VIRGINIA.

FAIRFAX COUNTY COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1932.

VIRGINIA

FAIRFAX COUNTY

NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

COUNTY AGENT

H. B. DERR

1932

INDEX

County Extension Organization

The County Extension Organization is known as the County Agricultural Board. It is composed of representative citizens from every community in the county. On a smaller scale it has been in operation for the past ten years. The officers for the year 1932 are, President, H. H. Ankers, Vienna, Vice President, Wilson McNair of Floris, and the Secretary, H. B. Derr of Fairfax.

The County is divided into districts with several contiguous communities in each. The annual meetings are held at the County Seat in the Farmers Club rooms. The District meetings, will be held at some central farmers home, or public meeting place. With less travel this insures a better attendance, and a closer cooperation between the members. Each District Committee selects some member for chairman, and the District Chairmen with the officers form the executive committee. The functions of this board are to assist the County Agent in selecting suitable projects for each district.

This form of Advisary Board was well fitted to take up the drought relief work in 1930. When the state work was organized this organization was offered to the State Chairman as ready to function. Fairfax County was one of the first, if not the first county in the state to form its drought relief committee. Having members in every community made the work effective. When the Government seed loan work was organized this Advisary Board again functioned admirably.

The policy of the Board is to cooperate with every effort made by farm organizations to improve their conditions. It was through its efforts that the Fairfax County Farmers Service Co. Inc. was organized several years ago. This organization is now doing an annual business of over $100.000. It is the representative of the Virginia Seed Service in this section.

It also aided in organizing the two Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, and keeping up its membership. A third Association was organized the past summer and it is now functioning. Over 2000 cows are now under test. The Agricultural Board was instrumental in placing 14 Government Pure Bred Sires among the dairymen of the county. Many of the young of these animals are now milking and have been of wonderful help in building up the herds of the owners whose herds they head.

By means of radio programs, and poultry meetings on egg grading and marketing, a movement has been organized and is now functioning in which our Fairfax County poultry keepers can have their eggs graded and marketed at a premium over the regular market price.

Program of Work

The major project selected by the Advisary Board for the year 1931 was soil improvement. Several hundred soil tests were made, and over 2000 acres tested for acidity and Phosphate needs. This service has been exceedingly valuable in aiding our farmers to prepare their fields for alfalfa and other legume crops, that have many times failed in the past, or given poor results. An excellent testing outfit was obtained from the Urbana Laboratories, with which tests could be made for Nitrate, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. The lime needs can also be ascertained with this outfit. The tests show that nearly 80 per cent of the fields tested are deficient in available phosphate, and 75 per cent need lime ranging from 1/2 to 4 tons of lime per acre. This lack of phosphate as shown by many fields explains one of the principal reasons for poor crop returns from grain fields, Legume hay fields, and rundown pastures. It was known that our fields need lime, yet when lime was applied, in some cases the results were not satisfactory.

The project was started early last fall on grain and grass seedings. The crops this year, while not favored with the best of weather conditions have shown splendid results. Indications are that there will be a gain of several thousand dollars this year. With the additional treatments of lime and phosphate during the next few years the cash returns will be highly gratifying. With the large number of tests of soils made during the spring, summer and fall of 1932, and the farmer being advised of the amount of lime and Superphosphate to use, there is no reason why handsome returns should not be obtained. As many farmers stated how fortunate it was that the elements needed were the cheapest to purchase. A large number of pastures were treated with Phosphate but the fullest returns could not be ascertained due to the severe fall drought. It was noted however that the pastures treated, suffered less from the drought than those not treated.

DAYS DEVOTED TO PROJECTS

Subject	Days
Dairying	37
Poultry	45
Cereals	20
Fruits	15
Garden & Truck crops	20
Legumes	15
Soils & Fertilizers	20
Home Beautification	25
Forestry & Tree Planting	10
Bee Keeping	03
Sheep, Hogs, Rabbits	05
Farm Management	05
Rodents, Woodchucks, Orchard Mice	03
Insects, Garden and Field	25
4-H Club Work	15
Marketing	04
Community Activities	09
Agricultural Engineering	05
Govt. Seed Loans	05
Radio Farm Program	20

Dairy Improvement

As one of our major projects, an effort was made to show results. The two Dairy Herd Improvement Associations were kept intact, and the third one organized, and it is now functioning.

Owing to the demand for 4% milk in Washington, a standard to which our Holsteins as a breed can not measure up to, the breeding work in our herds is rapidly being demoralized. As a result there is considerable cross breeding with Guernsey and Jersey animals, and the Holstein breed will suffer in consequence, as few dairymen can afford to keep two bulls. Strenuous efforts have been made to get neighbours to cooperate, by one man keeping a Guernsey the other a Holstein sire and exchange rather than cross breed. We are glad to say some success has attended the efforts.

The majority of our dairymen have pure bred sires, especially those who raise their own replacements. Others who believe they can buy their replacements cheaper than they can raise them, are not so particular, and some use any old scrub bull, as they sell the calves for a few dollars anyway. If these scrub calves were vealed, it would not affect our dairy industry to the extent that it does. There are many farmers who make it a business to buy heifer calves from dairymen, under the assumption that they are all good calves. These are raised till freshening time, at which time our dairymen are running around buying up cows to keep up their basic quantity of milk for the following year. At this time with many the quality of the milk is not such a vital question as is the quantity. The result is that these poor cows get back into the herds again. After the basic months these poor cows are resold to others for family cows, at a larger price than can be obtained from slaughter.

It is to be regretted that owing to the depression, some farmers are buying scrub bulls from parties who buy up scrub calves and raise to sell to farmers who can not affort to own pure bred bulls. In an effort to overcome the scrub sire proposition several years ago the agent made arrangements to obtain pure bred, proven sires from the Government dairy farm. At one time there were 18 of these bulls loaned to dairymen free of charge, with the exception of an agreement to raise a number of the heifers in order to check up on the influence of the sire on the progeny. A number of the daughters of these sires are now fresh and show a splendid improvement over the dams.

Assistance is given at every opportunity in marketing the milk, and maintaining a high quality of milk.

Disease prevention

With the completion of the T. B. eradication campaign several years ago the loss from this disease is quite small. If all of our diarymen would raise their own replacements, the loss from T.B., abortion and Garget would be considerably less. It is the purchase of replacements from the outside that causes the trouble. Despite these losses many dairymen still insist that they can buy their replacements cheaper than they can raise them.

Some years ago there were heavy losses from blackleg. It is now known that by means of inoculation this disease can be eliminated from our herds. Several years ago a severe epidemic caused heavy losses, until it was brought under control by vaccinating every animal under two years of age. Over 800 animals were vaccinated. No attention was paid to the day, one Sunday morning 72 animals were vaccinated between 7 and 10 O'Clock, Every susceptible animal within a radius of one mile from an infected zone was vaccinated. The result was very little infection for the following year.

