

VIRGINIA

Garrell County County Agent Annual Report 1923

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REPORT FILES
OFFICE COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK

COUNTY AGENT WORK

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

OF

WILLIAM C. LA RUE

County Agricultural Agent of Carroll County,

Virginia.

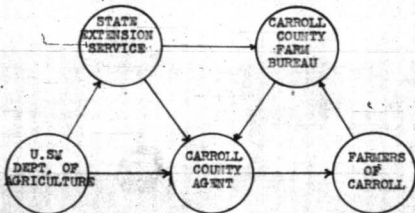
From July 1st, 1923 to Dec. 1st, 1923.

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STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS

The Farm Bureau of Carroll County, which was organized as an individual bureau, has been active in promoting the program of extension work in this county. I have been closely associated with the officers of this organization and have found them heartily in favor of supporting any work that will mean an improvement of the agriculture of the county. The relation of the County Agent, Farm Bureau, Extension Service of the State, and the U.S. D.A. is expressed in the following diagram according to the status of our Farm Bureau:



In addition to furthering extension work the Carroll Bureau is intended to encourage the formation of commodity associations for cooperative marketing of farm products, as well as the wholesale buying of supplies for the farmers. In this connection the Livestock Shipping Association, referred to later on in this report, was organized. Also, we have plans under way at the present time for the formation of facilities to aid the farmers in buying their lime and fertilizer at cost prices.

SOILS

The soils of Carroll County are of two general types - one of these is found in the valleys and the other type is present on the uplands, which are rolling to hilly, and mountainous in several parts. The valley soils are very fertile, due partly to the leaching of plant food from the hillsides and accumulating in the valleys, and partly to the overflowing of all low land occasionally by swollen streams which deposits a layer of fine loam equal to, or even superior to, fertilizer for growing power and the maintenance of humus in the soil:

The upland soils are far less fertile and in many places has gradually leached away leaving only a thin layer of top soil. However, nearly all these upland soils are endowed with a splendid clay subsoil and where washing can be prevented this subsoil ~~will~~ will hold plant food and moisture well.

Many of these thinner soils have been worn to a frazzle by continuously robbing the soil of plant food without replacement, and therefore supplying only a cheap commercial fertilizer to take the place of the plant food which is extracted from the soil during excessive cropping.

- However, it is wonderful to see the effect of a generous application of lime, together with a few crops of legumes. The response of the soil to this treatment is so satisfactory that a number of farmers in various parts of the county are buying lime as fast as possible and the use of lime has jumped from a few barrels used here and there to around 500 tons annually within the past few years. The limiting factor in liming our soils at the present time is the lack of a decent means of transportation.

With these facts in mind I have interested 6 farmers in various parts of the county in carrying on demonstrations to show the value of lime, legumes, and stable manure as soil builders. These demonstrations will run for a period of five years.

SOILS (Continued)

We have plans laid for a lime and fertilizer school at several different points over the county to further interest and instruct the farmers in the value and use of lime. This should prove to be very beneficial since there are a great many farmers that have not yet learned to know fertilizers nor the fact that lime is not a fertilizer.

FARM CROPS

In the production of corn the use of better seed and more thorough cultivation are being emphasized and for that purpose 2 farmers have already agreed to demonstrate this fact on their farms. Mr. C. - a farmer of Carroll, produced 140 bushels of corn a few years ago and we believe we can grow good yields in other parts of the county.

Our farmers have been greatly discouraged over wheat-growing in recent years. One farmer told me that he produced only 200 bushels of wheat on 16 acres of land, which was worth only \$200. But he said that he grew 2 acres of Bird-eye Beans which sold for \$200 also. However, his bean land was much more fertile than part of the wheat land and he readily agreed that it was more expensive to produce an acre of beans than an acre of wheat. Yet he thought that the bean industry was far superior to growing wheat, and I agreed with him under the existing conditions. His wheat seed had been bad and the crop was badly affected with Black Stem Rust, which is not at all uncommon in this section. I found wild barberry growing at the edge of the field. The result is that this farmer has planted certified seed wheat this fall and is digging up all the barberry in the neighborhood.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

The Bird-eye Bean industry is becoming one of the greatest for a cash crop that we now possess. This year the farmers of the county produced around 6,000 bushels selling for over \$20,000.00. However, there appeared this year three different diseases of these beans, namely, Root Rot, Blight, and Anthracnose, which for a time cast a shadow over the bean possibilities of the county. The Plant Pathologist from Blacksburg was called at once.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS (Continued)

After his investigations and recommendation we set about control measures for these diseases. Also, several farmers are running demonstrations to show the value of proper seed selection, thoro cultivation and the correct fertilisation, which we expect to be of interest and aid to many people in the bean industry.

POTATOES AND CABBAGE

There has been a lot said about northern grown seed potatoes for this county V.S. home grown seed. Therefore, one of our farmers set out to prove that home grown seed is just as good if not superior to northern grown seed if properly selected. He has been running this demonstration for three years and is successful to date, having made a noticeable improvement in the potatoes each year.

During the late summer and early fall the cabbage growers began having trouble with what turned out to be a bad infection of yellows or wilt. Now that we have several farmers lined up for planting wilt-resisting varieties of seed next year, which we think will prove to be a valuable, as well as interesting, demonstration.

