

VIRGINIA

| TAZEWELL COUNTY | AGRICULTURAL AGENT | ANNUAL REPORT | 1942 |
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AM-5

REPORT FILES
EXTENSION WORK

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

EXTENSION WORK

TAZEWELL COUNTY

1942

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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County Agent

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III. DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF AGRICULTURE IN TAZEWELL COUNTY

The topography, climate, and soil types are ideal for livestock farming. Therefore, general livestock farming is the dominating type of farming in Tazewell County. The County supports several different types of livestock farming, namely beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, and poultry. Each type of farming specializing in one and supplementing with one or more of the others. For example, a dairy farmer may receive 60% or more of his total income from the sale of milk, but he always has some other livestock to supplement his income, or something, to fall back on, in case of a price cut in milk. Divided farming is always encouraged in any farming business. Also, in some sections of the County, the soil types make it necessary for the farmer to supplement some types of livestock farming for truck vegetable gardening.

The livestock specialties are those farms producing and receiving approximately 90% or more of their total income from the sale of Pure-bred Livestock, and supplementing the remaining 10% for other farm livestock.

There are also sections of the County where we have a part-time type of farming. Men who devote only a part of their time to the farming business. These are usually small one man farms. In no case do we have crop specialties alone.

Regardless of the type of farming, Tazewell County farm operators are changing from the old "horum-sorum", destructive methods, to a more constructive, well planned, and well balanced system of management.

IV. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

(a) Agronomy

Agronomy in Southwest Virginia is one of the most important phases of Extension work. When we speak of Agronomy, we think of so many important phases of general agriculture that is covered under the word; such as rotations, fertilizers, seeds, soils, crops, etc. The agents think this subject so important, in our Extension program in Tazewell County, that we like to discuss it first. We all know that this great land of beef, mutton, milk, (and some honey) would be very lacking and could easily be thrown into bankruptcy without a well planned agronomy program on each farm. We like to discuss it first, not so much because of the increased crop production that comes with a thoroughly planned program, but because of the vast amount of soil (the most important of all our natural resources) that is conserved.

If any farming business is to survive in Tazewell County, the topography demands that an Agronomy program be followed very closely. In our Extension Agronomy Program here in the County we include all the phases of agronomy.

First, we suggest that each farm operator acquire a working knowledge of the soil types. Crop adaptations to soil types are emphasized, and farmers are urged to work out rotations according to soil types. The agents also suggest and teach the importance of soil management and the wise use of fertilizers, using as a basis all information available and put out by our State Experiment Station. On farms where necessity demands, our Agronomy Program will include strip-cropping, small grain and grass rotation, and other means of soil conservation.

Farmers are urged to keep in mind three main goals. The first is to conserve and improve soil, the second is to increase crop production (a rotation that does not increase crop production should be reworked), and the third is to reduce the cost of production.

All farmers in Tazewell County are urged to have their soils tested at regular intervals, and use the analysis as a guide for their fertilization program.

If I were to criticize any one phase of the Agronomy Program used by Tazewell County farmers, I would say, "Hay". Better still, would be the lack of good hay. There is no place anywhere that will grow better hay than will Tazewell County soil, but Tazewell County farm operators have not mastered the art of putting up good hay. When we have a growing season that produces a bumper crop of hay, it is usually too wet to put it up in good condition. Therefore, the agents feel that a more thorough educational program on how to make hay is needed among livestock producers of this County and will definitely make it a part of our plan of work for the coming year.

This year, 1942, the Extension Service in Tazewell County was directly responsible for five hay drying systems being installed on three farms. Next year we expect to see more hay driers, hay sheds, and silos filled with grass silage and fewer hay shocks.

The farm labor shortage is going to require a more carefully planned Agronomy Program. A program that will get the maximum efficiency from all farm machinery in use. Cropping systems must be worked out so that they will be adequate to take care of the increased meat, milk, and poultry that farmers are asked to produce.

(b) Poultry

The poorest job done by most farmers in Tazewell County is the care and management of the farm flock. Most farmers, with the exception of those who raise poultry commercially, pay very little attention to their flocks. We can see a great need of a more thorough poultry educational program in feeding, breeding, care, and management.

However, we feel that the poultry industry in Tazewell County is improving. This Extension office alone has furnished five plans to farmers for poultry houses, several feed hoppers, drinking water systems, and home feed ration formulas. The agent held six demonstrations on culling poultry in four different communities with a total attendance of 237 farm men and women.

The poultry raisers reached the goals set up for them in 1942, which was a 9% increase. We expect that goal to be even higher in 1943, but we feel that the poultrymen of Tazewell County will meet every responsibility allotted to them. We plan to accomplish our goals of increased egg production by an unlimited and educational program of care and management of the home flock. This will include, culling for egg production, control of disease and parasites, treatment of infected flocks, sanitation requirements, housing the flock, feeding and feed requirements, and when and where to buy baby chicks. The agents received a lot of good help from the specialists along this line this year, and will ask for more help in 1943.

Work of this nature was done in four communities this year, but we can see the need for an intensified poultry program in all of our 15 communities in 1943. Our program should reach every farmer that has a flock.

(c) Dairying

Only dairy farmers who are willing to keep in step with modern dairy farming and market demands have survived. Dairying is a very specialized type of farming and requires a special type of operator.

Dairymen of Tazewell County endorse fully any sound and practical Extension dairy program. Attendance at the dairy school held especially for dairy farmers and conducted by dairy specialists was approximately 100%. At this school dairymen learned the new and practiced methods of artificial breeding, one method of introducing new blood from high producing dams and sires at low cost, state and out of state milk laws were studied, also feeding, care and management were discussed at length. Practical and economic feed rations were or have been worked out for every dairyman in the County, using rations made up of home grown grains. Some of our dairymen realized the need to and learned the art of culling the herd for higher milk production.

Approximately 75% of the dairy farms in Tazewell County belong to a three county Dairy Herd Improvement Association. A county association is contemplated for 1943. Many old buildings and dairy barns have been remodeled or repaired. Four new dairy barns have been constructed. As a direct result of the D.H.I.A. work in the County, seven Purebred Herd sires of merit have been placed to top five herds. The association also plans to start a bull club and try to have some bulls proven for outstanding performance each year.

The agents never let up on how important it is for every dairy farmer to produce plenty of high quality legume hays, alfalfa, and clover. Alfalfa is emphasized where soil types and other factors make it practical and economical to grow.

Dairy farming in Tazewell County is encouraged because of the excellent markets. Being close to the coal fields, prices have not been a major problem.

As a result of the dairy school conducted by the State Extension Dairy Specialists the agents have been asked by dairymen to help work out breeding plans, rotations, feed rations, fertilization and lime programs, etc. Hay sheds, silos, and manure pits are suggested by the agents to dairymen as a means of conserving more feed and farmyard litter.

(d) Livestock

Every farm in this County gets either all or a part of the total income from livestock. The three most important products of livestock produced are beef, mutton, and milk.

