

VIRGINIA

BATH COUNTY

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

1932

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PCL - 3

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

of

J. L. Montague, County Agent

BATH COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1932

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS

The county extension organization is made up of a County Agricultural Advisory Board of 24 members, 3 4-H club leaders in charge of as many clubs and the county farm agent. Some extension work was also conducted through the Drought Relief Loan Committee, The Red Cross Relief Committee and the Bath County Game and Game Fish Protective Association.

The members of the Agricultural Advisory Board outline to the agent the kind of work needed in their respective communities and assist in carrying out the projects relative thereto. These members also serve as centers of information for their neighbors and are always visited by the agent when in their particular sections. Thus, they are informed of the work being done and are given plans of work layed out for the future. Each member of the advisory board receives a copy of all circular letters and are sent special circular letters from time to time.

Fertilizer dealers were used to support the use of better grades of fertilizers. A copy of the agents recommendations for the use of different kinds of fertilizers was given each dealer.

Livestock dealers were used to assist in placing purebred sires and in recommending the use of dips, drenches, docking and castrating.

A calendar of news items was made up at the beginning of the year which was based on the plan of work. As these items came due, they were given to the county paper and served as a timely means of keeping the people informed of what was going on. These items also covered the outlook information, demonstrations, marketing, and club work.

PLAN OF WORK 1932

There were two main ideas back of this year's plan of work. First, it was proposed that everything possible be done to keep the farmers from sustaining losses on crops and livestock and secondly, to help them build up a surplus of soil fertility and a carry over of crops and livestock so they will be in position to realize something when these things are in demand.

- | I. 4-H CLUB WORK | (Planned) | (Achieved) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Work with 5 organized clubs | - | 3 clubs 47 members- 1 unorgan. |
| 2. Community projects for | " | - |
| a. Build dipping vats | 2 | - 0 built |
| b. Use branding paint | 50 | - 20 used wool branding paint |
| c. Get 5 calf fattening proj | - | 4 sectred |
| d. Each member beautify home | 6 | 15 did some work on this |

2. Bath Co.

II. LIVESTOCK

1. Improve Quality of Animals by:

- a. Use of better sires and dams - Placed 21 sires
- b. Better feeding and wintering - 18 demons with 102 animals
- c. By dipping, drenching, docking and castrating. - Gave 50 drenching demons on 2,901 sheep - 14 dipping demons.
- d. Improve branding of wool - 3 demons adopted by 30 farmers

2. Reduce Losses by:

- a. Vaccinating hogs and calves - 65 demons on 257 calves
- b. Better wintering and drenching of sheep - 50 drenching demons on 2,901
- c. Got 5 dipping vats built - 23 farmers helped with rations - 1 built

3. Make quicker production turnover on cattle by:

- a. 30 calf fattening projects - 18 secured with 102 animals

III. POULTRY

1. Increase Income by:

- a. 3 demons of balanced rations from home grown feeds - 8 demons secured
- b. Remodeling 5 houses - 2 remodeled

2. Prevent Losses by:

- a. 15 worm treating demons - 7 demons given on 330 fowls

IV. SOILS

1. Build up Potential Capacity of Soils by:

- a. 15 legume demonstrations - 32 demons secured
- b. Using manure and fertz on hay and pasture lands - 13 demons with fertz - 4 cars lime bought. 3 cars ground - 100 tons wood ashes used.
- c. 10 demons, drain, clear, rotate - 4-62 A drained- 4-1150 A rotations planned

V. CROPS

1. Produce all crops needed for home use by:

- a. Increased sowing of legumes - 10% increase made
- b. Saving of own grass seed - 2 saved clover- 6 saved timothy
- c. Diversify grain crops. - 50 farmers substituted rye and buckwheat and barley for a part of other grain crops.

4-H CLUB WORK

The number of 4-H clubs was reduced from 5 to 4 on account of further centralization of the small schools in which clubs have been previously organized. The membership was reduced from 54 to 47, but the number of ~~six~~ completions was 43 against 39 last year. This was due to having a larger percentage of former club members.

Each club and club member undertook some form of home beautification in addition to the regular project work. Progress or accomplishments were reported at the club meetings. 33 members reported completion of such undertakings.

Burnsville Club continued with its ~~stake~~ community sheep improvement program. An increased use of dips and wool branding paint was reported. However, it failed in its undertaking to get a community dipping vat built. The club had planned to help in the work of building a community dipping vat but could not get a farmer to let it be built on his farm. The effort will be continued.

Two clubs were handled under the leadership of former club members. This was a help in getting reports.

