VIRGINIA

PAGE COUNTY .. COUNTY AGENT .. ANNUAL REPORT .. 1931.

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NARRATIVE

ANNUAL REPORT

of

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

in

PAGE COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1931

Luray, Va

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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County Agent

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STATUS OF EXTENSION WORK IN THE COUNTY:

Prior to July 1, 1931, the County had never made an appropriation for agricultural extension work, the agent having been maintained in the County for one year on Federal and State funds exclusively. At a meeting of a board of supervisors in March it was decided through a public meeting that an appropriation of $1,000.00 should be made for the continuance of agricultural extension work in Page County for one year beginning July 1st, 1931.

Although agricultural extension work is comparatively new in this county and having been only one year's work done since 1918, I find the people of the county willing to co-operate and lend whatever assistance they may be able to in furtherance of the extension program. Although organization work has not gone forward as rapidly as pollibly it should have, efforts are being made to lay a good foundation before beginning such work.

FORM OF ORGANIZATION

The county extension organization is made up of five committeemen from each of the four magisterial districts of the County. The first week in December a meeting of this group was called in the County Courthouse in Luray, the county seat. Eighteen of the twenty members were present. Through discussion and suggestions, the group, with the assistance of the County Agent, and the District Agent, formulated a suggestive plan of

extension work for 1931. From this form of organization it was decided that it would be an advantage to have the various communities in the county organized into Community Leagues.

Although this work was begun in the later part of the yar, three sets of organizations have been set up. Two where there was no organization of its kind, in Grove Hill and Massanutten communities, and one at Rileyville, where there was an inactive community organization. It is planned to have a community organization in eight communities in the county during the coming year.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL PEOPLE.

Local people as a rule have been willing co-operators, lending whatever help they may be able to. Demonstrators have been in most cases successful in showing improvement through the use of recommended practices. The community leaders have been willing and anxious to promote community development, and have been active in bringing together groups for discussion of community and agriculture projects.

FORMULATING A PROGRAM OF WORK.

In preparation for the formulation of the year's program of work a meeting of the Advisory Committee from each of the four districts was called. The Agent and District Agent discussed with the group the leading projects and enterprises in the county. At the suggestion of the committee, certain projects and activities were decided upon and included in the program of work. The program was adopted as follows:

TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF EXTENSION WORK IN PAGE COUNTY.

CLUB WORK

I. Organize and put into operation as many 4-H clubs as possible.

II. Have boys and girls club work in the following projects: 1. Poultry 2. Breeding pig 3. Fat pig 4. Dairy calf 5. Baby beef 6. Sheep 7. Corn 8. Potatoes 9. Keeping the farm account.

III. Give all club members who desire it special training in livestock, dairy, poultry, and farm crop judging, etc.

IV. Have club members take part in State and National judging contests.

V. Develop one demonstration team from each club.

VI. Have an annual club rally.

VII. Have a representative group of boys and girls to attend short course at V. P. I.

VIII. Have every organized club take part in a community fair.

IX. Have 4-H Club exhibits at the State Fair if the projects are good enough to justify it.

FARM CROPS

I. Work on the eradication of stinking and loose smut in wheat.

II. Treat soils for acidity.

III. Pasture improvement by fertilization.

IV. Hay top dressing demonstrations.

V. Wheat top dressing demonstrations.

VI. Furnish information on fertilizer, varieties, cultivation and insect control for all crops.

HORTICULTURE

I. Hold farm pruning demonstrations.

II. Hold two spraying demonstrations.

III. Rodent Control in orchards.

IV. Conduct orchard fertilization demonstrations.

LIVESTOCK

I.

1. Sheep --
   a. Flock improvement (through feeding and breeding)
   b. Stomach worm treatment
   c. Docking and castrating.

2. Urge use of better sires and assist in selecting and securing same.

3. Vaccinate for blackleg.

4. Recommend better feeding practices for all classes of livestock.

5. To advocate an increase in dairying the county.

POULTRY

I. Give special attention to modern methods of poultry raising.

II. Hold ten poultry culling demonstrations.

III. Furnish plans for poultry houses.

IV. Hold farm flock contest.

V. Work on control of poultry disease.

VI. Poultry feeding.

VII. Furnish building plans for farm buildings where requested.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

I. Hold two or more farm account schools.

II. Co-operate with Co-Operative Organizations (for buying selling)

FAIRS

I. To hold community fairs wherever interest can be secured.

POLICIES

It has been the policy of the extension organication to co-operate in every way possible with schools, churches, community organizations, and co-operative buying and selling agencies, giving such help as possible when the opportunity presented itself.

DROUGHT RELIEF

Due to the unprecented drought of 1930, it was necessary that food and feed be furnished to a number of rural families in the county throughout the winter and spring of 1931. This work was accomplished primarily through the use of local subscriptions, while some help in the purchase of food and clothing was given by the American Red Cross. This organization was made up primarily of the Agricultural Advisory Board, with a few additional members. Each case of need reported to the organization was personally investigated by a member of the Drought Relief Committee, and if found worthy was given an order for food. Although our efforts were limited and the grants to individual families were necessarily small, we were able to prevent any real suffering among the rural families of the county.

SEED LOANS

As soon as the act of Congress created funds to be loaned to farmers as a drought relief measure had passed, many made inquiry as to how these loans could be secured. As soon as possible a committee of ten men representing the various communities of the county was selected for the purpose of considering these loans. Every effort was made both by this committee and the County Agent to discourage farmers in using this form of credit. They were advised that if at all possible to either do without or use local

credit as there was nothing to be gained by getting further in debt. As a result of this attitude only seventy-five seed loans for a total of approximately $5,000.00 were made in this county. Although there were many more applications most of them were induced either not to borrow at all, or to use local credit. The Seed Loan Advisory Committee should be commended for their activity in this work, giving much of their time and attention to the consideration of the applications. While I believe some of the loans granted were really beneficial to the borrower, most of them were not used for the purposes intended and only served to put the borrower in a worse financial condition.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS.

CEREALS

Demonstrations.

Wheat

Two demonstrations in top dressing wheat with quickly available nitrogen were put on in the county this year. In each of the two communities, the community committee was consulted and a demonstrator secured. The Agent and Demonstrator measured off a one-acre plot along a State high-way. The fertilizers were secured free for demonstration purposes from the manufacurers. In each case the fertilizing material was applied in early March at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre.

