

VIRGINIA

GILES COUNTY

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

1932

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

EXTENSION WORK

GILES COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1932.

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County Agricultural Agent,
Pearisburg, Va.**

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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FOREWORD

The agricultural program adopted for 1933 was one with a definite purpose in view. Giles county being both agricultural and industrial it was the aim of the agricultural forces to plan an economic program with a view of growing as much of the peoples food supply as possible, and to maintain a well balanced agricultural farm program for each farm.

Giles county has for the last several years been a more extensive rather than an intensive farming section. Several extension programs of the past have taught the farmer not to put all his eggs in one basket, therefore, there are very few farmers who depend upon a one crop or one type farming system. The nearest approach to the one type system is the livestock farmer, but as a rule this livestock farmer keeps more than one class of livestock, and in addition turkeys, chickens, and always grows plenty of vegetables. He also has a home orchard of sufficient size to produce the family fruit supply.

The livestock farmer has perhaps been hardest hit by the depressing times and declining prices of farm commodities from year to year, due to the difficulty in making a quick change or adjusting his farm operations to existing conditions. With an average season the average farmer raises sufficient grain and roughages with some to spare to carry all his livestock over the winter months, and the number of animals is based upon the amount of feed provided for winter use and acreage for grazing. The beef cattle farmer holds cattle for a year or longer before they are marketed, and hoping there would be an upturn in prices has from year to year been keeping as many cattle as he can winter and graze properly. He reasons that to cut down on his cattle would leave him a surplus feed supply and acres of grass not consumed that he has to pay taxes on, and it has worked out every year since 1929 that the beef cattle farmer has sold his cattle for less than he paid for them and with two dry seasons of 1930 and '32 the amount of net gain in weight has been far below normal gains. This thing happening every year for the last four years has reduced the beef cattle farmer to a place where he must operate on what cattle he raises and can buy with limited credit.

To help protect himself against this condition he has resorted to breeding cows and heifers so as to raise as many of his cattle as possible without putting up much capital to restock from year to year, and the larger landowners are fast growing into this type of beef cattle production.

With our industries running only part time and those operating the full year have cut down the working hours to a four and five hour per day schedule. Knowing that such a condition already existed plans were made to have the unemployed and part time employed plant gardens, and this plan was worked out with the industrial leaders. The results were that these laborers raised their groceries instead of buying them.

PLAN OF WORK FOR GILES COUNTY

1938.

I. Club Work

Goals

Achievements

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Have 3 organized clubs with membership 75. | One organized club with 37 members. |
| 2. Records turned in 75%. | Organized too late for projects |
| 3. Projects exhibited County Fair 50% | No projects started. |
| 4. Projects: | |
| a. Baby beef 6. | None enrolled |
| b. Pig 15 | " " |
| c. Sheep 4 | " " |
| d. Crops 10 | " " |
| e. Poultry 40 | " " |

II. Soils

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Lime application demonstrations 10. | Lime applications 5. |
| 2. Green manure crops turned under 5. | Green manure crops 3. |
| 3. Have 10 farmers filling gullies and sowing grasses on steep land to prevent soil erosion. | Farmers practicing such methods and sowing grasses on steep lands 8. |
| 4. Recommend conservation of barnyard manures. | This was done and results accomplished. |
| 5. Recommend fall plowing. | Fall plowing on every farm. |

III. Farm Crops

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Have farmers grow sufficient feed to winter all livestock including legumes, roughages, grains and root crops. | Sufficient acreage was planted, and with a 50% crop have enough feeds to meet the needs. |
| 2. Advise farmers to select seed corn in field. | Seed corn selected when harvested. |
| 3. Have 20 farmers planting better seed corn than year before. | 18 farmers planting purebred seed. |

GoalsAchievementsIII. Farm Crops, Continued

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. Have 10 farmers sowing better wheat than year before. | Not attempted, but urged farmers to sow clean seed treated for smut. |
| 5. Have 50 farmers growing potatoes as principal cash crop. | Growing potatoes for market 90. |
| 6. Have 10 farmers treating wheat for smut. | Farmers treating for smut 60. |
| 7. Have 3 farmers sowing a mixture of oats and spring barley for feed mixture. | Oats & barley mixture 3 farmers. |
| 8. Encourage proper seeding time for all crops. | Farmers able to do their work on time this year. |

