

VIRGINIA

CAMPBELL COUNTY - COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT - 1932

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

S. F. GRUBBS, County Agent

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

VIRGINIA.

1932.

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The year 1932 has been a very discouraging year for the farmers of Campbell County. Not only has this year been a year of general crop failures, due to another drought, equally as severe in this county as 1930, but they are fighting the ghost of several other years failures. 1928 saw their crops swept away by the great August freshet and wind storm when the James and Staunton rivers and their tributaries took heavy toll all over the county. 1929 gave them a little respite, then 1930 with the worst drought in the memory of the oldest struck them; then the ruinously low prices of 1931 sent them further down the scale, until 1932 with its drought and burden of borrowed production credit gave the coup de grace to a long series of disasters. Scant production and the paradox of low prices strike them a double body blow. Their future recovery must necessarily be slowed up by their load of debt and discouragement.

This year the farmers and the extension worker in this county are in the same plight and have in many respects the same return. Maximum endeavor and minimum results.

The financial loss is, of course, a terrible thing, but even worse is the lowered morale of the people. Too many, at first, accepting aid reluctantly now are coming to regard it as a matter of course. What will be the result of this sinister heritage and how this barrier will be broken is very difficult to forecast.

Following a dry winter the outlook was not so bad since we had showers enough to keep crops growing. May was full of promise, June a month of hope, July a month of deepening pessimism and August a month of searing reality. Fall rains have started and grain that were sown before their coming, look well. These are the first green fields we have known in many months.

Here and there are little gleams of hope. Not in the way of crop production, but in organization.

During the winter and early spring the dairymen of the Lynchburg area made a strong effort to organize to sell cooperatively, but fell short of necessary per cent signed up and wisely decided to wait a while.

During winter, spring and early summer the fight for a cooperative organization for both types of tobacco grown in this area went on. Which finally resulted in the formation of the two organizations. Unfortunately the quality of both crops in this county is very poor and the yields are very scanty, due to the severe drought. However, if both organizations can hold their membership through the year and go into another year with fair morale, there is strong hope of an effective and permanent organization.

INTRODUCTION cont'd.

Many other things crowd into the introduction, if permitted, but they will be discussed in detail under the proper heading.

STATUS OF COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

The County Extension Organization consists of the Agricultural Advisory Board, composed of forty members ~~selected~~ from business men and farmers selected from the several communities of the county. The Board of Supervisors are ex-officio members. It seems reasonable to hope that since these men are interested in the development of the county that a strong extension program may gradually be built up.

Almost parallel with this organization is a new organization called the Progressive Club, with a membership of sixty men and women formed and led by the citizens to sponsor extension work in the county. The fact that this organization sprang up spontaneously when extension work in the county was in danger, is a very hopeful sign. This organization meets every two months, with some call meetings in between.

The two tobacco organizations in the county may almost be said to be extension organizations since they are almost wholly the work of the county agent and the Smith-Hughes teachers. This statement has quite forcibly been made by the two county chairmen on a number of occasions. In these organizations are six locals, set up in an effort to keep the membership informed. In order to tie them more firmly as extension organizations, definite programs have been set up for the coming year, embodying social features as well as an agricultural program consisting of supervised demonstrations.

One subordinate Grange has been organized in the county, but so far, has not made the progress we hoped for when it was first secured.

Three Community Leagues have adopted agricultural programs and will no doubt be of much aid in systemizing the work in 1933.

Other forms of community organizations will be attempted in carrying out an organized program of extension work.

PROGRAM OF WORK.

A tentative plan of work was formed by the agent, approved by his district agent, Mr. J. G. Bruce and adopted by the Agricultural Advisory Board. It is given below in outlined form, giving the goals and achievements.

Plan of work for 1932.

Agronomy and Soil Building.

GOALS

1. To save 20,000 pounds of Korean lespedeza seed for home use.
2. To save 75% of sweet clover seed grown in the county, either by stripping or threshing, preferably by stripping.
3. To ascertain by means of soil test land free enough from acid to grow red and sweet clover and to urge their use.
4. To assist in obtaining lime and to encourage its use.
5. To carry on work teaching use of better seeds and instruct in the intelligent selection of such seeds.
6. To do all possible to obtain a reduction of tobacco acreage and to encourage the raising of a better quality crop through better fertilization and curing.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

This was impossible due to drought, but could easily have been accomplished, or perhaps trebled a normal year.

Seed crop inferior, but this goal was attained.

Soil test made at every request.

This was done, but handicapped by the drought.

Acreage reduced but quality poor due to drought.