Results

Due to the very unusual season, and to abnormal soil conditions, there was very little difference in the yield of the demonstration and the check plots. Throughout the entire growing season, little or no difference could be seen. When first applied, the demonstration plot

seemed yellow and rather retarded than helped by the top dressing, but as the season progressed, the demonstration plot grew to be practically the same as the rest of the field. At the harvest the demonstration plot was harvested and threshed separately. When the final check was made, it was found that the demonstration plot showed a three-bushel increase in yeild over the check plot. This, however, would not be enough to pay the expense of top dressing. Of course, this was due to the unusual season, but I think it will tend to discourage rather than incourage the use of quickly available nitrogen as a top dressing for small graine. Due to the fact that there was so little difference and this could not be detected before harvest between the demonstration and the check plot, no field meeting was held.

CORN.

One demonstration was conducted in side dressing corn with an ammonia-phosphoric acid fertilizer. As in the case of wheat demonstrations, the local committee was consulted, and a demonstrator selected. A plot of one acre facing on a public road was measured off by the Demonstrator and Agent. The fertilizing material was secured free for demonstration purposes from the manufacturer. The fertilizing material, amo-phos, was applied when the corn was about twenty days old at the rate of two hundred pounds per acre. It was found that there was little or no advantage from side dressing corn with this material this year, due, I believe, to the abnormal growing season. In this case, the entire field of thirty acres averaged fifty-eight bushels per acre, no difference being noted between the check and demonstration plots. Due to this fact no field meeting was held.

OATS

One demonstration was held to point out the difference in early and late seeding of oats. We were fortunate in finding two fields side by side on different farms that were to be seeded to oats next spring. At the suggestion of the Agent one of the fields was seeded March 1st, the other March 20th, as was the custom in the community. It was found that the field seeded March 1st made a heavier growth of straw and the heads filled better. At harvest time, it was found that there was a six-bushel, by measure, increase in yeild favoring the earlier seeding and upon examination it was found that there was a three-pound difference in weight in favor of the earlier seeding.

RYE

One demonstration was put on to show the advantages from using abruzzi rye over common rye. In this field, part was seeded to abruzzi rye, the remainder to common rye. It was found that the abruzzi rye affected more grazing over a longer period of time than the common rye, and at harvest, the abruzzi out-yielded the common rye by five bushels per acre.

DISEASE AND DISEASE CONTROL

SMUT

There was more damage in 1931 from stink smut than there has been for a number of years. It was conservatively extimated the damage done by this disease resulted in a loss of from ten to fifteen percent of the total crop in wheat. While smut was present in oats and barley, it was not nearly so general. Some crops of wheat were damaged to such an extent that the millers refused to purchase them at any price, while others containing lesser amounts of smut were penalized by the millers, the

penalty being from five to ten pounds per bushel. That is the wheat was bought at the regular market price by requiring 65 to 70 pounds for a bushel. To combat this pest a compaign for seed treatment was started in late August. Four newspaper articles were published, one circular letter written, and five seed-treating demonstrations were held. As a result of the publicity and the co-operation of millers, and dealers in seed-treating materials, about two thousand pounds of copper carbonate and cerasan were sold to the wheat growers in the county. At the rate of one pound of see-treating material for each eight bushels of seed treated, the two thousand pounds sold would be enough to treat approximately ninety per cent of the wheat seed this fall.

NEMATODES

Through the co-operation of the millers in the county, it was found that a number of farmers had nematode disease in their wheat. The millers co-operated to the extent of saving samples of screanings from each load of wheat brought in in order that we might more easily detect the presence of the nematode. With the help of a United States Dept. Plant Pathologist and the State Extension Plant Pathologist, each farm found to be infested with the parasite was visited, and suggestions made as to how it could be eliminated. A number of other farmers were visited in an effort to locate clean seed which could be bought at a reasonable price by those farmers in the neighborhood whose wheat was infested with the nematode. As a result of this work about nine-tenths of those visited bought seed free from nematode infestation and sowed land which had not been in wheat the previous year. In some cases it was the custom to follow wheat with wheat. In this case it was suggested that the fall land be seeded to barley.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

LESPADEZA

Prior to this year, lespadeza had never been attempted, except in a very small way. This year it was seeded in wheat about April 1st on land which had never been limed. Much to the surprise of the demonstrator, an excellent stand was obtained. Despadeza shows possibilities of becoming a very useful legume in this section, due to the fact that it does so well on poor, unlimed soil. Two demonstrations using lespadeza have been arranged for next year.

SWEET CLOVER

Due to the drought in 1930 all clover seeded in wheat that spring perished. In an effort to obtain some clover hay for 1931 sweet clover was seeded in a number of cases. In practically all cases where the land had been limed recently good stands were obtained, while on lands which were limed just prior to seeding the results were only fair, pointing out the advantage of applying lime several months before seeding sweet clover. In practically all cases where the clover was sown in small grains in the spring a cutting of hay was secured in September.

ALFALFA

In a legume drive during the year, alfalfa was seeded on ten new farms in this county, four being seeded in the spring in small grains and six alone in August. In each case information was given as to seed bed preparation, lime, fertilizer requirements, innoculation, and seeding practices. In seven of these cases excellent stands were obtained while in three others the stand was only fair, due primarily to the lack of seed bed perparation.

SOJA BEANS AND COW PEAS

Soja beans and cow peas were seeded to a large acreage this year due to the failure of other legume crops in 1930. Although these crops were excellent catch crops in such cases as the one above they are not generally recommended. It is thought to be much better to use a regular rotation with legumes once in four years supported by a suitable acreage in alfalfa.

IRISH POTATOES

One demonstration to show the value of organic matter in the growing of irish potatoes was completed this year, and is to be repeated next. The demonstration was as follows: A five-acre plot was measured off, soja beans were planted June 15, and turned under the last of August. This was followed by seeding the same ground to rye and Austrian winter peas. This growth was turned under in the early spring and potatoes planted March 30th. Potatoes were also planted in another plot which received only commercial fertilizer and a native grass sod turned under, both plots receiving the same amount and kind of fertilizer. At harvest where the organic matter was turned under the yield was 280 bushels per acre; where this was not done the yield was 186 bushels per acre.

DISEASE CONTROL

One demonstration was given on treatment of irish potatoes for scale with bi-chloride of mercury, one newspaper article and one circular letter were prepared on the control of the colorado potato beetle.

