

NARRATIVE REPORT
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
VIRGINIA

Eastville, Virginia
December 1, 1942 through November 30, 1943

Jno. E. Tankard
County Agent

Virginia L. Spady
Stenographer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	Cover and Title	1
II	Table of Contents	2
III	Type of Agriculture	3
IV	County Extension Organization	4-7
V	Program Plan of Work	8-12
VI	Educational Work in Agriculture	13-17
VII	Work with the County USDA War Board	18-19
VIII	Agronomy	20
IX	Poultry	20
X	Dairying	21
XI	Livestock	21
XII	Vegetable Crops	22
XIII	Fruits	22
XIV	Irish Potatoes	22-23
XV	Cooperative Agricultural Planning	23
XVI	4-H Clubs	23-24
XVII	Farm Labor Program	24-27

III. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Northampton County, which consists of 144,640 acres of land, is primarily agricultural with Irish potatoes and truck crops being the main cash enterprises. Fifty-one and seven tenths per cent of the land in the county is in farms with 42,878 acres of cropland. We have 777 farms with an average acreage of 96.3 with a total value of \$5,820,650. Seventy-seven per cent of these farms are carried on by white operators while twenty-three per cent are operated by negroes. Forty-nine and two tenths per cent of all farms are operated by tenants. The figures above are taken from the 1940 census.

The Sassafras sandy soil, with our climatic conditions, make our area ideally suited to the production of potatoes and vegetables. The Sassafras type soil is well drained and warms up quickly from the early spring suns. This type soil also has a good clay sub-soil which makes our land hold plant food remarkably well. Court records in our local clerk's office attest to the fact that this land has been cropped continuously since the year 1632. This, in itself, indicates that the soil type is good but it also indicates that much plant food must be added each year in the way of commercial fertilizer or green manure crops in order that productivity can be maintained. Our county is a peninsula surrounded by the Chesapeake Bay on the west and south and the Atlantic Ocean and its tributaries on the east. This proximity to water does much to moderate temperatures and prolong our growing season, which records indicate is approximately 226 days.

Transportation facilities are excellent through the use of motor trucks and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Over-night delivery can be secured by both means of transportation to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other points similarly distant. This allows our products to reach the terminal markets in good condition and has done much to help us in competition with other areas.

Potatoes and truck crops are not only produced for the fresh market but many are grown for canning and freezing. Because of the length of our growing season, these latter two industries have located here in our county and buy farm products from the local farmers as well as grow many on farms rented by them. These industries are cooperating in the war effort to produce more food and are making it available in such a way that it is being used under the Lend-Lease Program as well as in our own country. The freezing industry is also offering for sale many seafood products, the catching of which offers part time employment to many of our farmers.

IV. COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

A. County Board of Agriculture

1. Advisory Members

B. P. L. Scott, Farm Security Supervisor, Eastville
Ruby Ramsey, Farm Security Home Supervisor, Eastville
Chas. Smith, Jr., Production Credit Association, Eastville
W. O. Moss, Emergency Crop & Feed Loan, Eastville
Suzanne Cowne, Home Economics, Cheriton
Nora Fowlkes, Home Economics, Cheriton
Mrs. Margaret Fitchett, Welfare Dept., Eastville
Dr. Wm. Y. Garrett, Health Dept., Eastville
J. E. Tankard, Extension Service, Eastville

2. Voting Members

A. P. Scott, Chairman, AAA, Cape Charles, RFD,
J. S. Kirkpatrick, Superintendent, REA, Parksley
W. R. Goffigon, Pres., Farm Bureau, Cape Charles, RFD
R. R. Stevenson, FSA Committee, Chesapeake
H. S. Wilson, Ch. Franktown Com. Committee, Exmore, RFD
Mrs. N. D. Dix, Co-Ch., Franktown Com. Committee, Wardtown
G. R. Mapp, Ch. Eastville Com. Committee, Machipongo
Miss Jessie Jarvis, Co-Ch., Eastville Com. Committee,
Machipongo
F. D. Scott, Ch. Capeville Com. Committee, Cape Charles, RFD
Mrs. Kamper Goffigon, Jr., Co-Ch. Capeville Com. Committee,
Cape Charles, RFD
F. B. Bell, Ch. County Board of Supervisors, Machipongo
A. S. De Haven, Superintendent of Schools, Cape Charles
Gordon Wescott, Sup't. of Elementary Schools, Nassawadox
J. A. Scott, Rep. Farm Credit Administration, Franktown
Winton Whitehead, Representative Banker, Eastville
R. H. Gamble, Coordinator Civilian Defense, Eastville
A. T. Leatherbury, Ch. Rationing Board, Eastville

3. Neighborhood Organization

a. Franktown Community Neighborhood Leaders

H. S. Wilson, Chairman, Exmore, RFD
Mrs. N. D. Dix, Co-Chairman, Wardtown
Lee Smith, Jamesville
C. B. Stewart, Wardtown
Mrs. Thomas Turner, Jamesville
Mrs. T. O. Twyford, Wardtown

Vivian Bailey, Exmore,
J. S. Rodgers, Nassawadox
Mrs. J. E. Tankard, Nassawadox
Mrs. Ernest Mapp, Nassawadox
Dr. C. M. Thomas, Nassawadox
Mrs. Helen W. Nottingham, Franktown
S. A. Nottingham, Franktown

b. Eastville Community Neighborhood Leaders

G. R. Mapp, Jr., Chairman, Machipongo
Miss Jessie Jarvis, Co-Chairman, Machipongo
Mrs. Wilmer Underhill, Bridgetown
W. T. Hastings, Bridgetown
Mrs. Norman Badger, Birds Nest
T. R. Floyd, Johnstontown
Mrs. Audley Floyd, Weirwood
Carlton Smith, Birds Nest
Mrs. Clifton Leatherbury, Machipongo
W. H. Rowe, Machipongo,
Mrs. Mary J. Cowling, Eastville
Asa Dix, Jr., Eastville
Mrs. Richard Bull, Eastville
E. S. Sturgis, Eastville
Mrs. Clyde Murphy, Eastville
J. V. Torbert, Chesapeake

c. Capeville Community Neighborhood Leaders

F. D. Scott, Chairman, Cape Charles, RFD
Mrs. Kemper Goffigon, Jr., Co-Chairman, Cape Charles, RFD
T. W. B. Jones, Cheriton
Mrs. Willie Rooks, Cheriton
J. C. Cutten, Seaview
Mrs. Marion S. Scott, Jr., Seaview
J. Richard Brown, Cape Charles, RFD
Mrs. J. H. Black, Seaview
Herman Richardson, Capeville
Mrs. Lynn Dunton, Townsend
Dr. W. B. Trower, Cape Charles
Mrs. Al Scott, Cape Charles, RFD

