

VIRGINIA

5651

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

1933

Index		Page
1 a 3.6	Production Control, Wheat	27-32
1 d 1.5	Buying Seed	14
4 h 1.6	Poultry Association	25
6 a 2.21	Advisory Extension Committee	3-4
6 a 2.22	Community Extension Committee	3-4
6 b 3	Plan of Work	5-12
7 b 7.6	Cutworms	16
8 c 4.5	Clover Seed Production	16
8 c 10	Lespedeza	13-14,17
8 c 11.1	Emergency Pasture Crops	17-18
8 f 2	Procuring Better Seed	14-15
8 f 4	Seed Farms	16,18
13 e 13	Tomatoes	18
13 e 14	Plant Production	18
14 a 6.2	Wheat Smuts	15
14 e 2.13	Seed Treatment	21-23
14 e 2.62	Tomato Wilt	2,19,21-23
16 a	Cover and Green Manure Crops	13-14,16
17 e 2.1	Chicken Fox	25

FCL - 19

RE ✓

REPORT FILES
OFFICE COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORKS

ANNUAL
NARRATIVE REPORT AND SUMMARY OF EXTENSION WORK
CONDUCTED IN
WESTMORELAND COUNTY VIRGINIA
1933

STANLEY J. DAWSON
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT
MONTROSS, VIRGINIA

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

1. STAT~~ES~~ OF EXTENSION WORK
2. PROGRAM OF WORK
3. SOILS
4. FARM CROPS
5. TRUCK CROPS
6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
7. POULTRY HUSBANDRY
8. FARM ORGANIZATIONS
9. COUNTY FAIR AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS
10. HOME GARDENS AND ORCHARDS
11. MISCELLANEOUS
12. WORK ON WHEAT CAMPAIGN
13. 4-H CLUB WORK
14. SUMMARY

SUMMARY TOMATO SEED SOURCE PLOTS--1933--WILT STUDIES

	Number Plants Studied	WILT STUDIES			Index
		PerCent Dead From Wilt	Per Cent Infected But Pro- ducing Fruit	Total Per Cent Wilt	
R. O. Dean	120	2.5	25.0	27.5	30.0
Landreth Seed Co.	146	2.1	19.9	22.0	24.0
Thos M. Brown	190	5.6	24.0	24.0	24.0
T. W. Wood & Sons	149	11.4	20.1	31.5	43.0
Stokes Master Marglobe	146	2.1	17.1	19.2	21.2
Griffith & Turner	147	5.4	18.0	20.4	25.8
Brown-Chase Selection	148	0.0	16.2	16.2	16.2
Francis C. Stokes	140	1.4	12.9	14.3	15.7
Ferry-Morse	143	1.4	14.7	16.1	17.3
Associated Seed Growers :					
Strain A	143	0.7	17.5	18.2	18.9
Strain B	93	0.0	8.6	8.6	8.6
Geo. Tait & Sons	137	0.7	18.3	19.0	19.7
Brown-Rynson Selection	139	1.4	18.0	19.4	20.5
Greater Baltimore	141	45.4	23.4	68.8	114.2
Southern States Coop.	128	27.3	37.5	64.8	92.2
Average		6.8	19.2	26.00	3.28

Index secured by giving dead plants a value of 2, living but infected plants a value of 1 and dividing the total by the number of plants.

STATUS OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION - 1933

This report is to set forth in particular the results of Agricultural Extension Work as accomplished in Westmoreland County by the County Agent employed, the Extension Specialist, the District Agent and the County Agricultural Advisory Board cooperating during the past twelve months.

In order to get at the progress that has been made in the general set up of the county organization, it is necessary for me to go back and give a short summary of the general set up of the old organization of from 1925 until 1929 after the county was reorganized into an entirely new set up. In 1925, an organization made up of the leading poultrymen; several of the leading canners; four of the leading general farm crop farmers; the county fair committee; a committee on 4-H Club Work and community activities; the County Board of Supervisors; the Superintendent of Public Schools; the teacher of Vocational Agriculture and the County Agent and the president of each of the Community Leagues. This body made up what was known as the County Agricultural Advisory Board. This board was called twice a year. The first meeting was called for the purpose of outlining the work for the following year and the second meeting was called to go over the work that had been accomplished the past year. This general set up was used very satisfactory for four years and the spirit of cooperation was very good, in fact it was felt at that time that we had an organization which could not very well be improved upon.

Even though we were very well satisfied with the above organization for promoting the Extension Program in the county we were ready to consider any new general set up which could be shown to be an improvement over the one we had. So in 1929 Mr. B. L. Hummel, Rural Sociology Specialist from Blacksburg came along and presented a little different set up from what we had. This is as follows:

That the county be divided up into three communities and each community have an Agricultural Community Committee with a chairman of each committee. To have on each of these committees from three to ten of the leading tomato growers, canners, farmers, poultrymen, and hatchermen. That all of the community committees, with their chairman make up the county agricultural organization. The county organization have a chairman, whose duty is to preside over the annual meetings when ever they are called. And that the county organization meet once or twice a year and have for its purposes; first, have the main accomplishments of the years work presented by the county agent and the community committee chairman of each community. Second, to outline only one major project and several minor projects for the coming year, and finally to arrange for the community committee meetings to follow.

Following the meeting of the county wide organization a meeting to be called of each of the community committees for the purpose of setting forth in detail just what should be done; the time it should be accomplished; just what the committees are to do and what the county agent is to do. And in addition to this one meeting of each committee, there should be community committee meetings to follow, in order that a close check be kept on the accomplishments to date and to take up any thing new that may present itself. This in brief gives a general idea of the new set up as presented to the old county agricultural organization, known as the Westmoreland County Agricultural Advisory Board, for an approval or disapproval. After a long discussion of this new plan it was approved and adopted.

So in brief, our new set up is known as the Westmoreland County Agricultural Advisory Board, which is made up of three agricultural community committees, namely: Oak Grove Community Committee; the Montross Agricultural Community Committee and the Cople Agricultural Community Committee. Each of these committees have a chairman who calls and presides over the meetings. This year there were two county wide meetings called and three meetings of each of the community committees. The projects which were set forth to take up this year was; the one major project and four minor projects, namely; Tomatoes, poultry, 4-H Club work and the County Fair. The detail projects as set forth by each of the agricultural communities follow on the next page.

PLAN OF WORK FOR COMMUNITY EXTENSION COMMITTEES FOR

OAK GROVE1933

Name of community

Year

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
Korean Lespedeza	Check up on 1932 Demo.	Sept.	Check on Demo.	Complete and Summarize Results
	Locate 6 Demo.	March	Locate Demo	Help Secure Seed
Line	3 Demo.	Spring	Check on Demo	Check on Demo.
Soy Beans	See that 10 farms inoculate beans	June	See Demo. about inoculating and notify Co. Agt.	Secure Inoculate
Tomatoes	Have at least 2 community plant beds	Dec. to June	Advise Tomato Growers	Superintend Demo.
	2 Seed Source Demo.	April	Get crowd out to meetings	Locate Demo.
	20 Continue Crop record books to 50 Tomato Surveys	July to Oct.	Locate Demo	Secure and Locate Ground
Poultry	Hold Edu. Meetings on Feeding	Feb.	Help get crowd out	Secure speaker and arrange for meeting
	Feeding and Managing Baby-Chicks	Jan. or Feb.	Get crowd out	Secure speaker and adv. meetings
	Keep Farm Flock Records (3)	Nov. to Nov.	Secure Demo.	Get Records

S

PLAN OF WORK FOR COMMUNITY EXTENSION COMMITTEES FOR

COLE

1933

Name of community

Year

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
Poultry	Chicken-pox Demo.	'July	'Get Crowd Out	'Conduct Meetings
	Strongly Advocate Home Grown Feed	'Yearly	'Circulate Feed Formulare	'Get Formulare out to Farmers
	1 Farm Flock Record Demo.	'Nov. 'to 'Nov.	'Locate Demonstrators	'Secure Record and help take inventory

PLAN OF WORK FOR COMMUNITY EXTENSION COMMITTEE FOR

MONTROSS1933

PROJECT	WORK TO BE DONE	TIME	WHAT COMMITTEE WILL DO	WHAT AGENT WILL DO
Soil Improvement	Check on Demo.	Feb.	Check on Demo	Check Results
	6 New Demo.	March	Locate Demo.	Help locate Demo.
	Hold 2 Edu. Meetings on Soil and Crop Needs	Feb. and March	Get Crowds out and help Adv. Meetings	Conduct Meeting
	Test 50 Samples of Soil for Acid & Phos.		Get Samples of soils	Test soils and check on result
Tomatoes	Seed Source Demo.	April	Secure Demo.	Conduct Demo.
	4 Community Plant Beds	Dec.	Locate Demo.	Supervise
	Hold Field Meeting		Get Crowd Out	Supervise Demo.
POULTRY	Chicken-Fox Demo. (4)	July and Aug.	Get Crowd Out	Conduct Demo.
	Farm Flock Demo.	Nov. to Nov.	Select Demo.	Furnish Demo. with material
	Brooder Record Charts (6)	Nov. to Nov.	Locate Demo.	Furnish cards and Charts