The fattening of sucking calves on the cows by the additional feeding of grain was a new project. 4 completions on this project showed that it was more profitable than the raising of ordinary stock calves. The plan for this project was worked out by the agent and the extension livestock specialist. (see appendix A).

While the average profits of club members were considerably smaller than formerly, there were only 8 out of the 43 who showed a net loss. This should prove to be an encouraging incentive to the farmers.

An outline for a club program was made and sent each club and from this, each club made out a yearly program, covering the part to be used at each monthly meeting. (see appendix B).

LIVESTOCK

Livestock being the main cash crop of this county, the greatest amount of work was devoted to this. The main idea back of all livestock projects was to demonstrate BETTER RETURNS by 1, Improving quality; 2, Reducing losses and 3, Making a quicker turnover of beef.

The Extension Livestock Specialist helped work out a plan for accomplishing the above. A series of 7 field meetings was held at demonstrations and farms at which the plan was discussed. Mimeographed sheets giving an outline of the work were mailed to each of the 300

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odd livestock growers. 10 news articles on the plans and results of demonstrations were published in the county paper. In visiting the demonstrations, the agent made it a practice to take some other farmer along to see them. (see Appendix A-C & D).

The result/ of this plan was as follows:-

The placing of 6 purebred bulls, 9 purebred rams and 3 boars. It had been planned to get a truck load of Southdown rams in the county to sell to farmers but the rams were not obtainable else more would have been placed.

18 demonstrations in feeding 102 calves on cows during the summer which increased their price to that of yearling stock cattle, thus giving the same turnover in 10 months that had formerly required 22 months. This was accomplished without any increase in beef production and consumed just so much feed surplus.

50 sheep drenching demonstrations in which 2,901 sheep were treated for stomach and tape worms. Every flock owner interviewed after the drenching reported an improvement in his flock. Approximately the same number were treated by flock owners themselves.

1 community dipping vat was constructed. The others were held up for financial reasons. Approximately 2,000 animals were dipped or treated for ticks and lice in vats and small containers as a result of this saving feature of the campaign.

63 blackleg vaccinating demonstrations were made on 257 calves. An equal number treated by farmers themselves. Losses from this disease were reduced to 4 calves for the entire year.

No outbreak of cholera occurred.

Better wintering of sheep and calves by using small grain as pasture and legume hays helped reduce winter losses to approximately 30% of last year's. Four years ago, less than 5% of the farmers used small grain pastures in this way while last winter at least 50% of the farmers utilized winter wheat or sowed special crops like rye for winter pastures, thereby reducing losses from impaction and improving the milking of the ewes.

301 visits were made to beef cattle raisers and 86 farmers were given personal information of feeding problems.

95 visits were made to sheep farmers and information given on 18 feeding problems.

23 visits were made in the interest of sick animals in which treatment was recommended for a total of 337 animals.

5-Bath County.

In 8 communities there are one or more farmers who have the necessary equipment and have been trained for vaccinating calves and drenching sheep. These farmers club in with their neighbors in carrying on this phase of prevention of losses to livestock.

15 4-H club livestock projects were completed.

Some farmers claim a 10 to 20% improvement in their sheep due to treatment for stomach and tape worms, but at the conservative estimate of 5%, the 5,000 odd sheep treated by the agent and under his supervision would show a saving of over \$1,000. The saving in feed by having winter pastures and the prevention of losses thereby, can easily account for a like saving.

POULTRY *****

Most of the poultry work was confined to a project demonstrating how to prevent losses in chickens and turkeys from worms. A mimeographed sheet was mailed to all poultry raisers giving directions for prevention of losses from worms.

17 flock owners demonstrated the use of worm expellants on 930 fowls, mostly turkeys. This treatment stopped losses in all worm infested flocks, even where deaths were occurring daily. Many turkeys that were in a state of emaciation, when given the Kalama-Nicotine treatment, made complete recoveries. A saving of 20% on these fowls would be conservative, as fully half of them were in poor physical condition. (see appendix E).

16 farmers given balanced rations of home grown feeds.
2 farmers built poultry houses from extension plans.
3 culling demonstrations given to 12 flock owners.
21 4-H club projects completed.

FARM CROPS *****

The work with farm crops was planned with the hope of inspiring farmers with the wisdom of storing up a surplus of fertility in the soil; a surplus of grains and roughages in the barns and mows and of livestock in the meadows in preparation for the day when farm commodities might be exchanged or sold at a fair rate.

ALFALFA. Due to late summer drought, no fall seedings were made. 2 spring seeded demonstrations were successful as were two demonstrations seeded in the fall of 1931. Alfalfa is not recommended except where the chances of success are favorable. And ~~where~~ where the farmer concerned agrees to use lime, fertilizer and Grimm seed.