IV. Gardens

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Furnish garden plans that includes both summer and fall gardens to 75 people. | Garden plans furnished 90. |
| 2. A garden recommended for every farmer and one for every laboring man who has land available. | This was done. Good results. |

V. Horticulture

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Send out spray card service and other information to 65 fruit growers. | Fruit growers receiving spray card service 62. |
| 2. Pruning demonstrations 4. | Pruning demonstrations 6. 3 apple, 1 peach, 2 grape. |
| 3. Cultivating demonstrations 4. | Cultivating demonstrations 3. |
| 4. Fertilizer demonstrations 4. | Fertilizer demonstrations 2. |
| 5. Have demonstration meeting for grading and packing fruit. | Not held on account of short crop. |

VI. Livestock and Poultry1. General

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. To recommend to all farmers culling and breeding of all livestock and to keep only such animals that will pay a profit at present market prices | Circular letter sent out, and so advised with farmers when making farm visits. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Livestock and Poultry, Continued2. Sheep

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
1. To have 50% of sheep farmers breeding to purebred lambs.	Approximately 40% sheep farmers keeping purebred rams.
2. Hooking and castrating demonstrations, 75.	Demonstrations 110.
3. Have 90% of farmers dosing regularly for stomach worms.	100% dosing for worms this year.
4. Hold two lamb grading demonstrations.	Lamb grading demonstrations 2.
5. Give aid and cooperation in marketing lambs and wool cooperatively.	Supported cooperative marketing of wool and lambs.

3. Beef Cattle

1. To get 90% of calves vaccinated against blackleg.	90% of calves vaccinated
2. To get 25% of calves vaccinated against hemorrhagic septicemia.	20% of calves vaccinated.
3. Have 90% of bulls in county purebred animals.	Only 4 scrub bulls in county.
4. Give aid to farmers in making and selecting sire replacements.	This was done. 7 replacements made.
5. Give aid to farmers in marketing their cattle cooperatively.	Gave such aid and advise to farmers in marketing their cattle.

4. Hogs

1. To get farmers to treat for worms where pigs became infested and to recommend mineral mixtures.	Received splendid cooperation from farmers in eradicating worms, and using mineral mixtures.
2. Give aid and assistance in hog management, marketing and feeding.	Advised with farmers when occasion demanded.
3. Start a project for improving the hogs in county by using better animals.	Some results accomplished.
4. To help find market for surplus hogs not consumed at home.	Not successful in securing a better market than our local market.

Livestock and Poultry. Continued.5. Poultry

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
1. Have 20 farmers treating flock regularly for worms.	12 farmers giving capsule treatment regularly.
2. Have 10 raisers keeping flock records.	Farmers keeping records 10.
3. Give college feed formulas to farmers raising poults and baby chicks.	This furnished to farmers mixing their own ration.
4. Have 10 farmers raising turkeys under semi-confinement conditions.	Farmers raising poults under semi-confinement conditions 20.
5. Give 3 caponizing demonstrations.	Caponizing demonstrations 4.
6. Recommend to all poultry farmers strict sanitation measures, and visit them with a view of correcting any trouble that might be observed.	This was done at almost every visit to the poultry yard.
7. Put on 20 culling demonstrations.	Culling demonstrations 7.

VII. Agricultural Engineering

1. Put on a county wide campaign for farmers taking better care of farm machinery.	Sent out circular letter. Advised when seeing machinery setting out in the weather.
2. To furnish building plans for any and all farm building that the farmers wishes to construct.	Building plans furnished: 1 dairy barn, 2 poultry houses, 1 sheep barn.
3. To use engineering specialists whenever necessary.	Used engineering specialist 2 days.
4. To get 3 community dipping vats constructed within the year.	Discussed it with farmers several time but got none constructed.

CLUB WORK

The reason for not maintaining a strong club organization in the county is on account of the limited amount of time the agent can devote to the work. It isn't because the agent does not like to do club work but because there is a constant demand for the agent's services doing adult work. There is no licensed veterinarian in the county and the agent's services is in demand almost daily doing personal service work such as treating diseased animals and doing the work of a veterinarian. This service being free the people like to make use of it, and there is no way to avoid it without a serious possibility of the county appropriations being cut off.

