

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

EXTENSION WORK

GILES COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1932

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

T. E. Starnes,
County Agent
Farrsburg, Va.

*Nothing to
index*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD -----	Page 2.
Plan of Work -----	" 3.
Club Work -----	" 6.
Soils -----	" 7.
Farm Crops and Feeds for Livestock --	" 7.
Gardens -----	" 9.
Horticulture -----	" 10.
Livestock and Poultry (Sheep) -----	" 11.
Livestock and Poultry (Beef Cattle)--	" 12.
Livestock and Poultry (Hogs) -----	" 13.
Livestock and Poultry (Dairy Cattle)--	" 14.
Livestock and Poultry (Testing Scales) "	14.
Livestock and Poultry (Poultry) -----	" 14.
Agricultural Engineering -----	" 15.

FOREWORD

The serious drouth that lasted throughout last year gave Giles county agriculture such a setback that the plan of work for 1931 was made with a view of larger and more economic production to help recover from that depressed condition caused by the drouth. The farmers kept most of their livestock over the winter buying most of the supply of feeds at a high cost. This resulted in drawing upon the savings account of the farmers to tide them over the winter leaving many in debt.

Beginning in the spring for preparation and planting of crops, the farmers found less credit available at local sources. With seeds and fertilizers to buy there were many farmers who rather than borrow money from the Government did not use fertilizers, but managed somehow to get good seeds at reasonable prices. A good season followed and an abundance of feeds and food crops were raised, more than enough to supply our county needs.

With a view of enlarged production and limited capital to do it with the agent did not attempt to put on very many result demonstrations for individuals but worked for a result demonstration for the county as a whole in growing sufficient feeds for the livestock and a large variety of feeds for the people. Result demonstrations were replaced with method demonstrations to enable the people to make the best out of what they had without additional debt and capital. Giles farmers who are available as result demonstrators have long since accepted the data from the experimental colleges without question and are making good use of it.

The plan of work covered by this report was adopted by the County Agricultural Advisory Board and Drouth Relief Committee, and the agent in carrying it out has acted in a more advisory capacity, making more farm visits and receiving office calls than in previous years.

PLAN OF WORK FOR GILES COUNTY
1931

1. Club Work

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
a. Have 1 organized club, membership 20.	1 club organized. (Discontinued)
b. Records turned in 100%.	No records.
c. Exhibits at County Fair 75%.	No exhibits.
d. Projects:	No enrollments.
Fig 5.	
Poultry 7.	
Sheep 3.	
Crops 5.	

11. Soils

a. Have 5 farmers using lime.	Using lime 6.
b. Have 5 farmers plowing under green manure crops.	Green manure crops 2.
c. Have farmers using all available barnyard manures.	This was advised and carried out extensively.
d. Have farmers to use fertilizers on crops planted on poor soils.	Fertilizer application on poor soils below normal. (Lack funds)
e. Fall & Winter plowing recommended.	75% of all crop land turned in fall and winter.

111. Farm Crops. Feeds For Livestock

a. Have farmers grow all feeds for livestock consumption.	a large surplus of feeds raised.
b. Emergency hay crops recommended: Oats, Wheat, Soybeans, Millet, Cowpeas, Sorghum and Sudan grass.	Emergency hay crops planted. Oats, Wheat, Soybeans, Millet and Cowpeas.
c. Have 50 farmers growing legume hays.	50 farmers growing legumes. 50 more sowing clovers.

111. Farm Crops, Seeds For Livestock, Continued

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
d. Encourage farmers to save supply of seed for next years crop including both farm crops and garden seed.	This is being done as never before in many years.
e. Have 50 farmers germinating seeds before planting time.	Germinating seeds. Have record of 10. 1 circular letter sent out.
f. Have 10 farmers treating wheat for smut.	Treating for smut 14.
g. Early planting for all farm crops.	Planting on time.
i. All leguminous crops inoculated.	This was done by either soil or culture.
j. Have 3 farmers growing certified seed potatoes.	Irish potatoes 1.

IV. Gardens

a. A garden for every family, both spring and fall gardens.	A garden for every farmer, and including many town people. 1 news article. 1 Cir. Let. Pub.
b. Select garden seed from known selected varieties.	Garden seed saved by almost every farmer.
c. A garden contest with 50 farmers enrolled.	Failed to have the contest. Premium money hard to raise.
d. Recommend canning of vegetables for home consumption.	Pub. 1 cir. letter. 1 news art. Best results obtained.

