VIRGINIA

ACCOMACK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1942

Index

AM-6

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK

In

ACCOMACK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

December 1, 1941 - November 30, 1942

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

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H. MARSHALL CLARK, COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

H. FRED HALL, ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT IN CHARGE OF CLUB WORK

E. L. WOOD, ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL AGENT

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III.

COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

Early in 1942 the Extension agent, in cooperation with the County Professional Agricultural Workers' Council, organized a County Board of Agriculture. This County Board of Agriculture was made up of a man and a woman from each community in the county. This man was appointed as chairman of the community agricultural committee and the woman was appointed co-chairman of the community agricultural committee. These chairmen and co-chairmen represented the various communities in the county and served on the County Board of Agriculture, along with the professional workers, a key banker, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, manager of the cooperative marketing organization, Superintendent of Schools, Supervisor of Public Welfare, Chairman of the AAA County Committee, and Zone Governor of the Ruritan. It was the function of the board to plan a program of agriculture for the entire county.

The full-time Extension agricultural workers in the County Agent's office are as follows:

H. Marshall Clark, County Agent
R. Fred Hall, Assistant County Agent
Lois A. Moore, Secretary to County Agent

The AAA program of which the County Agent is secretary has the following full-time workers:

R. Willard Phillips, Chief Clerk
George Davis, Office Assistant
Winnie C. Evans, Office Assistant
Jessie Chandler, Office Assistant
Margaret Campbell, Office Assistant
Juanita Shackleford, Office Assistant
Minniebeale Grinnalds, Office Assistant
Norma Phillips, Office Assistant

The County Professional Agricultural Workers' Council acts as an executive committee for the County Board of Agriculture. These workers act in an advisory capacity to the various community committees in the county in carrying out certain parts of the general agricultural program. Each of the chairmen and co-chairmen of the various communities, along with the professional workers, appointed a man and a woman from each neighborhood in the community as members of the committees and representatives of the various neighborhoods. It was the function of these

committees to carry to every farm family the latest agricultural information. During the previous year these committees were called upon to inform farm people on the Victory Garden Program, the Anti-Inflation Program, to call on farm families relative to the pledging of Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds and advise farmers as to the repair program for farm machinery.

The Professional Agricultural Workers' Council, which acts in an advisory capacity to the various community committees, is made up of the following members:

John Rogers, Supervisor, FSA
W. L. Harper, Assistant Supervisor, FSA
Mrs. Dorothy F. Ames, Home Supervisor, FSA
J. S. Kirkpatrick, Superintendent, REA
Floyd T. Ames, Secretary-Treasurer, PCA
James Meadows, Field Supervisor, ECL
A. J. Gray, Agricultural Instructor
A. Dunham, Agricultural Instructor
Mrs. Avalon Bodley, Home Economics Teacher
Miss Elizabeth Williams, Home Economics Teacher
Miss Ruth Ritchie, Home Economics Teacher
R. Willard Phillips, Chief Clerk, AAA
H. Marshall Clark, County Agent
R. Fred Hall, Assistant County Agent

This council meets once a month and discusses the various phases of the agricultural program and how they, as a group, or individually, can help to forward the program.

The Accomack County Board of Supervisors makes the county appropriation for Agricultural Extension work. The appropriation is made annually for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The Supervisors are elected for a period of four years, and for the period of 1940-1943 the Board is composed of the following members:

District	Supervisor
Pungoteague	J. Milton Mason, Chairman
Lee	Charles T. Ayres
Metompkin	Harold C. Guy
Chincoteague Island	LeRoy Jester
Atlantic	Jerome Marshall

IV.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

The soils and climate of Accomack County are ideal for the production of potatoes and truck crops. On farms where the operator has followed good farming practices the fertility of the soils is at a high level and, as a result, these farms produce a high quality and good yield of truck crops and potatoes. The average size farm in the county has been increased from approximately 40 acres to approximately 60 acres in the last few years. This increase in size of farm is the result of poor returns to farmers for their potatoes and truck crops and a scarcity of farm labor.

Excellent facilities for the transportation of all farm produce make it possible to deliver this produce to market in a relatively few hours after harvesting. To date, railway and truck transportation efficiently handles all farm produce from this area.

Farmers are turning to the increased production of small grains, soybeans, poultry and livestock, and in addition to this, most of the farmers seem to be taking more interest in the "live-at-home" program.

V.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

AGRONOMY

Potato Seed Source Demonstration

For many years much emphasis has been placed on the value of good potato seed. Farmers were advised to buy only certified stock, and as a result of this, 95 percent of the potatoes grown in Accomack County are grown from certified seed from various sources, mainly from North Dakota and Maine.

It has been found that some certified seed growers are producing seed of high quality, with a low disease count, while others appear to be of lower quality and have a relatively high percentage of disease. As a result of this fact it was decided to seek a method of determining over a period of years which growers were producing high quality, low disease count seed.

Representative seed samples were taken by the County Agents in Accomack and Northampton Counties of all available seed stock from the shipments as they came into the county. These samples consisted of 10 potatoes from 5 different bags in the shipment. A certification tag was taken from one bag for identification purposes. The tests were conducted, using 4 replications of each sample. Each replication consisted of 10 potatoes, cut into 4 pieces and planted as a tuber unit. Planting by the tuber unit method made it possible to determine the amount and kind of disease more accurately than would otherwise have been possible. Disease counts were made by Dr. Harold T. Cook, Plant Pathologist of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station.

Low yields were produced, but this was due primarily to the inadequate rainfall during the principal growing period. In spite of these relatively low yields there was considerable variation among the various samples in percentage of disease. Yield and percentage of disease figures have been consolidated and will be placed in the hands of farmers and others who are interested, prior to the purchase of seed for the 1943 crop.

The following is of special interest in this potato seed source demonstration:

1. Eleven out of fifteen of the North Dakota sources were entirely free of disease and fourteen of the fifteen were in the high yielding group.

2. Only nine of the twenty-seven samples of Maine certified seed were entirely free of disease and only nineteen were in the high yielding group.

3. None of the uncertified No. 1 size seed, size B, or No. 3 seed were entirely free of disease and all of these with the exception of one of the uncertified No. 1 seed samples were in the lower yielding group.

4. The highest disease count and the lowest yield was found in uncertified Maryland home grown seed.

Definite conclusions are not being made on the basis of this, the second year of conducting the demonstration, especially when both seasons were extremely dry during the principal growing period, but certain indications can be found in the data which is being accumulated. It was of particular interest to note that in most cases the yields on farms in the county of potatoes grown from the various seed sources compared favorably with those secured from the seed source demonstration. As a result of conducting the potato seed source demonstration many of our growers are buying a larger percentage of North Dakota and Minnesota certified seed and growers are making inquiries as to the source of seed which has shown up well in this demonstration.

A copy of "What the 1942 Potato Seed Source Demonstration Showed" will be found in the appendix.

Results of the 1941 potato seed source demonstration were used in the selection of a source of certified seed when seven carloads were ordered for thirty different growers. These seven carloads of North Dakota certified seed arrived in excellent condition and were of good size and appeared to be free of disease. Farmers who produced their crop from this seed source reported good yields and freeness from disease in their 1942 crop in comparison to other crops produced from seed sources which had not shown up well in the demonstration. Due to the fact that the North Dakota sources of seed have produced higher yields with a lower percentage of disease, the number of growers producing their crop from North Dakota sources is increasing at the rate of 25 percent per year.

Fall Potato Tests

In the northern part of the county spring potato producers have received relatively low prices for their potatoes in comparison to the southern portion of the county. This is the result of a decline in market prices, which is generally experienced at this particular period of the marketing season. Recent experiments indicated that two new varieties of fall potatoes, Sebago and Sequoia, are satisfactory for the production of a late crop in this section.