Club work in the county became disorganized during the drouth year of 1929. Club projects were poor. The agent was working hard trying to get planted crops to supplement the main crops that had failed. When the supply of feeds were reduced to a 75% decrease in crop yields, the board of supervisors made appropriations for buying feed for the farmers at wholesale price, and this fund appropriated and job of buying and distributing feeds were wished on the county agent. This work continued throughout the winter and the agent did not have time to reorganize the clubs. Some of the leaders in the meantime moved from out the county and others became disheartened, and the agent has had on his shoulders relief work of some nature ever since the depression set in. At a large mass meeting of citizens only a few months ago elected the agent county chairman of the American Red Cross, and there were no way to digge this responsibility.

One club was organized this year with a membership of 27 and this club is now holding regular monthly meetings. Have a good leader, and the boys and girls are much interested in their club. This club will be a success whether the agent attends so many of their meetings. The club was reorganized too late to carry on project work, but the foundation has been laid for a mighty fine club.

The agent plans to have 5 organized clubs in the county this coming year, and there is a demand for these organized clubs from both the adults and boys and girls.

Soils

Attention was given to soil fertility and soil erosion prevention. Many of our farmers on account of high taxes and low prices have been reduced to financial embarrassment, and without available credit were forced to make the best they could with what they had. This resulted in several farmers having to adjust their plans commensurate with their pocket books, and many planted crops without fertilizers. With this situation the agent was able to only get 3 lime demonstrations. One with alfalfa and two applications on pastures. Results: Too dry to notice results from pasture applications and the alfalfa crop was one of the best seen in the county.

SOILS. Continued

The plan of work called for five farmers turning under green manure crops. The agent making his rounds for demonstrators was able to get three farmers to sow soybeans to plow under as green manure crops. The number of acres involved in these three demonstrations were eleven, and this land was seeded to wheat and grasses this fall.

Farmers were advised to fill up gullies, sow grasses on steep hillsides, feed cattle on galded spots, and plow and cultivate lands that were not easily washed away from the heavy summer rains. In addition to this old fence rows were cleared up, and loose rocks were hauled and piled into gullies or used in fences. Much constructive work was accomplished along this line.

Barnyard manures were better cared for. Several farmers made pits for storing stable manures, and farmers unable to buy fertilizers hauled out on their cropping land all available manures and rich soil scraped up in the barnyard.

The winter being open and mild, farmers were able to get most of their plowing done in the fall. This enabled them to plant their crops at least two weeks earlier in the spring than usual and the results were that farmers were able to do their work on time, and by planting early made larger crop yields whereby they would have made almost complete failures on account of the drouth that came late so to speak in the season.

FARM CROPS

The farm crops problem in Giles county is to raise more legumes, plant and sow better seed, and raise sufficient crops to take care of the county needs without having it to buy.

The plan of work was to accomplish something along this line. Sufficient acreage was planted to provide feeds and with no better than a 50% crop yield there is sufficient feed in the county on almost every farm to feed and feed well all animals kept over the winter.

With a view of getting better seed corn in the county the agent bought and paid for eight bushels of Golden Queen seed corn and distributed it among the farmers with the definite understanding that they were to plant this corn at least 800 yards from any other corn, and to select from the field all good sound corn and preserve it for seed, and to exchange with his neighbors bushel for bushel when his neighbor wanted this variety to plant. This corn was given to 18 different farmers for planting, and everyone complied with the term upon which it was to be grown and next year there will be several wagon loads of this seed corn for the farmers.

This variety seem well adapted to the county climate, and out yielded any other variety of yellow corn planted in the county this year. The farmers are very much impressed with this variety and much of it will be planted next spring.

FARM CROPS. Continued

The plan called for 10 farmers sowing better seed wheat and the same number treating for smut. The agent did not ask the farmers to spend money to buy high priced seed wheat, but instead ask them to exchange with their neighbors who had wheat free from smut, good weight, sound plump grains, and if the wheat was not clean to have it cleaned by a local mill. There were approximately 50 farmers treating wheat for smut by reason of using their own seed. According to the best check the agent has an amount of copper carbonate used in treating wheat for smut totaled 130 lbs.

In one particular community the farmers lands have become infested with eel worm or nematode disease, and the agent has asked each farmer who has nematode ~~to~~ not plant that field to wheat until he has had a rotation of crops on that field for four years. In every instance the agents advise on crop rotation has been heeded.