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This naturally limits the acreage sown. In the 4 years of agent's work here, the acreage has increased from nothing to 50, mostly small plots.

RED CLOVER. 1931 demonstration seedings came through good and made the best hay crop of any of the grasses. Continued to advise farmers to fertilize clover when seeded, to mow in early bloom stage so as to favor second growth for either hay or seed production and soil improvement. 3 farmers saved second crop for seed and 25 allowed seed in second growth to fall down.

LESPEDEZA. 6 farmers made demonstration seedings of Korean lespedeza as tests. Some seeded in thin pastures, some in small grain. The results indicate this plant is adapted to pasture uses only. Both that sown in pastures and in small grain serve admirably to supplement the natural grazing at a time when the native grasses are shortest. A more elaborate project for this crop will be outlined for 1933, based on this year's tests.

SOY BEANS. Last year's effort to get more farmers to use curing racks for this crop bore additional results this year. After taking off the soybean hay, one farmer used his racks to reset corn shocks on than had blown down.

TIMOTHY. Continued to advocate the use of fertilizer on newly seeded timothy and manure top dressings on old sods. Also the cutting of this crop in the full bloom stage. Only those fields treated in this way produced a saleable hay this season.

PERMANENT PASTURES. 2 new pasture top-dressing and improvement demonstrations started this year. A total of 7 such demonstrations on 152 A are now under way. E.H. Robinson treated 4 A of shale pasture with 400 lbs. of 4-16-4 ~~in 1930~~ per A in 1930. Every turn of the drill at the end of the field was plainly discernable this summer. This pasture was transformed from a worthless "moonshine" sod to one of white clover and blue grass without the sowing of a seed or the turning of a furrow; only the spreading of 400 lbs. of 4-16-4 fertilizer per acre.

A 20 acre horse pasture treated in 1931 with 400 lbs of 16% superphosphate and 1 ton of ground limestone per acre is beginning to show almost as good results as Mr. Robinson's.

TEMPORARY PASTURES. The 1930 drought, which forced many farmers to utilize small grain fields for winter pastures woke them up to the fact that such grazing is mighty good any old year. Before 1930, less than 5% of the farmers utilized such grazing, thinking it ruined the small grain crops. Now at least 50% of the farmers make a practice of putting calves or sheep on their small grain sods during the early spring months.

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CEREALS

CORN. 7 result demonstrations with fertilization of corn were conducted. One in a community where little fertilizer is used was especially noticeable the entire season. Various corn insects were prevalent during the mild winter, and many requests were made for help in combatting them. As most of the remedies consisted in preventive measures, little direct good could be done, the result being only educational.

WHEAT. 4 demonstrations in liming and fertilizing of wheat were made. Members of Advisory Board were asked to encourage earlier seeding so as to afford more pasturage; also earlier harvesting as too many farmers wait until grain is dead before cutting, which results in poor straw, poor shocking and grain damage. About 15% of the normal wheat acreage has been supplanted with rye. This gives a greater diversity of small grain and more winter pasturage.

RYE. 6 demonstrations, primarily as winter pasture crop, a part of which was turned under for soil improvement. Grain turnout very poor this year. Rye as a small grain crop is increasing in favor since the price of wheat has become so low. There is a good local demand for rye straw in the ~~stables~~ horse stables for bedding.

OATS AND BARLEY. 10 demonstrations, using fertilizer and lime. These two crops are being recommended for the sake of further diversification and as a supplement to either the grain or short hay crops.

BUCKWHEAT. 3 demonstrations with fertilizer not very satisfactory on account of drought in late summer. This is recommended as a supplementary grain crop which usually yields as well as oats or barley and can follow a green manuring crop like rye or vetch.

SOILS

An effort was made to make the members of the Advisory Board see the wisdom of building up the potential capacity of the soil during these off years and to take this information to their neighbors. The method of doing this was to stress the use of more legumes, fertilization of forage crops, liming grasses and the draining, clearing, fencing of fields and the improvement of rotations.

3 soil tests for lime made on 180 acres.

7 cars of limestone spread.

100 tons of wood ash spread on fields.

The per centage of high analysis fertilizer used was increased.

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10% more legume crops seeded.
2 demonstrations in eradication of Canada thistle made.
1 demonstration in eradication of privet made.

ENGINEERING

DRAINAGE. 4 demonstrations in draining 62 acres made under supervision of extension specialist.
BUILDINGS. 2 dwellings, 2 poultry houses, 2 sewage systems built from extension plans. 2 barns repaired on advice of extension spec.
LIVESTOCK SCALES. 26 scales tested for accuracy, 9 of which were repaired or adjusted and 3 discarded as unfit for use.
1 HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT survey made by specialist.

