

VIRGINIA

GLOUCESTER COUNTY COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

1932.

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**ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT  
ON  
EXTENSION WORK CONDUCTED  
IN  
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
1932**

**D. W. Thomson  
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT  
GLOUCESTER, VIRGINIA**

**COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT**

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## INTRODUCTION

This report is a complete narrative summary of Extension Work conducted in Gloucester County, Virginia during the year 1932, containing the goals and achievements of the Agent. It reviews and explains the contents of the Statistical Report and also discusses other phases of the Work not included in or covered by that report.

## COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The Extension Organization of this County is known as the County Agricultural Advisory Board. This board was organized several years ago by the Agent at that time for the purpose of helping to forward Extension Work in the County. It has been re-organized many times since then, always with the view of improving the efficiency of the organization and making it a smoother working body.

This fall the organization which has heretofore done its work as a body was reorganized and formed into four committees, representing the four main County projects, Poultry, Garden, Agronomy and Livestock, each headed by a member of the Advisory Board. These committees are each to have a member appointed from each of the twelve communities into which the County naturally divides itself a part in which Extension Work should be conducted. The completed committees then would each have thirteen members and be known as the County Poultry Committee, County Garden Committee, etc. Our plan is to have each committee work out a County program for its particular project and cooperate with the Agent in getting it before the people in the most effective way. As we see the plan now, we think we can later add subcommittees for each project to each of the twelve committees, and whose duty it would be to assist in carrying out the program formulated by the main committees.

## PROGRAM OF WORK

A program of work designed largely to meet the emergency needs of the County was formulated by the Agent. Even this "emergency" plan had to be changed frequently to meet the rapidly

changing economic situation. Some things which appeared to be important and worthwhile late in winter when the program was made out later dwindled in relative importance and were abandoned. However, in a broad general way the program was followed throughout.

### PLAN OF WORK

GOALS	ACHIEVEMENTS
1. Give 50 poultry culling demonstrations	23 were given
2. Give 30 caponizing demonstrations	63 were given
3. Continue working with Tri-County Poultry Association and State egg grading station set up last year	This was done
4. Give 20 pruning demonstrations	12 were given
5. Begin 10 new small fruit demonstrations	One new planting was gotten, seven increased, and three doubled
6. Continue working with small fruit demonstrations begun last year	This was done
7. Begin 10 new Korean lespedeza demonstrations	Seven were begun
8. Continue working with Korean lespedeza demonstrations begun last year	This was done
9. Continue anti-hog-cholera work carried on last year	This was done
10. Put on a live-at-home campaign	This was only partially carried out
11. Answer all calls for miscellaneous work	This was done
12. Mail to farmers of County following circular letters: (nine were designated)	Only three were mailed
13. Publish 150 news articles	49 were published

## PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Project activities were confined to those which appeared to conform closest to the needs of the County. Other projects which in normal times would have been advisable and necessary, were omitted this year. Our County began the year in severe economic straits. Practically no farming was clearing any money. Almost everything that was undertaken lost money, rather than made. Prices in nearly every case fell below the best cost of production mark. It soon became evident that the only interest farmers had was to try to prevent loss in whatever way they could. The Agent tried to make his work conform to the wishes and pressing needs of the people.

## SOILS

The usual lime and fertilizer demonstrations were not undertaken this year. No lime was bought and fertilizer use was severely restricted. Through news articles and personal contact the Agent urged farmers to cut down acreage of crops requiring fertilizer and to plant only the acres they could fertilize well. He also urged the use of every available ton of farm manure and that it be supplemented with the right amount of the right kind of commercial fertilizer to make a properly balanced plant food for the crop seeded. Farmers were advised against planting excessive acreage without due consideration of the proposition of keeping up soil fertility. In times like the present, farmers are inclined to mine their soils by heavy cropping, low use of fertilizer and short planting of legumes. These factors were strongly advised against here this year. In the main, farmers have tried to practice good soil improvement methods this year. Although their fertilizer use was greatly reduced they have generally planted some legumes.