One of the main problems the farmers face today is getting their hands on sufficient cash to take care of their cash needs, such as paying taxes, buying school books, clothing etc. In order for the farmer to have some cash to take care of such needs, every farmer on the agents mailing list were advised to grow a cash crop of some kind. The agent recommended potatoes where they did not have a small fruit crop or carrying on some farm operation that brought in a weekly or monthly check. In addition to every farmer planting sufficient size patch of potatoes to take care of the family needs in this one vegetable, 90 farmers planted extra land to have some potatoes to place on the market. It was a dry season, and the yield per acre was small, but many of these farmers raised potatoes to turn into cash.

Another cash crop that was raised in the county and not on the plan of work was tomatoes. The reason for not having it on the plan was that at the time the plan was made out no one knew that the local cannery would operate. But it turned out that the local people who owned the cannery leased it to a man in the canning business from an adjoining county, and immediately after the cannery was leased the manager contacted the agent asking his help and cooperation in getting farmers interested in growing tomatoes and getting sufficient acreage planted to guarantee operation of the cannery. A meeting was called to discuss it with the growers and with a few days work and newspaper publicity there were 30 farmers enrolled in this project who put out 46 acres of tomatoes. Again the dry season cut down production at least 50%, but from this project it brought \$1570.00 in cash to the people of Giles county. About \$650.00 were paid to the growers, and about the same amount paid for labor. The remainder paid for fuel and incidental expenses.

There were one farmer who had been raising for feed for his livestock a mixture of spring barley and oats with good success. The agent secured three farmers who wished to raise more grain per acre than either barley or oats alone would yield, and had no difficulty getting two additional farmers to try this mixture. The yield was from 40 to 50 bu. per acre of good feed which can be fed to almost any class of livestock.

GARDENS

Following the plan of work which called for a garden for every farm, and garden plans for both summer and fall gardens to be furnished to 75 different gardeners. The agent gave much time and attention to this most important project. Newspaper publicity was given to this project and the farmers were circularized with a letter giving the value of growing their own groceries and also containing a list of vegetables that should be planted. The agent wasn't interested in keeping a check on production or any other phase of the project in order to have a result demonstration only to see that as many people both farmers and laborers raised a good garden. They were also advised to can, dry, store, and preserve as much food supply as possible. The results from this garden project was that very few families did not have good fresh vegetables from their gardens all summer and fall.

One industry, the New River Tannery, cooperating with the county agent, who saw the necessity of their employees having a garden asked for the agents services in helping them work it out so that each laborer could have a home garden. The Company had some idle land on the tannery lot, and this land was staked off so that each man could have the same amount of land for a garden. Plans were furnished to 90 employees for raising both summer and garden vegetables. The company put up premium money for the best gardens giving first, second, and third premiums. A local Drug Store also put up additional premium money, and when the gardens were looking their best were judged by garden specialists from the extension division and V. P. I. As a result these 90 men raised several thousand dollars worth of vegetables should they been forced to buy at retail prices.

HORTICULTURE

One of the best services rendered thru the extension division to the fruit growers is in sending out spray card services to each grower in a county. These cards are prepared by the extension fruit specialist and forwarded to the county agent. He in turn signs the cards and sends them out to the growers. If there is some point about spraying they do not understand they take it up with their agent. This kind of service was extended to 62 fruit growers in Giles this year. This service is only for the apple growers, but next year they plan to give this spray card service to the small fruit, peach, pear, and grape growers.

The agent planned to give 4 method demonstrations in pruning. Six demonstrations were given as follows: 3 apple, 1 peach, 2 grape. In the small orchards, that is small trees, four cultivating demonstrations were planned. Three orchards in their formative period received cultivation, by growing crops in the orchard and cultivating the crops. Fertilizer demonstrations planned four. Two result demonstrations were completed. These two growers are the outstanding growers in the county. Applications of from 3 to 5 pounds per tree of cyanamid were given depending upon the size of the tree, and in these two orchards

HORTICULTURE, Continued

not only more fruit, but more fruit of a better quality were produced in the orchards receiving the fertiliser application than those that received none.