MARKETING

Agent assisted in the marketing of one car load of wool and assisted 18 other farmers to send wool to blanket mills to have it worked up on shares.

Got the fertilizer merchants to cooperate by handling recommended analyses of fertilizer and sealing at car door for \$1.00 profit.

Eleven merchants agreed not to handle a certain brand of garden seed which has failed to pass the State Dept. of Agr. germination tests for three years.

86 farmers were given information on selling their products.

40 farmers were given information on buying.

CREDIT AND LOANS

Helped 9 farmers to apply for Fed. Farm Seed loans to amount \$800.00

OUTLOOK INFORMATION

9 members of the Advisory Board attended a district outlook meeting at Staunton. Copies of the outlook report for the state were sent each member of the board and to each bank cashier. 8 timely outlook articles were published in the county paper. 70 farmers were given individual information on crop and livestock outlook. 26 farmers were known to make adjustments in farm management as a result of outlook information.

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SUMMARY

The building up of a farm reserve may be considered by some as too conservative a policy to be followed by a county agent at such a time as this. This agent thinks it is the only policy that is fair to the farmer when prices are continually declining. A more progressive plan might make a record for the agent, but leave the farmer with the empty bag to hold. The farmers as a class realize too that it is a poor time to expand operations that call for additional outlays of cash or credit. Hence, the local Farm Advisory Board was prompt to approve of a plan of work that was based on improvement of Quality (which is a form of farm reserve), prevention of losses (another reserve power), ~~and~~ a quicker turnover on livestock (a prevention of market losses due to market declines) and the accumulation of the productive power of the soil.

It is planned to follow the same line of work for the coming year. Not having to work out new campaigns will give more time to perfect the old ones.

As 4-H club work has suffered because of centralization of country schools, club specialists will be called upon to plan a way to overcome this.

J. L. Montague
J. L. Montague,
County Agent.

RECORD SHEET FOR CALF FATTENING PROJECT

*Appendix
A-2*

Kind of bull used (breed) _____

Kind of cows kept (breeding) _____

Number of cows kept for calf raising _____

No. acres corn raised _____ No. Bushel corn raised _____

No. " small grains _____ No. " small grains _____

No. " hay lands _____ No. tons of hay made _____

No. " pasture land _____ Date turned to pasture _____

** ** ** ** **

Kinds and amounts of feed fed to calves:

Bought feeds - - - - - Kind _____ Amount _____ Cost \$ _____

Kind _____ Amount _____ Cost _____

Home grown feeds- - - - - Kind _____ Amount _____ Cost _____

Kind _____ Amount _____ Cost _____

Kind _____ Amount _____ Cost _____

Kind _____ Amount _____ Cost _____

Total cost all grains fed calves \$ _____

Estimated cost of wintering cows in this project _____

Estimated cost of pasturing cows " " " _____

Other expenses of project- - - - - _____

Total cost of producing all calves \$ _____

Value of calves sold \$ _____ Number _____

Value of calves kept \$ _____ Number _____

Total \$ _____ Number _____ Total \$ _____

Less cost ---- _____

Profit \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

:Coop. Exten. Work in Agr. and Home
:Economics. Va. Agr. & Mech. College
:& Polytechnic Institute and U. S.
:Dept of Agr. Cooperating.
:State of Va. County Agent Work.

OUTLINE FOR PLAN OF WORK FOR 4-H CLUBS OF BATH COUNTY

1932.

- B-1*
1. MEMBERSHIP
 - a. Appoint membership committee.
 - b. Club to approve applications.
 - c. Secretary to forward list of members to agent.
 2. MEETINGS
 - a. Date of regular meeting 3rd Sat.
 - b. Hold one meeting a month.
 - c. Make program of subjects to be considered at each meeting, such as "Washington the Farmer" for Feb.
 3. MEMBER PROJECTS
 - a. Poultry. b. Home Gardens. c. Sheep. d. Calves
 - e. Members should enlarge projects each year or take an additional project. Be progressive.
 4. RECORDS
 - a. Each member to keep a record of project. Older members help the youngsters with records.
 - b. Secretary collect records at Oct. meeting.
 - c. Forward records to agent by Nov. 1.
 5. COMMUNITY PROJECT
 - a. Sheep improvement. (Dipping and proper branding)
 - b. See if community dipping vat can be built.
 - c. Get stores to handle dips and branding paint.
 - d. Home improvements: Home flowers, whitewash etc.
 - e. Community calf fattening project.
(A separate plan of action should be made for putting over each of the above projects in the community. My community. My Club.)
 6. Club ACTIVITIES
 - a. Club picnics, parties, and festivals.
 - b. Send delegates to short course, Blacksburg, July 25
 - c. Send delegates to organize a County 4-H Club.
 - d. Take part in annual 4-H Club show. Exhibit chart showing what your club has done.
 7. Other activities of this club. (List below)

Adopt your plan and send the agent a copy.

