

VIRGINIA..... 1925

CAMPBELL COUNTY.... COUNTY AGRIC. ANNUAL REPORT

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COUNTY AGENT WORK

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

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COUNTY AGENT

CAMPBELL COUNTY VIRGINIA

DEC. 1, 1924 to NOV. 30, 1925.

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## STATUS OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL

### (1). FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

The formal organization of the Campbell County Advisory Council was effected during the present fiscal year, although reported during the year 1924, as its foundations were laid during a large part of that year. The Council is composed of Committees made up of the best producers of a commodity: i. e., the organization is built around cash crop commodities. As far as possible, the producers of a commodity select their committee. At the organization meeting last December, the committees made reports on their programs for: - dark tobacco, bright tobacco and dairying, these being by far the most extensive products of the County. Twenty-three committee members attended the organization meeting. Director Hutcheson and District Agent Bruce aided.

The second meeting of the Council was called May 18, when the question of reappropriation for County Agent work came before the County Supervisors. Sixteen Committee members were present, aided by Assistant Director Moore and State Agent Elean. Reports were made by a member of committees on Bees, Market gardening, beef cattle, orcharding and poultry and Co-operative buying. These reports are in the form of a 5 year program for the production of each commodity in line with Virginia's Five year Agricultural Program.

Each of the Commodity Committees were called together at previous dates and worked out their programs alone. The poultry and dairy committees met several times and revised their programs.

Since the May meeting only one other committee has been formed, that on Agricultural education. The County School Board was asked to select one of their number to organize this committee, to be formed of vocational men, All-Star Club boys, Club Leaders, and County Agent, with himself.

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute presented the members of these committees with Certificates of merit as a distinction for agricultural service to their County.

### (2). FUNCTION OF COMMITTEES IN DEVELOPING PROGRAM OF WORK.

The members of the committees are really local leaders, who outline Extension work with their commodity and aid the County Agent to get Extension work back to his community. Committee meetings have been confined to working out a program of production of each commodity. These programs outline the essential methods necessary for economical production. Little work has been done looking toward better marketing facilities, excepting that the members belong in many cases to a co-operative Marketing Association, as: The Tobacco Growers and Wool Growers. Since there is intense

feeling between some members on the question of marketing tobacco. we think it best not to press the marketing question in the Council at the present time. Each committee plan to suggest methods of marketing adapted to their product. when little friction will arise.

Work with the programs of each commodity for the past year has included the program as a whole. For instance, a tobacco farmer wishes to use the County Agent and adopts the program. I go over the program with him checking his methods against those recommended on the program. Of those essential methods he is not now practicing, I recommend that he adopt one or two to do for the first time this year. After the farmer agrees on the methods of the program I make an extra copy leaving one with him. In this work the committees aid as at Sherwill local of the Tobacco Association, 14 farmers agreed to adopt the dark tobacco program. In fact too many for me to accept as demonstrators in one community. Dr. T. W. Evans, J. S. Rucker and D. T. Franklin, Council members from Sherwill, are more than willing to aid Extension work.

At the summer meeting of the Council, it considered several matters of Agent activities, as car lot shipment of poultry, pure bred sire campaign, and co-operative purchase of fertilizers, all suggested by the County Agent. The Council did not originate the ideas nor act upon them from committee recommendation. I see now that it is very necessary that every phase of the Agent's future activities should be recommended by a committee and adopted by the Council before he attempts to introduce them into communities.

The orchard committee considered the idea of sponsoring a spray ring in the Gladys community, but did not act as they were not sure of the plans in hand to be suitable. It is well that no action was taken for the fruit crop was a failure.

(3). <sup>General</sup> ~~General~~ POLICIES.

Our agricultural Council so far has only one policy, that is to further Extension Work by the County Agent. This one idea is yet hazy in the minds of some members of the Council, but many have accepted their place in the Extension Program with a full knowledge of its aims and their duties. The Council plans to use its present farmer ability in setting up Agricultural leadership, a very important need now almost lacking in the County. We have good farmers and the best of citizenship but the best citizenship has kept their light under the bushel. The Council is fast creating a confidence in their work which promises to reach the remotest farmer in the County.

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The Council has formed no connection with any other organization. It has shown its power only once, and that at its last meeting when it asked for the appropriation for County Agent Work from the County Supervisors. Of the five Supervisors, one was known to be opposed, two neutral and we thought, two for it. The District Agent and I thought that little trouble would be had in getting the appropriation, but wished to be prepared for any emergency. The unexpected arose as one of the best supporters, we thought, tried to block any action at that time, saying his constituents wished to be present when this appropriation was acted upon. Our Council went before the Supervisors in a mass, saying, "We are here and want some action today". Four of the Board voted for the appropriation of our Agricultural Council. If our Agricultural Council had not been present there is little doubt in my mind but that Extension Work would have lost out in Campbell County that day.

#### IV. PROGRAM OF WORK

##### (1). FACTORS CONSIDERED AND METHODS USED.

My work for the year was confined largely to the following lines:- tobacco, dairying, poultry, lime and Club Work.

(a). Tobacco furnished \$1,192,274.00 income in 1924 which is the largest item among our products. My work with tobacco was confined to time of planting. Rotation and lime for dark tobacco, heavier fertilization for dark tobacco and hay and grain rotations for bright tobacco farms. According to a demonstration given by our Club boys on "Production of Dark Tobacco", the following facts are taken.

Influence of time of planting on Mr. C's farm in 1924.

Time of Planting	Yield	Sales price	Value per acre
June 1.	500	24¢	\$120.00
" 30.	200	10¢	20.00

In favor of early planting \$100.00

Rotations and Lime for dark tobacco vs. no rotation 1924.

Rotation and Lime	Yield	Sales price	Value per acre.
Rotation and Lime	1125#	28¢	\$315.20
No. "	790#	16¢	128.00
In favor Rotation and Lime			\$187.20

### Tobacco fertilization

	Yield	Sales acre
Heavy	1175	\$329.00
Normal	800	160.00
In favor high fertilization		\$169.00

(a). No figures on shortage of feed crops or bright tobacco farms are available, but bright tobacco farmers are notorious sinners when it comes to spending tobacco money for hay and grains. Their type of tobacco does best on ~~that~~ soils, the only soil improving crop generally grown, being hard grass which is next in value below broom sedge as a hay crop. Of the \$1,500,000 food and feed shortage of the County it is safe to say that \$600,000 is spent for feeds, of which bright tobacco growers use the most. These factors were used to determine lines of work with tobacco.

(b). The main stress in dairy work was feed production. Last year, 1924, was devoted largely to stressing use of good sires to produce profitable dairy cows. The feeding problem was left mostly to the tester for the Lynchburg Cow Testing Asso. When the dairymen has plenty of high protein roughage, his problems are half solved. Oats and vetch was the principal crop pushed with alfalfa following. Improved pastures were stressed also. Several large dairymen of the County buy alfalfa by the car lot while their neighbors sell alfalfa while milking large herds, too.