Soybeans as seed were planted only lightly due to the low seed prices in the spring. However, the same factor had a tendency to cause heavier seeding for soil improvement purposes. The Agent urged farmers to take advantage of the extremely low prices for seed and plant them where possible as an inexpensive method of building up their land. Dry weather practically destroyed the crop this summer. Hay was exceedingly short and seed in the majority of cases probably not over twenty-five per cent normal. On many farms the plants never bloomed. Naturally this weather handicap greatly cut down the soil improvement value of the soybean crop.

The unfavorable weather continued late in fall and further delayed seeding of crimson clover which heretofore has been universally practiced for soil building and hay production.

Rye was seeded on a smaller scale. Planting of this crop was effected adversely by dry weather and the depression. Abruzzi is highly favored here and is practically the only seed used. Rye has always held an important place in our farming scheme. It is now planted largely for winter cover, but is of considerable value to farmers keeping sheep and cows, and is usually grazed some, both in fall and spring. It prevents leaching of valuable plant foods from the soils and fills a place where clover cannot conveniently be used.

The Korean lespedeza projects were very successful. Every farmer trying it who was able to secure a stand was highly pleased. The Agent secured six demonstrations, a total of about twenty acres. Through several news articles published, lespedeza was popularized to some extent and one of the local seed stores carried some seed. This plan helped to distribute the seed and a good many farmers other than the six mentioned above planted lespedeza for the first time this year. One of the six demonstrations was very outstanding in that it was seeded on a poor dry hard hill. Although the drought continued and killed most of the other grasses the lespedeza continued to grow and look well. Late in summer part of it was grazed and part cut for hay. The yield was highly satisfactory to the growers. We expect to follow this up and note the improvement in the next grain crop that grows on the land. One farmer who grew 125 acres last year followed one field of it with corn this year. This field, he said, produced the best corn it had ever grown, and did so without any commercial fertilizer.

We believe here that lespedeza has the greatest potential value of any of our legumes. It will grow without lime which in the past has been our limiting factor in soil improvement with legumes. Due to our expensive transportation we have practically a ban on the use of lime. Now we feel that lespedeza in a measure is going to make soil improvement possible without the use of lime. If it does it has a permanent place in our farming system. We know already it is here to stay as a pasture crop for it fills a vacancy long needed to be filled for summer grazing.

#### FARM CROPS

All the money crops were reduced in acreage this year. Potatoes in some cases cleared a little money. In most cases of losses they were small, and perhaps were overcome by the residual value of the truck fertilizer used. Pea crops were not as satisfactory and low prices made it further impossible to break even on the

crop. Watermelons sold well and nearly every grower made some money. We think this was due to the fact that there was a shortage of fruit throughout the Country, and for which melons were substituted. Small grain yields were cut short by a severe freeze in March, preceded by a very warm winter. Corn was cut some by dry weather, but in the majority of cases it yielded well. Our farmers, except in a few cases, are going into winter with plenty of hay and grain to carry their stock.

General farm crops were only lightly fertilized and in spite of cheap legume seed, the planting of this crop was substantially reduced. Our soils produced well this year, and if economic conditions become normal soon, our soils will not suffer very much. But if legume planting falls short over a very long period of time the impoverishment of our soils will be reflected in the lower yields of farm crops. Next year we plan to make a special effort to get leasues planted to offset any bad practices caused by the depression. Many of our best farmers consider legume planting the best means of lowering cost of production and are practicing this method.

#### HORTICULTURE

The Agent gave instructions to about fifteen farmers in pruning fruit trees, grape vines, and bush fruits. Many farmers grow a small amount of fruit for home use, especially the small fruits. Tree fruits which require spraying are grown too, but due to the lack of spraying the quality is poor. The Agent is called on frequently regarding horticultural problems and has advised many farmers regarding pruning, spraying, planting dates, diseases, insects, cultural and various other problems of the orchardist.

The small fruit demonstrations begun last year in cooperation with G.E. Murrell, General Horticulturist for the Southern Railway, and with the Smith-Hughes teachers of the County was a fair success as far as production was concerned. About three-fourths of the plantings lived. Seven of them produced fruit which was sold from the farm. Six of the plantings were decreased and three of them doubled. The fruit was excellent in quality and highly prized in the local market. However, that which we shipped to Richmond, Baltimore, and Washington was now on those markets and failed to sell. We plan next year to sell on our near by markets which we think can handle our entire production.