B. Professional Workers' Council

J. E. Tankard, County Agent, Chairman
B. P. L. Scott, Farm Security Administration
Ruby Ramsey, Farm Security Administration
Suzanne Cowne, Home Economics

Nora Fowlkes, Home Economics
W. O. Moss, Emergency Feed and Seed Loan
Chas. Smith, Jr., Production Credit Association

C. County Agricultural Conservation Association

1. County Committee

A. P. Scott, Chairman, Cape Charles, RFD
J. Lee Dunton, Vice-Chairman, Birds Nest
Norman Boole, Regular Member, Exmore, RFD
W. R. Goffigon, Alternate, Cape Charles, RFD
W. H. Stevenson, Alternate, Birds Nest
J. E. Tankard, Ex-Officio, Eastville
Frances V. N. Nottingham, Sec.-Treas., Eastville

2. Community Committee

a. Capeville Number 1

F. D. Scott, Chairman, Cape Charles, RFD
H. D. Warren, Vice-Chairman, Townsend
T. J. Dixon, Regular Member, Townsend
W. R. Scott, Alternate, Cape Charles, RFD

b. Capeville Number 2

Dan E. Wilkins, Chairman, Cape Charles
F. C. Thomas, Vice-Chairman
E. T. Ames, Regular Member, Cape Charles
Arthur Bender, Alternate, Cape Charles

c. Eastville Number 1

W. S. Addison, Chairman, Eastville
C. D. Cowling, Vice-Chairman, Eastville
L. C. Gladden, Regular Member, Eastville

d. Eastville Number 2

W. H. Stevenson, Chairman, Birds Nest
J. T. Mapp, Jr., Vice-Chairman, Machipongo
T. R. Floyd, Regular Member, Johnscotown
Dudley Mapp, Alternate, Birds Nest

e. Exmore Number 1

C. E. Boole, Chairman, Exmore, RFD
E. L. Mapp, Vice-Chairman, Nassawadox

R. D. James, Regular Member, Nassawadox
R. N. Walker, Alternate, Bayford

f. Exmore Number 2

Harry P. Mapp, Chairman, Wardtown
E. G. Stewart, Vice-Chairman
J. C. Ashby, Regular Member, Jamesville
Thomas Turner, Alternate, Jamesville
A. J. Savage, Alternate, Exmore

D. County U.S.D.A. War Board

A. P. Scott, Agricultural Conservation, Chairman
B. P. L. Scott, Farm Security Administration
W. R. Goffigon, Rural Electrification Administration
J. A. Scott, Farm Credit Administration
J. E. Tenkard, Agricultural Extension

E. U.S.D.A. Farm Machinery Rationing Committee

A. P. Scott, Chairman, Cape Charles, RFD
M. S. Wilson, Regular Member, Cheriton
J. S. Turner, Regular Member, Nassawadox
L. C. Gladden, Alternate, Eastville

F. U.S.D.A. Farm Transportation Committee

W. R. Goffigon, Chairman, Cape Charles, RFD
E. G. Drummond, Regular Member, Eastville
F. B. Bell, Regular Member, Machipongo
A. N. Bell, Regular Member, Nassawadox
D. K. Long, Regular Member, Townsend
J. T. Mapp, Jr., Alternate, Machipongo
Ernest Mapp, Alternate, Nassawadox
H. B. Charnock, Alternate, Capeville
J. C. Outten, Alternate, Seaview

V. PROGRAM PLAN OF WORK

A. Educational Work In Agriculture

1. To help farmers have a working knowledge of all programs affecting rural people.
 - a. Agricultural Conservation Program
 - (1) War Crops
 - (2) Essential Vegetables
 - (3) Incentive Payments
 - (4) Soil-Building Goals
 - b. Farm Machinery Rationing
 - (1) Assist this committee when needed.
 - (2) Help farmers to understand Rationing Programs and need for same.
 - c. Victory Home Food Supply
 - (1) To carry this campaign to the farm homes through neighborhood leaders.
 - (2) To assist and promote County Nutrition Programs.
 - d. Office of Civilian Defense
 - (1) Help rural people understand need for cooperation.
 - (2) Assist as agricultural representative when called upon.
 - e. Agricultural Credit
 - (1) To see that farmers have an understanding of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation Loan for production purposes.
 - (2) To assist with other credit problems when possible.
 - f. Office of Defense Transportation
 - (1) Assist County Farm Transportation Committee in handling problems.

(2) Assist farmers in meeting restrictions imposed.

2. To cooperate with other agricultural agencies operating in this area to see that the educational work is complete.
 - a. To bring scientific and up-to-date information to these agencies and to farm people.
 - b. To sponsor and participate in all officially called meetings for educational purposes.
 - c. To carry the educational information pertaining to all action agencies to farmers of the county.

B. Specific War Time Education Work

1. To acquaint farmers with adjusted county goals and the necessity for meeting same as their contribution to the War Effort.
 - a. War Crops
 - b. Essential Vegetables
 - c. Soil-Building
2. Assisting farmers in meeting these goals despite handicaps encountered due to the shortages of labor, machinery, fertilizers, etc.
 - a. Through helping to make labor available in cooperation with the United States Employment Service, the Farm Security Administration, County Schools, Civic Clubs, etc.
 - b. Through more efficient use of farm machinery, including custom and exchange work, as well as, repair programs.
 - c. Maintaining soil fertility through the use of legumes, superphosphate, and lime.
3. To help farmers to understand the necessity of rationing materials that are scarce.
 - a. Farm Machinery
 - b. Gasoline and Tires
 - c. Farm Trucks
 - d. Foods Vital to the War Effort

4. To help farmers to understand the necessity for price ceilings on commodities produced in order to curtail inflationary spiral.
5. To keep myself informed on price relationships, marketing problems and related factors, and to do educational work in promoting farmer-understanding of these factors.
6. To train and work with a larger number of volunteer local leaders particularly through the County Board of Agriculture.