PROGRAM OF WORK (Cont'd)

LIVESTOCK

GOALS		ACHIEVEMENTS
1. Pasture improvement	4	Four carried out.
2. Better Sires	5	Eighteen placed.
3. Parasite control	10	Twelve demonstrations given.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

1. Terracing	10	Eighteen new terracing projects.
2. To instruct as many as four groups of club boys in terracing through the use of the level.		Nineteen club boys trained to build terraces.

ORGANIZATION AND MARKETING.

1. Tobacco - bright and dark.		Organisations secured.
2. Wool pool.		Wool was pooled.
3. Lambs if possible.		Unable to ship lambs cooperatively.

HORTICULTURE.

1. Small fruits introduced.		Five plantings of dewberries under way.
2. Pruning		Twelve pruning demonstrations given.
3. Spraying.		Four spraying demonstrations given.

PROGRAM OF WORK (Cont'd.)

CEREALS

Goals

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Fertilization - Wheat | 5 | Ten demonstrations on wheat. |
| 2. Fertilization - Corn | 5 | Twelve of this nature on corn. |

TOBACCO

- | | | |
|------------------|----|---|
| 1. Fertilization | 10 | Fifteen fertilizer demonstrations on tobacco. |
|------------------|----|---|

POULTRY

- | | | |
|---------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Housing | 2 | Two new houses build. |
| 2. Feeding | 4 | Six feeding demonstrations secured. |
| 3. Culling | 12 | Twelve in culling |
| 4. Caponizing | 10 | Fourteen in caponizing. |

CLUB WORK.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Six organized clubs | | Six organized clubs secured. |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|

FINANCIAL

To render all possible service in seed and fertilizer loans.

This was done.

SOILS.

It occurs to the agent that the major problem in Piedmont Virginia still is the rebuilding of worn out soils. Whatever we may have to add in the way of phosphate and potash, the fact still remains that we cannot afford to continue buying the heavy applications of nitrogen necessary for maximum crop yield. Moreover, there is no substitute for humus in the soils. This fact was strikingly driven home in the droughts of the last few years and more farmers realize it now than ever before. One farmer remarked that "Nitrogen is the best substitute for rain." Meaning, of course, nitrogen from humus and the water holding qualities of humus itself about reflect the opinion of the more observant farmers.

A short time ago another farmer approached the agent relative to a car of lime with the following remark: "I find it more necessary now than ever before to increase the fertility of my soil. More than that when prices improve I do not want to have my whole farm in cultivation to make a decent yield."

It is noticeable that an affinity seems to exist between poor specimens of farmers and poor land.

Our use of lime has fallen off sharply, due to the general scarcity of money, yet the recognition of its value grows each year. Most of our red clover sown this year has been killed by drought. Last years seeding gave scanty yields of hay and almost no seed crop to return to the land.

Lespedeza sown on a far wider scale than ever before, fully 20,000 pounds of seed being sown. It came through with fair stands, but made little growth, furnishing some pasture and very little seed.

A few fall sown pieces of alfalfa were catches when sown on low fertile land, but most of it perished before the fall rains came.

CEREALS.

Corn - The outlook in spring was fair of a creditable years work in corn. Stands of this crop were somewhat impaired by wireworm ravages, but fair growth was made through May and early June until the little moisture we had from the winter was gone. The outcome in yield and roughage is pitifully low due to the drought and to make the situation worse, the river low grounds were flooded in October, washing away and ruining most of these crops. Very little of it had been gathered.

CEREALS (cont'd)

Corn (cont'd) -

Twenty-six result demonstrations were under way at the beginning of summer. They ran the scale all the way from growing of corn on limed land, better seed and cultural methods to better fertilization. From a promising start it dwindled down to ruin as the summer advanced with blistering sun and no rain.

Wheat - Wheat fared a little better than corn although yields were not up to average and a great deal of it was light in weight and of a poor quality. Twenty-seven demonstrations, composed of treated seed, improved seed and better fertilization gave an average gain of one and one-half bushels. The Forward variety of wheat continues to hold up well in comparison with other strains and is growing in popularity each year throughout the county. Interest was again shown in treating seed wheat for stinking smut. Smut appeared again this year and the next years crop will show, in the agents opinion a good comparison in treated and untreated seed.

Oats - Two demonstrations with treated seed showed a gain of two bushels to the acre. However, one of our greatest troubles with winter oats in this county is winter killing or freezing out. Some growers are now sowing their winter oats in February instead of Autumn with very good results.

Rye - Four variety demonstrations of rye gave a gain of three bushels per acre and furnished excellent grazing. Abruzzi rye is rapidly gaining in favor here as a fall grazing crop. Its superiority over other strains has been clearly shown.

Barley - Two demonstrations with barley treated with Cresan ^{Cresan} gave a yield gain of four bushels per acre. This crop is attracting more attention in the county, but the last three autumns have been unfavorable as to getting the seed up and advanced enough to stand the winter.

