escape downy mildew.

Sixth: Use a 5-8-3 commercial fertilizer on the plant bed at the rate of 200 lbs. per 100 square yards, or 2 lbs. to one square yard. Since this is an unusual formula, it is suggested that a 5-8-3 formula be prepared by adding 20 lbs. of nitrate of soda to 200 lbs. of the regular 3-8-3 mixture.

Seventh: Where growth is normal, nitrate applications, in addition to the regular fertilizer, are not advised. In cases where plants have been seriously injured by the downy mildew disease, watering at four-day intervals with 2 or 3 lbs. of nitrate of soda in 50 gallons of water to the 100 square yards is advocated as a means of facilitating recovery. These applications should be made early in the morning so that the water will dry quickly from the leaves.

Eighth: Do not plant badly diseased plants; wait for them to recover in the beds. The addition of nitrates may speed up recovery in the plant beds.

Ninth: Get plants into the field as early as possible from the beds where the disease is not present.

Tenth: So far as we know, the downy mildew disease of tobacco cannot be controlled by the use of any special brand of commercial fertilizer.

Eleventh: Spraying plant beds with Bordeaux mixtures has given variable results. In some instances the results were apparently beneficial in the control of downy mildew, but in others there seemed to be injury due to burning. We feel therefore, that Bordeaux if used should be applied with caution. For instance, plants should not be sprayed with Bordeaux while they are suffering from drought, while wet with rain or dew, or immediately before they are to be set in the field. The plant should never be dipped into Bordeaux. If downy mildew appears in a locality, Bordeaux mixtures 4-6-50 may be applied to plants in the beds at 7-day intervals, provided there is no likelihood of the plants suffering from drought. In case there is, spraying should be stopped at least 7 to 10 days before the plants are set in the field.

Twelfth: The above recommendations are not guaranteed to give control of downy mildew, but are offered as suggestions for control until measures based on experimental results can be obtained.

The county agent will be glad to furnish copies of these recommendations to anyone applying for them. If there are any persons desiring information regarding other proposed control remedies, the agent will be glad to ascertain their value if possible.

Regardless of what troubles may appear in plant beds, growers should be careful with sprays of any kinds. Know definitely if possible what is being used and don't experiment any more than possible with plants still in the beds.

With the Farmers In Prince Edward

E. F. STRIPLIN, County Agent.

Plans are now complete for the 2-day series of meetings of dairymen and cattle raisers in this and adjoining counties. The meeting will be a general gathering of the dairymen and cattlemen, at which they will discuss various phases of breeding, management, herd sire selection, diseases, and other problems connected with progressive cattle raising.

The program will open Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock, in the courthouse at Farmville. Afternoon meetings will probably begin at 1:30 o'clock and last for about two hours. Hours for the Thursday meetings will likely be the same, making a total of four programs for the two days.

General arrangements are being made by E. F. Striplin, county agent. Those included on the program will be R. G. Connolly, dairy specialist of the extension department, V. P. I., and he will have with him J. B. Fuller, of the U. S. D. A. bureau of dairy husbandry, and Dr. Geo. C. Faville, representing the office of the State veterinarian, of Richmond.

This is the tenth meeting of the kind in the state, and the first in Southside Virginia. Mr. Connolly reports that there has been good attendance at all the meetings to date, and cattlemen have shown a great deal of interest in the subjects under discussion. Dr. Faville will discuss diseases of the reproductive system, in addition to other diseases frequently encountered in the herd. Dr. Faville is one of the best known veterinarians in the country and is recognized as an authority on diseases affecting livestock.

Other subjects on the program will be systems of breeding, such as inbreeding, outcrossing, line breeding, sire selection, laws of inheritance. These will be made more interesting by the use of film strips, charts, hereditscopes. All interested parties are invited.

Farmers of the Darlington Heights section will hold their monthly meeting of the tobacco local Friday night of this week at the high school building. County Agent Striplin will discuss the details of the lespedeza seed pool; outlook for the coming year in regard to general crops of this section. Prospects for a fertilizer pool will also be discussed. Mr. Striplin will have with him B. G. Anderson of Appomattox experimental station.

The annual meeting of the Richmond Milk Producers Association was held in Richmond Feb. 14, at which time there in attendance several parties for this county. Among those present were W. H. Gould, director of this district; Smith Bros. dairymen, near Rice; J. T. Bruce, well known dairyman of the Sandy River neighborhood; County Agent E. F. Striplin, and H. N. Gordon, dairyman, near Farmville.