V. Horticulture

a. Send out spray service information.	Spray service cards for entire spray calendar sent to 64 growers
b. Pruning demonstrations 2.	Pruning method dem. apple 7, pear 3, peach 4, grape 4. 5 thinning demonstrations.
c. Fertilizer demonstrations 3.	Fertilizer demonstrations 2.
d. Cultivating demonstrations 4.	Cultivating demonstrations 4.
e. Aid in packing fruit and locating	Special meeting held.
f. Canning fruits for home consumption.	This was done.

VI. Livestock and Poultry1. Sheep

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
a. Replace 5 scrubs with purebred rams.	5 replacements.
b. Docking & Castrating lambs. 90%.	D. & C. Lambs 50%.
c. Grading 3 carload market lambs.	Lambs graded 3 carloads.
d. Wool pool with United Wool Growers 2 carloads.	Wool pool 2 carloads with United Wool Growers.
e. Culling recommended for all flocks.	Cir. letter sent out.
f. Farm flock management demonstrations 10.	None.
g. Cooperative marketing 50% lambs.	County lambs marketed thru cooperative ascn. 25%.

2. Beef Cattle

a. Method demonstrations vaccinating against blackleg 75.	Method dem. vaccinating 120
b. Method dem. vaccinating vs. hem. sept.	Method dem. vac. hem. sept. 14.
c. Culling recommended.	Many culls sold.
d. Replace scrub bulls 3.	Replacements 6.

3. Hogs.

a. To recommend pork production for every farmer for home consumption with a few extra to sell.	Good response. Few farmers will buy pork.
b. Agents service in controlling hog diseases.	Received many calls for a diagnosis.
c. Replace 3 scrub hogs with purebreds.	Replacements 2.
d. To give aid in locating markets.	Little aid given.

4. Dairy Cattle.

a. Culling recommendations.	12 culls disposed of in 2 herds
b. Aid to farmers in marketing products.	Had 2 dairymen making cottage cheese from skim milk.
c. Three surveys for crop plan and operation.	Surveys made.

4

VII. Agricultural Engineering

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Achievements</u>
a. Building plans furnished for farm building construction.	Plans furnished: 1 brooder, 1 laying house, 1 sheep barn, 1 dipping vat, 1 hot bed.
b. To secure engineering specialist for all work that require it.	Secured specialist for surveying sewer line for school building.

CLUB WORK

The agent has never been able to get outstanding leaders for all the organized clubs and unless the agent is present at majority of meetings the members soon begin losing an interest in their organization. With the usual amount of work demanded of the agent and in addition act as the farmers representative in getting feeds they should buy made it impossible for the agent to attend club meetings as the agent worked almost day and night in getting feeds for the farmers.

On account of the drouth, a drouth relief organization was formed and the agent was selected as its secretary. The board of supervisors appropriated the sum of \$4,000.00 to be used in buying feeds for farmers. This fund was placed in the hands of the county agent with orders to buy at wholesale price and distribute the farmers feed needs to them at cost plus a small handling charge. This buying and distributing of feeds service along with the other duties of the agent left no time to be devoted to club work, therefore, club work was to be discontinued for one year.

The club projects in the county were mainly livestock, and with feeds to buy at a high cost to carry the animals over the winter the agent thought that many of their projects would result in a loss, especially baby beeves, and it was the first time in many years that baby beeves were not fed in the county.

However, we are now in shape to continue club work for the coming year, and already have 10 baby beef projects entered. The agent plans to have three organized with about 80 membership. Club work and its reorganization is the first thing on the new calendar, and a very successful years work with the clubs is expected.

SOILS

The drouth last year taught the farmers that their living comes from the soil and it was an easy matter to get them to do something about it. At the two lime plants there were a considerable pile of low grade lime piled up and farmers who were in reach of it bought at low price and applied to their lands. One farmer use approximately 150 tons of this low grade on his orchard. The results were the greatest yield in the history of the orchard due perhaps more to season than the lime application, but he will get the benefits from the lime for years to come. There were 6 farmers using this low grade lime with greatly increased yields.

