

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
OF
T. C. ANDREWS, COUNTY AGENT
LOUISA COUNTY
VIRGINIA
1947

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. COVER AND TITLE	
II. TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
III. ORGANIZATION	3
IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE	3
V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....	4
a. Agronomy	4
1. Uniform Fertilizer Recommendations.....	4
2. Corn Hybrids	4
3. Ladino Clover	5
4. Top-dressing Small Grain with Nitrogen.....	5
b. Poultry.....	5
c. Dairying.....	5
d. Livestock	6
1. Horses and mules.....	6
2. Beef cattle	6
3. Sheep	7
4. Swine.....	7
e. Extension TVA demonstrations	7
f. Agricultural Planning.....	8
g. Cooperatives.....	8
VI. 4-H CLUBS.....	8
VII. COOPERATION WITH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION...	9
VIII. COOPERATION WITH DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM.....	9
IX. CONCLUSION.....	10

III. ORGANIZATION

Much time and effort have been spent this year in an attempt to reorganize and maintain an effective organization to further the cause of Extension work in Louisa County.

The end of the war and the coming of peace eliminated some of the old problems, but brought in some new and different ones. New and different problems require new and different solutions, perhaps new approaches and different organizations. During 1946 the Professional Workers Council which included all the professional agricultural workers in the county was replaced by the U.S.D.A. Council which includes only the heads of agricultural agencies. This group has functioned as the over-all planning group for agricultural programs. It has decided mainly the jobs to be done and has assigned responsibilities to agencies and other groups, except in cases where a decision by the County Board of Agriculture was necessary.

The Agriculture Extension organization in the county consists of the County Agricultural Agent, a Home Demonstration Agent, both white and colored, and a County Board of Agriculture. This year the County Board of Agriculture was reorganized by taking most of the membership from the old Board, plus a few additional individuals, and dividing them into commodity groups, or committees according to their agricultural interest. In this way committees on Crops and Soils, Livestock, Dairying, Poultry, Forestry, and Garden were formed. In addition a committee on Better Homes, Youth, and Publicity were set-up. Care was exercised in selecting the committees to the extent that all the main agricultural interest and groups might be represented. These committees, with the key banker, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a member of the County Board of Supervisors make up the County Board of Agriculture. Working closely with this group is a County Agricultural Conservation Association headed by a county committee of three members and having 63 community committeemen, and approximately 690 members.

Louisa County is also a part of the Thomas Jefferson Soil Conservation District.

The County U.S.D.A. Council meets as the need arises, and county agricultural problems and projects are first considered in these meetings. If the matter is of a nature requiring a decision by the County Board of Agriculture, a meeting of the Board is called or the decision is deferred until a regular meeting of the Board. In the event the matter does not require a decision of the Board, the Council decides how the matter will be handled, and what part of the responsibility each agency will assume. In the event that community meetings are necessary, the work is divided between different council members. Before these meetings are held, the Council makes a tentative schedule, decides what information is to be given out, decides what outside help will be needed, if any, and makes sure about the same information will be given out at each meeting.

IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Louisa County is predominantly an Agricultural County with an area of 516 square miles, 72% of which is suitable for cropping, and containing

2,142 farms according to the 1945 census. The average of these farms is 99.2 acres. Classified according to type there are 7 fruit and nut farms, 11 vegetable farms, 29 dairy farms, 129 poultry farms, 96 livestock farms, 55 forest products farms, 168 general farms, 1420 subsistence farms and 227 other farms. The total acreage in idle land and abandoned farms is approximately 8000 acres. For several years there has been a gradual change from tobacco and other row crops to hay, pasture and livestock type of farming. During the period 1940 to 1945 corn acreage in the county was reduced some 1200 acres. Tobacco was reduced about 200 acres. Yields per acre of both crops have improved. Acreage in hay of different kinds has increased substantially and consequently numbers of cattle in county have increased approximately 25% during the preceding five years.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

a. Agronomy

1. Uniform Fertilizer Recommendations

Notwithstanding all the information available concerning fertilizer, there is still much confusion among farmers as to which analyses fertilizer should be used for different crops and different soil conditions. In order to clear up some of these questions, professional workers, fertilizer dealers, and committeemen were supplied with copies of E-341 Truck and Field Crop Recommendations prepared by the Experiment Station. Fertilizer dealers were requested to keep this publication close at hand continually, and refer farmers to this information and request that they make use of it. In addition, fertilizer dealers were urged to visit the local experiment station and study the results of these recommendations. Three of the fertilizer dealers in the county took advantage of this opportunity. Also, many farmers were contacted through the County Production and Marketing Administration and Extension Office relative to this matter.