The luncheon in the winter garden of Hotel Richmond was attended by 350 or more dairymen and their wives. The after dinner speakers included Attorney General John R. Saunders and John R. Hutcheson, director of extension division, V. P. I.

With the Farmers In Prince Edward

E. F. STRIPLIN, County Agent.

Lespedeza Pool Progressing.

Arrangements for a lespedeza pool under the direction of County Agent Striplin and a committee from the advisory board composed of J. H. Allen, W. L. Vaughan, J. L. Bugg, P. O. Jones and T. D. Dillon, have been completed.

At a meeting of the committee last Friday, the situation was considered and every angle of the project studied. Considering the appearance on the market of some very low quality seed and seed containing numerous noxious weeds, it was decided that the pool buying would be limited to quality seed and seed of guaranteed analysis. There will no doubt be cheap seed on the market, but quality should mean more than a little difference in price.

Those desiring to secure their seed through this pool may give their orders and checks to any member of the committee, who will be able to tell you what the price will be after samples have been examined and price considered. They will be in possession of this information at an early date. Anyone desiring to submit samples to the committee are urged to leave them or send them at once to the county agent.

It is likely that no pool will be made with less than 1000 lbs. in them. Larger pools of course will have more advantage of price and easier to handle.

Classified Adv. Do the Work.

During the past month there have been many inquiries regarding corn for sale; likewise, many looking for good peas. It is suggested that anyone having such farm products for sale and not finding a ready market for same, run a small ad at least in the county papers and also send your county agent a list of such produce. The county agent has many calls for such seed, especially peas, hay, corn and other such produce. Frequently parties send out to an adjoining state to buy these products and later find that several farmers in this very county have the things they so badly wanted and probably paid more for it.

Be Sure of Your Market.

Special attention should be given to the latest Department of Agriculture bulletin which came out this week. It contains a list of licensed and bonded commission merchants of Virginia. It also contains a list of those whose licenses were not renewed for this year.

Last year a lady in this section had a fine crop of poultry to ship and shipped it to a common firm in one of our principal markets. Several days later she was advised that the firm had gone out of business several months before. Know your markets if you are shipping. There is always on file in the office of the county agent a list of reputable commission firms in Virginia and most of the large eastern markets. Deal with them if you can't find a market at home. The agent will gladly assist in supplying you with the names of responsible people.

Baby Chicks on Increase.

Reports indicate that there will be a large number of chicks put out this spring. No doubt there will be much home hatching done. For those who will do their own hatching it is advised that they turn the eggs in the incubators at least four times a day and twice during the night. It has recently been found that there is a considerable increase in the livability of chicks where the eggs are turned often. Blood testing of chicks is spreading with great rapidity. The state has carried on this work for years, but recently commercial hatcheries have gone in for the work. Real certification is done only by the State Department of Agriculture, during visits of markets. A popular activity is frequently assumed by irresponsible parties when dealing with an unsuspecting public.

Moral: Be sure of whom you are dealing with. Buy your chicks from reliable sources, and remember that chicks generally are lost because of insanitary conditions, improper housing and many times from overfeeding.

Hold Black Walnuts.

Many people gathered large quantities of black walnuts last spring and have been unable to find a market for them. In this case they are advised to store them in a safe place and have them ready for next fall. The unusually large crop of walnuts last year will not likely be followed by another such crop this year.

With the Farmers In Prince Edward

E. F. STRIPLIN, County Agent.

Hardy Registers Heifers

M. L. Hardy, manager of the Prince Edward County farm registered two nice three years old Guernsey heifers this week. The herd at the county farm is very fast developing into a pure bred herd. The value of the bull, Prince of Burkeville, which heads this herd is being proven by a monthly test of the herd.

Begin Berry Crop

Mrs. J. A. Ledbeur, Farmville, and Elliott Burwell, Jr., of Burkeville, have recently bought and set a nice lot of young berry plants. This is a newly developed variety of dewberry and over on Northern Neck in this state where they have been grown for the past year or so, the demand is great. They are delicious as fresh berries and their canning qualities are remarkable.