GOALS ESTABLISHED AND ACHIEVEMENTS

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>SOILS</u>	<u>ACHIEVEMENTS</u>
To hold three educational meetings on fertilizer and lime according to crop needs		3 such meetings held
Test 150 samples of soil for lime		75 samples tested
To start three lime demonstrations and check on demonstrations done in 1931 and 1932		4 started, checks were made on 10 demonstrations

FARM CROPS

CORN :

To place 100 or more bushels of good seed corn		125 bushels placed
To have 2 certified seed corn demonstrations		2 completed
To have at least 10 4-H Club corn members		11 completions
To have 6 fertilizer demonstrations		6 completed
To place 150 bu. of certified seed		116 bus. placed

WHEAT:

To continue the stinking smut campaign		5, 268 bus. of seed wheat treated
To have 6 fertilizer demonstrations		4 completed

CATS and BARLEY:

To have 10 farmers to seed enough to meet the needs of feed for their livestock		10 completed
To get 10 farmers to seed barley for the first time		10 completed

GOAL

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

RYE

To have 20 farmers to seed rye for grazing and soil improvement

This has been accomplished

To get at least 8 farmers to save part of the crop for seed purposes

5 completions

RED CLOVER

To get 20 farmers to rogue clover fields of dodder

18 completed

To help market the red clover seed

1000 lbs. marketed by agents assistance

Prevent any seed from foreign origin being seeded

Only local seed was used

ALFALFA and SWEET CLOVER :

To have 5 new alfalfa demonstrations started

This was accomplished

To check on 13 alfalfa Demonstrations that were continued through last year

13 demonstrations were checked on

To start 4 sweet clover demonstrations

4 such demonstrations got under way

KOREAN LESPEDEZA:

To begin 30 lespedeza demonstrations

65 such demonstrations were begun

To check on 83 demonstrations which were begun last year

This was done

LIVESTOCK

HOGS:

To place 8 purebred sows

15 placed

To have 3 boys to feed out fat pigs

3 completions

To enroll 5 in breeding pig project

2 completions

9

LIVESTOCK (Con.)

<u>GOAL</u>	<u>ACHIEVEMENTS</u>
<u>HOGS : (Con.)</u>	
To enroll 8 members in the "Sow and Litter" project	8 completed
To vaccinate for hog cholera and check all outbreaks	650 head vaccinated Outbreaks were checked in three different communities in the county
<u>SHEEP:</u>	
To hold 10 stomach-worm treating demonstrations	10 such demonstrations were conducted 250 head of sheep treated
To handle wool through county pool	3/4 of the total amount of wool produced in the county was so pooled. This being 2000 pounds.
To place 5 purebred rams	4 placed
<u>BEEF CATTLE:</u>	
To place 5 purebred bulls	4 placed
To vaccinate for blackleg if found advisable	41 head vaccinated
To assist feeders in balancing rations for best results	3 assisted
<u>DAIRY CATTLE</u>	
To place 7 purebred aires	5 placed
To assist all cream shippers in marketing their cream to the best advantage	10 assisted
To enroll three club members in the calf club project	None enrolled
To enroll three members in Cow and Calf project	3 completed
To enroll 2 members in dairy heifer projects	2 completed

10

TRUCK CROP

<u>GOAL</u>	<u>ACHIEVEMENTS</u>
<u>TOMATOES:</u>	
To have 8 community Plant Beds	13 completed producing 820,000 plants
To have 4 Seed Source Demonstrations	5 completed
To hold county tour	Tour called off on account of storm
To have 4 fertilizer demonstrations	6 completed
To place better seed in hands of growers	75% of the growers are using better seed as a result of the Seed Source Demonstrations
To have 2 variety demonstrations	2 completed
To place the proper kind of insecticides and fungicides in each community for convenience of growers	2 1/2 tons of D-20 Dust used
To hold 10 outlook and recommendation meetings	12 such meetings were held
To get 50 farmers to keep farm Crop Records	41 completed
To hold 3 field meetings on fertilizer demonstrations	None were held
To get 3 growers to help select tomato seed	6 helped select seed
To have 15 boys join tomato club	15 completed

POULTRY

To hold County Poultry Institute	This was done
To conduct 4 chicken-pox demonstrations	12 conducted Vaccinating 5,263 birds
To have 4 farm flock record demonstrations	2 completed
To hold educational meetings on feeding and managing baby chicks	4 such meetings held
To hold 3 demonstrations on the feeding and managing of the laying flock	7 meetings conducted

POULTRY (CON.)

GOAL

- To conduct 6 culling demonstrations
- To get 10 poultrymen to remodel their poultry houses
- To get five poultrymen to build new poultry houses according to V. P. I. plan

ACHIEVEMENTS

- 12 conducted
- 12 remodelled
- 15 houses so built

COUNTY FAIR

Strive for a bigger and better fair

Fair was not held on account of Wheat Work and sufficient funds

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

To cooperate with community leagues and all other educational activities which aid in betterment of the county

This was done as far as time would permit

4-H CLUB WORK

- To have 3 organized clubs
- To have those boys and girls who do not have an opportunity to belong to the organized clubs to be enrolled in unorganized clubs

This was done

3 enrolled

To have a 100% completion

83% completed

Sent representatives to district and state short courses

18 attended district short course 1 state short course

To have all club members make exhibits at the state and county fair

Finances and the lack of time with emergency work prevented either of the stated accomplishments

12

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

The Agricultural Community Committees which make up the county organization known as the Westmoreland County Agricultural Advisory Board, realizing that their main bases of a successful agriculture is a more fertile soil and to improve soil it takes time. Therefore since 1929 during which time soil improvement was first chosen as the major county project for the county, there has been no change made. In order to give the results of the projects which were included in the program it will be necessary to go back since the soil improvement major project was first begun. The first step that was taken toward the soil improvement program was the Soil and Crop Improvement Survey which was taken entirely by the committeemen. This survey was taken on 800 farms, in fact, on every farm in the county which was 10 acres or more in size. This survey included such facts as; pasture and crop acreage; acres in small grain and corn; acres in soybeans and cow peas; other hay crops lime used last three years and cattle usually on hand. Following this survey a drive was put on thru educational meetings, news paper articles, circular letters, meetings, running soil test for lime and individual visits. As the result of the above work and along with 14 lime demonstrations in 1929; 19 lime demonstrations in 1930; 9 lime demonstrations in 1931 and 10 in 1932, there has been a total of eleven thousand and ten tons of lime been used by demonstrators and as a result of the demonstrations in the past five years.

We now come to the 1933 accomplishments in the soil improvement program. The goal set in the lime demonstrations this year was to have 3 new demonstrations started and check on demonstrations that were carried from last year. Four demonstrations were started on which there were 25 tons of lime used. In addition a check was made on 10 lime demonstrations which were begun last year. As a result of a check made on these 10 demonstrations it was found a splendid stand of red clover on 6 of such demonstrations and an excellent stand of alfalfa on the remaining 4 demonstrations.

In order to arrive at a more practical use of fertilizers there were 3 educational meetings conducted on "The Use of Fertilizer in Regards to Soil and Crop Needs". As a result of these meetings 75 samples of soil were tested for lime and phosphorus. It was found out of the 75 samples of soil tested for phosphorus 73 were deficient and as for lime deficiency 50 were found too acid to get stands of red clover. 25 of the farmers whose soils were found deficient in lime expressed their desire of getting lime to correct this condition as soon as financially able. Realizing this fact is more or less true with the majority of the farmers in the county, The County Agricultural Advisory Board began to place more emphasis on the soil improvement crop on which lime is not so essential. This crop being Korean Lespedeza. To get an accurate check on the Korean Lespedeza as a soil improving crop it was found very hard. The committeemen, however, throughout the county, and the Agent, made a survey of each of the 33 farmers who seeded this crop for the first time last year.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT (Con.)

It was found in 5 particular cases where the crop remained from 2 to 4 years that the crop which followed increased from 10% to 25% in yield as compared with land without Leaspedeza seeded on it. In other cases, where it wasn't convenient for the farmers to get such an accurate comparison these farmers said that their crops which followed were improved from 25% to 50%.

To get at the actual money value of Korean Leaspedeza as a soil improvement crop is going to be rather hard. However, judging from the experience of those who have made considerable experience with it say that it is worth as much as two or three tons of manure per acre. If this is true and valuing manure a \$2.00 per ton or a total of \$5.00 per acre, this would mean with an average seeding of 15-lbs. per acre on 606 acres, of \$3,030 actual food value.