HORTICULTURE

In traveling over the county I have noticed that on practically every farm is an orchard, large or small, but in nearly all cases they are considerably neglected and have not been pruned or sprayed in years. I noticed also that where any pruning had been done, in most cases, large branches had been chopped out leaving great holes in the tree. Often trees had died of too severe pruning. Therefore, I decided to put on a pruning campaign to demonstrate proper methods of pruning fruit trees, and to interest farmers in taking better care of their orchards. We have several orchards in Carroll producing fruit of first quality which shows that our soil and climate are right and all that is necessary is careful management.

During this campaign which covered the month of November I had with me 2 Horticulture Specialists from Blacksburg,

HORTICULTURE (Continued)

who assisted me in putting on a number of pruning demonstrations which were of great benefit in arousing interest in this work.

There has been around 50 pruning demonstrations altogether with an average attendance of 6 people at each place, practically all of whom expressed their intention of putting into practise what they had learned. This campaign has not only interested farmers in pruning over the county but had also brought out the fact that their trees and fruit have become badly diseased thru lack of spraying. Therefore, we are preparing to follow up pruning work with spraying at the proper season.

FORESTRY

There are a number of steep hillsides in the county that have been cleared and left bare. Due to the process of erosion and leaching they have been creased with gullies making them unfit for even pasture. Many of these fields are too steep and rough to produce any kind of a crop. Therefore, two farmers have been interested in setting out white pines on such a place as a demonstration showing how this land may be reclaimed.

LIVESTOCK

During the past five months 6 scrub bulls have been replaced by purebreds and ten purebred females have been obtained. Also there has been some assistance given farmers in formulating balanced rations for livestock.

In addition to this there has been around 500 beef cattle vaccinated for prevention of blackleg, and around 2000 hogs vaccinated for the prevention of colera.

POULTRY

When I was first employed as county agent in this county I began to look around for the thing that I could do that would be of the most service to the most people. I soon learned that nearly every family in the county kept a flock of poultry, and not only this but also I found that the majority of people depended upon their poultry for a cash income the year around.

Therefore, I decided that if I could be of aid to the people in making their flocks more profitable I would be doing them a real service. At the suggestion of my Assistant Director and District Agent I launched upon a Poultry Culling Campaign, the object of which was to demonstrate the methods of culling hens for egg production in all parts of the county.

In preparing for these demonstrations I visited practically every community of the county and explained this work to everybody possible. At the same time I secured the names of everybody interested in poultry, and later circular letters were sent them explaining the value and emphasizing the importance of culling.

These letters were followed up by personal visits insofar as possible and some flock in each community was selected for a demonstration to which all the people in the community were invited by the use of another circular letter sent out a few days before the demonstration and announcing the place, day and hour.

The art of culling for egg production was demonstrated at about 100 points, some one of which was in practically every community of the county. The average attendance was five. About 3,000 birds were examined and 1200 culled as non-layers. Practically everyone attending these demonstrations learned to cull and expressed their intention of going home and culling their own flocks. There should be at least twice the above number of birds culled by people attending the demonstration, which would bring the total number of birds culled, as a result of these demonstrations, up to around 4,000.

Any hen will eat over a dollar's worth of feed in a year. She is worth no more at the end of the year than she is now, and if she lays no eggs the feed she has consumed would be one dollar lost. Therefore, for each non-layer hen a farmer keeps a year he loses more than one dollar. On this basis the above 4,000 cull hens would mean a saving to the farmers of Carroll this year of over \$4,000.00, as a result of the poultry culling campaign, to say nothing of the educational value.

Not only this but during the campaign the people were encouraged to produce better poultry by using purebred stock and thereby place themselves in a position to receive better prices for their poultry products. In this connection I assisted in securing 20 purebred cocks and 200 purebred females for farmers. Also, during the campaign we made war on lice, mites and insect pests. The people were instructed as to the use of disinfectants and the best form of lice powder. In addition to this were

POULTRY (Continued)

discussed balanced rations for laying hens and other important subjects connected with poultry production.

RURAL ENGINEERING

Upon visiting a farm home I found Mrs. B- gone after a bucket of water and noted the distance to the spring, which was about fifty yards from the house, and on a higher level. On the way back with the water she was compelled to cross a deep ditch, crawl under a wire fence across thru a hog lot in order to reach the house. That night I sold Mr. B- the idea of putting in a pipe line from the spring to the kitchen, and the next time I visited their place I found running water in the house. Not only this but I learned that Mrs. B. had been demonstrating the idea to her neighbors.

In traveling over the county during the poultry culling campaign I noted that nearly all the poultry houses were of a poor type, but I found it very difficult to explain to a farmer just how to construct a good type of house. He could not get the idea from a description, neither from pictures, nor mechanical drawings. However most farmers are handy with tools and when once they see an object they seem to be able to construct something similar to it.

Therefore, I had an approved type of poultry house constructed and set up near the poultry exhibit at the county fair. This was the regular shed roof type of house, 14' x 20', such as recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station. We also had signs posted telling why the different parts of the house were arranged as they were.

This demonstration attracted wide attention, especially everyone interested in poultry, and as a result, soon after the fair, I began to see first class poultry houses springing up here and there. They had the idea and were using it.

Since that time I have furnished plans for a number of houses and made suggestions for the rearrangement of others. I find that there are about 50 houses up to standard at the present time in the county and still being constructed.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For several years there has been a local Livestock Shipping Association in the county. This year we got together and enlarged this organization putting it on its feet and in a position to be of a real service to livestock producers. We expect to develop this organization into a county wide association as soon as possible.