#### (c). POULTRY.

The farmers of the County lack 152,000 dozen eggs producing enough for their needs and at the same time Lynchburg imports large quantities of both eggs and poultry, part of which Campbell farmers should furnish. While culling poultry, I find that the farms have poultry of fairly good breeding but house them very poorly and feed worse yet. Breeding was urged but next year feeding will be stressed. One farm woman with abominable buildings and fair breeding was getting plenty of eggs, while her neighbor was getting few; the difference due to the former's feeding methods, which consisted of a good mash mixed with butter-milk.

#### (d). CLUB WORK.

My Club boys have lacked a spirit that was needed. I decided to carry as many as possible to the Short Course at Blacksburg in August. This was made one of rules of work for the year. Of the 64 boys enrolled, 18 were taken to this Short Course. The trip was made on auto and cost the boys \$7.00 for the round trip. It was the first time most of the boys had ever been out of the County.

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One boy remarked afterwards. "I wouldn't take \$1000.00 for my trip". Nearly all said, "I am going back next year". It is not saying too, that taking these 18 boys on the Short Course trip is the biggest thing I did in Club work. It was closely followed, too, by training four boys to put on a demonstration on "Production of Dark Tobacco in Campbell County". Last year only three boys completed work with corn. Then a few farmers grow a good seed corn. The Campbell County Bank was interested enough to secure and distribute seed of two varieties.

## (2). PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS.

(a). **Commercial Fertilizer.** The only demonstrations carried were with dark tobacco. Farm practice has been to use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre while experiments and results of our best farmers show that 800 to 1000 lbs. pay handsomely. Our dark tobacco program recommends 600 to 800 lbs. for the present. Most of my demonstrators used these amounts this year but the excessive drought cut the crop so short few can say that heavy applications paid.

John Rosenberger, Evinston, has worked out a fertilizer demonstration that I shall try to have a committee report out to our Council for adoption. It consists of 800 # 16% acid phosphate, 100# nitrate soda and 100 # muriate potash all applied to the tobacco crop. He then applies the same quantity to his wheat crop. He applies 2 tons lime marl per acre every 4 years. With this fertilization, Mr. Rosenberger in 8 years has increased his production from 8 bushels of corn per acre to the following averages. Tobacco 1125 #, wheat 30 bus. Hay, 2 1/2 tons. No manure has been used except on galls. The best farmers use 2 tons lime, 400 # fertilizer 3-8-3 on tobacco and about 250 # acid on wheat. Mr. Rosenberger figures he produces above their average 350 # tobacco, 10 bus. wheat, 1 ton clover hay, equal in value to \$120.00. His fertilizer cost only \$20.00 more. This outstanding demonstration has won me over to liberal fertilization.

Higher analysis fertilizers have been recommended. Every demonstrator this year with tobacco reported the use of a 3-8-3 goods excepting a few who used 4-12-4. None of super-analyses were used.

**2. LIME.** Manure or lime are essential for legume growth and since manure is not obtainable, lime is the logical material to use. The Liberty Lime and Stone Co. of Rocky Point, Va. gave me 5 tons for demonstration purposes. This was distributed to farmers near Rustburg. The clover sown in the limed wheat was killed by the drought last summer. The bright tobacco farmer is urged to start a rotation for hay and grain on land not used for tobacco and apply lime for clover. This method gains slowly as tobacco

farmers are very short of money the last two years. They are using lime in small quantities directly to tobacco for sand brown disease.

Our programs for tobacco call for the application of 1 ton of lime per acre per rotation. From work this year, I think this amount will be increased to 2 tons. Soils tested show the need of 2 to 4 tons to correct the acidity and then several tested fields having two tons applied show a slight to heavy acid reaction.

The Soiltext Co., Lansing, Mich., puts out a soil test solution called, "Soiltext". It is very accurate, quick and cheap. It shows readily the presence of lime or acid in soils, by a range of color chart. An acid soil gives a decidedly yellow soil solution while an alkaline soil gives a dark blue reaction. The yellow solution readily turns blue when a slight amount of lime is added. This solution has enabled me to strengthen my work with many farmers I could not otherwise reach. At a meeting lately I gave a demonstration with Soiltext. Afterwards a farmer came up and asked me to visit his farm and his brother's to test their soils for lime needs. He remarked then, "I have always opposed County Agent work as being useless to farmers." I visited the brothers, testing their soils, recommending more lime on one field to be sown in alfalfa in the Spring. I think both have a more kindly attitude toward County Agent work since.

The lime bins have very good work during the year despite lack of funds among farmers. The Gladys bin distributed 333 tons lime, 26 new users spread 178 tons. The Haruna bin distributed 460 tons, with 23 new users buying 151 tons. The Concord bin sold 430 tons, 6 new users buying 30 tons. Rustburg distributed about 250 tons with 12 new users with about 75 tons. Car lot users of lime over the County was about normal. The Long Island and Evington bins did very little business on account of poor managers.

The success of the Haruna, Gladys and Concord bins is due to the unflagging zeal of the managers. The Haruna bin advertised lime in the weekly paper, thus getting much more business. I now recommend to them the use of "Soiltext" to test soil for farmers and show the need of lime.

The Broomeal lime bin was sold in November. Its directors made several mistakes that cost the bin Co. its life. They bought a high priced house paying about 1/2 purchase price out of their own pockets, they stretched the subscription of stock, not collecting all before purchasing a house; no manager for the bin was secured. A competent manager is the best asset for the Concord bin was at one time deeply in debt. Its manager stuck to the game tho, and their business is now good with a nice nest egg for distribution

(b). FARM CROPS.

1. Seed Corn Distribution.

Club boys conducted demonstrations ~~concerned~~ with corn. The Campbell County Bank, Rustburg, distributed seed to men as well as boys, but no record with the men was kept. The Bank distributed seed of two varieties; Reids yellow Dent and Virginia White Dent. The Virginia White Dent was used in an effort to secure a white corn that will give better satisfaction than Boone Co. The yields are so low this year the results can not be relied upon as an indication of their value. The Reids Yellow Dent Corn is not satisfactory because its shuck is too scanty and short allowing the ear worm to do serious damage. L. C. Asher of Brookneal has developed a yellow corn that promises to give better results another year.

One Club boy exhibiting Reid's Corn at the Lynchburg fair won first prize on 10 ears and fourth on one ear, or \$8.50 in all. He has calls for more seed than he can furnish. Yellow corn for stock feeding will be urged as it is usually freer of diseases and is a better feed.

2. CERTIFIED WHEAT SEED. For 2 years the seed wheats originated at V. P. I., their # 131 and # 112 did not show much superiority on many farms. However, they came into their own this year, winning many farmers over to their value. I helped a few farmers get these wheats and then allowed the wheats to show if they are superior to the general run of wheat.

Committees of the Council will be asked to outline demonstrations with corn and wheat.

3. BARLEY. A practical dairy farmer reports he gets 1/3 more seed from an acre of barley than he does from rye or oats and that it is better feed than oats and sells as well per bushel as wheat. I have recommended it for stock feed for dairy and stock farms. Its use spreads slowly tho.