The agents objective was to get 5 farmers plowing under green manure crops and succeeded in getting two farmers growing soybeans for this purpose.

Another objective was to get farmers in general to use their barnyard manures that heretofore they have not been doing. As a result of the agents efforts old barnyards were scraped up and the manures were hauled out and scattered over land that was to be planted in the spring. This practice was followed in every section of the county, and saved the farmers several dollars that was being spent for fertilizers.

Fertilizer recommendations were advised where farmers were planting on the poorer soils. This practice was not followed in general on account of lack of funds for which to buy fertilizer. However, there were 28 farmers borrowed from the Government feed and seed loan, and everyone of them used commercial fertilizers.

The plan of work called for fall and winter plowing of all lands that were to be seeded in the spring. This was strongly urged, and as the farmers had very light crops to harvest on account of the drouth, about 75% of all corn land was turned during the fall and winter months. This resulted in getting their crops planted on time and the greatest corn crop perhaps in the history of the county.

FARM CROPS AND FEEDS FOR LIVESTOCK

The purpose of the program under this head was to raise more than sufficient feeds to feed the livestock in the county, so that if the season was below normal there would be more feed raised than from a normal preparation. The season was favorable for all hay and grain crops and a surplus of feeds were produced on almost every farm.

Farmers thinking that the drouth last year had affected their pasture lands and that their meadows would not give the quality of grass that had been produced prepared some land and

FARM CROPS AND FEEDS FOR LIVESTOCK, Continued

seeded to clovers, alfalfa, and soybeans. Based on livestock to be fed 50 farmers were lined up for this work, and more than 50 farmers were growing legumes including the clovers. During the late fall three farmers sowed new fields of alfalfa, but a fall drouth lasting for two months may result in a poor stand. If so, it will be reseeded in the spring.

The emergency crops planted were wheat, oats, soybeans, and cowpeas. Millet was sown with cowpeas or soybeans. The oat crop was below a normal yield. Some extra wheat was seeded in the fall for to be cut as hay in case we were faced with another drouth, but none of it was cut for that purpose.

The agent talked over with many farmers when making farm visits to save seeds for next years plantings. The agent does not have accurate data on how much or how many farmers have saved feeds, but know of many farmers who have followed the practice. Orchard grass, redtop, and soybeans are seeds saved for next years sowing.

Because the farmers were buying their seeds as cheaply as possible the agent ask them to germinate some seeds to see if they were planting good seed. A circular letter was sent out, and the agent has a record of 10 farmers who germinated seeds before planting.

The plan of work called for 10 farmers treating wheat for smut. The season was favorable for smut infection this year, and 14 farmers treated for smut before sowing the grain. Those farmers who did not treat secured free smut seed, and very little smut is expected this year. The agent in previous year had rigged up a barrel and went to the mills where the farmers were having th their seed wheat cleaned and demonstrated how to use the copper carbonate treatment. The practice being followed now is mixing two tablespoonfuls or two ounces of the copper carbonate to each bushel of wheat right in the drill at time of sowing.

As stated before the fall and winter plowing enabled the farmers to get their crops planted early and the farmers were able to get their work done on time. No doubt that the early planting was a reason for the increased yields.

All leguminous crops were inoculated either by soil from a field where the crop had previously grown, or by a bacterial culture.

Instead of getting three farmers to grow certified irish potatoes the agent secured one farmer who planted about 8 acres. Growing certified potatoes in the county for several years has enabled the farmers to get good seed for planting, but the last two years the price has been below expectations, and our yields have been below normal on account of drouths.

GARDENS

"A garden for every family" was the slogan used in putting on a county wide garden campaign. Every farmer and almost every family living in town planted a garden. The result of this campaign was a better garden planted to more varieties of both root and leafy vegetables for each individual family. The agent had published in the local press an article, "Growing Groceries in Your Garden." A circular letter also was sent out to 500 farmers advising them the kind of vegetables to plant. The American Red Cross in the county became interested in the garden campaign and the county received from the National Redd Cross 500 packages of garden seed, enough seed in each package to plant a good size garden. These packages were distributed among the laboring families who were out of employment, and also to a list of small land owners and tenant farmers furnished by the county agent. The agents list made up the farming class who had suffered by reason of the drouth.