TRUCK CROPS

TOMATOES

The growing of tomatoes for commercial canneries has come to be a prominent phase of farming in this county especially with the small farmer. With the co-operation of ten canneries in the county, three

meetings were held in the late spring to discuss various growing and fertilization practices. Special stress was laid on the importance of having only healthy plants set in the field. The growers were encouraged to use fertilizers with a high potash content in order that the fruit might have better color.

Later in the season blight took a heavy toll of many crops. Although this could have been controlled by spraying with bordeaux mixtures, it was not considered justifiable at the present price of tomatoes, and due to the fact that practically none of these growers had spraying equipment necessary.

STRING BEANS

String beans, like tomatoes, are canned in considerable quantities in this county. The two chief draw-backs to bean growing are anthracnose and the mexican bean beetle. Anthracnose was partially controlled this year through securing clean seed and in planting beans only on land where only legumes had been grown for five years. This, however, did not prove practical and other control measures were needed. In many cases anthracnose in first stages resulted in almost total loss of the crop. The mexican bean beetle although somewhat hampered by the dry weather of 1930 made its appearance in great numbers late this year. In many sections, the crop was totally destroyed by the ravages of this insect. The grower as a rule does not consider it practical to attempt to spray in order to get control, but in several cases where spraying was begun as soon as the first beetle was found and continued until the pods were beginning to fill, it was found that the beetle did much less damage. The spraying material used was magnesium arsenate at the rate of one pound to fifty gallons of water. Three applications were required to get even a partial control.

WATER CRESS

During this fall a number of cress growers have applied for information on the control of the sow bug which has been very destructive in their ponds. Due to the lack of experimental information an experiment is being run to determine the effectiveness of bluestone in the eradication of this pest.

FRUITS

PEACHES

During the early spring two pruning demonstrations were conducted with the assistance of the Horticulturist Specialist. These two demonstrations were very well attended, and it was found that a number adopted the practices demonstrated there. In May two demonstrations in thinning peaches were conducted. These two demonstrations were well attended and as a result about 40 acres of peaches which had never been thinned before were thinned. Due to the unusually low prices of peaches this year the thinning hardly paid expenses, although the fruit was much larger and of a better quality. In one case it was found that when two trees having about the same number of peaches and one was thinned and the other left that at picking time there were more bushels of peaches on the thinned tree than on the unthinned tree.

SPRAYING

Each peach grower was supplied with the spray calendar and was notified by card with timely suggestions at the time each spray should have been applied. In August two demonstrations were put on on the control of the peach borer. In this demonstration the trees were treated with paradichlorobenzene in the early fall. A circle about 24 inches in diameter was cleaned away around the tree. About one ounce of white crystals was dropped in a circle about two inches from the tree. This

was covered with a mound about four inches high. The mound was then torn down after about six weeks. In this way very good control was secured.

APPLES

Although this is not primarily an apple county there are several sizable orchards here. In an effort to establish better practices both in spraying and pruning, two demonstrations were conducted: One pruning demonstration conducted in February with the help of the Extension Horticulturist was held. This pruning demonstration was very well attended by a group of interested fruit growers. The growers were shown how to prune and reshape an old tree and how to prune a young tree in order that it might grow into a desirable shape.

SPRAYING

In order that we might check the dates on the spray calendar and to point out to the fruit growers of the community the advantages of thorough spraying with the proper mixtures at the proper time, a county spray demonstration was planned. A block of thirty trees was selected in the Shenandoah Park Orchards. The block which was selected was in a portion of the orchards where insect control had been difficult in other years. Beginning with the delayed dormant spray, seven sprays were applied by the Agent and the Extension Horticulturist. In this spraying demonstration, the spray calendar was followed as closely as possible, both as to mixtures and time of application. Good control was secured except for Aphids which were missed due to their unusually late appearance. A field meeting was held at the time of the application of the mid-summer spray. The meeting was attended by a group of interested apple growers who went over the demonstration plot to observe the control secured. In the final check up at picking time made by the State Extension Horticulturist, it

was found that almost perfect control had been secured of the codling moth. The results were obtained by actually handling each apple in one box from each tree. Each grower in the county is supplied with spray information and other timely suggestions through a circular letter at the time of each application. The result of the demonstration is given below:

Stings	(1 - 88 (2 - 7 (3 - 3
Scab	(1/6 - 3 (1/8 - 1
Bitter Rot	(1/4 - 8 (1/2 - 2
Worms	(1 - 41 (2 - 1
Scale	(49
Aphids	(24

Fancy	13.7%
U.S. No. 1	47.1%
U.S. Utility	28.9%
Ciders	10.3%
	100.0%

Orchard Run

Fancy	3.98%
U.S. No. 1	56.64%
U.S. Utility	35.40%
Ciders	3.98%
	100.00%

Cost $~~25.50 for season~~
4.25 per spray
.08.8 per spray per tree

FERTILIZATION

Although fertilization of apple trees with quickly available nitrates is a comparatively common practice in the county, few had ever tried fall applications. However, in one case in which it was tried, a form of nitrate slightly less quickly available than nitrate of soda was used, and it was impossible to distinguish any difference in a fall application of this material and a spring application of nitrate of soda.

RODENT CONTROL

An effort was made to use home-made poison bait in the control of rodents in orchards. The control secured in this manner was very satisfactory, but the cost of the materials and the trouble in mixing makes it impractical to use a home mixture when prepared bait can be bought so cheaply. The bait was distributed at the rate of three lbs. per acre. Three different applications, one pound each, were made. As a result there was very little mouse injury in the orchard. In addition to using poison bait, effort was made to rid the orchard of as much trash and rubbish as possible in order that the hiding places of the mice would be destroyed.

INSECTS

In a general way, insects have been very numerous and difficult this year. There have been numbers of calls for ways and means to control them. In each case a poison and method of application were given. Possibly the worst offender was the gold-striped cut worm. This worm in some places totally destroyed gardens, did great damage also to such crops as soja beans, tomatoes, and young corn. In the gardens it was possible to readily control this worm by the use of arsenic of lead and lime, while in the field it was impractical to spray.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

No effort was made to establish definite agricultural engineering demonstrations but there were a number of applications for plans and suggestions for building and remodeling. During the year there were fourteen brooder houses for poultry built according to Experiment Station plans. There were four 200-bird capacity laying houses built according to Experiment Station plans, and a large number of old buildings partially remodeled according to suggestions by the Agent. Six silos were built according to suggestions furnished. One dairy barn was remodeled according to plans furnished. Some of these buildings have actually served the purpose of demonstration, the poultry houses in particular have been visited by a number of people and some have been built on a modified plan as a result of their visit.

