

VIRGINIA

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

EXTENSION WORK

GILES COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1933.

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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Pearisburg, Va.

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Status of County Extension Organization

The Agricultural Advisory Board for Giles County is made up of the leading business men including the county government officials, bankers, merchants, millers and farmers. There are 53 members on this board who meet once each year and draw up a plan of work. The plan of work covers every phase of agriculture in the county and the extension service reaches every community in the county in some way. Out of the members on the board, sub-committees are formed to carry out some special work such as marketing of livestock and livestock products. These sub-committees working in cooperation with the agent rendered valuable service in marketing cattle, lambs, and wool cooperatively.

A county wide Chamber of Commerce was formed during the past year whose aim is to promote better conditions for all Giles county people. This organization has over three hundred members and hold about eight general meetings during the year. A board of directors, eighteen in number pass upon the policies and projects to be carried out during the year. Committees are formed to study every phase of business carried on in the county and make recommendations for improvement to the board of directors. An agricultural committee with the county agent as chairman has been formed and our next county agricultural program will be submitted to the directors of the Chamber of Commerce for approval. The agricultural committee will equal approximately the same number and most of the original members of the Agricultural Advisory Board. The agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce will in all probability take the place of the old Agricultural Advisory Board, as thru a county wide organization of this kind it is thought more people and especially the leaders of the county will have a better understanding of agricultural conditions and the work will have the united support of the county.

The new set up will have an agricultural sub-committee representing every phase of an intensive agriculture from production to marketing. If in the opinion of the agricultural committee a cannery is needed in the county, there will be an industrial committee to make a survey and do all it can to bring this new industry to the county. If the orchardists want a community packing and grading plant they will have the entire support of the Chamber of Commerce in making such a plant possible and successful. And in this sort of organization our agricultural program will become a part of the general county program with the full support of other valuable committees to help put it across, and not only help put it across but also help plan for the best interest to agriculture in the county.

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PLAN OF WORK FOR GILES COUNTY

1933.

I. Club WorkGoals

1. Have 3 organized clubs - Membership 75.
2. Records turned in 75%.
3. Projects exhibited at County Fair 50%.
4. Hold annual club picnic & rally.
5. Projects:
 - a. Crops
 - b. Livestock
 - c. Poultry
6. Projects to be owned individually and jointly with parents.

Achievements

- One organized club. Mem. 30.
 Records turned in 10%.
 No club projects exhibited.
 Two club picnics - One rally.
 a. Crops - 1 completed
 b. Livestock - 1 completed
 c. Poultry - None completed
 Canning - 1 completed
 Sewing - None completing.
 Cooking - None completing.
 Projects individually.

II. Soils: (Practices Recommended)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 20 different farms receiving lime applications. | Lime applications 14. |
| 2. 10 green manure crops turned under. | Green manure crops 6. |
| 3. Farmers spare time filling up gullies, feeding roughages on galled spots, removing rocks from cleared fields, cleaning out old fence rows etc. | All of these extension practices recommended - Good results accomplished. |
| 4. Conserving barnyard manures and applying to save expense of buying fertilizers. | A practice followed on nearly every farm. |
| 5. Fall and winter plowing. | Practiced on sod lands, and 75% of fields winter plowed. |
| 6. Fertilizers used on cash crops | Used on orchards, potatoes and truck crops. |

III. Farm Crops - (Practices Recommended)

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
1. Have all farmers producing sufficient feeds, legumes, root crops, roughages to winter live stock.	Farmers made such plans, also to raise a small surplus.
2. Have 3 farmers growing certified corn.	Corn eligible for certification 45 farmers.
3. Have 5 farmers growing certified wheat.	Certified wheat 3 farmers.
4. Have 2 farmers growing certified oats.	Certified oats. None.
5. Have 5 farmers growing lespedeza serotia on small demonstrations plots to find out its adaptability for this section.	With help of Agri. High School instructors 20 demonstrations.
6. Have 20 farmers using kobe and korean lespedeza in pasture mixtures.	Farmers using lespedeza in pasture mixtures 18.
7. Recommend a well prepared seed bed, proper time for planting and harvesting field crops.	This was done including home gardens.
8. Recommend farmers sowing small grain crops near woodlands and ditches for bird feed and protection.	Seeds for this purpose furnished by State Game Dept.

IV. Gardens.I. General:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. A garden recommended for every farmer, both spring and fall garden. | Sent out 500 cir. letters. |
| b. To supply information relative to amount of seed, planting dates, insect control. | Emphasized at various meetings. Circular leaflets distributed. |

II. Subsistence Gardens:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Submit a list of vegetables & varieties for family of five for 700 gardens. | List submitted to Welfare Dept. including 16 vegetables and 26 varieties. Excerpted. |
| b. Hold 12 meetings in different sections of the county to impress upon the small land owners and tenant farmers the importance of having a good garden. | Meetings held 9. Aply assisted the extension garden specialist |

Gardens ContinuedGoalsAchievements

- | | |
|---|---|
| c. Cooperate in every way with RFC garden committee in the purchase of garden seed. | Bought for RFC garden committee 700 packages of garden seed collection. |
| d. Furnish plans for each family receiving garden seed containing information for producing enough vegetables for family of five. | This was done. |
| e. Organize a special garden committee for supervision work on subsistence gardens. | This was done. Those who issued seed helped with supervising the project. |