2. Corn Hybrids

The majority of farmers are at last convinced that the better corn hybrids produce higher yields, than the old open-pollinated varieties. However, corn planting time still finds most of them wondering which hybrid to plant. This year three corn hybrid demonstrations were carried out, using 9 of the hybrids recommended for this area to show comparison of the recommended hybrids with each other, and with the open-pollinated variety usually grown in this area. The County Committee on Crops and Soils selected the demonstrators, and the seed for planting was furnished by the Agronomy Department of V.P.I. The corn was planted, fertilized and the demonstrations marked with appropriate signs, according to directions furnished with the corn. About the time corn was ripe enough to cut, a field meeting was held at each of the three demonstrations. About 45 farmers came to these meetings, and at each meeting they attempted to select one or more varieties which in their opinion were the best suited for this locality. The three corns which received the highest rating were: 1st Illinois 200; 2nd Illinois 448 and 3rd Indiana 750. In all cases the hybrids looked better than the open-pollinated varieties, and in one case

the group of farmers estimated that the best hybrids would yield twice as much as the open-pollinated variety.

The information gained from these demonstrations will be used next year to help farmers select the best varieties for planting the 1948 crop.

3. Ladino Clover

Previous to 1947 perhaps less than 50 acres had been seeded to Ladino clover or a mixture containing Ladino. However, those few seedings had been so promising that it was decided to make an effort to expand plantings materially. Consequently, 12 demonstrations showing comparisons of Ladino clover and orchard grass with other commonly grown pasture grasses were planned. The attempt met with more interest on the part of the farmer than was expected and a total of 40 farms enlisted in this project. Orders for Certified Ladino Clover seed were pooled and a total of 900 pounds of seed was purchased. Instructions for soil preparation, liming, fertilization, and seeding were furnished each of the demonstrators. These seedings have not turned out as well as expected due to an exceptionally dry summer, in fact a small number of seedings were lost. The majority, however, stood through the drought and with the coming of plenty of rainfall this autumn, are now making excellent growth. No field meetings were held in connection with this project, but a tour by dairy farmers and others to a similar project in another county was carried out and will be discussed later.

4. Top-dressing Small Grain with Nitrogen

Two demonstrations top-dressing small grain seeded after milo using nitrate of soda showing comparison in yields were planned. These demonstrations were not carried out due to the fact that orders for the nitrate were not placed in time. Two demonstrations were substituted introducing VaHart wheat. One of these plantings contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres and the other 6 acres. Application for State certification will be made and it is expected that the entire yield from these two seedings will be used in the county to increase plantings next year.

Arrangements have already been made and seed ordered for a five acre planting introducing Collins Spring oats. The yield from this planting will be handled in the same way as the wheat mentioned above.

b. Poultry

This year the agent spent $9\frac{1}{2}$ days working with poultry. This time was mostly spent in connection with outbreaks of coccidiosis, chickenpox, and blue-comb disease. Fourteen families were assisted in controlling one or more of these diseases.

c. Dairying

The number one problem in connection with dairying in this county is more quality hay. To assist in solving this problem, a community

meeting was held in our principle dairy community, and the assistance of Mr. J. Collins, of the Engineering Department was secured to demonstrate the use of forced ventilation hay driers. This meeting was well attended and two farmers requested plans for hay driers. These driers have not been installed as yet.

Another outstanding need in connection with dairying is for better herd sires. At the beginning of the year our county committee set as a goal the placing of 10 additional purebred dairy sires. This goal was not reached, as only two were placed.

Another project sponsored by the Dairy Committee was a farm tour to a no-plow dairy farm for the purpose of studying pasture development and production of grass silage. The farm of Mr. C. T. Rice in Fairfax County Virginia was selected as a most outstanding example of pasture development and grass silage production, and on October 24th a group of 31 farmers spent the day on this place, learning from Mr. Rice about his methods of producing and preserving grass silage, and practices in connection with Ladino and orchard grass pasture.

d. Livestock

1. Horses and mules

The trend of horse and mule population of Louisa County has been downward for several years with a corresponding increased interest in tractor power. Consequently, the interest in our eleventh annual horse and mule clinic was a little less than the preceding year. Each year a survey is made by mail and through community leaders to determine the number and location of horses and mules to be treated. When the results of this survey are all in, the meeting places are designated, the time is set and the animals are brought in. A veterinarian and the county agent visit these places at the appointed time, treat the animals for internal parasites and other ailments and make suggestions when needed, as to feed and care of work stock. This year 125 horses and mules were treated during a two day campaign. Many other farmers were assisted with some problems affecting their work stock.