Several demonstrations have been conducted over the past three years which prove the value of a late crop in the northern section of the county. Many growers are planting a great portion of their normal fall potato acreage to the Sebago variety, which produces a good yield of a high quality product. Four demonstrations

were conducted this fall by growers who had not previously used the Sebago variety. An excellent season for the production of fall potatoes was experienced and the yield and quality of potatoes produced this fall was good. As a result of this work, a larger acreage of the Sebago variety will be planted next fall. Other varieties included in these demonstrations were the Bliss Triumph and California White Rose. These varieties, however, were inferior to the Sebago variety in yield and quality.

Soybean Variety Demonstration

The soybean acreage in Accomack County has increased steadily for the past four or five years. The crop was first grown to supply the hay needs on the average farm; later as a cover crop for the maintenance and building of fertility; and still more recently for the production of seed, oil and meal.

The Federal Government, through the USDA War Board, requested that the county attempt to attain a goal of 10,000 acres of soybeans for oil purposes in 1942. Farmers indicated their willingness to cooperate in producing this large acreage of soybeans. The goal has been reached and possibly exceeded.

Much publicity and information on the production of soybeans was distributed to farmers in the county through news releases, circular letters, bulletins and personal contact.

Most of the soybeans this year were of the late (Tokyo) variety, which had been found satisfactory in the past; however, with the limited facilities for harvesting the crop, it was deemed imperative that varieties which come to maturity over a longer period of time be produced. On the basis of this, several tests of other varieties were conducted throughout the county. In one of these tests, thirteen different varieties were tested for their time of maturity, yield, quality of bean and oil content. From these tests it appears that one or more early, one or more medium and one or more of the late varieties are satisfactory for this area. The results of these demonstrations will be publicized for the benefit of all growers who are interested in dividing their acreage into two or more varieties, which mature at different times. It is essential that early, medium and late varieties be grown if a still larger acreage of soybeans is to be produced in the county, as the number of combines is hardly sufficient, under normal conditions, to harvest the acreage produced in 1942.

Soybean growers in the past have been faced with a relatively serious problem of marketing their soybeans, however, the War Board through the Commodity Credit Corporation, secured a support price for soybeans in 1942 and a local agency for the handling of the beans has been established. This agency will probably continue its operation in the future even though the price may not be supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In addition to the production of soybeans for oil, the acreage planted for hay has increased rapidly. Farmers have found that it is more economical to produce a small acreage of soybeans for hay than to strip and top fodder which has been the custom in the past. Then, too, the labor problem is becoming still more acute, which makes fodder an expensive roughage for livestock, considering its low feeding value. The varieties recommended to growers for the production of hay are Black Wilson and Virginia. These two varieties as well as oil varieties are satisfactory as green manure or soil improving crops.

Hybrid Corn Tests

The interest in hybrid corn production is increasing each year. There is a considerable amount of discussion among farmers as to the practical aspect of the production of hybrid corn. Some farmers who have tested certain varieties of it report excellent yield and good quality, while many others who have planted various other varieties have produced poor yields of low quality corn. With the hundreds of varieties of hybrid corn available, farmers find it difficult to select a variety which will produce a good quality and high yield of corn.

In order to determine which varieties are satisfactory for corn production in this area tests have been conducted for the past three years. In 1942 thirty-four varieties of hybrid corn and five varieties of open pollinated corn were tested on an experimental basis. Each of the thirty-nine varieties was replicated four times and yield records taken. On the basis of this test and those conducted during the past few years, certain indications become evident. There appears to be four or five varieties which produce yields that are higher than any of the open pollinated varieties and of superior quality. A particular variety is not recommended due to the fact that sufficient information is not available at present. However, farmers are advised to try three or four of the varieties which have proven best in limited tests. It will be necessary that these tests be conducted over a period of years before a definite recommendation can be made. Information on yield and quality is being consolidated and will be publicized and discussed with farmers who are interested in the production of hybrid corn.

Farmers who have conducted tests of their own during the past two years, with two or three varieties suggested by the Agent, have increased their acreage of the varieties which proved most satisfactory to them. This has resulted in a decided increase in the acreage of hybrid corn. Most of these farmers indicate that some of these hybrids produce corn of good quality with a yield that is superior to their normally grown open pollinated varieties.

The various varieties included in the tests were examined for insect injury and percentage of rotten corn. Past experience of many growers indicate that insect injury is a vital factor in the production of their crop. Experiments indicate that corn borers are the most important insect attacking corn and farmers have been informed that this insect may be practically controlled by early planting and the cutting and shocking of corn stover which can be used for livestock feed. Farmers are advised that refuse of the corn crop should be turned into the soil deeply in the fall as an added control measure for the European corn borer.

Small Grains

The acreage planted to small grains, such as rye, oats and barley has rapidly increased and partially replaces the reduced acreage of potatoes and vegetable crops. It is recommended that farmers produce at least enough rye for the seeding of their spring and summer cropland in rye for a winter cover crop. Many farmers are producing a sufficient quantity of rye to seed their entire acreage to rye for a winter cover crop and report a considerable savings in seed expense. In addition, a few acres of small grain grown for seed production will normally produce enough extra to partially supply the feed needs of their livestock or poultry.

Farmers who have had to decrease the production of potatoes and vegetable crops due to the scarcity of labor are planting large acreages to small grains for the production of seed and feed. In addition, there is a decided increase in the acreage of small grains seeded in connection with legumes for the production of hay which is utilized for livestock feed on the farm.

Legumes

The scarcity of labor, as well as recommendations and payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, have stimulated much interest among farmers in the production of legumes for cover crops, hay and seed. The Agent has recommended the seeding of alfalfa for hay on many farms where the level of fertility is high enough to produce a good crop and where there is livestock to be fed. On farms where the level of fertility is lower, the seeding of soybeans, lespedeza, crimson clover and vetch is recommended to supply the hay needs of livestock on the farm. Information on the requirements of the various legume crops relative to lime, fertilization, inoculation of seed and seeding practices have been made available to all farmers in the county through notices in the local newspapers. In addition, farmers who requested more detailed information have had this information discussed with them personally.

The AAA Program allows seeding practices for certain legumes and as a result, a large number of farmers are growing these crops as one method of earning their soil building payments.

Farmers have been advised that there is a scarcity of nitrogen in the country due to the war program. As a result of this scarcity, the Government has requested farmers to grow a larger acreage of winter legumes in order to supplement the reduced amount of nitrogen which will be available in fertilizers for the 1943 crop. Recent reports indicate that mixed fertilizers will contain at least a one percent reduction under the analysis normally used.

Tomatoes

The tomato acreage has increased steadily for the past several years and the stimulating effect of the request by the Department of Agriculture for a still greater increase in 1942 was responsible for the largest acreage in the history of the county. Farmers were advised of the request of the Government to increase tomato acreage and production. They were advised of the latest recommended fertility and cultural practices through press releases and personal contact. Growers were advised to use the wilt-resistant varieties, such as Marglobe, Rutgers and Pritchard for the canning crop and were cautioned to accept only good disease-free plants. Recommended practices for the control of disease and insects were made available at timely intervals to all tomato growers, along with fertilizer and lime recommendations.

Tests on new varieties and various fertilizer ingredients, as well as the methods of fertilizer application, were conducted at the Experiment Station. On the basis of these tests, new findings were reported to farmers when the tests were completed. The variety tests indicate that the Stokesdale variety is satisfactory for the production of an early crop for the green wrap and fresh market, but no new variety has been found which is superior to the above named varieties for canning purposes.

A considerable loss to tomato growers resulted from the unfavorable weather conditions during the harvesting period, and the lack of a sufficient amount of labor to handle the canning crop.

Sweet Potatoes

Accomack County farmers increased their acreage of sweet potatoes in 1942 over the acreage grown in 1941, which was extremely high. In 1941 the yield per acre was relatively low, but 1942, with a high rainfall, produced one of the largest crops on record.