During the present season this association has done a business of about \$10,000.00, with a profit of saving of around \$2,000.00. Everyone who has done business thru this organization this year is well pleased with the results.

We also have a Farmers Union of Carroll which in addition to aiding in the promotion of extension work is of great value and assistance to the farmers in selling their lambs cooperatively.

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As I see it, the outlook for next year shows a splendid opportunity for extension service in Carroll County. Our farmers are interested in better agriculture and are looking forward to better farming practices. There is an improvement in our schools which invites a correlation of club work with the educational system. There is a strong movement in the county to secure good roads and better transportation facilities. In all professions there is an indomitable spirit of progress, which is in line with the promotion of agriculture as well as any other form of work that will prove beneficial to the county.

On the other hand there is an opposition to agricultural extension work of long standing, and only by a strong effort to line up this work with the progressive element, can we hope to reach the people in such a way as to create a popular desire for the services of a county agent on a permanent basis. This, I believe, can be accomplished thru the working out of a logical and practical program of extension activities. This program should include work along the lines which will show results and convince farmers of the value of the extension service.

Boys' and Girls' Club work should prove very beneficial, not only as to the training and educational value but also should open the way to interesting the parents who cannot be reached in other ways. There should be good clubs of poultry, pigs, corn and possibly baby beeves.

There is a need for the expansion of the Livestock Shipping Association so as to cover the entire county. Also, a Truck Growers Association for the purpose of assisting and marketing cooperatively the products of our truck growers which are becoming an important industry. In addition to this, a poultry marketing association would be of great value.

During next spring a spraying campaign should be put on to follow up the pruning campaign of this year. Moving pictures, showing agricultural films selected according to the needs of Carroll farmers, should be of benefit and would help to interest and instruct all classes, making the extension popular.

The Lime and Fertilizer School for farmers, which is planned for December, should prove of great value in informing and instructing farmers as to the proper use of lime and fertilizer.

A poultry culling campaign next fall will widen the interest in this work which was created this year and furnish further opportunities for assisting the poultry producers of the county.

The use of purebred cattle and better seed should be emphasized whenever possible. Also, a more careful preparation and cultivation of the land for highest crop yields is important, and the use of legumes, lime and manure as soil builders for Carroll should be made a basis for demonstrations to run for at least five years.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

During the Poultry Culling Campaign 3,000 birds were examined, 1200 being culled, before 500 people in 50 communities in all parts of the county. I was assisted in this campaign by an Extension Specialist 1 day. The number of days engaged in this work was 40, and 100 demonstrations were held.

Agricultural films were shown at 10 points over the county before 2,000 people. One voluntary leader assisted me 10 days in this campaign, which was also the number of days I worked. The agricultural films were furnished by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and were secured for me by my Extension Director.

Pruning fruit trees was demonstrated at 25 points before 200 people. I was assisted by Horticulture Specialists 3 days.

Six scrub bulls have been replaced with purebreds and ten purebred females, have been obtained.

Fifty poultry houses have been constructed according to approved plans or else remodeled until they are up to standard.

Vaccination of Cattle for the prevention of blackleg has been demonstrated in 30 communities.

Ten days were spent in investigations and recommendations for Bird-eye Bean diseases. I was assisted in this work by two voluntary leaders for 4 days and by a Specialist in Plant Pathology for two days.

Two County Agricultural Exhibits were shown at two local fairs. I had the assistance of voluntary leaders 15 days and a Specialist from Blacksburg one day.

The End.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS SPECIAL EDITION

This report form is to be used by county extension agents, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, club agent, negro agent, etc., reporting on their respective lines of work.

State Virginia County Carroll
 Report of Wm C. LaRue County Agricultural Agent
(Name) (Title)
 From July 1, 1923 to December 1, 1923

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.

COUNTY AGENT WORK

Handwritten initials



FIRST	T. A. R.	
CHECK	5	6.00
	2.00	4.00

Approved: _____

Date _____

State or District Supervisor

Date _____

Extension Director

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

The annual report should be a review, analysis, interpretation, and presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the sum total of the extension activities in each county for the year and the results secured (including assistance rendered by subject-matter specialists). The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the county people 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. The blank form covers simply the statistical phases of the report, and should be supplemented by a full report in narrative form.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

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

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

SYNOPSIS OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

I. Cover and title page.

II. Table of contents.

III. Name of county extension organization.

(1) Form of organization—distinctive features.

(2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.

(3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.

IV. Program of work, goals established, methods employed and results achieved.

(1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.

(2) Project activities and results.

(a) Soil

(b) Farm crops

(c) Horticulture

(d) Forestry

(e) Animal husbandry (including diseases and insects).

(f) Dairy husbandry

(g) Poultry husbandry

(h) Rural engineering

(i) Botany, predatory animals, and birds.

(j) Agricultural economics—including farm management, marketing, etc.

(k) Foods and nutrition.

(l) Clothing and textiles.

(m) Home health and sanitation.

(n) Community management and home knowledge.

(o) Miscellaneous activities—other than those included under subject-matter headings.

(p) Miscellaneous.