C. Work With The County USDA War Board

1. To serve as Secretary of the Board and to participate in all of its activities.
 - a. County Office to assist with Farm Construction Applications.
 - b. County Office to assist with Applications for New Farm Machinery.
 - c. County Office to assist with Applications for Preference Rating (FD-1A).
 - d. County Office to assist with Applications for New Farm Trucks.
 - e. County Office to assist farmers in making Applications for Certificates of War Necessity and appeals.
 - f. County Office to assist with Permits for Farm Slaughterers.
 - g. County Office to assist men essential to agriculture in being deferred from Selective Service as necessary men.
 - h. County Office to cooperate with farm labor programs.
 - i. County Office to assist both canners and growers with contracts and applications for certification.
2. To promote an understanding among farmers as to activities, policies, and purposes of the War Board.
3. To carry out in a satisfactory manner any definite assignments or responsibilities given me by the Board.

4. To assist in formulating the programs and policies of this organization in such a manner as to secure the greatest farmer cooperation possible.

D. Specific War Time Problems

1. To assist existing organizations in rural areas for defense against fires.
2. To assist in educational campaigns among farm people for improved nutrition and for the production and preservation of Farm Home Food Supply.
3. To aid in campaigns designed to promote the general health of rural people.
4. To cooperate in promoting the work of the Office of Civilian Defense in every possible way with rural families.
5. To assist farmers in marketing, processing, or storing all food produced in the Food for Freedom campaign.
6. To assist farmers in every possible way to meet the farm labor shortage.

E. Rural Young People And The War Effort

1. To promote "Food for Freedom" through 4-H Club Projects and other organized groups.
2. To promote the sale of Defense Stamps & Bonds through 4-H Clubs and its members.
3. Rural Young People to register for farm labor and to assist in relieving this shortage in so far as possible.
4. To cooperate with the Superintendent of Schools in developing programs affecting Rural Young People.
5. To develop rural leadership for the future.

F. Factors Considered And Methods Used In Determining Program Of Work

1. The primary factor in determining the Program of Work for this year was Director Wilson's instructions to County Agents concerning activities that he thought should be theirs during this emergency period. Necessarily, this proposed plan brought on many activities which heretofore had been given little or no consideration. They naturally caused other activities to slide

into the background although one cannot say that they are completely ignored. Our County Extension Organization has endeavored to participate in all emergency activities affecting rural people, and our Plan of Work was made out with this objective in mind.

2. The County Board of Agriculture, shown on a previous page, was called upon to assist in developing the Extension Program of Work. Their thoughts and suggestions were given serious consideration, and used in so far as possible. This organization, the County Board of Agriculture, is composed of representatives from all Federal Agencies of an agricultural nature as well as committee representatives from our three magisterial districts. Also on the Board are the presidents of all farm organizations and other representatives of key industries.
3. The Agricultural Conservation Program must be taken into consideration in determining our program of work. This must be coordinated in determining our program of work. This must be coordinated in our local plans so that farmers can benefit to the greatest advantage from this program. At the same time, the county agricultural agent must plan to give enough of his time to see that the program is understood by the farmers of the county. Committeemen representing each community are used in promoting this program and their chairman or other representatives are members of our County Agricultural Board.
4. Farmers' organizations must be considered and their objectives must be embodied in a county program. We now have an active Farm Bureau and are affiliated with The Virginia Potato and Vegetable Growers' Association. These two organizations are helping to fight the farmers' problems and are continually making recommendations which should help the farmer. The directors of this organization are very helpful in developing sound policies which usually are embodied in the Extension Program.

VI. EDUCATIONAL WORK IN AGRICULTURE

A. Agricultural Conservation Program

This office did all it possibly could in helping to pass on information to farmers which would give them an understanding of all programs affecting rural people. This work was done through meetings, personal visitation, as well as, office calls.

Educational work in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program probably came first on our list since our county was assigned definite goals on certain war crops and were asked to increase acreages of various essential vegetables. Much effort was exerted to secure increases in soybeans, sweet potatoes, irish potatoes, and canning tomatoes. Progress was made on all of these crops although the contribution to the War Effort in the case of soybeans was very negligible due to dry weather. Many fields were a complete failure and were turned under. Others were harvested for hay with the remainder being harvested as beans for seed and oil. The irish potato acreage was increased materially and was moved in a profitable manner by the farmer. Drought conditions did not develop seriously until after this crop had about matured. The sweet potato acreage was increased but the yields were not as good as normal which resulted in a production about equal to that of previous years. The acreage of canning tomatoes was increased as a result of efforts exerted by this office of an educational nature. The yield per acre fell below normal due to dry weather, although the tomatoes produced were of very high quality. Some tomatoes were lost due to the lack of sufficient processing facilities and adequate transportation. If our season had been normal, undoubtedly many tomatoes would have been lost due to these reasons. We feel, therefore, a certain hesitance in recommending a similar acreage in 1944.

Certain vegetables classed as essential were increased by our farmers. Cabbage was one of these crops and found a very ready acceptance on the market. We had no large increase in acreage and the yield per acre was not heavy, but nevertheless we feel that our educational work did much to secure the acreage grown in the county. Snap and lima beans were increased materially and found a good demand both on the fresh market and from the canner. The yields were light on this increased acreage which probably did not result in any material increase in total production, the drought having affected them as well as all other summer and fall crops.

Educational work was done in acquainting farmers with incentive payments available for certain war crops and essential vegetables. These payments helped in securing desired acreages in certain cases, although most farmers seemed to be in favor of allowing supply and demand to control the price received. They figure that they have been taking their chances under this procedure for an indefinite period of time and that prices have always been low. Since many of them have a large indebtedness they feel that a good demand should result in good prices allowing them an opportunity to offset previous losses. They do feel, however, that in view of price ceilings which prevent prices from going high they should be allowed the protection of a floor price. It would guarantee them, at least, the cost of production from their efforts.