(1) Sheep

We like to consider the Purebred sheep produced first. These producers have made possible one of the most important phases of our commercial sheep program.

To date Tazewell County has six farms on which Purebred Hampshire Sheep are produced. Approximately 400 breeding ewes are kept in all six flocks. These flocks produce approximately 200 Purebred Hampshire sires each year. The number of purebred rams placed in the County is increasing. The agents helped with three Purebred Ram Sales this year. Approximately 55 rams were sold at auction and 40 private sales netted about \$1400 plus to the Purebred Sheep Breeders.

Tazewell sheep breeders also consigned rams to the Eastern Stud Ram Sale held at Staunton, Virginia. Prices received for the sheep indicate that Tazewell County sheep are second to none and are still holding the name of "The Hampshire Throne of Virginia".

Approximately 85% of the commercial flocks in Tazewell County are using Purebred Rams. 80% of these rams are native Hampshire rams. Good breeding is one of the many important phases necessary to become successful sheepmen.

A suggested sheep program was worked out by the agents and was put in the hands of every sheep producer early last year. The suggested outline included economical and practical methods of sheep production and reasons given for each suggestion. Better feeding and management of pregnant ewes during the winter, control and treatment of both external and internal parasites, methods of stomach worm treatment, suggestions about housing and care at lambing time, docking and castration and why we do it, crop feeding the early lambs, and marketing systems have been discussed at length during the past year. Special method demonstrations were held in every community and in most neighborhoods on the control and treatment of stomach worms in sheep.

As a direct result of the suggestions and demonstrations made by the Extension Agents the early lamb crop increased approximately 4% over 1941. Complete sheep programs were outlined and followed by fifteen large commercial lamb producers. Others followed or completed all of the program. 15 sheep sheds or other methods of shelter for sheep at lambing time have been constructed. 1196 men producing commercial lambs docked and castrated this year. Demonstrations were also held in every community

on docking and castrating. Approximately 9824 lambs were docked and castrated. 1389 were docked and castrated by the agents during demonstrations. Dipping demonstrations were held in nine communities and approximately 12,000 head of livestock were dipped, and approximately 9000 of these were sheep. Every farmer in Tazewell County that produces sheep uses some method of stomach worm treatment. About 15% of the lamb producers still use the Bluestone Blackleg treatment, and 85% use Phenothiazine; 223 gallons was sold from one store. Other stores sold several dozen capsules of Phenothiazine for stomach worm treatments. The parasite control program includes other management phases, such as pasture rotations, arrangement of sheep pasture on well drained soil, etc.

Well above 60% of Tazewell County's Commercial lambs were docked and castrated. Many farmers did this work for the first time this year, after seeing demonstrations by the Extension Agents. Sheep producers pooled 62,000# of wool in 1942 and received 55¢ per pound for their wool. 4¢ per pound more than one year ago.

(2) Beef Cattle

The beef cattle business in Tazewell County has made a definite shift. For six years the trend has been toward the cow and calf business on a commercial scale. It is true that Tazewell County will always produce some big steers and should as long as the market demands them. However, until the war started, steer producers were making them lighter and marketing them one year earlier. By making lighter steers and putting them on the market sooner, the turnover is quicker, interest on investment smaller, and profits larger.

The Agents insist that calf producers be alert and avoid losses from any disease that can be avoided. The agents have vaccinated 864 calves for blackleg, pinkeye, and hemorrhagic septicemia. Farmers vaccinated 1289 more for the prevention of the same diseases. A complete disease and parasite control program, in every cattle herd in Tazewell County, has increased the output of beef cattle well above 5% over 1941. We feel sure that Tazewell County beef producers will meet the increased war production needs asked of them.

Beef calf producers consigned 333 head of Hereford calves and sold them at auction for \$50.02 per head. The average was \$6.02 above the 1941 average. Also, the quality of the calves consigned this year was much higher than the previous year.

The men in the Purebred Hereford cattle business are directly responsible for the improved quality in Tazewell County's grade Hereford calves. Three farmers are devoting all of their time to the production of Purebred bulls and heifers that are second to none. These men have the Hereford breed at heart, and are trying to build the breed in grade as well as Purebred herds. Most of the bull crop from these herds are sold within the County. These producers patronize the various sales sponsored by the Extension Animal Husbandry Department. At a Purebred Sale held in Tazewell November 6th, 59 head of purebred bulls and heifers (calves) sold for \$157.58 per head. At this same sale in 1941, 51 head sold for a \$115.00 average.

These breeders not only improve the type of blood and quality of beef cattle in Tazewell County, but demonstrate the importance of practicing good feeding, breeding, and care and management.

The agents have held vaccination demonstrations for various diseases in each community where there are cow and calf herds. We stress the importance of using correct measures of control at the proper time, as recommended by the State Department of Agriculture.

The agents have held demonstrations in fifteen communities on castration and dehorning cattle. Both emasculators and knives were used in the castration demonstrations. The agents personally castrated and dehorned approximately 11,500 cattle.

(e) Horticulture

Small fruits, berries and other horticulture crops very definitely have their place in Tazewell County's Agriculture. Farmers use some of these small fruits or berries to help utilize all the land on the farms where the topography and soil types make land unfit for more intense cultivation. These horticulture crops help the small truck farmer, small dairyman, and poultryman to follow a more diversified system of farming. More and more work is being done on horticulture each year, and the help of specialists is being secured throughout the County. Meetings were held in eight communities of the County this year by Extension Horticulturists.

(f) Cooperatives

Tazewell County farmers have organized a selling association called "The Farmers Cooperative of Tazewell County". All lambs, wool, and calves that were sold cooperatively this year were sold through this Association.

(g) Land Use Planning

Land use planning has gone a long way in Tazewell County. It has grown from the work of a planning board to a well organized functioning board. The County Board of Agriculture has functioned when called on and has worked well with the Professional Workers Council. The community and neighborhood leaders gave freely of their time in making the survey of the County's people and their living conditions. They also gave freely and unselfishly of their time to all the war drives.

The aluminum drive was sponsored by the members of the County Board of Agriculture in the rural areas. Several loads of aluminum was hauled into the concentration points. Every community hauled scrap iron to the school house. Hundreds of tons of scrap iron has gone back into the war work through the efforts of the County Board of Agriculture.

From the County Agricultural Board the War Boards, working with the rationing of farm machinery, farm transportation, and other necessary boards in our war effort, are made up of members from the County Board of Agriculture. These people are well aware of the job that is to be done and seem to do their work without unnecessary comment.

The map that was made at the beginning of the year to carry out the Land Use Planning Program has been checked and marked off into more or less administrative areas, rather than communities and neighborhoods. We find that it has created quite a bit of interest among both rural and urban people, and after their section has been definitely designated they seem to take more interest in their own particular boundry of work.

V. ASSISTANCE TO FARM SECURITY PROGRAM

The agents always try to help in any way possible when called on by the workers of the Farm Security Administration in working out farm plans, making farm visits, buying purebred livestock, and in helping farmers to get cooperative loans to buy purebred sires, farm machinery, etc. The agent checks over all applications for loans.