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or of results.
Under method demonstrations include lecture demonstrations, practicums, etc., such as demonstrations of canning methods, home-mixing fertilizers, poultry culling, dress-form making, and the like, all involving short periods of time.
Under result demonstrations include demonstrations in which a substantial period of time is involved, records of results kept, and comparisons made, as in a child-feeding demonstration, corn-culture demonstration, pasture-improvement demonstration, and the like.
5. A DEMONSTRATOR is an adult or junior who, under the direction of the extension service, undertakes to show in his community by example the practical application of an established fact, and who keeps records and reports on the same.
6. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
7. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
8. A COMMUNITY CLUB is an organization of men, women, boys, and girls to further community interests and to promote community recreation.
9. AN OFFICE CALL is a visit or a telephone call by a farmer, or other person, seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
10. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to give, inspect, or further a demonstration.
11. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
12. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
13. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
14. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the extension agent in office in connection with extension work.
15. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
16. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.
17. A FARMERS' INSTITUTE is one of a series of meetings of one to two days' duration, arranged by a central State farmers' institute agency, at which agricultural and home economics problems are discussed, usually by outside speakers employed for the purpose.
18. AN EXTENSION OR MOVABLE SCHOOL is an itinerant school usually of two to six days' duration where practical but systematic instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. A SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
19. RECORDS consist of definite information filed in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by funds.

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

Wm C. LaRue (Name) County Agent 5 months (Title) 15
(Period of report)
July 1, 1913 - Dec 1, 1913

2. Total number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted (a) Men 50 2
 (b) Women ✓ 2
3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned. ✓ 3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program (a) Adult work 5 Men ✓ Women ✓ 4
 (b) Junior work ✓ Boys ✓ Girls ✓
5. What is the name of the county organization cooperating in extension work Carroll Co. Farm Bureau 5

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Boys and girls.	Community.	
6. Number of clubs carrying on extension work	<u>4</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	6
7. Membership	<u>200</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	7
8. Total number of farm visits made in conducting extension work							<u>568</u> 8
9. Number of different farms visited							<u>285</u> 9
10. Total number of home visits made in conducting extension work							<u>46</u> 10
11. Number of different homes visited							<u>✓</u> 11
12. Number of office calls* relating to extension work							<u>59</u> 12
13. Number of days agent spent in office							<u>9</u> 13
14. Number of days spent in field							<u>119</u> 14
15. Number of individual letters written							<u>233</u> 15
16. Number of different circular letters prepared and sent out							<u>18</u> 16
17. Total number of copies of such circular letters							<u>1316</u> 17
18. Number of extension articles written by agent and published in local papers							<u>22</u> 18
19. Number of community buildings established							<u>✓</u> 19
20. Number of rest rooms provided for use of rural people							<u>✓</u> 20
21. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made: Community _____ County <u>2</u> 21							

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Boys and girls.	Community.	
22. Training meetings* held for local leaders (a) Number _____ (b) Attendance _____	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	22
23. Demonstration meetings held (a) Number _____ (b) Attendance _____	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	23
24. Farmers' institutes* held (a) Number _____ (b) Attendance _____	<u>6</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	24
25. Extension schools* and short courses held (a) Number _____ (b) Attendance _____	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	25

*The definition on page 2.

26. Junior club encampments and rallies held. (a) Number Boys
 Girls
 (b) Attendance by club members Boys
 Girls
 (c) Total attendance
27. Other extension meetings attended by agent and not previously reported (a) Number 10
 (b) Attendance 2000
28. Number of meetings at which were shown. (a) Lantern slides
 (b) Motion pictures 10
29. Number of demonstration teams trained (a) Boys
 (b) Girls
30. Number of members completing in club work

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
(a) One year	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(b) Two years	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(c) Three years	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(d) Four years	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

36. Number entering college this year as result of club work (a) Boys
 (b) Girls
37. Number of junior judging teams trained (a) Boys
 (b) Girls

[Use space below to include other important data.]

In addition to the Carroll County Farm Bureau we have a County Farmers Union of 50 members and a Live Stock Shipping Association of 200 members

PROGRAM SUMMARY.

List below information on each project of the program of work for the year. (If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her time with that of the agent.)

Title of project.	Number of communities participating.	Voluntary leaders.		Days specialists helped.	Days agent worked (office and field).	Number of methods demonstrated.	Number of records demonstrated.	Meetings at demonstrations.		Other meetings in relation to projects.		Meetings for training extension workers.
		Number assisting.	Days assistance rendered.					Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.	
(Illustrative entry)												
Poultry	6	7	12	2	14	2	6	2	124	2	74	
g Poultry Culling Campaign				1	40	100		100	500			
g Moving Picture	10	1	10		20	10		10	2,000	1	100	
c Pruning		25		3	20	25		25	200			
f Scrub Bull Replacement		5			10							
g Poultry House Construction		50			8	1						
e Vaccination of Cattle		30			5	30		30	75			
b Prevention of Bean Disease		10	2	4	2	10	10	10	30			
f County Agricultural Exhibit		50	5	15		8	2					
Miscellaneous †												
Days' leave.												
TOTAL		180	8	29	6	131	166	12	175	2505	1	190

* See definition on page 2.

† Miscellaneous includes emergency and other work which can not be anticipated in advance.