Wool Growers to Meet

The sheep growers of this section are invited to attend a meeting in Farmville Saturday, April 15 at 2:30 o'clock for the purpose of discussing the wool pooling and marketing arrangements. Those men who have sheep and have pooled wool during the past few years have generally been very well satisfied with the operation. The plan of marketing is changed to some extent this season with a view to making it still more advantageous to the growers. It is hoped that all who are interested in this form of marketing will attend this meeting.

Abilene Tobacco Local

The Abilene Tobacco local will meet in the Grange Hall at Abilene on Wednesday night, April 19 at 8:00 o'clock.

Form No. 285-a
Sept. 1, 1933

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.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENT

TO

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1933

State Virginia *County (or counties)* Prince Edward

Report of E. F. Striplin (Name), *Agricultural agent.*

Courtney Farrar (Name), *Home demonstration agent.*

(Name), *Boys' and girls' club agent or assistant.*

(Name), *Emergency agent.*

DIRECTIONS

This report form is for use of regularly employed county extension agents and temporary emergency agents, for reporting all work relating to production-reduction campaigns, relief activities, and other emergency work engaged in during the year. This report supplements but does not displace the regular annual statistical report of cooperatively employed agents, on form 285.

This report should be prepared as a single report for the county by all county extension agents and emergency agents working as a committee. Each individual agent should discuss in the regular narrative annual report his or her part in advancing the emergency work included in this supplement.

Where an emergency agent is the only extension worker employed in the county he should fill out this form and accompany it with a full narrative account of his work. In case the emergency agent works in several counties the report should cover the entire area worked in, and be so labeled.

Where the services of the emergency agent are discontinued prior to November 30, 1933, this schedule should be filled out before the agent leaves the county.

Two copies of this report should be sent to the State extension office, one of which will be forwarded to the Federal Extension Service.

PRODUCTION-REDUCTION CAMPAIGNS

ASSISTANCE RENDERED THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Nature of assistance or activity	Cotton (a)	Wheat (b)	Tobacco (c)	(d)[1]	
1. Days devoted to campaign by agent or agents: Agricultural agent		20	12		1
Home demonstration agent					
Boys' and girls' club agent					
Emergency agent					
2. Days State extension workers assisted in campaign in county		4			2
3. Smith-Hughes teachers assisting in campaign					3
4. Days such Smith-Hughes teachers assisted in campaign					4
5. Number voluntary county or community local leaders assisting in campaign		3	1		5
6. Total days spent on campaign by such local leaders		3	2		6
7. Farm visits made to explain plans for reducing production		40	75		7
8. Office calls to discuss reducing production		100	30		8
9. Individual letters written in interest of campaign		20	5		9
10. Circular letters written for use in campaign		4	3		10
11. Total copies of such circular letters mailed		200	150		11
12. News articles relating to reducing production furnished local papers		10	4		12
13. Meetings held to advance campaign		8			13
14. Total attendance at such meetings		90			14
15. Farms for which production-reduction contracts were completed		25	150		15
16. Total reduced production contracted for on such farms (acres, animals, etc.)		39	186		16
17. Number of farmers following advice of agent in the planting of replacement crops or other use of land removed from production of basic crops		25			17

[1] Insert name of any other crop or livestock enterprise on which a definite production-adjustment campaign has been conducted in your county.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

18. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining seed loans or other emergency Federal credit	350	18
19. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments	10	19
20. Number of families assisted in producing a larger part of food on farm	200	20
21. Number of families, nonfarm, assisted with home gardens or home poultry	25	21
22. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established	6	22
23. Number of laborers assisted in obtaining employment on farm	3	23
24. Number of farm families assisted in developing supplemental sources of income	28	24
25. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency	366	25
26. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	111	26
27. Number of families assisted in the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats	416	27
28. Number of quarts canned	161	28
29. Value of canned products	$9526.15	29
30. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making	25	30
31. Number of families assisted in home soap making		31
32. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences	8	32
33. Number of farmers assisted in making home repairs of buildings or machinery	10	33
34. Number of farmers assisted in reducing cash expenditures through exchange of labor or machinery	10	34
35. Number of farm families assisted in bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services	15	35

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR 1933

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

Include results of the regular 1933 extension program as well as emergency activities.

36. Number of farms in county 864 white, 830 colored: total 1694 — 36

37. Number of farms on which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program 37

38. Number of farm homes in which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program 106 38

39. Number of other homes in which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program 39

40. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled 140 40

41. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled 5 41

42. Total number of different farm families substantially influenced by some phase of the extension program 42
(Include questions 37, 38, 40, and 41, less duplications)

Form No. [illegible]
May 1, [illegible]

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 Prince Edward

Report of E. F. Striplin (Name) County Agricultural (Title) Agent

From December 1st 1932 to November 30th, 1933

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 Dec 1st 1933 J. G. Burke
State or District Supervisor.