2. Beef Cattle

During the year 1947 about 48 days were spent by the agent working on some phase of beef cattle production. Much of the time was spent selecting calves for and supervising the ten 4-H boys and three 4-H girls who fed 16 baby beef steers for the Richmond Fat Cattle Show. Other time was spent on disease and parasite control. About 300 beef calves were vaccinated by Agent for prevention of Blackleg. Two additional farmers were provided with syringes and taught to use them in treating their own herds. Two herds were treated for cattle grubs.

One no-plow beef cattle farm established in 1946 has attracted the attention of farmers in the adjoining counties, and three tours of farmers from outside the county have been conducted over this place during the year.

3. Sheep

Four days were spent this year working with the 30 owners of breeding ewes in the county. The main objective was to treat every sheep in the county for internal parasites twice during the year with phenothiazine and keep a salt-phenothiazine mixture before them all during the year. The 30 flocks total about 750 sheep. The Agent treated 140 of these in demonstrating proper methods. All the owners were informed by circular letter as to time, proper material and methods of dosing. Material was secured for the owners.

4. Swine

Losses from internal parasites of swine is still a serious problem in Louisa county. At the beginning of the year a goal was set for treating 50% of the hogs in the county. Owners were reminded of the importance of treating their swine, and approximately 50 pounds of phenothiazine was secured and distributed for this purpose. This material treated 2400 hogs on approximately 125 farms.

e. Extension TVA Demonstrations

The end of 1947 completes eleven years work with the TVA Extension Farm Unit Demonstrations program in Louisa County. During that period of time a total of 21 demonstrators have been approved. On the average about 14 demonstrators have been active throughout the eleven year period. At the present time there are thirteen active demonstrators, and nine of these have been active continually for the eleven years. Today, after 11 years of participation in this program, the condition of these original nine farms, in comparison with other farms in the county would be noticed by the most casual observer who might chance to pass that way. Their crops are better, their pastures are greener, and the atmosphere of prosperity is more evident. In general they have been first to take advantage of new labor-saving equipment and new farm practices. When a better method of doing a farm job is introduced these farms are the first to adopt it.

In developing these farms Extension Service and other agencies working in the county have cooperated. At present eleven of the demonstrators are working under agreement with the Soil Conservation Service, and the other two are working under definite farm plans.

The total acreage contained in the 13 unit demonstration farms now active is 4,168.8 acres. During the year 1947 these demonstrators have improved approximately 500 acres of pasture by liming, clipping and reseeded. They have reclaimed 10 acres of seriously eroded land and all of them have retarded leaching by sowing cover crops after corn and other row crops. Today these farms have shifted 25% of their soil depleting crops to soil conserving crops. Four of them are protecting woodland from grazing, fire and improper cutting, and one is carrying out a timber stand improvement demonstration. These farms have used 505 tons of ground limestone on their fields this year. All of the 13 are using certified seed and one is producing corn

hybrid seed for market. Seven of these demonstrators saved their own grass seed this year. The increased production of pasture grass, and hay on phosphated plots as compared to check plots averaged 50% more this year on a green weight basis.

One of these farms which produced about 25 acres of corn and about 25 acres of small grain each year, previous to the beginning of this program, has gradually reduced the acreage of corn and small grain to nothing and expects to operate in the future as a no-plow farm. Examinations of his farm record show that his income has not suffered any reduction because of this change, but instead has been a little higher year by year.

f. Agricultural Planning

During 1947 approximately 33 days were spent on work classified as planning. Of this time five days were spent attending the annual State Extension Conference. Four days were spent in connection with planning meeting of the County Board of Agriculture. Two days were spent assisting with county-wide meetings of Production and Marketing Administration committeemen, and twelve days were spent in county PMA committee meetings. One day was spent with adult advisory committee working on 4-H Baby Beef Project. One day was spent assisting Soil Conservation Service personnel with program of Thomas Jefferson Soil Conservation District, including plans for power equipment to do drainage work. Three days were devoted to meeting with committees working on Annual Farmers Picnic. The remainder of time was spent with different committees on different commodities.