Farmers of the county were encouraged to carry out a soil-building program which would, at least, obtain the goal as set up under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Much educational work was done in an effort to secure the uses of ground limestone, crimson clover, and vetch. As a result, approximately 1,200 tons of ground limestone were ordered through the Conservation Program and additional quantities of hydrated lime was used from other sources. 75,000 lbs. of crimson clover seed has been obtained through the AAA this fall, as well as, 10,000 lbs. of vetch. A quantity similar to this was obtained in 1942 and was used in soil-building during the year 1943. We feel that our farmers have taken good advantage of these "grant of aid" programs and that our soil is in a much better condition to meet the demands of the Food for Freedom Program. Without our educational work we feel certain that farmers would not have participated in these programs to the extent which they did. Many thousands of acres of land in our county are sowed in other types of cover crops including rye, oats, and wheat. This material is turned under in a green condition as soil improvement for potatoes and vegetables. Three carloads of AAA superphosphate was used in the leguminous winter cover crops which were turned under in 1943. This was a new experience for most of our farmers and proved to give very satisfactory results.

B. Farm Machinery Rationing

The Farm Machinery Rationing Committee called upon the County Agent, as well as, the Extension Stenographer for much assistance in carrying out this program. Applications were executed and filed in the County Office by the Extension Stenographer, who kept posted on all the details of the Rationing Program. Our educational work consists of helping the farmers to understand the need for rationing and how best he could participate in the program. We helped him to see the need for and to agree to do

custom work and exchange work in order to make the limited amount of machinery serve a greater need. Farmers, as a whole, were very cooperative in this matter, but I have been let to believe that a considerable quantity of new machinery would be available for 1944 production. The labor shortage is very critical in this area and the farmers are vitally in need of this machinery in order to compete with this shortage. New equipment has been purchased in very limited quantities in previous years due to the small purchasing power, but now that farmers have some excess money they feel that the best investment they could make would be to purchase some new machinery. We believe that the farmers are sound in this reasoning and would like to see everything possible done to relieve the situation in order that we can continue to meet our increased production goals.

C. Victory Home Food Supply

A program classed as the Victory Home Food Supply was carried out through the county by means of neighborhood leaders. Many farm families signed cards indicating their desire to participate and returned them to this office. Many other families undoubtedly were affected by the program even though their cards never came back. We believe that this did much to make everyone realize the vital part that food is playing in the War Effort. Neighborhood leaders who participated were enthusiastic and felt that much good had been accomplished.

The County Nutrition Committee also did a great deal of work in connection with the Home Food Supply. Various window displays were used in an effort to make people conscious of the foods needed in a well planned diet, as well as, those available under the Wartime Program. Educational work was also done in connection with the point rationing of foods. Farmers were urged to produce adequate gardens and to can and store the surplus. They were also encouraged to produce the necessary meats, poultry, and dairy products insofar as possible. We believe that this program has been very satisfactory in our county and has been very helpful in allowing more food to be available for our fighting forces and Allies.

D. Office of Civilian Defense

The Office of Civilian Defense was cooperated with in every possible way. The facilities of this office were offered and used by them in preparing many of their educational articles. We also did what we could to help rural people understand the various programs whenever requested. As agricultural representatives we assisted in promoting the various programs of an agricultural nature, and at times various campaigns were left entirely to our rural organization.

E. Agricultural Credit

Farmers were assisted in understanding and obtaining funds to meet their credit needs from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. This loan was very beneficial to our farmers and was greatly appreciated by them. Applications totaling more than \$1,000,000 were made and approved although the full amount of this commitment was not completely borrowed. The amount loaned was in excess of \$800,000, and even though collections have not been completed, it appears that at least 99% of the amount loaned will be repaid. The loan got off to a bad start through improper management, and much educational work had to be done among the farmers and others to overcome this. We believe that the experiences of this season indicate that the overwhelming majority of our farmers are honest and will pay their debts when given the opportunity. We produced a fair crop of all vegetables and received a fair price. Under these conditions our farmers received gross rates in excess of the amount of their loan and, as a consequence, were glad to pay their indebtedness. We thoroughly believe that this loan should be repeated, since no adequate credit facilities have been available to our farmers in the past. Under the critical conditions which exist, with respect to equipment and labor, we believe that farmers are due the protection which this loan carried when they are making an effort to increase their acreage according to the request of the War Food Administration, and particularly when some of these increases are in crops which are new to them.

Other credit agencies have been assisted during the year, but their activities have been overshadowed by those of the RACC. The majority of the other organizations have very limited activities in this area due to the fact that their loan was not particularly well suited to our needs. The Production Credit Association, the Emergency Crop Loan, the Farm Security Administration, and the Federal Land Bank have all called on us for assistance and have received it. Farmers have also called on us for information concerning all of these organizations and have been given it.

F. Office of Defense Transportation

This office has assisted the Office of Defense Transportation in every possible way. Farmers have been helped in making their applications for Certificates of War Necessity, as well as, making appeals for additional allotments. We also have assisted farmers in making applications for new motor trucks. We have done our best to help in educating farmers as to the need for this program, as well as, the conservation of rubber tires. Farmers have been urged to pool their hauling, as well as, their riding. The County Farm

Transportation Committee has cooperated wholeheartedly with us in this work and has made it possible for the program to be a success. Motor trucks are necessary in our harvesting and marketing programs. It was very gratifying to see that the CDT recognized this and allowed certain applicants permission to purchase new vehicles, thus insuring better transportation of our perishable commodities. Many trucks, however, are passing their period of usefulness for long distance transportation and additional vehicles must be made available in order to move the crops during 1944. The lack of adequate transportation caused some losses of perishable commodities during the past season, and we trust that this will not occur again.

G. Cooperation With Other Agricultural Agencies

The County Agent's Office has done what it could to bring scientific and up-to-date information from all agencies working with farm people. These have been given publicity through meetings, circular letters, news articles, and individual consultation. All farm meetings of an educational nature have been participated in by the County Agricultural Agent. We believe that the farmers of this county understand reasonably well all of the action programs relating to their welfare.

VII. WORK WITH THE COUNTY USDA WAR BOARD

A. As Secretary of the Board the Following Activities were Participated in by the County Office

The County Office assisted farmers in information pertaining to agricultural construction. Applications were filled out by the Extension stenographer and farmers were given a thorough understanding whenever they inquired for such information. Very poor results were secured on approvals since many of these applications were not classed as farm construction and were received as being unessential to the War Effort. In some cases, however, applicants deemed deserving by us were rejected in the final analysis.