From the gardens a supply of fresh vegetables were furnished to the homes throughout the summer and fall. Sufficient vegetables were produced to supply the table and also for canning purposes. A circular letter was sent out advising the people to can as much as possible their winters food supply. This garden campaign has enabled the people in many family instances to cut their grocery bills in half.

Another point in the plan of work was advising the people to save seed from know varieties so as to cut down the expense of buying seeds each year. This has resulted in a general practice, and several dollars will be saved that would go out for new seeds next spring.

A garden contest with about 50 members was a part of the garden program. The agent devoted some time to arranging for this garden contest. It was planned to divide the county by districts allowing entries to compete against each other in the same magisterial district. The county having four such districts necessitated raising premiums for the four districts. After a survey of conditions the agent decided not to ask the people to contribute the premium money needed to put on the contest.

Instead of the garden contest that would have been judged at the garden, the agent asked the county fair association to increase its premium list for garden entries, which they did, and there were seven entries in this department. These garden exhibits were a credit to any fair, and comments that these exhibits were the best they had ever seen were often heard. In one garden exhibit there were eight varieties of squash, and one or more varieties for each vegetable grown in Giles gardens.

HORTICULTURE

The apple industry in the county is fast becoming one of the principal sources of income. About 150 carloads of commercial fruit was produced in the county this year. The larger growers have made a special study of the business and keep as well informed if not better than the agent in producing fruit. The agent devotes the bigger part of his time to horticulture to the smaller growers in helping them produce a better quality. The agent has a list of 64 growers that receive spray card service for each spray that is put on. The growers are well pleased with this service. The cards are prepared by an extension specialist and forwarded to the agent to mail out to his growers. This list that receives the spray card service is growing each year, and it is one of the most important factors in getting a higher quality of fruit produced.

For the smaller growers the agent gave several method demonstrations in pruning. These demonstrations were as follows: apple 7 method demonstrations, pear 3, peach 4, and grape 4.

The agent also arranged for a method demonstration in thinning, and invited all the growers of the county to be present. There were 15 of the best growers attended this meeting. The thinning demonstration was given by A. H. Teske, extension horticulturist. As a result of this demonstration practically all the orchards had thinning done. The agent gave 4 other thinning demonstrations in four different communities.

Two fertilizer demonstrations were carried out. One consisted in liming the entire orchard. The results was a bigger yield produced than in any year in the history of the orchard. What part the lime played in the crop is indefinite as the season was favorable for heavy production. The lime will give lasting benefits for many years. The other demonstration was a fertilizer application of nitrate and acid phosphate. This orchard was visited by a hail storm that did considerable damage to the trees as well as the fruit. No results obtained that give much inference.

There were four farmers cultivating their orchard this season. It is the practice of the growers to cultivate their young orchards. The benefits derived from cultivation has long been established in this county. Comparing a cultivated orchard with one that is not cultivated and the result is a strong vigorous growth of the cultivated trees and a slow dwarfy growth of the trees not cultivated unless they are set in extreme rich soil.

The agent held a special meeting on grading, packing, and marketing their fruit. Thirty four of the growers attended this meeting. The agent got two growers to bring in fruit to the meeting that was actually graded .

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

1. Sheep

As livestock is the principal source of the agricultural income the agent devotes about one-half of his time to the livestock industry.

There are approximately 15,000 sheep in the county and the work outlined to be done consisted in a program including better sires, docking and castrating lambs, disease control, grading lambs for market, marketing wool and lambs cooperatively, flock management and culling.

In the better sires work, instead of 5 replacements 8 replacements were made. There are 8 purebred breeders in the county, breeding the most popular breeds, namely: Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown, and Dorset. From these flocks the farmers are able to buy their ram and ewe replacements at reasonable cost. The purebred breeders go outside the county and purchase the best rams they can get to head their flocks. These purebred breeders are a real asset to the sheep industry, and the quality of sheep kept on the farms are gradually increasing from year to year.