IRRIGATION

The project of irrigating a 275-acre orchard was completed during the year. This project was outlined and plans furnished through the Agricultural Engineering Department of the Extension Division. The irrigation project has proven very satisfactory in as much as the entire orchard can be irrigated within one week's time. The effectiveness was reduced through failure to use it early enough in the season. Another year is planned to begin in early June.

POULTRY

HOUSING

Although there has been no concerted drive toward poultry housing improvement, there have been fourteen brooder houses built according to Experiment Station plans during the year. These buildings in every case have given excellent results. In case of laying houses built,

numbers of people have visited them and some built houses on a modified plan. In addition to these new houses which have been constructed, a large number of old ones have been re-modeled and at the suggestion of the Agent, in such ways as to make them more efficient.

BABY CHICKS

A "Grow Healthy Chick" campaign was put on last March. To foster this campaign three field meetings were held, and three demonstrators secured. In these demonstrations, an effort was made to get the demonstrator to follow exactly the eight suggestions on the Bureau-Record Card enclosed. In two of the cases the demonstrators were very diligent in carrying out these suggestions. In the third case, however, the demonstrator neglected two of these - clean ground and clean chicks, and as a result his loses were unusually heavy. While in the two who followed the suggestions, their losses have been negligible. In one case the demonstrator had more chicks at the twelve weeks of age than he had bought from the hatcher's, of course some extras were thrown in, and counting these, his loss for the first twelve weeks was only about three per cent. Another feature in growing baby chicks was tried, that of raising them on wire entirely until they were eight weeks old.

This system proved entirely satisfactory except the canibalism seemed to be worse in the wire floor chicks than it was in houses where they were run on the floors. In addition to the wire floor brooding, outdoor rain shelters were substituted for the portable crooder house. It was found that in keeping the chicks on wire floors in the brooder house and porch, and then transfering them to the portable rain shelter as soon as they were well feathered, the results obtained were as good, if not better, than from using the portable brooder house. It was

found that this method was a considerable saving, and the pullets seemed to grow off better. We also noted the difference between blood-tested chicks and those from flocks which were not tested. In the cases that were noted particularly, the losses ran about ten per cent higher in untested than in the case of the tested chicks. Of course, these losses were not traced directly to Bacillary White Diarrhea, but the chicks from the tested flocks seemed to be stronger and to have grown off faster.

GROWING PULLETS

It has been found that more poultrymen neglect their flocks from the time they are twelve weeks old until they come into production than at any other age. The one point that has been particularly impressed is the necessity of raising the pullets on clean ground each year. It was found that in almost every case where raising chicks on the same ground was attempted, there was no end to troubles that developed. Another point which is found to be often neglected in growing pullets is proper feeding. Possibly more depends on the proper growing of the pullet than any one stage of poultry raising. In cases where a growing mash was kept before the birds at all times, and a reasonable supply of grain feed night and morning, the pullets grew rapidly and had sizes to hold up during the winter laying. While in a number of cases where the pullets were allowed to russel for themselves, it was found that they did not have the sizes nor the conditions to lay through the winter and as a result many of them have gone into molts and seriously cut down the production of the pullet flocks.

CULLING

Many folks already had the idea that any pullet which reached laying age would be profitable. It was found through actual demonstration in which a flock was culled so that 25% of the pullets were thrown out and that over a period of one year, the 75% remaining made three times the profit per bird as would the culls, and had it not been for the unusually low price of feeds, the culls would have undoubtly showed a loss. This showed that it was just as important to cull the pullet flock as it is the laying hens. The chief causes of failure in a laying flock were found to be immature and poorly grown pullets, lack of proper sanitation, ventilation, and feeding. It was found where immature pullets were put in the laying houses that there was no end of trouble from molts, diesease, etc. It has been found in a number of cases where the houses were allowed to go uncleaned for long periods at a time and the dropping boards uncovered, that is wire covering beneath the perches, and that water fountains were seldom cleaned, insects were allowed to go unchecked, that the very best pullets and the very best feeds failed to show any profit at all. It has been found also that where the houses were cleaned at regular intervals, fountains and feed hoppers sterilized, dropping boards covered with wire, that the birds could be kept in production with much less effort and feed. Ventilation has proven to be one of the most essential things in the arrangement of the poultry house. Some still have the idea that the birds must be kept warm, and as a result in the poorly ventilated buildings roop, cold, and other diseases are quite common. It was found that when these buildings were ventilated and had an opening in the south side of the building four feet wide, that the troubles from cold and roop were checked almost immediately.

FEEDING

Possibly one of the worst hinderences to successful poultry management is the feed salesman with his ready suggestions which are not always right. During the course of a year, every poultryman in the county is visited by a number of these so-called poultry experts with suggestions that he change feed, and make other suggestions as to how he may increase his poultry profits. We have found here that from actual production records that there is very little difference in any of the manufacutured feeds. Many have attempted to mix their own feeds with varing degrees of success, the usual trouble being that they will not follow a formula. They often times run out of one or more of the ingredients and mix a portion of feed without them. As a result their production falls off. In an effort to get around this part of the home-mixing problem, a formula was made up by the Agent containing just those materials which are considered essential for a good laying mash and submitted to a local miller to be mixed. A number of poultry men have found it to work very well. The idea in making up this formula was to make it as much foolproof as possible. To mix the laying mash 30 lbs. of the concentrated formula is mixed with 70 lbs. of home-grown grains. By using this formula and charging the current prices for the home-grown grains, it was found that a good laying mash could be secured for $1.40 a hundred lbs. The feeding program recommended was to feed a commercial laying mash or an improved formula for home-grown mash in hoppers kept before the birds at all times, and a liberal supply of grain (corn and wheat) at morning and evening. An insoluable grain and oyster shells at all times, with green feed in the middle of the day constituting of freshly-cut alfalfa or sprouted oats, according to the season of the year.

LIGHTS

Two demonstrations in lighting were conducted during the year and a third is being carried over into next year. The first of these was lighting the house evening and morning making a total of a twelve-hour day, and the other was lighting the house in the morning only, making a twelve-hour day. No difference was noted in the production, and in the two methods of lighting it was found that there was a decided increase in the pens lighted over those that were not. Three demonstrations in which all-night lights were being used were started November 1st. We do not know whether or not the all-night lighting will prove practical under our conditions, but we are going to give it a trial. The lights are three 15-watt bulbs to each 40 X 30 room. They are shaded so that the light is thrown on the feeds and the water fountains but not on the roost. We believe that it will prove profitable in view of the fact that we have a very low power rate in this demonstration - three per cent a kilowatt.

