

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
of
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK
in
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
VIRGINIA
1951

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Community Planning

At the annual meeting of the Montgomery County Agricultural Advisory Board, December 15, 1950, a motion was passed that Extension work be conducted on a community basis after a plan for community demonstrations had been outlined by the agent, who acts as secretary of this organization. As a follow up of this meeting a series of six community meetings was planned during January and all county farm people were notified through local newspapers, radio talks and circular letters.

The schedule was executed in February in the Glade, Riner, Lafayette, Prices Fork, Pilot and Shawsville communities. At all these meetings the Extension programs were explained which are applicable in this county and the groups were given an opportunity to select what demonstrations they thought to be important in their respective communities.

Each community selected one or more demonstrations and one of their members to conduct it. The Riner, Glade and Prices Fork communities selected Pruning grape vines and Mr. Bruce Aroian, Extension Specialist, was engaged to assist in conducting these demonstrations during March. The Glade demonstration was held at the farm of Mrs. Gellmore; that of the Prices Fork community at the farm of Mrs. Carrie Thomas and of the Riner community, at the farm of M. G. Altizer. The attendance was small at these demonstrations due to the relative unimportance of grapes as a money crop.

Another demonstration selected by the Glade community was ditching with dynamite, and A. N. Grisson was selected to demonstrate this practice. The Soil Conservation Service Technician and Aid assisted in this demonstration. The agent secured the special ditching dynamite and on the date selected, all those interested in the community, were notified by the demonstrator and attendance was fairly good.

The site selected for the demonstration was a drainage swamp from a spring leading to the main channel of Tom's Creek. With all assisting, a straight line was marked by the lead line and holes were made 18 inches apart, deep enough for a 12 inch stick to be inserted 6 inches below the surface. Wooden bars were used for this operation. Two cases of 100 one-half pound sticks of 50% Nitroglycerin dynamite were used. Therefore, the space to be ditched was approximately 300 feet in length.

When all dynamite was in place, an electric blasting cap was inserted into one stick and placed in the line lead. Wires were attached to the 300 foot lead line, which was unrolled full length and to which a detonator was attached. This was a very successful demonstration, which resulted in the drainage of approximately one acre of extremely fertile soil and making accessible to livestock grazing several more acres by allowing animals to cross the area, that was previously a swamp.

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The cost of this operation was approximately \$26.00, and it would have taken two men only one-half day to have completed the work. With about five or six people working it was completed in about one and one-half hours.

The area was inaccessible to mechanical drainage equipment and the cost of operation would have been prohibitive for this size of operation.

Another demonstration selected by Riner and Lafayette communities, was vegetable gardening. To carry out these requests, L. C. Beamer, Vegetable Garden Specialist, was engaged for night meetings in these communities. These meetings were well attended and a great deal of valuable information was given these communities.

It was planned that field meetings would be held at selected demonstrators' gardens in these communities, but due to the agent's subsequent illness, this was not carried out.

Lafayette community also adopted a community improvement and beautification program sponsored by the local Grange, and plans were made to have A. S. Beecher, Assistant Extension Horticulturist, talk to the group on this subject, assist in the selection of demonstration sites, etc.

Mr. Ray Mills agreed to act as project leader in this community on this project. A definite date had not been arranged for starting this project before the agent's illness began.

It is believed that this would have been a successful community improvement project if it had been followed through. Leaders will be contacted for any progress made due to their own efforts.

The community demonstration plan was explained to the Ruritan Club of Shawsville, and S. C. Sneed of this community was chosen to demonstrate Ladino Clover pasture speeding, and cattle grub control with rotenone.

A visit to this farm had already been made with J. I. Littleton, Soil Conservation Service Technician, to discuss pasture renovation and speeding, with Mr. Sneed, and a field had been selected for this purpose. A successful stand was secured by following recommendations made by the agent.

The agent requested Mr. Sneed to notify him when beef calves were being dusted for Grubs and a Photographer was taken to his farm and pictures were secured of this operation, which led to many farmers adopting this practice, in all other parts of the county.

Ingredients were secured by the agent and mixed and sold at cost in order to encourage wider adoption of this profitable practice. It is estimated that 2,000 head of cattle were dusted for grubs and lice.

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Project Activities

1. Corn

A. Situation - The average corn yield for Montevideo in 1949 was 59 bushels per acre with approximately 90% of the 7,000 acre crop planted to hybrid corn.

B. Goals

1. To continue corn hybrid variety demonstration in at least one community.
2. To continue the 100 bushel corn club to further increase total production and decrease total yield.

C. Methods Used

1. Mr. Stanley Epperly of Pilot Community was selected by the agricultural instructor of River school, Mr. G. C. Guiliano, from the Farmer's Night Class, as the demonstrator of six corn hybrid varieties. The agent used this class through which to carry on community demonstrations and engaged the Extension Crop Specialist, W. W. Lewis, of the State Agricultural College to talk to this group on corn production on February 19, 1951, and he gave complete recommendations on selected varieties, nitrogen and complete fertilizer applications, proper spacing, depth of planting and methods of cultivation.

A local cooperative supplied fertilizer and seed of eight recommended hybrids which was planted according to instructions.

When the corn was ready to harvest, field meeting was held by the Vocational Agriculture teacher, which was attended by 20 members of the evening class, and the Vocational Agriculture students. The agent discussed the demonstration and reviewed the main points of the demonstration.

The group was separated into teams, who picked and weighed a sample of each variety for yield estimates. Samples of grain were taken and placed in cellophane bags for moisture content test. Yield data was tabulated for all varieties. The agent then went over each variety group and the characteristics of each variety were pointed out.

An interesting incident occurred, when at the agent's request, one man pulled up an open pollinated stalk with one hand, whereas, two men had to use both hands to pull up a hybrid stalk. This formed the basis of an explanation of the reasons for higher yields of hybrid corn.