B-2
APPENDIX B-2

PROCEDURE FOR EACH MEETING

Meeting called to order by president.

Song and Pledge by club members (Pres. selects song)

Roll call by Secretary

Reading of minutes of preceding meeting by secty.

Report of committees

Old business or unfinished business from last meeting

New business

Song by club

Special program for month prepared by program committee (see below)

Announcements- instructions- appointments.

Adjournment.

OUTLINE OF MONTHLY PROGRAMS (suggestive)

DECEMBER (first meeting of new club year)

Review of past year's work by retiring president.

Suggestions for improvement by leader or agent.

Outstanding club achievement for past year.

Installation of officers.

Discussion and adoption of plans for coming year

Appointment of standing committees (program, membership etc)

JANUARY

Outline and requirements of projects by agent or leader

Selection of projects by members (fill out enrollment cards)

Adopt community project for club

Outline special program for each monthly meeting and appoint a program committee for each month. Include all members.

February

Each member report progress on individual projects at roll call

Complete plans for community project (home work, dipping vat etc.)

Discuss where, how and when to secure animals, seed, eggs etc for project

Conduct George Washington Bicentennial exercise or plan it.

MARCH

Members bring record books and check each others work

Have leading member talk on project work. (one or more)

Appoint supervisor of records who sees each member knows how to make out records of project

Appoint demonstration teams to give demonstrations at next meeting
(Get parents to attend this next meeting)

APRIL

Drop all members who have not begun project work

Have Arbor Day program or Home Beautification demonstration

Nature songs, or demonstration in landscaping etc.

MAY

Record supervisor to check records
Send revised list of members to agent
Make plans for summer activities, picnics etc.
Plan to raise funds to send members to Short Course
Talk or demonstration on some club project.
Use some humorous songs

JUNE

Elect delegates to Short Course
Recreational program games, stunts, contests, refreshments.
Agent to discuss plans for County Club Council

JULY

Have records checked. (deed)
Get members to do good (by helping those who are discouraged)
Arrange club tour to visit all members possible next month
Talks or demonstrations on insect pests and parasites.
Independence Day program for social program

August (May be county wide club rally day)

Receive report of delegates to Short Course
Plan for county club fair
Demonstration on how to select and prepare exhibits for fair
Social program, Refreshments Theme: Things I like in the Country

SEPTEMBER

Supervisor check records.
Make plans for getting exhibits to club fair. Who will exhibit.
Agent or leader give judging demonstrations.
Social program

OCTOBER

All members turn in record books to supervisor of records
Secretary forwards all record books and minute book to agent
Discuss club fair winnings
Hallow E'EN social. Spooky games and songs

NOVEMBER

Election of officers for next year
Discuss club achievements
Thanksgiving program for social.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, STATE OF
 VIRGINIA, VA. AGRI. & MECH. COLLEGE AND POLY. INST. & U. S. D. A.
 COOPERATING, EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
 October 20, 1931.

appendix c

Dear Sir:

With the present price of all feeds and slow sale of calves, many farmers believe this would be a good year to market the grain and roughage in the form of beef. Young cattle finished at light weights are bringing the top of the market now and have been for the past several months.

The heifer calves can be fed to good advantage, as they finish earlier than the steers and there is no discrimination on the market against them finished at this age. This will leave the steer calves as stockers if desired. It is not necessary to dehorn the calves for this work.

The calves should be gotten on feed as soon as possible, starting them slowly and gradually increase the amount of feed until they are getting about all they will clean up twice daily. They should be on full feed within thirty days.

The grain mixture should be kept coarse and flaky at all times. If finely ground and floury, digestive troubles often result.

Regularity of feeding is very important.

Avoid abrupt changes in the ration.

The early dropped or larger calves, will finish earlier than late calves, due to their ability to handle more feed and reach the desired weight in a shorter time. Well bred calves should average gaining two pounds daily for the feeding period. It is not uncommon for good feeders to put on two and one-half pounds daily.

The calves should weigh at least 600 pounds and carry a good finish before going to the market. They sell to better advantage than do lighter calves.