The Extension Agents divided the time of all the State Specialists, that were asked into the county, with the Farm Security workers to use in any way they liked. In several cases when meetings were held by specialists the Farm Security workers were asked to invite all their clients. All meetings held in regard to Poultry and Horticulture were joint meetings with the Farm Security.

VI. ASSISTANCE TO TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Since the beginning of the T.V.A. Program in the County, the Extension Agents have given freely of their time to this program, and we feel that this time has been most valuable to the farmers of the County.

The agent and assistant agent worked out an Extension Program together and try not to draw any definite lines as to where the agent's work starts and the assistant agent's begins. The main thing is, that if there is a job to do we want it done regardless of whose work it comes under. We do try, however, to give at least one man's time to the Extension T.V.A. Program.

I feel that the Extension T.V.A. Program in the County, since its beginning, has advanced farming and farming methods at least 25 years in the 7 years it has been in the County.

We find that there is no better way or method of introducing new ideas to farmers other than actual demonstrations. The fertilizer received by way of the T.V.A. has certainly been most helpful to us in getting our demonstrations across. In 1942, 342.5 tons of Triple Superphosphate has been placed on Unit Demonstration Farms of Tazewell County. We also have three special fertilizer areas. Two of them are doing excellent work, one we think will die a natural death.

Due to the numerous shifts in personnel, the Extension Agent has had to spend more time with the Extension T.V.A. Program this year than heretofore.

VII. ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

(a) Organization to Handle

The office force and the three county committeemen of the County AAA Program are very efficient, but the same cannot be said of the community committeemen. Due to the increased amount of work to be done by these county and community committeemen, the county was divided into 15 communities with 45 community committeemen. Some of the community committeemen are very active, but the majority of them are rather indifferent. However, the remainder of the force manages to get done the greater part of the work that is required.

The Agent's part in the organization is to do the educational work and see that it is taken into every community and that all the farmers have an opportunity to participate in the program if they so desire. Educational meetings were held to explain the year's program and to encourage all farmers to earn all payments possible.

(b) Office Facilities and Equipment

The AAA office is located about one block from the County Agents' office. Due to the crowded condition in the Court House it is impossible to have this office connected with the agents'. The office is conveniently located for the farmers to drop in. There are two rooms that are partitioned off into three work rooms. These rooms are well lighted and well heated, making working conditions very favorable. Some remodeling has taken place, which has changed the whole appearance of the office. The office is equipped with all necessary equipment such as typewriter, calculator, adding machine, desks, etc. However, the association does not own a mimeograph machine, but has been using the one in the county agent's office. This is not very convenient, but both offices are making the best of the situation.

(c) Work sheets and comments on types of crops and conditions Involved

At the end of the year 1942 the AAA office had 996 participating farmers. There are approximately 670 work sheets signed. There are about 350 farmers yet to be taken into the program. The farmers in this county participating in the program are chiefly interested in the pasture phase of the program. However, 191 have burley tobacco allotments and 62 have wheat allotments and are interested from the standpoint of marketing or disposing of these two crops. The pasture and meadow payments are also emphasized in the educational work of the program. The farmers received 300 tons of 45% phosphate, 507.25 tons of 20% phosphate, and 3642 tons of ground limestone in lieu of payments in 1942.

VIII. 4-H CLUB WORK

(a) Organization

4-H Club organization and work is somewhat similar to that of the previous year. It still remains that the agent depends almost entirely upon the Home Agent for all the organized work in the County as a whole. It will be my guess that in 1943 there will be very little time devoted to boys 4-H Club work in Tazewell County, due to the fact that there is no time left after a regular Extension Program has been carried out that the farmers of Tazewell County demand. Also, there will be added duties connected with War jobs.

(b) Project Work

Thirteen baby beeves were fed by seven boys during 1942. Each boy did an excellent job with his calves and gave a splendid account of himself and his work at each show he attended. The boys feeding calves won a total of \$330.00 in prize money.

Three boys fed a pen of four lambs each. These boys also did an excellent job and were first, second, and third at each show they attended, in both the pens and individuals. They also had Grand Champions and Reserve Grand Champion Individuals in each of the shows. They won a Total of \$186.00 in prize money.

Both the boys who fed calves and lambs gave some advertising and publicity to the major enterprise of Tazewell County. My opinion is that if 4-H Club work in Southwest Virginia is ever going to get the attention that it so rightly deserves, we must have more 4-H Club Agents.

SUMMARY OF COUNTY AGENT WORK IN TAZEWELL COUNTY

1941-42

Livestock

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Number of men shipping livestock cooperatively | <u>127</u> |
| 2. Number of livestock shipped: lambs <u>1337</u> cattle <u>392</u> hogs <u> </u> | |
| | Total <u>1729</u> |
| 3. Increased value due to cooperative shipping | <u>\$3256.00</u> |
| 4. Number of men vaccinating for prevention of blackleg | <u>1364</u> |
| 5. Number of calves vaccinated | Approx. 864 by Agents <u>1289</u> |
| 6. Total value of calves saved by vaccination | <u>\$2630.00</u> |
| 7. Number of animals treated for other diseases | <u>212</u> |
| 8. Value of treatment of livestock for other diseases | <u>\$12000.00</u> |
| 9. Number of men purchasing purebred animals | <u>105</u> |
| 10. Number of animals purchased: sheep <u>56</u> cattle <u>45</u> hogs <u>3</u> | |
| horses <u>1</u> | Total <u>105</u> |
| 11. Number of farmers docking and castrating lambs | <u>1196</u> |
| 12. Number of lambs docked and castrated | Approx. 1389 by Agents <u>9824</u> |
| 13. Increased value due to docking and castrating | <u>\$7643.00</u> |
| 14. Number of men treating sheep for stomach worms | <u>1216</u> |
| 15. Number of sheep given this treatment: bluestone <u>5941</u> phenothiazine <u>12421</u> | |
| | Total <u>18362</u> |
| 16. Increased value of flocks due to treatment | <u>\$4314.05</u> |
| 17. Number of men pooling wool in county | <u>273</u> |
| 18. Number of pounds pooled | (3-pools) <u>69000#</u> |

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 19. Increased value of wool due to pooling | 5¢ per pound <u>\$3450.00</u> |
| 20. Number of farmers assisted in using improved methods of feeding | <u>584</u> |
| 21. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining better strains of baby chickens | <u>52</u> |
| 22. Number of families assisted with butchering | <u>622</u> |