This demonstration resulted in helping to convince all that were unconvinced of the value of hybrid corn, proper fertilization, spacing and cultivation, and taught those already convinced.

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- more than they previously knew about all phases of corn production.
- 2. The 100 Bushel Corn Club was not organized this year as in the last two years, though much publicity was given increased production and considerable emphasis was given it at community meetings held throughout the county. Growth in parts of the county reduced yields and interest in having corn measured for yield estimates. However, yields were checked for three adults and two 4-H demonstrators, including the hybrid demonstration described under (1) above.
- Samples for moisture test were taken and yield data was tabulated and results sent to the growers. These reports were the result of interest created by the corn war of the last two years, which have been of great value in teaching modern methods of corn production.

It is interesting to note the decrease in the acreage in corn in the county as shown by statistics and as indicated by farmers' statements, such as the following: "I used to plant 20 acres of corn to carry that livestock we could grow on this farm. Now we raise more livestock longer and produce enough corn to do us on 6 acres." This statement made by Mr. A. P. Fripe of Blacksburg Community is representative of many heard throughout the county during the 1930 and 1931 seasons.

11. Hay

- A. Situation - The situation regarding hay production in Montgomery county was outlined to farmers in the series of community meetings held in February and March, as follows:

Alfalfa acreage	2028 acres 1945
Clover & Timothy	699 acres 1945
Lespedeza	1474 acres 1945
Other Tame Hay	822 acres 1945
Total	10,724

- These figures together with recommendations received from Dr. H. L. Dunton, Head of the V.P.I. Agronomy Department, were used as the basis for the following goals in hay production:
 1. To encourage farmers to seed at least one-half acre of alfalfa for each animal unit normally wintered on the farm.
 2. To acquaint farmers and seed dealers with longer living disease resistant varieties of red clover, such as Northern Neck and Kenland.
 3. To encourage quality production with exhibits at the County Fair.

Goal number one was explained at all community meetings and was distributed to all Extension T.V.A. Unit Demonstrators, who were asked to demonstrate this crop-livestock proportion in their communities. Farmers were advised at meetings and in news articles to select well drained soils, have the fields tested for lime and

fertilizer requirements and to use only approved seed properly seeded and inoculated. While this goal has not been accomplished, the trend is toward accomplishment as indicated by requests for soil testing and demand for alfalfa seed.

It is also encouraging to note that by following recommended practices, stands of alfalfa are becoming longer lived than in the past. The acreage of 2809 for 1949 shows an increase of 700 acres over 1944 or 36%. This is about in proportion to the increase of 34% in livestock numbers between 1945 and 1950.

Goal number two, was also made known to farmers who attended the meetings. Kenland and Northern Neck clover seed was described as being more resistant to Anthracnose, and other fungus diseases than attack red clover stands.

In addition to this seed, dealers were contacted and asked to place a supply when these varieties become available. As a result it is estimated that 1500 bushels of these varieties were sold and covered 200 acres in the county.

A two year old demonstration was visited at the farm of C. W. Atkinson, the seed for which was secured through the Extension Agronomist. This stand caught but was partially frozen, whereas all other clover was either killed by freezing or diseased, which was seeded in the same field.

III. Pasture

- A. Situation - Montgomery County has approximately 100,000 acres of pasture land including 18,735 acres of woodland pasture, 8,916 acres of cropland pastured and 72,035 acres of other land pastured according to 1949 statistics.

According to 1949 statistics, the acreages are as follows:

Woodland pastured	20,860
Cropland used only for pasture	31,758
Other pasture	37,416
Cropland not harvested and not pastured	1,241
	94,535

B. Goals

1. Stop grazing woodlands.
2. Reforest land too steep for improved pasture.
3. Encourage all farmers to seed at least 1% of pasture acreage to Ladino and Orchard grass.

C. Methods to be Used

1. Community meetings.
2. Pasture Renovation Demonstration.
3. Publicity through press, radio, pictures and field meetings.

The 1945 figures were used at the community meetings to show the approximate utilization of available pasture in the county as a basis for formulating the goals for improving the pasture situation. The 1949 figures are included as a basis for further planning. The information was made available at meetings to the U.S.D.A. Council and the Agricultural Advisory Board for the purpose of planning.

- 2. In April, a pasture renovating and seeding demonstration was held on the farm of W. C. Stiles, in the Ronsare Road community. The field selected was one bordering Route 11 on which only broom sedge was growing. Line had been applied in February and contour lines were staked out by Soil Conservation Service Technicians. In April, machinery dealers were contacted who supplied renovating machinery and operators to plow and cover the land, part of the field was plowed while the remainder was disced with a Dual and Bog harrow.

At this time a new type fertilizer distributor truck was engaged to spread fertilizer. This machine employed a chain conveyor operating in a boom which covered a space 30 feet wide. This machine was calculated to give more even distribution with less waste of material due to blowing than the ordinary type distributing trucks now in common use.

Another machine used in addition to plow and renovating discs, was the chisel plow attached behind the plow, which covered one operation of disking and packing. The seeding was done with a combination cultipacker and seeder which handled both orchard grass and ladino clover seed at one operation.

Five hundred pounds of 2-12-12 fertilizer were used per acre and six pounds of orchard grass and two pounds of ladino clover seed were seeded.

A short drought followed seeding, but a very good stand was secured over the entire 5 acre area. A large number of local farmers witnessed the demonstration. The young grass was grazed fairly heavily during the latter part of the summer and fall which was dry. Field meetings will be held during next season to show the results of this seeding. Numerous articles were written in local papers and snapshots were published. This demonstration was mentioned in many radio talks.

A similar demonstration was conducted in August on the Viojar estate in the Blacksburg Road community, with great attendance and interest, which was under the auspices of the Professional Workers Council, which includes mainly Extension, Vocational Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Farmers Home Administration personnel. This demonstration has not gone very satisfactorily, due to the drought, but it, like the one described above, has served to publicize the pasture program in the county.