This fall a minor outbreak occurred in two of the old infected places. Andrew Chapel and Forestville, and several animals died. All surrounding farms were notified and agent vaccinated 82 animals on 17 different farms, and not another animal has been lost. Sixty six farmers attended the demonstrations, but only one would handle the needle. The County Agent is supposed to be a teacher and instruct others how to help themselves. The saying of Dr. Seaman Knapp, "That it is not what you do for others, but what you can teach others to do to help themselves that makes you a successful agent." No doubt this is true in many cases like selecting seed etc. but when it comes to what is aparently a technical thing like vaccination the majority shy off.

In over 19 years service as a county agent we have never seen such rapid cooperation as in times of an outbreak of black-leg. It is like a fire in getting people together. All neighbours turn out to help each other in the face of an attack of this dread disease. We have often remarked that if there were as much cooperation in all other lines of agriculture as in this, that it would not take long to overcome the depression.

Bleak Leg Vaccination

An out break of blackleg occurred in two widely separated districts. Immediate steps were taken and 81 animals were vaccinated upon 17 farms. Of the 81 animals vaccinated 16 were under six months of age and will have to be revaccinated, after becoming 6 months of age, as the immunity is not lasting unless this is done. A case proving this has just come to my attention. Mr. Chas. Roller whom the agent taught how to vaccinate some years ago, vaccinated a number of animals last summer, among them being two only about 4 months of age. Mr. Roller forgot to vaccinate them upon reaching the 6 months, as he thought if they were vaccinated any time within 6 months from the other vaccination, it would do. The animals died a few days ago and upon posting them found the typical lesions of black leg.

As it costs from 5 to 10 dollars for each farm to pay the veterinarian for his visit, a conservative estimate of savings to the farmers was 150 dollars, quite an item these days.

Poultry Project.

Poultry ranking second in the industries of the county, the Advisory Board selected it as the second project. We consider that improving our flocks is of the utmost importance. As with dairying the male is considered a decided factor in flock improvement. The results of using pure bred cocks and pullets is shown in the progeny. Beginning with the chicks. During the year 76 farm visits were made in the interest of poultry breeding and management.

In the early part of the year a near-by hatchery requested assistance in obtaining hatching eggs of the heavier breeds. Visits were made to a number of farmers with good flocks of Barred Rocks, and assistance was given in culling the flock and obtaining pure bred males. The results were satisfactory, and as the farmers were paid 10 cents per dozen above the market price there was an inducement to enlarge their flocks. This hatchery produces chicks a large part of the year, consequently there was a nearly constant market. A conservative estimate is an increase of nearly $500 dollars in the returns of the farmers from sale of eggs.

Poultry Disease.

During the year 147 visits were made to poultry flocks suffering from disease. At 76 of them demonstrations were given in treatment for disease. In nearly half of the cases in the spring and early summer that dread disease Coccidiosus was found. Nearly 14,000 chicks and young birds were looked over and fully 50 per cent were treated for this disease, with excellent results. At a concervative estimate of 10 cents each for the chicks and 20 cents for those several months old, a saving of fully $500 dollars was made for our farmers. A few testimonals will be given. Mrs. A. B. Lohr who had a large number of chicks affected said, "That Coccidiosus medicine you brought me is worth its weight in gold. A number died with a bloody discharge and after giving them the medicine a

few days they stopped dying and got better. I was afraid the way they were dying that I would lose the entire 100 dollars worth of chicks"

Mr. N. A. Bean who had 200 turkeys of whom a number had died, was assisted and made the statement to several neighbours that the agent had saved him 50 dollars, by curing his young turkeys.

A number of flocks of young turkeys were saved by the use of two pounds of tobacco dust mixed with the mash, at a cost of 13 cents. Twenty four flocks of birds have already been treated for Bronchitus this fall, and others becoming affected. The treatment has thus far been effective, and as pullets are easily infected a good many dollars have been saved our farmers.

Fowl Chicken Pox.

In 1930 when the first chicken pox case was found the agent tried to get vaccination work started but had little success. After one poultry man had lost fully 1,000 dollars from loss of birds, and egg production and several others from 100 to 500 dollars depending upon the size of the flock, there was notice taken. Mr. M. C. Kilpatrick who had visited the county several times in the interest of better chick work, gave several talks on the use of pigeon vaccine. It was found that Dr. Johnson of the V. P. I. staff was working upon the production of a pigeon pox that was effective without seriously affecting the birds. Dr. Johnson stated that he would furnish the pigeon vaccine free for a number of birds, as a field check for comparison with his laboratory experiments.

A public meeting was called at the home of Mr. Vosbury one of our leading poultry men and large number of poultry men were present, fully 13,000 birds were represented. The owners of 8,000 promised to cooperate by testing the pigeion virus. There was some delay in getting the vaccine and by the time it was obtained the majority of the owners had decided to wait until they learned the results from the use of this unknown Pigeon vaccine. The flock owners who had suffered loss from the disease decided

to make demonstration tests. Demonstration were staged upon four farms, beginning upon the farm of Milton Roberts. The affair was well advertised and about 30 poultry keepers, including specialists from the Poultry Department were present, and Mr. Kilpatrick gave the demonstration. Some of the authorities advised having some licensed veterinarians present as we were going to use a vaccine. This was not done and after seeing the simplicity of the treatment it was realized that none were necessary. Nearly 3000 birds were vacinated during the demonstrations, and the outcome was watched with interest. After the period of vaccination was over the flocks of several poultrymen had attacks of the disease, while those who had vaccinated did not have any trouble. When the season for vaccination arrived in 1932 there was sufficient interest so that nearly 7000 birds were vaccinated, and no doubt there are others that were not reported. Pigeon pox vaccination is now an established custom and larger numbers will be vaccinated each year. The value of extension work in teaching farmers how to help themselves is shown in this case. Each farmer did his own vaccinating and in some cases showed his neighbour how to do it. This is a different story from that of the Blackleg vaccination of cattle. Of the 17 farms upon which cattle were vaccinated last month and the 72 farmers present there was only one man who had the courage to use the needle. The loss from chicken pox in 1931 in deaths and loss of egg production was approximately 4,000 dollars in the county. As we have lost no poultry upon the farms upon which vaccination work was done, counting upon the same basis, the saving to our poultry keepers this winter should be close to 6,000 dollars. One of the men who lost money in 1930 and 1931, Mr. John Murphy told me, "By gosh I learned my lesson last year, I vaccinated my birds and they are just rolling out the eggs, me for vaccinating after this."