8-2725

FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

38. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	6	38
39. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	—	39
40. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations	—	40
41. Total* number of farms influenced by extension work to change practices relative to soil management (include demonstrations)	219	41
42. Acres involved in preceding question	100	42
43. Number of farms following advice in the use of commercial fertilizer	7	43
44. Acres involved in preceding question	95	44
45. Number of farms home-mixing fertilizers according to advice	—	45
46. Tons of fertilizer so mixed	—	46
47. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures	15	47
48. Number of farms using lime or limestone according to advice	21	48
49. Tons of lime or limestone so used	480	49
50. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for soil improvement according to advice	3	50
51. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under	15	51

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

480 tons of lime is only a small percent of the amount that would be used in this county if we had good transportation facilities.

* This question includes the farms listed under questions 43, 45, 47, 48, and 50, but does not necessarily equal the total of these questions since not all soil practices that might be included in question 41 are listed and some one farm might adopt two or more new practices. This is also true of similar questions throughout this report.

CEREALS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Buckw.	Other.*
52. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	2	4	c	c	c	c
53. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	c					
54. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	c					
55. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices	c		✓			
56. Number of boys' and girls' clubs	c					
57. Number of members enrolled	c	(a) Boys	c			
		(b) Girls	c			
58. Number of members completing	c	(a) Boys	c			
		(b) Girls	c			
59. Number of acres grown by club members completing	c					
60. Total yield of cereals grown by club members	c					
61. Total value of cereals grown by club members	\$ c	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
62. Total cost of cereals grown by club members	\$ c	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
63. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of cereals (include demonstrators)	2	4				
64. Acres of cereals involved in question 63	c					
65. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed	c					
66. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale	c					
67. Number of farms testing seed for germination	c					
68. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut	c					
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]	c					
	c					
	c					

* Indicate crop by name. † See footnote on page 7.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
	Alfalfa.	Hay beans.	Sweet clover.	Crimson clover.	Clover (red, white, white).	Cornmeal.
66. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	2	1	1	2		1
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	-					
71. Acres involved in those completed demonstrations	-					
72. Increased yield* per acre on demonstrations due to better practices	-					
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs	-					
74. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	-				
	(b) Girls	-				
75. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	-				
	(b) Girls	-				
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing	-					
77. Total yield* of crops grown by club members	-					
78. Total value of crops grown by club members	\$ -					
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members	\$ -					
80. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrations)	2	1	1	2		1
81. Acres involved in question 80	-					
82. Number of farms plating selected or improved seed	-					
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale	-					
84. Number of farms inoculating for these crops	-					
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]						
	-					
	-					
	-					
	-					

* Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage. † See footnote on page 1.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(1) Velvet beans.	(2) Beans.	(3) Peas.	(4) Lupines.	(5) Fava beans.	(6) Other.*	
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.	✓	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	69
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.	✓						70
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.	✓						71
72. Increased yield † per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.	✓						72
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.	✓						73
74. Number of members enrolled							74
(a) Boys	✓						
(b) Girls	✓						
75. Number of members completing.							75
(a) Boys	✓						
(b) Girls	✓						
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing.	✓						76
77. Total yield † of crops grown by club members.	✓						77
78. Total value of crops grown by club members.	✓						78
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members.	✓						79
80. Total ‡ number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators).	✓	3					80
81. Acres involved in question 80.	✓						81
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed.	✓						82
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale.	✓						83
84. Number of farmers inoculating for these crops.	✓						84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							
<p>The demonstrations are with Bird-eye Beans and are for the purpose of improving the quality and yield of the crop by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of selected seed free from disease. 2. Preparation and cultivation of the soil. 3. Fertilization. 							

* Indicate crop by name.

† Indicate whether yield in bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

‡ See footnote on page 7.

4-5270

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by funds.

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Cabbage	
85. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.	2	✓	✓	✓	3	85
86. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.	✓	✓				86
87. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.	✓					87
88. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.	✓ bu.	bu.	lbs.	lbs.		88
89. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.	✓					89
90. Number of members enrolled.	(a) Boys ✓ (b) Girls ✓					90
91. Number of members completing work.	(a) Boys ✓ (b) Girls ✓					91
92. Number of acres grown by club members completing.	✓					92
93. Total yield of crops grown by club members.	✓ bu.	bu.	lbs.	lbs.		93
94. Total value of crops grown by club members.	\$ ✓	\$	\$	\$	\$	94
95. Total cost of crops grown by club members.	\$ ✓	\$	\$	\$	\$	95
96. Total number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of these crops (include demonstrators).	2				3	96
97. Acres of these crops involved in question 96.	✓					97
98. Number of farms planting improved or certified seed.	✓					98
99. Number of farms growing improved or certified seed for sale.	✓					99
100. Number of farms treating seed for disease.	✓					100
101. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects.	✓					101
102. Number of storage houses constructed this year.	✓					102
103. Total capacity of these storage houses.	✓					103
104. Number of crop improvement associations organized during past year at suggestion of extension service.	✓					104
105. Membership in above associations.	✓					105
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						
<i>The demonstration with cabbage is to show the result of using wilt-resisting seed.</i>						

*Indicate crop by name.

†Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

‡See footnote on page 7.