DISEASE AND DISEASE CONTROL

Possibly the most dreaded disease with which the poultry raisers of the county are confronted is coccidiosis. It has been found that this disease can be prevented by using the proper sanitation measures. We have also partially proven that the disease is transmitted through the hatchery, not in the egg, but on the outside of the shell, and is probably picked up by the chick while in the hatching tray. While the disease has been checked in every case reported by the use of a 40 per cent milk mash, we have found that birds which have had the disease show its effects long after they have thought to have been cured. In flocks where serious outbreaks were had when the chicks were some five to ten weeks of age, many cases of leg paralysis have followed in the

pullet flock. In cases where the eight points were followed in the "Grow Healthy Chick" campaign, no coccidiosis was found at all, showing that it can be prevented through systematic cleaning of houses and utensils, and in using only clean ground.

Worms.

Next to coccidiosis, worms probably take a heavier toll of the poultry in the county than any other disease. In many flocks the owner does not discover that his birds are infested with worms until it's too late. In some cases the birds were so stunted and undeveloped that it was necessary to sell off the entire pullet flock. In other cases where the tape worms were prevelent, numbers of birds were lost through paralysis. Three worm treatments have been tried out and demonstrations, first that of feeding powder in a mash. This method proved to be unsatisfactory and inefficient in that there was no way of knowing that each bird had a sufficient amount of the worm-killing ingredients to do any good. It is thought that if the drugs were strong enough to kill the worms, too much of the drug would be fatal to the birds. The second method tried was that of giving capsules containing nicotene and kalama to each individual bird. This method proved to be much more satisfactory than the first method tried in that each bird received a definite dose. Upon post-mortem upon some of the birds treated, it was found that these capsules were not as efficient as we would like to have had them, two or three treatments often being necessary to rid the flock of worms. A third method tried was that of the iodine supersoid treatment in which the ~~worming~~ agent was injected directly into the gizzard of the bird. This method proved to be more effective than either of the other two, but due to the difficulty in treating the flock it is hardly practical for the average producer to use this method. In view

of this fact, capsule treatment is generally recommended.

INTERRITUS

During the summer and fall, it was found that a number of birds were getting light and dying without apparent cause, in an examination of a number of birds effected in this manner, it was found that the intestine was very much irritated in practically all cases. As a result a formula secured from the Connecticut Experiment Station was tried out to check the disease. The results were very satisfactory in that after the treatment was used for a few weeks, the losses were reduced until now we have practically none in the commercial flocks from this cause.

CHICKENPOX

Up until last year chickenpox had never been very serious in this locality. But as a result of out-breaks last year, a number of pullet flocks were vaccinated this fall.

HATCHERIES

During the year efforts were made to get the two hatcheries of the county to blood-test flocks, supply eggs, for B. W. D. Although both hatcheries considered the cost prohibitive for this year, they are planning to have their flocks tested next year. Both hatcheries are now dipping eggs in an antiseptic solution just prior to hatching in an effort to control diseases which might be carried on the shells. The Agent assisted both hatcheries in securing and selecting battery brooding equipment, and also assisted in starting and operating. Each battery has a capacity of 500 birds per week, and chicks are either sold as started chicks or continued in battery until market size.

RECORDS

An effort is made to get every poultry raiser to keep a record of cost of production, what he produces, amount sold, and prices obtained.

Eight of the larger producers are keeping records beginning this year in co-operation with the Extension Farm Management Demonstrator.

DAIRYING

Dairying is a minor project in this county, being far behind poultry and other livestock. This lack of interest in dairying is probably due as much to marketing facilities as anything else. During the year the local creamery has begun paying for butter fat on a grade basis which has proven to be most profitable to the producer and the Agent has supported this work through supplying the creamery literature on the proper handling of creeam and utensils and also through doing field work in an effort to get the producers to produce a number one cream. Although we have no testing association in this county, two dairymen are weighing their milk and feeding accordingly. These two herds have been culled rigidly and now have good average production records. In an effort to improve the dairy stock in the county two purebred sires were placed this year.

FARM MANAGEMENT

During the year one hundred copies of farm account books were placed in the handsof the farmers of the county with instructions as to how they should be used. Of this hundred only about 30% would keep the record at all and only about 10% keep the records in such a way that the farm business could be analyzed from them.

CROP ROTATION

The general crop rotation of the county consists of corn, wheat, wheat, clover and grass. An effort is being made to eliminate second wheat crop. If this second wheat crop is eliminated it will save a summer of plowing, give a legume once in four year, and two crops of corn in five years instead of wheat, and due to the fact that corn is our most profitable crop, it is considered good management to have it replace wheat in this five-year rotation.

LIVESTOCK

SHEEP - STOMACH WORM CONTROL

Three demonstrations drenching sheep for stomach worms were held in the county. These meetings were well attended by sheep owners and a number of them expressed their intention to treat their flocks. Bluestone solution was the worming agent used. Although it was impossible to know exactly how many sheep were treated due to the failure of the sheep owners to return questionaire, it may safely be estimated that 25% of the sheep in the county were treated for stomach worm during the grazing season, and in one flock in particular; the advantages of drenching were quite evident. The sheep were in a very poor unthrifty condition and many of the lambs had died. Three treatments were given at two-week intervals with bluestone and nicotene sulphate as the worming agent. In a few weeks' time there was a great improvement and a general condition of both the ewes and the lambs. This demonstration attracted the attention of a number of sheep owners in the community as it pointed out clearly the advantages of stomach worm eradication.

CO-OPERATIVE WOOL POOL

Although there was no loading of wool by the National Wool Marketing Co-operation in this county, about 2,000 pounds of wool from this county was loaded at Harrisonburg, and put in the pool. This was done in an effort to get the growers acquainted with the system of pooling and the prices paid in order that we might secure enough interest to have a car loaded here next year. Those pooling were satisfied with their first payment and with prospects for another payment, and are looking forward to loading here next year. Arrangements have been made with Mr. K. A. Kiethly, Livestock Representative of the Farm Board, to be here in

January to present the wool pooling proposition to the growers of the county.