g. Cooperatives

This year five days were spent working with cooperatives. One of these days was spent assisting the wool growers of the county market their wool through the United Wool Growers Cooperative. Twelve farms sold approximately \$1000.00 worth of wool through this agency and at a slightly higher price than prevailed elsewhere. Other time was spent assisting the Louisa Southern States Frozen Food Cooperative Locker Plant in its campaign to develop new sources of income and increase the processing done at the plant. The remainder of the time was spent helping the Board of Directors of the Sun Cured Tobacco Cooperative in putting on an area meeting of sun cured tobacco growers.

VI. 4-H CLUB WORK

As usual 4-H club work in Louisa County has come short of what it should be. The county 4-H Club Council has ceased to exist and local leaders, especially men leaders, are not obtainable. Consequently, the work has been carried almost entirely by the Farm and Home agents with some help from school teachers and an adult committee on 4-H club work.

One hundred nineteen boys and three girls were enrolled in five clubs under the farm agent. According to projects they were enrolled as follows: Corn 2; Tobacco 14; Garden 27; Cucumbers 3; Popcorn 1; Strawberries 6;

Tomato 3; Baby Beef 13; Dairy Calf 6; Dairy Heifer 3; Breeding Pig 3; Sow & Litter 8; Fat Pig 20; Rabbit 1; Poultry 5; and Goat 1.

Of these projects 34 were carried to completion. The total profit realized by these club members was \$1,261.48. In addition \$75.00 in prizes were won.

A much higher percentage of completions could have been realized if more time could have been spent by the agent in this work, or if an assistant agent could have been engaged in this work.

VII. COOPERATION WITH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

During 1947 the Agent has spent nine days working with the Production and Marketing Administration. This was fewer days spent on this phase of the work than in any previous years.

Since it is mandatory that the County Agricultural Agent serve as Secretary to the County Committee or as a member of the County Committee, the Agent has continued to serve as secretary. In that capacity, as well as, in the capacity of leader in the educational place of PMA work he has attended and advised with the county and community committees in all county-wide meetings.

During 1947 the county was organized for PMA work on the basis of thirteen communities with 3 committeemen and 2 alternates elected from each community. In addition each community elected a delegate to a county convention which elected three county committeemen and two alternates. The county committee selects the secretary and treasurer.

The educational work is done mainly in two county-wide meetings each in which all committeemen, both county and community take part. At these meetings they are informed as to the details as well as to the broader aspects of the program and instructed in the work of filling out forms. Committee members, circular letters and news paper articles are used to reach farmers and farm operators.

Grant of aid material under this program this year amounted to 3000 tons of ground limestone and approximately 430 tons of 20% superphosphate. In addition operators have purchased and used approximately 3500 tons of ground lime, and 500 tons of 20% superphosphate. The number of farms cooperating this year was 690.

VIII. COOPERATION WITH DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

During the year the agent has spent nine days working with the Thomas Jefferson Soil Conservation District of which Louisa County is a part.

At present about 380 farms are cooperating in this program.

Some of the agent's time was spent representing the county at meetings of the Board of District Supervisors. Other time was spent conducting tours of farm groups to inspect soil conservation work, and the remainder of the time was spent attempting to secure equipment for drainage work. This equipment has been recently purchased and should be ready to begin operations about January 1, 1948.

IX. CONCLUSION

Looking back over the past year it seems that the amount and quality of work might have been improved by better organization of time and program of work, and by leaving off or shifting to others the sort of work usually called personal service. Some improvement has been made along this line this year, and it will be given additional consideration during the coming year.

The agent wishes to acknowledge the fine cooperation from his District Agent, workers on the State level, representatives of other agencies, and the patient, tolerant farm people with whom it has been a pleasure to work.

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 Spencer

REPORT OF

- Ruth B. Baggs Home Demonstration Agent. From Jan. 1, 1947 to Nov. 30, 1947
- Merle B. Passer Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 31, 1946
- H. H. Club Agent. From _____ to _____ 194__
- Geo. H. Hall Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From Feb. 1, 1947 to April 1, 1947
- J. P. Andrews Agricultural Agent. From Dec. 1, 1946 to Nov. 30, 1947
- Assistant Agricultural Agent. From _____ to _____ 194__



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____
 Date: _____
 State Extension Director.