Date 12/29/33 [illegible]
Asst. Director 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, reenforced 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.
  - (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) Fruits.
  - (i) Forestry.
  - (j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.
  - (k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering.
  - (l) Poultry.
  - (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:

Definitions of Terms 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 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 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. 1

C. F. Shingler (Name) County Agent (Title) 12 (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name Prince Edward County Agricultural Advisory Board

(b) Number of members (1) Men 25 (2) Women

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 7 3

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 7 4

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men 50 (2) Women 12

(b) 4-H Club work (1) Men 20 (2) Women 15 (3) Older club boys 3 (4) Older club girls 4

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

7. Members in above clubs or groups 7

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 5 8

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys[1] 64 (b) Girls[1] 9

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 55 (b) Girls 10

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	12	15	20	12	5	
(b) Girls						

11

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	4	7	10	16	9	8	2	5	1		—
Girls											

12

[1] 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 24, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

NOTE.—In counties where more than one extension agent is employed, each agent making a report should include under questions 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 only those boys and girls whom the agent has directly supervised.

9—5148

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 64 Out of school ____ 13

14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained (a) Judging ____ (b) Demonstration ____ 14

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 ____ (b) Young women ____ 16

17. Total number of farm visits[1] made in conducting extension work 550 17

18. Number of different farms visited 300 18

19. Total number of home visits[1] made in conducting extension work ____ 19

20. Number of different homes visited ____ 20

21. Number of calls relating to extension work (a) Office 2090 (b) Telephone 650 21

22. Number of days agent spent in office 65 22

23. Number of days agent spent in field 236 23

24. Number of news articles or stories published[2] 110 24

25. Number of individual letters written 803 25

26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed) 50 26

27. Number of bulletins distributed ____ 27

28. Number of radio talks made ____ 28

29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown ____ 29

30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen
- (a) Adult work
  - (1) Number 13
  - (2) Total men leaders attending 75
  - (3) Total women leaders attending ____
- (b) 4-H Club
  - (1) Number 10
  - (2) Total leaders attending 110

30

31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30) (a) Number 20 (b) Total attendance 160 31

32. Meetings held at result demonstrations (a) Number 5 (b) Total attendance 135 32

33. Tours conducted
- (a) Adult work
  - (1) Number 3
  - (2) Attendance 115
- (b) 4-H Club
  - (1) Number ____
  - (2) Attendance ____

33

34. Achievement days held
- (a) Adult work
  - (1) Number ____
  - (2) Total attendance ____
- (b) 4-H Club
  - (1) Number 1
  - (2) Total attendance 225

34

[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.

8—8146

General Activities—Continued

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

35. Encampments held
(Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)

(a) Farm women	(1) Number	
	(2) Total members attending	
	(3) Total others attending	
(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	
	(2) Total boys attending	
	(3) Total girls attending	
	(4) Total others attending	

35

36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported

(a) Number	71
(b) Total attendance	2116

36

37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere

(a) Adult work	(1) Number	6
	(2) Total attendance	20
(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	3
	(2) Total attendance	10

37

8—5148

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 (a)	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting (b)	Days specialists helped with line of work (c)	Days agent devoted to line of work (d)	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work (e)	Number of news stories published (f)	Number of different circular letters issued (g)	Number of farm or home visits made (h)	Number of office calls received (i)	
38. Cereals (page 8)	5	10		10		2		10	50	38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	7	18	1	20	5	10	4	40	225	39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)										40
41. Cotton (page 11)										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	7	25	5	20	15	10	15	40	150	42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	7	10	1	15	1	5	2	25	150	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	3	5		10	3	2		15	50	44
45. Fruits (page 12)	2	2	5	10	3	5	2	15	40	45
46. Forestry (page 13)			1	3		2		5	0	46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)				5	1	3	2	15	75	47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	7	18	3	30	5	13	6	120	125	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	5	10		6		3		15	75	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	5	7	7	15	6	8	4	25	75	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	7	10		10	2	7	1	25	125	51
52. Farm management (page 16)	5	5		25				5	350	52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	7		2	40	20	10	3	125	250	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)	5	60		20	30	12	5	40	150	60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)	7	10	5	44	10	10	2	25	160	61
62. Building extension program of work [1]	7	35	4	16	10	3	2	15	25	62
63. Organization—extension association and committee [2]	7	25	3	8	5	2	2	10	10	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.