The County Office was asked to assist with applications for new farm machinery. Our farmers were very greatly in need of this equipment since the labor shortage made it quite imperative that all labor saving devices be used. Much of the old equipment had reached a point that it was no longer satisfactory for use and needed replacing. The county quotas, as assigned, were very limited on most items and were inadequate to meet the need. Our farmers desire, particularly, tractors and tractor equipment which will enable them to operate their farms with less labor and more economically. We did our best to show why this rationing program was necessary and that the Farm Rationing Committee, which was very cooperative, was doing its best to promote the War Effort through their distribution of the equipment which was available.

We were called upon quite often to assist farmers and others with applications for Preference Ratings (ED-1A), since the Local OPA Office sent everyone desiring such to us for our assistance. These forms were always kept on hand and what assistance we could render was freely given.

As mentioned earlier in this report, the County Office worked with the Farm Transportation Committee and assumed the duty of assisting with applications for new farm trucks. We also assisted the committee in making out applications for Certificates of War Necessity and appeals. The Local ODT Office sent many persons to us for assistance who were not classed as farm people and we assisted them. We believe that most farmers understand the ODT Program as it is carried on in this county and are doing their best to cooperate with them.

The County Office was asked to assist farmers in making applications for slaughter permits. This work was carried out with quite a number being issued although we are not a heavy slaughtering territory. In most cases our permits were limited to the slaughter of three hundred pounds or three animals.

The County Office was also asked to assist the War Board in handling requests for agricultural deferment through the Selective Service Program. Numerous applications have been considered with those considered deserving such deferment being recommended to the Selective Service Board for approval.

This office assisted canners of vegetable crops in making applications for certification. These applications were passed on to the County War Board for their consideration and later to the State War Board. This particular program has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among our canners since the policies set up were based on the State of Virginia as a whole, wherein our canners compete directly with those engaged in the industry on the Delmarva Peninsula. We believe that this should be rectified and that canners be certified on qualifications as set up within the particular area of their activities.

The County USDA War Board has operated very smoothly and efficiently in this county. Representatives of the various USDA organizations have assumed their part and have contributed freely to the best interest of the farmer. Farmers have been kept informed as to the activities of this organization, and have called on us for much assistance. The Extension representative's obligation in this matter has been rather heavy, but we have felt willing to go ahead with it since farmers come to us for advice and for information. We feel that what we have done in this regard will class as educational and have found that what we have contributed has made it much easier for the farmers to carry on.

VIII. AGRONOMY

Our farmers have been encouraged to carry out more soil-building practices than ever before. Winter cover crops have been increased and the use of legumes for this purpose has been encouraged particularly. The majority of this work has been done in cooperation with the Agricultural Conservation Association, who supplied the winter legume seed as a "grant of aid". Much lime has been applied to our soil with the major portion of this coming from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as dry ground limestone. Many soil samples have been sent to the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for their analysis and recommendation. Farmers have been encouraged to use lime wisely and to arrange a rotation of crops which would not be affected by excess amounts of lime in the soil.

The use of superphosphate has also been encouraged in connection with winter legumes, pastures, and alfalfa. Three carloads of this material was secured through the AAA, and additional amounts were obtained from outside sources. We believe that our farmers are carrying out a good soil-building program by using green manure crops and the judicious use of lime. Crop rotations are being improved and yields of crops are improving when sufficient moisture is available.

IX. POULTRY

Poultry has been increased in the county due particularly to the educational work done through the Food for Freedom campaign. Nearly all farms have sufficient poultry to meet the needs of the farm families in producing meat and eggs. Many of these are producing a surplus which serves to help others who are struggling to obtain unrationed foods. Most of our farm flocks are made up of dual-purpose birds which are proving a very profitable sideline. Turkeys, geese, and ducks are produced by many farms in a small way. Several large producers of turkeys are located in the county and are finding this a profitable enterprise. Feed problems have entered into the production of all poultry and, particularly, in broiler production. Our county has been increasing its capacity of broilers for several years. The tendency, at the present time, is to reduce the number kept in order to meet more nearly the available feed supplies. Our climate, soil type, and transportation facilities make us ideally suited for the production of poultry. We believe that this enterprise will continue to grow and to prove a profitable enterprise, particularly, as a part-time occupation.

X. DAIRYING

Dairying within the county is limited primarily to a small number of commercial dairymen serving retail milk routes and the home cows which are found on most farms. We believe that more farms are producing their own dairy products than ever before. Undoubtedly the Food for Freedom campaign has helped in obtaining this objective. Commercial dairymen have been experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining feed supplies. Drought conditions, which prevailed in the county this summer, have limited the production on the home farm. Our commercial dairymen are doing much to improve the production of their herds through the purchase of better breeding and replacement stock. Several of our men have purchased purebred bulls and cows from the best Guernsey breeders in the east. We believe that the ultimate effect of this new brood will be to increase production generally throughout the area.

XI. LIVESTOCK

More hogs are being kept in the county at the present time than at any previous period. This probably is a direct result of the request that hogs be increased to help the War Effort. We believe, however, that this is a worthy enterprise and should be continued, since many of our farms have waste products which can be used advantageously each year in feeding these animals. Serious outbreaks of diseases have been few and results obtained by most producers have been satisfactory even though the protein shortage has been a great handicap.

Sheep are produced in limited quantities, since we have few pastures adapted to their use. Growers of these animals have been encouraged to treat their flocks for stomach worms and have been assisted by this office. In so doing, most producers would like to increase the numbers in their flocks, but find this very hard to do due to the high prices being asked for breeding stock.

Horses and mules are decreasing in numbers in the county due to the increase in the number of tractors being used. Most farmers find horses and mules more satisfactory in the production of truck crops, but the labor shortage has forced them to resort to tractor equipment. The number of tractors available to farmers, however, is not sufficient to allow as much of a change as is desired. If production is to be maintained, either the labor or mechanized equipment must be made available.

XII. VEGETABLE CROPS

Vegetable crops have played a big part in our farm income during the past year. Winter vegetables such as kale, spinach, collards, and cabbage proved very beneficial to the farm income for those who had them. Later vegetables such as spring cabbage, strawberries, snap beans, and tomatoes also helped the farm income during their respective periods of harvest. Fall snaps, fall limas, peppers, and other miscellaneous vegetables, as well as, sweet potatoes also proved profitable in spite of drought conditions. Our farmers naturally will turn more to these crops in 1944.