Our strawberry acreage was about doubled this year for next year's fruit. It is still small, the fruit selling for only about \$2500.00 this year, but we believe it has a future worth our efforts.

## A NIMAL HUSBANDRY

Production of farm animals has long been a part of the plan of farming in Gloucester County. This year has not been an exception to the rule. However, prices for surplus cows, calves, and lambs have discouraged expansion and caused many farmers to reduce their herds. Prices for these animals have ranged from about twenty to forty per cent of the normal, but generally near the lower figure. Our cattle are of good grade quality with a small number of registered bulls. We have six small dairies doing a fair business, and milk is produced for home use on practically all the farms.

Almost every farmer produces his own pork and bacon. Home grown feed is used when had, but in some sections this is supplemented with commercial feed.

Hog cholera made several attacks this year. One of these was due to the importation of diseased hogs by a huckster. The Agent then published an article calling attention of the people to the State regulations regarding this act. The huckster quickly made good the hogs and had all those he subsequently brought in previously immunized. The Agent vaccinated 476 hogs for 177 farmers during the four outbreaks of cholera this year. In each instance the sick animals were quickly surrounded by immunized hogs and the trouble checked. The Agent estimates he saved the farmers \$300.00 in fees for this work, besides the savings effected through the prompt checking of the epidemics with a loss of only about twenty-five animals. The hogs treated weighed about 120000 pounds, worth at 6¢ per pound about \$7000.00. Of course there is no way to know how great the loss may be in an unchecked epidemic of cholera, but it is reasonable to believe and even to expect, from the nature of the disease, that when it strikes among fat hogs the loss in a thickly hog-populated county would exceed the value of those treated in this County this year.

In addition to this work the Agent made 65 visits to farmers investigating causes of sickness among hogs. In these cases diagnosis was usually made and treatment prescribed. It is impossible to say in such cases as these how much benefit the Agent's advice was to the hog owners. However, the numerous calls received by the Agent for this work indicates the peoples confidence in it, and their belief that it is worthwhile. The Agent castrated a total of thirteen pigs for four farmers. Probably there was considerably more of this work done for other farmers, but not recorded. The Agent frequently advised farmers concerning feeding of hogs, sanitation and other hog problems.

Sheep raising has dropped to its lowest point. Farmers who sold lambs a few years ago at \$12.00 to \$14.00 have difficulty getting \$2.00 to \$2.50 now. Wool, too, has become worthless. Farmers here don't look upon sheep raising any more as being profitable and

are cutting down their flocks as rapidly as possible. The Agent gave stomach worm treatment to 85 sheep for three farmers this year. This work is still considered valuable, but lack of interest in sheep has slowed it down from what it was formerly.

While the commercial end of cattle raising has dwindled here, people are still keeping the family cow. She is a definite part of the farming system and occupies a place that cannot be left vacant. As in case with hogs the Agent is called on constantly to see sick cows. He made 56 such visits this year. In most every case diagnosis was made and treatment given or prescribed. Calving, milk fever and severe cases of indigestion were the usual ones the Agent assisted with. There is no way to know how many cows the Agent actually saved, but he feels that the value of such animals could conservatively be estimated as being between \$600.00 and \$1000.00, possibly more.

Horses, like cows, make necessary many farm visits by the Agent. Twenty sick horses were treated or prescribed for this year. The Agent feels that possibly he saved \$500.00 worth of work stock this year.

Poultry constitutes the most universal farm enterprise here. Many poultrymen have been forced out of the business by the depression, but those who stayed in the game have been benefitted by doing so. Through news articles and a number of meetings the Agent advised farmers that good poultry would pay well this year. It so happens that it has been by far the most profitable farm business here. Practically every farmer keeps poultry to utilize his farm grain. This is usually supplemented by commercial laying washes. Many farmers specialize in poultry and of course feed more grain than the farm can produce, consequently they buy most of their feed.