LEGUMES and FORAGE CROPS.

With these, as nearly all other crops, the drought played havoc, doing per crop more damage than in any major crop, since much of the legume crop was completely ruined. This is doubly serious since the loss will carry over in many instances into next year.

LEGUMES and FORAGE CROPS (cont'd).

Alfalfa - Twelve alfalfa demonstrations under way were greatly damaged. Some of them on thirsty soils dying out badly. A few fields showed slight gains on early cutting, but again drought - the great leveler - did its work. Second cuttings were negligible and third cuttings were never made. Most of the fall sown alfalfa never came up well and only a few good strands were obtained in the county.

Sweet Clover - We have a fair acreage sown in sweet clover and came out rather better than in the case of alfalfa. Quite a lot of this year's seeding is found to be living since the fall rains. The high moisture since middle of October and the late fall have been of invaluable aid to this great soil building and pasture crop. Second year sweet clover, of course, stood the drought better than most legumes but did not reach its maximum height and the seed yields were very low and poor of quality. In 1931 the agent, with two farmers, built a sweet clover seed stripper that was used on a number of farms. This machine was built from an old self binder with only one half a days work for the three and the purchase of no new parts. Everything was home made; This year the owner had more requests to save seed than he could comply with. The principle is simple, the seed being stripped by the reel and the straw left on the ground for the building of the soil.

Red and Sapling Clovers - These clovers took more prominence than either sweet clover or lespedeza and while their value is universally recognized, they made a poor showing due to the drought and will have a very slight carry over next year, due to most of this spring's seeding being killed. The seed crop was a complete failure, thus being a disappointment to both agent and farmers. A machine for this purpose having been secured and a number of farmers planning to save seed.

Lespedeza - This crop with the others was handicapped by the drought. The agent had set as a goal twenty thousand pounds of home grown seed for this year. The acreage sown might easily have trebled this yield had the season been a normal one. As it is, we will not secure over 1700 pounds of seed in the county. This stands out in marked contrast to our yield of ten thousand pounds in 1931, on a much smaller acreage. Luckily, in most instances, farmers secured a stand of this valuable crop and though it did not get high enough to mow in most instances, yet it will reseed the land enough to give a good stand in 1933. This, in most instances, it will be allowed to do.

LEGUMES and FORAGE CROPS (Cont'd)

Lespedeza (cont'd) -

While as a source of seed for local sowing the crop has been a failure, still in other ways it has been of great value to the county. Most of the fields intended for seed was pastured due to the other pastures being burned up by the drought. Many farmers have said that lespedeza was all that saved them, since their other pastures gave way in August and they would have been forced to feed dry feed. The agent has yet to find his first farmer who has tried this crop fairly and is displeased with it. This too, in spite of the drought. One very interesting case, by way of a demonstration secured in one of the poorer sections of the county: In 1928 a farmer sowed Korean, secured by the agent on a very poor field. This crop was then unknown in the neighborhood and the county. Naturally, when it did not get waist high he was an object of ridicule by his neighbors. He allowed it to stand and in 1931 put the land in dark fired tobacco, making a better crop than had grown on this land for years. He failed to sow a clover crop and this year put the land in corn, using no fertilizer. In spite of the drought, his yield of grain and forage from it was double that on any neighboring farm.

Vetch - Eight demonstrations with vetch were brought over last year and started this fall. Due to the dry fall the early sown vetch did not come up very well. Fair yields of hay were made from last year's seeding and the necessity of inoculating the seed was well established.

Pastures - Four demonstrations were begun. Two were lime and fertilizer and two were new grass mixtures. This subject will have to be passed over lightly, since the drought burned them to a crisp by mid-summer. This is the second time this has happened to us, we can only try again.

Soy Beans - Eleven demonstrations were carried on with soy beans to prove the value of inoculation. This was shown in each instance, though the yields of all beans and peas were very poor due to the extreme dry weather. Increased yields of any consequence were made on low grounds.

Cow Peas - The agent has never pushed either beans or peas, except as an emergency hay crop. For this purpose fourteen demonstrations were carried on. Fertilization gave some slight gains this year. Of course, this, like all other crops was cut by drought. The land which had been limed in the past showed the greatest gains with the peas.

SPECIAL CROPS.

Potatoes - One demonstration of treated seed, one of fertilization and four of better seed in contrast to home grown seed was carried on. All showed up well in spite of the weather condition and gave a gain of ten bushels per acre in favor of better practice. This county is well out of the potato belt and the crop is not of great importance except in home gardens.