V. Horticulture

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Send out spray card service to 65 fruit growers. | Sent out spray card service to 62 growers. |
| 2. Pruning demonstrations 3. | Pruning demonstrations 4. 1 apple, 1 peach, 2 grape. |
| 3. Special spraying demonstrations 2. | Not attempted on account of lack of funds. |
| 4. One demonstration meeting for grading and packing fruit. | Joint meeting held for Giles Montgomery county growers. |
| 5. Render aid in helping growers sell their fruit. | Gave aid in helping them sell to trucksters. |

VI. Livestock and Poultry

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sheep: | |
| a. Put on a campaign that result in getting 100% lambs docked and castrated. | 99% of all lambs shipped from county docked and castrated. |
| b. Put on a similar campaign for dosing sheep and lambs using as many as three different treatments. | This was done. Cir. letter sent out giving three different treatments. Gave 15 method dem. on new treatments |
| c. Hold 2 to 4 lamb grading demonstrations in different sections of the county to acquaint farmers with lamb grades. | No meetings held. Substituted grading at scales when lambs were sold. |

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Livestock and Poultry Continued

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
d. Cooperate with farmers in organizing a cooperative wool pool.	40,000 lbs. wool marketed by local pool.
e. Give aid to cooperative organization in marketing lambs and wool.	10 carloads of lambs shipped cooperatively to cooperative selling agency.
2. Beef and Dairy Cattle:	
a. To get 80% of cattle (calves) vaccinated vs. blackleg.	This accomplished. Agent alone vaccinated 1108 head.
b. To get farmers to vaccinate vs. hemorrhagic septicemia where the disease had been present before.	Calves vaccinated vs. hemorrhagic septicemia 137 head.
c. Have every bull in the county a purebred.	Only 3 scrub sires in county. 2 replacements made.
d. Give aid to farmers in selecting right type sire replacements.	Made three trips out of county to help select better sires.
e. Work with cooperative organization in marketing cattle.	9 carloads of cattle shipped cooperatively to cooperative selling agency.
f. To make community cheese surveys to ascertain if a cheese plant could be operated successfully on surplus milk.	One cheese factory established in county. Craig county cooperating.
3. Hogs:	
a. Recommend mineral mixtures for better hog production.	Many hog raisers using simple mixture of lime, wood ashes, and salt.
b. Give out information to farmers on curing pork.	Gave out 20 bulletins.
c. To get laborers and small land renters to produce pork for family consumption.	This was accomplished with a few families.
d. Treating pigs for worms 10 dem.	Treating for worms 6 demonstration
e. Help farmers control diseases by practicing sanitation and treatment of diseases by vaccination.	No contagious disease among swine during year. Had several calls for diagnosis and treating diseases.
f. Give aid to farmers in marketing surplus pork.	Local assistance to merchants in buying farmers pork.

VI. PoultryGoalsAchievements

1. Chickens:

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Have 100 farmers giving flock treatments for worms. | No record kept on number, but practiced in almost every flock. |
| b. Recommend formulas for growing chicks where farmers prefer mixing their own rations. | Formulas recommended either the V.P.I. or Cornell formulas. |
| c. Recommend formulas for farmers using home mixed rations for laying hens. | The V.P.I. formula recommended and used by home and commercial flocks. |
| d. Encourage farmers to raise as much of their feed as possible. | This practice stressed at every opportunity. |
| e. Have 15 farms keeping flock records. | Five farmers keeping records. |
| f. Put on 25 culling demonstrations. | Culling demonstrations 10. |
| g. Give 8 caponizing demonstrations. | Caponizing demonstrations 8. |

2. Turkeys:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Have 10 farmers growing turkeys under semi-confinement conditions. | 18 farmers raising turkeys under semi-confinement conditions. |
| b. Give advice to turkey raisers on controlling diseases. | Farmers used approximately 5,000 capsules recommended by agent. |
| c. Organize a turkey pool for market. | Turkey pool organized. Was not able to get bids from buyers. |

VII. Miscellaneous

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Agent to serve as Chairman of Red Cross Chapter in performing the duties of this office to render time and service to prevent hunger and suffering among the poor. | Served as Chairman because it was the desire of every one present when new officers were elected. |
| 2. To cooperate with all other organizations whose objectives are for better living in the county. | Cooperated in every way with R.F.C. Garden committee and County Chamber of Commerce. |
| 3. Cooperate with Vocational Agri. Teachers in carrying out programs in both junior and adult work. | Worked with Smith Hughes in Leepedesa sercic demonstration. |
| 4. To serve as assistant secretary of Giles county fair asen. | Served in this capacity and helped make the fair a better financial success than previous years. |

Club Work.

On account of these depressing times with many people out of employment, the price of farm commodities the lowest in many years and with hundreds of families becoming objects of charity, it was the wish of the board of supervisors with many leading citizens supporting their view, that the county agent should be used more this year than ever before in helping out with a relief program. Attempting to bring relief to the non-farm class, the small land owners and tenant farmers, the agent was made chairman of the local Red Cross Chapter which to fulfill the duties of the office requires much time and attention. A subsistence garden campaign was put on that several hundred families might raise a part of their food, which in the end would mean a saving to the owners of lands and real estate from taxes that would have to be used to take care of the needy, unless a relief program of this kind was attempted, and from the time required of the agent in this work left little or no time for carrying out other projects considered less important. As club work had been neglected before on account of relief work being substituted in the past, and had been disorganized, the agent did not want to attempt any more work than he could start out well and complete with satisfactory results. Therefore, it was thought best not to attempt to form a number of clubs that the agent could not possibly find time to supervise and direct and consequently there was no growth in club work during the past year. There was only one active club, and altho it had a good leader failed to make the showing it was capable of doing for its community.