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Grain Crops

The 1932 crops season began with every indication of being an excellent one. Just before heading time an epidemic of rust attacked the wheat and caused a heavy shrinkage in yield. The agent was called to a number of places as to the best course to pursue. Cut the wheat for long feed, or let it mature. On the Armfield farm the crop was so badly damaged, and being out of long feed he was advised to cut it for feed. On a number of farms the loss from smut was quite severe, ranging from 1/2 to nearly 5 percent. On the Wilkinson farm a fine looking field of wheat was visited at cutting time, and the prospects looked good. A dark green band of heads from eight to twelve inches below the ripened wheat was examined and every one was found filled with nematode galls. It was estimated that the yield would be damaged at least 5 percent, and upon threshing it was even worse than that.

Visits to other farms disclosed a scattered infection of Nematodes. Many farmers sow their own seed without cleaning or grading year after year, with the result that about every 5 or 6 years the infection becomes cumulative in sufficient quantity to considerably reduce the yield. About 7 years ago we had an outbreak of Nematodes, and on several farms the wheat was so badly galled that the mills would not purchase it even for chicken feed. The agent carried his compound microscope with him in his travels, and whenever opportunity offered would crush a gall, and placing some of the material under the microscope the farmers could see the nematodes or eel worms in large numbers. By rotating his crops and not sowing any wheat on an infected field for at least 4 years the farmer can gradually eliminate the disease from the place.

About 800 acres were sown with wheat treated with Copper Carbonate, and as a rule the results were satisfactory. Until a farmer

suffers a heavy loss he is often indifferent about treating his seed. Many men are indifferent, as the average farmer can not furnish the proper equipment to do the work. If they could remove the fear of handling the Copper Carbonate I feel positive that there would be more seed treated. The agent made a barrell mixer and offered it to any farmer who would return it when through with it. This barrell is moved to different parts of the county. So far as is known it is the only mixer in the county. Last year a mill in Herndon mixed the seed and fertilizer for 5 cents per bushel. Unfortunately the mill was burned so this service was lost. It will require some heavy losses before seed treatment becomes more popular.

Horticulture.

For a number of years spray notices have been sent out, and have proved popular, as our orchardists know when to spray and what material to use. While not all our orchardists follow the directions explicitly, there are sufficient of the better ones who do so, to make it worth while. Spraying. Scab was epidemic this year and the loss quite heavy, even with some who sprayed. This was probably due to the fact that the sprays were not properly timed, an important fact. There also seems to be a tendency among some people to use a spray meterial just as good, or cheaper than the material recommended on the spray notices. Disease. Many orchardists do not realize that the scab fungous lives and is carried over from the fall till spring upon the infected leaves. Where orchards are cultivated large numbers of these leaves are covered. If the orchards are in grass the leaves fall into the grass and are kept moist, and moisture is essential to the production of scab apores. Mr. Lewis one of our large orchardists can vouch for this. In the part or the orchard where there was no tall grass or weeds, there was far less scab than in other places where there was a tall growth of Johnson grass and weeds. This point will be stressed when the controversy of cultivated versus sod orchards is started.

Pruning. In pruning, there is generally either too much or too little, when the happy medium should be practiced. Despite efforts to give other instruction, the majority of farmers start pruning on the inside and work outward, with the result that generally it ends with a bunch of branches at the end of the limb. The result is that nature in order to reproduce the large amount of feeding wood removed, starts a multitude of water sprouts instead of making fruit buds. With the average farmer as soon as possible he starts and cuts these off, in order as he thinks to get fruit. We know of a number of home orchards in which this has been going on for

several years despite efforts to prevent it. The advice that Prof. Teska gave one of our young orchardists was to lose, or forget where he had placed his pruning knife and sheers until there was some growth and then reshape his tree growth and let some fruit buds develop.

In our work we try and get the farmer to start pruning from the outside, and cut out all overlapping branches, and open the outer part of tree so that the sunshine can enter. When this is done generally the tree does not look so thick and less pruning is done on the inner part. The result is a better setting of fruit and with higher color. Several demonstrations have been given along this line.

Fertilizers in Orchards.

Inspection in many home orchards shows a starved condition, as evidenced by the short terminal twig growth. This is one of the main points used when visiting a farmers orchard. If a twig 4 inches long has 4 or 5 yearly ring growths, it is quite conclusive evidence when sown to the intelligent farmer that the trees must be fed. If you can find a tree with a twig growth of a foot or longer, the improved looks of this tree over the one with an annual growth of one half inch or a little longer, is conclusive to any man of average intelligence.

The majority of farmers believe that the only fertilizer an orchard needs is nitrate of soda. Many of our best orchardists have found that a mixture of 1 pound of Nitrate of soda and 4 lbs of Acid Phosphate for large trees, applied three or four weeks before blossiming time will give good results. Some go farther and apply a complete fertilizer. Mr. W. D. Gray a soil and fertility specialist is cooperating with the county agent in making a soil survey of our leading orchards, and will make fertility tests of both the surface and subsoils. When these tests are completed and we know the elements needed, we can apply them and note results. Our orchardists are interested in the outcome.

Pollination.

Several orchards that have not paid very well were inspected and it was found that large blocks were planted to one variety of apples, and often a variety that is self sterile. One orchard was largely Stayman Winesap, another Red Delicious. We have used Grimes very successfully in the Delicious orchard. Johnathan is also recommended, but this apple is not widely grown in our county. By making replacements with Grimes, and top working every fourth tree in every third or fourth row with Grimes will furnish pollination to insure a good set of fruit. The agent has successfully demonstrated the value of Grimes upon Red Delicious as well as upon Black Twig, which is a shy bearer by placing boquets of Grimes Blossoms among the branches of the shy bearers, and the bees in large numbers did the work whether the air currents were still or blowing.

Chilcott Brothers have top worked a number of poor selling varities or trees with better sellers, and the results are very satisfactory. The agent is gradually changing a Black Twig into a Golden Delicious. The thing to remember is not to make the change too rapid, nor to open the south side of the tree too much at one time due to danger from sun scald.

Orchard Soil Analyses

The County Agent has made arrangements with Mr. S. D. Gray an expert in soil analyses to investigate our orchard soils and learn what method of treatment will give the best results. Mr. Gray arrived on Monday morning and a number of our leading orchards were visited and soil samples were collected. The tests will give the lime needs also the Nitrogin, Phosphate and Potash requirements. Owing to Mr. Gray's limited time, the County Agent will collect several other samples for testing. It is hoped that the study of these soils will aid in the better handling of other orchards, so far as soil fertility is concerned.

Legumes

With the testing of so many fields for lime and phosphate and reports made thereon, it has taken much of the guess work out of planting the legume crops. Over 800 acres of alfalfa were sown last spring. In the majority of the plantings where the land was well prepared, and the proper seed used and inoculated the results were satisfactory. Alfalfa being one of the projects selected by the advisary board, especial efforts were made with the crop. Were it not for the drought the loss would have been small, as little seed was sown on land that showed a high acidity content. The loss was severe in 1931 as the crop was sown in the old hit and miss method so commonly used. A series of meetings were held last spring, and Mr. W. H. Byrne spoke on alfalfa at eadh one, with excellent effect.