The agent did not get the cooperation of the producers in getting the lambs docked and castrated. The effort put forth to get 50% of the lambs standardized consisted in having a news article published in the county paper, later a circular letter was sent out advising the farmers that a premium would be paid on docked and castrated lambs this year. This fact was brought out at a spring meeting of the producers, and those in touch with market conditions urged the growers to dock and castrate all lambs. This was followed by the agent giving 24 method demonstrations in every community of the county. The number of lambs docked and castrated by these demonstrations were 1012. Only about 50% of the lambs were docked and castrated and as there was a premium of from one to two cents paid for standardized lambs there will be no opposition to this phase of sheep work in next years program. Already the farmers have asked the agent to demonstrate docking and castrating for them next spring.

Grading lambs for market was new to our producers this year. Three carloads of lambs were graded before being shipped to market? These lambs sold at about 50 cents per 100 lbs. above the top of market price paid. These graded lambs were carried a mark painted on top of the head in a circle using a different color paint for each grade. The state division of markets secured one of Giles producers to assist with lambs grading work and the results obtained indicate that more of this kind of work will be done next year as the farmers were well pleased with it.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY, Continued

Much attention was paid to flock management and disease control. The agent insisted on farmers culling out their old ewes and replacing them with choice lambs. The culls were sacrificed, given to some small land owner to keep for a small percent of lambs raised. Usually this small land owner did not have any sheep on his farm which gave him a start in having some sheep on the farm.

The farmers realize that greater profits are made in handling sheep than in any other livestock kept on the farm, and they are giving more time and attention to feeding and breeding in order to have the best quality to sell on the market. Much progress is being made along this endeavor. The farmers are growing special feeds such as legume hay and root crops to feed their ewes during lambing time and to produce milk to the young lamb.

Disease control means large profits or no profits to the sheep farmers. They are made to realize this by actual experience. The agent has rendered the sheepsman a grant and lasting service in controlling diseases. Ninety percent of the sheep farmers are dosing two to three time a year in controlling stomach and tape worms. The farmers are using the agents formula an ounce of bluestone and the extracts from an ounce of tobacco to each gallon of water and drenching with a doding syringe.

In addition to keeping the flocks free from worm infestation, the agent is vaccinating flocks that are susceptible to hemorrhagic septicemia. In one community the agent gave 8 method demonstrations vaccinating sheep and over 500 sheep were made immune by vaccinating at these demonstrations.

The anticipated price of lambs caused the farmers to sell the bulk of their lambs to local buyers. They sold at a future delivered price, fearing the bottom would fall in the market. With this feeling prevailing among the farmers the Livestock shipping association was able to handle only about 25% of the lambs produced.

2. Beef Cattle

Perhaps the greatest service rendered to the beef cattle producers is in controlling diseases. The agent keeps the farmers awake to infectious diseases such as blackleg and hemorrhagic septicemia. The work for the year in this particular field was 120 method demonstrations in vaccinating against blackleg, and 14 such demonstrations vaccinating against hemorrhagic septicemia. The total number of animals made immune by vaccinating were 771 and 122 respectively. To the agents knowledge only 5 calves died //

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY, Continued2. Beef Cattle

in the county this year from blackleg, and about the same number from hemorrhagic septicaemia.

The drouth of last season helped the agent considerably in getting lots of culling done. In almost every herd culling was done eliminating the poorer cows and heifers, and sending to market common and cull steers. Only the better individuals were kept over the winter. The drouth relief committee's recommendations were to keep at least 75% of young cattle and market all culls. This was carried out in every community.

The plan of work called for 3 better sire replacements. The agent assisted in helping find 2 good bulls for replacements.

3. Hogs

As a drouth relief measure the farmers were ask to raise pork for home consumption and a few extra to sell. However, there were a few farmers did not respond to this call, and the reason given was that they were not able to buy the hogs and buy the necessary feed for them. However, the deficit was made up by those who were able to do so.

In controlling diseases in hogs very little help was needed. A few farmers had some disease among their herds but there were practically no losses from diseases. Whenever a hog became sick the agent received a call at once to come and diagnose the trouble. Everybody seem to feel that hog cholera would break out in a violent form this year, but there was not one single case in the county.

Three scrub boars were replaced with purebreds, and assistance was given several farmers in helping them find some well bred hogs, not purebreds, for breeding purposes.