Growers were advised by news articles, personal contact, etc., to use disease-free seed and were advised to treat their seed for the control of certain diseases prior to bedding. In addition, recommendations as to the fertilization of the crop were also made available.

Favorable weather conditions ~~which resulted in~~ a large crop made the marketing of ~~the crop~~ a serious problem. The Agricultural Marketing Administration was called to the rescue of sweet potato growers and handled a sizable portion of the crop at a reasonable price.

Tests on Fusarium Wilt, or blue stem disease, were conducted. The blue stem disease of sweet potatoes is becoming increasingly serious. The Plant Pathology Department of the Experiment Station is investigating a large number of varieties, hoping to find a satisfactory one which is resistant to ~~the blue stem~~ disease. Some progress is being made, but as yet no satisfactory variety has been found which will satisfy the market as to quality, and the farmer as to yield. The Maryland Golden variety has become the most important variety for sale on the fresh market. A few selections of this variety have been made by some potato growers. These strains of Maryland Golden were compared this year; the results indicate that there is considerable variation in the yield and quality of some of these strains. However, there could be no definite conclusions drawn as to the value from a marketing standpoint. A sample of each of the varieties is being tested for its keeping qualities in local storage houses.

Home Gardens

For the past several years much emphasis has been placed on the importance of every farm family producing a good year-round home garden to satisfy the needs of the family. Added emphasis through the Victory Garden Program and the accompanying publicity did much to increase the number and value of home gardens throughout the county. Community and neighborhood committeemen of the County Board of Agriculture were supplied with detailed information for the Victory Garden and asked to pass this information on to all farmers in their neighborhood. News articles, garden letters, etc. stimulated interest and action throughout the county in the production of Victory Gardens. As a result of this program, a higher percentage of families produced a great portion of their family vegetables in their home gardens.

At timely intervals, garden suggestions, which included recommended varieties, fertility practices, insect control and disease control, were put in the hands of farm gardeners.

The lack of sufficient rainfall during the spring growing season reduced the normal output from these gardens; however, a lasting impression was made on many families as to the importance and necessity of producing a home garden and better results are expected in the future.

Orchards and Small Fruits

The two commercial peach orchards, as well as all home orchards were supplied with information on disease and insect control throughout the season. Demonstrations on the use of these control recommendations, as well as pruning, fertilizing and handling of fruit, have been given by the Assistant Horticulturist of the VPI Extension Service. In addition, plans have been formulated for the growing of another commercial peach orchard. This new orchard will be planted to peaches this winter. Additional instructions were made available to the commercial orchard growers and other home orchard growers who made requests for information.

Strawberries continue to be one of the main cash crops in the county but the scarcity of labor this year and the indicated scarcity in the future has caused many growers to decrease their acreage. However, recommendations for the control of insects and diseases and the fertilization of the crop have been made available to all strawberry growers. Variety and fertility tests have been conducted and growers advised of the results. Timely news articles have supplied strawberry growers with information on fertilization practices, etc.

Pastures

A decided increase in the income of farmers from the production of livestock, particularly hogs and poultry, has stimulated interest among many of our growers in efficient production. They have been impressed with the fact that pastures are an important part of livestock production and produce more economical gains than other feeds. Recommendations for permanent and temporary pasture mixtures have been made available to all farmers who have requested such information; also, lime and fertilizer recommendations have been called to their attention. Particular emphasis has been placed on temporary pastures for hogs.

FORESTRY

Accomack County woodsland is receiving more attention than at anytime in the history of the county. A good demand for lumber, plus a pulpwood market, has made it possible for many farmers to sell both large and small trees. Growers have been informed and encouraged to practice improvement cutting and thinning and fire control for the conservation of this important farm resource. The natural tendency among farmers is to sell pulpwood in a lump and allow clean cutting. This has been advised against and selective cutting recommended as a substitute.

Three farmers in the county have cooperated in conducting demonstrations for selective cutting and thinning. Extension Forestry Specialists have been of inestimable aid to the Agent in conducting the selective cutting demonstrations. Timely news articles on good forestry practices and fire prevention have been published.

Forest fire control was of primary importance again in the spring and early summer. The serious losses suffered by forest owners in 1941 and early 1942 stimulated their efforts to obtain a forest fire fighting organization for the county. Arrangements were made through the State Forester, as a result of efforts of people in the county and the Office of Civilian Defense, to establish a fire fighting service in the area. A forestry warden has been appointed and local wardens in the various communities are in the process of being selected. Local officials have also been notified that two fire towers will be erected on the Eastern Shore.

Cooperators in the Agricultural Conservation Program have had the forest planting practice explained to them along with the credit which could be earned by carrying out the practice. Two farmers in the county have taken advantage of this practice and have planted several acres of loblolly pine as a demonstration of the practicability of the program.

The Agent has cooperated with the educational representative of the Chesapeake Corporation insofar as possible.

LIVESTOCK

Swine

Hog producers have received good prices for their products during the past year and as a result, hog production has increased tremendously. With increased returns a stimulated interest in better methods of production has resulted.

Four purebred boars have been placed in the county along with five purebred sows.

Timely information on the control of internal parasites and diseases has been made available to hog producers throughout the year. Demonstrations have been conducted on the administration of the anti-hog cholera serum and virus throughout the county by the Assistant County Agent and others who have secured permits for the administration of the serum-virus treatment. 560 hogs have been vaccinated by the Assistant Agent and he has assisted in treating 225 hogs for internal parasites. Approximately 45 pounds of phenothiazine for the control of internal parasites in swine has been ordered for hog producers, and in addition, a large amount has been purchased through local drug and feed stores. This new material is a very efficient and satisfactory product for the control of internal parasites and has received widespread attention among hog producers.

Commercial hog producers have been furnished with blue prints from the State Extension Service for the construction of houses, self-feeders, etc., in order to increase the efficiency of production.

The formula for a mineral mixture for hogs has been widely publicized and recommended.

Poultry

As a result of the Government's request for an increase in poultry production and eggs, interest has been tremendously stimulated along this line. Previously, poultry production was confined primarily to the Island district, however, in recent years the production of broilers has spread to the mainland at a rapid rate. Limitations on the building of poultry houses by the War Board has stemmed this tide of increase to some extent. Growers have been advised of the limitations as set forth in Conservation Order L-41, which restricts the construction of farm buildings of which the total cost is $1,000 or more.

From time to time, news articles have been published giving the latest recommendations on feed formulas, sanitation precautions and numerous other factors important to an area where intensive growing of poultry is practiced. An increase in the number of layers and broilers has been recommended to growers by utilizing their present facilities more efficiently. Expansion of housing facilities is undesirable and impossible due to the scarcity of materials and regulations as set up by the OPA.

The Agent has investigated the possibility of securing an egg grading station and a good market through which egg producers might market their products. Some progress is being made on this project with officials of the Southern States Cooperative.

Culling demonstrations have been conducted throughout the county for the benefit of poultry producers. Approximately 3,000 chickens were culled at these demonstrations.

Sheep

The income and interest of sheep growers continues to be high. Lamb and wool prices have been good on high quality products. Some of the flocks in the county which are headed by purebred rams, purchased with the help of the Agent in 1941, have produced an excellent crop of high quality lambs, which in turn, have brought good prices. Wool prices increased and substantial returns were received by growers. The Agent has been instrumental in the placing of two purebred rams this year.

Timely information through circular letters, news articles and personal contacts has been made available to sheep growers on the control of internal parasites. Approximately thirty pounds of phenothiazine has been ordered by the Agent for sheep growers and, in addition, a large quantity of this material has been purchased from local drug and feed stores. Thirty sheep have been treated for internal parasites by the Assistant Agent.

Growers were advised to ship their wool through the United Wool Growers Cooperative and approximately 98 percent of them followed this recommendation. This resulted in a higher income from wool to all cooperating wool growers.