Farm Management

| | |
|--|--|
| 23. Number of farmers carrying on improved agricultural practices | <u>1230</u> |
| 24. Number and kind of improved practices: | |
| Livestock management | <u>1230</u> |
| Farm Management | <u>1230</u> |
| Soil Management | <u>1230</u> |
| 25. Number of men using lime | <u>1049</u> |
| 26. Number of tons purchased | <u>2393.5 AAA</u> <u>3786 other</u> |
| 27. Number of acres limed (all land) | <u>3039.7</u> |
| 28. Tons of lime used as a result of Extension recommendations | <u>6179.5</u> |
| 29. Tons of fertilizer used as a result of Extension recommendations | <u>807.25 AAA</u> <u>479.55 other</u> |
| 30. Number of Extension-TVA demonstration farms | <u>181</u> |
| 31. Value of Extension-TVA fertilizer received | <u>\$21536.85</u> |
| 32. Number of Extension-TVA area demonstrations | <u>3</u> |
| 33. Acreage covered by Extension-TVA demonstrations | <u>32571.6</u> |
| 34. Number of Extension-TVA demonstrators keeping records | <u>110</u> |
| 35. Percentage increase growth on pastures due to triple superphosphate treatment | <u>42%</u> |
| 36. Percentage increase growth on pastures due to triple superphosphate and potash treatment | <u>30% Approx.</u> |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 37. Number of farmers doing pasture improvement work other than with Extension-TVA phosphate | <u>1049</u> |
| 38. Number of tons of lime used for pasture improvement | <u>216 tons</u> |
| 39. Number of tons of fertilizer used for pasture improvement | <u>839 tons</u> |
| 40. Number of acres of pasture treated | <u>8390 acres</u> |
| 41. Number of farmers assisted in growing certified seed | <u>24</u> |
| 42. Kinds of certified seed grown: corn <u>11</u> wheat <u>3</u> oats <u>2</u> barley <u>3</u> clover <u>5</u> Total | <u>24</u> |
| 43. Total number of farms reached in 1942 for the first time | <u>646</u> |
| 44. Number of farmers using hybrid corn | <u>15</u> |
| 45. Number of farms assisted in strip cropping | <u>34</u> |

Marketing

| | |
|---|----------|
| 46. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and groups assisted | <u>7</u> |
|---|----------|

Youth

| | |
|---|------------|
| 47. Number of 4-H clubs in county | <u>16</u> |
| 48. Total membership of clubs: boys <u>27</u> girls <u>256</u> Total | <u>283</u> |
| 49. Number of older rural youth groups organized | <u>1</u> |

General

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 50. Do you have a county board of agriculture | <u>Yes</u> |
| 51. Number of communities <u>15</u> Number of members <u>32</u> | |
| 52. Number of program planning meetings held | <u>130</u> |
| 53. Attendance at those meetings | <u>1500 approx.</u> |

54. Have you organized the professional workers in your county Yes
55. Number of farmers assisted with farm labor problems 2152

Defense

56. Days spent on national defense activities:
- (a) The food program 25
- (b) Other defense activities 25

SUMMARY

"Do the best we can with what we have, where we are," is a slogan adopted by Tazewell County farmers at the beginning of 1942; shortly after the Pearl Harbor disaster. This slogan was adopted in the face of many hardships such as ceiling prices, labor and machinery shortages, rise of prices of necessary equipment, change from production allotments to quotas, etc. All of this came practically over-night.

My hat is off to these farmers for completing one of the best years work that I have had the pleasure to witness, including the work done by 4-H clubs and rural youth boys. I am only too happy to inform the public that the Tazewell County farm men and women have met every increase in their production goals for 1942. They have done this with no assurance or guarantee of the prices they would receive for their commodities, with one-half the labor necessary for an efficient job, and many other handicaps with which we are all familiar. If this isn't patriotism, then where do you find it?

We also wish to inform the reading public that the farmers have not done this job alone, but they have had the splendid cooperation of every civic and commercial organization in the County, including bankers, business men's clubs, women's clubs, etc. The farmers want to give due consideration and thanks to these people for helping them get such a splendid job done.

A brief summary of some of the work that has been accomplished by farmers and farm organizations is as follows: First, the livestock and wool producers of this County organized Farm Shipping Associations and Wool Pools so their lambs, wool, and feeder calves could be sold cooperatively in order to help the man with only a few pounds of wool, a small number of lambs and calves, to receive the greatest benefit from what he has produced. This was done in order to raise his standard of living and also to provide him with more ready cash with which to buy War Bonds and Stamps. 125 farmers pooled approximately 35,000 pounds of wool and received an average of 55¢ a pound for their clear wool. About 600 lambs were pooled cooperatively and the consignors received much higher prices than if they had sold these lambs as individuals. 333 feeder calves were sold for Tazewell County Producers with an average of \$50.02 a head for calves born in the summer of 1942. The farmers of the County are gradually becoming awakened to the fact that they cannot live as individuals in an organized world. They are working together because they know it provides strength for all and will be a determining factor in winning this War.

Tazewell County farm men and women are also playing a great part in the War Bond and Stamp Sales, and most of them have pledged to continue to buy Bonds and Stamps in order to help Tazewell County reach its goal each month. Farmers also have given a lot of unselfish time to the collection of aluminum,

rubber, and scrap iron. You know how successful these drives have been. They also express the desire that they are still willing to make one more drive to collect all the scrap iron that is still left on a few farms. They have also given of their much needed and valuable time to keep their neighbors well informed of the different programs inaugurated in the County by the heads of the different farm agencies working within the County.

Such an article would not be complete without mentioning the splendid job done by the 4-H Club boys in the County feeding calves and lambs, which advertise in many sections of the State and some out of State Shows. This advertises the only industry of the Tazewell County Farms, which is chiefly livestock. The boys of the county feeding 4-H lambs exhibited their projects at four outstanding fairs and were never defeated and had at each place a Grand and Reserve Grand Champion Individual, also Grand and Reserve Grand Champion Pens. They exhibited at Tazewell, Roanoke, Radford, and Baltimore Fat Livestock Shows. The boys doing this outstanding work are: Bob Neel and Billy W. Peery of North Tazewell and Charlie Lewis of Tazewell. Dan Lynch Jr., Wayne Neel, Bill Peery, Jim Sam Noel, Claude Stevenson, Ralph Lipford, and Charlie Lewis also represented Tazewell County well in the same Fairs. Dan Lynch Jr. feeding his first, and the only Hereford heifer ever fed in Tazewell County that was never defeated in her class. Those of

you who saw the Agricultural Exhibits at the Tazewell County Fair no doubt will have to salute the Rural Youth Club of Shawver Mill for displaying one of the most outstanding Agricultural Exhibits ever seen at our local fair.

If you have an occasion to visit in any Tazewell County home, you will find that they are cooperating in every worthwhile effort sponsored to help win this war. Even the farmers are willing to participate in the livestock shows with the proceeds going into the buying of war Bonds and Stamps.

I hope that the readers of this article won't misinterpret the contents of this summary as complaining or boasting of the many hardships that farm people are working under, or of boasting of what has been done by the farmers. Frankly, I think they have lots to boast about but the idea of the whole subject is to picture some of the things they have accomplished, and to get you to understand the importance of keeping the producers who raise the food commodities to feed our Allied Waring Nations in high working spirits, and also to keep us ever mindful of the importance of reaching our production goals. We must realize the importance of buying War Bonds and Stamps.