8-4075

HORTICULTURE.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(4) Tree fruits.	(5) Bush and small fruits.	(6) Grapes.	(7) Market gardening, truck, and forcing crops.	(8) Vegetable gardens.	(9) Flowers, shrubs, and lawn grounds.	
106. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.	5	-	-	3	-	2	106
107. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
108. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
109. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
110. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
111. Number members enrolled	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
(a) Boys.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Girls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
112. Number of members completing	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
(a) Boys.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Girls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
113. Number of acres grown by club members completing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
114. Total yield of crops grown by club members.	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
115. Total value of crops grown by club members.	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
116. Total cost of crops grown by club members.	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
117. Total* number of farms or homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to change practices relative to these crops (include demonstrations)	50	-	-	3	-	-	117
118. Acres involved in question 117.	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
119. Number of farms planting selected or improved stock or seed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
120. Number of farms pruning.	50	-	-	-	-	-	120
121. Number of farms thinning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
122. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests.	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
123. Number of farms following other improved cultural practices.	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
[Use space below to include other important items relating to horticulture.]	There are 50 farms pruning up to present date, but at least 100 more are expected to prune before next spring.						

LIVE STOCK.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(4) Horse and mules.	(5) Dairy cattle.	(6) Beef cattle.	(7) Sheep.	(8) Swine.	(9) Poultry.	
138. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	✓	1	4	6	4	15	138
139. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	✓						139
140. Number of animals involved in those completed demonstrations.....	✓						140
141. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices.....	✓						141
142. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....	✓						142
143. Number of members enrolled.....							143
(a) Boys.....	✓						
(b) Girls.....	✓						
144. Number of members completing.....							144
(a) Boys.....	✓						
(b) Girls.....	✓						
145. Number of animals involved in club work completed.....	✓						145
146. Total value of animals raised by club members.....	✓						146
147. Total value of products produced by club members.....	✓						147
148. Total cost of such animals and products.....	✓						148
149. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices, relative to live-stock production (include demonstrators).....	✓	2	8		200 50		149
150. Number of animals involved in question 149.....	✓	4	500		2000	300	150
151. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred sires.....	✓	2	8		4	11	151
152. Number of pure-bred sires secured.....	✓	1	5		3	20	152
153. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred females.....	✓	2	2		4	9	153
154. Number of pure-bred females secured.....	✓	4	6		5	200	154
155. Number of farms securing pure-bred animals for the first time.....	✓		2		2	8	155
156. Number of farms culling flocks or herds.....	✓	1	2			300	156
157. Number of stallion, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year.....	✓						157
158. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc.....	✓						158

* See footnote on page 1.

8-2077

LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(1) Horns and skins.	(2) Dairy cattle.	(3) Beef cattle.	(4) Sheep.	(5) Swine.	(6) Poultry.	
139. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	139
140. Number of members in these associations or clubs.	✓						140
141. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year.	✓						141
142. Number of members in these associations.	✓						142
143. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production.	✓						143
144. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms.	✓						144
145. Number of homes assisted in the making of butter and cheese.	✓	1					145
146. Number of farmers feeding better balanced rations.	✓	2			5	50	146
147. Number of farmers controlling insect pests.	✓					25	147
148. Number of farmers testing animals for tuberculosis.	✓						148
149. Number of animals tested.	✓						149
150. Number of herds accredited this year for the first time.	✓						150
151. Number of farmers vaccinating animals for blackleg.	✓		3				151
152. Number of animals vaccinated.	✓		500				152
153. Number of farmers vaccinating animals for cholera.	✓				200		153
154. Number of animals vaccinated.	✓				2000		154
155. Number of farmers controlling other live-stock diseases.	✓						155
156. Number of animals involved in question 175.	✓						156
[Use space below to include other important data relating to live stock.]	✓						

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

177. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	17	4	177
178. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	✓		178
179. Acres or other units involved in those completed demonstrations	✓		179
180. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices	✓		180
181. Number of farms installing drainage systems	2		181
182. Acres drained	20		182
183. Number of farms installing irrigation systems	✓		183
184. Acres irrigated	✓		184
185. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams	✓		185
186. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented	✓		186
187. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished	✓		187
188. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished	✓		188
189. Number of sewage disposal systems installed	✓		189
190. Number of water systems installed	2		190
191. Number of heating systems installed	✓		191
192. Number of lighting systems installed	1		192
193. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished	50		193
	(a) Barns	✓	194
	(b) Hog houses	✓	
194. Number of buildings involved in preceding question	(c) Poultry houses	50	
	(d) Silos	✓	
	(e) Other	✓	
195. Number of farms assisted in the care and operation of machinery (tractors, power sprayers, milking machines, etc.)	3		195
196. Number of farms clearing land	5		196
197. Acres of land so cleared	100		197

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

Answer to 194 (c) refers to poultry houses that have been built upright or else remodeled until they are up to standard specifications for the area. Work that is expected to be accomplished.

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS* INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	Rodents.	Other animal pests.†	Crustaceans.	Other insects.†
198. Number of result demonstrations started or under way				198
199. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year				199
200. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations				200
201. Total saving or profit on demonstrations resulting from better practices	\$	\$	\$	\$ 201
202. Total number of farms adopting control measures				202
203. Number of acres involved				203
204. Number of pounds of poison bait used				204
[Use space below to include other important data relating to rodents and miscellaneous insect and animal pests.]				

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

205. Number of farm account books distributed				✓ 205
206. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year				✓ 206
207. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts				✓ 207
208. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts				✓ 208
209. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, live-stock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations				✓ 209
210. Number of boys' and girls' farm account clubs				✓ 210
211. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys			✓ 211
	(b) Girls			✓ 211
212. Number of members completing	(a) Boys			✓ 212
	(b) Girls			✓ 212
213. Number of farmers advised relative to loans				✓ 213
214. Number of farm management and farm account schools held				✓ 214
215. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records				✓ 215
LABOR.				
216. Number of farmers making better use of labor				15 216
217. Number of farmers securing tractors, sprayers, milking machines, or other machinery to economize labor				12 217

* Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Live Stock" headings.