Lamb producers were advised to creep-feed their lambs with an idea of getting them to market earlier in the season and in turn benefit from the higher prices. A number of growers followed this recommendation with a great deal of success.

Dairying

Milk producers have suffered severely from the lack of an adequate amount of labor to carry on their enterprise. As a result of this, the wholesale milk production has been drastically decreased. Three of the largest dairymen have been forced to discontinue their operation and dairymen who were previously

selling wholesale milk have turned to the retail trade. The greater portion of the milk produced in the county is being consumed in the small towns. Due to the reduction in the amount of wholesale milk sold, the dairymen are experiencing some difficulty in maintaining their milk route to the cooling plant. A meeting has been called for the discussion of this problem.

Three purebred dairy sires have been placed in the county in 1942 and two purebred females. Interest in the production of better bred cows has continued among dairymen. The Mar-Va D.H.I.A., which was organized in 1941, has successfully completed its first year. One of the herds in Accomack County led the association, which was composed of twenty-four members in two counties in Maryland and two counties in Virginia. This herd averaged 8,505 pounds of milk and 409.8 pounds of butterfat. The highest (504 pounds butterfat) producing cow in the association was owned by this dairyman. Members of the association have been extremely interested in this work and desire to continue it. Unfortunately, however, the supervisor has been called into the armed services and so far, the association has been unable to secure the services of a substitute. The Mar-Va D.H.I.A. was in cooperation with the Maryland Extension Service.

Recommendations on the production of dairy concentrates and roughages have been made available to all dairymen, as well as control methods for various diseases.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Upon requests of farmers expressing interest in farm building, the Agent has responded and offered all possible assistance in suggesting the best types of buildings and equipment. Blue prints have been supplied for livestock and crop housing, in addition to certain building attachments and feeders. The requests for aid in farm construction have been decidedly decreased since the OPA order restricting the construction of farm buildings of which the total cost is $1,000 or more.

Considerable interest has been focused on farm machinery repairs and the utilization of available supplies of new equipment. The OPA order which necessitated the rationing of new farm machinery under jurisdiction of a Farm Machinery Rationing Committee, appointed by the County USDA War Board, has been publicized and explained to farmers in the county. Information on the prospective amount of new farm machinery and repairs has been called to the attention of farmers and added emphasis placed on the necessity for better care and repair of machinery on hand. The Agent has cooperated with the farm

machinery dealers and repairmen and helped in every way possible to secure materials in order for them to continue their important service to farmers.

The Agent cooperated with the Vocational Agricultural Instructors in setting up farm machinery repair schools, but the farmers did not cooperate very enthusiastically in this work. Plans are under way at present to set up repair schools in communities throughout the county where the demand of farmers is sufficient to warrant it. News articles and circular letters were used to call this to the attention of farmers. Farmers have been advised to order all necessary attachments immediately and repair their machinery as soon as possible.

VI.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program has continued along the same general lines as during the past few years. The County Agent is secretary to the County AAA Committee, and as such, has been closely associated with the program. Educational phases of the program have been explained to farmers at meetings held throughout the county. In these meetings the purposes and the regulations of the program were explained in some detail. In addition, schools to which AAA county and community committeemen were invited, have been held to keep committeemen informed on the regulations of the current program.

The Agricultural Conservation Program organization is made up of county and community committeemen and alternates. Three county committeemen and a chief clerk take the leading part in administering the program. Community committeemen are elected from each of the sixteen communities in the county. There are eighty community committeemen in the county and it is the aim of the Extension Agent to have these men well informed on the program. They, in turn, should be able to explain to the farmers in their neighborhood how the program will affect them and what action they, as cooperators, should take in securing the maximum benefits.

There are 3,065 tracts of land in the county with approximately 2,500 farmers, therefore, it becomes essential that the organization be as strong as possible. The following figures will give some idea of the participation of farmers in the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program:

$126,822.73 has been received by farmers, which indicates that they have earned 86 percent of the amount allowed for the county. In addition to the above stated amount of money, 230 producers have received 1,395 tons of ground limestone in lieu of their 1942 soil building payments. A review of the figures indicate that the Agricultural Conservation Program payment for Accomack County is $10,851.71 more than the total payment received in 1940.

The interest in participation in the Agricultural Conservation Program continues to be intense. Every farmer is advised to take advantage of the offerings of the program and earn his maximum payment. If this recommendation is followed there will undoubtedly be an increase in the productivity of his farm and, in turn, an increase in his net income. With a greater net income and the improvement in fertility of the farm will come the desired rise in the standard of living; this, in short, is the aim of all agricultural work.

VII.

CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

The Agent has cooperated with the credit agencies operating in the county who are endeavoring to solve the credit situation for farmers. The agencies operating in the county are the Emergency Crop Loan, Production Credit Association (this includes the Trust Agreement which has proven satisfactory for farmers who do not have sufficient collateral for a straight Production Credit loan), and the Farm Security Administration. These agencies supply the credit needs of practically every type of farm operating in the county.

VIII.

COOPERATION WITH THE WAR AGENCIES

Since the outbreak of the war the Agent has spent a large portion of time in work with the war agencies. First, the County USDA War Board, of which he is secretary, has been very active in the coordination of all war work relating to agriculture. Sponsorship of the Victory Garden Program, Farm Machinery Rationing Program, the program restricting farm construction and priority ratings for construction and equipment, the farm labor program, the program to increase certain crops, establishment of county goals for these crops, the County Farm Transportation Committee, Defense Savings Stamps and Bond campaign, Farm Machinery Repair Program, etc., has been delegated to the County USDA War Board. The Agent has also cooperated with the Office of Civilian Defense and the United States Employment Service. Work of the AAA and the County Board of Agriculture, with whom the Agent is closely associated, has been bent toward war work. The cooperation of the Professional Workers' Council has been sought in all war activities.

IX.

4-H CLUB WORK

ACCOMACK COUNTY 1942

During the year, December 1, 1941 to November 30, 1942, the Assistant County Agent carried on the 4-H club work in the county. The club organization was composed of 23 clubs with a total enrollment of 208 boys and 180 girls. Unfortunately, the club agent was taken seriously ill the last month of the Extension year and percentage completion was low; consequently, the report does not represent the work actually accomplished. Since there was no Home Demonstration Agent in the county it was necessary for the club Agent to conduct the work of both boys and girls.

Club meetings were held in the various schools throughout the county. Where a club became too large for efficient handling, the club was divided into age groups. Consolidation of the schools has eliminated many of the small clubs, which generally was no advantage to completion of the year's work.

This year, a great deal of emphasis was placed on elevating the quality of the project with an idea of truly making the project a demonstration to the club member and others concerned.

Encampments

The Jamestown 4-H club camp was held the week of July 6 to July 11 and was attended by eight club members from the county. Had returns from the farm been greater this year, this number might have been considerably larger, but the spring season was extremely dry, therefore, crop yields were low. In addition, the poor yields were accompanied by low prices.

As usual, the club members took an active part in the camp activities, attending classes on handicraft, etc. Those attending were very active in participation in the recreation work.

State Short Course and Fairs

The State Short Course, County and State fairs were not held this year due to a request from the War Department to hold large gatherings to a minimum and the fact that facilities were being utilized by war workers. Those in charge of club work decided that the 4-H club should dispense with the usual activities as an aid to the war effort.

Picnics

Club meetings during the summer were held in the form of picnics under the supervision of the leaders of the various clubs and the club agent. Twenty picnics were held during the summer, several of which were joint meetings with more than one club in attendance. It was felt that by pooling resources and transportation, a larger attendance was made possible. Most of the picnics were held at local beaches where the members played games, went swimming and attended to the affairs of the club.