As said by the Secretary of Agriculture, "Food will win the war and write the peace." Every farmer is helping win the war and write a just peace.

Any word of encouragement brought or sent to these farmers will be most helpful.

CONCLUSION

The writer of this report would have no conscience if he didn't mention and give thanks to the farmers, and the Extension Specialists who gave so freely of their unselfish time to help make 1942, in my opinion, one of the most successful years that Tazewell County farmers have had in six years of Extension Work. I appreciate all the many helpful suggestions that have come from the heads of the various departments at Blacksburg, and I wish to thank the farm people of Tazewell County for carrying out these suggestions.

I will assure you that Extension work has suffered somewhat due to the lack of the most able assistance that we would have had from the Assistant Agents if they had not been called to the armed forces.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperating

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Virginia County Lynchburg

REPORT OF

| | |
|--|---|
| <u>Chilton R. Brown</u> (Name) Home Demonstration Agent. | From <u>December 1</u> to <u>December 30</u> , 194 <u>2</u> |
| Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. | From _____ to _____, 194 <u> </u> |
| 4-H Club Agent. | From _____ to _____, 194 <u> </u> |
| Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. | From _____ to _____, 194 <u> </u> |
| <u>R. B. Wade</u> Agricultural Agent. | From <u>December 1</u> to <u>December 30</u> , 194 <u>2</u> |
| <u>William B. McSpadden</u> Assistant Agricultural Agent. | From <u>December 1</u> to <u>December 30</u> , 194 <u>2</u> |



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date _____ State Extension Director.

B

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

Ext good reasons may be listed as to why an extension worker should prepare a comprehensive annual report.

1. The annual report is an accounting to the taxpaying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
2. It is a record of the year's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself, or by his successors.
3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every scientific worker owes to the other members of his profession.
6. Annual reports are required by Federal law.

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies 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

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of 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.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret under appropriate subheadings the outstanding results accomplished in helping rural people to solve their current problems and to make adjustments to changing economic and social conditions.

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive picture of—

1. What was attempted—the program as outlined at the beginning of the year.
2. How the work was carried on—the teaching methods employed.
3. The cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.
4. Definite accomplishments, supported by objective evidence.
5. Significance of the year's progress and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better homemaking, improved boys and girls, better rural living, etc.
6. How next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

The following suggestions are for those agents who wish to prepare a better annual report than the one submitted last year:

1. Read the definitions of extension terms on the last page of this schedule.
2. Read last year's annual report again, applying the criteria for a good annual report discussed above.
3. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
4. Go over the information and data assembled from various office sources.
5. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
6. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
7. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
8. Include only a few photographs, news articles, circular letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do not make the annual report a scrapbook.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the status of farm and home predictions should not be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to furnish in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

| Report only this year's activities that can be verified | Home demonstration agents (a) | 4-H Club agents ¹ (b) | Agricultural agents (c) | County total ² (d) |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants) | 12 | | 24 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 2. Days devoted to work with adults ³ | 160 | | 502.5 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ³ | 118 | | 597 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 4. Days in office ⁴ | 70 | | 232.5 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 5. Days in field ⁴ | 208 | | 352.5 | XXXXXXXXXX |
| 6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁵ | 627 | | 742 | 1429 ✓ |
| 7. Number of different farms or homes visited | 374 | | 200 | 574 ✓ |
| 8. Number of calls relating to extension work | | (1) Office | 166 | 1500 |
| | | (2) Telephone | 338 | 1263 |
| 9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁶ | 179 | | 22 | 179-161 ✓ |
| 10. Number of bulletins distributed | 2572 | | 232 | 3410 ✓ |
| 11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting | | | | |
| | (a) Number | 5 | 14 | 19 ✓ |
| 12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen | Total attendance of: | | | |
| | (b) Men leaders | | 164 | 164 ✓ |
| | (c) Women leaders | 91 | | 91 ✓ |
| 13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12) | Total attendance of: | | | |
| | (b) Leaders | | | |
| | (a) Number | 141 | 41 | 182 ✓ |
| (1) Adult work | (a) Number | 214 | 765 | 2819 ✓ |
| | (b) Total attendance | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club and older youth | (a) Number | 217 | 6 | 223 ✓ |
| | (b) Total attendance | 2439 | 102 | 2541 ✓ |
| 14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted | | | | |
| 15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations | (1) Number | | | |
| | (2) Total attendance | | | |
| 16. Tours conducted | (1) Adult work | | | |
| | (a) Number | | | |
| | (b) Total attendance | | | |
| | (2) 4-H Club and older youth | | | |
| (a) Number | | | | |
| (b) Total attendance | | | | |
| 17. Achievement days held | (1) Adult work | | | |
| | (a) Number | | | |
| | (b) Total attendance | | | |
| | (2) 4-H Club and older youth | | | |
| (a) Number | | | | |
| (b) Total attendance | | | | |

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.

² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

³ The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.

⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.

⁵ Do not count home relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

| Report only this year's activities that can be verified | | | Home demonstration agents (a) | 4-H Club agents ¹ (b) | Agricultural agents (c) | County total ² (d) |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³ | (1) Farm women | (a) Number | | | | |
| | | (b) Total members attending | | | | |
| | | (c) Total others attending | | | | |
| | (2) 4-H Club and older youth | (a) Number | | | | |
| | | (b) Total boys attending | | | | |
| | | (c) Total girls attending | | | | |
| 19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported | (1) Adult work | (a) Number | 25 | | 27 | 56 ✓ |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 255 | | 243 | 498 ✓ |
| | (2) 4-H Club and older youth | (a) Number | | | 11 | 11 ✓ |
| | | (b) Total attendance | | | 165 | 165 ✓ |
| 20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere | (1) Adult work | (a) Number | 29 | | | 29 ✓ |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 462 | | | 462 ✓ |
| | (2) 4-H Club and older youth | (a) Number | 4 | | | 4 ✓ |
| | | (b) Total attendance | 54 | | | 54 ✓ |

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.

² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 18.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and homes in the county that have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations during the report year as a result of the extension work done with men, women, and youth. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census) | 2198 |
| 22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program | 1349 ✓ |
| 23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time | 337 ✓ |
| 24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program | 125 ✓ |
| 25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program | 659 ✓ |
| 26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time | 150 ✓ |
| 27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program | 125 ✓ |
| 28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time | 75 ✓ |
| 29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled | 179 ✓ |
| 30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled | 115 ✓ |
| 31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications) | 1620 ✓ |
| 32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications) | 330 ✓ |

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Over-all or general..... | (1) Name <u>County Board of Agriculture</u> | (2) No. of members..... | <u>45</u> |
| (b) Agricultural..... | (1) Name <u>Farmers Cooperative of Ingersoll Co. Inc.</u> | (2) No. of members..... | <u>55</u> |
| (c) Home demonstration..... | (1) Name <u>Home Demon. Council of C. B. of Agri.</u> | (2) No. of members..... | <u>16</u> |
| (d) 4-H Club..... | (1) Name <u>4-H Council</u> | (2) No. of members..... | <u>32</u> |
| (e) Older youth..... | (1) Name <u>None</u> | (2) No. of members..... | <u>0</u> |