A grading and packing demonstration was scheduled for the growers, but on account of a short crop there was no demand for this demonstration. Those who were fortunate enough to have a crop had been packing fruit so long that it was not necessary to give a grading and packing demonstration for them.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

The first thing on the livestock program was to recommend to all farmers culling and breeding only animals that would pay a profit at present market prices, so that when conditions improved the livestock kept would then pay larger profits. A circular letter was sent out to all farmers urging them to discard all unprofitable animals. Just how many farmers practised culling in herds own their farm the agent does not know. Some perhaps did not need to cull while others would have been better off to have put on the market more than half of their livestock. Those who did cull were not satisfied with prices received. One dairy farmer sold 27 cows that after all expenses of marketing were paid received less than \$10.00 per head.

Sheep

The work that the agent did with sheep alone more than paid the farmers for the amount appropriated for extension work by the county. This was accomplished by getting approximately 90% of the lambs docked and castrated. Being advised that the market after a certain time would discriminate against all lambs coming on the market and knowing that the bulk of our lambs would go on the market after that date the agent just rolled up his sleeves and went out to put the job across. This program was given publicity in the county paper. It was brought to the farmers attention by circular letters quoting word by word from commission men located at our terminal markets. In a short time the agent was swamped with demands to show them how to dock and trim their lambs. The agent alone put on 110 demonstrations (method) showing the individual farmer how to perform this little operation. The total number of lambs docked and castrated by the agent himself totalled 3, 492. At marketing time is when the farmers began to appreciate this work, for lambs that were not standardized were bringing from 50 cents to \$1.00 less per hundred pounds on the market. If the number of lambs docked and castrated by the agent alone added 25 cents to each lamb was almost sufficient to pay the appropriation made for extension work. The agent had several leaders in every community cooperating with this project, and they willingly helped out with this work in their respective communities.

Another feature in sheep work was to get the farmers using

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY, Continued

purebred sires. There are five purebred breeders in the county and in order to help out with the better sires program, reduced the price on their rams so that the farmers could afford to buy them. These rams sold from eight, ten, twelve, and fifteen dollars. The number of purebred rams placed in the county were 17.

The lamb grading demonstrations helped out considerable in bringing home to the farmer the necessity of using a purebred ram. Two lamb grading demonstrations were held and was fairly well attended by representative farmers from every community in the county. Lambs sold thru the Livestock Shipping Association were also graded and sold on a graded basis, and this brought out the fact that with the same care and attention lambs sired by a purebred ram graded a larger number in the choice and prime grade than lambs from herds or flocks where a just a common or high grade ram was used. Six carloads of lambs were graded and sold on the graded basis from this county. Farmers selling thru the Association received 6 cents per lb. for their lambs while farmers who sold outright to the speculators received from 4 to 5 and a fraction cents. A strong effort will be made next year for all farmers to ship cooperatively thru the association.

The wool pool operated in the county handled approximately the same number of pounds as handled the year before. The total amount handled by the wool pool was a little better than 18,000 lbs. This wool was handled by the livestock shipping association a member association of the regional association namely; United Wool Growers Inc. This wool was taken up at two different points in the county and hauled by truck and placed in storage at Elean, North Carolina. The cost of assembling, hauling and storing this wool amounted to \$1.10 per one hundred pounds. The advance made was eight and one half cents per pound. With an increase in price of wool since it was taken up should bring the farmer who put his wool in the pool a much better price than those who sold outright. No settlement to the growers has been made to date.

One of the greatest enemies to our sheep industry in this section is internal parasites. The agent has been working along this line for the past five years and this year the agent does not know of any flock in the county that has not had some kind of worm treatment. The usual and less expensive treatment followed is treating with bluestone or a mixture of tobacco extracts added to the bluestone solution. Some farmers are using blackleaf 40 while others are using "Nema" capsules which are put up by a commercial concern. The chemical used in making this capsule is tetrachlorethylene.

The agent by treating heavily infested lambs ^{of} with both tape and stomach worms did not get good results from bluestone treatment which leads us to believe that a better remedy will have to be found.

Beef Cattle

The best services the agent gives the beef cattle people is in preventing diseases, treating sick animals, selecting better sires

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY Continued

and giving aid and assistance in marketing.