Commercial fertilizers were used in large quantities on these crops with producers finding that their quality was not up to the usual standard, and that more was required to make the desired crop. Soil conditions such as lime, fertilizer, and organic matter were at a high standard for most of these crops. We believe that our farmers are realizing more and more the necessity of maintaining favorable soil conditions for all crops.

XIII. FRUITS

Fruit production in this county is very limited. We have only two commercial producers of fruit with a very limited amount being grown on the home farms for home use. The peach crop was a complete failure due to late frosts. The apple crop has done very well and good prices are being received. Pruning demonstrations, as well as, those to control field mice and borers have been conducted in an effort to help these producers.

XIV. IRISH POTATOES

An increase in the acreage of irish potatoes was produced in accordance with the request made by the War Food Administration; it being the largest crop we have produced for quite a few years. Growing conditions were better than during either of the past two years, although drought conditions began in late May and continued, thereby, reducing the yields particularly on late planted fields. Most growers realized a profit from this crop and feel very optimistic about 1944, provided price ceilings are not established at too low a point. Since ceiling prices will be invoked they feel very strongly that floor prices should also be established for their protection. Good certified seed were planted from such sources as Maine, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Samples of seed from these sources were secured and placed in a demonstration plot at the Experiment Station, Onley, Virginia. We believe that this work has done much to help

producers of seed stock to be alert to their responsibilities. For the past two years seed from North Dakota have shown up as being superior to those obtained from Minn. and growers are gradually shifting to certified seed from this area. Insect damage was minimum, but it was attributed to weather conditions instead of available insecticides. Calcium arsenic was very limited and appeared, at first, to be inadequate for the potato crop. If normal conditions had prevailed, we believe that insects would have caused us great damage. It is hoped that greater quantities of this material will be made available for the 1944 season. Much work was done during the year in passing on timely information to producers, handling agencies, and the War Food Administration.

XV. COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

Our County Board of Agriculture has responded, when called upon, to help with agricultural planning. They foresaw the critical labor shortage which later developed, and appointed a Farm Labor Committee to work with this problem. This group showed good judgment in asking that the labor camps be established in the county, and that they be filled with Bahaman labor. Had it not been for the foresightfulness of these individuals our harvesting would have been in quite a dilemma and many crops would have been lost. Our neighborhood leaders of the County Agricultural Board have been helpful and effective in promoting certain programs. They, undoubtedly, have done much to weaken rural people to the various problems confronting them, and have shown them their responsibility in this regard. Agricultural agencies operating in this county have been very helpful in carrying out the various programs. We appreciated greatly the attitude of cooperation which has existed.

XVI. 4-H CLUBS

4-H Clubs were organized to conduct 4-H Club work in the schools of this county. Local leaders were secured from the teaching staff in each case who assisted with the work in the individual schools. 95 club members, composed of 46 boys and 49 girls, were on roll. Only 38 of these turned in completed records and were shown as doing a satisfactory job. Many of the others had projects, but for one reason or another failed to turn in record books showing their project carried through successfully. We believe that all of the boys and girls enrolled benefited from 4-H Club work; some of course more than others.

Club members participated in various activities during the year including salvage program. Phonograph records were collected as a group with the money secured therefrom being sent to the State 4-H Club Ambulance fund. Members seemed very delighted with this program and enjoyed feeling that they were helping directly to relieve suffering among the boys of our Armed Forces. Other salvage campaigns were assisted by 4-H Clubs including the collection of scrap iron. The majority of the members participated in the purchase of War Stamps and Bonds with several clubs having 100 per cent participation. Boys and girls also did much in helping the Home Food Supply. Various projects supplemented the farmers' rationing points and proved very helpful in this regard.

Club activities were limited quite severely this year due to restrictions on travel and gasoline. The 4-H Club Council was never able to hold its meeting. 4-H Club Camp was not participated in because of these restrictions. Our 4-H Rally Day likewise was not held for the same reason. Club members, on the other hand, did much work in connection with the harvesting of food crops.

Even though our club work has not been what we would have liked it to have been we believe that much good will materialize from our efforts this year. We are looking forward to a better program in 1944 through the assistance and cooperation of our Home Demonstration Agent.

XVII. FARM LABOR PROGRAM

Early in the year 1945 it was determined by the County Board of Agriculture that a farm labor ~~exists~~ and that certain steps should be taken to meet this situation before it developed. This Board immediately appointed a Farm Labor Committee whose duty it was to gather information as to the prospective needs of labor and the availability of same. At an early meeting of this committee it was shown that local labor would be insufficient to meet the harvesting needs and transient labor could not be expected in the usual quantities, and that farm labor camps should be established with a request to the Federal authorities that they be filled with laborers to assist with crop harvest. The Farm Labor Committee later requested the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service to use its influence to secure Bahaman labor for these camps, and that two camps should be erected and operated within the county. The Extension Service, which had been given charge of this particular program, instructed me to employ a Farm Labor Assistant who could give his full time to labor programs. This program was entirely new to the Extension Service, but things began to happen and developments were rapid. Mr. J. Marvin Powell and Mr. Bedford Williams were employed by

the State Extension Service and were designated to work with me and our Farm Labor Assistant, Mr. Alex Dunton, in developing farm labor facilities which would be adequate to meet the needs of our people in harvesting crops vital to the War Effort. Camp sites were found at Weirwood and Chesapeake and immediate steps were taken to develop them. All parties worked together in securing equipment from the Army, Jamestown 4-H Camp, and by purchase. The state Extension Division sent additional representatives to assist us to meet the need which was developing rapidly, since potatoes were to be harvested, beginning June 1. After much concerted effort by all concerned we were notified that Bahaman workers would be supplied by the War Food Administration and the Extension Service to occupy our camps. These workers were scheduled to arrive on June 28, which was the earliest date that we could expect our camps to be ready, since the program was not assigned to us until late in May. The first workers arrived in the county ahead of schedule and found our camps not entirely ready for occupancy. We took care of them as best we could and after considerable work and educational effort were able to start them out on the job. As I look back upon this task it appears that one of impossible proportions was accomplished. This, however, was accomplished by the untiring efforts of members from the State Extension staff located in Blacksburg, as well as, those located in this county.