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| (a) Agricultural..... | <u>55</u> | (b) Home demonstration..... | <u>16</u> | (c) 4-H Club..... | <u>32</u> | (d) Older youth..... | <u>0</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|

| | |
|---|------------|
| 35. Total number of communities in county..... | <u>15</u> |
| 36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees..... | <u>15</u> |
| 37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work..... | <u>13</u> |
| 38. Number of members in such clubs or groups..... | <u>277</u> |
| 39. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 173, page 14)..... | <u>16</u> |
| 40. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (Same as question 185, page 14)..... | <u>1</u> |

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------|
| (a) Adult work..... | (1) Men..... | <u>11</u> | (b) 4-H Club and older youth work..... | (1) Men..... | <u>0</u> | (3) Older club boys..... | <u>1</u> |
| | (2) Women..... | <u>97</u> | | (2) Women..... | <u>10</u> | (4) Older club girls..... | <u>3</u> |

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 42. Name of the county agricultural planning (land use planning or over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service..... | |
| 43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group: | |
| (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men..... | <u>15</u> |
| (2) Women..... | <u>15</u> |
| (3) Youth..... | <u>0</u> |
| (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men..... | <u>7</u> |
| (2) Women..... | <u>5</u> |
| 44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (land use planning or over-all planning)..... | <u>15</u> |
| 45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men..... | <u>15</u> |
| (b) Women..... | <u>15</u> |
| (c) Youth..... | <u>0</u> |
| 46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) No..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | Extension organization and planning ¹ (a) | County agricultural planning (land use) ¹ (b) | Total ¹ (c) |
|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| 47. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents..... | 32 | 12 | 44 |
| (2) 4-H Club agents..... | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents..... | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| (4) State extension workers..... | | | 26 |
| 48. Number of planning meetings held..... | | | |
| (1) County..... | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| (2) Community..... | 46 | 12 | 64 |
| 49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year..... | 55 | 45 | 100 |
| 50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen..... | 63 | 135 | 198 |

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (land use or over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | Corn | Wheat | Other cereals | Legumes | Pastures | Cotton | Tobacco | Potatoes and other vegetables | Fruits | Other crops |
|---|------|-------|---------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | (i) | (j) |
| 51. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 1/2 | | 2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 3 |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52. Number of committees in which work was conducted this year | 15 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 4 | | 2 | 15 | 3 | 4 |
| 53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) The use of lime | 40 | | | 30 | 40 | | | | | 15 |
| (3) The use of fertilizers | 20 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| (4) Controlling plant diseases | | 15 | 10 | | | | 4 | | | |
| (5) Controlling injurious insects | | | | | | | | | | |
| (6) Controlling noxious weeds | | | | | 30 | | | | | |
| (7) Controlling rodents and other animals | | | | | | | | | 5 | |

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | Dairy cattle | Beef cattle | Sheep | Swine | Horses and mules | Poultry (including turkeys) | Other livestock ¹ |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------|-------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) |
| 55. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 10 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 75 | 14 | 5 | 11 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | | | |
| 56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 3 |
| 57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | | | | | |
| 58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year | | | | | | | |
| 59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations | | | | | | | |
| 60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals | | | | | | | |
| 61. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Obtaining purebred males | 5 | 18 | 30 | 17 | | | |
| (2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females | | | | | | | |
| (3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs) | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | | XXXXX |
| (4) Improving methods of feeding | 30 | 70 | 17 | 17 | | 10 | |
| (5) Controlling external parasites | | | | | | | |
| (6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites | 10 | 20 | 20 | 15 | | 45 | |
| (7) Controlling predatory animals | | | | | | | |

¹ Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under wildlife conservation.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | Soil management (a) | Forestry (b) | Wildlife conservation (c) |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 62. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents..... | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents..... | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents..... | 34 | 5 | 2 |
| (4) State extension workers..... | | | |
| 63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year..... | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| 64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year..... | | | |

Soil Management—Continued

| | |
|---|------|
| 65. Number of farmers assisted this year— | |
| (a) With problems of land use based on soil types..... | 322 |
| (b) In the use of recommended crop rotations..... | 181 |
| (c) With strip cropping..... | 25 |
| (d) In constructing terraces..... | |
| (e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies..... | 181 |
| (f) With contour farming of cropland..... | |
| (g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion..... | |
| (h) In contouring pasture or range..... | |
| (i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops..... | 1049 |
| (j) In summer-fallowing..... | 900 |
| (k) In making depth-of-moisture tests..... | |
| (l) With drainage..... | 3 |
| (m) With irrigation..... | |
| (n) With land clearing..... | |
| 66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year: | |
| (a) Legal soil-conservation districts..... | |
| (b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations..... | 1 |
| (c) Grazing associations..... | |

Forestry—Continued

| | |
|---|------|
| 67. Number of farmers assisted this year— | |
| (a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)..... | 25 |
| (b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees..... | |
| (c) With selection cutting..... | 2 |
| (d) With production of naval stores..... | |
| (e) With production of maple-sirup products..... | |
| (f) In timber estimating and appraisal..... | |
| 68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires..... | 2100 |

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

| | |
|--|--|
| 69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife..... | |
|--|--|

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. | Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems | Farm credit (short and long time) | Outlook information |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 70. Days devoted to line of work by— | (1) Home demonstration agents..... | 2 | | 7 |
| | (2) 4-H Club agents..... | | | |
| | (3) Agricultural agents..... | 31 | 42 | 5 |
| | (4) State extension workers..... | | | |
| 71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year..... | 15 | 15 | | 15 |
| 72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year..... | | | | 37 |
| 73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: | (a) Farm business..... 20 | 75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued. | | |
| | (b) Enterprise..... | (e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating..... | | 6 |
| | (c) Other..... | (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)..... | | |
| 74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping— | (a) Farm inventory..... 20 | (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments..... | | 725 |
| | (b) General farm records..... 20 | (h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes..... | | |
| | (c) Enterprise records..... | (i) With farm-labor problems..... | | 11 |
| 75. Number of farmers assisted this year— | (a) In developing a farm plan only..... 121 | (j) In developing supplemental sources of income..... | | 184 |
| | (b) In developing a farm and home plan..... 2 | | | |
| | (c) In analyzing the farm business..... 20 | | | |
| | (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements..... | | | |

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.) | Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.) | Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) | Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 76. Days devoted to line of work by— | (1) Home demonstration agents..... | | | 2 |
| | (2) 4-H Club agents..... | | | |
| | (3) Agricultural agents..... | 5 | | 1 |
| | (4) State extension workers..... | | | |
| 77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year..... | 5 | | | 3 |
| 78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year..... | | | | 1 |
| 79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas..... | | | | |
| 80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems..... | | | | 9 |
| 81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)..... | | | | |
| 82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year..... | | | | 7 |