The plan called for getting 90% of the calves vaccinated against blackleg, 80% vaccinated against hemorrhagic septicemia as disease preventative measures. The agent reached this goal in vaccination. The agent alone vaccinated 935 calves against blackleg and 195 calves against hemorrhagic septicemia or shipping fever. Several farmers have been induced to buy hyperdermic syringes and in several communities the farmers are doing this vaccinating themselves. It is to the small farmer who keeps only a few calves that most of this personal service is done, and this is because the farmer with only a few calves does not feel justified in buying a costly set of vaccinating equipment for the amount of work he has to do. It is estimated by good authority that 80% of calves will die from blackleg unless they are made immune by vaccination, and this work is really very important.

It is a hard proposition to eliminate the scrub bull. When the agent succeeds in getting a farmer to get rid of his scrub bull he seems to get replaced somewhere by a farmer who keeps him for the sole purpose of running in the field with unspayed heifers and the farmer usually used the male nearest and most convenient. The agent by continuous effort has whittled down the scrub bulls in the county down to four which is four too many. But the scrub bull is surely soon to be extinct in Giles county. This past year seven replacements were made with outstanding herefords and angus males. The agent helped the farmers in making their selections.

Several carloads of cattle were shipped cooperatively. A few farmers shipped to market individually, but only where the farmer had enough to make a carload. This individual producer as a rule saves several dollars by shipping to market in his own name rather than allowing them to be bought and handled by the speculator.

Hogs

Hogs is a minor project because hogs are largely raised for home pork consumption. Only few farmers raise hogs to sell on the market. Most hogs sold in this county is sold locally.

Hogs are kept on every farm, and one of the agents problems concerning hogs is keeping them in a healthful and thriving condition. Just as with other classes of livestock, internal parasites, causes a lot of trouble. Treating for worms must be done, and hog raisers seem to forget too soon that a mineral supplement is necessary for economic hog production. The agent must see that hogs receive the proper balanced ration to keep down rickets.

The treatment used for treating pigs infested with round worms is a mixture of worm seed and castor oil, and administered with a syringe and thru a stomach tube extending into the stomach. Good results are obtained from this treatment, and where the farmers are using a complete mineral mixture are seldom bothered with wormy pigs.

POULTRY

Fighting diseases in poultry must be a continual process if the poultry farmer is to make any money. With this knowledge of poultry farming the agent includes in his plan of work a program for prevention and treating diseases. Time after time the agent is called to diagnose poultry diseases, and when the disease is not certainly diagnosed specimens are sent to the college at Blacksburg for laboratory diagnosis and treatment. This service is one of the most appreciated services rendered the farmer.

In order that farmers may learn to systematically treat their birds for worms, 20 farmers were selected to treat for worms regularly. Out of the twenty only twelve gave more than one treatment during the year. These twelve poultry raisers had less trouble with diseases than those who neglect treatment, and their records show a larger profit per bird than those not receiving the treatment. Treatments used is mostly commercial capsules. Some used iodine solution, while others use a tobacco treatment or a grain soaked in a lye solution. The household lye treatment is used for tape worms.

Ten of the leading poultry farmers keep a set of records that show the amount of feed fed, and the income receipts from the poultry yard. From these records the next years business is adjusted and as a rule the adjustment show a better egg production year. Where farmers are mixing their own ration, the formula they are using is furnished by the county agent.

Three caponizing demonstrations were planned so as to determine if there was money in the capon business at prices paid for them. The agent put on five demonstrations with five different farmers to see how it would work out. The number of birds involved are about 150. The birds have not been sold yet and there are no figures available.

The plan called for 20 culling demonstrations, but the poultry farmer has learned to cull his own birds and it was only necessary to give 7 culling demonstrations this year.

The turkey crop is a livestock cash crop that the agent recommends for the farmers wives and children, so that they may be able to buy some of the home necessities, such as clothing and books for the school children. The season was favorable for turkey raising this year and the farmers raised about 7,000 turkeys in the county. The agent had ten demonstrations growing poults under semi-confinement conditions. This plan seems to be the best one found that is suited to farmer conditions. The birds are raised in a small lot fenced off into four squares and the birds are rotated from one square to the other each week so as to keep the birds one week ahead of any disease that might develop. After the poults are about three months old they are given free range but brought back to the lot and fastened up so they are not prey for wild animals. The farmers practicing this method raise more turkeys than by any other method.