Owing to the fact that the financial condition of the farmers does not seem to be improving and that the results along with the favorable opinion of the Korean Leaspedeza demonstrators, we found it necessary to place emphasis on this crop again this year. As a result of the continuation of this with Korean Leaspedeza we succeeded in placing over 10,000 pounds of certified seed with 65 different farmers. These 65 Korean Demonstrators seed a total of 833 acres. It was found through questionnaires being sent these growers by the committeemen and the County Agent, that every grower was more than pleased with the results achieved with this crop. This makes a total of 148 Korean Leaspedeza demonstrators during the past two years. In order to check up on the soil improving value of this crop with the 148 growers the Agent intends on making a survey during the coming year.

It may be interesting to note through pooling orders for the above seed, the Agent was successful in getting them placed in the growers hands at a saving of .02¢ per pound or a total savings of \$200.00. As to the value of this crop for a hay and pasture crop a discussion is forth coming under farm crops.

FARM CROPS

Corn being one of the important farm crops of the county, much emphasis has been placed on the seed in the last few years. Therefore, as a result of the work on this seed there has been placed with 65 growers a total of 125 bushels of good seed corn. The comparative value of this seed over the seed that the farmers have been accustomed to using was in many instances outstanding.

FARM CROPS (Con.)

However, to get a comparative yield it was rather difficult owing to the storm which in many instances damaged the corn at least 25%. In addition to the placing of 125 bushels of good seed grown by farmers within the county, there were 116 bushels of certified seed placed. Most of the farmers who used the certified seed got an increasing yield from 1 to 5 bushels per acre. To get at the comparative value of the certified seed suppose we take an average increase of 2 bushels per acre at .50¢ per bushel. On the average a bushel will plant 7 acres, if this be true, it would mean 812 acres of corn planted. At an increase of 2 bushels per acre at .50¢ per bushel, this would mean \$812.00 to the 54 farmers involved.

In addition there were 2 Certified Seed Demonstrations conducted. In one of the demonstration's comparison of Johnson County White and the farmers seed which consisted of a mixture known as Red Cob and Snowflake. The final comparative records were as follows: Certified Johnson County White---65 bushels; the farmers seed--60 bu. There being a difference of 5 in favor of the certified seed. The results of the other Certified Seed Demonstration which consisted of the Reed's Yellow Dent and Virginia Yellow Dent. The yield from the certified seed was 54 bushels and from the farmers seed 67 bushels. This comparative yield is somewhat contrary as to the value of certified seed. However, it was found that the certified seed lot had 2 disadvantages over the farmers seed. The first being, the Certified plot was more exposed to the storm, which resulted in more damaged corn and also the maturity of the corn. The second disadvantage was that the Certified Seed plot had more weeds.

The junior work consisted of 11 completed demonstrations with a total yield of 628½ bushels on 15½ acres. The total profit with these 11 boys being \$185.75.

The work with wheat consisted of the continuation of the stinking smut campaign. As a result of this campaign there were 5,268 bushels of seed wheat treated. In other words, 3512 acres seeded with wheat that had had the smut treatment. These results were accomplished through educational meetings, circular letters, newspaper articles, and conducting 15 smut-treating demonstrations. And last, but not at all the least important, was the placing of the Copper Carbonate Dust in the local stores throughout the county thereby making it convenient for the farmers to get the material. //

There were 6 fertilizer demonstrations started with 4 completions. The average increase in yield of the 165 acres involved was 4 bushels per acre. As a result of this demonstration there was a total saving of \$429.00.

The work accomplished with oats and barley was that of getting farmers to seed these crops to fit in with their general farming system and to be utilized on the farm by livestock and poultry. Barley is comparative a new crop in the county but its use and popularity is growing by leaps and bounds. The farmers are finding

15

FARM CROPS (Con.)

That it can be grown to a much greater advantage than corn or wheat and too, its value especially as a dairy feed is very good. Up until last fall there were only 4 farmers in the county who had seeded barley on their farms. This fall there were 24 farmers who seeded barley.

The seeding of rye has increased very materially during the past five years. This increase has been due to its three-fold value. First, as a soil improving crop, pasture crop, and third as a seed crop. The fact that rye has been found to be a very desirable green manure crop for tomatoes, has caused its use to increase more than either of the above reasons. The tomato growers are finding, through the use of a rye fallow, they are getting away from the cut-worm which is so destructive to tomatoes. This year there were 20 farmers who seeded rye for the first time. This crop was first used as a grazing crop and later turned in in the spring for tomatoes. Due to the fact that such a large per cent of the rye that is seeded is used as a green manure crop, it has caused a deficiency of not enough seed in the county. To correct such a tendency five farmers were encouraged to thresh rye for the first time this year.

Red Clover Seed production is becoming one of the chief cash crops in the county. Along with this crop, we are finding a much dreaded weed known as dodder. The Virginia Seedmen have found through experience themselves, and through experience of their customers that the Northern Neck Red Clover Seed are superior to most any clover seed that they can get. The reason that Northern Neck Seed take such a place is because of its anthracose resistance and vigor. On the other hand, the main objection, has been that the seed contain such a large percentage of dodder. In order to correct this much dreaded weed pest, each of the committeemen and the county Agent have been encouraging the farmers to rogue their seed crop before harvest. Through Educational meetings, new paper articles and personal visits of the community committeemen there were 123 clover fields rogued of dodder last year and 18 fields gone over this year. Since this work with red clover has been going on, all of the red clover seed growers are taking much greater pains in cleaning their seed through the clipper-fan before seeding. Many of the farmers have gotten to the point that they will drive from 10 to 50 miles to get their red clover seed cleaned through a clipper-fan rather than seeding them as they came from the threshes. No such expense of trouble would have been experienced by these growers 5 years ago. While working with the growers to produce clean seed, it became necessary to assist them wherever possible in marketing. For 16 growers the Agent assisted in placing 1,000 pounds of seed.

The work with alfalfa consisted of starting 5 alfalfa demonstrations and check ing on 12 demonstrations which were started last year. Each of the 5 alfalfa demonstrators who begun their demonstrations this fall the Agent finds have splendid stands.

FARM CROPS (Con.)

The thirteen demonstrations which were checked on of last years seeding were found to be giving very satisfactory results. On eight of the demonstrations, there were four cuttings made, averaging around 1 1/2 tons per cutting., and on five of the demonstrations there were three cuttings made averaging 2 tons per cutting.

The work with Sweet Clover consisted of starting 4 demonstration for grazing and soil improvement purposes. In checking over these demonstrations, each of the demonstrators found very encouraging results as a pasture crop.

The work with Korean Leapedena has already been mentioned with the soil improvement program, however, in addition to its value as a soil improvement crop, it has as equally as great a value both as a grazing and hay crop. Therefore, the majority of the 83 demonstrations begun last year were used either as a grazing crop or a hay crop this year. In addition to the 83 demonstrations begun in 1932, there were 63 such demonstrations begun during the last spring. Last year most of the demonstrators were not all together satisfied with the crop, especially those who had planned on getting hay. Realizing this, the community committeemen and the Agent made a special effort to encourage each demonstrator to leave it for another year. In every case these farmers, even though being somewhat discouraged, decided to leave the crop as seeded, thereby, making a total of 148 Leapedena bumps. This being comparatively a new crop in the county the Agent was very anxious to get a frank opinion as to just what the farmers thought both as a hay and soil improvement crop. To get this information it was found necessary to sent out questionnaires which did embrace desired information. These reports or questionnaires along with information received from the community committeemen and that gotten through personal visits by the agent, in every case was found to think very highly of the crop both as a grazing and soil improving crop. Its value as a grazing crop was brought out very clearly by one farmer who said, "I had five acres, which I seeded last year. Around June 15, I grazed it with 2 horses and 3 head of cattle and I didn't take them off until frost, which was around September 20th. All of the livestock kept rolling fat during the entire period. This is the first time since I have been farming that I have been able to work my horses without either grain or hay and stay rolling fat during the entire period.." As a hay crop one man reports off of seven acres seeded last spring he cut 22 two-horse loads of hay and threshed twelve bushels of seed. Another man reports, in regards to hay and grazing value, of 20 acres seeded he cut at least 2 tons of hay per acre and as a grazing crop, it will carry a greater number of livestock per acre, during the months of July and August than any pasture he has ever tried. A statement in reference to soil improvement, quote "I believe Leapedena is one of the best crops for improving poor land I ever used." In reference to its value as a grazing crop, another man reports, " For a summer pasture I consider it the best that I have ever used."

17

FIELD CROPS (Con.)

The fact that there was not a single demonstrator who gave in a report either in person or through mail, but who didn't express the desire to seed another crop this year.