¹ Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with AAA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | General | Grain and hay | Livestock and wool ¹ | Dairy products | Poultry and eggs ¹ | Fruits and vegetables | Cotton | Forest products | Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities | Home products and crafts | Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment |
|--|---------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | (i) | (j) | (k) |
| 83. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6 |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 142 | 2 | 47 | 5 | 135 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 4 | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 15 |
| 85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 11 | | 9 | 3 | | | | | | | 22 |
| 86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) | | | 60 | | | | | | | | 140 |
| 89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ⁴ | \$ | \$ | \$3256.4 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year | 20 | 16 | | 40 | 60 | 20 | | 5 | 15 | | 140 |
| 91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question | \$400 | \$400 | \$ | \$500 | \$1000 | \$500 | \$ | \$400 | \$1300 | \$200 | \$1970.00 Est. |
| 92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 93. Number of programs ⁵ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁵ participated in or conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁵ participated in or conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 97. Number of consumer information programs ⁵ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 98. Number of programs ⁵ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99. Number of programs ⁵ relating to transportation problems conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100. Number of programs ⁵ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 101. Number of other marketing programs ⁵ conducted this year (specify) | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.

² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a) | Rural electrification (b) | Farm buildings (c) | Farm mechanical equipment (d) |
|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 102. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents..... | 23 | 2 | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents..... | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents..... | 2 | | 4 | 1 |
| (4) State extension workers..... | | | | |
| 103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year..... | 15 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year..... | 26 | | | |

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

| | |
|--|-----|
| 105. Number of families assisted this year in— | |
| (a) Constructing dwellings..... | |
| (b) Remodeling dwellings..... | 19 |
| (c) Installing sewage systems..... | 15 |
| (d) Installing water systems..... | 17 |
| (e) Installing heating systems..... | |
| (f) Providing needed storage space..... | 32 |
| (g) Rearranging or improving kitchens..... | 43 |
| (h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)..... | 76 |
| (i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings..... | 101 |
| (j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)..... | 70 |
| (k) Improving housekeeping methods..... | 146 |
| (l) Laundry arrangement..... | 36 |
| (m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses..... | |
| (n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects..... | 33 |
| (o) Improving home grounds..... | 122 |
| (p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts..... | |

Rural Electrification—Continued

| | |
|--|----|
| 106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity..... | |
| 107. Number of families assisted this year in— | |
| (a) Obtaining electricity..... | |
| (b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment..... | 33 |
| (c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes..... | |

Farm Buildings—Continued

| | |
|---|---|
| 108. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | |
| (a) The construction of farm buildings..... | 5 |
| (b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings..... | |
| (c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment..... | 3 |

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

| | |
|--|-----|
| 109. Number of farmers assisted this year in— | |
| (a) The selection of mechanical equipment..... | |
| (b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment..... | 253 |
| 110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year..... | 253 |
| 111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton..... | |

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | Home production of family food supply (a) | Food preservation and storage (b) | Food selection and preparation (c) | Other health and safety work (d) |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 112. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | 55 | 12 | 6 | 13 |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | • |
| (3) Agricultural agents | 2 | | | |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | |
| 113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 |
| 114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year | 75 | 20 | 16 | 13 |
| 115. Number of families assisted this year— | | | | |
| (a) In improving diets | | | | 472 |
| (b) With food preparation | | | | 1162 |
| (c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production | | | | |
| (1) Of vegetables | | | | 475 |
| (2) Of fruits | | | | 65 |
| (3) Of meats | | | | 640 |
| (4) Of milk | | | | 603 |
| (5) Of poultry and eggs | | | | 430 |
| (d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing | | | | 6 |
| (e) With butter or cheese making | | | | 20 |
| (f) With food-preservation problems | | | | 520 |
| (1) Canning | | | | 520 |
| (2) Freezing | | | | |
| (3) Drying | | | | 161 |
| (4) Storing | | | | 45 |
| (g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget | | | | 77 |
| (A) In canning according to a budget | | | | 77 |
| (i) With child-feeding problems | | | | 30 |
| (j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases | | | | 277 |
| (k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.) | | | | 277 |
| (l) With first aid or home nursing | | | | 74 |
| (m) In removing fire and accident hazards | | | | 160 |
| 116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches | | | | 2 |
| 117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers | | | | 10 |

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | Home management— family economics (a) | Clothing and textiles (b) | Family relationships—child development (c) | Recreation and community life (d) |
|---|---|------------------------------|--|---|
| 118. Days devoted to line of work by— | (1) Home demonstration agents..... | 72 | | 20 |
| | (2) 4-H Club agents..... | | | |
| | (3) Agricultural agents..... | | | |
| | (4) State extension workers..... | | | |
| 119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year..... | | 15 | | 15 |
| 120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year..... | | 22 | | 2 |

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

| | |
|---|-----|
| 121. Number of families assisted this year— | |
| (a) With time-management problems..... | |
| (b) With home accounts..... | |
| (c) With financial planning..... | |
| (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses..... | |
| (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income..... | 3 |
| 122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other con- sumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of— | |
| (a) Food..... | |
| (b) Clothing..... | |
| (c) Housefurnishings and equipment..... | |
| (d) General household supplies..... | |
| 123. Number of families assisted this year through coop- erative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of— | |
| (a) Food..... | 101 |
| (b) Clothing..... | 292 |
| (c) Housefurnishings and equipment..... | 76 |
| (d) General household supplies..... | 170 |
| 124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes ques- tion 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)..... | 369 |
| 125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions..... | 201 |
| 126. Number of families assisted this year ² in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living..... | 369 |

NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

| | |
|---|-----|
| 127. Number of families assisted this year with— | |
| (a) Clothing-construction problems..... | 303 |
| (b) The selection of clothing and textiles..... | 292 |
| (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing..... | 165 |
| (d) Clothing accounts or budgets..... | 5 |

Family Relations—Child Development—Continued

| | |
|---|----|
| 128. Number of families assisted this year— | |
| (a) With child-development and guidance problems..... | 20 |
| (b) In improving family relationships..... | |
| 129. Number of families providing recommended cloth- ing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year..... | |
| 130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men..... | |
| (b) Women..... | |
| 131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals..... | |

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

| | |
|---|----|
| 132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation..... | 24 |
| 133. Number of communities assisted this year in improv- ing community recreational facilities..... | 15 |
| 134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activi- ties, or meeting programs..... | 37 |
| 135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing— | |
| (a) Club or community house..... | |
| (b) Permanent camp..... | |
| (c) Community rest rooms..... | |
| 136. Number of communities assisted this year in pro- viding library facilities..... | 3 |
| 137. Number of school or other community grounds im- proved this year according to recommendations..... | 1 |

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (h), p. 9.