The Pembroke club is made up of boys and girls who live in a small town and the members are from homes who have but very little land. Very few own farms, and with a situation of this kind and an enrollment of twice the number of girls as boys makes it difficult to find suitable projects for members to carry. As a rule men agents know nothing about canning, cooking, sewing etc. which the girl members wish to take as project work. Out of 30 members enrolled only three completed projects. The others did some project work but failed to complete.

The club held its regular meetings and met outside school hours and gave some mighty good programs. The social side of the club was a decided success. The members held two summer picnics and one rally. To sum up the work of the club in one sentence, it was a success in every way except project work.

Soils

The accomplishments with soil work are the results from extension practices not usually practiced before on many farms. The plan called for securing 30 lime applications on fields that had become acid and needed liming. The agent was able to get 14 farmers

Soils, Continued

to use lime. These 14 farmers used about 100 tons of lime, and rate of application varied from 300 lbs. to one ton per acre. It was used on orchards, pastures, and field crops. There are two lime plants in the county, and from these plants the farmers are able to buy their poorest grade at about \$1.00 per truck load.

The goal of 10 manure crops was set to be turned under for soil improvement. The agent was successful in getting 6 farmers to make use of this practice. The crops grown for green manure purpose were soy beans and crimson clover. The crimson clover crops were plowed under on fields where corn and potatoes were to be raised. The soy beans for fall seeding crops.

As there were many laborers out of employment and wishing to return to the farm, the land owners were willing to help them out using some as tenant farmers and some for clearing up land and removing rocks from fields, filling up gullies and hauling litter and compost to galded spots etc. Old pasture fields that had been allowed to grow up in briars and bushes were cleared up and either seeded in grass or put in cultivation.

Barnyard manures have been conserved on almost every farm, due to lack of funds for purchasing fertilizers. Why some farmers fail to do this unless forced to by financial troubles is one of the mysteries of life. The agent recommended this practice at every farm visit where the farmer was not taking care of the barnyard manures.

The farmers had an excellent fall and winter for winter plowing and nearly all farmers were ready for seeding in early spring and were able to begin their farming operations on time.

The agent recommended fertilizers only on cash crops. It was used on commercial orchards, potatoes and truck crops. It was also used last fall on wheat.

Farm Crops

The agent recommended good practices with farm crops rather than carry out result demonstrations. Giles county farmers long ago accept such information as comes to them from the Agricultural Experiment Station of the state. When farmers will use this kind of information it isn't necessary to have them carry out result demonstrations to prove they are correct.

One of the problems in livestock farming is to produce enough feeds to carry their livestock over the winter without having to buy feed or half way winter their animals. The agent strongly

FARM CROPS. Continued

recommended that each and every farmer raise sufficient feeds such as hays, roughages, root crops to carry their livestock over the winter, and for fear there would be a dry season ask the farmers to grow a surplus. As a result there is sufficient feed in the county now to carry all the animals on farms over the winter months.

That the corn, wheat, oats needed some improvement in quality, the agent set out to get certified seed raised in the county for farmers who could obtain such seeds locally. With corn, we were well fixed on one variety Golden Queen. From last years work with corn there were plenty of seed available of this variety. Other varieties such as Government 182, and and Casey's Purebred were raised. A total of 45 farmers grew corn either certified or eligible for certification.

The plan of work called for 5 farmers growing certified wheat and two growing certified oats. The agent got three farmers to sow VPI 131 and none to buy certified oats. Altho, farmers sowed good oats and had it been a good season the oat crop would have been our normal production.

In cooperation with one of the Agricultural High School teachers a demonstration was started with Lespedeza serecia in order to find out if it would be a profitable crop for Giles county. One farmer and 20 boys sowed x small plots for observation. This variety was cultivated and in almost every plot showed the same results. It seems to be a slow growing plant and did not grow any taller than Korean. The season was against it, being a very dry season from late summer until late fall. These plots will be observed again next year to see what it will amount to its second year.

Another practice recommended was to have well prepared seed bed, proper time for planting and harvesting crops. This was accomplished largely because farmers had done most of their plowing during the fall and winter months and had time to prepare their land before seeding time. Crops were planted as early as the season would permit and harvested in season.

Attention is being paid to bird life in Giles county. It is one of the projects of the Game and Fish committee of the County Chamber of Commerce. Bird protection and feed provided means lots to the sport hunters. A small amount of seeds furnished by state Game Department was distributed to farmers to be sown along ditches and near woodlands. The seeds distributed were a mixture of lespedeza buckwheat, millet, cane etc.

Gardens

One of the most important and far reaching project carried on in the county was home gardens. This project was divided into two classes, 1st. General and 2nd. Subsistence Gardens.

A garden was recommended for each and every farmer to include both fall and winter gardens. Five hundred circular letters were sent out asking all farmers to plant a variety of vegetables and to make different plantings so as to have a source of fresh vegetables for the table all during the growing season. Such vegetables as kale, spinach, salsify, parsnip and carrots were raised by farmers who had never raised them before.