Realizing the fact, that the acreage seeded to Leapedez for the coming year by those who have had past experience and also those who have observed the crop, a special effort was made to get some seed threshed in the county. As a result of such effort there were nine growers who threshed around 20,000 pounds of seed. The fact that these seed will be convenient for the farmers in the county, and possibly at a more reasonable price, the Agent doesn't question but what the local demand will take all the seed harvested.

TRUCK CROPS

Tomatoes grown for canning purposes is among the main cash crop produced in the county. Therefore, much of the agent's time has been devoted to this crop. To produce good healthy plants and a good variety were the main objects emphasized. There were 13 community Plant Beds conducted in 1933. These beds varied in size from 1/16 of an acre to 1 acre. Information and demonstrations were given these growers in selecting Sites, land preparation, fertilization, cultivation, disease control and the use of the proper variety of seed. A total of 320,000 plants from these beds were used. These community plant beds do not only produce good healthy plants but their main value is to set forth improved practices in the community so located. It is of interest to note here, that only certified seed were used in all of the beds except two. At least one or all of the practices set forth in these beds, are now being used by at least 95% of the tomato growers throughout the county. For instance, suppose we take the constant increase in the use of the proper insecticide and fungicide as demonstrated on these beds. Before these plant bed demonstrations were begun in the county, the D-20 Dust was a thing unknown. The first year these beds were conducted in the county, this dust material was introduced by the County Agent. Its demand has increased from 150 pounds in 1924, to 3,000 pounds used during the past year. This material is known as "Barco D-20 Dust".

18

TRUCK CROPS (Con.)

Below are shown two pictures of the Community Plant Beds when the plants were about 4in. high.



The fact that fusarium wilt has become very common among the tomato growers in the county, it has been found necessary to conduct Wilt Resistant Variety Demonstrations. The purpose of these demonstrations being to find out the best wilt resisting variety to use for canning purposes. Through the cooperation of the Virginia Crop Experiment Station, of 6 years consecutive tests the Marglobe Variety has seemed to give the best results. On the strength of this information and the tomato land throughout the county, becoming more infested with wilt each year, this variety is now being used by at least 75% of the growers in the county. With this information at hand, the next big question was where could a dependable strain be obtained.

Beginning last year Seed Source Demonstrations were conducted. Seed of the Marglobe Variety were obtained indirectly from 13 different Seedsmen throughout the country. These seed were kept separate from the time of seeding in the beds through harvest.

TRUCK CROPS (Con.)

A comparative check of the type disease resistance and yield was taken and recorded. Such work was made possible through the cooperation of the Norfolk Experiment Station, the 13 Seedmen from whom seed were obtained, and the Vegetable Extension Division. It was found through the demonstrations, that the seed obtained from Thomas M. Brown, Francis C. Stokes, George Tait & Son, Perry & Morse, T. W. Wood & Sons, Southern Coop. and Tri-State Packers Association gave very near the same results as to type of disease resistance. To make such a check on the seedmen, worthwhile, it is necessary to continue such demonstrations over a 4 or 5 year period. However, the seed company known as, Griffith & Turner, furnished seed which gave the poorest results by far of any which were in the test. From his seed 43.1% were off-type and 58% went down with wilt. Therefore, with these results we felt that it is inadvisable to use his seed in the test any longer. As a result of the Source Demonstrations conducted last year, 350 pounds of certified Marglobe seed were placed in the county. These seed were handled by 2 of the Seedmen whose seed gave the best results in the tests. The name of the seedmen were, Francis C. Stokes and Thomas M. Brown.

There were five Seed Source Demonstrations conducted this year. The final results are given in the foregoing table.

SUMMARY TOMATO SEED SOURCE PLOTS -1935- TYPE STUDIES

Seedmen	Number Plants Studies	Type Studied	
		% Fruit On-Type	% Fruit Off-Type
R. O. Dean	174	97.1	2.9
Landreth Seed Co.	200	94.0	6.0
Thomas M. Brown	204	97.5	2.5
T. W. Wood & Sons	203	87.5	12.5
Stokes Master Marglobe	200	97.5	2.5
Griffith & Turner	201	86.1	13.9
Brown-Chase Strain	202	99.5	0.5
Francis C. Stokes	140	90.7	9.3
Perry-Morse	143	95.6	4.4
Associated Seed Growers			
Strain A.	143	83.2	16.8
Strain B.	93	90.3	9.7
Geo. Tait & Sons	137	89.1	10.9
Brown-Hynson Strain	193	97.9	2.1
Southern States Coop.	182	69.2	30.8
Tri-State Packers	54	96.3	3.7
R. O. Dean Direct	54	98.1	1.9

Average

9.07

.93

70

TRUCK CROPS (Con.)

Field meetings and the County Tour of the Seed Source Demonstrations, along with 2 variety and 6 fertilizer demonstrations, were planned. But on account of the storm which occurred on the 23rd of August, it was found necessary to postpone all such meetings. All arrangements had been made and notices been sent out. The storm injured each of the demonstrations concerned to such an extent that comparative results could not be obtained.

Twenty-one tomato growers completed Cost Account Record Books on their crops last year, the results of which were not available when the annual reports had to be sent in. Therefore, I am going to give the results obtained on an average for all of these demonstrations.

Acres per farm	1.4
Yield per acre in Bks.	326
Cost per Basket	.05.14 \$
Value per basket	12.14 \$
Profit per basket	.03.
Return per Hr. man labor	.27
Per cent No. 1's	41.64
Per cent No. 2's	56.85
Per cent of culls	51.50

These records were kept by good, poor and the average grower throughout the county. Thereby, getting the results on the crop grown on the average conditions. The information that we are getting from the above record is very valuable in that it gives us a check on just what practices now being followed are giving the most economical results. In addition, through personal contact with growers, we are able to correct many undesirable practices as made evident by his neighboring grower.

This year 60 growers started these Cost Account Records, with 41 completions. The final results are not yet available.

There were two Seed Treatment Experiments made possible largely through the cooperation of the Norfolk Experiment Station, and especially Mr. L. E. Deitrick, of the Ext. Service, V. P. I.

The purpose of these treatments was to determine the relative value of the various seed treatments recommended under the conditions existing in Westmoreland County.

The following Seed Treatments were tested:

1. Corrosive Sublimant Seed soaked in 1-2000 solution for five minutes and then thoroughly rinsed in clear water.

2. Burman's dry Seed dusted with dry powder

3. Burman's liquid Seed soaked in normal solution of Semi-Sand for fifteen minutes.

4. Formaldehyde Dust Dust applied on top of seed in the row by

TRUCK CROPS (Con.)

means of Planter Junior Fertilizer Distributor attached to the seeder

5. Red Oxide of Copper Seed dusted with dry powder

6. Copper Sulphate Seed soaked in a solution of 1 lb. of Copper Sulphate and 3 gals. of water for 15-minutes

7. Check Untreated

The liquid seed treatments were applied by tying the seed in the cheese cloth bags and immersing them in the liquid. After treating the bags were opened and the seed spread out to dry. The dust treatments were applied by placing the seed and dust in paper sacks or tin cans and shaking them until the seed were thoroughly coated.

Two different lots of seed were treated, part of each to be planted on two different farms.

The summary of the data obtained in these experiments are given in the table. This table shows each treatment compared with every other treatment in regard to the stand obtained in three feet of row. The figures in the first column are the average of the stand obtained in 3 ft. of row in all the plots in both experiments. The treatments are indicated in the second column and across the top of the table. The difference in stand between the treatments indicated at the side and top of the table and their significance are indicated by figures in the body of the table. Odds of at least 20 to 1 are required before a difference is to be significant.

The data in this table indicated that none of the treatments give a significantly better stand than the check. Although the stand in the Check is somewhat better than that obtained in the Formaldehyde treatment, the difference is not significant. The liquid Semesan, Cupurus (Red Oxide of Copper), and Corrosive Sublimant treatments, however, give significantly better stands than the Formaldehyde Dust treatment.

The results obtained in these seed treatment experiments indicate that under the conditions that exist none of them show a significant increase or stand of that obtained in Check. Since the best stand was obtained from the Corrosive Sublimant and Murex is more apt to be effective against all of the seed-borne fungi that cause tomato diseases, it should probably be considered the most desirable seed treatment to use.

The foregoing tabulated results of the seed treatment show both the seed treatments conducted in Westmoreland and Lancaster Counties.