Clovers

For many years clover has been a rather precarious crop, there being more failures than successes on farms other than dairy. Not only was acidity a factor, but the lack of organic matter was just about as bad. Over 100 fields that were intended for clover were tested for acidity and phosphate and their needs prescribed. Where the directions were followed excellent results were obtained. The clover hay crop for the county is over 2,000 dollars to the good despite the low price for hay.

Were it possible to obtain the figures on the increase in crop values on Alfalfa, clover, soy bean and sweet clover, due to liming and application of increased amounts of phosphate, it would make a handsome figure. Where climate and other factors enter into consideration, how much can we allow for soil and fertility factors?

E. C. DERR
COUNTY AGENT
Fairfax, R. F. D. Va.

PASTURES.

A Radio Talk Given By C. T. Rice Over W J S V.

For many years export steers were shipped direct from blue grass pastures of Southwest Virginia to the foreign markets without any other finish, therefore many farmers conceived the idea that if you did not have a blue grass pasture you did not have anything. As a result of this there are thousands of farmers over the country today that pasture only land that cannot be cultivated. This land is frequently covered with briars and bushes with a scant sprinkling of grass in the open places. However, a great many dairy farmers have learned the value of good pastures and realize that milk can be produced more cheaply on grass than any other way. For twenty years on our own place we have been studying and working with pasture crops. We start in the spring with Abruzzi Rye, which is ten days earlier than common rye, and about two weeks earlier than wheat. It rarely ever winter kills, and frequently grows some all winter. We seed this rye on good land very heavily, at the rate of two and a half to three bushels per acre, drilling it both ways. We find by heavy seeding that five acres of Abruzzi Rye and five acres of Wheat seeded in the same way will produce all the green feed that thirty cows will need for four or five weeks.

Next in line is Sweet Clover. Second year Sweet Clover will be ready when the cows have finished the wheat and rye. We also find that ten acres of Sweet Clover heavily seeded on good land well limed will carry thirty cows for three months, sometimes longer. This sweet Clover is gnnerally sown the first week in March using thirty pounds of scarified seed per acre. The seed is mixed with about three hundred pounds of basic lime phosphate and drilled on small grain, or seeded with spring oats. By seeding early in March we find that we usually have a good growth by July 15th which will afford a lot of pasture in any season.

Supplementing Sweet Clover we use and highly recommend to every dairyman or live stock man Sudan Grass, which we have used for several years with excellent results. This is seeded about May 15th, or later, on a well prepared seed bed with a heavy application of complete fertilizer, at the rate of forty pounds per acre. This we also drill both ways. Sudan Grass is ready to graze in about six weeks after it is sown. It should be grazed heavily so there will be no patches of it

going to seed. We find that by keeping it grazed closely it makes a very palatable and succulent feed and is a great milk producer. In normal seasons it will carry more live stock per acre than any other pasture except Sweet Clover. However, Sudan Grass is killed with the first frost.

Next in line of importance is Lespedeza, which grow on poor land and wet land, will re-seed itself, and make excellent pasture for mid-summer. It also fits in well with a permanent pasture mixture. We experimented with ten acres of Korean Lespedeza on a heavy permanent pasture sod. We disced it both ways with a tractor and seeded fifteen pounds of Lespedeza per acre, and ran the Cultipactor over it. We got an excellent stand which made a good growth the first year and has re-seeded itself perfectly on this sod without touching it for three years.

Just a word about permanent pastures. We find that by fertiliz-ing permanent pastures with a complete fertilizer at the rate of five hundred pounds per acre drilled on the first of March that we can step this pasture up at least fifteen to twenty days, and can double the carrying capacity of the pasture.

In summing up pastures in line of importance, first is Sweet Clover, which will unquestionably carry more stock per acre than any other pasture. Second is Sudan Grass, which must be seeded on good land, but has a carrying capacity second to Sweet Clover and is much more palatable. It is considered dangerous by some live stock men, but we have never had the slightest ill effects from it in any way. Next is Korean Lespedeza, which is splendidly suited for low ground or hillsides that are too rough for cultivation. It fits in nicely with orchard grass, making its best growth at the time orchard grass is dormant.

Another crop that can be pastured successfully is Alfalfa. How-ever, it should not be grazed closely or late in the fall or when the weather is very dry. However, a field of Alfalfa can be pastured lightly without injuring the stand and at the same time giving ex-cellent results.

Pastures properly handled are the most profitable crop that any farmer can grow and demand more attention than they are getting from nine-tenths of the farmers in the country.

Soil Testing.

The Agent conducted 12 demonstrations in soil testing not including the six or more in orchards. Nearly 500 acres were tested and lime and phosphate needs were ascertained and reported to the owners. Fourty one persons were present. This 500 acres are included in the nearly 2000 acres tested from different farms all over the country

Organic Matter

Closely correlated with soil acidity is the lack of organic matter and soil bacteria. Owing to the scarcity of barn yard manure many people must depend upon green manures to keep up their soil fertility. Our orchards use soy beans, alfalfa sweet clover, and rye and vetch in the order given. There is considerable objection by many to the use of alfalfa and sweet clover in the orchards owing to the root competition between the apple and these crops, to the detriment of the apple. Experiments are under way comparing these crops plowed under and cut off for hay. Soy beans are quite popular. Our largest orchardists Chilcott Bros. formerly used rye and vetch, but have found that vetch alone gives better results.

Uses of Lime.

With the aid of an excellent outfit to show the lime needs of the various types of soil, there has been a greater interest shown in its use. A circular has been prepared showing the lime needs of the flowering plants and shrubs. This has proved popular with the various garden clubs and flower lovers, as it fills a long felt want. A similar circular is being prepared for garden crops.

A conservative estimate for the county is 25 cars of lime used this year. For agricultural purposes more raw lime is being used than burnt owing to the difference in price. Raw limestone has been obtained as low as $3.50 per ton.

L. L. Demory and son Will are both consistant users of raw limestone. They use one car each spring, and have done so for years. The result is shown in consistent growth of crops.

Dr. F. W. Huddleson is also a consistant user of lime and his farm also shows it.

Dr. J. H. Ferguson has obtained splendid results from a constant use of a high grade marl.

A fertiliser known as Cyanamid containing approximately 3/4 lime and 1/4 Nitrogen is becoming popular.

The old style method of buying lump lime and spreading it on the field in piles to slack has disappeared, and Hydrated lime is almost universally used.

Home Improvement.

The Washington Bi-Centennial Commission offered a handsome silver cup for the best community which showed the best gardens and plantings, in either Fairfax or Arlington Counties. Three white communities were entered, Falls Church, Herndon and Vienna. The agent as County Chairman had a chairman appointed in each of these communities and had them make efforts to improve conditions.