The gardens were better planned. Plantings of beans corn, tomatoes etc. were made at intervals of between two and three weeks. Summer and fall vegetables were planted and I feel sure that the farmers all over the county had better gardens as a whole than ever before. Circular leaflets were distributed showing kind of vegetables to be raised and planting dates.

There were approximately 860 subsistence gardens in the county. The laboring class and small land owners and tenant farmers included among subsistence gardens. A collection of 700 packages of garden seed was bought by the R.F.C. garden committee for free distribution. The agent made out the collection and it was approved by garden committee and board of supervisors. The total cost of garden seed distributed for subsistence gardens and miscellaneous was \$1500.00. As there were more seed in one package than small families were entitled to, a package was divided in many instances between two families. The garden seed were issued by special committees in each community. A general questionnaire was filled out by applicant. This questionnaire called for the necessary information so that seed were issued upon the merits of the case, and the applicant signed a statement that he would plant, cultivate, follow instructions of the county agent, supply labor and do all necessary to have a good garden, and failure to comply with his signed statement released the county and Red Cross of any responsibility in caring for the family during this winter. Such form of questionnaire was furnished by county agent.

Below is a list of seed issued to a family of five where the applicant had enough land to plant it.

3 lbs.	Beans,	Stringless Green pod
1 "	"	Fencil Pod Black Wax
1 "	"	Carpenteria Pole Lima
1 Oz.	Beets,	Crosby's Egyptian
1 "	"	Detroit Dark-red
1 pkt.	Cabbage,	Charleston Wakefield
1 "	"	Late Flat Dutch
2 Oz.	Carrots,	Chantenay

Gardens Continued

1 lb. Corn, Country Gentleman
 1/8 " " Howling Mob
 1/8 " " Stowell's Evergreen

 1 pkt. Cucumber, Early Fortune
 1 " Lettuce, Grand Rapids
 1 " Mustard, Southern Giant Curled
 2 lbs. Onion Sets, Ebenezer
 1 oz. parsnips, Guernsey
 1 lb. peas, Thomas Laxton
 1 pk. Potatoes, Coblers
 3 " " Green Mountain
 1 pkt. Radish, Scarlet Globe
 1 " " mixed
 1 pkt. Saleify, Sandwich Island
 1 pkt. Squash, Yellow Crookneck
 1 " " Hubbard
 1 pkt. Tomato, Marglobe
 1 " " Greater Baltimore

The above collection, not including the potatoes cost \$1.08 per package on a collection of 700 packages. The potatoes cost \$1.35 per 100 lbs. delivered. The agent did all the correspondence with regard to buying these seeds.

The agent also visited about half of the subsistence gardens, and made recommendations for improving their gardens. Members of garden committee and others designated also visited these gardens to check on progress and give instructions.

To start off the campaign ~~night~~ meetings were held in different parts of the county to acquaint the people with this garden project, who would be eligible to get free seed, and also what the county expected from them. An extension garden specialist attended the meetings and gave a lecture on planting, cultivation, varieties, fertilizers, insect control etc. The attendance at these meetings were 719 persons.

The results were satisfactory. On the whole, the great majority of these gardens were good and up to expectations. There were a few who were too lazy to work a garden and allowed weeds to take it. For families who were too poor to buy can containers for canning vegetables, glass jars were furnished by Dept. of Public welfare who required 4 filled jars for the department out of every dozen filled.

Horticulture

An extension service that Giles fruit growers appreciate is the spray card service sent each grower by county agent. The spray cards are prepared by one of the specialists of the Horticultural Department and forwarded to agents to mail out to the growers. The has a list of 82 growers who receive this service. For another year this spray card service will reach not only the apple growers but the peach and raspberry growers as well.

The agent gave 4 pruning demonstration during the year, one in apple, one peach, and two grape. All of the commercial growers prune their own orchard, and occasionally ask for the agent to visit orchard to make suggestions on pruning.

To control scab is one of the biggest problems we have to contend with in producing fruit. Orchards that are sprayed according to spray calendar have in some as much as 50% scab infested, and that means a cull price for apples. The agent arranged for two spraying demonstrations to be carried out during the year with the Horticultural Extension Department supervising it. The growers claim that the sprays used will not control scab. The extension specialist claim that the sprays are not put on thoroughly. A block of about 50 trees in each orchard was to be left for spraying under the supervision of a specialist, but the lack of funds prevented this demonstration from being carried out.

A joint meeting for the growers of Montgomery and Giles counties was held for demonstration on grades and packing on one the farm of one of the most successful orchardists of the county. This meeting was well attended by the commercial growers from both counties, and as there are some slight changes from year to year these grading and packing demonstrations are very much appreciated by the growers.

In helping market the fruit crop, the agent contacts as many trucksters as possible with a view of disposing of Giles fruit. Most of the apples for sale among the small growers have already been sold to trucksters. Trucksters have also bought the apples from three commercial orchards.

Livestock and PoultrySheep.

The sheep industry in Giles county is one of the best and most profitable of any livestock farming, and the agent devotes considerable time in controlling diseases, standardizing and marketing the lambs and wool. As there is a usual spread of from one to two cents per pound on docked and castrated lambs and undocked and castrated lambs, the agent put on a campaign to try and get 100% of the lambs

Livestock and Poultry Continued

in the county docked and trimmed. With the exception of a few early and a few late lambs every flock in the county sold docked and trimmed lambs. Lambs going on the market early there is but very little discrimination and lambs that are born late fail to become stardardized on account of hot wether and danger of flies. 85% of the lambs in the county were docked and castrated last season, which meant a-saving of from one to two cents per pound on approximately 14,000 lambs.