Projects

The second year of severe drought discouraged many of the club projects which had been planned. Some of the projects which were begun had to be abandoned, however, the livestock and poultry projects were carried on in the usual manner but suffered from the lack of feed and pasture. The unfavorable weather conditions, which resulted in the failure in project work naturally was a disappointment to the members with a resulting decline in interest.

Achievement Day

Due to the illness of the club agent the Annual Achievement Day was not held this year.

X.

STATISTICAL DATA

Days in Office	229½
Days in Field	407½
Miles Traveled	30,105
Farm Visits	1,945
Office Calls	3,099
Telephone Calls	2,455
News Articles	246
Circular Letters	45
Copies Circulated	14,163
Individual Letters	7,582
Bulletins	7,181
Meetings	508
Attandance	3,694
Hogs Vaccinated	560
Sheep Treated	30
Poultry Culled	3,016

WHAT THE 1942 POTATO SEED SOURCE DEMONSTRATION SHOWED

ONLEY, VIRGINIA

H. Marshall Clark,

County Agent of Accomack County and Superintendent of the

Eastern Shore Branch of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station

John E. Tankard,

County Agent of Northampton County

Harold T. Cook,

Plant Pathologist of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station.

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WHAT THE 1942 POTATO SEED SOURCE DEMONSTRATION SHOWED

Purpose of the Seed Source Demonstration

The potato seed source trials are conducted each year to obtain information on the relative value of different lots of seed potatoes that are sold to the Eastern Shore potato growers. A careful study of the results of the trials over a period of years should assist the Virginia potato growers in locating sources of truly high quality seed potatoes.

The results of the seed source demonstration in 1942 are summarized briefly at the beginning of this report. The methods used in conducting the tests are described on the following pages and the detailed results are given in the tables.

Results Obtained

1. Eleven out of 15 of the North Dakota samples were entirely free of disease and 14 of the 15 were in the high yielding group.

2. Only 9 of the 27 samples of Maine Certified seed were entirely free of disease and only 19 were in the high yielding group.

3. None of the uncertified No. 1 sized seed, size B, or No. 3 seed were entirely free of disease and all of these with the exception of one of the uncertified No. 1 seed samples were in the lower yielding group.

4. The highest disease count and the lowest yield was found in uncertified Maryland home grown seed.

How the Tests Were Conducted

The 1942 seed source tests were conducted by the same methods that were used in 1941. Representative samples of Irish Cobbler potatoes were collected by the County Agents from shipments of seed potatoes that were received by dealers and farmers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The samples consisted of ten potatoes from each of five different bags of each lot of seed. A certification tag was taken from one of the bags for identification purposes.

The plot was planted at the Experiment Station at Onley, Virginia. Each sample of seed was replicated four times. Ten potatoes cut in four pieces and planted as tuber units were used for each replication.

Planting as tuber units made it possible to determine the amount and kind of disease more accurately than would otherwise have been possible.

The plot was planted on March 12th. The disease count was made on June 3rd and the plot was harvested on June 23rd. Full information in regard to the source of the seed is given in table 1. The yield and disease records are given in table 2. The data for the total yield of primes were analyzed statistically and the differences are indicated at the bottom of table 2.

The plot yields were low in 1942 because of the dry growing season. There were only 2.53 inches of rain from the time the potatoes came up about April 1st until they were harvested on June 23rd.

Conclusions

Definite conclusions should be drawn only from the results of several years' tests. These tests have now been conducted for two years, and since some of the results obtained in 1941 have been confirmed by this year's tests, it is possible to at least draw some general conclusions on the relative value of the certified and uncertified seed and seed grown in different geographical areas.

Statistical analysis of the data on total yield from this year's plot shows that there is no significant difference in yield between the first 36 samples listed in table 2. In this highest yielding group are both of the samples from Minnesota, 93 per cent of the samples from North Dakota, and 70 per cent of the certified samples from Maine. All but one of the uncertified samples including the size B, and No. 3 seed are in the lower yielding group. These results are very similar to those obtained in 1941. Therefore, it may be concluded that a larger proportion of the North Dakota seed shipped to the Eastern Shore give high yields than do Maine seed. It also appears to be evident that lower yields may in general be expected from uncertified seed and size B and No. 3 seed than from No. 1 side certified seed. Conclusions cannot be drawn in

regard to the Minnesota seed as there were not enough samples to judge them by.

With a few exceptions the higher disease counts were obtained in the uncertified seed and in the lower yielding group of certified seed. Only about 33 per cent of the samples of certified seed from Maine were entirely free of disease while 73 per cent of the samples from North Dakota contained no disease. None of the uncertified, size B seed and No. 3 seed were free of disease and in some the percentage of disease was high. These results are also in agreement with what was found in 1941.

TABLE I

POTATOES IN SEED SOURCE PLOT AT ONLEY, VIRGINIA 1942

Source No.	Name of Grower	Address of Grower	Certificate No.	Name of Inspecter
		Seed from Norfolk		
1.	C. A. Rasmussen	Caribou, Me.	18794	Everett Westin
		Seed from Northampton County		
2.	W. R. Christie	Presque Isle, Me.	274730	E. C. Humphrey
3.	W. E. Woodman	Presque Isle, Me.	821607	Bert H. Conley
4.	Harry T. Fraser	Easton, Me.	286255	E. C. Humphrey
5.	M. L. Crouse	Washburn, Me.	865516	Bert Conley
6.	S. Nightingale & Co.	Ft. Fairfield, Me.	792082	Glen Vincent
7.	Woodman Potato Co.	Presque Isle, Me.	9842	Everett Westin
8.	Dana Thompson	Presque Isle, Me.	357507	E. C. Humphrey
9.	C. A. Rasmussen	Caribou, Me.	5150	Everett Westin
10.	W. E. Woodman	Presque Isle, Me.	167118	Bert H. Conley
11.	Fred D. Ashby	Caribou, Me.	12877	Everett Westin
12.	Nightingale & Power	Ft. Fairfield, Me.	906178	C. L. Sloat
13.	Jerry Hacker	Washburn, Me.	869733	Bert H. Conley
14.	R. L. Douglass Co.	East Grand Forks, Minn.	Cert.	
15.	Aaland Potato Co.	Hoople, N. D.	Cert.	
16.	R. L. Douglass Co,	East Grand Forks, N. D.	Cert.	
17.	Red River Potato Co.	East Grand Forks, N. D.	Cert.	
18.	Joe Thompson	Nash, N. D.	Cert.	
19.	Carrol D. Wilder	Washburn, Me.	810168	
20.	C. A. Rasmussen	Caribou, Me.	Selected Seed	
21.	W. R. Christie	Presque Isle, Me.	No. 3's	
22.	W. R. Christie	Presque Isle, Me.	U.S. 1, Size B	
23.	S. Nightingale & Co.	Ft. Fairfield, Me.	U.S. 1, Size B	

TABLE I (Continued)

POTATOES IN SEED SOURCE PLOT AT ONLEY, VIRGINIA 1942 (Continued)