Tobacco - This is of course, our chief money crop and has given us considerable trouble of later years, both from a standpoint of disease and from a marketing standpoint as well. We have in the past been much troubled with wildfire, a disease which attacks the plant as it nears maturity. This year a new foe intruded. The disease called blue mold, coming up from Georgia and the Carolina's entered Virginia and swept over this territory for the first time. Two weeks of the agents time was given entirely over to control measures and it became almost a day and night battle. It is safe to say that extension work saved the plant beds in this county as the disease was county wide and very rapid in its destruction of young plants. This work carried result demonstrations on tobacco up to fifty. It would be impossible to say what gains were due to them for it is safe to say that without prompt control measures not more than half the acreage would have been planted. The fertilization demonstrations were of little value, so far as visual demonstrations were concerned, due to dry weather. Tobacco, like all other crops suffered extreme losses in poundage and quality.

FRUITS - VEGETABLES and BEAUTIFICATION of HOME GROUNDS.

Tomatoes - Two result demonstrations were attempted in fertilization of canning tomatoes, but made no worth while gain, due to extreme dry weather. At beginning of season a meeting was held of growers of canning tomatoes and better practices discussed by E. B. Dietrick, Vegetable Specialist. A grading demonstration was given and growers were instructed in grading their tomatoes before delivering them.

FRUITS - VEGETABLES and BEAUTIFICATION OF

HOME GROUNDS (Cont'd)

Home Gardens - Home gardens are generally on the increase in the county. This is, to some extent at least, due to extension activities of the last few years. One hundred and twenty-three demonstrations were begun this year and promptly burned up with the drought, not before they had been of great value to the families planting them however. The increase of interest in gardens in this county is somewhat due to this venture being rather a virgin field in part of the county. The part of the county which produces bright tobacco had never gone in for gardens, but were accustomed to use their tobacco money to buy their food necessities. The crop failure and low prices of the last few years have made them somewhat more receptive to the idea of growing their own food.

Truck Crops - This phase of farming seems to be on the increase in Campbell county since the establishment of the new Gurb Market in Lynchburg. True that the truck was burned up with all other crops this year, yet the amount of surplus truck sold in the early part of the season was a material help to many farmers in meeting their running expenses this year. The agent is trying to develop this field, since in the past much food of this nature has come into Lynchburg from other localities, even from other states, which could just as well be raised locally.

Home Grounds - Three demonstrations of beautification of home grounds are being carried on with the assistance of the agent.

Tree Fruits - Outside of maintaining the health of the trees, little can be said of this activity this year, since tree fruits were a total failure. This was wholly true of apples, since we are not in the best fruit belt and what few apples we had set promptly fell off. There are no commercial peach orchards and the peaches we have are in home orchards. Peaches did a little better than apples, yet not enough to satisfy home demand. Six demonstrations of better control were carried through successfully. Apple projects were abandoned after failure of the crop.

Small Fruits - Two demonstrations of strawberries were carried through with partial success, but no adequate check was maintained. Five demonstrations of the young berry are now being prepared for by as many growers.

Grapes - This was rather more successful than the other fruits. Seven demonstrations, six of them small home vineyards pruned and put into good shape, the seventh a large vineyard whose output was practically ruined with black rot in 1921 was taken in hand by Specialist, D. A. Tucker and the county agent. While the drought effected the yield, the black rot was practically eliminated.

FORESTRY.

This phase of agriculture has been exceedingly difficult in Campbell County. The average farmers viewpoint in regard to forestry seems to be "Here's an ax, there's a tree, cut it down." However, little by little, some interest is being created. One adult and one 4-H Club boy planted a wood lot this year. Considering the drought the losses were not excessive and the growth was satisfactory. One thinning demonstration was also given by Extension Forester, Obyrne.

INSECT CONTROL.

This phase of work is usually difficult in that many people will not use insecticides with care. Carelessly applied demonstrations are usually failures, or practically so. The following demonstrations were successful: Six peach tree bore, ten weevil in stored grains, fifteen tobacco worm and flea beetle and twelve Mexican bean beetle. Other work of this kind was of miscellaneous nature. There is in the agent's opinion an increasing need for this work.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

Terracing - Eighteen demonstrations of this nature were gotten under way or finished this year among adults. The agent now has a level and does this work on a much larger scale than formerly. In 1931 Extension Engineer, J. A. Waller and the county agent decided to try terracing and elementary rural engineering as a 4-H Club project. That year a fair success rewarded them, but was eclipsed by the work of this year. In the work of the current year nineteen boys carried the project successfully. Some of them, after preliminary training worked with the agent in running terrace lines and making water system and lake surveys and were of invaluable help to him. When the agent took over this county in the fall of 1928 there was not a single terrace in it or a farmer who knew how to

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING (Cont'd)

Terracing (cont'd)

lay off and build one. With the help of Engineer J. A. Waller, terracing schools were held. Some headway has been made all along, but the past few years being dry, not the same interest has been shown as would have been in periods of normal rainfall. However, the seeds of the idea were sown and since the heavy rains of October, which did much damage to land all over the country, are now bearing fruit. Apparently the agent is going to be swamped with requests for this work during the coming year. Four water systems were installed under extension aid and ten farm buildings were constructed during the year.