The turkey is very susceptible to blackhead. The agent makes up several hundred capsules from a 50 - 50 mixture of smuff

Poultry, Continued

and kamala and send out to the farmers as they demand it. It is about the best treatment we have found for eradication worms and prevention of blackhead. The farmers use approximately 4,000 of these capsules each year. Some growers put the mixture in the feed and begin using it before the turkeys are a month old.

There has been an outside demand for two years to have Giles turkey growers pool their birds and sell them cooperatively and on a graded basis. The agent has talked this plan over with many turkey producers and only few of them would like to try it on its present policy. Instead of pooling their birds and shipping to market or receiving bids, the growers would rather sell on a stated price and arrangements made in advance of the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. Some work has been done towards getting interested parties who want our turkeys to take them up in the county and make an advance price before time arrives for them to be delivered and pay for them at the car door, but we have never been able to accomplish anything this way. The farmers continue to sell to the same people who have been handling their turkeys in the past, and who have dealt with them fairly and squarely, and the price received this year is commensurate with prices received by the pools in other counties, and in many instances better, especially where the farmer sells his birds dressed rather than by liveweight.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Farmers as a rule are indifferent as to caring for their farm machinery. In traveling about over the county the agent would observe farm machinery setting out in the fields right on the same spot where they last used it. The agent had personal talks with certain farmers who were careless about leaving their machinery out in the weather and somehow in a few communities it was circulated that the agent would take kodak pictures of all farm machinery he found setting out in the weather, and there wasn't a farmer anywhere who wanted that done so he hauled it in. Economic conditions were largely responsible for farmers taking better care of their farm machinery this year.

The agent was consulted first where farmers were deciding to build new buildings. After talking the matter over with them, and it was finally decided to build, the agent secured plans for them to use. Where it was necessary to use a specialist, his services were secured. The following buildings were built by plans furnished by the agent. One dairy barn, two poultry houses, and one sheep barn.

The agent tried to get three community dipping vats constructed during the year, but all the response he got to this project was promises.

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 Giles
Report of H. E. Starnes County Agricultural Agent
(Name) (Title)
From December 1, 1931 to November 30, 1932

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

Approved:

Date _____

State or District Supervisor

Date _____

State Extension Director

Received Dec. 5th., 1932
B. Q. W.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—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) Feeds and nutrition. (r) Child training and care. (s) Clothing. (t) Home management. (u) Home furnishings. (v) Home health and sanitation. (w) Community activities. (x) Miscellaneous.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

DEMONSTRATIONS OR TRAINING CLASSES BY YEARS REPORTED

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 taking 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 communityman is a person who, because of special interest and ability, 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 are 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. Example: Demonstrations of how to eat fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and call 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. Example: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that undersight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment.
6. 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.
7. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. A cooperater 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 progress of the practices may be obtained.
9. 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.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, improve, or further a result demonstration.
12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or communitymen 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 address 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 those spent by the county extension agent in the office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

H. E. Starnes County Agent 12
(Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name Giles County agricultural advisory board

(b) Number of members 55 (1) Men 54
 (2) Women 1

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 20

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 20

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men 35
 (2) Women 11

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

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

7. Members in above clubs or groups 28

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 1

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys 11
 (b) Girls 17

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 0
 (b) Girls 0

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

	16 Year	17 Year	18 Year	19 Year	20 Year and Over
(a) Boys	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
(b) Girls	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys		<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>		
Girls		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	

* Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 2 to 5, less any deductions due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that are to be Reported

12. Number of 4-H Club members in school	27	Out of school	13				
13. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(a) Judging	(b) Demonstration	14				
14. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age			15				
15. Members in above groups	(a) Young men	(b) Young women	16				
17. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work		1131	17				
18. Number of different farms visited		503	18				
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work		22	19				
20. Number of different homes visited		18	20				
21. Number of calls relating to extension work	(a) Office	695	(b) Telephone	464	21		
22. Number of days agent spent in office		91	22				
23. Number of days agent spent in field		210	23				
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³		14	24				
25. Number of individual letters written		198	25				
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)		13	26				
27. Number of bulletins distributed		211	27				
28. Number of radio talks made		0	28				
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown		1	29				
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committees	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	4	(2) Total men leaders attending	161	(3) Total women leaders attending	30
		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number					(2) Total leaders attending
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 20)	(a) Number	2	(b) Total attendance	39	31		
		(a) Number		(b) Total attendance	32		
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(a) Number	(b) Total attendance	33				
		(a) Number	(b) Total attendance	33			
33. Tours conducted	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	(2) Total attendance	34			
		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	(2) Total attendance			

¹ List on farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.

² Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count those relating to action of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

35. Encampments held	(a) Farm women	(1) Number	35
		(2) Total members attending	
	(b) 4-H Club	(3) Total others attending	36
		(4) Total others attending	
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Number	11	36
	(b) Total attendance	703	
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Ad. 2k work	(1) Number	37
		(2) Total attendance	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	37
		(2) Total attendance	

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 demonstrators assisting	Days spent actual with line of work	Days spent devoted to line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of approved circulars being issued	Number of farms or home visits made	Number of other aids received	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
38. Cereals (page 8)	12	9	1	14	0	0	0	45	72	38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	8	5	0	11	0	1	1	26	17	39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	20	3	3	9	0	0	1	14	23	40
41. Cotton (page 11)										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)										42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	20	46	4	27	2	2	2	52	84	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	9	9	1	12	2	1	2	67	58	44
45. Fruits (page 12)	8	7	2	12	1	1	7	33	46	45
46. Forestry (page 13)										46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)										47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	3	0	2	6	0	0	0	8	11	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	14	36	1	34	1	1	1	234	285	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	3	3	1	5	0	0	0	13	17	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	20	20	8	146	8	4	3	527	481	51
52. Farm management (page 16)	10	32	0	8	0	1	1	23	14	52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	14	20	6	18	3	3	2	88	51	53
54. Feeds 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. Home furnishings (page 22)										58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)										59
60. Community activities (page 24)										60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)										61
62. Building extension program of work ¹										62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²										63

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

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

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

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

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

Item	41 Irish potatoes	42 Sweet potatoes	43 Cotton	44 Tobacco	45 Other ¹
38. Number of method demonstration meetings held	2			1	
39. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	2			1	
40. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	14			1	
41. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	bu.	bu.	lbs.†	lbs.	
42. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys				
	(2) Girls				
43. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys				
	(2) Girls				
44. Number of acres grown by club members completing					
45. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing	bu.	bu.	lbs.†	lbs.	

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held	95
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	96
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____ 97
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____ 98
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing	99
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing	100
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations	101
102. Acres involved in preceding question	102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot 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
(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 Grants

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

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

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(Farm and Home)

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

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

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

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

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held	.....	145
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	.....	146
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in 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	.....	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 of 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	.....	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	.....	156
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit	.....	6 157
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations	.....	22 158
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—	.....	159
(a) Wheat	(g) Dairy cattle 3 (m)	
(b) Corn	(h) Beef cattle 12 (n)	
(c) Cotton	(i) Hogs (o)	
(d) Potatoes	(j) Sheep 5 (p)	
(e) Tobacco	(k) Poultry 2 (q)	
(f) Truck crops	(l)	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

Item	(1) Grain and feed	(2) Cotton	(3) Dairy products	(4) Livestock	(5) Fruits and vegetables	(6) Poultry and eggs	(7) Honey products	(8) Other	
159. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year									160
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year									161
161. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)									162
162. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
163. 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)

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

184. Number of method demonstration meetings held 184

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

186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled 186

187. Number of 4-H Club members completing 187

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

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

190. Number of homes balancing family meals for a year 190

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

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

193. Number of children involved in prefeeding 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, ascaris, 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)

	Food selection and preparation	Food preservation
	(a)	(b)
(1) Girls		
(2) Boys		
(1) Girls		
(2) Boys		

CLOTHING

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

208. Number of method demonstration meetings held	_____	208
209. Number of adult retail 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 Reported by Schools

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.....	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(a) Girls.....</td> <td rowspan="2">} 219</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Boys.....</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Girls.....	} 219	(b) Boys.....
(a) Girls.....		} 219		
(b) Boys.....				
220. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(a) Girls.....</td> <td rowspan="2">} 220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Boys.....</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Girls.....	} 220	(b) Boys.....
(a) Girls.....		} 220		
(b) Boys.....				
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.)

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

Item	(1) Bees	(2) Weeds	(3) Handicraft	(4) Rabbits	(5) Other	
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.....					

*Indicate project by name.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933