Seed from Accomack County

Source No.	Name of Grower	Address of Grower	Certificate No.	Name of Inspector
24.	W. R. Christie	Presque Isle, Me.	No. 3's	
25.	C. P. Pettingall	Washburn, Me.	1626235	Bert Conley
26.	B. W. Kinney	Presque Isle, Me.	1622177	Bert Conley
27.	Donnelly Bros.	Grafton, N. D.	Cert.	
28.	C. Pollard	Ashland, Me.	212726	H. N. Belyea
29.	Reed Bros., Inc.	Ft. Fairfield, Me.	305838	C. L. Sloat
30.	Donald Giberson	Caribou, Me.	429794	S. R. Taylor
31.	Ben Mark's Co., Inc.	Presque Isle, Me.	U.S. 1, Size B	
32.	H. Adelman	Mars Hill, Me.	987547	Mart Williams
33.	Arthur Fedje	Hoople, N. D.	Cert.	
34.	W. E. Woodman	Presque Isle, Me.	1652590	Bert Conley
35.	Harold C. Clark	Presque Isle, Me.	37272	Everett Westin
36.	Red River Potato Co.	East Grand Forks, N. D.	Cert.	
37.	Ben Mark's Co., Inc.	Presque Isle, Me.	333456	S. R. Taylor
38.	Midgarden Bros.	Hoople, N. D.	Cert.	Fall Delivery
39.	Folson Grain & Potato Co.	Hoople, N. D.	Cert.	
40.	R. L. Douglass Co.	East Grand Forks, N. D.	Cert.	
41.	Aaland Potato Co.	Hoople, N. D.	Cert.	
42.	Walter Hansen	Mars Hill, Me.	751415	A. V. Kilpatrick
43.	Griffin & Rushmore	Limestone, Me.	U.S. 1, Size B	
44.	C. W. Hillier	Hoople, N. D.	Cert.	
45.	Midgarden Bros.	Nash, N. D.	Cert.	Spring Delivery
46.	T. B. Houghton	Ft. Fairfield, Me.	516923	C. L. Sloat
47.	Woodman Potato Co.	Presque Isle, Me.	U.S. 1, Size B	
48.	S. Nightingale Co.	Presque Isle, Me.	901604	C. L. Sloat
49.	R. L. Douglass Co.	East Grand Forks, Minn.	Cert.	
50.	H. O. Bridges	Mars Hill, Me.	987197	Mart Williams
51.		Maryland Inspected and Home Grown	Uncertified	
52.	F. H. Vahlsing	Limestone, Me.	Uncertified U.S. 1's	
53.	Leonard Wood	Hoople, N. D.	Cert.	
54.	H. Adelman	Mars Hill, Me.	U.S. 1, Size B	
55.	W. R. Christie	Presque Isle, Me.	U.S. 1, Size B	
56.	Midgarden Bros.	Hoople, N. D.	Cert.	

TABLE 2

ARRANGED IN ORDER OF TOTAL YIELD

Source No.	Name of Seed Grower	State	Kind of Seed	Yield in Bushels Per Acre				Percentage of Disease			Percentage of Missing Hills
				Primes	Seconds	Culls	Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Spindle Tuber	
40.	R. L. Douglass Co.	N.D.	Cert.	109.23	33.20	28.31	170.71	0	0	0	0
49.	R. L. Douglass Co.	Minn.	"	131.37	18.33	20.14	169.84	0	0	0	7.5
36.	Red River Potato Co.	N.D.	"	106.69	23.49	35.75	168.89	0	0	0	0
45.	Midgarden Bros. (Spring Del.)	N.D.	"	122.30	25.40	20.50	168.17	0	0	2.5	0
16.	R. L. Douglass Co.	N.D.	"	120.70	22.86	24.68	168.17	0	0	2.51	2.5
39.	Nelson Grain & Potato Co.	N.D.	"	119.39	27.76	20.32	167.44	0	0	0	17.5
56.	Midgarden Bros.(Spring Del.)	N.D.	"	114.68	29.76	20.14	164.54	0	0	0	0
41.	Aaland Potato Co.	N.D.	"	119.03	25.22	18.51	162.72	0	0	0	0
33.	Arthur Fedje	N.D.	"	105.46	26.85	29.76	162.00	0	0	0	0
19.	Carrol D. Wilder	Me.	"	120.34	25.58	15.42	161.27	0	5.06	0	5.0
42.	Walter Hansen	Me.	"	105.09	31.57	23.95	160.55	0	0	0	2.5
38.	Midgarden Bros. (Fall Del.)	N.D.	"	109.81	25.85	23.23	159.82	0	0	0	0
15.	Aaland Potato Co.	N.D.	"	121.21	22.14	16.33	159.68	0	0	0	17.5
27.	Donelly Bros.	N.D.	"	121.06	21.59	15.60	158.22	0	0	0	2.5
28.	C. Pollard	Me.	"	104.00	33.93	20.32	158.22	0	0	0	2.5

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Source No.	Name of Seed Grower	State	Kind of Seed	Yield in Bushels Per Acre				Percentage of Disease			Percentage of Missing Hills
				Primes	Seconds	Culls	Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Spindle Tuber	
30.	Donald Giberson	Me.	Cert.	114.53	27.50	20.14	157.13	0	0	5.00	0
14.	R. L. Douglass Co.	Minn.	"	122.30	18.33	16.33	156.98	0	0	0	2.5
44.	C. W. Hillier	N.D.	"	120.12	19.60	13.79	153.51	0	0	0	7.5
29.	Reed Bros., Inc.	Me.	"	118.31	19.60	14.52	152.42	0	2.53	0	5.0
52.	F. H. Vahlsing	Me.	Uncert.	115.76	17.60	18.69	152.05	0	25.64	0	10.0
1.	C. A. Rasmussen	Me.	Cert.	107.42	25.58	19.05	152.05	0	0	0	0
48.	S. Nightingale & Co.	Me.	"	104.37	27.94	19.23	151.47	0	8.16	0	7.5
6.	S. Nightingale & Co.	Me.	"	102.34	26.49	21.77	150.60	0	2.61	5.23	17.5
53.	Leonard Wood	N.D.	"	84.92	31.75	33.57	150.24	0	0	0	2.5
35.	Harold C. Clark	Me.	"	104.88	20.50	24.49	149.88	0	12.56	0	2.5
11.	Fred D. Ashby	Me.	"	110.32	22.50	15.79	148.57	0	0	0	2.5
17.	Red River Potato Co.	N.D.	"	93.26	31.03	23.77	148.06	0	0	5.09	5.0
7.	Woodman Potato Co.	Me.	"	101.47	19.05	27.40	147.84	0	0	2.55	7.5
26.	B. T. Kinney	Me.	"	100.16	30.66	16.69	147.82	0	10.06	0	2.5
46.	T. E. Houghton	Me.	"	105.09	19.96	22.50	147.82	0	5.09	2.55	5.0
5.	M. L. Crouse	Me.	"	108.00	21.23	18.14	147.34	0	0	0	2.5
2.	W. R. Christie	Me.	"	105.82	21.77	18.33	145.88	0	5.00	0	0

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Source No.	Name of Seed Grower	State	Kind of Seed	Yield in Bushels Per Acre: Primes	Seconds	Culls	Total	Percentage of Disease: Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Spindle Tuber	Percentage of Missing Hills
34.	W. E. Woodman	Me.	Cert.	113.37	14.15	17.78	145.30	0	2.50	0	0
4.	Harry T. Fraser	Me.	"	100.09	20.87	23.77	144.58	0	5.26	0	20.0
9.	C. A. Rasmussen	Me.	"	101.10	27.76	15.06	143.85	0	0	0	7.5
37.	Ben Mark's Co., Inc.	Me.	"	99.07	23.59	21.23	143.85	0	15.48	0	12.5
32.	H. Adelman	Me.	"	108.51	18.14	14.52	141.17	0	2.55	0	5.0
18.	Joe Thompson	N.D.	"	102.55	14.88	22.68	140.08	0	0	2.50	0
50.	H. O. Bridges	Me.	"	96.17	24.86	18.51	139.50	0	0	0	5.0
13.	Jerry Hecker	Me.	"	104.51	17.78	17.24	139.50	0	0	0	5.0
10.	W. E. Woodman	Me.	"	103.64	16.69	18.51	138.77	0	0	0	5.0
20.	C. A. Rasmussen	Me.	Selected Seed	93.26	24.31	20.68	138.26	0	7.59	2.53	5.0
12.	Nightingale & Power	Me.	Cert.	87.46	22.32	24.13	133.91	0	2.5	0	0
3.	W. E. Woodman	Me.	"	99.07	19.41	12.52	131.01	0	2.53	0	5.0
25.	C. P. Pettingall	Me.	No. 3's	86.73	22.50	16.15	125.34	2.58	5.16	5.16	5.0
55.	W. R. Christie	Me.	Size B	82.60	17.42	15.60	115.55	0	12.82	2.56	10.0
43.	Griffin & Rushmore	Me.	Size B	78.39	17.78	15.24	111.41	0	5.30	0	22.5
8.	Dana Thompson	Me.	Cert.	65.68	17.96	25.32	108.87	0	44.15	0	15.0
23.	S. Nightingale & Co.	Me.	Size B	68.81	23.41	16.15	108.29	0	7.14	0	17.5