A similar campaign was put on for dosing the ewes and lambs. The agent sent out a circular letter giving and explaining three different treatments; the bluestone treatment, the nicotine and bluestone treatment combined, the iodine treatment (Iugol's Solution) and the Nema capsule treatment recommended for ewes. The agent gave 15 method demonstrations with Iugol's Solution and Nema capsule treatment. These treatments were recommended to be given alternating every three weeks. By alternating the treatments it could not be determined which one was the best, but the farmers who used only the bluestone and nicotine treatments seem to have gotten better results. Every flock in the county received from one to six treatments during the year. This is a practice that has been followed for several years, but is gaining in popularity and more and more farmers are treating their sheep regularly. Without an agent, there would only be a few farmers who would continue treating their sheep, and the farmers have to be reminded of it often. For next year all the sheep farmers in the county will receive regular monthly cards calling their attention to dosing.

For the past several years the county wool clip has attempted to be marketed thru the Livestock Shipping Association, and from 18 to 20,000 lbs. of wool marketed in this manner. A new plan was devised this year. A committee of 7 leading farmers were put on a marketing committee with the agent and High School Instructors, and sold by this committee. At the time the wool was sold, none of the buyers had offered more than 25 cents per lb. The wool committee sold the wool pooled for 30 cents per lb. and set the price of wool not pooled at 30 cents. The pool marketed 40,000 lbs. of wool for the farmers.

Thru the Livestock Marketing Association 16 carloads of lambs were sold cooperatively on a graded basis. The lambs were graded by a specialist from the State Division of Markets, and his grades were excepted on the market. Farmers marketing their lambs thru the organization and on a graded basis were able to get a better price for their lambs.

Dairy & Beef Cattle

That there existed a need for a market for surplus milk, one of the Smith Hughes Instructors in the upper end of the county suggested to the farmers at evening class meeting that a cooperative cheese plant might be practical. Several farmers came to see the agent, and a meeting was called to ascertain how much

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Livestock and Poultry ContinuedBeef and Dairy Cattle

surplus milk was available. A survey was made and Prof. W. D. Saunders came over from Blacksburg and gave a talk on Cheese making. An organization was set up, equipment bought, and a cheese plant was established in a short time. The farmers did not put one penny in the equipment at the time it was purchased, the equipment costing approximately \$300.00. The equipment is to be paid for out of a certain percent of the milk receipts delivered to the factory. The plant started about mid summer and operated three months. It will resume operation as soon as there is sufficient surplus milk available for efficient operation. The people of Craig county deliver milk to the cheese plant. They also helped organized it, and furnishes a market for farmers surplus milk over a good portion of their county. The cheese plant is a success. It is well managed and manufactures a cheese that is equal to any cheese in the world. A local boy took a special course ~~fax~~ in cheese making and this local boy manages the plant. The farmers are receiving more for their milk made into cheese than if they used it at home in making butter.

The services rendered the beef cattle farmers consisted in preventing and controlling diseases, marketing, and improving the quality of cattle.

Blackleg is a very highly contagious disease and is very prevalent in Giles county. Without the use of prevention by vaccination the beef cattle farmers could not exist. The agent does lots of personal work with diseases among cattle. Last year the agent personally vaccinated 1108 head of calves against blackleg, and 127 head against hemorrhagic septicemia. The agent also made 51 visits to see sick cattle, diagnose diseases and give treatment. There is no veterinarian in the county and the farmers appreciate very much this personal service work.

The agent prevailed upon farmers to get 7 purebred bulls, four herefords, one shorthorn, and one angus. Two trips outside the county to locate suitable sires. There are only three scrub sires in the county and within another we hope to eliminate these.

Through the Livestock Marketing Association nine carloads of cattle have been sold cooperative. Most of these cattle have been shipped to the Eastern Livestock Marketing Association. Only stocker cattle have been shipped to other markets. Our fat cattle to the Eastern.

Hogs

The services rendered farmers with pork production was confined to diseases and their control and marketing. Hogs become infested with worms and many diseases follow. To keep hogs free from intestinal parasites means healthy, vigorous, and thrifty pigs. The agent gave six method demonstrations treating pigs for worms, using Nema capsules and oil of chenopodium. A large number of

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Livestock and Poultry ContinuedHogs

hog raisers use a simple mixture of minerals as follows: equal parts by weight of lime, wood ashes and common salt, placed in a box or hopper and allow animals to help themselves. Hogs that don't seem to eat well and get fat when given this little simple mineral mixture turns the trick. The agent has recommended and given this formula to 23 hog raisers during the past year.

Giles county does not raise many more hogs than for home consumption. The agent advises that every farmer should raise sufficient pork for home consumption with some pork to sell, and this surplus is generally handled by the local merchants. Some farmers will cure their pork and sell hams one year old, and when properly cured bring a premium. The agent gave out 20 bulletins on curing pork.

Poultry

With poultry as other animals intestinal parasites must be controlled or their is no profit. The plan called for 100 farmers giving flock treatment for worms. The agent kept no record, but sent out a circular letter on feeding and control of worms. During farm and office visits, the agent advised more than 100 farmers the treatment to be followed in worm eradication. The best results have been obtained from a tobacco treatment and alternated with grains treated with lye.