A committee of Washingtonians did the judging, the agent taking them to the various communities. The committee after judging the communites in both counties, awarded the silver cup to Lyon Village in Arlington County.

The Commission also offered one silver cup to the best colored community in two counties in Maryland two counties in Virginia. As nothing had previously been done to assist the colored people of Fairfax County the agent with the assistance of a number of progressive colored people selected three of the best colored communities in the county, Falls Church, Baileys Cross Road and Fairfax. Chairmen were appointed in each to take charge of the campaign. Ollie Tinner was selected for Falls Church, Kilen Gray for Fairfax and Lillian Carey for Baileys. There never has been such a clean up in these places before. Rubbish heaps, tin cans and trash disappeared as if by magic. Weeds were cut, lawns mowed, and a general clean up made. When the Washington committee visited the four counties and looked over the Falls Church community, they decided in favor of Falls Church, and they were awarded the silver cup. The agent must highly compliment the Falls Church Colored chairman. Ollie Tinner for his splendid work. He not only said, "Lets clean up", but was in the front rank doing it. He is an intelligent colored man, and an Instructor in a Washington High School. As he has said, it only needed some one to come and get the colored people started. Wm. Lee was presented

a bronze Bi-Centennial medal for the best colored home planting in Falls Church. Eva Norris in Baileys, and Luther Anderson in Fairfax were given honorable mention for their plantings.

The colored contest came to a close with a big rally of the County Colored Citizens Association in the Baptist Church in Falls Church. Despite a terrific downpour of rain the building was well filled with colored people from all parts of the county. The Chairman Ollie Tinner gave a splendid talk of the benefits the colored people had received from the contest. He also prized the efforts the agent had made to get the work started. The agent responded with the statement that in his work he knew neither race, creed not color, and offered his services in every way possible. A beautiful set of landscape pictures were then shown, which were highly appreciated. The President of the association made a few remarks among which he said that he was pleased to be of assistance in improving the homes of his people by means of flowers and plants, but they should not forget to keep the roof patched. A very timely saying considering that some of the colored people are rather careless about such things. The meeting came to a close with the agent presenting Wm. Lee with an award of merit from the American Yard and Garden Association which furnished the slides and much helpful literature. The people went home expressing their appreciation that the County Agent was for the colored people as well as for the whites.

In the individual home contests for the whites as well as the colored, the judging was done by a committee composed of Mrs. W. T. Westcott, Mrs. L. P. Tayloe and Mrs. Harry Blake. As members of their respective Garden Clubs they were well fitted for the work. As adviser Dr. F. L. Mulford of the Department of Agriculture gave valuable assistance. In Herndon the first prize a bronze medal presented by the Bicentennial Committee was awarded to Dr. Ben Detwiler. Awards of merit

given by the American yard and garden Association will be given Mr. B. H. Bready, Dr. Mm. Myer and Mrs. H. H. Sager, They are to be presented at a future meeting of the Herndon Chamber of Commerce, The Bronze medal was presented to Mr.Detwiler at the Chamber of Commerce meeting Nov. 19th.

In Vienna the Bicentennial bronze medal was presented to Miss Roberdetta Gibson for the best planting in the village, and a handsome banner to Mrs. Arthur Barringer for the best improvement in 1932, these were presented by the agent at a recent tree dedication meeting in the Vienna Library building. Honorable mention was made of the improvement in the grounds around the library building. At this meeting Mrs. Harry Blake was also presented with a bicentennial medal for the best planting at Fairfax. Mrs. G. Ashby Money will be presented with an award of merit for the best planting in the Colvin Run section.

Forestry & Tree Planting

Efforts have been made to interest our farmers in reforestation, but the results have not been so encouraging. Virginia is blessed in that nature does so much of her on work along this line, for the lazy man too much so. It keeps him busy cutting pines, and brush. The agent set an example by purchasing 1000 locust seedlings and induced another party Miss Sayre to also purchase the same amount. The dire need today on many farms are fence posts and 3.00 can not be expended to better advantage than buying 1000 of these seedlings and setting them in some waste place to grow.

In accordance with the desire of the American Tree Association as a part of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration tree planting celebrations and pagents were staged during the summer. The first was the George Washington pagent at the Court House when the Rev. R. A. Rice depicted the inauguration of George Washington as president. Several hundred people took part. On this occasion the Fairfax Garden Club planted a memorial tree upon the Court House grounds. The tree plantings continued during the summer and trees were planted and dedicated to Washington on 12 of our largest school grounds 2 grange halls, one church, 2 garden clubs, 4 private homes one park and one library. The agent assisted in nearly all of them and made an address. Photographs of the most of these have been taken. Of the 12 schools the celebration was in charge of the 4-H Clubs.

4-H Club Camp

About 175 4-H Club members and leaders from Northern Virginia spent a delightful week in camp at Jamestown. Various forms of recreation and swimming were enjoyed. Garden, Livestock, poultry etc were given in class work. The swimming was hugely enjoyed by young and old. The agent had charge of the garden classes, which were illustrated by charts and actual specimens.

4-H Club Tour.

Nearly the entire camp made a tour to Jamestown where our first pioneers in Virginia landed. Williamsburg was then visited and among other things William and Mary College was inspected. The old Capitol and Court house were interesting, also the historic Williamsburg garden. The next point of interest was Yorktown. Accompanied by an official guide the Moore house where Cornwallis and Washington drew up the articles of surrender was visited, also the old church and other points of interest. The young people had an opportunity to refresh their knowledge of American history from first hand information. The trip was thoroughly enjoyed by both young and old.

The agent organized 5 clubs with 130 members. During the season 60 meetings were attended. The Climax of the season was the abhievement day when about 300 members and leaders attended, and heard Dr. Evans splendid address on club work. The most interesting phase of the work to the children at least were the trips or tours. Two of these were held during the school season and much interest was shown. The worst feature of club work is the obtaining of record books. The interest and enthusiasm seems to wane when they are mentioned. The result has been very discouraging this fall, and a more strict rule will be followed next year. No one will be accepted in club work that failed to make a report this year.

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Farm Management.

Last spring the manager of The Mt. Vernon estate requested the agent to go over the farm with him and make suggestions as to improving the lawn, and fields. This was done and the soils tested for both acidity and phosphate, and crop recommendations made for each field. These have been followed this summer with excellent results.

The hardest problem was the controlling of the wild vines and morning glories that over ran a bottom, commonly known as Hells Bottom since Washingtons time, so we are told. At that time it was covered with back water from the river and a mosquito breeding place. The present ownership has had it filled by pumping in material from the river. Owing to the weeds it was unmanageable. It was suggested that sudan grass be planted but was informed that sudan had been planted last season but the vines soon bore the crop out of sight. It was suggested to try it again and mow the sudan at least three, perhaps four times. This was done and mowed three times, and the result is amazing, very few vines showed this fall. The same proceedure will be followed next year. So long as the ground is not plowed the germination of seeds can be controlled, as the soil is alluvial and disking is all that is needed. The farm is frequently visited and advice given. It is needless to say the results have been highly satisfactory.