4. SOYBEANS in many cases do not give as good results as peas so many farmers are prejudiced against them. On account of making good forage and seed, tho they are recommended. One dairy demonstrator who uses inoculation from the U. S. D. A. reports he gets 1/3 more hay on inoculated fields, even where beans were grown before. Mr. Booth grew a field of Virginia Soy beans this year cutting part for hay and leaving part for seed. He reports that he is pleased with the results of growing this variety as it threshed well and made good hay.

5. SWEET CLOVER. This crop is growing in popularity faster than any other legume and is recommended for general farmers before any other one legume. 10 years ago, W. E. Franklin introduced it into the Concord section and has built up a poor farm producing profitable crops with it as the only legume. Now sweet clover fields are general in his community. His brother has been a red clover man up until this year when some volunteer sweet clover in his field made an excellent growth when his red clover was a failure. He sowed sweet clover this year in his rotation for the first time.

Last year A. W. Croft, Lynchburg, Va. R. 1. cut sweet clover 8 ft. high and tough for hay. He reports that his horses and cows stavey stem and kept fat in the winter. He uses it for hog grazing also.

6. VETCH AND OATS OR WHEAT. A campaign last fall was made to have farmers grow vetch and with a cereal for hay, grazing or green manure. It has proven its worth as a winter hay crop for dairymen. G. C. Wood, Lynchburg, R. 1., says that vetch is a much more dependable hay crop with him than is alfalfa. His yields run from 2 to 4 tons per acre. This fall beef cattle men were urged to seed vetch with wheat in standing corn for grazing or hay. It was recommended to bright tobacco farmers who responded nicely; in fact one man did too well, seeding 16 acres at once. They are short of hay, and vetch can be used for a catch crop followed by corn, tobacco or peas.

My notes show that 11 new men planned to seed 56 acres of vetch this fall.

7. PASTURES. Our soils do not naturally produce good pastures unless limed or fertilized liberally. All farmers are urged to provide pasturage for their livestock, especially the dairy and beef cattle farmers. The dairy and beef programs both call for 2 acres of improved pasture for cow. The beef men especially recognize the absolute necessity for pasture to produce beef economically. They have been especially hard hit for 4 or 5 years, many getting out of the game.

On thin soils *Sapidez* is doing well, T. C. Asher of Brookneel seeding it on stumpy land for pasture until the stumps rot.

8. TOBACCO. About 2200 of the 2600 farmers of the County grow tobacco of two types, dark-fired and bright-fired. The conditions under which one type is produced is just that opposite required by the other type, thus increasing the details of my duties with this crop. Dark tobacco requires rich soils while the bright type demands thin soils. The one big problem of the bright type grower is to produce sufficient food and feeds for home use. My work with the bright grower has been largely stressing the need

of a secondary rotation on his farm for the production of hay and grain on fields not used for tobacco. Bright tobacco growing is almost as highly specialized as dairying but otherwise it is a gambling crop. High prices for a crop or very good grades deceives the grower by making him think of high prices when in reality his average is much lower. Then when he spends tobacco money for foods and feeds he hardly ever makes sufficient income to improve his living conditions. Lime was urged for the bright growers' use on the hay and grain rotation so that clovers will grow better. His mind seems case hardened so that Extension work is having the time of its life in getting under the skin of the bright tobacco grower. We are getting results tho. A farmer visited lately who wished advice on alfalfa and remarked, "We bright growers must produce more of our farm needs than we have done or go out of business".

Work with the dark type tobacco is a pleasurable one, for their methods lend themselves to improved soils, feed, production and home supplies. At one tobacco local after I had outlined our tobacco program, 14 growers decided to accept the program and institute its methods on their farms. I found tho. that it was impossible to visit all these men and so was forced to accept only a few for demonstrations. My original idea was, and is yet, to get a local leader who will aid the members of a local to carry on a demonstration and keep them in touch with the County Agent. In fact such a plan must be worked out to aid the Agent to meet the interest of the dark tobacco grower in Extension Work.

I find that my plan of work for 1925 called for 36 demonstrators with tobacco. This number is entirely too large and another year I shall go back if possible to the old plan of having co-operation with tobacco, with a local leader to aid them. My report shows that 33 adults and 17 Club boys reported on tobacco demonstrations. The adults report an average yield of 655  $\frac{1}{2}$  per acre while the boys yields average 542  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Both averages are low on account of the severe drought.

*of demonstration* The outstanding Club work with tobacco members was the origin and training of two teams to put on a ~~demonstration with~~ "The Production of Dark Tobacco in Campbell County". The winning team was given the trip to the Blacksburg Short Course. Since that time these teams have staged the demonstration before many meetings of farmers and others. At the Lynchburg Fair, the boys had the demonstration illustrated by piles of tobacco and placards which were explained by one of the boys. The demonstration has aroused much interest in the Club work and especially with tobacco.

The outstanding member of the tobacco Club for the year is Delbert Moore of Gladys, (picture attached). Delbert is a backwoods boy, the only son of an old farmer who is also old styled.

Delbert has been a tobacco Club member for three years. This year he added bee and pig projects to his activities. I have helped him to secure a breeding flock of Leghorn hens and he plans to build a nice hen house this winter. Last Spring I secured a Master's hand planter for him but his father feared to plant tobacco with it. Delbert used it one day after planting part of his father's crop with a light season the day before. The alternate rows planted with the planter grew off faster and made heavier tobacco. Altho Delbert is only 16 years old he has practically taken over the operation of their farm.

Harry Bailey, Rustburg, is another member of tobacco Club closely pushing Delbert for honors. He grew two acres of tobacco, two pigs and an acre of corn. He is Delbert's team mate on the winning tobacco Demonstration team.

C. HORTICULTURE

1. TREE FRUITS. The principal work with the orchardists was to form a committee and have them work out a 5-year program, which is attached. I stressed their growing soil improving crops in the orchards as the trees lack vigor in most cases. Mr. Farmer is growing sweet clover successfully. After it seeds out he discs it down. Mr. Ford uses rye and peas as his land is not lined.

The committee considered the formation of a spray ring at Gladys but it did not materialize.

2. MARKET GARDENING. A committee on this phase of farming was organized and met twice in drawing up their 5-year program, copy of which is attached. This is the hardest line of farming activities to adapt to Extension work, but which is becoming a more important source of income. Lynchburg imports some \$5,000,000 worth of foods and feeds yearly, and by continually hammering on this fact we are slowly getting it into the farmer's consciousness that he can grow a good part of these products and keep this money at home. At a rough estimate, market gardening increased last year over succeeding ones by 20% and the chance of an oversupply and a broken market on many vegetables the coming year is almost certain. The committee has under consideration the establishment of roadside selling and canning surplus products to meet dumping times.

(2). ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

1. DAIRY CATTLE. Our five-year program on dairying was readily accepted by the dairymen who were approached. Feed production was the main method to be stressed with the demonstrators. Vetch, alfalfa, silage and pastures were all given time and consideration. Feeding was left largely to instruction of the cow tester.

The good bull campaign was continued from last year but not with as much success, only 4 scrubs being replaced.