An additional publicity item in the county pasture program was the special Pasture Issue of the Montgomery News Messenger, the last

weekly paper. The special pasture section of this issue in September contained fifteen articles by all authorities on pasture and many news articles concerning individual farmers who had made outstanding progress in pasture production. Practically all articles were illustrated with pictures taken by local people, which served to create more interest in better pastures. Additional copies of this edition were distributed from the Publication Booth at the County Fair.

IV. Forestry

A. Situation - In Montgomery County all woodland pastured in farms amounts to 18,735 acres. It is estimated that 12,000 additional acres would be more profitable if reforested.

B. Goals

- 1. To demonstrate the advantages of fencing farm forests to prevent grazing by livestock in each community interested.
- 2. To demonstrate setting forest tree seedlings on steep lands where pasture renovating or improvement is not recommended.

C. Methods to be Used

- 1. Demonstrations will be selected at community meetings to furnish timber boundaries and steep or gullied pasture fields which will be visited with an Extension Forester to plan the demonstration.
- 2. Proper land use will be considered with the administrator and recommendations will be made on developing the present forestry program for each administrator.
- 3. Field meetings will be held to show these practices to all members of the community organization.

4. Outline-

- 1. Definite decision as to good land use.
- 2. Increased stocking of desirable trees.
 - a. Cull systematically
 - b. Use or kill lowgrade trees
 - c. Stop grazing forest
 - d. Aid natural seeding or plant
- 3. Provide for restocking when harvesting.
- 4. More income from forest.
 - a. More home use
 - b. Sell products not stumps
 - c. Sell or use everything usable
- 5. Treating fence posts.

While this program was explained at community meetings, there were no volunteers to demonstrate the methods outlined in any of the communities. The same program will be offered again in 1934 as it is felt that it deserves more time than has been allotted in past years.

The only concrete efforts in forestry have been through the County Forestry Committee. This organization sponsored the distribution of the book "Smoky Bear" to all grade school children in the county. Business concerns, including Banks, a Pulp Wood Shipping Company, Chair Factory and a Lumber Company, contributed, after being solicited, along with many small Saw-Mills and individuals.

There is, however, in this county on the farm of Mr. A. J. Lawrence, in the Christiansburg community, a combination pasture and reforestation demonstration, which has been visited at field meetings and will be used as a basis to stimulate interest in proper land utilization and forestry.

This demonstration consists of contour pasture strips of Ladino Orchard grass on the area which could be improved with sodsime, and pine seedlings set on the steep portion on which machinery would not operate.

V. Cooperation with Soil Conservation Service

A. Situation - Soil Technicians in Montgomery County cooperate in all demonstrations pertaining to proper land use. The majority of cropland in the county is in need of contour strip cultivation to conserve soil and water.

B. Goals

1. Assist Soil Technicians to make soil conservation plans in the county.
2. Secure demonstrations of pasture strips and contour in each community.

C. Methods to be Used

1. Community meetings will be held to explain the soil conservation plan.
2. Community field meetings will be held on selected demonstrators' farms.
3. News stories and photographs will be published.
4. Assist in getting booth for fair.

The Soil Conservation program was explained at the community meetings and farmers were urged to take advantage of the services offered by this agency. It is the usual practice when first visiting a farmer in the county or one who has just come to the county, to refer him to the Soil Conservation Service Technician and advise the adoption of a S.C.S. farm plan for the farm.

Many such farms are visited for the first time with the S.C.S. Technician. It is believed that in this way the farmers' confidence can be gained more quickly and that he can be saved much loss of time and money than by waiting until the farmer learns of the different agencies by accident or chance.

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VI. Cooperation with Production and Marketing Administration

A. Situation - With 1500 farms in Montgomery County, only 700 participate in this program.

B. Goals

1. To increase number participating to 1,000.

C. Methods to be Used

1. Community meetings will be held to explain the program to the largest possible number of farmers. Emphasis will be put on the pasture development and improvement, and forest stand improvement phases of the program.

2. Publicity will be given through field meetings and news articles.

3. Assist in preparing exhibit booth at the fair.

The figures in the situation outlined were given farmers at community meetings and they were urged to participate fully and to encourage their neighbors to do so.

As far it has not been possible to consolidate the Extension offices in the same building with those of the Production and Marketing Administration and other agencies, due to lack of adequate space.

A committee composed of Professional Workers attended a joint meeting with the P.M.A. County Committee and requested that 25% of the county allotment be earmarked for payment on pasture and forestry practices.

The agent assisted the county committee in submitting a report to the Secretary on the results of the Family Farm Policy Review.

VII. Dairy Husbandry

A. Situation - Statistics indicate 6,800 milk cows of which approximately 1250 are in Grade A raw milk production and the remainder are in manufactured milk production. A total of 1900 are enrolled in artificial breeding and 535 are in D.H.P.A. herd.

B. Goals

1. To increase number of cows in D.H.P.A. to 800.
2. To increase artificial breeding enrollment to 3,000 cows.
3. Encourage exhibits at the fair.

C. Methods to be Used

1. Community educational meetings.
2. Quarterly Directors' and annual Membership meeting of the Artificial Breeding Association.

3. Organize artificial heifer calf sale to publicize value improved breeding.
4. Publicize breeding of first artificially bred cow by news articles, radio, etc.

Though these goals were not accomplished in 1951, the same ones will be continued another year.

It is believed the program outlined to finance at the beginning of the year will result in greater participation in many of these practices in the future, since it is the first time a system of meetings of this nature has been held in the county.

Regular meetings of the Artificial Breeding Association were held quarterly, and at the membership meeting in March, the group affiliated with the State organization. A tour was taken by members to the Breeding Center and the annual State Meeting of the Directors was attended by the Director from the local organization. The annual Inseminator's meeting was attended by the Inseminator from this county.

News articles and radio talks were made and written to publicize the organization and create interest among non-members.