The Agent has published many articles on the various phases of poultry production. These were widely read and we believe greatly beneficial in getting information over to the farmer and reinforcing his own ideas. The Agent personally called twenty-three flocks of poultry, containing 3190 birds, eliminating 1297 culls. The feed saved on these culls was of considerable importance, but the elimination of that number of poor producers from the possible breeding flock was a great saving in preventing their direct reproduction in great numbers. Letters, articles and personal contact were used to advise poultrymen concerning the various poultry problems. The Agent made twenty-four calls concerning sick poultry. These cases were usually of contagious disease, such as botulism, rouse, and feed poisoning and heavy parasitic infestation.

It is reasonable to believe that of these flocks several hundred valuable birds were saved for the farmers by the timely advice of the County Agent. Through office calls, telephone calls, visits and news articles the Agent advises many farmers of whom he keeps no record concerning brooding, feeding and sanitation for baby chicks and growing stock and many other problems relating to the poultry business. Poultry being a universal enterprise here it is necessary that the people have some convenient source of information such as the office of the County Extension Agent where they can get immediate help on continuously arising problems.

The Agent gave 66 caponizing demonstrations, caponizing 1385 birds. These birds were fine young cockerels raised by the farmers, but which would sell for only 12¢-14¢ per pound or about 20¢ each at the time of caponizing. After being caponized they are carried about five or six months and weigh 7-9 pounds. Next spring when they go on the market they will probably sell for 25¢ per pound, or even more. In previous years they have sold on the average for about 40¢. Since these capons are usually produced on home grown feed, they afford a market for the grain at retail prices and bring the farmer a profit on the feed he produced. As a whole we feel that his net earnings justify the capon project. Another consideration for capons is that they bring the farmer some money in late winter and early spring when he is usually in great need. It is apparent that the farmer producing a few capons may realize 50¢ or even \$1.00 profit per bird. If so, the Agent was the means of the farmers here earning about \$1000.00 on this project this year.

In his Statistical Report on poultry, page 15 the Agent gave as an estimate on total profits saved on adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year as \$2500.00. This figure he thinks is extremely conservative and could almost as easily be considered \$5000.00. There are many occasions with poultry as is so often the case with other projects in Extension Work when the Agent is of valuable help to poultrymen, but in such a way he cannot reduce it to writing or records.

In poultry work the Agent has perhaps one of his biggest tasks. He is called on constantly to assist in culling, caponizing, diagnosing diseases and parasitic infestation, feeding, breeding, digestive troubles, housing problems, sanitation and all the various things that come up in the poultry business. He feels that through Extension Work the poultrymen of this County have been greatly benefitted not alone in past cash savings, but in building up their future efficiency in the poultry business.

The State Egg Grading plant which the Agent was instrumental in getting set up here last year has done well and we feel has been a real saving to the farmers. In addition to putting the marketing of their eggs more into their own hands, which was a valuable step, the grading itself has taught the poultrymen what good eggs are and inspired him to learn how to produce eggs that will grade much higher than formerly. This alone has no doubt meant

hundreds of dollars to them. The Station we think also has had considerable influence at times in holding up local prices. During its eleven months of operation since last December it has had approximately 175 patrons, and handled 2961 cases of eggs at a gross selling price of \$12,900.00. This volume of business bespeaks to some extent the farmers' esteem of the State supervised egg grading work here. In spite of low prices it has been evident throughout the year that our eggs were the most valuable farm product we had. With our egg station progressing well and with our experience in marketing and general poultry production we feel we are in a fair position to make greater strides in the poultry business next year.

This year's forestry work has been confined chiefly to a few news articles and personal contacts. Our forestry work in the past has been outstanding. Our County still maintains an efficient fire warden and several deputies who have done splendid work, greatly reducing the number of forest fires in the County. Our pulp wood business was almost destroyed by the depression. Men and trucks were thrown out of work when we lost our market. Only a very limited amount of wood can now be sold. The fishing industry became so poor that the demand and prices for sound poles and fish poles dropped off severely. This of course threw men out of this seasonal work and cut down the farmers' revenue from their woodlots. However, our forest reserves and resources are still good and we confidentially hope to regain our markets and set our forests back on a paying basis.

#### AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Our Agricultural Economics work consisted mainly in several news articles on market outlook information, especially on potatoes and poultry. Considerable attention was paid to this publicity, however, and we feel it was valuable to the farmers.

#### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The Agricultural Engineering work consisted of only a few news articles and personal contacts. One blasting demonstration was given.

#### DROUGHT RELIEF

Drought and depression <sup>are</sup> very hazardous here this year. Short crops and low prices make twin calamities when they strike in the same place at the same time as they did here this year.

The Agent advised farmers everywhere through news articles, letters and personal contact to produce their food and feed crops at home on their own farms and to plan their farm operations carefully in order to eliminate as far as possible waste and lost motion in an effort to effect the lowest cost and most economic production. We have suffered considerably this year in various ways from lack of cash and will for several months to come, but most of our farmers are going into winter with enough food and feed to last until another crop can be made.

#### PUBLICITY

The Agent wrote 49 news articles for the County paper and outside dailies coming into the County, and mailed out to farmers about fifteen-hundred circular letters and 312 farm bulletins. All this was effective in getting the Extension program before the people. Splendid cooperation and support has been given the Agent by the County paper which has been of inestimable value to Extension Work in the County. Much credit is due this paper in getting the program over to the people and keeping it adjusted, helping to accomplish what was done.

#### SUMMARY

This summary is intended to cover briefly the principal statistics of the work carried on by the Agent this year.

Days spent in field work 253  
Days spent in office work 45  
Farm visits made 830  
Meetings and demonstrations held or attended 280  
Office calls received 131  
Telephone calls made and received 581  
News articles written 49  
Personal letters written 210  
Circular letters written 3  
Copies circulated 1500  
Farm bulletins distributed 312  
Miles traveled in work 11475

The Agent began this year's work under very adverse circumstances. The County at that time was in degerate financial condition. School funds were short and as it worked out later, the schools had to be closed several weeks in advance of the original plan. During that time the teachers' and Agent's County salary was held back for several months. The Supervisors had already said the County could not afford an Agent any longer. As time went on several public meetings were held on this matter, but the Supervisors did not change their position until the last meeting before the final expiration of the previous appropriation for Extension Work. At that meeting they made a small appropriation for the continuance of the Work. It was then July when the Agent finally was retained. In spite of this handicap he feels that Extension Work has been a success in the County this year and that the people as a whole are satisfied with it.

The Agent recommends that for the coming year minor projects be reduced to a minimum and that Agronomy, Poultry, Home Gardens and Livestock as major projects be worked intensely.

The present outlook is that money crops as such will be greatly reduced and that production of food and feed crops for home use will be expanded and far more generally practiced. Every farmer should "dig in" and use every resource at his disposal in an effort to become more efficient. First attention should be given to gardens and the crops he can utilize himself. This appears to be his first and only sure market. After this consideration, producing feed and grain for his stock and poultry and maintaining his soil fertility through legumes and rotations should be his next greatest goal. Efficiency and economic production and a first class live at home program should be our greatest aim in 1933.

From the standpoint of Extension Work it has been highly satisfactory to the people, but we do not know at this time whether the County will be able to continue Extension Work in 1933. However, the Agent and leaders feel that it will be a year when Extension Work will be especially needed and that if the Work is continued it will be of great value to the people.

**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 Gloucester  
Report of G. W. Thompson County Farm Agent  
From Dec. 1, 1931 to Nov. 30, 1932

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

**READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3**



**COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT**

Approved:

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or District Supervisor

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State Extension Director

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

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

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

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

### NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

#### SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
  - (1) Form of organization—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.
 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Cereals.</li> <li>(b) Legumes and forage crops.</li> <li>(c) Potatoes, Irish.</li> <li>(d) Cotton.</li> <li>(e) Tobacco and other special crops.</li> <li>(f) Home gardens and home beautification.</li> <li>(g) Market garden and truck crops.</li> <li>(h) Fruits.</li> <li>(i) Forestry.</li> <li>(j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.</li> <li>(k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering.</li> <li>(l) Poultry.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(m) Dairy.</li> <li>(n) Other livestock.</li> <li>(o) Farm management.</li> <li>(p) Marketing, farm and home.</li> <li>(q) Foods and nutrition.</li> <li>(r) Child training and care.</li> <li>(s) Clothing.</li> <li>(t) Home management.</li> <li>(u) Home furnishings.</li> <li>(v) Home health and sanitation.</li> <li>(w) Community activities.</li> <li>(x) Miscellaneous.</li> </ol>
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- 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:

DEMONSTRATION OR TEXAS URBAN 12 YEARS REPORT

1. A program of work in 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 in 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 in a name 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 consultant in 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 care fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and soil 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 chickens can be corrected through proper diet, or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment.
6. The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
7. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the suggestions 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.
9. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
10. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A resulting meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or consultants are invited 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, or a result of which some definite usefulness or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the usefulness or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
15. Days in office should include those spent by the county extension agent in 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. (Duplicate letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension worker, where practical instruction is given to persons not residing 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.

*D. W. Thompson* County Agent *Twelve*  
(Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name *County Agricultural Advisory Board*

(b) Number of members *Six* (1) Men *Six* (2) Women

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

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

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

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

(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 page 9, 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	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 <sup>1</sup> made in conducting extension work		830 17	
18. Number of different farms visited		18	
19. Total number of home visits <sup>2</sup> made in conducting extension work		19	
20. Number of different homes visited		20	
21. Number of calls relating to extension work	(a) Office	131 21	
	(b) Telephone		
22. Number of days agent spent in office		45 22	
23. Number of days agent spent in field		253 23	
24. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>3</sup>		49 24	
25. Number of individual letters written		210 25	
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)		3 26	
27. Number of bulletins distributed		312 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) Total leaders attending		
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)	(a) Number		
	(b) Total attendance		
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(a) Number	1	32
	(b) Total attendance	4	
33. Tours conducted	(a) Number		33
	(b) Total attendance		
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	34
		(2) Total attendance	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	
		(2) Total attendance	

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

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**GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued**

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

25. Encampments held	}	(a) Farm women	(1) Number	}	35
			(2) Total members attending		
			(3) Total others attending		
		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number		
		(2) Total boys attending			
		(3) Total girls attending			
		(4) Total others attending			
26. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	}	(a) Number	6	}	36
		(b) Total attendance	141		
27. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	}	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	}	37
			(2) Total attendance		
		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number		
			(2) Total attendance		

### \* PROGRAM SUMMARY

List below information on each subdivision of the program of work. Include under each heading all of the work done with men, women, boys, and girls. If an assistant agent has been employed include him or her with that of the agent. This page should not be filled out until the questions on the following page have been answered. Exclude where records are not available.

Line of work	Number of men, women, or other units participating	Number of leaders or co-ordinators assisting	Days spent outside of home with line of work	Days spent in home with line of work	Number of men, women, boys, or girls in relation to line of work	Number of hours spent in relation to line of work	Number of hours spent in relation to line of work	Number of hours spent in relation to line of work	Number of hours spent in relation to line of work
38. Cereals (page 8)				7				25	5
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	6			20	1	4		50	15
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	4			4		3		10	5
41. Cotton (page 11)									
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)									
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	12			15	1	5	1	40	12
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)				1.0				30	5
45. Fruits (page 12)	8			35		5		100	10
46. Forestry (page 13)	5			5		3		10	5
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	12			5		3		30	2
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	1			3		2		10	2
49. Poultry (page 15)	12			100	4	15	1	100	30
50. Dairy (page 15)	12			12		4		85	8
51. Other livestock (page 15)	12			65		3		270	20
52. Farm management (page 16)	12			12			1	30	3
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	5			5		2			3
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)									
55. Child training and care (page 19)									
56. Clothing (page 20)									
57. Home management (page 21)									
58. House furnishings (page 22)									
59. Home health and sanitation (page 22)									
60. Community activities (page 24)									
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)									
62. Building extension program of work <sup>1</sup>									
63. Organization—extension association and committee <sup>2</sup>									

\* The majority of figures on this page are estimates or arbitrary decisions of the agent in charge of the various projects.  
 (The totals for these columns do not necessarily check with the information given on pages 4, 5, and 6, since the agent, boy, woman, or man, may appear in two or more lines of subject matter.)