32

VIRGINIA TRUCK EXPERIMENT STATION TOMATO SEED
TREATMENT TESTS IN NORTHERN NECK, IN-----1933

	Formaldehyde Dust	Check	Dry Semesan	Liquid Semesan	Copper Sulphate	Cuprous Oxide
53.6 Formaldehyde Dust						
57.0 Check	4.0 1.92:1					
61.9 Dry Semesan	8.9 14.6:1	4.9 4.62:1				
64.2 Liquid Semesan	11.2 36.5:1	7.2 9.26:1	2.3 2.41:1			
66.3 Copper Sulphate	13.3 14.6:1	9.3 5.88:1	4.4 2.97:1	2.1 2.41:1		
72.6 Cuprous Oxide	19.6 138:1	15.6 17.9:1	10.7 14.6:1	8.4 7.24:1	6.3 2.97:1	
75.6 Corrosive	20.6 89.1:1	16.6 9.26:1	11.7 9.26:1	9.4 11.4:1	7.3 8.88:1	1.0

These experiments were conducted in Westmoreland and Lancaster Counties with the cooperation of County Agents, C. C. Chase and S. J. Dawson.

TRUCK CROPS (Con.)

To encourage the use of better tomato seed, 6 tomato growers were assisted in field selection. These growers saved around 30 pounds of hill selected seed.

LIVESTOCK

HOGS: The work with hogs consisted of placing 4 purebred sires and 8 purebred females.

To check the outbreak of hog cholera in three different communities the agent vaccinated a total of 650 head.

The Juncoir was consisted of 3 Club members completing the "Fat Pig" project, 2 the "Breeding Pig" project; and 8 the "Sow and Litter" project. These fifteen Club members made a profit of \$147.96.

SHEEP: Ten stomach-worm demonstrations were conducted, treating 250 head.

To get the most out of the wool produced by the growers the Agent has been work with the County Wool Pool during the past three years.

This wool is pooled in the county and handled through the United Wool Growers Association. Such service rendered as net anywhere from 2% to 10% per pound and more than the wool producers would have gotten had they sold to local buyers. This year the work was continued with increasing interest. 3/4 of the total amount of the wool produced in the county, was handled through this medium. This amount being 2,000 pounds. The actual profit to the wool producers is not yet definitely known. However, the first payment to the growers was 21¢ per pound and I understand through Mr. W. L. Curbey, President of Coop. Producing Exchange, Richmond, Va that the growers will get an addition of 10¢ per pound, during the next thirty days. This makes a total of 31¢ per pound or a total of \$630.00 for the 2,000 pounds pooled. The non-cooperators received on the average, through local buyers, 21¢. In other words, the producers who sold their wool through the local pool received \$200.00 more than they would have had they sold to local buyers.

BEEF CATTLE: The fact that there are very few beef cattle produced in the county, the agent has not found it necessary to devote much time to this work. However, the agent placed 4 purebred sires. To control the possibility of an outbreak of black leg, which is more or less prevalent, on low ground pastures, the agent vaccinated 41 head, thereby, checking the losses which may have resulted from this disease.

24

LIVESTOCK (Cont.)

POULTRY: Since poultry is becoming one of the fast leading enterprises in the county, the time on this project has been rather large. Several years ago there was an organization set up in the county known as the "Northern Neck Poultry Federation". The purpose of this organization being to conduct educational meetings on timely poultry topics, thereby, keeping the poultrymen informed on the best information available. In addition to a County Wide meeting, there were 11 local meetings held throughout the county this year. The following topics were discussed at these meetings: Baby Chick Management, Control of Chicken-pox, Fall Management of the Pullets, Feeding and Management of the Laying Flock, and the Importance of Sanitation in Disease Control. In reference to the actual results obtained through educational meetings, a large number of birds being vaccinated last fall, and favorable results obtained therewith, and also 12 Chicken-pox Vaccinating Demonstrations conducted this summer, there were over 75,000 pullets vaccinated. Up until three years ago there were only two small flocks vaccinated in the county. These two flocks consisting of about 250 birds.

Another very outstanding achievement which was very evident this spring and that was the large increasing orders for Certified Baby Chicks. Since there are no certified hatcheries in the county, unfortunately, the poultrymen ordered around 50,000 baby chicks from Virginia Certified Hatcheries.

There were twelve poultry-culling demonstrations conducted in which there were 680 culls taken out, of 1450 birds handled.

There were ten brooder houses and fifteen poultry houses built according to V. P. I. plans. In addition there were twelve poultry houses remodeled.

There were 6 Farm Flock Record Demonstrations begun with 2 completions. The results as obtained, from the records that are available, there is an income over feed cost of \$659.46 from a total of 835 birds on which records were kept.

COUNTY FAIR

The goal which was set by the Agricultural Advisory Board for the County Fair committee, was to make the fair bigger and better each year. The agent regrets very much to have to report that the fair was not held this year. The reason for this was owing to the emergency wheat work, the agent's time did not permit the undertaking of this project.

Since the annual report of 1932 had to be sent in before the final results of the 1932 Fair was worked up it will be of

COUNTY FAIR

Interest to note that all premiums and expenses were paid in full. This being done was very commendable considering that all classes were filled and money for financing the premium list and expenses was very hard to get.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The main work with the community activities was that of acting County Secretary for the Red Cross. In this work the agent was called upon to make survey of the needy in the county. In addition to this much time was taken up in answering correspondence and distributing Red Cross supplies.

As chairman of the Farm and Garden Committee of the Montross Community League, with the help of the committeemen, there were 61 farmers and gardeners interviewed. The purpose of this survey was to get each of those visited to grow two additional vegetable of which they have not been accustomed to growing. In this survey we found that in most cases, every one had a good summer garden, but allowed weeds and grass to take possession of their gardens during the fall. Realizing this fact, fall vegetables were emphasized. Each of these 61 gardeners were found to have growing in their gardens this fall, 2 and 3 fall vegetables, that they had never been growing before.

4-H CLUB WORK

The agent feels that 4-H Club work is one of the most important pieces of work to be done. On the other hand, it seems impossible, for me to find the time to give to it, that it should have. Then, too, there is a great need of good local leaders in the organized Clubs, which necessarily means more personal supervision than otherwise would be required.

There are 3 organized Clubs and 1 unorganized Club in the county. These organized clubs have a total enrollment of 115 members, carrying 119 projects. In the unorganized club there are 3 members carrying 4 projects. Of the total number enrolled there were 106 completions of 83%.

There were 13 Club members who attended the District Short Course at Jamestown. This trip proved most worthwhile and was enjoyed by all.

These boys and girls off of 27 3/8 acres, and 2,632 animals involved made a total profit of \$1,498.48.

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The factors which influenced the program of work as adopted in 1933, has been and should be, in a large measure followed in the plan for 1934.

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the soil improving program has been selected for the past five years and that the nature of such a program requires a long time to get the desired results, some phase of this program should be continued. Since it has been necessary to switch from lime on account of the financial condition of the farmers, such crops as Korean Lespedeza and others should be emphasized. In reference to the four minor projects, tomatoes, poultry, 4-H Club work, and the County Fair, work of the same nature as was conducted this year should be continued. However, it is felt by all concerned, for the betterment of Agriculture there are some phases of each project which should receive more attention in the future while there are others the desired results have been successfully achieved, therefore, should receive less attention. For instance, it is felt that more attention should be given to Cost Account Records on some of the main cash crops, and livestock; such as tomatoes, and poultry. It is also felt that more attention should be given to better seed and livestock. The agent also feels that more attention should be given to cooperative purchasing and marketing.

THE EMERGENCY WHEAT WORK IN

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

The steps taken leading up to the educational campaign. First, an accurate mailing list of all wheat growers was obtained from the threshers. Next, the Agent went over the plan with each member of the County Agricultural Advisory Board and secured their support and cooperation. Seven of the twenty-one men interviewed were chosen to serve on the temporary county-wide campaign committee. These seven men represented the leading farmers, bankers and business men in the county. This much being accomplished the Agent called a meeting of this committee along with the other members of the County Advisory Board, and still others who were partially interested. The total attendance being around thirty-five. At this meeting Mr. Jas. H. Quisenberry, emphasized the specific purposes underlying the Organization of the Wheat Production Control Association, at the same time giving the purpose of the Organization. Just how it is to benefit the wheat growers and why such action was taken by the Agriculture Administration Act on wheat. In this meeting the Agent presented the suggested communities or districts, as outlined which met with the approval of all present. There being three known as; Cople, Montrose and Washington Districts. The next step which was taken in this meeting was to arrange for the first Community Educational Campaign meetings. The date, time and place of each meeting was arranged. So beginning at once through news stories in the two local papers, through means of circular letters, through the use of posters, through announcements at the

27

THE EMERGENCY WHEAT WORK
IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY (Con.)

local Churches, throughout the county, every wheat producer was urged to attend these series of educational meetings. As a result of the splendid support and cooperation of the leaders in the county, the posters and the editors, there was an average attendance of 170 interested growers present at these three meetings.