The number of cows enrolled is now 1300 and there are 135 members. Thirty cows have been bred for nonmembers.

VIII. Beef Cattle

- A. Situation - Statistics indicate 8,300 beef cattle in the county. No figures are available as to the proportion of breed cows and heifers, yearlings and 2 year olds. Approximately 250 feeder calves are marketed through the annual feeder calf sale. The grades of these calves run 70% good and better, 25% medium and 5% common. There are 8 purebred Hereford breeders, 2 purebred Shorthorn breeders and one purebred Angus Cattle breeder in the county.

B. Goals

1. Increase the number and improve the grade of feeder calves sold at the annual sale.
2. Organize the purebred breeders.
3. Improve quality of all beef cattle by better breeding.
4. Encourage exhibits at the fair.

C. Methods to be Used

1. Initiate the 100% calf club to recruit to a program along with 100 bushel corn growers.
2. Have regular meetings of purebred breeders association.
3. Hold Livestock Management School, January 9.
4. Enter State Purebred Sire Contest.
5. Publicize results.

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Efforts put forth to increase the number and improve the grade of feeder calves sold at the annual feeder calf sale were successful, especially as to the number sold.

A local meeting was held in each county, in which committeemen were selected, and suggestions made for conducting the 1951 sale. These committeemen met in Christiansburg in August and from local suggestions formulated those that were to be in effect.

Approximately 400 calves were consigned from each of the counties of Montgomery, Giles and Pulaski, with Floyd, Carroll and Howard making up a grand total of 1272 head.

The 400 from Montgomery represented an increase of 153 over 1950. The quality of all calves including Montgomery consignments, was equal to 1950, and the average price was approximately 37¢ per pound. Grades cannot be accurately compared with 1950, due to the changed system of grading. The new grade of Fancy was included, which contained the upper half of the old Choice grade. The new Choice contained the lower half of the old Choice, and the upper half of the old Good grades. The new Medium Grade contained the lower half of the old Good and all of the old Medium grades.

Montgomery county calves graded approximately 70% Fancy and Choice, twenty percent Good and 10% Medium.

Due to a combination of circumstances, many of the committee's rules were not adhered to closely enough, which detracted from the success of the sale as a whole. However, these rules can be enforced in future years and the management of the sale improved. The quality of the calves will also improve with the enforcement of predetermined rules.

It has been the usual practice to contact the cow and calf head owners of this county who are producing quality calves, and to invite them to consign. If a producer agrees to consign, his name is placed on the mailing list, and he is given the necessary information and assistance, if requested, in preparing calves for consignment, which includes castration with knife or castrator, dehorning, and vaccinating for Blackleg and Shipping Fever. By working closely with this group on management and breeding, the quality has steadily improved.

An organization of Future Breeders was attempted, but without success.

Farmers in general have recognized the value of better breeding and have tended to purchase better quality sires. Many have been assisted individually in the selection of bulls.

The one method actually used as listed in the article, was the Livestock School, which was held at the Glen Theatre in Christiansburg, on January 9, all day. This school did much to stimulate

interest in production of all classes of livestock. The program of this school was as follows:

Beef Production by Curtis Mast, Beef Cattle Specialist
Pork Production by Geo. C. Herring, Swine Specialist
Sheep Production by G. W. Litton, Sheep Specialist
Importance of Minerals by Mr. Litton
Marketing Beef Cattle by Lester Walton, Livestock Marketing Specialist.

This school was attended by approximately 300 farmers and Veterans. This was much the largest meeting of an Extension nature ever held in Montgomery County, and more favorable comment was received than on any meeting held during the year.

B. Sheep and Wool

A. Situation - Sheep numbers have decreased to less than 5,000 ewes kept for breeding purposes, in 1940 there were 8,000 heads. Wool pooled has decreased to below 10,000 pounds.

B. Goals

1. To increase sheep numbers to 6,000.
2. Increase membership and volume of county wool pool to 35,000 pounds.
3. Ask cooperation of League of Women Voters League in controlling sheep killing dogs.
4. Encourage exhibits at the fair.

C. Methods to be Used

1. Community meetings will be held at which a sheep improvement program will be outlined to producers after the livestock school in January.
2. Demonstrations will be held on docking and castrating with illustrators, spraying for external parasites with DDT, and treating for internal parasites with Phenothiazine.
3. Assist in securing a local dealer to finance and handle Western breeding ewe replacements.
4. Publicize results and accomplishments.
5. Arrange combined meeting of Advisory Board and League of Women Voters League to discuss dog problem.

According to statistics sheep numbers have increased with efforts to encourage sheep production in introducing Western ewes and saving native replacement ewes. The prices of wool and spring lambs have also been important factors in this trend. Sheep numbers in 1945 were 5675, whereas, the number for 1950 was 7043, which is a very favorable increase.

Due mostly to favorable price indications at the time of pooling wool, the volume pooled in 1951 was 33,000 pounds, which represents an increase of 4,000 over 1950.

Practices recommended at the livestock school were received

at community meetings and farmers were urged to adopt these. Demonstrations in docking and castrating with Electrocautery were held as requested with very satisfactory results. Demonstrations were also held in treating for internal parasites with Phenothiazine. Several demonstrations of dusting with Rotenone dust were held with satisfactory results. This method of tick control has proven very effective especially in small flocks which become infested in cold weather when dipping or spraying is not practical. A dust of (1) 5% Rotenone content applied with a hand or pump duster is quite effective. (2) The Sheep Shearing School held at Blacksburg was attended with all club members and adult custom shearers, and was followed by local demonstrations and a local 4-H club school, which was assisted with Vocational Agricultural Instructors. (3) The annual Christiansburg Ram Sale was held in July, at which twenty Purebred Rams were sold for an average of \$19.00 per head, including Hampshires and Southdowns.

C. Swine

4. Situation - The 1945 statistics indicate 275 to include all sows and pigs produced in the county. The bulk of these are butchered for home use, though many farmers regularly market hogs on foot at the local auction or at a packing plant in a neighboring town.