<sup>1</sup> Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the collection of accounts and credit data on the extension program, the conducting of program surveys, and the outlining of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, as this should be reported under the projects above.  
<sup>2</sup> Under "organization" include all work incident to maintaining extension associations, agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, district 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 Awards

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)

Three news articles regarding farm forestry practices were written

## \*RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

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

(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

\* One circular, letter and several news articles were published by Agent concerning Mexican bean beetle.

## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(Farm and Home)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held	111	
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	112	
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys (b) Girls	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys (b) Girls	114
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems	115	
116. Acres drained by such systems	116	
117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems	117	
118. Acres irrigated by such systems	118	
119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations	119	
120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented	120	
121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods	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	(a) Dairy barns (b) Hog houses (c) Poultry houses (d) Silos (e) Other	130
130%. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery	130%	
130%. Number of machines involved in preceding question	(a) Tractors (b) Tillage implements (c) Harvesters and threshers (d) Other	130%
130%. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent	130%	

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

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

Item	00 Poultry	00 Dairy cattle	00 Beef cattle	00 Sheep	00 Swine	00 Horses and mules	
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held	115	65		3	245	20	131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	90	3		3	177		132
* 133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations	4575	3		85	476		133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed	\$2500 <sup>00</sup>			\$10 <sup>00</sup>	\$7000 <sup>00</sup>	\$500 <sup>00</sup>	134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							135
		(1) Boys					}
		(2) Girls					
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing							136
		(1) Boys					}
		(2) Girls					
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed							137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires		1					138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females							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	50	7					144

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

\* *Estimates*

\*\* This does not include sick animals treated as those for which treatment was recommended. Therefore, the value of such animals cannot be shown in question 134, but will be estimated in most cases in the narrative report.

## 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		145
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year		146
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	147
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys _____ (b) Girls _____	148
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent		149
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent		150
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts		151
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements		152
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year		153
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records		154
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations		155
156. Number of farms advised relative to leases		156
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit	<i>Five</i>	157
* 158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations		158
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159
(a) Wheat _____	(g) Dairy cattle _____	(u) _____
(b) Corn _____	(h) Beef cattle _____	(v) _____
(c) Cotton _____	(i) Hogs _____	(w) _____
(d) Potatoes _____	(j) Sheep _____	(x) _____
(e) Tobacco _____	(k) Poultry _____	(y) _____
(f) Truck crops _____	(l) _____	(z) _____

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

\* Several news articles on outlook information were published. Farmers generally appreciated the information, no records, however, are available to show how many actually used the information.

## MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

Report Only This Year's Marketing Activities That are Supported by Research

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	
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)									162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis									165
166. Organization									166
167. Accounting and auditing									167
168. Financing									168
169. Business policies									169
* 170. Production to meet market demand						/			170
* 171. Reduction of market losses						/			171
* 172. Use of current market information						/			172
* 173. Standardizing						/			173
174. Processing or manufacturing									174
* 175. Packaging and grading						/			175
176. Loading									176
177. Transporting									177
178. Warehousing									178
179. Keeping membership informed									179
180. Merging into larger units									180
Number of farms or homes not in 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)

\* This refers to the State Egg grading plant the agent was instrumental in getting established here last year.

## FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

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

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

	Food selection and preparation	Food preservation	
	(1)	(2)	
186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Girls		186
	(2) Boys		
187. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Girls		187
	(2) Boys		

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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CLOTHING

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

208. Number of method demonstration meetings held \_\_\_\_\_ 208

209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year \_\_\_\_\_ 209

210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled \_\_\_\_\_  
(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)

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## HOME MANAGEMENT

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities That are Suggested by Research

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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## HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

240. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	240
241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	241
242. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	242
243. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	243
244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	244
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.)

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## COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

252. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	253
253. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	254
254. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	255
255. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	256
256. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	257
257. Number of community houses, clubhouses, or community rest rooms established.....	258
258. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	259
259. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	260
260. 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)

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## BEES, WEEDS, HANDCRAFT, BABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under This Heading Report Other Lines of Work not Included in the Preceding Pages, Such as Bees, 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	(1) Bees	(2) Weeds	(3) Handcraft	(4) Babbits	(5) Misc.
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....					262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....					263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....				264
	(2) Girls.....				
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....				265
	(2) Girls.....				

\*Indicate project by name.