POULTRY:

Poultry is one of the few ventures that has been successful in this county during 1931. Of course, nothing spectacular has been done and more than ever it has been demonstrated that only with attention and intelligent care can poultry raising be made a success. Much of this work is done by the home demonstration agent, but a great deal still comes to the county agent. This is particularly true of work of an emergency nature.

Parasite Control - Much culling and all the caponizing is handled by the county agent. Something like seven hundred capons will be handled this year. Parasite control has figured largely in the work of the year, an unusually amount of trouble of this nature appearing. Twenty-five flocks were demanded and much miscellaneous work of this nature done.

devised

LIVESTOCK.

Livestock are not yet a county major activity. There is a gradual development of this nature and this is always to be preferred to any sudden transition. No people are further from being capable livestock men than the

LIVESTOCK (cont'd)

average tobacco grower. Should the county embark on such a venture hastily it would mean failure in many instances. It must be the result of ready growth

Dairy Cattle - This breed of cattle is of more importance than any other kind of livestock in the county so far. During the year four pure bred bull calves have been placed in the county and another deal of this nature is pending. The Cream Stations established by extension work are still functioning, although they have had low prices to contend with ever since their beginning. They have even gained a little in volume of business in the past twelve months. This, in spite of a year of almost no pastures. A strong effort was made from early winter until spring to organize the dairymen in the Lynchburg area, but not enough signers were secured and the venture was deferred.

Hogs - Interest in hogs is slightly on the increase, but is being held in check by low prices and scarcity of feed. Fear of cholera has been to some extent a detriment, since it has been prevalent in some of the neighboring counties. Six different outbreaks have occurred in this county during the year. All were traceable to hogs which had been brought in from other points. The agent discovered their outbreaks as they were beginning and was able in each instance to prevent their spreading. Work with parasite eradication has also been fairly heavy and very satisfactory during the year.

Sheep - Like all other forms of livestock, sheep have been more difficult this year, due to the sagging prices of meat and wool. The wool of the county was pooled again this year with that of several other counties and placed in the hands of the United Wool Growers Association. Results of this venture cannot be ascertained until after the final payment, but it is generally thought that it will be beneficial to the growers. Much work was done in docking, castrating and drenching for stomach worms. Twenty-four demonstrations in all. We were unable to interest enough growers to secure a car lot shipment of lambs.

Horses - For the first time since the agent has been in this county there is a marked increase in horse breeding. One pure bred draft stallion has been placed in the county and another very good individual, though not pure bred, has been brought in. The agent personally aided in interesting the owners to breed fifty-seven more mares this year than in 1931.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

Under this heading may be mentioned four farmers receiving aid relative to leases. One production loan was supervised by the agent in which two hundred and seventy-eight farmers received assistance in securing money to make a crop with. Outlook information was given out at a number of tobacco organization meetings, but just what part this actually played in crop adjustment would be impossible to say in concrete figures. No doubt it did have influence in some instances.

MARKETING.

A wool pool was handled as has already been mentioned under the section devoted to livestock. Twenty-eight sheep raisers out of thirty-six in county pooled their wool. What the definite outcome will be cannot be determined until final settlement is made. A strong effort was made to organize the milk producers in Lynchburg area by the agent and the agents in three adjoining counties. Nine meetings were held in Lynchburg with the assistance of the Dairy and Marketing Specialist of V. P. I.. Much field work was done by the agent and interested farmers. The cooperation of the Lynchburg Co-operators and of the City Board of Health was secured, but a seventy-five per cent sign up of producers could not be secured, so the project had to be deferred.

Tobacco - The fight for a cooperative marketing association, begun in the spring of 1930 was carried on with renewed intensity. Local leaders gave more assistance than ever before and a seventy-five per cent sign up was secured in the state of the dark fired type. The bright tobacco growers also formed their organizations. Eighty-six meetings were devoted by the agent to tobacco sign up work during the year. There is no slackening in this work as meetings are being continued to keep the membership informed.

MARKETING (Cont'd)

Curb Market - A very nice and convenient Curb Market has been installed in the new Armory in the city of Lynchburg. This movement has been materially aided by the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce. This fine organization has been responsive to any appeal to assist agriculture within their power and speaking for Campbell County one can see many fruits of their assistance in numerous parts of the county.

CLUB WORK.