† Indicate by name.

8-4075

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

CREDIT.

218. Number of farm loan or other credit associations organized with assistance of extension service _____ 218 ✓
219. Membership in above associations _____ 219 ✓
220. Number of other farmers assisted in securing credit _____ 220 ✓

MARKETING.

221. List below the cooperative marketing associations organized during the year upon suggestion or with consent of the extension service. _____ 221

Name of association.	Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			Value.	Saving.	Value.	Profit.
C			\$	\$	\$	\$
✓						
C						
✓						
C						
✓						
TOTAL.						

222. Number of other cooperative marketing associations in the county with which the extension service counseled or advised. _____ 222 2
223. Number of members in such associations. _____ 223 300
224. Total purchases of supplies by associations included in question 223: (a) Value. \$ 6 } 224
(b) Saving. \$ 6 }
225. Total sales of products by associations included in question 223: (a) Value. \$ 10,000 } 225
(b) Profit. \$ 2,000 }
226. Number of farmers and housewives assisted by extension service in buying and selling through other channels than cooperative associations. _____ 226 25
227. Total purchases of supplies by farmers and housewives included in question 226: (a) Value. \$ 6 } 227
(b) Saving. \$ 6 }
228. Total sales of products by farmers and housewives included in question 226: (a) Value. \$ 6 } 228
(b) Profit. \$ 6 }
229. Number of farms grading or standardizing products. _____ 229 6

[Use space below to include other important information relating to agricultural economics.]

The assistance rendered as stated in answer to No. 226 was principally buying and selling live stock and feed within the county or with nearby counties.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS AND NUTRITION.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

228.1. Number of members enrolled in food and nutrition work 228.1

(a) Women _____
(b) Girls _____

FOOD SELECTION.

Item.	Women.	Girls.	
229. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.			229
231. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.			231
231.1. Number of method demonstrations.			231.1
232. Total* number of homes influenced by extension service to serve better selected food (include demonstrations).			232
233. Number of homes using more fruits in the diet.			233
234. Number of homes using more green vegetables in the diet.			234
235. Number of homes using more milk and other dairy products in the diet.			235
237. Number of homes using more poultry products in the diet.			237
238. Number of homes using more unrefined cereal products in the diet.			238

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

FOOD PREPARATION.

Item.	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		
	Breakmaking.		Meal preparation.		School lunches.		Other.....†		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
239 (242). Number of result demonstrations started or under way.									239 (242)
240 (243). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.									240 (243)
245. Number* of homes influenced by home demonstration work to adopt better practices relative to food preparation (include demonstrations).									245
245.1. Number of schools influenced by home demonstration work to adopt better practices relative to food preparation (include demonstrations).									245.1

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

FOODS AND NUTRITION—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by funds.

CHILD FEEDING AND CARE.

Item.	Women.	Girls.	
247. Number of result demonstrations started or under way			247
248. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.			248
250. Number * of homes influenced by home demonstration work to change practices in child feeding and care (include demonstrators)			250
251. Number of children involved in question 250.			251

[Use space below to include other important data relating to child feeding and care.]

FOOD PRESERVATION.

Item.	(a) Fruits.		(b) Vegetables.		(c) Meats and fish.		(d) Other †		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
254 (254b). Number of result demonstrations started or under way									254 (254b)
255 (255b). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.									255 (255b)
256 (260). Total amount preserved	(a) Quarts canned								256 (260)
	(b) Pounds dried								
	(c) Amount brined and cured	qts.	qts.	qts.	qts.	lbs.	lbs.		
	(d) Other								

Item.	Women.	Girls.	
260.1. Number of quarts of jelly			260.1
260.2. Number of quarts of preserves			260.2
260.3. Number of quarts of pickles			260.3
260.4. Number of quarts of fruit juices			260.4
260.5. Number of quarts of vinegar			260.5
261. Total value of products prepared by club members.	\$	\$	261
262. Total cost of products prepared by club members.	\$	\$	262
263. Total * number of homes influenced by home demonstration work to adopt better practice relative to food preservation (include demonstrators).			263

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

CLOTHING.

Report of results of extension activities that are supported by records.

267.L. Number of members enrolled 267.L
 (Women _____)
 (Girls _____)

Item.	CLOTHING.						Military.		Other. ¹		
	Selection.		Construction and remodeling.		Renovation.						
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
267 (2714). Number of result demonstrations started or under way.											267 (2714)
268 (2724). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.											268 (2724)
273. Number of garments and hats made by club members completing.											273
274. Number of other articles made by club members completing.											274
275. Total value of garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	275
276. Total cost of garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	276
277. Number * of homes influenced by home demonstration work to improve practices relative to clothing (include demonstrations).											277
280. Number of dress forms made according to instructions.											280

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

* See footnote on page 7.