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB BOYS' AND GIRLS' PROJECTS

(One club member may engage in two or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different club members enrolled.)

| Project | Number of boys enrolled (a) | Number of girls enrolled (b) | Number of boys completing (c) | Number of girls completing (d) | Number of units involved in completed projects (e) |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 138. Corn | | | | | Acres |
| 139. Other cereals | | | | | Acres |
| 140. Peanuts | | | | | Acres |
| 141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes | | | | | Acres |
| 142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement | | | | | Acres |
| 143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet | | | | | Acres |
| 144. Cotton | | | | | Acres |
| 145. Tobacco | | | | | Acres |
| 146. Fruits | | | | | Acres |
| 147. Home gardens | 3 | 256 | | 115 | 39 Acres |
| 148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops | | | | | Acres |
| 149. Other crops | | | | | Acres |
| 150. Poultry (including turkeys) | 9 | | | | Birds |
| 151. Dairy cattle | 1 | | | | Animals |
| 152. Beef cattle | 2 | | 7 | | 7 Animals |
| 153. Sheep | 3 | | 3 | | 12 Animals |
| 154. Swine | 3 | | | | Animals |
| 155. Horses and mules | | | | | Animals |
| 156. Other livestock | | | | | Animals |
| 157. Bees | | | | | Colonies |
| 158. Beautification of home grounds | | 256 | | 135 | x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 159. Forestry | | | | | Acres |
| 160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals) | 1 | | | | x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity | | | | | { Articles made |
| | | | | | { Articles repaired |
| 162. Farm management | | | | | x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 163. Food selection and preparation | | 8 | | 6 | { 302 Meals planned |
| | | | | | { 302 Meals served |
| 164. Food preservation | | 108 256 | | 156 | 15,540 Quarts canned |
| 165. Health, home nursing, and first aid | | | | | x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 166. Clothing | | 252 256 | | 151 | { 260 Garments made |
| | | | | | { 30 Garments remodeled |
| 167. Home management | | | | | Units |
| 168. Home furnishings and room improvement | | 159 | | 90 | { 80 Rooms |
| | | | | | { 112 Articles |
| 169. Home industry, arts and crafts | | 8 | | 6 | 22 Articles |
| 170. Junior leadership | | | | | x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 171. All others | | | | | x x x x x x x x x x x x |
| 172. Totals (see footnotes 2 and 3, p. 14) | 271 | 1029 1059 1119 | 101 | 659 | x x x x x x x x x x x x |

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 30)..... 16
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys ² 22 (b) Girls ² 256
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys ¹ 10 (b) Girls ¹ 151
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys 26 ² (b) Girls 251 ¹⁰¹
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school (a) Boys 1 (b) Girls 68 ¹
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes (a) Boys 10 (b) Girls 151
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys 17 ¹ (b) Girls 105 ¹

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

| 180. By years | Boys | Girls | 181. By ages | Boys | Girls |
|---------------|------|-------|--------------|------|-------|
| | (a) | (b) | | (a) | (b) |
| 1st year | 20 | 28 | 10 and under | | 17 |
| 2d | 4 | 76 | 11 | 85 | 65 |
| 3d | 2 | 58 | 12 | 6 | 70 |
| 4th | 1 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 20 |
| 5th | 4 | | 14 | 4 | 12 |
| 6th | 6 | | 15 | 3 | 4 |
| 7th | 2 | | 16 | 2 | 3 |
| 8th | | 2 | 17 | | 2 |
| 9th | | | 18 | | 2 |
| 10th and over | 40 | 1 | 19 | | 2 |
| | | | 20 and over | 110 | 4 |

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Judging..... 161 | (f) Fire and accident prevention..... |
| (b) Giving demonstrations..... 70 | (g) Wildlife conservation..... |
| (c) Recreational leadership..... 170 | (h) Keeping personal accounts..... 266 |
| (d) Music appreciation..... | (i) Use of economic information..... 110 |
| (e) Health..... 256 | |
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs..... 10

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth (same as question 40)..... 1
186. Membership in such groups (a) Young men..... 6 (b) Young women..... 8

| 187. Number of members by school status and age | In school (a) | Out of school | | Under 21 years (d) | 21-24 years (e) | 25 years and older (f) |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | | Unmarried (b) | Married (c) | | | |
| (1) Young men | | 6 | | 5 | 1 | |
| (2) Young women | 1 | 87 | | 3 | 5 | |

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups..... 15
189. Total attendance at such meetings..... 234
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....
191. Membership in such groups (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted (a) Young men..... (b) Young women.....
193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications) (a) Young men..... 6 (b) Young women..... 8

| 194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to— | Under 10 percent (a) | 10-19 percent (b) | 20-39 percent (c) | 40 percent or more (d) |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems | | | ✓ | |
| (2) Vocational guidance | | | | |
| (3) Family life and social customs | | ✓ | | |
| (4) Social and recreational activities | | | | ✓ |
| (5) Community service activities | | | | |
| (6) Technical agriculture | | ✓ | | |
| (7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health | | ✓ | | |

¹ All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.

² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

³ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

(Report here all work, including war work, not properly included under any of the headings on preceding pages)

| Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth | Bees (a) | General-Insect Insects ¹ (b) | All other work (c) |
|--|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| 195. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents..... | | | |
| (2) 4-H Club agents..... | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents..... | | | 25 |
| (4) State extension workers..... | | | |
| 196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year..... | | | 6 |
| 197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year..... | | | |

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

It is desirable to bring together in one place the sum total of extension contribution to the several broad areas of war effort. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate headings.

| War programs | Home demonstration agents (a) | 4-H Club agents (b) | Agricultural agents (c) |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 198. Estimated number of days devoted to— | | | |
| (1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)..... | 32 | | 25 |
| (2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries..... | | | |
| (3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)..... | 23 | | |
| (4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)..... | 7 | | 35 |

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The purpose of this report is to bring together in one place the cooperation given other Federal agencies working with the rural people of the county. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate problems of the farm or home.

| | War boards (a) | Civilian defense agency (b) | Employment service (c) | Agricultural Adjustment Administration (d) | Surplus Marketing Administration (e) | Soil Conservation Service (f) | Farm Security Administration (g) | Rural Electrification Administration (h) | Tennessee Valley Authority (i) | Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j) |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 199. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents..... | 7 | 30 | | | | | 3 | | 2 | 13 |
| (2) 4-H Club agents..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) Agricultural agents..... | 27 | | | 59 | | | 10 | | 229 | |
| (4) State extension workers..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year..... | 15 | 15 | | 15 | | | 6 | | 15 | 15 |
| 201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year..... | 26 | 45 | | 30 | | | 5 | | 35 | 22 |
| 202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers..... | 2 | 36 | | 37 | | | 3 | | 33 | 42 |

¹ Include grasshoppers, armyworms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

TERMINOLOGY

If extension reports are to convey the intended information, it is important that the terminology employed be that generally accepted by members of the extension teaching profession everywhere. Precise use of extension terms is an obligation each extension worker owes to the other members of his or her profession. The following definitions have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. 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.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker 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.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
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, homemaker, 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, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
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 *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. 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.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. 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.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. 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.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a 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.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. 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.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *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.
22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.