Club work in Campbell County has not been an easy project. The greatest drawback has been the lack of funds for projects to be satisfactorily handled. Added to this the bad crop years which ruined members projects of crop nature and directly effected most of the animal projects. But on the whole, interest in Club work is growing. This year twenty-five boys attended the Hampden-Sidney Short Course. This was nearly double the number ever attending in the past. It was also the largest number of boys attending from any county.

As has been mentioned, projects have suffered this year from drought to where, coupled with low prices, some of the members projects showed up on the wrong side of the ledger. However, club members seem to meet seasonal upsets and depression evils with a better front than the adult farmer.

While it was really the fruit of 1931, yet the following awards were made in 1932 and were not included in last years reports. It would be well to mention them here:

One organized club member won a \$200. scholarship to V. P. I. with a dairy heifer. This award is known as the State Fair Scholarship. The member winning is now a sophomore in high school and will enter V. P. I. when he finishes.

A level was won by a member of another Club for proficiency in the use of this instrument in terrace building. This award was possible through the generosity of the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce.

A gold Elgin watch, awarded by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau was won in a corn contest by a member of the Gladys Club.

CLUB WORK (Cont'd)

The 4-H Club Achievement Day held October 29th by the home and farm agents was a great success. One hundred and sixty-five boys and girls took part in this program and a large number of visitors attended. Much of the success of the meeting was due to the able assistance of District Agent, J. G. Bruce and Assistant State Boy's Club Agent, G. A. Elean. Club work will gain ground in 1933 as the present indications.

OUTLOOK.

Crop outlook in this county is for no great increase in tobacco acreage and some increase in cereals and legumes. There will also be an increase in home gardens and truck crops, with some new ventures in small fruit production.

Terracing will be done on a much larger scale than ever before.

Livestock will see some expansion, but it ^{will} not necessarily be slow, due to a shortage of feed and money.

The extension outlook is that this work has suffered no loss of friends in 1932 and has probably annexed some extra ones in spite of this year's handicaps. Club work will see probably an increase in membership and a material increase in quality of work done.

Cooperative marketing will probably gain ground, though for safety's sake this must not be too rapid.

Prospects are better for organized aid in carrying out extension measures than ever before.

SUMMARY.

Looking backward one can usually see our mistakes with greater ~~clearly~~ ^{clearly}. But a summary of this years activities shows most unsuccessful ventures were blocked by seasonal upsets.

In most instances goals were reached and in many they were exceeded. It is never possible to measure the worth of extention work by immediate monetary gains.

The points that loom up largest in the years work, at a backward glance, are the cooperative movements effected in tobacco, the effective fight to control blue mold on tobacco plant beds, the production credit loan work, terracing and 4-H Club work.

The agent feels that in spite of depressed financial affairs and untoward seasonal conditions, distinct and valuable gains have been made.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report the writer takes pleasure in acknowledging the aid and sympathetic understanding of his District Agent, Mr. J. G. Bruce and the valuable assistance also given by the Specialists of V. P. I. and the other members of the Extention Staff.

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 S. F. GRUBBS County AGRICULTURAL Agent
(Name) (Title)

From DECEMBER 1, 1931 to DECEMBER 1, 1932

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

Approved:

Date _____ State or District Supervisor.

Date _____ State Extension Director.

See in desk. agts. Mich. 11/20/32

2

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS' ANNUAL REPORT

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
 - II. Table of contents.
 - III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—changes and development.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
 - IV. Program of work; listing goals set up, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (a) Cereals.
 - (b) Legumes and forage crops.
 - (c) Potatoes, Irish.
 - (d) Cotton.
 - (e) Tobacco and other special crops.
 - (f) Home gardens and home beautification.
 - (g) Market garden and truck crops.
 - (h) Fruits.
 - (i) Forestry.
 - (j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.
 - (k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering.
 - (l) Poultry.
 - (m) Dairy.
 - (n) Other livestock.
 - (o) Farm management.
 - (p) Marketing, farm and home.
 - (q) Foods and nutrition.
 - (r) Child training and care.
 - (s) Clothing.
 - (t) Home management.
 - (u) Home furnishings.
 - (v) Home health and sanitation.
 - (w) Community activities.
 - (x) Miscellaneous.
 - (2) Project activities and results.
- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report.
- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Samuel F. Grubbs | County Agent | Twelve |
| (Name) | (Title) | (Months of service this year) |
| S. A. Mathews | Assistant Agent | 28 Days |
2. County extension organization or association.
- (a) Name **Agricultural Advisory Board**
- (b) Number of members
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) Men | 40 |
| (2) Women | |
3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted **15**
4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees **14**
5. Number of different voluntary county or community local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- (a) Adult work
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (1) Men | 6 |
| (2) Women | 3 |
- (b) 4-H Club work
- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| (1) Men | 5 |
| (2) Women | 1 |
| (3) Older club boys | |
| (4) Older club girls | |
6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work
7. Members in above clubs or groups
8. Number of 4-H Clubs **6**
9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Boys | 67 |
| (b) Girls | |
10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Boys | 65 |
| (b) Girls | |
11. Number of members enrolled in 4-H Club work for:
- | | 1st Year | 2d Year | 3d Year | 4th Year | 5th Year | 6th Year and Over |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| (a) Boys | 33 | 16 | 15 | 3 | | |
| (b) Girls | | | | | | |
12. Number of 4-H Club members according to age.
- | Age | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|-------|----|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----|
| Boys | | 2 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 4 | | |
| Girls | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the present enrollments reported on pages 8 to 11, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