Even with this very good attendance at these first educational meetings, it was felt for the fear every one that could come out had not been reached, there were seven other meetings of the same nature conducted. The total attendance at these seven meetings was 140. Even with all of these meetings it was felt that some may be left out. So the community committee made a canvass to every farmer who did not get out to the meetings and explained the plan to them.

During the period in which the county was being thoroughly covered by the first series of meetings, the growers were thoroughly circularized with circular letters, "The Primer", "The Wheat Adjustment Plan", and news paper stories. There were a total of 4,974 circular letters, 26 news stories distributed during the campaign.

The next step in the campaign consisted of holding meetings, throughout the county, at which Applications were made out by all who were interested. Either the Agent or the Committeemen met in each of the communities all day. The evening meetings followed every all day meeting at which time each of the communities were organized. Thereby electing a chairman and two sub-chairmen. It may be stated here, that Legal Notices were sent each wheat grower from two days to two weeks in advance. There were around two hundred and fifty Applications made out at these all day and evening meetings.

These community meetings were followed with a meeting called by the Agent of each of the three elected community committeemen. The purpose being to outline their duties as committeemen. At this meeting each of the communities were subdivided into three sub-communities, each of the committeemen were given one of these sub-communities throughout the county. Thereby, interviewing every wheat grower who had not made out an application and who grew as much as 50 bushels of wheat on the average. In brief, a necessary explanation of the whole plan was gone over with every man in the entire county who grew 50 bushels or more wheat. These committeemen worked in their respective communities on the average of ten days each or a total of 18 days. The visits made by these men totaled 85 wheat growers.

At this point in the campaign, the following had been accomplished:

- (1) A mailing list of wheat growers had been gotten.
 - (2) A temporary county-wide campaign committee had been formed.
- 28

EMERGENCY WHEAT WORK IN

WESTMORELAND COUNTY (Con.)

- (3) The county divided up into three communities or districts
- (4) The educational campaign completed. Every wheat producer had been reached and given an opportunity to fill out Applications for Wheat Allotment Contracts.
- (5) An Organization meeting in each of the designated communities had been held at which those who had made a plication for Wheat Allotment Contracts, elected one Community Chairman, and two sub-chairmen. The Chairman to serve on the County Wheat Production Control Association.
- (6) The Community Committeemen had met with every wheat grower in the county or made a personal visit to explain the plan and assisted in helping make out their applications for Wheat Allotment Contracts.
- (7) The Community Committees having meet and gone over each Application with accompanied information and either approved or disapproved every Application.

ORGANIZING THE NORTHHAMPSHIRE-WESTMORELAND

COUNTY ASSOCIATION

Following all of the steps enumerated above, the County Agent and the Emergency Agent, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, governing the activities of the County Wheat Control Association, issued a call for a formal, legal, organization meeting of the board of directors of the said Association. The membership of the board of directors comprised one representative from each community in both Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties. This member being the community Chairman duly elected by the signers of Applications for Allotment Contracts. The following order of business governed the first meeting of the Board of directors.

- (a) The County Agent called the meeting to order and presented Mr. B. L. Rummel, Rural Sociologist, Blacksburg, Va., who presided over the meeting in the following order:
- (b) Roll was called of the communities.
- (c) Directors presented Certificate of Election.
- (d) The Article of the Association was adopted.

29

ORGANIZING THE NORTHUMBERLAND-WESTMORELAND
COUNTY ASSOCIATION (Con.)

- (e) The following officers were elected:
- (1) President-----Mr. Robert O. McKenney
 - (2) Vice President-----Mr. R. W. Reamy
 - (3) Secretary-----Mr. Stanley J. Dawson
 - (4) Treasurer-----Mr. James Latane
 - (5) Two member of the County Allotment--
Committee Mr. W. S. Straughan and
 Mr. L. R. Dawson
- (f) The Standard 3 year base period was adopted for both Counties.
- (g) The expenses of the Association were then gone over and authorized.
- (h) There was a budget necessary to cover expenses of the Association authorized. This budget was at a total of \$2,174.00 or .03¢ per bushel.
- (i) The manner of publication of reports, of acreage, and production of Application and Contracts was decided upon.
- (j) The meeting then adjourned.

After this meeting was held the Allotment Committee met and went over each Application made out by the Applicant. It took this committee five days to go over and approve 530 Applications; 225 from Northumberland County and 305 from Westmoreland County.

Following the approval of the Applications by the Allotment Committee, a list of signers of the applications was then published in the local paper giving the best price and at the same time having the largest circulation. Attached to the names of the Application was each individual's claim of acreage and production. In this same publication a given time was set for each signer whose name appeared in the paper to make any complaints or correct any mistakes that had occurred.

SIGNING THE CONTRACTS

After all of the complaints had been received, the next step taken was that of arranging meetings for signing Contracts. In getting this done notices in the local papers, and circular letters were sent out. Calling all Application signers together in their respective district. Each Community Committee met the growers in

SIGNING THE CONTRACTS (Con.)

their respective districts. There were about 45 growers who made application for Allotment Contracts who did not get out to the meetings. To be sure that every applicant had an opportunity to sign, the Community Committeemen in their respective districts made a personal visit to get the signature of all who would sign.

SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS OF CAMPAIGN

FOR WESTMORELAND

1. Time Agent spent on work-----	85 days
2. Days specialis ^{ts} helped in Campaign-----	8 "
3. Days Smith-Hughes Teacher Assisted-----	6 "
4. Fumber voluntary Community Committeemen helped in campaign-----	19
5. Days Spent on Campaign by local leaders -----	62 Days
6. Farms visits made to explain plan for reducing production-----	244
7. Individual letters written in interest of campaign--	449
8. Circular letters written for use in campaign-----	28
9. Total copies of such letters mailed-----	4,974
10. News articles relating to reducing production furnished local papers-----	26
11. Meetings held to advance campaign-----	28
12. Total attendance at such meetings-----	1099
13. Farms for which production-reduction were completed--	284
14. Total reduced production contracted for on such farms(acres)-----	5,042
15. Number of farms following advice of agent in planting of replacment crops or other use of land removed from production of basic crop-----	200
16. Total number applications received-----	305
17. Total acres represented by these applications----	5,216
18. Total number bushels represented by these contract--	94,425

SIGNING THE CONTRACTS (Con.)

19. Total number of non-Contract signers who made
Applications----- 21
20. Estimated total cost per bushel for operation
of Association----- .03¢
21. Estimated total benefit payments to signers--\$12,747.37
22. 250 Checks, totaling around \$9,000.00 were distributed to
growers in the County during week of Nov. 20th.

In closing the agent wishes to say that the cooperation received by the leaders and growers themselves was remarkable. There were only about fifteen growers in the county that didn't sign who should have done so. The fact that we only got 64% of the wheat growers in the county to sign looks rather small. But realizing the fact that the statistical figures sent us from Richmond represent more growers than are actually in the county at the present, and too where on one farm the census figures would have from two to five wheat growers, we signed the farm up as one. The mailing list that I got showed only 520 farmers who were and had been growing wheat during 1930, 1931, 1932. Our percentage of sign up was also lowered because of the fact that we have 116 wheat growers who do not produce enough wheat now to feed their families. These growers, colored in most cases, produce on the average from 10 to 50 bushels per year.

SUMMARY

The Extension Work in Westmoreland County is conducted and carried on through the assistance of the District Agent; the Subject Matter Specialist; The County Agricultural Advisory Board, which is made up of twenty-one members, composing three Agri. community committees, namely, Montross, Oak Grove and Cople; the County Fair Committee, five in number; three 4-H Club Leaders; and the County Agricultural Agent cooperating. Since the beginning of the new plan of organization which was presented and adopted in 1929 the work is far better organized than ever before. Through this plan, in that the county is divided up into three agricultural communities, each community having a committee of from five to eight committeemen and a chairman. These committees make up what is known as the Co. Agricultural Advisory Board. The duties of the county board is to meet once or twice a year to present the past years accomplishments and to outline one major project and several minor projects, not over three or four in number.

SUMMARY (Con.)

Following the county meeting at the end of the year the community committee meetings are called. The purpose of these community meetings is to map out in detail just what projects to be taken in each community; the work to be done with these projects; what the committee will do; the time it is to be done and what the county agent will do. Following this program meeting there was one other meeting of the committees held in February to check up on the work that had been done and to include any new work that may be found necessary. It was only through this active county set up, that the agent was able to accomplish the foregoing results.

In the different phases of work accomplished this year the agent was assisted by the subject matter specialist for a total of thirty-one days. The time so taken up was divided among the different projects as follows: 8 days with cereals; 13 with tomatoes and other truck crops; 2 with home gardens and home beautification; 1 with fruits; 1 with agricultural engineering; 4 with poultry; 1 with building extension program of work; and 1 with organizations. The agents time was divided to the various projects as follows: 85 days with cereals; 90 with legumes and forage crops; 85 with tomatoes and other truck crops; 10 with home gardens and home beautification; 1 with fruits; 11 with rodents and miscellaneous insects; 2 with agricultural engineering; 35 with poultry; 5 with dairy; 10 with farm management; 3 marketing; 3 with Community activities; 3 with building extension program of work; and 3 with organization.