The authorities of the District of Columbia Reformatory at Lorton requested the agent to visit their big orchard and try to make it self supporting at least. This was done and with the manager Mr. S. B. Welch the whole problem was gone over with and plans given. A new power sprayer was obtained and the spray schedule for the summer advised. The immediate removal or pruning of badly cankered trees was advised. An application of Nitrate of Soda was given, as the trees showed a badly starved condition. The result is a rejuvenated orchard that has produced some fine fruit. The credit is due to M

credit is due to Mr. Welch for his splendid assistance in carrying out instructions, without which it would have failed. Both the Mr. Vernon estate and the reformatory officials are well pleased with the results.

Marketing

Orderly marketing has become the most important factor in successful agriculture. For that reason the agent asisted in reorganizing the Milk Producers Association some years ago. He also spent considerable time in organizing two Herd Improvement Associations years ago, and started the third one this summer. The agent is now assisting Mr. M.C. Kilpatrick of the State Poultry Federation and our marketing specialists in organizing an egg marketing Association in order to get a higher price f for our eggs than that now paid by the traveling hucksters. Mr. Kilpathas made a series of talks over the radio about it.

Mr. Edwin Wagstaff an enterprising young farmer formerly had the same impression as many other farmers that the only work of the agent was in creasing production. That when he went into the marketing game he was out of his element. Last spring while visiting his farm the agent saw boxes and baskets of eggs standing around with a poor market for selling them. After looking over the flock of Barred Rocks, he was advised to remove one poor male, and several off colored pullets, and he could get get 10 cents above the market price for the eggs, from a near by hatchery. This was quickly done. This aroused his interest and he then asked if the agent would help sell his straw, soy bean and oat seed. As they ere all of good quality the amounts for sale were noted, and the agent busied himself to sell them. Several weeks later we met the young man and he enthusiastically said, "Well you just about sold all of our soy bean seed nearly all the baled straw and a lot of the seed oats. When asked about the eggs he remarked that Mr. Henry takes all of our good eggs and pays us ten cents above the market price. This service netted him several hundred dollars.

As the hatchery needed a lot more eggs this same service was given the farms of Mr. Perkins and Miss Middleton. These are a few of the farms that have reported assistance, but many do not make reports of the help given.

Insects, Garden and Shade Trees.

The year 1932 will long be remembered by our gardeners due to the serious attacks of insects. The winter of 1932 was quite mild and consequently there was little injury done to the hordes of insects that hibernate as adults and appear early in the spring ready for business. Early in the spring the agent had a number of calls to see a new insect, that had not previously done any damage. It was found to be the calico of Harlequin bug a serious pest upon all plants of the cabbage family. Many experiments were conducted with various chemicals in an effort to find something to kill it. When treatment is begun while the bugs are very small, a soap and Nicotine emulsion will kill many of the young. An outbreak of the Box Elder plant bug was brought to our attention down at the Underwood mansion, formerly known as the Woodlawn Mansion. The agent was called as thousands of the bugs were crawling all over the house seeking a place to hibernate. As many were going up the trees, bands of cup grease were placed around the trees and hundreds were killed by pouring coal oil over them. Dr. Wm. Middleton, forest tree insect specialist from the department, and Dr. Cotton were called down to see if any thing could be done beyond what the agent was doing. It was found that these insects breed upon the flowering trees of the box elder, and it was suggested that in as much as they breed upon the Box elders that they be cut down as soon as possible.

Community Activities

An opportunity was offered by which the agent could offer an educational program by means of a movie outfit. With the assistance of the Helth Department and the home agent, two excellent machines were purchased for 100 dollars.

A series of meetings were arranged to assist the T. B. People in putting across their work. The pictures consisted of an excellent reel showing how the disease can be controlled if taken in time. The county agent showed a reel on producting quality milk, and the home agent on school children with two comic reels that were very good and every one that attended went home well pleased, admission was free. Another series will be put on the first two weeks in December, as a means of reaching the masses the movies lead.

We have found after many years experience however that lantern slides are preferable in an educational meeting as the slides can be held while talking on one phase of the work or you can refer back if questions are asked. We are now using a set of colored slides furnished by the American Yard and Garden Association of America. It is one of the best colored set of slides on landscaping the home that I have ever seen. Another set of slides is also being used is the set on culling and selecting the laying hen. At five recent meetings these two sets have been used with an attendance of 232 persons.

Agricultural Engineering

Water in the home has been one of the objects sought for our farm folks. Demonstrations were arranged on 19 homes and one school. The assistance of Mr. G. W. Waller Jr. was obtained and two days were spent in going over the proposition. There were 72 persons in attendance at the demonstrations only one home was not reached the party not being at home. Mr. Waller has made the recommendations for each place, Mr. Waller has also assisted in laying out one irrigation field for Mr. Richardson a trucker. He also laid out one field for terracing. Mr. H. H. Gordon has visited the county several times and given assistance in the use of concrete.

Both Mr. Gordon and Waller have given splendid cooperation in furnishing building plans of all kinds.

Sheep Raising.

The sheep industry while not extensive helps some of our farmers in their diversified farming. Every spring the agent has sent our directions for worming the sheep. The Animal Husbandry Department has taken up the plan followed by the Horticultural Department for a number of years in sending out spray notices at necessary intervals. It is a splendid service and bound to have beneficial effects. It has worked wonders with the orchard people. One of our best orchardists met the agent one day, and with a very serious face said "Dogone it Derr you are causing me a lot of worry". Upon asking the reason, he replied. "Every time I get your spray card my wife makes me get out the spray machine and go to spraying. But with a smile he said. "But it sure does pay", and then we felt relieved! Now if we can get the wives of our sheep growers interested like that, we will not lose so many fine lambs each summer from intestinal parasites.

Mr. Geo. Herring and Mr. C. Potts visited the county during the summer and went over the best flocks of sheep in their survey for the Sheep Breeders Association.

In their efforts to get young people interested in sheep raising. The American Sheep Breeders journal is presenting bred ewes of various breeds to 4-H Club children in an effort to start a pure bred flock. Four of these ewes have been obtained free upon signing an application in which the boys agree to return the first two ram lambs, or the second ewe lamb in payment for the ewe. If through no fault of the boy either the ewe or lamb die the boy is not held responsible for the loss. Marshall Doak was the first to obtain a bred Southdown ewe. Graham and Roy James were furnished with two Shoropshire ewes. Clark Blevins will receive a Southdown ewe within a few days. This is a splendid opportunity for our club boys to get a start in building up a pure bred flock of sheep.