The Campbell County Guernsey Bull Assco. which was a year old in March carries on well. Minor matters; as bulls getting out of pastures, poor feeding and assessment came up but were weathered. One block which was discontinued by the owner leaving the farm, was taken over by a member of another block. The biggest obstacle now coming up is the large number of bull calves, which predominate over heifers by 300 %. My plans called for pure bred bulls in 8 new communities. Four were placed only on account of money shortage and as largely by reason of the tobacco farmers being at odds over co-operative marketing. Two dairy calves were secured by club members who did only fair work with them. Both these boys tho. are now away from home attending College.

### 2. BEEF CATTLE.

Little was done with beef cattle except get the committee organized and a program made out. The high cost of securing good pastures will always mean that our beef cattle raisers will work at a disadvantage. (Program attached)

3. POULTRY was given considerable attention for the first time. A committee was organized and a program adopted and changed somewhat at a later meeting. (Program attached. The stress was laid upon breeding as few farmers have good stock even of standard breeds. About 14 farmers and wives were induced to buy good breeding stock either in the eggs or as cockerels.

I had planned a car lot sale of culls after a culling demonstration but could not put such a big project over in short time. Another year I shall try to get farmers to ship eggs and poultry by communities first. The Culling campaign was put on and I culled 60 flocks. Many of these flocks were of fair breeding of standard birds. The houses for the most part, are abominable affairs, some being small sheds with no light, leaky roofs, damp floors and draught. The one weakest point in farm poultry keeping is tho. I find to be feeding. During the summer, many women do not feed at all, others feed only one or two grains and then in small amounts. Culling a starved hen is a very unsatisfactory piece of business. Of the 60 flocks culled only one seemed to be properly fed and it was laying very satisfactorily in the fall. My plans for another year call for a feeding demonstration, because I am convinced that our present flocks will pay if fed properly. Mr. W. E. Calohan, Rustburg, Va. kept 200 white madorca hens and pullets during the year. His feed bill was about \$400.00 and his sales from eggs, broilers, baby chicks and breeding stock amounted to more than \$1000.00.

(I). RURAL ENGINEERING. The specialist was used twice during the year to make surveys and once for a Pyrotol demonstration. Only about 1/3 of the water surveys were installed.

Plans and information were furnished to many poultry raisers and chicken houses were built.

Two silos were built according to plans furnished, these being of staves hooped by weatherboarding with green lumber with paper between. This type of silo is very strong and tight and requires little attention after being built.

(J). AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. The plan of advising locals of the Tobacco Growers and Farmers Union to purchase fertilizer in car lots was continued. A large part of our \$200,000 fertilizer bill was so ordered with a savings of about 15% or around \$30,000.00. I got in trouble with a few fertilizer dealers by recommending one Company too strongly.

Tobacco and wool are the only products sold co-operatively, wool being negligible, going from about 6 farms. Tobacco on the other hand was delivered to the co-operative Assn. from about 1000 farms and amounting in value to \$600,000.00

The sign-up-campaign now on by the Virginia Dark Tobacco Growers is going nicely in some sections and very poorly in others, each due entirely to the morale of leadership in each community. I am keeping out of the actual signing of new members, but try to give all aid and information to the Co-operative workers.

#### (K). MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

1. BEEKEEPING. The year was good to Virginia beekeepers. My Bee Club members always report more than enrollment for it seems that bee kiddies gravitate my way. Eleven boys completed the years work with 25 colonies. Their honey yield averaged 42 # per colony, while my adult demonstrators averaged 42 # with 710 colonies.

Frank Campbell reports that his 7 colonies Spring count produced 750 # honey which was sold for \$175.00 or an average of \$25.00 per colony, and these results with only 3 years experience with bees.

Commercial beekeeping has become well established in Campbell County. Two beemen own strings of apiaries of 175 to 500 colonies and many yards of 25 to 40 are operated with their number increasing. Four brothers in the family of H. K. Burreigh, Concord Depot, are Club members, each owning from 1 to 5 hives each. They have the bee fever in its most aggravated form, but surprising to say they made nice crops of honey this year.

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V. 1. OUTLOOK & SUGGESTIONS.

The prospects for a successful year for Extension work in 1926 are very bright. Our Agricultural Council is rising to the occasion in a satisfactory manner. I think the members of the committees realize their responsibility and feel that their work is benefitting the farmers of the County. Many members of the Council during the year have commended my work, saying, "If I can aid you in any way, call on me. I am sorry no more farmers use your services than now do so." I anticipate a good attendance at our annual Council meeting in December, when a further step will be made. Heretofore our committee efforts have been confined to outlining our programs, which have been readily accepted by farmers with whom I work. But they are too general for County Agent activities and so this year we plan for each committee to select an important phase of their commodity production and prepare an outline for a demonstration on it. I expect to use only these demonstrations for another year. For instance with poultry, we expect to work out a demonstration with feeding; with dairymen and bright tobacco men it may be feed production and pastures; with dark tobacco growers, a lime and fertilizer demonstration. I wish the committees to know that I shall carry their demonstrations to the farmers of the County and shall expect them to aid in getting the ideas to be taught into general operation. The ground work has been laid for this plan and I do not doubt but that we can make it operate successfully.

With dark tobacco growers I plan to have a tour if the committee will report it out. The same plan may be asked of the dairymen also. Our Council and Extension farmers are doing good work but their light is under a bushel. Our plan is to advertise properly what is being done so as to popularize it. Popularizing Extension work is the task.

If practicable, I shall get one or more communities interested in shipping poultry and eggs co-operatively. Breeding better stuff is good; feeding sounds well, but more money must come to the average farm before the owner will enthuse to any extent over the fowl that eats his corn and growing wheat.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM OF WORK FOR 1925.

1. CLUBS.

I plan to get our new committee on Agricultural Education to work out a program which will include my work with Clubs and their members. The main idea is to get farmers and farm women to see deeper into the value that Club work can be to their children when the parents themselves lend to Club work their support. We are trying to supplant the general idea that Club work means for the boy to take the best acre or animal and regardless of expense, win a prize. Prizes are essential but not the aim of Club work.

At present the lack of capable Club leaders is our greatest limitation. I have not yet mastered the art of getting them. If our Agricultural Education committee can inject into Club work the stimulus that has been given adult lines of work, by the Commodity Committees, I shall be grateful.

An effort will be made to increase the number of Club members within the organized Clubs as that will hardly increase my work. 25% increase from the present enrollment of 62 will be made. Our greatest effort will be to carry at least 40% of the enrolled boys to the Short Course at Blacksburg. The Teams putting on the demonstration, "Production of Dark Tobacco in Campbell County", will be used to bring Club work before the people.

2. DEMONSTRATIONS will be outlined, one for each commodity by which I plan to do the largest part of my work for another year. The demonstration plans will be worked out at our December Council meeting and revised by the subject-matter specialists.

3. SPECIALIST.

Bright tobacco Demonstration will be on feed and food production as well as better methods with tobacco.