Farmers who raise their own feed have been advised to mix their own rations. The V.P.I. and Cornell formulas have been used more than any other. The agent prepared a bulleting of three sheets covering feeding, management and worm treatments, and placed in the hands of twenty poultrymen. The agent also stressed farmers growing their grains so they could mix their own rations buying only protein ingredients.

The agent was only able to get 5 farmers keeping records on their flocks. To date these records have not been turned into the agents office.

In method demonstration work the agent gave 10 culling and one caponizing demonstrations. Many Giles poultrymen do their own culling. The agent has taught as many as 25 farmers to cull their own birds.

The best method of raising turkeys our farmers have found is what is termed the semi-confinement method. The agent had 18 farmers raising turkeys by this method. The poult are raised in a coop with hens and so constructed that the poult are run at large keeping the mother hens confined. The coops are placed out on a bluegrass sod where no chickens run or turkeys been raised before. The coops are moved every four or five days to a new place and the poult grow up without getting worms.

Poultry Continued

When the poults get two months old they are turned loose with the mother hens to roam at large over the farm. They are brought near the dwelling house to roost at night in an enclosed pen to protect them from foxes and varmints.

The agent supplied the farmers of the county last year with approximately 5,000 worm capsules. The formula used is a 50% snuff and 50% kamala mixture by weight and doses or capsules filled according to size of bird. This is the best treatment our turkey raisers have used and they are well pleased with the results.

A turkey pool was organized to try out that method of marketing turkeys this year. One community was selected and 1000 turkeys were pooled for Thanksgiving market. These turkeys were advertised but no bids were received. The reason might have been the uncertain market conditions or it might have been the terms under which the committee wanted to sell them. Under the terms of the committee the farmers were absolutely safe.

Miscellaneous

Under this heading the agent was to serve as Chairman of the local Red Cross Chapter, to cooperate with other relief organizations, and to serve as asst. secretary of the Giles County Fair. The Red Cross work was washed off on the agent at a mass meeting of citizens last fall. The Chapter accomplishments during the past year are as follows:

Obtained 880 bbls. flour for needy families, value	\$3,000.00
" 4,302 yds. cloth for needy families, value	430.00
" 231 Doz. ready made garments for needy families	1,386.00
" 60 blankets and comforters, value -----	90.00
Total	\$4,906.00

The agent gave 60 days work out of the year for giving this time to the work. All work done by volunteers.

The agent also served as assistant secretary to Mr. W. L. Hargis, Agricultural High School instructor, Giles County Fair Association. The work devoted to the fair was attending meetings and planning during night hours with the secretary. Many people thought the fair should not be held this year on account of the depression, but the directors decided to have it. The farmers did not cooperate with the fair association in bringing in exhibits, but financially the fair did better than break even.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

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

State Virginia County (or counties) Giles

Report of T. E. Starnes Agricultural agent.

_____ Home demonstration agent.

_____ Boys' and girls' club agent or assistant.

_____ Emergency agent.

DIRECTIONS

This report form is for use of regularly employed county extension agents and temporary emergency agents, for reporting all work relating to production-reduction campaigns, relief activities, and other emergency work engaged in during the year. This report supplements but does not displace the regular annual statistical report of cooperatively employed agents, on form 255.

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

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

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

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

PRODUCTION-REDUCTION CAMPAIGNS

ASSISTANCE RENDERED THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Nature of assistance or activity	Cotton	Wheat	Tobacco	60'
	60	60	60	
Agricultural agent		3		
Home demonstration agent				1
Boys' and girls' club agent				
Emergency agent				
1. Days devoted to campaign by agent or agents				
2. Days State extension workers assisted in campaign in county		1		3
3. Smith-Hughes teachers assisting in campaign				3
4. Days such Smith-Hughes teachers assisted in campaign				4
5. Number voluntary county or community local leaders assisting in campaign				5
6. Total days spent on campaign by such local leaders				6
7. Farm visits made to explain plans for reducing production		26		7
8. Office calls to discuss reducing production		30		8
9. Individual letters written in interest of campaign		2		9
10. Circular letters written for use in campaign		1		10
11. Total copies of such circular letters mailed		275		11
12. News articles relating to reducing production furnished local papers		3		12
13. Meetings held to advance campaign		1		13
14. Total attendance at such meetings		75		14
15. Farms for which production-reduction contracts were completed				15
16. Total reduced production contracted for on such farms (wheat, animals, etc.)				16
17. Number of farmers following advice of agent in the planting of replacement crops or other use of land removed from production of basic crops				17

Insert name of any other crop or livestock enterprise on which a definite production-adjustment campaign has been conducted in your county.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

18. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining seed loans or other emergency Federal credit	14	18
19. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments		19
20. Number of families assisted in producing a larger part of food on farm	320	20
21. Number of families, nonfarm, assisted with home gardens or home poultry	560	21
22. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established	4	22
23. Number of laborers assisted in obtaining employment on farms	12	23
24. Number of farm families assisted in developing supplemental sources of income	20	24
25. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency	325	25
26. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing	5	26
27. Number of families assisted in the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats		27
28. Number of quarts canned		28
29. Value of canned products		29
30. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making		30
31. Number of families assisted in home soap making		31
32. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences		32
33. Number of farmers assisted in making home repairs of buildings or machinery		33
34. Number of farmers assisted in reducing cash expenditures through exchange of labor or machinery		34
35. Number of farm families assisted in bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services		35