B. Goals

To educate producers regarding economic feeding and breeding. To change the type of swine from lard to modified bacon type for home use and market.

5. Methods to be Used

1. Invite all swine producers to livestock feeding and management school in January
2. Conduct demonstrations of internal parasite eradication with Sodium Fluoride.
3. Encourage exhibits at the fair.

The Livestock School was calculated to accomplish this goal through the talk given by Mr. Heaving, in which it was pointed out that lard only at the live-weight of hogs could not be economically produced in competition with vegetable oil shortening. Therefore, by breeding and feeding, the lard type should be eliminated. This advice was adopted by many of the leading swine producers.

More economical production has been effected by local farmer demonstrations of treating swine with 1 part to 99 parts of dry feed for eradication of internal parasites from swine.

IX. 4-H Club Program

A. Situation - A part time assistant agent has been assigned to all devote two weeks each month to the 4-H Club Program. Fifteen clubs have been organized, with approximately 300 members. The projects selected include, dairy, calves, beef calves (100), swine, sheep, poultry, rabbits, cows, potatoes and garden.

B. Goals

1. 100% completion of projects.
2. Hold two 4-H Council meetings during the year.
3. Enter all contests available.
4. Hold 4-H District Camp.
5. Send delegates to Conservation and Short Course.
6. Train Judging Teams in Dairy and Poultry.
7. Have Leaders Training meeting.
8. Encourage exhibits at fair.

C. Methods to be Used

1. Hold series of Community meetings with local organizations and ask for assistance in furnishing local club project leaders for each club.
2. Hold monthly consolidated project meetings.

Completion of projects has received more than the usual degree of emphasis this year. Letters were written to all members requesting that record books be brought to school and given to the teachers. Local leaders were asked to assist in record collection and club officers were asked to urge all members to submit records to the county office.

In addition to these efforts, the agents have visited all clubs at school and assisted individual members to complete project record books. Through all efforts a 92% completion has been obtained.

Two 4-H Council meetings were held, with good attendance and an increased amount of interest.

The number of contests entered has been restricted due to the fact that the majority of members were too young to compete.

The 4-H District Camp was held in conjunction with five counties at Holiday Lake in Buckingham County. This camp was attended by twenty-seven boys and 32 girls, with 3 leaders, which was the largest number going from this county. Six club members attended the 4-H Short Course at Blacksburg.

Training was given in selection and judging meat animals, dairy cattle and poultry.

Methods used - At the community meetings, the 4-H club program and projects were explained and the local organizations were asked to sponsor the clubs and furnish project leaders, as well as club leaders. Response to this request was good in some areas. Lack of leader training and appreciation of club work was responsible for any lack of response. A leader training meeting was planned, but no opportunity for holding this meeting has been available to date.

Monthly consolidated project meetings were held with sheep, turkey, garden and rabbit project members. These meetings were held on Saturdays with local leaders assisting in getting the members to the meetings. Attendance was not as good as was expected, but specialist help was secured and the project instruction was excellent and of great benefit to those who attended.

A field meeting of all sheep project members completing the trial at the home of Albert Go, Jr. who was first prize winner in this county contest. His flock was inspected, pictures were taken and a news article was written publicizing this project. Prizes secured through Dave Kover, Livestock and Specialist, were distributed by Cromar Grimes, Assistant County Agent, consisting of Ear Tag Pliers and Ear Tags, Hoof Trimmers, Pocket Knives, Wool Cards, Blocking Shears and Elastators.

Thirty-five Western ewes have been secured for distribution to sheep project members for the coming year.

Similar meetings are planned for all Dairy and Swine projects.

All breeding pig and sow and litter projects in the county are purebred Hampshires, and an organization is planned for these members through which their pigs can be advertised and sold to a better advantage.

Four Baby Beavers were exhibited at the Salem Baby Beef Show. These calves graded choice quality, though they were under regulation weight. Two Hereford steers and one Shorthorn were sold for \$37.50 per cwt. and one Shorthorn brought \$38.00 per cwt. The Shorthorn and one Hereford were purchased by local grocery stores and this was publicized in local papers. The two Hereford calves were shown by Long Brothers of Canabria and were bred by Quin Stone. One Shorthorn shown by Sam Frilleman of Riner, was bred by J. H. Kesler of Blacksburg and the other Shorthorn fed and shown by David Page of Christiansburg, was bred by J. M. Thompson of Floyd.

Five calves are on feed by 4-H club members for next year, and these will be shown at the Roanoke Show in April. These calves were selected from choice and fancy grade calves from the Feed of California. They are financed through a local bank and a local Feed Mill is making and furnishing feed at wholesale prices.

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I. Montgomery County Fair

1. Situation - The first Montgomery County Agricultural Fair was held in 1950 and was sponsored by the Christiansburg Chamber of Commerce. This fair was successful and it is believed that with proper coordination with the County Agricultural program it will be most helpful in promoting this program and will result in greater participation in improved crop and livestock practices by all farmers.

2. Goals

1. To consolidate all agricultural programs together and tie these to the fair through community cooperation in both youth and adult work so as to make the fair an annual achievement program participated in by all communities of the county.
2. Have exhibits in each of the ten major phases of the agricultural program.
3. Award prizes to communities standing in the 10 point program below:
 - a. Corn - largest percent members making 100 bu. acre.
 - b. Hay - largest percent members feeding alfalfa.
 - c. Pasture - largest percent members with 5% of pasture land in leaching.
 - d. Forest - largest percent members setting forest tree seedlings.
 - e. Soil Conservation - largest percent members with S.C.S. Farm Plans.
 - f. Production and Marketing Administration - largest percent members participating in program.
 - g. Livestock - largest percent members purchasing of under purebred bulls, pigs and hogs.
 - h. Dairy - largest percent members in Dairy Herd Improvement Association or Artificial Breeding and Woodworking for Hogs.
 - i. 4-H Club - largest percent 4-H Club members completing projects.
 - j. Fair - largest percent members making exhibits at fair.