One pound of corn, wheat, barley, rye or buckwheat is about equal in feeding value and one can be substituted for the other. It is necessary to feed some cottonseed meal or other high protein feed to properly balance the ration and insure economical gains. The following rations are examples that are suitable for calves:

4 lbs. corn or barley (cracked)
 4 " wheat (cracked)
 2 " cottonseed meal
 8 " legume hay

3 lbs. corn or barley (cracked)
 3 " wheat (cracked)
 2 " oats (shelled or rolled)
 2 " cottonseed meal
 Hay at will

6 parts corn (cracked)
 3 " oats or bran
 1 part cottonseed meal (by measure)
 Hay at will

5 parts corn (cracked or shelled)
 2 " oats (shelled or rolled)
 1 part cottonseed meal
 15 pounds silage
 Hay at will

Many other suitable combinations can be worked out, and I will be glad to help you figure a ration that will use the feeds you have on your farm.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

County Agent

appendix
D

#12,806

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRI. & HOME ECONOMICS, VA. AGRI. & MECH.
COLLEGE AND POLY. INST., U. S. D. A., COOPERATING, STATE OF VA.,
EXTENSION SERVICE

HOW TO INCREASE THE INCOME FROM SHEEP?

I. IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LAMBS AND WOOL

The quality of lambs may be improved by (1) Breeding, (2) Correct Feeding, (3) Docking and Trimming, and (4) Proper Branding.

BREEDING is without question the first thing to consider in producing quality lambs. You have no doubt noticed the wide spread in prices between top lambs and the lower grades during the last year. Common and cull lambs are below the cost of production and poor breeding is most often the limiting factor. Packers and butchers are favoring lambs of the Southdown type by about \$1.00 per hundred premium, provided they are well finished. A good purebred ram of the correct type will produce high grade lambs. Purebred Southdown rams are especially good to cross on our native ewes. A good ram can be bought for ten to fifteen dollars more than a grade would cost. If the good lambs are worth only 50 cents more per head at selling time, it is a good investment. A good strong ram will handle 30 or more ewes in a breeding season.

Make replacements with early ewe lambs that are thrifty, thickly fleshed with heavy fleeces that are free from black fiber, and from ewes that are good milkers with the twinning habit.

FEEDING: The greatest need in feeding sheep in this county is sufficient legume hay. Two hundred pounds of legume hay per ewe each winter will provide sufficient feed for our sheep in the most economical way known. If you are short on clover or alfalfa, sow some soybeans. (The seed is cheap). Ewes bring stronger lambs and milk better when allowed to run on good clover sods or winter wheat and rye. Winter pasture reduces feeding to a minimum and is the best known method of preventing the "pregnancy disease" of ewes. Impaction, due to poor hay, insufficient sod and unregulated feeding caused many deaths in the flocks. This also causes a poor milk flow and disowned lambs.

DOCKING AND TRIMMING is a very necessary step in making quality lambs, as commission firms have stated that after June 10 all buck lambs will be sold separately regardless of weight and quality and at 50 cents to \$2 less in price. Last year packers docked long tailed wether lambs one-half cent per pound. This costs nothing and means money to us. Dock and Castrate.

BRANDING: Woolen mills are objecting to our method of branding sheep with road tar or pitch and paints that won't scour out. These paints gum up their machinery, cause the fibers to break easily, and produce a low grade product. It would be better to use a branding paint, as this will scour out at the mills. It is as economical as any.

D

Don't overstock; it is much better to improve the quality of the flock. Forty quality lambs are worth as much as seventy to eighty cull lambs, and furthermore it costs about as much to produce a cull as it does a choice lamb.

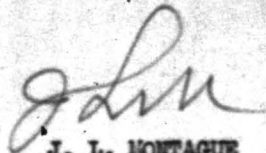
PRESENT LOSSES

(1) Treating for Parasites

STOMACH WORMS. A ewe infested with worms is hard to winter, takes feed that should go toward developing the unborn lamb, and seriously affects the milk supply, to say nothing of the direct death loss. Two or three treatments in the fall, given one week apart, (preferably before breeding starts in the fall) will clean up the flock until the following grazing season is well advanced. After about July 1 treat ewes and lambs as needed. If the fall drenching has been neglected, give the clean up treatment as soon as possible after lambing. Due to the prevalence of tape worms, tobacco or nicotine sulphate should be added to the bluestone.

(SEE ENCLOSED CARD FOR DIRECTIONS)

DIPPING. Ticks and lice reduce the income from lambs and wool as much as five to ten per cent, which is a good rate of interest. Sheep can be dipped for two to eight cents each. The wool lost from ticks and lice will pay for this. Dipping with an Arsenic dip is more effective than coal-tar dips and is cheaper. Build a dipping vat and dip all your sheep, or better still, get your neighbors to help you make a community dipping vat. Where the soil is clay or shale, a sheep vat can be made by digging a hole of the right size, plastering it with cement mortar, and constructing a plank drain platform. Call on your county agent for help on this or any other sheep problems you may have.