One feeding experiment was carried out. This farmer owned thirty hogs that he fattened for market. He had a 12 acre field of wheat in an orchard that the stand was considered a poor one. The orchard being located on upland the farmer turned the thirty head of hogs on the wheat July 1st. The total weight of the hogs at that time was 2400 lbs. They received all their feed from the wheat field that had been seeded slightly to sweet clover. The hogs were kept on this wheat and clover for three months and the net gain was 2100 lbs. If the farmer had harvested the wheat and sold it at 60 cents per bu. he would have broken even on the gain made at 6 cents per lb. and saved the cost of harvesting the grain and labor in feeding the hogs. The estimated yield of wheat 180 bu. The gain at 6 cents would amount to \$126.00. The value of wheat at 60 cents \$108.00.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY, Continued**4. Dairy Cattle**

The main part of the dairy program was confined to culling out the poor producers. In two herds 12 cows were culled out and sent to market. There are only three dairy herds in the county and in each of these herds the dairymen made crop plan surveys and raised their feeds according to plan of survey. In assisting the dairymen in marketing their products the agent with the help of W. D. Saunders, extension dairy specialist, had two of the large dairymen making cottage cheese from their skim milk and finding a profitable market for this product. The cottage cheese produced were of exceptionally good quality.

5. Testing Scales

Cooperating with the State Division of Markets the stock scales were tested in 1930 and also in 1931. The agent helped with this work both years. In 1930 there were 41 scales tested and only 9 were found to be correct. 1931 there were 43 tested and 18 were found to be correct. The representative from the division of markets who did the testing advised the owners at the time they were tested (1930) to repair their scales so they would be correct when the next test was made. Many of the owners had repaired their scales, built new foundations, and leveled and squared them. Where the owner had shown an inclination to do work on his scales and make an effort to have correct scales the state representative made all adjustments necessary to place his OK on them. The scales will be tested again next spring and all scales where the owners have not made repairs where repairs were necessary to have correct scales, such scales will be condemned.

6. Poultry

During the year the agent gave 10 culling demonstrations. The number of birds culled totaled 501, and 143 culls were taken out and sold. The agent has trained as many as thirty poultrymen to do their own culling during the last five years.

Six poultrymen are keeping records of feed costs and production. The average egg production is 180 eggs per bird. All six of these flocks show a small but nice little income from their labor. The agent gives assistance in controlling diseases, helping figure out balanced rationing growing rations for baby chicks,

Chickens are kept on almost every farm, and the agent gave aid in some way to almost every poultry farmer. A circular letter was sent out to 500 poultry farmers giving rations

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY, ContinuedG. Poultry

for growing chicks, egg laying rations, both mash and scratch grains, how much to feed and time of year to increase or decrease the rations, and advice on sanitation. The farmers have kept this information and refer to it from time to time. The agent during the year in helping the farmers control diseases has taken or sent several diseased birds to the Animal and Pathological Department V. P. I. for diagnosis and treatment concerning control measures.

One farmer who kept a flock of 150 birds found his egg production had dwindled down to 20 eggs per day during the molting season. By burning electric lights all night soon brought his egg production up to 80 eggs per day and by continued use of the lights was able to maintain this production during the greater part of the molting period.

A normal turkey crop was raised this year in the county. The greater majority of poultts were raised by the old method, that is raising them with hens. There were 10 raisers growing poultts under semi-confinement conditions. These conditions have been outlined in previous reports.

The best work with the turkey raisers is the help given in controlling blackhead. During the year the agent has made up over 5,000 capsules for worm eradication and sent out to the farmers when they would call for them. These capsules contain a 50-50 amount of kamala and snuff, and the dose is made according to age and size of birds.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

There are many farmers who consult the agent when building a new brooder, laying house, or any new building. Sometimes the farmer writes direct to the agricultural engineering department at Blacksburg. Plans furnished by the agent for new buildings during the year 1 brooder, 1 laying house, 1 sheep barn, 1 dipping vat, and 1 hot bed.

The agent also secured the services of J. A. Waller, extension engineering specialist, for surveying a sewer line for the new High School building at Narrows. This work was very much appreciated by the school board and citizens of Narrows community.

A project under way at present is installing a lighting plant system for a farmer near Thessalia. This plant is to be run by water power and a generator.

✓
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 Siles
Report of T. E. Starnes County Siles Agent
(Name) (Title)
From December 6, 1930 to November 30, 1931

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.

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.