Some Bahamans stayed in the county until November 15, although the peak number was reached during the last of July and the first of August, when the total number reached 679. Two additional camps were in operation during almost the entire period under the supervision of individuals, namely, the Eastern Shore Canning Company and the G. L. Webster Company, whose addresses are Machipongo, Virginia and Cheriton, Virginia respectively. These latter two camps apparently were very successful and both companies state that it would have been impossible for them to have harvested and processed their crops without Bahaman labor. It is worthy of note at this point that these workers were used almost entirely in field work.

When the Bahaman workers arrived we found that many problems developed in connection with wages being paid, size of various containers used in harvesting, as well as, hours of activity required of them. The Farm Labor Committee had previously established wages to be paid on various crops and growers had been notified concerning these. Various arrangements had to be worked out in order that the workers could have a complete understanding regarding this work which was entirely new to them. Due to our hot June suns it is necessary to harvest potatoes late in the afternoon and early in the morning with the warmest part of the day serving as a rest period. Bahaman workers had to become adjusted to this and it was one of our most difficult situations.

He believes that the War Food Administration should undertake educational work with these or similar people who might be transported to new areas for farm work. They should be acquainted with the job to be done, hours of work, types of containers used, and any other local customs which would be beneficial to them. It seems appropriate that the War Food Administration adopt the policies of the U. S. Army and familiarize these people with these situations during their transportation period. He believes that, if this was done while these people are en route to their new destination, many heartaches could be eliminated.

The War Food Administration was also caught in a situation where they were short of trained personnel to handle these camps when they were originally set up. This did much to give our camps an improper start and was something that had to be overcome later on. The farm placement job which was done by the U. S. Employment Service also suffered from the lack of trained men. We are hoping and expecting that these positions will be filled with experience men another year and many of our problems will be eliminated.

Bahaman workers worked approximately 37,396 man days from June 28 to November 18. During July we had 598 Bahamans located throughout the county as follows: Welrwood Camp - 208, Chesapeake Camp - 252, E. S. Canning Co. - 50, G. L. Webster Co. - 88. During August this number was increased to 679 primarily through the addition of workers brought in to the camp of G. L. Webster Co. During September the number decreased due to the closing down of the Welrwood Camp and the decrease of numbers at the Chesapeake Camp. During October and November the number of workers was brought back to 333 distributed as follows: 71 at the Welrwood Camp, 145 at the Chesapeake Camp, and 119 at G. L. Webster Co. During the months shown certain labor shortages existed but, for the most part, our camps were able to take care of the need. It so happened during the Irish potato harvest that we had favorable weather conditions, it turning cool and dry which prevented the expected rush and extreme peak harvest period which usually develops. We estimate that Bahaman workers harvested 373,950 sacks of Irish potatoes or 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crop. Further, that they harvested 498,600 baskets of tomatoes or 20.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crop. They also received credit for harvesting 74,790 bushels of lima beans or 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crop. Assistance was also received by some farmers in harvesting corn and fodder. The estimate of this work is put at 200 acres. The two canning companies had 2,985 acres of lima beans, which occupied considerable proportion of the time of their employment by these companies. Our estimate shows that the Bahamans were responsible for harvesting 1000 acres of this processing crop.

He operated a Boy Scout Camp at Machiyongo School in cooperation with the Tidewater Boy Scout Council at Norfolk, Mr. B. L. Hummel,

of the Extension Service, and the Northampton County School Board. These boys were secured primarily for the purpose of assisting in the Irish potato and tomato harvest. Their scoutmaster, Major Ellis, came with them and spent the entire time. The Extension Service employed J. F. Banks to assist in managing the camp and to act as a go-between with the farmer and the scouts. The boys were too young to do exactly the job that was expected of them and no field supervision was supplied. We take part of this blame on ourselves, but nevertheless do not regard the camp as having been successful. We know that they were of some assistance and helped some farmers in the vicinity of the camp. We believe that, for future programs, scouts should be selected who are more experienced in scouting and who are at least 14 years of age. We believe further that field supervision is necessary and must be supplied by someone.

We believe that our farm labor efforts have been successful and have been very beneficial to the farmers of this county and to the War Effort in general. We feel that farmers have done much to help themselves through exchange of labor and making the best of the situation as it exists. Weather conditions were also favorable for all crops harvested, allowing the period to be much longer than usual without loss. The cooperation of all agencies has been good and is greatly appreciated by us. Mr. Alex G. Dunton has made us a good Farm Labor Assistant and we would have been unable to have carried out our job without his loyal support.

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 Northampton

REPORT OF

Ruby E. Ramsey
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Oct 1, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1943

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__

4-H Club Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From _____ to _____, 194__

Joe E. Jankard
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec 1, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1943

Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date _____ State Extension Director.

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

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

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

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office: One copy for the county official, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys and girls club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families benefited in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices 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 additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents ² (c)	County total ³ (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	2		12	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ⁴	31		265 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ⁵	17		28	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ⁶	11		144	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ⁶	37		145 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴	107		771	878
7. Number of different farms or homes visited	77		219	296
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	9	(1) Office (2) Telephone	5755	5764
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁷	11		3291	3302
10. Number of bulletins distributed	1		28	29
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	5		592	597
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	7	7
		Total attendance of:		
		(b) Men leaders	58	58
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(c) Women leaders	5	5	
	(a) Number			
	Total attendance of:			
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		6
		(b) Leaders	58	58
		(a) Number		
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance			
	(a) Number			
	(b) Total attendance			
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted				
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number			
	(2) Total attendance			
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		
		(b) Total attendance		
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		
		(b) Total attendance		
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		
		(b) Total attendance		
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		
		(b) Total attendance		

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
⁵ Do not count 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 ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number					
		(b) Total members attending					
		(c) Total others attending					
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number					
		(b) Total boys attending					
		(c) Total girls attending					
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	4		111	115	
		(b) Total attendance	39		1777	1816	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	10		27	37	
		(b) Total attendance	250		648	898	
	20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			6	6
			(b) Total attendance			24	24
(2) 4-H Club and older youth		(a) Number					
		(b) Total attendance					

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

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

³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 13.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	777
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	250 Feb
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	50 "
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	50 "
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	30 "
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	30 "
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	0
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	0
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	48 "
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	47 "
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	428 "
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	95 "

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general (1) Name County Agricultural Board (2) No. of members 41

(b) Agricultural (1) Name County Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 10