J. L. MONTAGUE
County Agent
Warm Springs, Virginia

REDUCING BLACKHEAD LOSSES AMONG TURKEYS

Appendix

BLACKHEAD is a disease of the liver and intestines of poultry and is caused by a microorganism. It has been proved that the disease is much worse in worm infested flocks. Therefore, if the worms are controlled, the losses from blackhead may be reduced. Chickens and other fowls transmit the disease and worms to the young turkeys.

SYMPTOMS. Young turkeys lose the appetite, become weak and droopy and can't keep up with the flock. Wings droop and they die.

TREATMENT. There is no known cure. The only practical method of treatment is prevention. The surest method is to raise the young turkeys on ground that has not been used by other poultry for at least two years. This method requires the building of movable pens and changing the range every three weeks. While this takes some outlay for equipment, the equipment may be used several years.

The next best method is that of combatting the worms with worm expellants. Experiment Station trials and flock demonstrations in this county have shown that regular treatment of ALL poultry for worms will keep blackhead under control.

This treatment is simple and inexpensive and is as follows:

Mix 2 pounds of tobacco dust with 100 lbs. of ground feed.

Give this tobacco feed daily to all poultry for three weeks.

Then give the same feed without the tobacco for three weeks.

Keep this up the entire year or until the turkeys are sold.

It is important to start this treatment before turkeys hatch so the mother hens and other poultry will not infest the young turkeys. The ground feed may be fed damp or dry.

In addition to the above treatment, it is a good idea to treat all poultry in the spring and fall with a good commercial worm tablet or capsule, following the directions of the manufacturer. Kalama-Nicotine tablets are good and are made by most makers of stock medicines and cost about 2¢ a dose. Sighting hens should be treated and young turkeys may be given the tobacco mash when two weeks old.

Tobacco dust should contain at least 1½ % nicotine. It may be bought for about 5¢ per lb from farm supply houses and tobacco by-product firms. Home grown tobacco may be used. Tobacco is good for sheep too. If in spite of this treatment, you continue to lose your turkeys, call a veterinarian or your county agent who will perform a post-mortem examination and recommend further treatment.

SOME GOOD RULES FOR TURKEY RAISERS.

1. Eliminate worms from poultry.
2. Do not over feed poults.
3. Keep turkeys on clean ground and away from chickens.
4. Feed on a clean feeding board.
5. Watch for lice and treat when needed.
6. Clean up poultry houses and keep sanitary.

Farm Springs, Va., 3-18-32

J. L. Montague
J. L. Montague,
County agent,

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 Bath
Report of J. L. Montague County Farm Agent
(Name) (Title)
From December 1, 1931 to November 30, 1932

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

Approved:

Date Dec. 3, 1932

W. C. Hoodley
State or District Supervisor

Date _____

State Extension Director

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS' 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.

PROGRESSIVE 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) Functions 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.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cereals. (b) Legumes and forage crops. (c) Potatoes, Irish. (d) Cotton. (e) Tobacco and other special crops. (f) Home gardens and home beautification. (g) Market garden and truck crops. (h) Fruits. (i) Forestry. (j) Bees 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.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 - (2) Project activities and results.
- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

DEMONSTRATIONS OR TEXAS UNITS 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 organizer 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 residents 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.

..... (Name) (Title) 12 (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name Bath Co. Agricultural Advisory Board

(b) Number of members (1) Men 24
 (2) Women —

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 16

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 7

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

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

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

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 4

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys 31
 (b) Girls 16

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 28
 (b) Girls 15

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	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>2</u>	
(b) Girls	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>			

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>			<u>1</u>
Girls		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>			

Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 2 to 24, 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.....	43	Out of school.....	4	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 ² made in conducting extension work.....			1139	17
18. Number of different farms visited.....			186	18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work.....			-	19
20. Number of different homes visited.....			-	20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work.....		(a) Office.....	224	21
		(b) Telephone.....	127	
22. Number of days agent spent in office.....			89	22
23. Number of days agent spent in field.....			209	23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ¹			27	24
25. Number of individual letters written.....			529	25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed).....			20	26
27. Number of bulletins distributed.....			184	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	(1) Number.....	-	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending.....	-	
		(3) Total women leaders attending.....	-	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	2	
		(2) Total leaders attending.....	27	
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30).....	(a) Number.....	6	31	
	(b) Total attendance.....	23		
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....	(a) Number.....	9	32	
	(b) Total attendance.....	60		
33. Tours conducted.....	(a) Number.....	1	33	
	(b) Total attendance.....	14		
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.