DOCKING AND CASTRATING

Prior to this year very few lambs had been docked and castrated. Many growers loosing heavily on buck lambs which were sold in the late summer. Five docking and castrating demonstrations were held and were well attended. As a result about 30% of the growers docked and castrated their lambs this year. It is hoped that more will adopt the practices for next year. Many have neglected it beacuse of fear of heavy losses, but this year in the county the losses would run less than 1%. Local buyers paid $1.50 per hundred difference for docked and castrated lambs over buck lambs this year. The first carload of docked and castrated lambs was shipped co-operatively from the county this year. These lambs were well-bred and grain-fed and topped the Baltimore market on the day they were sold. This shipment netted the grower .01¢ a pound above local market prices. Efforts have been made to interest sheep raisers into purebred sires. Due to the fact that there are no breeders of purebred sheep in the county little headway has been made on this project. It has been planned for next year to hold a ram sale in the county and thereby bring in twenty or twenty-five purebred rams. With this number in the county they could be swapped around and would not necessitate an individual buying a ram each year.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

Better sires, one of the greatest needs of the beef industry of the county, is general improvement of the quality of the stock. Efforts are made to have breeders use only purebred males. In order to bring about this change, eight purebred sires were placed in the county during the past year. There are six shorthorns and two herefords.

COW AND CALF PROJECT VS. THREE-YEAR OLD STEERS

In order that some of the risk might be removed from the cattle business, cow and calf projects have been encouraged. During the past year three such projects were run. Where the calves were dropped in early spring and allowed to run with the cows until fall, they averaged four-hundred pounds or better per head. The cost of keeping the cows for the year was about twelve dollars per head. At that time the calves could have been sold for six and one-half or seven cents a pound. These projects were run in comparison with the project in which two-year old steers were bought at five cents per pound, kept for one year at the cost of abot twelve dollars and due to market conditions sold for five cents a pound this year. During the year these steers averaged a gain of about three hundred pounds per head. It was clearly pointed out at a demonstration meeting held that if conditions were practical, the cow and calf projects would be more profitable than steer projects. Due to the uncertainty of the markets steer projects are very risky while in the cow and calf projects, less cash is involved and the producer's only loss in case the market failed would be his feed, and at selling time whatever the calves bring belongs to the producer while in the case of the steer project, most of the money obtained from the sale must be re-invested in stockers for another year. Although in as much money is handled in the cow and calf project, it is a sure and more profitable business.

FEEDS AND FEEDING

It has been the common practice in this county to sell three-year old steers off grass to feeders in other sections, or if carrying enough condition are shipped to market. It has been found in the past two years that it is generally profitable to feed these cattle sixty days before marketing. The cattle as a rule do not come off of pastures fat and the producer can get the difference between fat cattle and half-fed cattle by carrying them through a feeding period.

This year, as well as last, feed prices have been very favorable to cattle feeding. The ration used almost exclusive is corn silage and cotton seed meal. The silage was purchased this year at a cost of about four dollars a ton in the silo. Forty-one per cent cotton seed meal was bought at $17.50 per ton delivered. The highest price offered for the cattle which are being fed was five cents per pound before feeding. On the above ration, one lot of cattle has put on an average of slightly less than three pounds per day per head.

Efforts are now being made to get stock men generally to winter their stockers better. A common practice is to feed straw in unlimited amounts and hand-fed fodder. This ration of course is a deficient one and feeders are encouraged to add a protein supplement. In cases where the protein supplement was used during the winter, the cattle were in much better shape in the spring and started better on grass.

DIRECT SELLING

In past years few of our stock producers attempted to market their products themselves, usually selling to a local dealer who in turn loaded them and shipped to market. It has been found that due to our nearness to the local market and the convenience of truck hauling that even the small producers can profitably market his own stock. Especially has

this been done with lambs and hogs. We can now ship a truck load of livestock to the Baltimore market for a cost of twenty dollars and have the trip made in four hours. In several cases direct marketing has made for the farmers a cent a pound or more above local dealers' prices. This form of marketing is growing rapidly in this county.

HOGS

One demonstration was run in which a modified form of the McLean County system was used. There were eleven pigs in the litter which were farrowed in a pen which had been thoroughly cleaned and washed with lye water and at three weeks of age were transferred to alfalfa where no hogs had been for five years previous. The pigs were self-fed from the time they were transferred to the time they were marketed. One pig was lost through mashing. The other ten averaged 217 pounds at 5½ months old, easily making a ton litter. On a neighboring farm a litter of nine pigs was farrowed and raised in a hog lot, being self-fed from weaning, but did not average 200 pounds when they were eight months of age.

FEEDS AND FEEDING

Due to the unusually low price of wheat and to the large amount of smutty wheat on hand, many hogs have been fed on this wheat as a total grain feed. Although wheat is more easily digested by hogs when ground it has not been profitable for us to grind this year for hog feeding. In that the wheat which was fed to hogs was valued at 45 cents per bushel and the cost of grinding was twenty cents a hundred, there was not enough improvement in the feed being ground to pay the expenses. It was clearly pointed out that the use of a protein supplement not only saved in the amount of feeds used per pound of grain, but caused the hogs to reach market weight much quicker.

MARKETING - FARM AND HOME

POULTRY AND EGGS

Plans were drawn up by the organization of the co-operative egg raising plant in the county. Some field work was done and several meetings were held, but due to the untimely death of Mr. Nelson A. Loucks of the Division of Markets, the project had to be dropped for this year. Although nothing in the co-operative way has been done with the marketing of poultry and eggs, farmers have been assisted in locating markets and in grading their products. Due to the unsatisfactory local prices practically all of the larger poultry producers ship their eggs and poultry to Washington or New York markets.

LIVESTOCK

Although nothing has been done toward the establishing of a co-operative marketing organization, several shipments have been made co-operatively. Farmers are being encouraged to market their products directly rather than through the local dealers. This type of marketing should prove even more profitable with the coming of the Eastern Livestock Marketing Association. The growers of the county are planning to back this organization with some shipments and other support.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

There are three community organizations in the county. These organizations are used by having an agricultural committee in each organization through which the Agent can work. Two of these community organizations were organized this year, a third was a regular community organization in which an agricultural committee was inserted. In this way these organizations have been very helpful in carrying out the extension program. Efforts are being made to organize a 4-H club in each community.