3. Methods to be Used

1. Hold meetings in all communities where 4-H clubs have been organized and where organizations already exist. Ask them to adopt the overall 10 point program.
 2. Where there are no organizations, hold meetings for the purpose of explaining the program and give them present an opportunity to organize and to adopt the program if they desire to do so.
 3. Secure cooperation with local Chamber of Commerce and ask their assistance in promoting this program.
 4. Secure cooperation of editors of local newspapers and ask for assistance in a good publicity program.
 5. Request assistance and cooperation of members of VVA Council.
- RM
34

34
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The goals set forth above were partially accomplished, though not in the manner in which the original plan was set up.

The ten major parts of the Extension program were to have been represented by exhibits at the fair - each community competing with the others for the greatest number of exhibits. This plan was not thoroughly presented to the U.S.D.A. Council, due to the agent's illness during the planning period.

The U.S.D.A. Council, however, did assume the leadership of the agricultural part of the fair. Vocational Agriculture and Veterans Teachers, Soil Conservation Technicians, Federal Home Administration and Production and Marketing Administration personnel participated as Superintendents of all departments.

The Christiansburg-Cambria Chamber of Commerce formed a corporation to do business as the Montgomery County Fair, and all business transactions were handled by those designated by this corporation.

Agricultural exhibits included all field and garden crops and fruits, all livestock, poultry and rabbits. Important judges were secured in all departments.

There were separate 4-H and F.F.A. crop and garden exhibits, 4-H and F.F.A. livestock exhibits, adult crop and garden exhibits and livestock. A total of \$777.00 was paid for all agricultural exhibits.

Demonstrations were given by the agents in fitting livestock and instructions were given on how to show animals properly.

The fair was well attended by rural people and an unusual amount of interest was shown by them. With the proper amount of emphasis during the coming year this fair can be made one of the best agricultural shows of the state. Competition is open to all adjoining counties, which is the leading cause of business establishments in Christiansburg.

11. Progress and Accomplishments in 1951

The program as outlined for the year was potentially one of much progress. The plan was presented to six communities but no monetary incentive was offered. If the program had been properly explained to a sponsoring group that would have offered prizes for outstanding accomplishments, it would have met with greater success.

The 4-H program has made great progress through the efforts of local leaders and the assistant county agent. This program has resulted in the contact of approximately 300 4-H boys in a more definite manner than could have been possible without this assistance. The hundred sixty-nine or 92% completions of projects indicates the interest of parents in 4-H club work.

RM
34

Exceptionally good club work could be done in the county if a full-time assistant were available. The present accomplishments have been made with one man devoting half time to this work.

Though the agent was on sick leave approximately four months, beginning May 8 through August 27, the office work was kept in order by the secretary in a most efficient manner, and all office callers were given the information requested. The agent was kept informed of all developments of major importance, so that upon resuming work, no undue delay was encountered.

III. How next Year's Work can be Strengthened and Improved

1. Work toward getting more assistance in 4-H Club work.
2. Continue and enlarge upon community improvement program.
3. Coordinate program with those of other agencies.
4. Strengthen all farm organizations.
5. Make greater use of all Extension tools.
 - a. Community organizations
 - b. Demonstrations
 - c. Tours
 - d. Field meetings
 - e. Good publicity
6. Work toward better public relations and try to sell the Extension program.

Supplement to Annual Narrative Report

As President of the Virginia County Agents Association, the agent was a delegate to the National County Agents Association Annual meeting at Memphis, Tennessee, October 27 through 31. This trip is considered well spent and most profitable from the standpoint of inspiration and personal and professional improvement.

Highlights of this convention were, (see program attached.)

One of the chief impressions received while at the meeting was that agents, both individually and as State, Regional and National groups, are being availed of by commercial groups through which to reach new customers. While this promotes industry and benefits agriculture, agents must continually be on guard lest some undesirable step is taken and some basic policy be breached, which could result in discredit to the Extension Service as a whole. Our organization owes it to our State Administrators to continually check with them on matters of policy.

The attendance was greater than ever before at the 1951 Convention, which indicates the growth of the organization, due to wise leadership and a very serious sense of duty on the part of all delegates and officials.

The growth of the organization and its consequent influence upon the nation's agricultural life places a heavy burden of responsibility on each individual member to conduct both his personal and professional business according to the highest ethical standards. By continued exemplary conduct of business and through observance of accepted Extension Policy, our organization will continue to effect improvements in service rendered the agricultural public and progress in the economic status of its members.

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Supplement - To Annual Narrative Report

Highlights of National Association County Agricultural Agents

Sunday, October 28

Breakfast in West Memphis, Arkansas, and Tour to Wilson, Arkansas.

Monday, October 29

Tour to International Harvester Plant, Address of Welcome by Vice Director Robert W. Moore, Extension Service, University of Tennessee College of Agriculture, Knoxville, Tenn.

Tuesday, October 30

Address - "The Cooperative Extension Service," by Aubrey Gates, Arkansas Director of Extension, Little Rock, Arkansas, and Chairman of the Committee on Organization and Policy of the Land Grant College Association. Also, Annual Banquet speaker, Mrs. Ila Huff, Director of Girls' Club of Memphis, Inc., on "Effective Citizenship."

Wednesday, October 31

B. Wilkins, Norfolk County Agent installed as Director of Southern Region, and dinner at King Cotton Hotel, sponsored by the Dearborn Motors Corporation. Speaker, Dr. George S. Benson, President, Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas.

RM
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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 Montgomery

REPORT OF

Kate Ester Day
Name Home Demonstration Agent.

From Nov. 1 1950 to Dec. 1 1951

Frank C. Stump
Name Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1 1950 to Feb. 1 1951

James S. Haines
Name Club Agent.