SCHEMATIC OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—changes and development.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work; listing goals set up, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

<ul 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. 	<ul 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. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry. A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment. The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in his office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. An extension short course differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

H. C. James County Agent 12
(Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name Girls County Agricultural Advisory Board
and Home Relief Committee

(b) Number of members 38 (1) Men 38
 (2) Women _____

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 27
 (2) Women 3

(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. _____

8. Number of 4-H Clubs. _____

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

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

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys _____						
(b) Girls _____						

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys											
Girls											

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 pages 8 to 10, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school.....	Out of school.....	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.....		821 17
18. Number of different farms visited.....		404 18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work.....		62 19
20. Number of different homes visited.....		51 20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	(a) Office.....	853 21
	(b) Telephone.....	
22. Number of days agent spent in office.....		117 22
23. Number of days agent spent in field.....		185 23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³		19 24
25. Number of individual letters written.....		245 25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed).....		17 26
27. Number of bulletins distributed.....		137 27
28. Number of radio talks made.....		28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....		29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(a) Adult work.....	30
	(1) Number.....	
	(2) Total men leaders attending.....	
	(3) Total women leaders attending.....	
	(b) 4-H Club.....	30
	(1) Number.....	
	(2) Total leaders attending.....	
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30).....	(a) Number.....	31
	(b) Total attendance.....	
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....	(a) Number.....	32
	(b) Total attendance.....	
33. Tours conducted.....	(a) Number.....	33
	(b) Total attendance.....	
34. Achievement days held.....	(a) Adult work.....	34
	(1) Number.....	
	(2) Total attendance.....	
	(b) 4-H Club.....	34
	(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

26. Encampments held	(a) Farm women	(1) Number	25
		(2) Total members attending	
	(b) 4-H Club	(3) Total others attending	27
		(4) Total others attending	
26. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Number	15	26
	(b) Total attendance	1277	
27. Meetings held by local leaders or committees not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	27
		(2) Total attendance	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	27
		(2) Total attendance	

7

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 men-	Number of ladies or com-	Days spe-	Days agent	Number of meet-	Number of news	Number of different	Number of farm or	Number of office calls	
	missionaries per- solving	munities assisting	cialized with line of work	devoted to line of work	ings held in relation to line of work	articles published	articles written	house visits made	calls re- ceived	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
38. Cereals (page 8) ¹	14	9	0	21	2	2	1	62	94	38
39. Legumes and forage crops (page 9, 10)	6	4	0	4	1	1	1	4	12	39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	4	3	3	6	0	0	0	6	7	40
41. Cotton (page 11)										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	4	42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	4	2	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	19	39	2	23	1	1	1	30	24	44
45. Fruits (page 12)	2	9	2	18	3	3	3	24	44	45
46. Forestry (page 13)										46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)										47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	10	39	1	39	1	1	1	190	272	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	3	3	2	7	0	0	0	8	9	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	20	39	2	12	14	6	6	331	569	51
52. Farm management (page 16)	9	30	0	30	2	2	2	25	21	52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	14	12	4	12	2	2	2	90	42	53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)										54
55. Child training and care (page 19)										55
56. Clothing (page 20)										56
57. Home management (page 21)										57
58. 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 committees ²										63

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

²Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the collection of accounts and vital 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 program shown.

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Acres	Dryland Acres	Clover (red, black, white)	Vetch	Lespedeza	Others
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	2					1
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	4					2
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	17					2
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	— bu. — tons	— bu. — tons	— bu. — tons	— bu. — tons	— bu. — tons	XXXXXX XXXXXX
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....					
	(2) Girls.....					
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....					
	(2) Girls.....					
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....						
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹	— bu. — tons	— bu. — tons	— bu. — tons	— bu. — tons	— bu. — tons	XXXXXX XXXXXX

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)

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

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND REHAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

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

Item	50 Home gardens	51 Market gardening, truck, and winning crops	52 Rehabili- tation of home grounds	53 Tree fruits	54 Bush and small fruits	55 Grapes
56. Number of method demonstration meetings held.	2	1	1	14	2	4
57. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.				5		
58. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.	XXXXX		XXXXX	25		
59. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.	XXXXX	bu.	XXXXX	bu.	qts.	bu.
60. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.						