DARK TOBACCO DEMONSTRATION--the use of lime and high analyses fertilizer and larger application to a rotation.

DAIRYING DEMONSTRATION. Feed production and improved pastures.

POULTRY DEMONSTRATION. Feeding for egg laying.

BEE DEMONSTRATION will be good queens and plenty of stores for following spring honey crop.

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BEEF CATTLE. Feed and pasture production Demonstration.

MARKET GARDENING DEMONSTRATION. Home supplies first and then surplus to be sold in Lynchburg or canned.

ORCHARD DEMONSTRATION. Largely soil improving crops.

3. LIVE-AT-HOME campaign will be the key note of all Extension work for the next year. Around this idea will be woven all our work to get farmers to produce their needs before growing a product for sale. Then the income from a cash commodity will represent largely net income.

4. Pure-bred Sires Campaign will also be made a part but a minor one of Extension activities. Good sires will be peached and placed as conditions will allow. It is probable that more payments by the Tobacco Growers Asso. will relieve the money shortage among farmers enough to carry out our program of a good dairy bull in every community.

4. LIME. Its use will be advocated only as a means of growing a crop of legumes which will make money. Lime will not be talked for itself, but as a means of making more money on tobacco, dairying or garden products.

5. PUBLICITY. I shall endeavor to make more use of news articles in getting the results of Extension work before the public than has been done heretofore. We need the publication in a pleasing manner of only part of our data to win over many to our standards. Circular letters may be used more freely if I can succeed somewhat better as a cartoonist

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VI. Summary of Activities and Accomplishments.

GOALS.

Planned

To have 70 members of 6 4-H clubs.

To secure 40 demonstrators with lime.

To secure 48 legume demonstrators with

To place 8 purebred bulls.

13 locals to buy fertilizer cooperatively.

10 orchard demonstrators.  
Organize 1 spray ring.

Secure 36 tobacco demonstrators.

22 farmers to grow improved seed.

11 dairy demonstrators.

Accomplished.

Enrolled 64 members in 5 4-H clubs. 52 members reported. Two demonstration teams trained. 18 boys attended Blacksburg Short Course.

245 demonstration farmers used lime. 63 new users applied 37½ tons

10 alfalfa reported demonstrations. 14 farmers grew sweet clover. 11 new farmers seeded vetch.

4 dairy and 2 beef bulls placed.

Farmers bought approximately \$30,000 worth fertilizer with a saving of \$5,000.

3 orchard demonstrators. Spray ring considered but not formed.

33 adults and 17 boys reported on tobacco demonstrations.

16 boys and 10 adults grew improved corn. 12 men grew improved wheat.

15 dairymen adopted our 5-yr. program.

50 poultry flocks called. 12 poultry growers adopted our 5-yr. program. 10 houses built. 11 boys and 11 adults completed demonstrations with bees.

Beef cattle program worked out.

Market gardening program worked out.

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CAMPBELL COUNTY

A FIVE YEAR PROGRAM

or

Organization of a Farm for Bright Tobacco Production.

Worked out by

Committee:- C.F. Whately, C. D. Midkiff, J.T. Adams, W.E. Meyer, E.H. Barksdale

1. Bright Tobacco Rotations.
  - a. Tobacco with rye for cover crop, every year.
  - b. 1. Tobacco, 2 Small grain, 3 or 4 Herds Grass.
2. Rotations on other fields:
  1. Corn, 2. small grain, 3 or 4. Clover and grass
3. Treatment of crop for insects and diseases.
4. Have entire crop planted by June 10, using planters and water, if necessary.
5. Held acreage to 15,000 hills per man.
6. Grade as instructed by coop graders.
7. The use of purebred sires and improved seeds.
8. Keep one livestock unit for every 6 cultivated acres and use the manure carefully.
9. Prepare 2 acres improved pasture per livestock unit.
10. Grow 1 ton of hay per year for each livestock unit using hay.
11. Use 1 ton of lime per acre on rotation Number 2.
12. Plan garden to furnish vegetables the entire year.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

EXTENSION SERVICE

Va. Agr. & Mech. College &  
Poly. Inst. & Campbell Co., &  
U.S.D.A. Cooperating.

CAMPBELL COUNTY FIVE YEAR DAIRY PROGRAM  
OR

Organization of Campbell County Farms for Efficient Production of Dairy Products.

Committee: J. C. Adams, E.H.Vosburgh, H. C. Winston,  
J. H. Willetts, Phillip Dawson.

I. FEEDS AND FEEDING

1. Produce 1 ton legume hay per cow each year.
2. Three tons silage for each cow yearly.
3. Grow as much of other feeds needed as possible.
4. Feed each cow according to milk and butter fat production.
5. Provide two acres improved pasture for each cow.
6. Feed a balanced ration.
7. Apply two tons lime or more per acre every five years.
8. Use suitable rotation for your section.

II. BREEDING

1. Use only purebred sires (out of dams with at least a 500 lb. fat record.
2. Weed out of herd all boarder cows, those making less than .200 lbs. butter fat per year.
3. Raise heifers from the best cows.
4. Secure one or more head of good purebred females.

III. MARKETING

1. Produce the highest quality of products used on your market.
2. Sell products at price as high as paid by creameries.
3. Keep milk and cream free from foreign odors.
4. Sterilize milk utensils with steam, if possible.

IV. JOIN A COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

V. EXCHANGE BULLS OR JOIN A BULL ASSOCIATION.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Breed \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Cows \_\_\_\_\_

- X Methods now being used  
 O New Methods adopted 192 -

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No. 5501.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
State of Virginia. EXTENSION SERVICE

Va. Agr. & Mech. College  
& Poly. Inst. & U.S.D.A.  
Cooperating.

A FIVE YEAR PROGRAM  
or

Organization of a Campbell County Farm for Lark Fired Tobacco Production.

A plan for the production of tobacco at a low cost and of a superior quality worked out by the following committee:

J. W. Evans, Jr., W. E. Mason, A. R. Evans, Jno. Rosenberger, C. D. Brewer,  
and C. E. Franklin.

Endorsed by the Campbell County Tobacco Growers' Association and recommended that its members apply the plan on their farms.

1. Use a 3 or 4 year rotation. First, corn and tobacco; second, small grain; third and fourth clover, grass.
2. Treatment of tobacco crop for diseases and insects.
3. Use 800 lbs. 3-8-3 or higher grade fertilizer per acre for tobacco.
4. Have entire crop planted by June 15, using planters and water, if necessary.
5. Thorough preparation before planting and cultivate 4 times or more, shallow.
6. Hold acreage to labor and barn capacity to prevent loss by late cutting, house burn and poor firing.
7. Clover sod to be plowed deep ( by September or October), or use a cover crop of rye or crimson clover for corn and tobacco.
8. Grade as instructed by coop graders.
9. Apply 1 ton of lime or more for each rotation.
10. Keep at least 1 unit of livestock per 5 cultivated acres, and use the manure carefully.
11. Grow at least 1 ton legume hay for each livestock unit, using hay.
12. Have 2 acres of improved pasture for each livestock unit.
13. Have a spring and fall garden to grow vegetables to use all the year.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agri. & Home Economics  
State of Va. Extension Serv. Va. Agri. & Mech College  
& Poly. Inst. & U.S.D.A. & Campbell County Cooperating

A Five Year Program of Organization of a Beef-Cattle  
Farm in Campbell Co. for Efficient Production

Worked Out By Beef-Cattle Committee of Campbell County  
Advisory Council - Walter Fauntleroy, H.W. Adams, C.E. Feagans.