From Feb. 1 1951 to Dec. 1 1951

J. M. Nepler
Name Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From Nov. 1 1950 to Dec. 1 1951

J. M. Nepler
Name Agricultural Agent.

From Nov. 1 1950 to Dec. 1 1951

J. M. Nepler
Name Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From Nov. 1 1950 to Dec. 1 1951



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 9 AND 28

Approved:

Date

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report is an accounting to the paying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.

1. The annual report is an accounting to the paying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
2. It is a record of the year's work put into concrete form by the extension worker himself, or by the superior officers.
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 enable 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 REPORT

A 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.

The 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 present 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 gathered 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.

Revision 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 induced to make change, such as 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 practice 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 include in a statistical supplement 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	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ⁴ (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12	6	12	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ²		52	48 1/2	145	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth)		137	106 1/2	200	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ³		109 1/2	5	93	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ³		100	47	110	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴		258	42	217	XXXXXXXXXX
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		145	47	119	381
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	270	229	1953	4502
	(2) Telephone	814	780	2729	3003
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵		84	14	30	136
10. Number of bulletins distributed		857	875	857	2589
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		20	8	4	42
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	10	10
		(b) Total attendance	673	10	673
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	100	29	2	7
	(b) Total attendance of leaders	100	29	2	126
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	29	226
		(b) Total attendance	3673	197	3884
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	149	54	8	211
	(b) Total attendance	1677	1278	210	3107
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		1		4	5
15. Meetings held on such result demonstrations	(1) Number	10			10
	(2) Total attendance	10			10
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			
		(b) Total attendance			
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number		2		2
	(b) Total attendance		27		27
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			
		(b) Total attendance	130		130
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				

¹ Include 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 items 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 (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total* (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) Farm women	(a) Number (b) Total members attending (c) Total others attending			
	(2) 4-H Club and young men (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total boys attending (c) Total girls attending (d) Total others attending	2 27		27
	(3) 4-H Club and young women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	41 5	1	41
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	19 933	6 20	68 3029
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	2 220	2 22	13 482
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committees not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	139 3294		143 316
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	24 87	14 263	38 600

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 previous three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ Do not include picnics, rallies, and short courses which should be reported under question 19.

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 operation 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 (1950 census).
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program.
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time.
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program.
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time.
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time.
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)

1596
653
209
196
187
186
86
452
115
2030
222

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H county similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in the States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agents in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work.
- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name Montgomery Agricultural Advisory Board (2) No. of members 27
- (b) Agricultural (1) Name Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 25
- (c) Home demonstration (1) Name County 4-H Council (2) No. of members 12
- (d) 4-H Club (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
- (e) Young men and women (older youth) (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural 57 (b) Home demonstration 25 (c) 4-H Club 88 (d) Young men and women (older youth) _____
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) _____
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees _____
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work _____
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups _____
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
40. Combined with question 41.
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- (a) Adult work (1) Men 67 (2) Women 76
- (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth). (1) Men 10 (2) Women 32
- (3) Older club boys 4
- (4) Older club girls 8

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service Montgomery Agricultural Advisory Board
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 41 (2) Women 25 (3) Youth _____
- (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 19 (2) Women _____
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) _____
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 41 (b) Women _____ (c) Youth _____
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes _____ (b) No _____

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>120</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<u>26</u>
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>62</u>
(4) State extension workers			
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County <u>1</u>	(2) Community <u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>35</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<u>270</u>

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (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.—See page 11, column (a) and items 115 (c), (1) through (8))

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (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	5		9	1	6 1/2			5	2	1
(3) Agricultural agents	4 1/2							2		
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5		17	2	6			2	3	1
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5				6			2	3	
54. Number of farms assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	250				500			95	100	
(2) The use of lime	250				500			75	100	
(3) The use of fertilizers	600				500			50	50	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	80			25	50			25	25	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	50				10					
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	50									
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	50	25	25							

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply.—See page 11, column (a) and items 115 (c), (1) through (8))

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—						
(1) Home demonstration agents						
(2) 4-H Club agents		19	18 1/2	15	15	1 1/2
(3) Agricultural agents	17 1/2	4 1/2	18		2 1/2	
(4) State extension workers						
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	17	17	17	7	3	1
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	9	9	3	3		
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	3	2	2			
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 improving performance records of animals	2					
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—						
(1) Obtaining purebred males		20	27	18		
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	6	3	7			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatcheries)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	20	15	10	10		
(5) Controlling external parasites	150	250	100	50		
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	25	25	110	50		
(7) Controlling predatory animals						

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents	34	2	1/2
(3) Agricultural agents	12	3	
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	17	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	5	

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	75
(a) With problems of land use	175
(b) In the use of crop rotations	45
(c) With strip cropping	45
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	45
(f) With contour farming of cropland	45
(g) In contouring pasture or range	2
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	200
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	12
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	200
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	45
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	45

Forestry—Continued

68. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
69. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	650

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. (a)	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems (b)	Farm credit (short and long time) (c)	Outlook information (d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Home demonstration agents..... (2) 4-H Club agents..... (3) Agricultural agents..... (4) State extension workers..... 	2 2	5 1/2		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	2	6		
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	2	6		
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Farm business..... (b) Enterprise..... (c) Other..... 		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) In starting started in farming, or in relocating..... (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)..... (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments..... (h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes..... (i) With farm-labor problems..... (j) In developing supplemental sources of income..... 		9 15
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Farm inventory..... (b) General farm records..... (c) Enterprise records..... 	75			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In developing a farm plan only..... (b) In developing a farm and home plan..... (c) In analyzing the farm business..... (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 young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, international competition, etc.) (a)	Land policy and programs (consolidation of land ownership, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.) (b)	Public finance and services (taxes, local government facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) (c)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) (d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Home demonstration agents..... (2) 4-H Club agents..... (3) Agricultural agents..... (4) State extension workers..... 				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various rural 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.....				
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.....				