61. Number of 4-H Club members completing.

(1) Boys

(2) Girls

(1) Boys

(2) Girls

62. Number of acres grown by club members completing.

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)

FORESTRY

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

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 97 (b) Girls
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys 98 (b) Girls
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 Funds

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

Item	(a) Rodents	(b) Other animal pests	(c) 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 Supported by Grants

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	113
(a) Boys.....	
(b) Girls.....	
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	114
(a) Boys.....	
(b) Girls.....	
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.....	121
122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems.....	122
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	123
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	124
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations.....	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
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	130
(a) Dairy barns.....	
(b) Hog houses.....	
(c) Poultry houses.....	
(d) Edes.....	
(e) Other.....	
130%. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	130%
130%. Number of machines involved in preceding question.....	130%
(a) Tractors.....	
(b) Tillage implements.....	
(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	
(d) Other.....	
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 Grants

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	2	145
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	28	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 or credit statements.....		152
153. Number of farms by new 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 loans.....	7	156
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit.....	38	157
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations.....	470	158
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in--		159
(a) Wheat..... 8	(g) Dairy cattle..... 1	(m).....
(b) Corn..... 2	(h) Beef cattle..... 12	(n).....
(c) Cotton.....	(i) Hogs..... 11	(o).....
(d) Potatoes..... 6	(j) Sheep..... 106	(p).....
(e) Tobacco..... 3	(k) Poultry..... 20	(q).....
(f) Truck crops..... 200	(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 Funds

Item	(1) Grain and feed	(2) Cotton	(3) Dairy products	(4) Livestock	(5) Fruits and vegetables	(6) Poultry and eggs	(7) Home products	(8) Other
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during this year.....								160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....				2				161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162).....				200				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.....	1							168
169. Business policies.....	1							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.....					1			175
176. Loading.....								176
177. Transporting.....								177
178. Warehousing.....								178
179. Keeping membership informed.....	1				1			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 recuit 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>(a)</th> <th>(b)</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	(a)	(b)	(1) Girls.....		186	(2) Boys.....		(1) Girls.....		187	(2) Boys.....		
Food selection and preparation	Food preservation																
(a)	(b)																
(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 budget for a year.....			188														
189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year.....			189														
190. Number of homes balancing family meals for a year.....			190														
191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....			191														
192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....			192														
193. Number of children involved in preceding question.....			193														
194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding.....			194														
195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....			195														
196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members.....			196														

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

Report Only This Year's Experiences. List Items Not as Suggested by Bureau

187. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	187			
188. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	188			
189. Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care.....	189			
190. Membership in these groups.....	200			
201. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>(a) Girls.....</td> <td rowspan="2">201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Boys.....</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Girls.....	201	(b) Boys.....
(a) Girls.....		201		
(b) Boys.....				
202. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>(a) Girls.....</td> <td rowspan="2">202</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Boys.....</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Girls.....	202	(b) Boys.....
(a) Girls.....		202		
(b) Boys.....				
203. Number of homes improving habits of school children (other than reported under "Foods and Nutrition" and "Home Health and Sanitation").....	203			
204. Number of homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....	204			
205. Number of homes providing recommended play equipment.....	205			
206. Number of homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs.....	206			
207. Number of homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children.....	207			

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME MANAGEMENT

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....
243. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....
244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	(a) Girls..... (b) Boys.....
245. Number of individuals following recommendations as to complete health examination.....	245
246. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....	246
247. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....	247
248. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....	248
249. Number of homes adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....	249
250. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....	250
251. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....	251
252. Number of homes following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	252

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

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

252. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in securing themselves or their community organizations.....	252
253. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	253
254. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	254
255. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	255
256. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	256
257. Number of community houses, clubhouses, or community rest rooms established.....	257
258. Number of communities assisted in improving hygiene or public-welfare practices.....	258
259. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	259
260. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	260
261. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	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)

SEES, WEEDS, HANDCRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under This heading Report Other Lines of Work not Included in the Preceding Pages, Such as Sees, Weeds, Handcraft, and Rabbit 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	90 Sees	90 Weeds	90 Handcraft	90 Rabbits	90 ¹
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....					262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed, or carried into next year.....					263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....				264
	(2) Girls.....				
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....				265
	(2) Girls.....				

¹ Indicate percent by name.

8-22-28