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Source No.	Name of Seed Grower	State	Kind of Seed	Yield in Bushels Per Acre: Firsts	Seconds	Culls	Total	Percentage of Disease: Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Spindle Tuber	Percentage of Missing Hills
54.	H. Adelman	Me.	Size B	69.17	17.42	9.25	95.80	0	13.16	5.26	15.0
22.	W. R. Christie	Me.	"	67.14	12.34	14.33	93.77	0	2.65	0	35.0
47.	Woodman Potato Co.	Me.	"	63.87	15.97	12.16	91.96	0	8.22	2.74	40.0
21.	W. R. Christie	Me.	No. 3's	59.37	13.61	19.05	91.95	0	10.39	10.39	12.5
24.	W. R. Christie	Me.	No. 3's	54.28	14.70	19.78	88.69	0	30.14	8.22	35.0
31.	Ben Mark's Co., Inc.	Me.	Size B	52.84	18.87	12.88	84.55	2.61	20.91	5.25	12.5
61.		Maryland	Home Grown	48.99	15.42	9.98	74.39	2.86	0	45.71	35.0
Difference required for significance				26.93			28.36				

RESULTS OF HYBRID CORN TRIALS AT ONLEY, VA. IN 1941
(By H. Marshall Clark, County Agent)

	Variety	Color	Average Yield in Bushels Per Acre			
			Number 1 Corn*	Number 2 Corn**	Total	Grade
1	Kentucky 69	White	44.4	5.7	50.1	Fair +
2	Funk's G 88 R. F.	Yellow	41.0	6.3	47.3	Fair +
3	U. S. Hybrid 13	Yellow	42.4	5.1	47.3	Good
4	U. S. Hybrid 282	Yellow	40.6	6.3	46.9	Fair +
5	Funk's Hybrid G 125 R. F.	Yellow	38.8	8.2	46.9	Poor, Small
6	Kentucky 72	White	40.0	6.5	46.1	Fair -
7	U. S. Hybrid 264	Yellow	38.5	7.2	45.8	Fair +
8	Funk's Hybrid G 46 R. F.	Yellow	37.3	7.3	44.6	Fair -
9	" " G 235	Yellow	37.6	6.6	44.2	Fair +
10	" " G 218 R. F.	Yellow	36.3	7.7	44.1	Fair
11	" " G 135 R. F.	Yellow	35.3	8.4	43.3	Fair
12	" " G 90 R. F.	Yellow	36.0	7.1	43.1	Fair +
13	" " G 80 R. F.	Yellow	35.9	6.9	42.8	Fair
14	Home Grown	Yellow	36.3	6.2	42.5	Fair
15	Tennessee Hybrid 15	White	21.9	20.2	42.1	Poor
16	U. S. Hybrid 265	Yellow	33.1	7.9	41.0	Fair -
17	Funk's Hybrid G 130 R. F.	Yellow	30.1	9.5	39.6	Fair
18	U. S. Hybrid 44	Yellow	34.8	4.6	39.5	Fair +
19	Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific G. A.	Yellow	26.1	13.2	39.0	Poor, Small
20	U. S. Hybrid 99	Yellow	30.2	8.7	38.8	Fair
21	U. S. Hybrid 115	Yellow	27.4	10.7	38.1	Fair -

*Number 1 Corn was the solid, good quality, marketable corn

**Number 2 Corn was the very small, rotten, and poor quality ears of corn

Five replications of each variety

RESULTS OF HYBRID TRIALS AT ONLEY, VA. IN 1941
(By H. Marshall Clark, County Agent)

	Variety	Color	Average Yield in Bushels Per Acre		
			Number 1 Corn*	Number 2 Corn**	Total
1	Funk's Hybrid G 135 R. F.	Yellow	50.0	4.7	54.7
2	U. S. Hybrid 264	Yellow	48.7	5.3	54.0
3	U. S. Hybrid 115	Yellow	45.7	5.2	50.8
4	Tennessee Hybrid 15	White	41.8	5.4	47.2
5	U. S. Hybrid 265	Yellow	44.2	2.7	46.9
6	U. S. Hybrid 115	Yellow	42.3	4.3	46.6
7	Home Grown Yellow Dent	Yellow	38.6	4.0	42.6
8	Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific G. A.	Yellow	32.6	4.4	41.1
9	Funk's Hybrid 527 W	White	31.2	4.6	35.8

*Number 1 Corn was the solid, good quality, marketable corn

**Number 2 Corn was the very small, rotten, and poor quality ears of corn

Single Plats

RESULTS OF HYBRID TRIALS AT ONLEY, VA. IN 1941
(By H. Marshall Clark, County Agent)

	Variety	Color	Average Yield in Bushels Per Acre		
			Number 1 Corn*	Number 2 Corn**	Total
1	Funk's G 90	Yellow	70.8	5.1	75.9
2	" G 46	Yellow	58.6	5.5	64.1
3	" G 135	Yellow	56.1	5.2	61.3
4	" G 88	Yellow	53.8	4.7	58.5
5	" G 130	Yellow	48.8	5.0	53.8
6	" G 125	Yellow	47.0	5.2	52.2
7	" G 80	Yellow	46.1	3.0	49.0
8	Home Grown	Yellow	44.4	4.5	48.9
9	Funk's G 218	Yellow	44.6	3.8	48.3
10	U. S. Hybrid 115	Yellow	41.8	4.7	46.4

*Number 1 Corn was the solid, good quality, marketable ears of corn

**Number 2 Corn was the very small, rotten, and poor quality ears of corn

Single Plats

Form ES-21
(January 1942)

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 Accomack

REPORT OF

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From ..... to ....., 194...
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From ..... to ....., 194...
4-H Club Agent.	From ..... to ....., 194...
R. Fred Hall Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.	From Dec. 1, 1941 to Nov. 15 , 194 2
K. Marshall Clark Agricultural Agent.	From Dec. 1, 1941 to Nov. 30 , 194 2
C. L. Wood Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From Aug. 1, 1942 to Nov. 30 , 194 2

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date.....

.....
State Extension Director.

16—85674-1

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 officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.

Narrative Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Summary

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

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

16—28674-1

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents[1] (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total[2] (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		11½	16	x x x x x x x x
2. Days devoted to work with adults[3]		74	374	x x x x x x x x 251 4H
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth[3]		177	12	x x x x x x x x 374 Ag Ag
4. Days in office[3]		40½	189	x x x x x x x x 9 agt.
5. Days in field[3]		210½	197	x x x x x x x x
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work[4]		1041	904	1945 ✓
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		550	650	1200 ✓
8. Number of calls relating to extension work (1) Office		-	3099	3099
(2) Telephone		-	2455	2455
9. Number of news articles or stories published[5]		8	238	246 ✓
10. Number of bulletins distributed		533	6648	7181 ✓
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		-	-	-
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen: (1) Adult work (a) Number		4	19	23 ✓
Total attendance of: (b) Men leaders		20	138	158 ✓
(c) Women leaders		12	138	150 ✓
(2) 4-H Club and older youth (a) Number				
Total attendance of: (b) Leaders				
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			54	54
(b) Total attendance			676	676
(2) 4-H Club and older youth (a) Number				
(b) Total attendance				
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			27	27
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations (1) Number			2	2
(2) Total attendance			10	10
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.