CEREALS[1]

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

Item	(a) Corn	(b) Wheat	(c) Oats	(d) Rye	(e) Barley	(f) Other[2]	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held							64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	10	3	2		7		65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	50	25	25		40		66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	6 bu.	5 bu.	5 bu.	bu.	10 bu.	bu.	67
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	27						68
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls							68
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	24						69
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls							69
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing	31						70
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	773 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	71

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

[1] Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.
[2] Indicate crop by name.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

Item	(a) Alfalfa	(b) Sweet clover	(c) Clover (red, alsike, white)	(d) Vetch	(e) Lespedeza	(f) Pasture	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held					3		72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	5	2	3		40	5	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	30	10	20		300	35	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices [1]	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	10 bu. / 1 tons	XXXXXX / XXXXXX	75
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 [1]	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	XXXXXX / XXXXXX	79

Note.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

[1] Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

6—8148

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued

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

Item	(g) Soy beans	(h) Cowpeas	(i) Velvet-beans	(j) Field beans	(k) Peanuts	(m) Other [1]	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held							72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	3						73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	12						74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices [2]	bu. / 1/2 tons	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	bu.	lbs.	bu. / tons	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled — (1) Boys							76
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled — (2) Girls							
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing — (1) Boys							77
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing — (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.	lbs.	bu. / tons	79

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

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

Item	(a) Irish potatoes	(b) Sweet potatoes	(c) Cotton	(d) Tobacco	(e) Other [1]	
80. Number of method demonstration meetings held						80
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	3			15		81
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	5			90		82
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	10 bu.	bu.	lbs.[2]	200 lbs.		83
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled — (1) Boys	2			12		84
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled — (2) Girls						84
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing — (1) Boys	2			10		85
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing — (2) Girls						85
86. Number of acres grown by club members completing	1			7½		86
87. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing	25 bu.	bu.	lbs.[2]	6850 lbs.		87

Note.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

[1] Indicate crop by name.
[2] Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

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

Item	(a) Home gardens	(b) Market gardening, truck, and canning crops	(c) Beautification of home grounds	(d) Tree fruits	(e) Bush and small fruits	(f) Grapes	
88. Number of method demonstration meetings held	2			4			88
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	50	5	15	5	2	3	89
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	xxxxx	3	xxxxx	100	2	xx	90
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	xxxxx	bu.	xxxxx	50 bu.	100 qts.	lbs.	91
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	3						92
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls							92
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	3						93
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls							93
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing	1		xxxxx				94

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held 1 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 1 / (b) Girls 97

98. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Boys 1 / (b) Girls 98

99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing 99

100. Number of acres of farm woodland managed by club members completing 100

101. Number of new areas reforested by planting with small trees according to recommendations 1 101

102. Acres involved in preceding question 1 102

103. Number of farms assisted in forest or woodland management 5 103

104. Acres involved in preceding question 100 104

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) 10 107

107½. Number of farmers cutting timber on farm for construction or repair of buildings on recommendation of agent 107½

(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) Rodents	(b) Other animal pests	(c) 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 10 111

112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year 75 112

113. Number of adults completing training in terracing and other engineering extension schools, or completing plans for some major engineering improvement 113

114. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Boys ..... (b) Girls 114

115. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Boys ..... (b) Girls 115

116. Number of units improved by 4-H Club members:

(a) Acres terraced ..... (c) Articles made .....

(b) Machines or equipment repaired ..... (d) Equipment installed 116

Engineering activities	Principal improvements being made	(a) Number of farms	(b) Number of units	(c) Total value of service or savings	
117. Terracing and erosion control		60	800 acres	$ 2000.	117
118. Drainage practices		2	30 acres	150.	118
119. Irrigation practices			acres		119
120. Land-clearing practices			acres		120
121. Better types of machines		10	15 mach.	500.	121
122. Maintenance and repair of machines [1]		12	20 mach.	300.	122
123. Efficient use of machinery		5	x x x x x	100.	123
124. All buildings constructed [2]		4	20 bldgs.	100	124
125. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted [2]		5	20 bldgs.	200	125
126. Farm electrification [2]					126
127. Home equipment [2]					127
128. Total of columns (a) and (c)	x x x x x	98	farms	$ 3350	128

[1] 129. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 122, by types:

(a) Tractors ..... 1 ..... (c) Harvesters and threshers 2

(b) Tillage implements ..... 3 ..... (d) Other 9 129

[2] 130. Number of building and equipment improvements as reported in questions 124, 125, 126, 127, by types:

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished .....