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 W. E. Starnes County Agricultural Agent
(Name) (Title)
From December 1, 1932 to November 30, 1933
(Period) (Year)

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 December 9th

B. A. Warriner
State District Supervisor

Date 12/28/33

L. S. Montgomery
Asst. Director, State Extension Director

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

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

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each leader of a line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent, regardless of title. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part 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 office, 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 gardens and truck crops. (h) Fruits. (i) Forestry. (j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects. (k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering. (l) Poultry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (m) Dairy. (n) Other livestock. (o) Farm management. (p) Marketing, farm and home. (q) Foods and nutrition. (r) Child training and care. (s) Clothing. (t) Home management. (u) Home furnishings. (v) Home health and sanitation. (w) Community activities. (x) Miscellaneous.
--	---
- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific lines of extension work to be undertaken by the extension agent during a year or a period of years.

2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program of work. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.

3. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.

5. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.

A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Example: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and sell poultry.

A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Example: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment.

The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.

6. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.

7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.

8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.

9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.

10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.

11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.

12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.

13. An office call is a call in person by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.

14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.

15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in his office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.

16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.

17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)

18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.

19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

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 Wilkes County Agricultural Advisory Board

(b) Number of members 53
(1) Men
(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 committee members actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.

(a) Adult work 37
(1) Men
(2) Women 22

(b) 4-H Club work 2
(1) Men
(2) Women 2

(3) Older club boys
(4) Older club girls

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

7. Members in above clubs or groups

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 1

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled 11
(a) Boys
(b) Girls 19

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing 1
(a) Boys
(b) Girls 2

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>①</u>	
(b) Girls	<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

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

	Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys						<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>①</u>	
Girls		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</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 present enrollments reported on pages 1 to 36, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

Notes.—In counties where more than one extension agent is employed, each agent making a report should include under questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 only those boys and girls whom the agent has directly supervised.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school	29	Out of school	1	13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained		(a) Judging		14
		(b) Demonstration		
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age				15
16. Members in above groups		(a) Young men		16
		(b) Young women		
17. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work			1071	17
18. Number of different farms visited			493	18
19. Total number of home visits ¹ made in conducting extension work			151	19
20. Number of different homes visited			132	20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work		(a) Office	677	21
		(b) Telephone	462	
22. Number of days agent spent in office			34	22
23. Number of days agent spent in field			215	23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ²			20	24
25. Number of individual letters written			224	25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)			19	26
27. Number of bulletins distributed			44	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 committeemen	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	5	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending	103	
	(3) Total women leaders attending			
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number		
	(2) Total leaders attending			
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)		(a) Number	16	31
		(b) Total attendance	914	
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations		(a) Number		32
		(b) Total attendance		
33. Tours conducted	(a) Adult work	(1) Number		33
		(2) Attendance		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number		
		(2) Attendance		
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work	(1) Number		34
		(2) Total attendance		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number		
		(2) Total attendance		

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

		(1) Number	
	(a) Farm women	(2) Total members attending	
		(3) Total others attending	
35. Encampments held		(1) Number	35
(Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)		(2) Total boys attending	
	(b) 4-H Club	(3) Total girls attending	
		(4) Total others attending	
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Number	17	36
	(b) Total attendance	750	
	(1) Number		
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(2) Total attendance		37
	(1) Number		
	(b) 4-H Club	(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 com- munities or other units pre- sented	Number of lectures or con- sultations made	Days spe- cially helped with line of work	Days spent directly in line of work	Number of meet- ings held in relation to line of work	Number of ser- vices performed	Number of dissem- inated circulars and bulletins	Number of home or home visits made	Number of other units served
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
38. Cereals (page 8)	7	6	0	6	0	0	0	14	3
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	4	2	2	5	0	0	0	18	4
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	20	4	3	10	0	0	0	33	11
41. Cotton (page 11)									
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)									
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	20	48	5	52	9	2	2	226	204
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)									
45. Fruits (page 12)	10	13	2	23	2	1	7	24	17
46. Forestry (page 12)									
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 12)									
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	4	2	1	6	0	0	0	6	7
49. Poultry (page 15)	20	20	0	26	0	2	2	218	555
50. Dairy (page 16)	6	12	4	10	2	2	0	31	18
51. Other livestock (page 16)	20	24	2	55	11	7	6	381	574
52. Farm management (page 16)	16	4	0	15	0	1	0	17	27
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	14	18	20	24	6	5	7	93	70
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)									
55. Child training and care (page 19)									
56. Clothing (page 20)									
57. Home management (page 21)									
58. Home furnishings (page 22)									
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)									
60. Community activities (page 24)									
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)									
62. Building extension pro- gram of work ¹									
63. Organization—extension association and com- munity ²	20	52	0	57	6	3	0	30	186

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

²Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the selection of economic and social data as a basis for determining programs, the conducting of program surveys, and the initiating of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, as this should be reported under the previous items.