The most important accomplishments of the year work may be summarized as follows; In the soil improvement, there were 4 lime demonstrations started and 10 demonstrations checked on; 3 educational meetings held with total attendance of 76; 75 samples of soil tested for lime and phos. 10,000 lbs of certified seed of lespedena (korean) placed with 65 different farmers; 83 demonstration check on which were begun last year; In farm crops, 5, 268 bushels of seed wheat was treated for stinking smut; 4 fertilizer demonstrations completed; 2 certified seed corn demonstrations; 116 bushels of certified corn placed; 6 fertilizer demonstrations completed and 10 4-H Club boys enrolled with 11 completions. The work with oats, barley and rye consisted of 10 farmers seeding barley for the first time; 10 farmers seeding enough for need of feed for livestock; 20 farmer seeding for grazing purposes and later to be used as a green manure crop; 8 farmers to thresh part of crop for seed. The work with red clover consisted of getting 18 farmers to rogue their seed of dodder; 1,000 lbs marketed by agent. The work with livestock consisted of placing 8 purebred sows; vaccinating 650 head of hogs for cholera; placing 3 purebred rams; 5 purebred bulls, (beef cattle) and 7 purebred dairy sires. In addition to the placing of five rams; under sheep, there were 10 stomach worm treating demonstrations; also 2000 lbs. of 3/4 of all wool produced in the county was handled through the co. pool; Besides this, 41 head of beef calves were vaccinated for Blackleg; assisted three farmers in a better balanced ration for fattening steers.

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 Westmoreland
Report of Stanley J. Dawson County Agricultural Agent
(Name) (Title)
From December 1st 1932 to November 30th 1933

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

Approved:

Date _____

State or District Supervisor.

Date 1/24/34

Samuel G. Gentry
Asst. Director

State Extension Director

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The narrative report should summarize and interpret the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used, under appropriate subheadings, for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reenforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use an interesting style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, line 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—change and development.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work; listing goals set up, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">(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.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">(m) Dairy.(n) Other livestock.(o) Farm management.(p) Marketing, farm and home.(q) Foods and nutrition.(r) Child training and care.(s) Clothing.(t) Home management.(u) Home furnishings.(v) Home health and sanitation.(w) Community activities.(x) Miscellaneous.
--	--
- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

3

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 eat fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and soil 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 are to be Filled

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

Stanley J. Dawson (Name) *Co. Agent* (Title) *June* (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name *Waterland Co. Agric. Advisory Board*

(b) Number of members (1) Men *21* (2) Women *0*

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

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees *5*

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men *31* (2) Women *5*

(b) 4-H Club work (1) Men *3* (2) Women *1* (3) Older club boys *1* (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 *One Unorganized Club 3*

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys *56* (b) Girls *62*

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys *51* (b) Girls *48*

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

	34 Year	35 Year	36 Year	37 Year	38 Year	39 Year	40 Year and Over
(a) Boys	<i>23</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	
(b) Girls	<i>2/23</i>	<i>1/22</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

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

	Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	
Girls	<i>43</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			

1 Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the printed commitments reported on page 8 to 14, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.
 2 Where, in reporting where more than one extension agent is employed, each agent making a report should include under questions 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13 only those boys and girls whom the agent has directly supervised.

3
GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school	115	Out of school	2	13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(a) Judging _____ (b) Demonstration _____			14
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age				15
16. Members in above groups	(a) Young men _____ (b) Young women _____			16
17. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work			1226	17
18. Number of different farms visited			716	18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work			112	19
20. Number of different homes visited			75	20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work	(a) Office _____ (b) Telephone _____		881 818	21
22. Number of days agent spent in office			71	22
23. Number of days agent spent in field			235	23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³			137	24
25. Number of individual letters written			1233	25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)			35	26
27. Number of bulletins distributed			1288	27
28. Number of radio talks made			0	28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown			0	29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committees	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	15	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending	140	
	(b) 4-H Club	(2) Total women leaders attending	0	
		(1) Number	1	
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	33	31
		(2) Total attendance	298	
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	30	32
		(2) Total attendance	1200	
33. Tours conducted	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	—	33
		(2) Attendance	—	
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	—	34
		(2) Total attendance	—	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	—	
		(2) Total attendance	—	

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 issues relating to notices of meetings only.

6
GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

25. Encampments held	(a) Farm women	(1) Number _____ (2) Total members attending _____ (3) Total others attending _____	25
(Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number _____ (2) Total boys attending _____ (3) Total girls attending _____ (4) Total others attending _____	
26. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Adult work	(a) Number <u>3</u> (b) Total attendance <u>120</u>	26
27. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number _____ (2) Total attendance _____	27

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 assistants assisting	Days spent outside helped with line of work	Days spent during in line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of surveys studies prepared	Number of statements prepared for press	Number of farms or home visits made	Number of office calls received	
28. Cereals (page 8)	3	21	8	85	33	26	12	215	244	28
29. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	3	21		30	33	6	7	206	45	29
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)								4	5	40
41. Cotton (page 11)										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	3	21	13	83	12	5	8	321	35	42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	3	21	2	10	2	1	1	85	25	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)										44
45. Fruits (page 12)			1	1						45
46. Forestry (page 13)										46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	3	21		11		4	1	50	25	47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	1		1	2				5	4	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	3	21	4	35	11	6	4	145	28	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	3	21		5				26	5	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)								10	28	51
52. Farm management (page 16)	3	21		10				20	10	52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	3	21		2		2		8		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)	3	21		3		3	1	6	10	60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)										61
62. Building extension program of work ¹	3	21	1	3		1		5	5	62
63. Organization—extension association and committees ²	3	21	1	3		3	1	5	5	63

¹This total for these columns do not necessarily check with the information given on pages 4, 5, and 6, since one meeting, farm visit, circular issue, etc., may relate to two or more lines of subject matter.

²Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the selection of economic and social data as a basis for determining programs, the conducting of program surveys, and the setting 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.

³Under "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.

8
CEREALS¹

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Reported by Reports

Item	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barley	Other*	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held	6	15	2	6	4	—	64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed, or carried into the next year	14	93	10	25	10	—	65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	65	3981	125	408	75	—	66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	4 bu.	2 bu.	1 bu.	— bu.	6 bu.	— bu.	67
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	11					68
		(2) Girls					
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	10					69
	(2) Girls						
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing		15 1/2					70
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	621 1/2	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	— bu.	71
Note.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned. (Use space below for State questions not listed above)							
<p>The sales of Copper Carbonate Dust for treating wheat for streaking smut increased in the county this harvest year by 25%. Seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds were used, thereby treating 5,896 bushels of seed wheat. There was a smaller percentage of streaking smut in the county than it has been for six years.</p>							

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

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

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

Item	10	11	12	13	14	Totals Other Y
	Irish potatoes	Swiss potatoes	Cotton	Tobacco		
80. Number of method demonstration meetings held						12
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year						96
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations						
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	bu.	bu.	lbs.*	lbs.		
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	1				15
	(2) Girls					
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	1				15
	(2) Girls					
86. Number of acres grown by club members completing						
87. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing	bu.	bu.	lbs.*	lbs.		1179 1/2

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)

I may say in this brief space that as a result of the Seed Source Demonstration of last year, seventy-five percent of the 3rd class seed used in the county were of the source and variety that have given the best results in the demonstrations conducted thru the cooperation of the Norfolk Truck Exp. Station and the Vegetable Extension Division at Blacksburg. There were drawn out of the 13 plant beds 820,000 plants 'Gas Field' setting.

* Indicate crop by name.
* Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME-GROUNDS

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

Item	80 Home gardens	81 Market gardens, orchards, and other crops	82 Health value of home products	83 Tree fruits	84 Vegetables and small fruits	85 Grapes
86. Number of method demonstration meetings held	8	-	2	-	-	-
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	60	4	6	25	10	9
88. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	XXXXX	18	XXXXX	80	25	1
89. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	XXXXX	bu.	XXXXX	bu.	qts.	bu.
90. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys (2) Girls	1				
91. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys (2) Girls	1				
92. Number of acres grown by club members completing			XXXXX			

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)

There were eight method demonstrations held on Home Gardens with a total attendance of 200 people. A harvest harvest concert was made by the committee of Monticello Community, and obtained signed pledges from sixty gardeners to the effect they would agree to plant at least two fall vegetables in their gardens. The kind and variety to be that which they had never grown before. This fall the committee is again at work picking up on the results of last fall's crop and getting 25 additional farmers to plant at least two fall vegetables.