(c) Home demonstration (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

(d) 4-H Club (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

(e) 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 (b) Home demonstration (c) 4-H Club (d) Older youth

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 3

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees: 3

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work: 9

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups: 50

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system _____

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men 58 (2) Women 23 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men 5 (2) Women 5 (3) Older club boys _____ (4) Older club girls _____

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service County Agricultural Board

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group: (1) Men 38 (2) Women 25 (3) Youth _____

(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____ (3) Youth _____

(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____ (3) Youth _____

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) _____

45. Number of members of such community planning committee: (a) Men 38 (b) Women 25 (c) Youth _____

46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes _____ (b) No

47. Days devoted to line of work by—	Extension organization and planning (a)				County agricultural planning (b)		Total (c)
	(1) Home demonstration agents	(2) 4-H Club agents	(3) Agricultural agents	(4) State extension workers	(1) County	(2) Community	
48. Number of planning meetings held					<u>31</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>31</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year					<u>41</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>41</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen					<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

* 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 (b) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

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

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

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

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types.....	50 Est
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations.....	75 "
(c) With strip cropping.....	
(d) In constructing terraces.....	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....	
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	
(A) In contouring pasture or range.....	
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	150 Est
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	
(l) With drainage.....	
(m) With irrigation.....	5
(n) With land clearing.....	
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts.....	
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations.....	
(c) Grazing associations.....	

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	2
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees.....	
(c) With selection cutting.....	5
(d) With production of naval stores.....	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	1
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires.....	90

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife.....	10
--	----

† Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, tax records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	6	23 1/2	4 1/2 1/2
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	3	3	
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records	15		
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(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	150 Est 2		
				75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.
				(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating
				(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

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works program, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	2		1/2 9 1/2
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3			3
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 land use areas				
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems				3
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				

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

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

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

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

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	
(b) Remodeling dwellings	
(c) Installing sewage systems	
(d) Installing water systems	
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	5
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	4
(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	
(o) Improving home grounds	20
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	125
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	5
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	10

Farm Buildings—Continued

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

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	40 Est
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	70 "
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	20 "
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	—

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by--				
(1) Home demonstration agents	8			
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	2			
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3			
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
115. Number of families assisted this year--				
(a) In improving diets				50 Est.
(b) With food preparation				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹				
(1) Of vegetables				50 Est.
(2) Of fruits				5 Est.
(3) Of meats				35 Est.
(4) Of milk				20 "
(5) Of poultry and eggs				45 Est.
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				10 Est.
(e) With butter or cheese making				2
(f) With food-preservation problems ¹				
(1) Canning				
(2) Freezing				
(3) Drying				2
(4) Storing				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(h) 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				

¹ Sum of the subitems minus duplications due to families' participating in more than one activity.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

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

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With time-management problems.....
 - (b) With home accounts.....
 - (c) With financial planning.....
 - (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....
 - (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—
- (a) Food.....
 - (b) Clothing.....
 - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....
 - (d) General household supplies.....
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations¹ or individually, with the buying of—
- (a) Food.....
 - (b) Clothing.....
 - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....
 - (d) General household supplies.....
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)..... 21
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions..... 21
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living..... 21

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—
- (a) Clothing-construction problems.....
 - (b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....
 - (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....
 - (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.....
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....
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 school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations..... 2

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 (k), p. 9.

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn					Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement					Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet					Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits					Acres
147. Home gardens	14	10	4	4	1.4
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	16	12	4	4	507
151. Dairy cattle	1	0	0	0	Animals
152. Beef cattle					Animals
153. Sheep					Animals
154. Swine	19	3	2	0	2
155. Horses and mules					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		23		8	XXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)	1	5	0	2	XXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity					{ Articles made
162. Farm management					{ Articles repaired
163. Food selection and preparation					XXXXXXXXXXXXX
164. Food preservation					{ Meals planned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					{ Meals served
166. Clothing					{ Quarts canned
167. Home management					XXXXXXXXXXXXX
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					{ Garments made
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					{ Garments remodeled
170. Junior leadership					Units
171. All others					{ Rooms
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	51	53	10	18	{ Articles

15

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (Same as question 39) 4
 174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys 46 (b) Girls 49
 175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 10 (b) Girls 18
 176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys 46 (b) Girls 49
 177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school (a) Boys (b) Girls
 178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes (a) Boys 28 (b) Girls 20
 179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys 18 (b) Girls 29

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
180. By years				
1st year	16	15	6	5
2d	16	18	10	11
3d	11	11	12	10
4th		2	13	10
5th	3		14	7
6th		3	15	6
7th			16	1
8th			17	
9th			18	1
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 (j) Fire and accident prevention
- (b) Giving demonstrations (k) Wildlife conservation
- (c) Recreational leadership (l) Keeping personal accounts
- (d) Manual appropriation (m) Use of economic information
- (e) Health

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

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

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

187. Number of members 18 and up	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (a)	21-24 years (a)	25 years and older (a)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (b)			
(1) Young men						
(2) Young women						

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups

189. Total attendance at such meetings

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted

191. Membership in such groups

192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted
 (a) Young men
 (b) Young women

193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplicate hours)
 (a) Young men
 (b) Young women

194. Check columns showing approximate percentage of older youth program directed to—

(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems	(2) Vocational guidance	(3) Family life and social customs	(4) Social and recreational activities	(5) Community service activities	(6) Technical agriculture	(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health
Under 10 percent (a)						
10-20 percent (b)						
20-30 percent (c)						
30 percent or more (d)						

1. All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
 2. Same as footnote 1, except that reference is to assignments instead of enrollment.
 3. Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to assignments instead of enrollment.
 4. 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.
 5. Same as footnote 1, except that reference is to assignments instead of enrollment.
 6. Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to assignments instead of enrollment.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-factor insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			17
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			3
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)	6		15
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries			
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)			
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)	1		

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents		1/2					1/2	1/2		1/2
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	3 1/2	1		21				1/2		
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	1		3				3		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year										
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	35	12	6	25	2		2	5		

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 every where. Frequent 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. Example: 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. **Formers (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 **J-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. **J-H Club members enrolled** are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. **J-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 **offer 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 offer call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A **plan of work** is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An **extension program** is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. **Records** consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. The **elder rural youth group** is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.