³Under "organization" include all work incident to establishing extension associations, agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, advisory committees, project committees, community committees, and the like not reported under building the extension program.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

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

Item	50 Home gardens	51 Market gardening, truck, and nursery crops	52 Beautifi- cation of home grounds	53 Tree fruits	54 Bush and small fruits	55 Ornams
56. Number of method demonstration meetings held	8		1	2	2	2
57. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	980			7		
58. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	500	XXXX	XXXXX	264		90
59. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	XXXXX	bu.	XXXXX	bu.	qts.	lbs.
60. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled						91
61. Number of 4-H Club members completing						91
62. Number of acres grown by club members completing			XXXXX			94
Notes.—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)						

FORESTRY

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

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	.....	97
	(a) Boys	
	(b) Girls	
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing	.....	98
	(a) Boys	
	(b) Girls	
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing	.....	99
100. Number of acres of farm woodland managed by club members completing	.....	100
101. Number of new areas reforested by planting with small trees according to recommendations	.....	101
102. Acres involved in preceding question	.....	102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or woodland management	.....	103
104. Acres involved in preceding question	.....	104
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations	.....	105
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust	.....	106
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below)	.....	107
107½. Number of farmers cutting timber on farm for construction or repair of buildings on recommendation of agent.	.....	107½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

.....

.....

.....

.....

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

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

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

Item	60	61	62
	Rodents	Other animal pests	Insects
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year
110. Pounds of poison used

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
(FARM AND HOME)

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

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

Engineering activities	Printed improve-ments being made	(a) Number of farms	(b) Number of units	(c) Total value of service or savings	
117. Terracing and erosion control.....			acres.....	\$.....	117
118. Drainage practices.....			acres.....		118
119. Irrigation practices.....			acres.....		119
120. Land-clearing practices.....			acres.....		120
121. Better types of machines.....			mach.....		121
122. Maintenance and repair of machines *.....			mach.....		122
123. Efficient use of machinery.....			x x x x x		123
124. All buildings constructed *.....	1	5	5 bldgs.		124
125. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted *.....	1	3	3 bldgs.		125
126. Farm electrification *.....					126
127. Home equipment *.....	1	1	1		127
128. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	x x x x x	9	farms (9)	\$.....	128

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

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

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

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....		} 130	
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....			
(c) Sewage systems installed.....	(A) Dairy buildings.....		1
(d) Water systems installed.....	(i) Silos.....		2
(e) Heating systems installed.....	(j) Hog houses.....		
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	(k) Poultry houses.....		3
(g) Home appliances and machines.....	(l) Other.....		1

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

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

143. Number of method demonstration meetings held	143				
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	146				
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in farm account work	147				
(a) Boys					
(b) Girls					
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing	148				
(a) Boys					
(b) Girls					
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 or credit statements	152				
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year	153				
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records	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	14				
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations (Use best judgment in making conservative estimate)	66				
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—	159				
(a) Wheat	8	(g) Dairy cattle	1	(m)	
(b) Corn	7	(h) Beef cattle	20	(n)	
(c) Cotton		(i) Hogs	7	(o)	
(d) Potatoes	2	(j) Sheep	17	(p)	
(e) Tobacco		(k) Poultry	4	(q)	
(f) Truck crops		(l)		(r)	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

Item	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Grain and feed	Cotton	Dairy products	Livestock	Fruits and vegetables	Poultry and eggs	Home products	Other
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups ¹ organized during the year.....								160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups ¹ previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....			/	/				161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162).....			30	210				162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
165. Preliminary analysis.....								165
166. Organization.....								166
167. Accounting and auditing.....								167
168. Financing.....			/	/				168
169. Business policies.....			/	/				169
170. Production to meet market demand.....								170
171. Reduction of market losses.....								171
172. Use of current market information.....			/	/				172
173. Standardizing.....			/	/				173
174. Processing or manufacturing.....								174
175. Packaging and grading.....			/	/				175
176. Loading.....				/				176
177. Transporting.....			/	/				177
178. Warehousing.....								178
179. Keeping membership informed.....				/				179
180. Merging into larger units.....								180
Number of farms or homes not in co-operative 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)

¹ Exclude independent local associations, units of federations, branches of centralized organizations, terminal sales agencies, production associations which do buying or selling, and curb and home demonstration club markets.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Education 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														
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Food selection and preparation</th> <th>Food preservation</th> </tr> <tr> <th>60</th> <th>20</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(1) Girls.....</td> <td></td> <td rowspan="2">186</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Boys.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(1) Girls.....</td> <td></td> <td rowspan="2">187</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Boys.....</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Food selection and preparation	Food preservation	60	20	(1) Girls.....		186	(2) Boys.....		(1) Girls.....		187	(2) Boys.....		
Food selection and preparation	Food preservation																
60	20																
(1) Girls.....		186															
(2) Boys.....																	
(1) Girls.....		187															
(2) Boys.....																	
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 supply for a year.....			188														
189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year.....			189														
190. Number of homes balancing family meals.....			190														
191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....			191														
192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....			192														
193. Number of children involved in preceding question.....			193														
194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding.....			194														
195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....			195														
196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members.....			196														

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME MANAGEMENT

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

217. Number of method demonstration meetings held	217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	218
219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	219
(a) Girls	
(b) Boys	
220. Number of 4-H Club members completing	220
(a) Girls	
(b) Boys	
2204. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts	2204
221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan	221
222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan	222
223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home	223
224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities	224
225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations	225
226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment	226
227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods	227
228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of home	228
229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living	229
230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living	230

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

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

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDES, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

Item	(a) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handicraft	(d) Rabbits	(e) Other items
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.....				