6
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	
25. Encampments held		(1) Number.....	35
		(2) Total boys attending	
	(b) 4-H Club	(3) Total girls attending	
		(4) Total others attending	
26. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Number.....		36
	(b) Total attendance		
27. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	
		(2) Total attendance	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	6
		(2) Total attendance	75

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 commission or other units participating	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting	Days specialists helped with line of work	Days agent devoted to line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of different circular letters issued	Number of farm or home visits made	Number of office calls received	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
38. Cereals (page 8)	13	7	-	38	-	3	2	152	24	38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	12	12	-	41	-	3	2	165	31	39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	4	-	-	5	-	1	-	22	4	40
41. Cotton (page 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	5	-	-	5	-	3	2	18	3	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	44
45. Fruits (page 12)	3	1	-	4	1	1	-	15	21	45
46. Forestry (page 13)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	11	2	47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	16	8	6	20	1	2	3	82	15	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	9	3	-	15	2	3	2	59	8	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	16	9	7	116	8	4	5	504	87	51
52. Farm management (page 16)	16	6	-	17	-	4	3	69	9	52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	7	2	1	33	3	1	1	124	20	53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)										54
55. Child training and care (page 19)										55
56. Clothing (page 20)										56
57. Home management (page 21)										57
58. House furnishings (page 22)										58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)										59
60. Community activities (page 24)										60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)										61
62. Building extension program of work ¹										62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²										63

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

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

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

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....		95
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....		96
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	97
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	98
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing.....		99
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing.....		100
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations.....		101
102. Acres involved in preceding question.....		102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management.....		103
104. Acres involved in preceding question.....		104
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations.....		105
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust.....		106
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below).....		107

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Cultivation of Blight Proof Chestnut Orchard

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
(Farm and Home)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	12	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	19	112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys..... — (b) Girls..... —	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... — (b) Girls..... —	114
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems.....	4	115
116. Acres drained by such systems.....	62	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.....	2	122
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	2	123
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	—	124
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations.....	2	125
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations.....	2	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.....	5	129
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(a) Dairy barns..... — (b) Hog houses..... — (c) Poultry houses..... 2 (d) Silos..... 1 (e) Other..... 4	130
130½. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	—	130½
130¾. Number of machines involved in preceding question.....	(a) Tractors..... — (b) Tillage implements..... — (c) Harvesters and threshers..... — (d) <i>Stock scales</i> 6 Other.....	130¾
130%. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent.....	2	130%

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

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

Item	(a) Poultry	(b) Dairy cattle	(c) Beef cattle	(d) Sheep	(e) Swine	(f) Horns and males	
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	10		7	7	-		131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	14		18	11	-		132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....	1010		102	1862	-		133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....	100 ⁰⁰		185 ⁰⁰	362 ⁰⁰	-		134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	8	4	6	5		135
	(2) Girls	15	2	-	-		
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	7	3	5	5		136
	(2) Girls	14	1	-	-		
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....	952		4	80	14		137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	3		6	9	3		138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....				2			139
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized.....							140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....							141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized.....							142
143. Number of members in these associations.....							143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	1	1					144
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

Item	(a) Grain and feed	(b) Cotton	(c) Dairy products	(d) Livestock	(e) Fruits and vegetables	(f) Poultry and eggs	(g) Home products	(h) Other products	
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year.....									160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....							/	/	161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162).....							15	60	162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$200	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$12,000	\$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis.....									165
166. Organization.....									166
167. Accounting and auditing.....									167
168. Financing.....									168
169. Business policies.....							/	/	169
170. Production to meet market demand.....									170
171. Reduction of market losses.....								/	171
172. Use of current market information.....									172
173. Standardizing.....									173
174. Processing or manufacturing.....									174
175. Packaging and grading.....									175
176. Loading.....								/	176
177. Transporting.....									177
178. Warehousing.....							/		178
179. Keeping membership informed.....									179
180. Merging into larger units.....									180
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
181. Standardizing.....									181
182. Packaging and grading.....									182
183. Use of current market information.....									183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

184. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 184

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

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

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HOME MANAGEMENT

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

217. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....		217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....		218
219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(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)

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COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

Item	(a) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handicraft	(d) Rabbits	(e) 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.....					264
(1) Boys.....					
(2) Girls.....					
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....					265
(1) Boys.....					
(2) Girls.....					

¹ Indicate project by name.