3-B

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT 1932

H. B. DERR

Departmental and State Specialists giving assistance to the County Agent during the Fiscal Year December 1, 1932 to November 30, 1932.

December	C. J. Stauber	P. B. Sires
	A. H. Ronk	Poultry
	G. Whitehurst	Farmers Seed Loan
	J. B. Pike	Forestry
	J. P. Andrews	Forestry
	G. Whitehurst	Seed Loan
	W. P. Sanders	Farm Management
January		
	W. P. Saunders	Farm Management
	C. W. Carey	Bee Keeping
	G. Whitehurst	Farm Loan
	M. C. Kilpatrick	Poultry
	F. M. Jarvis	Rodent Control
	J. B. Pike	Forest Fire Control
	R. H. Engle	Lime
February	W. H. Byrne	Alfalfa & Pasture
	W. H. Byrne	Alfalfa & Pasture
	J. H. Reeder	Farm Loans
	R. G. Connlly	Dairy Breeding
	J. B. Parker	Dairy Breeding
	Frieda Kuntz	Coop Education
March	J. C. Kiler	County Agent Work
	J. L. Moore	Creamery
	N. P. Lowry	Herd Imp.
	C. F. Muddiman	Herd Imp.
	M. C. Kilpatrick	Poultry
	J. L. Moore	Creamery
	C. L. Stahl	Creamery
April	Jno. J. McDermott	Crop Loan
	H. H. Gordon	Concrete Work
	J. F. Watson	Orcharding
	J. L. Moore	Creamery
	Jon. J. McDermott	Crop Loan
	S. J. Stanber	Dairy Breeding
	Jno. J. McDermott	Crop Lime
	Geo. R. Hall	Crop Loan
	C. R. Willy	Nursery Inspector
	S. J. Stanber	Dairy Breeding
	B. L. Hummel	Community Work

May	H. W. Weatherford	Bee Keeping
	R. W. Dickson	Herd Imp.
	George Herring	Sheep Raising
	J. T. Potts	Sheep Raising
	G. W. Waller, Jr.	Agr. Engineering
	R. G. Connelly	Dairy Management
June	A. H. Teska	Orchard Work
	R. G. Connelly	Herd Imp.
	C. R. Willy	Crop Inspection
July	R. G. Connelly	Dairying
	W. P. Sadler	Herd Imp.
	N. P. Lowry	Herd Imp.
	C. F. Muddiman	Herd Imp.
	D. A. Tucker	Small Fruits
	H. H. Gordon	Agr. Engineering
August	W. P. Sadler	Herd Imp.
	C. M. Kifler	Jap Beetle Quarantine
September	H. W. Adams	Jap Beetle
	W. P. Sadler	Herd Imp.
	R. P. Keithley	Herd Imp.
October	R. P. Keithley	Dairy Herd Imp.
	G. W. Waller, Jr.	Water in Homes
	M. C. Kilpatrick	Egg Grading
	W. C. Shackleford	
November	Roy Potts	Egg Grading
	J. Radebaugh	Egg Grading
	M. C. McKilpatrick	Egg Grading
	S. D. Gray	Soil Fertility
	A. H. Teska	Orchard Management
	R. G. Connelly	Dairying
	R. P. Keithley	Herd Imp.
	C. F. Muddiman	Herd Imp.
	Flowd Andrews	Herd Imp.
	Sam D. Gray	Soil Fertility
	M. C. McKilpatrick	Poultry

The Radio in Agriculture.

Every opportunity to bring agriculture before the people is quickly taken advantage of, consequently when the use of the radio W. J. S. V. was offered it was accepted. Nearly three years ago through the courtesy of Mr. James S. Vance the owner of W.J.S.V. the County Chamber of Commerce was offered one period a month to bring the work of the Chamber before the people of the county. The offer was accepted and the agent asked to take charge of the agricultural end of it. This program was continued for several months, when either the novelty wore off, or lack of time prevented its continuance, and only the Agricultural end of it survived. The period was increased from once a month to 30 minutes every two weeks, and until just recently it was 45 minutes every Thursday from 12:15 to 1 P. M. The programs were varied and consisted of short snappy agricultural talks, singing, music and recitations. That the programs were considered worth while is shown by the increase in time given. Among the many speakers on the programs were Dr. C. W. Warburton, Miss Gertrude Warren, Dr. J. C. McDowell, Dr.F. L. Mulford and many other Department people. Many of our Blacksburg specialists availed themselves of the opportunity to give their talks, as Northern Virginia can not get either Roanoke, and often not Richmond. Judging from the comments the dialogue of Eeska and Godkin about Joe Acole, was the most popular. Many letters were received from various states complimenting the program.

It is to be regretted that owing to the change in ownership to the Columbia system the period should be reduced to 15 minutes every Friday, 12:15 to 12:30. Many listeners are asking that it be increased to at least 30 minutes. Mr. M.C.Kilpatrick has been giving a series of fine talks on the increased price to be obtained in grading and certifying our eggs. Dr. Evans of the U. S.Extension Division is listed as a speaker. The farm period is listed under W.J.S.V. every Friday at 12:15, under the title, The County Agent.

Form No. [illegible]
May 1, 19[illegible]

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 Fairfax

Report of H.B. Derr (Name) County County (Title) Agent

From December 1st 31 to November 30, 1932

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

Approved:

Date........................ .... State or District Supervisor.

Date........................ .... State Extension Director.

8—8146

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

H B Derr (Name) County Agent (Title) 12 (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association. 2

(a) Name Agricultural Board

(b) Number of members (1) Men 45 (2) Women 0

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 15 3

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 11 4

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men 8 (2) Women 3

(b) 4-H Club work (1) Men 2 (2) Women 3 (3) Older club boys 8 (4) Older club girls 0

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 5 8

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys[1] 86 (b) Girls[1] 46 9

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 45 (b) Girls 38 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	86					
(b) Girls	46					

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

5—2180

General Activities—Continued

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

12. Number of 4-H Club members in school	130	Out of school	4 — 13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained	(a) Judging	0	14
	(b) Demonstration	0	
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age			0 — 15
16. Members in above groups	(a) Young men	0	16
	(b) Young women	0	
17. Total number of farm visits [1] made in conducting extension work			1152 — 17
18. Number of different farms visited			1125 — 18
19. Total number of home visits [1] made in conducting extension work			480 — 19
20. Number of different homes visited			465 — 20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work	(a) Office	1899	21
	(b) Telephone	1554	
22. Number of days agent spent in office			95 — 22
23. Number of days agent spent in field			203 — 23
24. Number of news articles or stories published [2]			254 — 24
25. Number of individual letters written			1183 — 25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)			50 — 26
27. Number of bulletins distributed			983 — 27
28. Number of radio talks made			42 — 28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown			1 — 29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work (1) Number	28	30
	(a) Adult work (2) Total men leaders attending	450	
	(a) Adult work (3) Total women leaders attending	256	
	(b) 4-H Club (1) Number	16	
	(b) 4-H Club (2) Total leaders attending	154	
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)	(a) Number	186	31
	(b) Total attendance	998	
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations	(a) Number	49	32
	(b) Total attendance	208	
33. Tours conducted	(a) Number	2	33
	(b) Total attendance	190	
34. Achievement days held	(a) Adult work (1) Number	0	34
	(a) Adult work (2) Total attendance	0	
	(b) 4-H Club (1) Number	1	
	(b) 4-H Club (2) Total attendance	225	