Breeding:

- 1- Use only registered bulls of good individuality.
- 2- We recommend that each community use one bull owned privately or by community.

Feeding:

- 1- Pastures
  - a- Establish improved pastures
  - b- Provide 3 acres of pasture per livestock unit.
- 2-a-Rotation
  - First Year - Corn
  - Second " Small grain. Pasture grasses fall sowed  
(Equal parts by weight timothy, red top, orchard grass, bluegrass)
  - Three to seven years - pasture
- b-Rotation
  - First Year - Corn
  - Second " - Pens - (Rye sowed in fall)
  - Three to five years - pasture
  - Mixture sowed in March; rye grazed down and cattle taken off.
  - Mixture (red top, orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass, bluegrass and Japan clover.)
- 3- Apply one ton or more of lime in each rotation.
- 4- We recommend that sweet clover and Japan clover sowed in March in small grain or new pasture for summer grazing be tried.
- 5- The use of a silo on each farm where 12 or more mature cattle are kept.
- 6- Produce 1/2 ton or more legume hay for each animal. One ton without silage.
- 7- Cattle receiving no silage should be fed 6 to 8 bu. of grain per head each winter in addition to necessary roughages.

Marketing:

- 1- Market in car lots for best prices.
- 2- Market as baby calves where the type and quality of stock warrant it.

Bruce Anderson  
Bruce Anderson, County Agent

X Methods now practiced

O Method adopted 192\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name	Address	Breed	No. hens
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**FEEDING BABY CHICKS:**

After hatching withhold food for 48 hours, 72 is better. Feed buttermilk first, then grit. Feed four times a day for first week, only in amounts eaten in 10 minutes.

**FEEDING GROWING CHICKS:**

Mash can be made of 50% middlings, 25% corn meal, 15% meat scrap and 1 lb. salt.

**FEEDING LAYERS:**

1. Green foods for winter may be supplied by using scalded alfalfa (finely chopped alfalfa hay steeped in hot water and kept warm overnight), sprouted oats, mangels, cabbage or soaked beet pulp.
2. Following mash is kept before flock all the time: 50% wheat middlings, 50% bran, 50% corn meal, 25% meat meal and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs salt.
3. Scratch feed is fed lightly in the morning and heavily at night, and may be made as follows: 1 bu. cracked wheat, 1 bu. corn, 1 bu. oats.

**FEATHERING COCKEREELS AND HENS FOR MARKET.**

Place in pens with little room for exercise and feed from 10 to 14 days. Feed the following mixture: meat scrap 10%, middlings 30%, corn meal 60%. Mix with sour milk to make a batter, feeding 3 times a day all they will eat.

**DISEASE TREATMENT:**

Feeding the flock corn alone, or corn and wheat alone, lowers the chickens' vitality which cuts egg production and makes them susceptible to diseases. Sick chickens are not worth trying to cure; kill or isolate them. Generally the flock should be dosed twice a year with Epsom salts, and at once when disease appears. Feed at rate of 1 lb. salts in wet mash for 100 hens. Mix  $\frac{1}{3}$  teaspoonful permanganate of potash to 1 gallon of water.

1. White diarrhoes of baby chicks prevented only by the elimination of diseased birds from the flock by the accredited method. Dose chicks with Epsom salts at rate of a teaspoonful to 10.
2. Cholera-like diseases: Symptoms are old birds dying suddenly when they are in apparently good health. Treatment consists of changing the runs or disinfecting runs and house by spraying with a solution of creolin at the rate of 1 pint to 10 qts water. Dose with salts and treatment with permanganate in water.
3. Intestinal worms: Found in intestines upon examination after death, which should always be made when several birds in a flock die. Treatment is made by steeping 1 lb finely broken tobacco leaves in water to cover for 2 hours. Mix stems and liquid in  $\frac{1}{2}$  usual ration of mash for 100 birds. Withhold all food from birds for one day previous to feeding mixture. Two hours after this feeding dose with salts. Repeat this treatment in 10 days.

**LICE:**

Dust with sodium flouride.

Brooders are advised to have flocks certified and accredited under plans of the Division of Markets.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

Va. Agr. & Mech. College  
& Poly. Inst. & Campbell County  
& U.S.D.A. Cooperating.

EXTENSION SERVICE

CAMPBELL COUNTY FIVE YEAR POULTRY PROGRAM

Efficient Methods for Poultry Raising in Campbell County.  
Worked out by Poultry Committee of Advisory Council: H.C. Adams, Chairman,  
W.E. Calohan, Mrs. Carl Hicks, Mrs. C.W. Thornhill, F.H. Klein, J.Q. Campbell.

## I. BREEDING

- Each flock to be standard (purebred) and headed only by strong, vigorous, purebred sires.
- Select outstanding birds for breeding pens with reference to vigor, egg production, type and color.
- Use early hatched birds only for breeding pens.

## II. CULL FOR EGG PRODUCTION IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

## III. HATCHING

- Hatch American breeds between March 1 and May 1; Mediterraneans between April 1 and May 15.
- Use incubators holding not less than 120 eggs, or buy baby chicks.
- Use hens with only 15 chicks in brood coops (3'x 3') shed roof type.

## IV. FEEDING

1. Baby Chicks

- For the first six weeks we advise the use of a commercial standard chick feed.
- Exercise, green feed, animal food, grain, mineral, plenty of shade, and a constant water supply are necessary. Feed entire year.

2. LAYERS

- Must have a balanced ration- mash, scratch grain, buttermilk, green feeds, oyster shell and grit, charcoal.
- Dry mash for breeding flock of Americans is discouraged.
- Breeders must not be forced during the breeding year.

## V. HOUSING

- Provide brooder houses, preferably movable for chicks for 8 weeks.
- Poultry houses to have at least one third southern exposure left open to sun. Use burlap screens in storms and extreme cold.
- Give 3 square feet floor space to Mediterraneans, 4 to Americans.
- The poultry house should be on a well drained spot, rat proof, economically built, tight walls, and dry floor of wood or concrete.
- Confine laying flock to hen yard, allow breeders to range.

## VI. DISEASES AND PESTS

- Quarantine new or exposed birds for two weeks.
- Never feed on bare ground but in litter in house.
- Burn all dead birds and animals. Spray house as needed.
- Scald tricking, fumigations after keep dropping board clean.
- Dust adult poultry at least every 4 months until clean. Keep dust box in house.

## VII. MARKETING

- Sell only clean, fresh eggs, grading each lot to same size and color.
- Have flock certified and accredited.
- Sell eggs and poultry by community groups.