12. Number of 4-H Club members in school	66	Out of school	1	12
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(a) Judging 4 (b) Demonstration 3 Corn-15 Swine		4	14
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age				15
16. Members in above groups	(a) Young men (b) Young women			16
17. Total number of farm visits ² made in conducting extension work	941			17
18. Number of different farms visited	494			18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work				19
20. Number of different homes visited				20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work	(a) Office 644 (b) Telephone 204			21
22. Number of days agent spent in office	21			22
23. Number of days agent spent in field	301			23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ²	78			24
25. Number of individual letters written	1480			25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)	25			26
27. Number of bulletins distributed	884			27
28. Number of radio talks made				28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown				29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work (b) 4-H Club	(1) Number 7 (2) Total men leaders attending 61 (3) Total women leaders attending (1) Number 1 (2) Total leaders attending 5		30
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)	(a) Number 57 (b) Total attendance 628			31
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(a) Number 7 (b) Total attendance 156			32
33. Tours conducted	(a) Number (b) Total attendance			33
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work (b) 4-H Club	(1) Number (2) Total attendance (1) Number 1 (2) Total attendance 53		34

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

35. Encampments held Hamden Sidney Short Course	(a) Farm women	(1) Number		35
		(2) Total members attending		
		(3) Total others attending		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	1	36
(2) Total boys attending		25		
(3) Total girls attending				
(4) Total others attending				
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Number	93	36	
	(b) Total attendance	3449		
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	7	37
		(2) Total attendance	61	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	5	
		(2) Total attendance	48	

PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

Line of work	Number of communities or other units participating	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting	Days specialists helped with line of work	Days devoted to line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of different circular letters issued	Number of farm or home visits made	Number of office calls received	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
28. Cereals (page 8)	8	8	1	33	9	8				38
29. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	13	5	5	66	16	20				39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	1		1	3	1	1				40
41. Cotton (page 11)										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	12	7	7	38	40	8				42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	9	3	1	4		2				43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	3		2	6	2	2				44
45. Fruits (page 12)	5	2	7	10	3	3				45
46. Forestry (page 13)	2		1	3						46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	8	1		6						47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	9	7	3	20	10	4				48
49. Poultry (page 15)	8	8	1	20	12	6				49
50. Dairy (page 15)	4	2	1	18	5	3				50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	11	3	1	30	4	3				51
52. Farm management (page 16)										52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	13	6	1	36	93	18				53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)										54
55. Child training and care (page 19)										55
56. Clothing (page 20)										56
57. Home management (page 21)										57
58. House furnishings (page 22)										58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)										59
60. Community activities (page 24)										60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)	9	3		8						61
62. Building extension program of work ¹										62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²										63

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

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

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

CEREALS¹

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

Item	(a) Corn	(b) Wheat	(c) Oats	(d) Rye	(e) Barley	(f) Other ²	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held	19	24	3	2	2		64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	26	27	2	4	2		65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	286	321	11	18	12		66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	1 bu.	1½ bu.	2 bu.	3 bu.	4 bu.	bu.	67
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	20					68
	(2) Girls						
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	20					69
	(2) Girls						
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing	20						70
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	162 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	71
<p>NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.</p> <p>(Use space below for State questions not listed above)</p> <p>Yields for grain are poor being a bad year for small grains. The corn crop was struck by drought before silking which remained with no relief until October. To further aggravate the situation the low ground corn was nearly ruined by the Staunton river in the middle of October, following a rainfall of over five inches. The county is almost destitute of corn except those growers who had a carry over.</p>							

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

3
LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

Item	(a) Alfalfa	(b) Sweet clover	(c) Clover (red, white, white)	(d) Vetch	(e) Lespedeza	(f) Pasture	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	7	14	11	2	16	2	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	12	28	42	4	58	4	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	60	101	233	8	957	29	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu. tons	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu. tons	$\frac{1}{8}$ bu. tons	$\frac{3}{4}$ bu. tons	0 bu. tons	XXXXX	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys				4		76
	(2) Girls						
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys				4		77
	(2) Girls						
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....					6		78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	72 ¹³ bu. tons	XXXXX	79