6—2007-1

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				
		(d) Total others 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		145	52	197
		(b) Total attendance		689	764	1753
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		145		145
		(b) Total attendance		1447		1447
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				
		(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] Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

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)	2,183
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1,200
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	500
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	1,000
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	-
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	-
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	-
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	-
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	346
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	77
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1,000
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	1,000

16—29074-1

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

[1]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 Board of Agriculture Committees (2) No. of members 146
- (b) Agricultural .... (1) Name [illegible] DHIA (2) No. of members 5
- (c) Home demonstration .... (1) Name .... (2) No. of members ....
- (d) 4-H Club .... (1) Name 4-H Club Leaders' Club (2) No. of members 18
- (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 146 (b) Home demonstration .... (c) 4-H Club .... (d) Older youth ....

35. Total number of communities in county 8
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 8
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 0
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 0
39. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 173, page 14) 43
40. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (Same as question 185, page 14) 0
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
(a) Adult work { (1) Men 73 (2) Women 73 } (b) 4-H Club and older youth work { (1) Men 7 (2) Women 17 } (3) Older club boys .... (4) Older club girls 1

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (land use planning or over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service County Board of Agriculture
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 17 (2) Women 5 (3) Youth 0
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 0 (2) Women 0
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (land use planning or over-all planning) 8
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 73 (b) Women 73 (c) Youth ....
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes .... (b) No ✓

	Extension organization and planning [1] (a)	County agricultural planning (land use) [1] (b)	Total [1] (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents			—
(2) 4-H Club agents			14
(3) Agricultural agents			85
(4) State extension workers			3
48. Number of planning meetings held (1) County			3
(2) Community			19
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			146
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			300

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

16—20074-1

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) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents	19			4	6			55	3	
(3) Agricultural agents	14		9	18	7			79	17	1
(4) State extension workers			1	1					3	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2		7	2	5			8	3	5
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10		5	15	5			75		
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	15		6	400	5			75	76	
(2) The use of lime	5		5	500	15			1000		
(3) The use of fertilizers	50		50	900	5			500	700	
(4) Controlling plant diseases			75					1000	175	
(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[1] (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents	18	7	14	57	3	56	
(3) Agricultural agents	17	6	16	18		18	
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	3	7	8	5	8	
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		1	7	4		8	
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in— (1) Obtaining purebred males	3	1	3	5			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	6	1	7	7			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX		XXXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	7	7	18	175		300	
(5) Controlling external parasites	5	1	75	50		100	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites			115	500	700	500	
(7) Controlling predatory animals			100			10	

[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) [1]
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents		4	4
(3) Agricultural agents	12	4	
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	8	8
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: 100
- (b) In the use of recommended crop rotations: 100
- (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: 50
- (h) In contouring pasture or range:
- (i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops: 1000
- (j) In summer-fallowing: 100
- (k) In making depth-of-moisture tests:
- (l) With drainage: 10
- (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: 4
- (c) With selection cutting: 7
- (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: 500

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

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

[1] Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. (a)	Individual farm planning, adjustments,[1] tenancy, and other management problems (b)	Farm credit (short and long time) (c)	Outlook information (d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	2	5	1	1
(4) State extension workers				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	8	8	8
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 1800

74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—
- (a) Farm inventory
- (b) General farm records 10
- (c) Enterprise records

75. Number of farmers assisted this year—
- (a) In developing a farm plan only 100
- (b) In developing a farm and home plan
- (c) In analyzing the farm business
- (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements 10

75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.
- (e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating 4
- (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans) 45
- (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments 100
- (h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes 4
- (i) With farm-labor problems 200
- (j) In developing supplemental sources of income 100

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.) (a)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.) (b)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) (c)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) (d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various 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
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year

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

16—29074-1

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General (a)	Grain and hay (b)	Livestock and wool [1] (c)	Dairy products (d)	Poultry and eggs [1] (e)	Fruits and vegetables (f)	Cotton (g)	Forest products (h)	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities (i)	Home products and crafts (j)	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment (k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents			V		V						
(3) Agricultural agents		6	7	4		8		6			
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		8	8	8	8	8		8			
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		200	140	10	500			40			
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	$	$16,000	$5,000	$7,000	$12,000	$	$	$7,200	$	$	$

92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year	4
93. Number of programs [3] pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year	V
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	0
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year	0
96. Number of special merchandising programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	0
97. Number of consumer information programs [3] pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year	0
98. Number of programs [3] relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year	0
99. Number of programs [3] relating to transportation problems conducted this year	0
100. Number of programs [3] relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year	0
101. Number of other marketing programs [3] conducted this year (specify)	0

[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				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	4	4	6	6
(4) State extension workers				1
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	8	8	8
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—

(a) Constructing dwellings	7
(b) Remodeling dwellings	3
(c) Installing sewage systems	
(d) Installing water systems	
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	7
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	
(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	70
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

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

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	45
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	35
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	8

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	70
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	300
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

20—26070-1

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				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	7	3	1	1
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	8	8	6
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

115. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) In improving diets	
(b) With food preparation	
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production	
(1) Of vegetables	1000
(2) Of fruits	
(3) Of meats	150
(4) Of milk	50
(5) Of poultry and eggs	1000
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	10
(e) With butter or cheese making	
(f) With food-preservation problems	
(1) Canning	
(2) Freezing	
(3) Drying	
(4) Storing	100
(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	100
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	

16—[illegible]-1

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management [1]—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				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
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 associations [2] 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)

125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions

126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living

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 Relations—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

[1] The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the home—is reported under "The home, 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	4	2	0	2	1.00	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	115	71	13	5	4.75	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops Watermelons, Cucumbers, tomatoes	5	0	1	0	.50	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	34	19	5	10	1430	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	9	1	6	1	9	Animals
152. Beef cattle						Animals
153. Sheep	2	2	1	2	2	Animals
154. Swine	16	1	12	0	4.3	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
156. Other livestock Rabbits OK	0	1	0	1	2	Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	0	1	0	0	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
159. Forestry	13	0	0	0		Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)	0	1	0	1	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity						Articles made / Articles repaired
162. Farm management					x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
163. Food selection and preparation						Meals planned / Meals served
164. Food preservation						Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
166. Clothing						Garments made / Garments remodeled
167. Home management						Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Rooms / Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership					x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
171. All others					x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
172. Totals (see footnotes 2 and 3, p. 14)	208	180	39	57	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	

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4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP [1]

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 39) 73

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Boys [2] 708 (b) Girls [2] 180

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Boys [2] 37 (b) Girls [2] 57

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school ..... (a) Boys 708 (b) Girls 180

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 197 708 (b) Girls 169 180

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes ..... (a) Boys 11 - (b) Girls -11

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
			10 and under	18	17
1st year	57	73	11	33	35
2d	53	58	12	41	67
3d	57	24	13	47	13
4th	37	17	14	35	17
5th	7	8	15	17	17
6th	5	5	16	7	5
7th	7		17	7	
8th			18	7	
9th			19	1	
10th and over			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—

(a) Judging .....
(b) Giving demonstrations .....
(c) Recreational leadership .....
(d) Music appreciation .....
(e) Health .....
(f) Fire and accident prevention .....
(g) Wildlife conservation .....
(h) Keeping personal accounts .....
(i) Use of economic information .....

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

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

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

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

[1] All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
[2] Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
[3] Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

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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-feeder 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		14	
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		8	
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)			30
(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
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)			70

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Administration (d)	Surplus Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	43	4	7	44	1		4	7		
(4) State extension workers	3									
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	8	8	9	8		8	6		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	146	146			3			30		
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	75	1		44	4		5	4		

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

Definitions of Extension Terms

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

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

3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."

4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.

9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.

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

11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:

    (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
    (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
    (3) Participation in extension activities.
    (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
    (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.

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

13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.

14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.

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

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

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

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

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

20. An extension *program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.

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

22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.

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