¹ Indicate by name.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND HOME FURNISHINGS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

288.1. Number of club members enrolled in household management and home furnishings (a) Women _____ (b) Girls _____ 288.1

Item.	(a) Budget and accounts.		(b) Equipment.		(c) Kitchen arrangement.		(d) Work planning.		(e) Furnishing and decorating.		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
	289 (2925). Number of result demonstrations started or under way.										
290 (2935). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.											290 (2935)
294. Number of household furnishings made or refinished by club members completing.											294
297. Total * number of homes influenced by home demonstration work to change practices relative to home management and furnishings (include demonstrators)											297

301. Number of homes installing new equipment other than heat, light, water, and sewage systems (see Rural Engineering, page 24) _____ 301

302. New equipment involved in question 301:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Hand washing machines _____ | (g) Kitchen cabinets _____ |
| (b) Power washing machines _____ | (h) Wheel trays _____ |
| (c) Fireless cookers _____ | (i) Iceless refrigerators _____ |
| (d) Pressure cookers _____ | (j) Electric or gasoline iron _____ |
| (e) Hand sweepers _____ | (k) _____ |
| (f) Power vacuum cleaners _____ | (l) _____ |

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

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

284.	Number of members enrolled	284
	(a) Women	
	(b) Girls	
281.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way	281
282.	Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	282
283.	Number of homes given instruction in home nursing and first aid	283
285.	Total * number of homes influenced by extension service to adopt better sanitary practices	285
286.	Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses	286
287.	Number of homes screened	287
288.	Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects	288

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

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

177.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way	177
178.	Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	178
187.	Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished	187
188.	Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished	188
189.	Number of sewage-disposal systems installed	189
190.	Number of water systems installed	190
191.	Number of heating systems installed	191
192.	Number of lighting systems installed	192

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

HORTICULTURE.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

185.1. Number of members enrolled in horticulture (a) Women _____ 185.1
(b) Girls _____

Item.	(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		
	Tree fruits.		Bush and small fruits.		Grapes.		Market gardening and raising crops.		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
106 (111b). Number of demonstrations started or under way.									106 (111b)
107 (112b). Number of demonstrations completed or carried through the year.									107 (112b)
114. Total yield grown by club members.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	114
115. Total value of crops grown by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	115
185.1. Number selecting and saving seed and stock.									185.1
122. Number spraying or otherwise treating for diseases or insect pests.									122

Item.	(1) 1		(2) 2		(3) 3		(4) 4		
	Part-year garden.		All-year-round garden.		Flowers, shrubs.		Planting to a plan.		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
106 (111b). Number of demonstrations started or under way.									106 (111b)
107 (112b). Number of demonstrations completed or carried through the year.									107 (112b)
114. Total yield grown by club members.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	114
115. Total value of crops grown by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	115
185.1. Number selecting and saving seed and stock.									185.1
122. Number spraying or otherwise treating for diseases or insect pests.									122

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

POULTRY.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

130f. Number of poultry breeders' associations or clubs organized during the year _____ 130f

136.1f. Total number of members enrolled in poultry work _____ 136.1f
 (a) Women _____
 (b) Girls _____

Item.	Standard bred eggs.		Standard bred fowls.		Males to improve stock.		Culling flock.		Using incubators.		Other approved equipment.		
	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
139f (143f). Number of result demonstrations started or under way in securing _____													139f (143f) 139
139f (144f). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year _____													144f

	Women.	Girls.	
144.1f. Total number in flocks _____			144.1f
144.2f. Total number of flocks culled _____			144.2f
144.3f. Total egg production _____			144.3f
144.4f. Number of pounds of dressed poultry sold _____			144.4f
144.5f. Number of pounds of dressed poultry used at home _____			144.5f
144.6f. Number of pounds of live poultry _____			144.6f
144.7f. Number of pounds of live poultry sold _____			144.7f
144.8f. Number of dozens of eggs sold _____			144.8f
144.9f. Number of dozens of eggs used at home _____			144.9f
144.10f. Number of dozens of standard bred eggs used for hatching _____			144.10f
144.11f. Number of standard bred fowls sold for breeding purposes _____			144.11f
144.12f. Total value of all fowls sold _____	\$	\$	144.12f
144.13f. Total value of all fowls used at home _____	\$	\$	144.13f
144.14f. Total value of all eggs sold _____	\$	\$	144.14f
144.15f. Total value of all eggs used at home _____	\$	\$	144.15f

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

MARKETING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

211.1. Number of club members standardizing products for markets 211.1

(a) Women	
(b) Girls	

221. List below the cooperative marketing associations organized during the year upon suggestion or counsel of the home demonstration agent: 221

Name of association.	Number.	Number of members operating.	Supplies and products handled.							Products sold.		Number selling to merchants or consumer.	Number selling through parish, post or express.
			Pounds of poultry.	Dresses of eggs.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of vegetables.	Pounds of sausage, meat, etc.	Canned goods, preserves, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Value.	Profit.		
Curb markets.													
Stall markets.													
Egg circles.													

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

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

205.4. Number of members enrolled in miscellaneous work 205.1
 (a) Women _____
 (b) Girls _____

	(1)*		(2)*		(3)*		(4)*		(5)*		
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	
205 (2106). Number of result demonstrations started or under way.											205 (2106)
206 (2114). Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.											206 (2114)
207 (212). Number of units in these completed demonstrations.											207 (212)
212. Total value of products grown or made by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	212
214. Total cost of products grown or made by club members.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	214

COUNTY-WIDE CAMPAIGNS.

Kind.	Time covered.	Number of communities involved.	Number of people reached.
Home improvement			

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

Recreational features:

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NEW COUNTY BEGINS