¹ Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with FMA 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 adult 4-H Club members, and young men and women (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	Marketing of farm products ²	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment ³
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents			18								
(3) Agricultural agents	2 1/2		6								
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9		17								
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	9		5								
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year	1		3	3							
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	50		193	227							
89. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			50								
91. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year										4	
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ² relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ² relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ² 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 members living in the county covered by this report.
³ Or missed pieces of work.

HOUSING, FURNISHINGS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (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	25	3		
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	17	17		
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	50	3		

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	4
(b) Remodeling dwellings	95
(c) Installing sewage systems	7
(d) Installing water systems	19
(e) Installing heating systems	4
(f) Providing needed storage space	74
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	38
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	13
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	167
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	82
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	
(l) Laundry arrangement	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	22
(o) Improving home grounds	8
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of 4-H C.I.A. Clubs organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	2
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	69
(c) Use of electricity for income-producing purposes	
(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service	8
108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	25
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	50
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	450
Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued	
109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	10
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	50
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	
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 young men and women (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	7		42	
(2) 4-H Club agents		3		
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	17	17	15
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	8	17	52	5
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				544
(b) With food preparation				544
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				183
(1) Of vegetables				36
(2) Of fruits				
(3) Of meats				
(4) Of milk				193
(5) Of poultry and eggs				
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				400
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				44
(1) Canning				138
(2) Freezing				
(3) Drying				25
(4) Storing				78
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(A) In canning according to a budget				
(i) With child-feeding problems				
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				
(l) With first aid or home nursing				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home management— family economics (4)	Clothing and textiles (5)	Family relationships—child development (6)	Recreation and community life (6)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	22	55		8
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	12		15
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	36	23		35

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	
(b) With home accounts	408
(c) With financial planning	408
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individual buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	
(d) General household supplies	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations or individually, in the buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	124
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	78
(d) General household supplies	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with non-cooperative buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).	128
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.	169
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.	408

Note.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (5), page 9.

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	187
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	136
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	21
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	
(b) In improving family relationships	
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, 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	41
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreation facilities	15
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	
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 providing library facilities	
137. Number of schools or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations...	

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 (2), 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 competing (c)	Number of girls competing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn	27		23		23 Acres
139. Other cereals					2 Acres
140. Peanuts					2 Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					2 Acres
142. Soil and water conservation					2 Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	11		4		4 1/2 Acres
144. Cotton					2 Acres
145. Tobacco					2 Acres
146. Fruits					2 Acres
147. Home gardens	3		33		17 1/2 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	4		5		2 Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					2 Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	25		33		1873 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	23	5	24	5	62 Animals
152. Beef cattle	15		15		6 Animals
153. Sheep	10		10		107 Animals
154. Swine	110		20		141 Animals
155. Horses and mules					141 Animals
155a. Rabbits	17		14		141 Animals
156. Other livestock					1 Animals
157. Bees	1		1		1 Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	5		5		5 Articles made 5 Articles repaired
162. Lawn management					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		136		105	2890 Meals planned 2892 Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)					Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					XX Quarts frozen ¹
165a. Child care					XX Pounds frozen ¹
166. Clothing		140		137	370 Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)					3 Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		3		3	3 Rooms 24 Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	337	295	252	247	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

¹ Enter from foods as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.

115. 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)..... 17
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys: 292 (b) Girls: 274
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys: 237 (b) Girls: 230
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys: 285 (b) Girls: 274
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys: 7 (b) Girls: 2
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys: 274 (b) Girls: 177
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys: 18 (b) Girls: 97

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Carried:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	28	146	10 and under	57	71
2d	50	74	11	57	55
3d	32	33	12	65	80
4th	9	23	13	60	39
5th	11	6	14	31	23
6th		2	15	12	6
7th			16	7	1
8th			17		
9th			18		
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- (a) Judging..... 520
- (b) Giving demonstrations..... 230
- (c) Recreational leadership..... 68
- (d) Music appreciation..... 81
- (e) Health..... 81
- (f) Fire and accident prevention..... 400
- (g) Wildlife conservation.....
- (h) Keeping personal accounts.....
- (i) Use of economic information.....
- (j) Soil and water conservation..... 150
- (k) Forestry..... 75
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..... 17

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

The purpose of this section of the report is to bring together in one place all work done with young men and women (older rural youth), as defined in item 22 on back cover. It is recognized that some of the assistance given these young men and women may already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the report.

B. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked with during the year.....
186. Membership in such groups { (a) Number of different young men (b) Number of different young women
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and groupings: The sum of (1) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (a). Also the sum of (2) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (b).

	In school (a)	Out of school (b)		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....						
(2) Young women.....						

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held.....
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year..... 3
191. Number in such groups { (a) Different young men..... 25 (b) Different young women..... 24

- C. Individual young men and women not members of groups "A" or "B":
192. Number of different individuals assisted { (a) Young men..... 300 (b) Young women..... 16

- D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:
193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B") { (a) Young men..... 375 (b) Young women..... 40

194. Question discontinued.

* 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.

** Report the total number of different boys and 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.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Insect work with adults, 4-H club members, and young men and women (other youth)	Bees	General-Order insects ¹	Other work
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				6
(2) 4-H Club agents		1/2		
(3) Agricultural agents		1	1	1
(4) State extension workers				
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		1	1	4
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		2		10
198. Question continued.				

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.

	Assistance to Veterans	U. S. D. A. Commodity	Farm Credit Administration	Employment Service	Production and Marketing Administration	Soil Conservation Service	Farmers Home Administration	Rural Electrification Administration	Tennessee Valley Authority	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau	Other Agencies
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	4	2				2	2				2
(2) 4-H Club agents		4				2	1/2				1/2
(3) Agricultural agents		3			2	2			3 1/2		
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	17	1			3	17	3		6		17
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	17					3			6		24
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	17	6			2	1	2				23

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. Extension work with *young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)