4-H CLUB WORK

4-H club work in the county has not proven at all satisfactory this year, due to several reasons: first, lack of interest on part of children and their parents; second, lack of interest on the part of the school people of the county; and third, that the Agent has not had the time to devote to it that it needed. Out of thirty-eight club members enrolled, only ten completed their projects which is a very poor showing. Plans have been made to devote a great deal of time to club work during the coming year. Efforts are to be made to organize clubs in each of the several communities of the county.

OUTLOOK RECOMMENDATION

Copies of the State Agricultural Outlook Bulletin were mailed to the leading farmers of the County along with a circular letter pointing to the outlook of Page County projects. It was suggested that the wheat crop be reduced, and poultry increased. Although the price of wool was very low during the spring and summer, many flocks have been increased due to the fact that even with such low prices, sheep are proving to be more profitable than cattle, and are being used as a partial substitute for cattle. Hog prices have been very low this year, but due to the favorable grain and hog ratio, it has been profitable to feed.

MISCELLANEOUS

Personal service work has taken a great deal of the Agent's time. I realize that this is not exactly in harmony with the extension plan but I can find no way to get around it. There have been innumerable calls for such things as poultry diseases, vaccination of cattle, drenching of sheep, etc. I have tried every conceivable way to stop this kind of work, but it seems as though it can't be done.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I have tried to make myself as useful as possible as the agricultural interest of the county, taking part in as many phases of extension work as possible. Every effort was made to try to encourage farmers and induce them to use better practices and better business methods in their farming operations during this depressing year. I believe that more progress has been made in the improvement of the poultry projects of the county than in any one single line; next should come sheep improvement.

A number of practices have been passed on from one neighbor to another. In cases where demonstrations were run, several people that the farmers had rather learn by seeing the results obtained by the other fellow than to try the demonstration themselves. I have found it very difficult to find the exact results that were obtained in putting on any one demonstration, that is to know just how many adopted the practices demonstrated and what results were obtained from those used. I have not found any satisfactory method of gathering this information.

FWD

GWC:H

Form No. 208
May 1, 1931

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 Page

Report of G. H. Clark (Name) County Agricultural Agent (Title)

From December 1, 1930 to December 1, 1931

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT.

Approved:

Date _____ _____
State or District Supervisor.

Date _____ _____
State Extension Director.

9—6148

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, reenforced 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.
  - (a) Cereals.
  - (b) Legumes and forage crops.
  - (c) Potatoes, Irish.
  - (d) Cotton.
  - (e) Tobacco and other special crops.
  - (f) Home gardens and home beautification.
  - (g) Market garden and truck crops.
  - (h) Fruits.
  - (i) Forestry.
  - (j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.
  - (k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering.
  - (l) Poultry.
  - (m) Dairy.
  - (n) Other livestock.
  - (o) Farm management.
  - (p) Marketing, farm and home.
  - (q) Foods and nutrition.
  - (r) Child training and care.
  - (s) Clothing.
  - (t) Home management.
  - (u) Home furnishings.
  - (v) Home health and sanitation.
  - (w) Community activities.
  - (x) Miscellaneous.

V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

Statistical Summary

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

Definitions of Terms Used in this Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

G. N. Clark (Name) County Agent (Title) 12 (Months of service this year)
Promoted from Assistant Agent July 31, 1931, to County Extension Organization as Agricultural Advisory Board.

2. County extension organization or association. 2

(a) Name

(b) Number of members 24 (1) Men 20 (2) Women 4

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 8 8 3

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 6 4

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

(a) Adult work 16 (1) Men 16 (2) Women

(b) 4-H Club work 37 (1) Men 2 (2) Women (3) Older club boys 33 (4) Older club girls 2

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

7. Members in above clubs or groups 7

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 3 3 8

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled [1] (a) Boys [1] 41 (b) Girls [1] 8 9

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 23 (b) Girls 4 10

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	41			-		
(b) Girls	8					

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

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

[1] 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 5 to 24, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

8—31489

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 49 Out of school 13

14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained (a) Judging 2 (b) Demonstration 1 14

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 (b) Young women 16

17. Total number of farm visits[2] made in conducting extension work 881 17

18. Number of different farms visited 737 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 867 (b) Telephone 766 21

22. Number of days agent spent in office 81 22

23. Number of days agent spent in field 224 23

24. Number of news articles or stories published[3] 67 24

25. Number of individual letters written 692 25

26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed) 23 26

27. Number of bulletins distributed 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 1 (2) Total men leaders attending 18 (3) Total women leaders attending (b) 4-H Club (1) Number (2) Total leaders attending 30

31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30) (a) Number 30 (b) Total attendance 702 31

32. Meetings held at result demonstrations (a) Number 6 (b) Total attendance 86 32

33. Tours conducted (a) Number (b) Total attendance 33

34. Achievement days held (a) Adult work (1) Number (2) Total attendance (b) 4-H Club (1) Number (2) Total attendance 34

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

5—6146

General Activities—Continued

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

35. Encampments held
- (a) Farm women
  - (1) Number
  - (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

35

36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported
- (a) Number 121
- (b) Total attendance 273

36

Drought relief & similar meetings

37. 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
  - (2) Total attendance

37

8—8146

PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

Line of work	Number of communities or other units participating (a)	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting (b)	Days specialists helped with line of work (c)	Days agent devoted to line of work (d)	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work (e)	Number of news stories published (f)	Number of different circular letters issued (g)	Number of farm or home visits made (h)	Number of office calls received (i)	
38. Cereals (page 8)	5	10	4	15	5	6	2	50	35	38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	5	5		20		3		10	10	39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	2	3		6		1		15	10	40
41. Cotton (page 11)										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)										42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)				3				15	10	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	5	11	3	15	3	3	1	25	30	44
45. Fruits (page 12)	2	5	9	15	3	2	9	30	20	45
46. Forestry (page 13)										46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	3	3		4		1		5	8	47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	4	4		4		3		13	20	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	10	15	10	80	12	8	21	235	150	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	2	2		2				10	10	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	10	30	3	40	11	5	7	250	175	51
52. Farm management (page 16)	4	4	2	5	5				10	52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	3	3		5				10	25	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)	3	6		10	6		6	40		60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)										61
62. Building extension program of work [1]								23		62
63. Organization—extension association and committee [2]	6	24		20	2		4	60		63
Insects				15		10		30	60	

(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.