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

9—8148

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 1
  - (2) Total boys attending 45
  - (3) Total girls attending 80
  - (4) Total others attending 16

35

36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported Field Trips
- (a) Number 2
- (b) Total attendance 44

36

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

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)	8	5	4	20						38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	4	4	2	15	3					39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	3	1	1	1						40
41. Cotton (page 11)										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)										42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	35	10	6	25	21					43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	2	2	1	1						44
45. Fruits (page 12)	4	8	4	15	4					45
46. Forestry (page 13)	2	2	1	10						46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	1	2	1	25						47
48. Agricultural engineering (page 14)	7	3	6	05						48
49. Poultry (page 15)	11	11	9	45	6					49
50. Dairy (page 16)	9	10	27	37	10					50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	3	1	3							51
52. Farm management (page 16)	6	4	2	05						52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	1	2	1	3						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)			1	9						60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)										61
62. Building extension program [1]									0	62
63. Organization—extension association and committee [2]										63

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

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

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

8—8140

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	1	5	3			5	64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	1	5	4		1	4	65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	24	120	80		5	39	66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	10 bu.	5 bu.	12 bu.	___ bu.	9 bu.	7 bu.	67
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys							68
(2) Girls							
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys							69
(2) Girls							
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)

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

5—42149

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

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

Item	(a) Alfalfa	(b) Sweet clover	(c) Clover (red, alsike, white)	(d) Vetch	(e) Lespedeza	(f) Pastures	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	2		1	1	1	2	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	4	1	2	2	1	5	73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	60	20	28	55	5	60	74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices [1]	1/2 bu. 1/2 tons	1/2 bu. 1/2 tons	2 bu. 1/2 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	___ bu. ___ tons	XXXXXX XXXXXX	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)

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

6—2148

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued

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

Item	(g) Soy beans	(h) Cowpeas	(i) Velvet-beans	(j) Field beans	(k) Peanuts	(m) Other [1]	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	2						72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	5						73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	85						74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices [2]	bu. 7 tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	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)

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

9—51p6

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	3	1				80
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year						81
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	90	15				82
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	15 bu.	12 bu.	lbs.[2]	lbs.		83
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (1) Boys						84
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls						84
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys						85
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls						85
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)

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

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	25	3	25	5	8	5	88
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	18	8	75	19	12	9	89
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	XXXXX		XXXXX				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	20						92
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled (2) Girls	5						92
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing (1) Boys	17						93
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing (2) Girls	3						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)

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held		2	95
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year		2	96
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys	40	97
	(b) Girls	23	
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys	40	98
	(b) Girls	23	
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing			99
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing		8	100
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations		2	101
102. Acres involved in preceding question		2	102
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management		3	103
104. Acres involved in preceding question		10	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)		3	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	2	8	35	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	2	3	8	109
110. Pounds of poison used	250	15	125	110

9—8548

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
(Farm and Home)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held 19 111

112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 18 112

113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Boys ..... (b) Girls 113

114. Number of 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Boys ..... (b) Girls 114

115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems 4 115

116. Acres drained by such systems 35 116

117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems 2 117

118. Acres irrigated by such systems 8 118

119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations 1 119

120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented 12 120

121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods 3 121

122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems 15 122

123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished 9 123

124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished 11 124

125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations 8 125

126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations 3 126

127. Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations 4 127

128. Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations 128

129. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished 129

130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question ..... (a) Dairy barns 10 (b) Hog houses 8 (c) Poultry houses 11 (d) Silos 2 (e) Other 4 130

130½. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery ..... 5 ..... 130½

130½. Number of machines involved in preceding question ..... (a) Tractors 3 (b) Tillage implements 15 (c) Harvesters and threshers 0 (d) Other 8 ..... 130½

130¾. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent ..... 3 ..... 130¾

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		141	45		5	4		131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year		45	75		3	3		132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations		4500	1800		60	25		133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed		500.00	1,000		100.00	75.00		134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	30	1					135
	(2) Girls	3	0					
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	10	1					136
	(2) Girls	2	0					
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed		800	2		3	5		137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires		15	5		2	1		138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females		18	6		5	3		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		2						142
143. Number of members in these associations		48						143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals								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 ... 3 ... 145

146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year ... 3 ... 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 ... 2 ... 149

150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent ... 1 ... 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 ... 1 ... 152

153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year ... 153

154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records ... 154

155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations ... 3 ... 155

156. Number of farms advised relative to leases ... 6 ... 156

157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit ... 12 ... 157

158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations ... 8 ... 158

159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in— 159

(a) Wheat	6	(g) Dairy cattle	5	(m)	
(b) Corn	1	(h) Beef cattle	0	(n)	
(c) Cotton	0	(i) Hogs	6	(o)	
(d) Potatoes	0	(j) Sheep	2	(p)	
(e) Tobacco	0	(k) Poultry	15	(q)	
(f) Truck crops	3	(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		1		1	1			161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)									162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis									165
166. Organization									166
167. Accounting and auditing									167
168. Financing									168
169. Business policies									169
170. Production to meet market demand									170
171. Reduction of market losses									171
172. Use of current market information									172
173. Standardizing	1		1	1	1				173
174. Processing or manufacturing									174
175. Packaging and grading					1	1			175
176. Loading									176
177. Transporting									177
178. Warehousing									178
179. Keeping membership informed				1		1			179
180. Merging into larger units									180
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
181. Standardizing	11		12		10	20			181
182. Packaging and grading					10	20			182
183. Use of current market information	5		8	25	5	15			183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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)

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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 ______ 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 3 255
256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations 1 256
257. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented 1 257
258. Number of community houses, clubhouses, or community rest rooms established ______ 258
259. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices 2 259
260. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished 8 260
261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc. 3 261
261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page 8 261½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

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

Item		(a) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handicraft	(d) Rabbits	(e)[1]	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held		4	1		3		262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year		7	1		8		263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	1			3		264
	(2) Girls	0					
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	1					265
	(2) Girls	0					

[1] Indicate project by name.

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