FORESTRY

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

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

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

Item	99	99	99
	Rodents	Other animal pests	Insects
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held _____			108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year _____		8	30
110. Pounds of poison used _____			520

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(FARM AND HOME)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year	112
113. Number of adults completing training in terracing and other engineering extension schools, or completing plans for some major engineering improvement	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____ 114
115. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____ 115
116. Number of units improved by 4-H Club members:	
(a) Acres terraced	(c) Articles made _____
(b) Machines or equipment repaired	(d) Equipment installed _____ 116

Engineering activities	Principal improvements being made	(a) Number of farms	(b) Number of units	(c) Total value of service or savings
117. Terracing and erosion control			acres	\$ _____ 117
118. Drainage practices	<i>See index</i>		acres	118
119. Irrigation practices			acres	119
120. Land-clearing practices			acres	120
121. Better types of machines			mach.	121
122. Maintenance and repair of machines *			mach.	122
123. Efficient use of machinery			xxxxxx	123
124. All buildings constructed *		52	32 bldgs.	124
125. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted *		16	16 bldgs.	125
126. Farm electrification *				126
127. Home equipment *				127
128. Total of columns (a) and (b)	xxxxxx	48	farms	\$ _____ 128

* 129. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 122, by type:

(a) Tractors	(c) Harvesters and threshers	} 129
(b) Tillage implements	(d) Other	

* 130. Number of building and equipment improvements as reported in questions 124, 125, 126, 127, by type:

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished		
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished		15
(c) Sewage systems installed	(A) Dairy buildings	1
(d) Water systems installed	(B) Silos	130
(e) Heating systems installed	(C) Hog houses	
(f) Lighting systems installed	(D) Poultry houses	12
(g) Home appliances and machines	(E) Other <i>Brooder houses</i>	20

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

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

Item	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
	Poultry	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules
121. Number of method demonstration meetings held	11					
122. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	26	10	5	11	4	
123. Number of animals involved in those completed adult result demonstrations	12,860	106	102	701	27	
124. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed	\$2,200	\$869		\$30	\$145	
125. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	14	5		13	
	(2) Girls	61				
126. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	13	5		13	
	(2) Girls	47				
127. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed	2,497	9			110	
128. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires	60	5	4	4	15	
129. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females	125	5			15	
130. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized						1
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs						12
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized						
143. Number of members in these associations						
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals	5	2				
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)						

* Where less than half the membership reside within the county, do not report the club, flock, or association, but report the membership within the county under following questions.

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

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

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held	_____	145		
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	62	146		
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in farm account work	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	147		
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	148		
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent	1	149		
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent	_____	150		
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	_____	151		
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements	_____	152		
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year	_____	153		
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records	25	154		
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations	_____	155		
156. Number of farms advised relative to leases	21	156		
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit	16	157		
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations (Use best judgment in making conservative estimate)	300	158		
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—	_____	159		
(a) Wheat	283	(g) Dairy cattle	3	(m) _____
(b) Corn	_____	(h) Beef cattle	6	(n) _____
(c) Cotton	_____	(i) Hogs	_____	(o) _____
(d) Potatoes	_____	(j) Sheep	_____	(p) _____
(e) Tobacco	_____	(k) Poultry	24	(q) _____
(f) Truck crops	21	(l) _____	_____	(r) _____

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

Report Only This Year's Marketing Activities that are Shipped by Month

Item	01 Grain and feed	02 Cotton	03 Dry products	04 Livestock	05 Fruits and vegetables	06 Poultry and eggs	07 Honey products	08 Other
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups ¹ organized during the year								160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups ¹ previously organized assisted by extension agent this year								161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)								162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
165. Preliminary analysis								165
166. Organization								166
167. Accounting and auditing								167
168. Financing								168
169. Business policies								169
170. Production to meet market demand								170
171. Reduction of market losses								171
172. Use of current market information								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								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)

The Agent marketed thru the United Wool Growers Association 2000 lbs. of wool from the county this year. There were around 25 wool producers involved. There was a saving of 13¢ per lb. with a profit of 20¢. More than the average.

¹Include independent local associations, county federations, county or district organizations, technical club groups, production associations which do buying or selling, and club and home demonstration club members.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

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	
	99	00	
186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Girls.....		186
	(2) Boys.....		
187. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Girls.....		187
	(2) Boys.....		

188. Number of homes assisted in planning family food supply for a year..... 188

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

190. Number of homes balancing family meals..... 190

191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations..... 191

192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch..... 192

193. Number of children involved in preceding question..... 193

194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding..... 194

195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra,
and constipation)..... 195

196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members..... 196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME 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	_____	219
	(a) Girls _____ (b) Boys _____	
220. Number of 4-H Club members completing	_____	220
	(a) Girls _____ (b) Boys _____	
220½. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts	_____	220½
221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan	_____	221
222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan	_____	222
223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home	_____	223
224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities	_____	224
225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations	_____	225
226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment	_____	226
227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods	_____	227
228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of home	_____	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)

HOME FURNISHINGS

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

231. Number of method demonstration meetings held 231
232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 232
233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Girls 233
(b) Boys 233
234. Number of 4-H Club members completing (a) Girls 234
(b) Boys 234
235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings (a) Women 235
(b) Girls 235
236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture (a) Women 236
(b) Girls 236
237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies) (a) Women 237
(b) Girls 237
238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens) (a) Women 238
(b) Girls 238
239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors (a) Women 239
(b) Girls 239

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

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

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

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, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established.....	258
	(a) Adults.....
	(b) Juniors.....
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
261X. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	261X

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperating

Extension Service
Office of Cooperative Extension Work
Washington, D. C.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENT
TO
ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1933

State Virginia County (or counties) Harrison

Report of Stanley J. Dawson Agricultural agent.
(Name)

..... Home demonstration agent.
(Name)

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

..... Emergency agent.
(Name)

DIRECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

PRODUCTION-REDUCTION CAMPAIGNS
ASSISTANCE RENDERED THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Name of substance or activity	Com	W	T	GP
	ac	ac	ac	
Agricultural agent		85		
Home demonstration agent				
Boys' and girls' club agent				
Emergency agent				
1. Days devoted to campaign by agent or agents				1
2. Days State extension workers assisted in campaign in county		8		2
3. Smith-Hughes teachers assisting in campaign		1		3
4. Days such Smith-Hughes teachers assisted in campaign		6		4
5. Number voluntary county or community local leaders assisting in campaign		19		5
6. Total days spent on campaign by such local leaders		62		6
7. Farm visits made to explain plans for reducing production		215		7
8. Office calls to discuss reducing production		244		8
9. Individual letters written in interest of campaign		149		9
10. Circular letters written for use in campaign		12		10
11. Total copies of such circular letters mailed		4994		11
12. News articles relating to reducing production furnished local papers		26		12
13. Meetings held to advance campaign		38		13
14. Total attendance at such meetings		1099		14
15. Farms for which production-reduction contracts were completed		284		15
16. Total reduced production contracted for on such farms (acres, animals, etc.)		5,042		16
17. Number of farmers following advice of agent in the planting of replacement crops or other use of land removed from production of basic crops		280		17

* Insert name of any other crop or livestock enterprise in which a similar production-reduction campaign has been conducted in your county.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

18. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining seed loans or other emergency Federal credit	31	18
19. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgages or other debt adjustments	39	19
20. Number of families assisted in producing a larger part of food on farm	125	20
21. Number of families, nonfarm, assisted with home gardens or home poultry	59	21
22. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established	3	22
23. Number of laborers assisted in obtaining employment on farm	16	23
24. Number of farm families assisted in developing supplemental sources of income	25	24
25. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency	250	25
26. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	1	26
27. Number of families assisted in the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats		27
28. Number of quarts canned		28
29. Value of canned products		29
30. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making		30
31. Number of families assisted in home soap making		31
32. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences		32
33. Number of farmers assisted in making home repairs of buildings or machinery		33
34. Number of farmers assisted in reducing cash expenditures through exchange of labor or machinery	11	34
35. Number of farm families assisted in bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services		35

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR 1933

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

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

- | | | |
|--|-------------|----|
| 36. Number of farms in county | <u>1047</u> | 36 |
| 37. Number of farms on which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program | <u>223</u> | 37 |
| 38. Number of farm homes in which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program | | 38 |
| 39. Number of other homes in which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program | | 39 |
| 40. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled | <u>95</u> | 40 |
| 41. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled | <u>7</u> | 41 |
| 42. Total number of different farm families substantially influenced by some phase of the extension program | <u>650</u> | 42 |
- (Include questions 37, 38, 40, and 41, less duplications)