- Methods now being used.
- New methods adopted 192 -

Mrs. C. S. Ferguson  
Home Demonstration Agent

B. Anderson  
County Agent

## A FIVE YEAR PROGRAM FOR THE CAMPBELL COUNTY FARM ORCHARDS

Worked out by Orchard Committee of County Agricultural Advisory Council.

## Committee:

J. L. Brooks  
S. T. Ford  
E. M. Farmer

Planting and Caring for the Young Orchard

## 1. Varieties:

- 1 - Apples: Maiden Blush, Yellow Transparent, Grimes Golden, Delicious, York, Stayman and Winesap.
- 2 - Peaches: Greensboro, Carman, Hiley Belle, Georgia Belle, Elberta and Smock.
- 3 - Plums: Abundance, Burbank, Red June, Yellow Egg and Shropshire damson.
- 4 - Cherries: (Sour) Early Richmond, Montmorency. (Sweet) Black Tartarian, Governor Wood and Schmidt.
- 5 - Grapes: Niagara, Concord, Delaware, Catawba, Moore's Early and James

Planting: Use one-year old trees.Location: Locate orchard convenient to the home.  
(2) Select site with good air and water drainage.Pruning: Prune according to instructions of the Horticultural Extension Division, Blacksburg, Virginia.Cultivation: Use some cultivated or leguminous crops in orchard for first five years.Fertilization: Fertilize orchard according to soil conditions and tree growth.Spraying: Spray according to yearly spray calendar sent out by V.P.I.

Recommendations for the old or bearing orchards

Pruning Prune according to the directions given by the Horticultural Extension Division, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Fertilization and Cultivation: Fertilize according to soil conditions and tree vigor. The Committee recommends that cultivation be given the bearing orchard whenever possible to increase tree vigor.

Insecticides Spray according to the yearly spray calendar sent out by V.P.I.

Grading and Packing

The Committee recommends that the State Standards for Grading and Packing be adopted.

The Committee recommends that spray rings be organized in the different communities where there are enough orchards to justify the buying and owning a power sprayer.

Methods now being used \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

New methods I will adopt this year 192 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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 Campbell  
Report of Bruce Anderson County \_\_\_\_\_ Agent.  
(Name) (Title)  
From Dec. 1 1924 to Nov. 30, 1925.(Date) (Date)

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGES 3 AND 4

COUNTY AGENT WORK



Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST CHECK	TRANSFER
MADE	NOV. 2

State or District Supervisor.

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

### NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

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

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

#### SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

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

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Soils</li> <li>(b) Farm crops</li> <li>(c) Horticulture</li> <li>    Home gardens</li> <li>    Beautification of home grounds</li> <li>(d) Forestry</li> <li>(e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.</li> <li>(f) Animal husbandry</li> <li>    Dairy husbandry</li> <li>    Home dairy</li> <li>(g) Poultry husbandry</li> <li>    Home poultry</li> </ol>	} (including diseases and insects).
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## SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

## IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

## (2) Project activities and results—Continued.

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

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

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

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

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

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

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

Bruce Anderson	County Agent	12
(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year.)
  
2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted. 20 2
3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned. 14 3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— 4 4
  - (a) Juniors 4
  - (b) Adults 36
5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: 5 5
  - (a) Junior 5
  - (b) Adult 16
6. Membership in above clubs: 320 7

(a) Boys <span style="float: right;">63</span>	(c) Men <span style="float: right;">2</span>	
(b) Girls <span style="float: right;">1</span>	(d) Women <span style="float: right;">8</span>	
7. Number of club members completing: 260 7

(a) Boys <span style="float: right;">61</span>	(c) Men <span style="float: right;">2</span>	
(b) Girls <span style="float: right;">1</span>	(d) Women <span style="float: right;">8</span>	
8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: 2 8
  - (a) Boys 2
  - (b) Girls 0

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior judging or demonstration teams trained		2	9
10. Number entering college this year who have been club members		4	10
11. Total number of farm visits <sup>1</sup> made in conducting extension work		887	11
12. Number of different farms visited		211	12
13. Total number of home <sup>2</sup> visits made in conducting extension work			13
14. Number of different homes visited			14
15. Number of calls <sup>2</sup> relating to extension work	consultations		15
	(a) Office <sup>or</sup> <i>demerary</i>	1502	
	(b) Telephone		
16. Number of days agent spent in office		61	16
17. Number of days agent spent in field		237	17
18. Number of individual letters written		1089	18
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made	(a) Community		19
	(b) County	1	
20. Training meetings <sup>2</sup> held for local leaders	(a) Number	26	20
	(b) Leaders in attendance	161	
21. Method and result demonstration meetings <sup>2</sup> held (do not include meetings reported in number 20)	(a) Number	49	21
	(b) Attendance	1995	
22. Farmers' institutes <sup>2</sup> held	(a) Number		22
	(b) Attendance		
23. Extension schools <sup>2</sup> and short courses held	(a) Number		23
	(b) Attendance		
24. Junior club encampments held:			24
(a) Number	7. Blackburg	1	
(b) Attendance by club members	(1) Boys	18	
	(2) Girls		
(c) Total attendance		19	
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported	(a) Number	17	25
	(b) Attendance	1268	
	(a) Lantern slides	8	
	(b) Motion pictures	2	
	(c) Charts	12	

[Use space below to include other important data.]

no. circular letters out 16 Sent out. 1711

Miles - Automobile 9236;  
train 606Extension articles  
papers 48<sup>1</sup> Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.<sup>2</sup> See definition on page 1.

**PROGRAM SUMMARY**

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

Title of project.	Number of extension visits participating. <sup>1</sup>	Number of local leaders assisting. <sup>2</sup>	Days specimens helped.	Days agent devoted to projects.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
Illustrative entry: Poultry	8	7	2	11	
27. Soils (page 7)	12	4		32	27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11)	14	10	5	65	28
29. Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27)	2	2	2	12	29
29. Beautification of home grounds (page 26)					30
30. Forestry (page 13)					30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13)					31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f)	3	2	2	7	32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29)	10	4	5	51	33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28)	11	3	5	41	34
35. Rural engineering (page 16)	6	3	3	12	35
35. Rural engineering—home (page 26)					36
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30)	14	3	3	19	36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20)					37
38. Nutrition (page 21)					38
39. Clothing (page 22)					39
40. Home management (page 23)					40
41. House furnishings (page 24)					41
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25)					42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31)					43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31)	12	4	5	59	44
TOTAL	X X X	X X X	33	298	

<sup>1</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 1, page 4.

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

## FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS.<sup>1</sup>

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

45. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)	34	45
46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	41	46
47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.	32	47
48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations.	210	48
49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year.	8	49
50. Tons involved in preceding question.	11	50
51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year.	0	51
52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time.	67	52
53. Tons of lime or limestone so used.	434	53
54. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time.	8	54
55. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under.	26	55
56. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work reported on this page. (Include questions 47, 49, 51, 52, and 54 less duplications.)	96	56

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

<sup>1</sup> For drainage, irrigation, land clearing, and terracing see "Rural Engineering," page 14.







## POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

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

Item	(1) Irish potatoes	(2) Sweet potatoes	(3) Cotton	(4) Tobacco	(5) Other
85. Number of method demonstrations given				16	85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way				33	86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year				33	87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations				197	88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	bu.	bu.	lbs.*	200 lbs.	89
90. Number of junior clubs <sup>1</sup>					90
91. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys			10 <sup>1</sup>	91
	(b) Girls				
92. Number of members completing work	(a) Boys			17	92
	(b) Girls				
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing				25 <sup>1</sup>	93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	bu.	bu.	lbs.*	1377 <sup>1</sup> lbs.	94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time					95
96. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time					96
97. Number of farms treating seed for disease for the first time					97
98. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects for the first time				4	98
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page				50	99
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]					
Tobacco yields are estimates but from past experience I find accurate					

1 Indicate crop by name.

\* Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

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



## FORESTRY.

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

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

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

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS<sup>2</sup> INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

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

Item.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)
	Rodents.	Other animal pests.	Grasshoppers.	Other insects.
132. Number of method demonstrations given.....				132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....				133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....				134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations.....				135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year.....				136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....				137

<sup>1</sup> States which do not require clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.<sup>2</sup> Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings.<sup>3</sup> Indicate by name.

## LIVESTOCK.

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

Item.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Swine	Sheep	Poultry	Other
138. Number of method demonstrations given	12	2			25	138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	92	1		1	70	139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	92	1		1	6	140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	311	96		30	600	141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations				140.00	770.00	142
143. Number of junior clubs <sup>1</sup>						143
144. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	2				144
	(b) Girls					
145. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	2				145
	(b) Girls					
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed	2					146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year	30	2			15	147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	9				12	148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time	6				50	149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks	112				900	150
151. Number of animals discarded	8				450	151
152. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year					X X X	152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc.					X X X	153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year						154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs						155

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

8-5100

## LIVESTOCK—Continued.

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

Item	(4) Dairy cattle	(5) Beef cattle	(6) Swine	(7) Sheep	(8) Poultry	(9) Other <sup>1</sup>	
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	156
167. Number of members in these associations		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	157
158. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	158
159. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	159
160. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	160
161. Number of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time							161
162. Number of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time							162
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year			XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	163
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year			XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	164
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate swine for cholera this year	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX	XXX	165
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15	120	3		2	78		166
[Use space below to include other important data relating to livestock.]							

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

## RURAL ENGINEERING.

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

167. Number of method demonstrations given	2	167
168. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	19	168
169. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	17	169
170. Number of farms installing drainage systems this year	1	170
171. Acres drained	95	171
172. Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year		172
173. Acres irrigated		173
174. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams this year	1	174
175. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented	8	175
176. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished		176
177. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished		177
178. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished		178
179. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished	2	179
180. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished		180
181. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished		181
182. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished	13	182
	(a) Barns	1
	(b) Hog houses	
183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question	(c) Poultry houses	10
	(d) Siles	2
	(e) Other	
184. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year	2	184
185. Acres of land so cleared	11	185
186. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page	17	186

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

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## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

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

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

(a) Name of association or group	(b) Number of members	Supplier and products handled	Supplies purchased		Products sold	
			(1) Value	(2) Savings	(3) Value	(4) Profit
Tobacco Growers	1800	Tobacco & Kit.	\$ 30,000 <sup>00</sup>	\$ 15,000 <sup>00</sup>	\$ 600,000 <sup>00</sup>	\$
Wool "	5	Wool			350.00	20.00
Farmers Union	30	Fertilizer	3000.00	570.00		
TOTAL						

206. Total number of different farms adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 204 (b) and 205 (b) less duplications plus other farms not in cooperative associations) 500 206

## COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

Item	Bookkeeping		
	(a)	(b)	(c)
206. Number of method demonstrations given	15		206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	11		207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	7		208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations	839		209
210. Number of junior clubs?			210
211. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys 11 (b) Girls	14	211
212. Number of members completing	(a) Boys 7 (b) Girls	14	
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed	25		213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page	22		214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			

1. Indicate name over column.

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

9-3148

## HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

## FOODS.

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

## FOOD PREPARATION.

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

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

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

## FOODS—Continued.

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

## FOOD PRESERVATION.

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Finished product.

## NUTRITION

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

239. Number of project clubs or groups	(a) Women	_____	} 239
	(b) Juniors	_____	
240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition	(a) Women	_____	} 240
	(b) Girls	_____	
	(c) Boys	_____	
241. Number of members completing	(a) Women	_____	} 241
	(b) Girls	_____	
	(c) Boys	_____	
242. Number of method demonstrations given		_____	242
243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women	_____	} 243
	(b) Girls	_____	
	(c) Boys	_____	
244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women	_____	} 244
	(b) Girls	_____	
	(c) Boys	_____	
245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time	(a) Women	_____	} 245
	(b) Girls	_____	
	(c) Boys	_____	
246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time	(a) Women	_____	} 246
	(b) Girls	_____	
	(c) Boys	_____	
247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time		_____	247
248. Number of children involved in preceding question		_____	248
249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time		_____	249
250. Number of children involved in preceding question		_____	250
251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page		_____	251

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

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

## CLOTHING.

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

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

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

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

## HOME MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

## HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

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

283. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women .....	283
	(b) Juniors .....	
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings .....	(a) Women .....	284
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
285. Number of members completing .....	(a) Women .....	285
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
286. Number of method demonstrations given .....		286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way .....	(a) Women .....	287
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year .....	(a) Women .....	288
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year .....	(a) Women .....	289
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year .....	(a) Women .....	290
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year .....	(a) Women .....	291
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291 .....	(a) Bedrooms .....	292
	(b) Living rooms .....	
	(c) Dining rooms .....	
	(d) Other rooms .....	
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page .....		293

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

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

## HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

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

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

HEALTH.<sup>2</sup>

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

## SANITATION.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.<sup>2</sup> It is assumed that this work is conducted in cooperation with State and county health authorities.

## RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

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

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 16.

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

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

## BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

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

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

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

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

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

## HOME GARDENS.

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

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

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

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

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

## HOME POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

## HOME DAIRY.

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

362. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women .....	} 362
	(b) Juniors .....	
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work .....	(a) Women .....	} 363
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
364. Number of members completing .....	(a) Women .....	} 364
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
365. Number of method demonstrations given .....		365
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way .....	(a) Women .....	} 366
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year .....	(a) Women .....	} 367
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by .....	(a) Women .....	} 368
	(b) Girls .....	
	(c) Boys .....	
369. Number of homes feeding better dairy rations for the first time .....		369
370. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year .....		370
371. Number of homes adopting better practices in butter or cheese making this year .....		371
372. Number of pounds of butter made .....		372
373. Number of pounds of cheese made .....		373
374. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-dairy work reported on this page .....		374

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

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

## HOME MARKETING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

379. Total number of different homes adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 376 (b) and 377 (b) less duplications plus other homes not in cooperative associations) 379

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

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