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Slight yields were made in alfalfa due to drought. The only gains registered were in the first cutting since the second cutting was negligible and no third cutting was made. Sweet clover was likewise a disappointment. Hay cuttings were light and seed cuttings gave such poor yields of low quality seed that the harvest was not completed. Red clover suffered where old stands were carried over, making a poor growth. New sowing practically all died during summer. Lespedeza was valuable only for pasture, very little seed being saved, only a few fields in country were high enough to save seed, even with pan. A full description of this crop is given in narrative. No gains registered since this project is grown on field scale and since it does well with fertilizer or lime no checks were maintained. Our present object is to teach its value and to get it grown on larger scale.

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

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	2	95
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	1	96
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys 1 (b) Girls	97
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys 1 (b) Girls	98
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing.....		99
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing.....	1	100
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations.....	2	101
102. Acres involved in preceding question.....	2	102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management.....	1	103
104. Acres involved in preceding question.....	4	104
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations.....		105
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust.....		106
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below).....		107

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

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

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

Item	(a)	(b)	(c)	
	Rodents	Other animal pests	Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....			21	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....			43	109
110. Pounds of poison used.....			37	110

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(Farm and Home)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	10	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	28	112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys 19 (b) Girls.....	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys 19 (b) Girls.....	114
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems.....	3	115
116. Acres drained by such systems.....	11	116
117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems.....	1	117
118. Acres irrigated by such systems.....	2½	118
119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations.....	19	119
120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	86	120
121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods.....		121
122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems.....		122
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....		123
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....		124
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations.....	2	125
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations.....	4	126
127. Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations.....		127
128. Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations.....		128
129. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	Beef cattle 10	129
	(a) Dairy barns 1	
	(b) Hog houses 3	
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses 2	130
	(d) Silos.....	
	(e) Other 4	
130%. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	7	130%
	(a) Tractors.....	
130%. Number of machines involved in preceding question.....	(b) Tillage implements.....	130%
	(c) Harvesters and threshers 7	
	(d) Other.....	
130%. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent.....	3	130%

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

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

Item	(a) Poultry	(b) Dairy cattle	(c) Beef cattle	(d) Sheep	(e) Swine	(f) Horses and mules	
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	22	4	3	15	16	17	131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	31	11	3	24	40	57	132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....	3200	208	46	375	116	6	133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....	\$175.	\$78.	\$60.	\$125.	\$121.	\$150.	134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	6	3	1	7		135
	(2) Girls						
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	6	3	0	7		136
	(2) Girls						
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....	248	3			7		137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	12	4	1	6	6	1	138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	23	2			2		139
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized.....							140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....							141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized.....							142
143. Number of members in these associations.....							143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....							144
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							
Marked interest and increase in horse breeding was shown this year. Known							
increase from six last year to fifty-seven bred this year.							

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

Tobacco

Item	(a) Grain and feed	(b) Cotton	(c) Dairy products	(d) Livestock	(e) Fruits and vegetables	(f) Poultry and eggs	(g) Home products	(h) Other	
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year		7001						2	160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year		1							161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)		28						16706	162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	\$	\$167.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis									165
166. Organization								2	166
167. Accounting and auditing									167
168. Financing									168
169. Business policies									169
170. Production to meet market demand								2	170
171. Reduction of market losses								2	171
172. Use of current market information									172
173. Standardizing									173
174. Processing or manufacturing									174
175. Packaging and grading									175
176. Loading									176
177. Transporting									177
178. Warehousing									178
179. Keeping membership informed								2	179
180. Merging into larger units									180
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
181. Standardizing									181
182. Packaging and grading									182
183. Use of current market information									183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Assisted twenty-eight growers to market wool cooperatively and gave continual assistance to organizations of both bright and dark fired

tobacco marketing associations. Figures given above refer to membership in Bright and Dark tobacco organizations in State. County membership is

a little over 700. A number of meetings were held to form a dairy

organization in Lynchburg, but enough members could not be secured.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

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HOME MANAGEMENT

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

217. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	217	
218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	218	
219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	219
220. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....	220
221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....	221	
222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....	222	
223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home.....	223	
224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....	224	
225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations.....	225	
226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....	226	
227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods.....	227	
228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of house.....	228	
229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living.....	229	
230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....	230	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

Item	(a) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handicraft	(d) Rabbits	(e) ¹
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....					262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....					263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	1			264
	(2) Girls.....				
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....				265
	(2) Girls.....	0			

¹Indicate project by name.