(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished .....

(c) Sewage systems installed ..... (h) Dairy buildings 3

(d) Water systems installed ..... (i) Silos 2

(e) Heating systems installed ..... (j) Hog houses 15

(f) Lighting systems installed ..... (k) Poultry houses 15

(g) Home appliances and machines ..... (l) Other 5 130

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	2						131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	5	5	3	3	5		132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations	1200	150	15	100	50		133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed	200	100	100	50	50		134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled — (1) Boys	9	4			8		135
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled — (2) Girls							135
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing — (1) Boys	7	1			8		136
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing — (2) Girls							136
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed	260	4			10		137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires	5	8	2		5		138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	5	5	3	2			139
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized [1]							140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs							141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized [1]							142
143. Number of members in these associations		8					143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals		2					144
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							

[1] Where less than half the membership resides within the county, do not report the circle, club, or association, but report the membership within the county under following questions.

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 farm 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 5 149

150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent 5 150

151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts 5 151

152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements 5 152

153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year 50 153

154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records 75 154

155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations 100 155

156. Number of farms advised relative to leases 10 156

157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit 250 157

158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations (Use best judgment in making conservative estimate) 400 158

159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in— 159

(a) Wheat	25	(g) Dairy cattle	10	(m) Land Improvement	50
(b) Corn	20	(h) Beef cattle	5	(n)	
(c) Cotton		(i) Hogs	10	(o)	
(d) Potatoes	5	(j) Sheep	5	(p)	
(e) Tobacco	205	(k) Poultry	25	(q)	
(f) Truck crops	10	(l) Hay crops	25	(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 Fert.	(c) Dairy products	(d) Livestock	(e) Fruits and vegetables	(f) Poultry and eggs	(g) Home products	(h) Other Tobacco	
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups[1] organized during the year	1								160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups[1] previously organized assisted by extension agent this year	3		1			1		6	161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)	600		20			50		400	162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	$	$	$24,000	$	$	$12,500	$	$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	$5000	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis	1	3							165
166. Organization	1								166
167. Accounting and auditing									167
168. Financing	1								168
169. Business policies	1	3				1		6	169
170. Production to meet market demand	1	3				1		6	170
171. Reduction of market losses	2	3				1		6	171
172. Use of current market information	1	3	1			1		6	172
173. Standardizing			1						173
174. Processing or manufacturing									174
175. Packaging and grading						1		6	175
176. Loading									176
177. Transporting		3				1			177
178. Warehousing									178
179. Keeping membership informed	2	3	1			1		6	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							10		182
183. Use of current market information		10	10	20	4	15	50		183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

184. Number of method demonstration meetings held 184

185. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 185

		Food selection and preparation	Food 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 supply for a year 188

189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year 189

190. Number of homes balancing family meals 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 Records

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 ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 201

202. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 202

202½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child training and care clubs who participated in definite child training and care work ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 202½

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)

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CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported 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 ..... (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)

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HOME MANAGEMENT

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

217. Number of method demonstration meetings held 217

218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 218

219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 219

220. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 220

220½. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts 220½

221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan 221

222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan 222

223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home 223

224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities 224

225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations 225

226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment 226

227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods 227

228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of house 228

229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living 229

230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living 230

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME FURNISHINGS

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

231. Number of method demonstration meetings held 231

232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 232

233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 233

234. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 234

235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 235

236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 236

237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies) ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 237

238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens) ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 238

239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 239

(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 Records

240. Number of method demonstration meetings held 240

241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 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 having health examination on recommendation of extension workers ..... (a) 4-H Club members ..... (b) Others 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.)

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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 3 255

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, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established ..... (a) Adults ..... (b) Juniors 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 4 260

261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc. 1 261

261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page 3 ..... 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 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) Other clubs	
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						264
(2) Girls						
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys						265
(2) Girls						