CEREALS[1]

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

Item	(a) Corn	(b) Wheat	(c) Oats	(d) Rye	(e) Barley	(f) Other[2]	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held	2	5					64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	2	2	1	3			65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	3	4	20	35			66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	8 bu.	3 bu.	8 bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	67
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	3						68
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls							68
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	2						69
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls							69
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing							70
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	71

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

- Number method demonstrations seed treatment for smuts — 5
- Number demonstrations in prevention of fire damage to wheats — 3
- Controlling nematode diseases in wheats — 12
- Variety test in corn — 2

[1] Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.
[2] Indicate crop by name.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

Item	(a) Alfalfa	(b) Sweet clover	(c) Clover (red, alsike, white)	(d) Vetch	(e) Lespedeza	(f) Pasture	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	1	1			1	2	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	2	2		1	1		73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	70	33		10	5	3	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices [1]	___ bu. ___ tons	___ bu. ___ tons	___ bu. ___ tons	___ bu. ___ tons	___ bu. ___ tons	XXXXXX XXXXXX	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys							76
(2) Girls							
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys							77
(2) Girls							
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing							78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing [1] ___ bu. ___ tons	___ bu. ___ tons	___ bu. ___ tons	___ bu. ___ tons	___ bu. ___ tons	XXXXXX XXXXXX		79
Soil samples tested for acidity	8	6			2		
Fertilization demonstration	2					3	

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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

8—2169

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued

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

Item	(a) Soy beans	(b) Cowpeas	(c) Velvet beans	(d) Field beans	(e) Peanuts	(m) Other[1]	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held							72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year				1			73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations				12			74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices[2]	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	27 bu.	bu.	bu. / tons	75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys							76
(2) Girls							
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys							77
(2) Girls							
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing							78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing[2]	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	bu. / tons	bu.	bu.	bu. / tons	79

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Soy beans and cow peas were grown rather extensively this year due to the failure of the normal clover crop. Recommendations were given as to variety, time of planting, rate of planting, fertilizers, and time of harvest.

[1] Indicate crop by name.
[2] Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

5—6145

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

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

Item	(a) Irish potatoes	(b) Sweet potatoes	(c) Cotton	(d) Tobacco	(e) Other[1]	
80. Number of method demonstration meetings held	1					80
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	2					81
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	10					82
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	27 bu.	bu.	lbs.[2]	lbs.		83
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	2					84
(2) Girls						
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	1					85
(2) Girls						
86. Number of acres grown by club members completing						86
87. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing	bu.	bu.	lbs.[2]	lbs.		87

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

- Demonstrations in irish potatoes to show value of organic matter. 1
- Demonstrations in control of scab in irish potatoes 1

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

8—8140

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

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

Item	(a) Home gardens	(b) Market gardening, truck, and canning crops	(c) Beautification of home grounds	(d) Tree fruits	(e) Bush and small fruits	(f) Grapes	
88. Number of method demonstration meetings held				5	1		88
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year				2			89
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	xxxxx		xxxxx	12	1/2		90
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	xxxxx	bu.	xxxxx	bu.	qts.	lbs.	91
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	2						92
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls							92
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	1						93
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls							93
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing			xxxxx				94

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

- Number peach-thinning demonstrations — 2
- Number pruning demonstrations — 3 (d); 1 (e)
- One county spray demonstration 7 sprays applied.
- Tomato fertilization demonstration — 2 (commercial)
- Demonstration control of lean beetle — 2 (commercial)
- Tomato flights — 1 (commercial)

9—3145

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)

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) Rodents	(b) Other animal pests	(c) Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held	1		2	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	1		1	109
110. Pounds of poison used	23 lb.		?	110

8—5146

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 2 112

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 1 115

116. Acres drained by such systems 10 116

117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems 1 117

118. Acres irrigated by such systems 150 118

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 1 126

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 25 129

130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question ..... (a) Dairy barns 1 (b) Hog houses (c) Poultry houses 18 (d) Silos 6 (e) Other 130

130½. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery 130½

130½. Number of machines involved in preceding question ..... (a) Tractors (b) Tillage implements (c) Harvesters and threshers (d) Other 130½

130½. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent 5 ..... 130½

8—2148

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) Horses and mules	
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held	8		4	6			131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	3		2	3			132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations	600		83	200			133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed	900		580	700			134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	6				2		135
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls	2				1		135
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	3				2		136
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls					1		136
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed							137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires	12	1	2	5	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 1							142
143. Number of members in these associations							143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals	10	3					144
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

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

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 3 149

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 3 151

152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements 3 152

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 1 154

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 75 157

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	(m) .....
(b) Corn	(h) Beef cattle	(n) .....
(c) Cotton	(i) Hogs	(o) .....
(d) Potatoes	(j) Sheep	(p) .....
(e) Tobacco	(k) Poultry	(q) .....
(f) Truck crops	(l)	(r) .....

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by 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	
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	1								161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)	210								162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	$309000.00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	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	1								169
170. Production to meet market demand									170
171. Reduction of market losses									171
172. Use of current market information									172
173. Standardizing									173
174. Processing or manufacturing									174
175. Packaging and grading									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)

Unorganized
Grading & packing eggs 10
fruits 4

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

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)	
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)

CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

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

197. Number of method demonstration meetings held 197

198. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 198

199. Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care 199

200. Membership in these groups 200

201. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 201

202. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 202

203. Number of homes improving habits of school children (other than reported under "Foods and Nutrition" and "Home Health and Sanitation") 203

204. Number of homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones 204

205. Number of homes providing recommended play equipment 205

206. Number of homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs 206

207. Number of homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children 207

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by 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 ..... (b) Boys 210

211. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 211

212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 212

213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls ..... (c) Boys 213

214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 214

215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 215

216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 216

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME MANAGEMENT

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are 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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HOME FURNISHINGS

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

231. Number of method demonstration meetings held 231

232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 232

233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 233

234. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 234

235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 235

236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 236

237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies) ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 237

238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens) ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 238

239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors ..... (a) Women ..... (b) Girls 239

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

240. Number of method demonstration meetings held 240

241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 241

242. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 242

243. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 243

244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work ..... (a) Girls ..... (b) Boys 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 Records

253. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations 2 253

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 2 255

256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations 2 256

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 Shelter Work, i. e., any Other Information that can be Reported Satisfactorily 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	2	5				263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys	2					264
(2) Girls						
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	2					265
(2) Girls						

[1] Indicate project by name.