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

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

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

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office: One copy for the county 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.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified				
	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
31. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	12	2	12	XXXXXXXXXX
32. Days devoted to work with adults	155	2	219	XXXXXXXXXX
33. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth	141	22	60	XXXXXXXXXX
34. Days in office	102	10	98	XXXXXXXXXX
35. Days in field	194	14	181	XXXXXXXXXX
36. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work	295	28	421	744
37. Number of different farms or homes visited	149	28	179	356
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	136	10	705
	(2) Telephone	264	6	557
9. Number of news articles or stories published	50	1	38	89
10. Number of bulletins distributed	1083	119	193	1395
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	(a) Number	5	6	11
	(b) Total attendance	6		6
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work			
	(a) Men leaders			
	(b) Women leaders	93		93
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(2) 4-H Club and older youth			
	(a) Number			
	(b) Total attendance			161
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Adult work	161		1526
	(b) Total attendance	1526		174
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	132	10	32
	(b) Total attendance	1445	230	693
	(1) Adult work	19		4
	(b) Total attendance	44		44
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(a) Number			3
	(b) Total attendance			82
	(1) Adult work			1
16. Tours conducted	(2) 4-H Club and older youth			150
	(a) Number	1		1
	(b) Total attendance	150		1
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	1		50
	(a) Number	1	1	50
	(b) Total attendance	50		50

1 Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
 * County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
 † The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
 ‡ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
 § Do not count time relating to notices of meetings only.

CELESTY V. CHALLER - 0888864

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
13. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	1			1
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending				
14. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	17		16	17
		(b) Total boys attending				
		(c) Total girls attending				
		(d) Total others attending	2		1	3
15. 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	39		35	76
		(b) Total attendance	3489	70	3794	7853
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	2			2
		(b) Total attendance	46			46
	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	28			28
		(b) Total attendance	328			328
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	27			27
		(b) Total attendance	208			208

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	83	
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	742	2142
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	15	742
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	5	15
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	689	5
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	200	689
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	200	200
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	30	200
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	237	30
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	10	237
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1400	10
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	192	1400

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name	(2) No. of members
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name <i>County Board of Agriculture</i>	(2) No. of members <i>47</i>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name <i>Home Demonstration Committee</i>	(2) No. of members <i>26</i>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name	(2) No. of members
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	(2) No. of members

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

(a) Agricultural <i>40</i>	(b) Home demonstration <i>26</i>	(c) 4-H Club <i>3</i>	(d) Older youth
----------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------

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

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

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

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups

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

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

Men	Women
-----	-------

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

(a) Adult work	(1) Men <i>24</i>	(2) Women <i>211</i>	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men <i>3</i>	(2) Women <i>17</i>	(3) Older club boys	(4) Older club girls <i>3</i>
----------------	-------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service *U.S. 86 Council*

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:

(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men	(2) Women	(3) Youth
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men <i>5</i>	(2) Women <i>2</i>	

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

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men (b) Women (c) Youth

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

	Extension organization and planning ¹		Total ¹
	(a)	(b)	
47. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<i>54</i>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<i>2</i>
(3) Agricultural agents			<i>33</i>
(4) State extension workers			<i>9</i>
48. Number of planning meetings held:			
(1) County			<i>13</i>
(2) Community			<i>4</i>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<i>203</i>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<i>668</i>

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents.										
(2) 4-H Club agents.	2									
(3) Agricultural agents.	12	1	1	9 1/2	10			5		
(4) State extension workers.										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	9	2	5	9				9		
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	6			6	6					
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed.	300			40	25					
(2) The use of lime.	50	25		40	50					
(3) The use of fertilizers.	25	50	10	40	50			5		
(4) Controlling plant diseases.										
(5) Controlling injurious insects.	2							25		
(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	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
(1) Home demonstration agents.						XXXXX	XXXXX
(2) 4-H Club agents.							
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(3) Agricultural agents.	30	48	4	23 1/2	6	9 1/2	
(4) State extension workers.							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	9	9	3	9	7	9	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	4	5		4		3	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year.	1						
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations.	3						
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals.		13					
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males.	2	3			5		
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females.							
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs).	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	2	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding.		13				2	
(5) Controlling external parasites.		25			5		
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites.	15	30	20	25	35	14	
(7) Controlling predatory animals.							

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

16-28074-3

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

18. ¹Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth.

	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents	14	72	
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	2	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	10
(b) In the use of crop rotations	10
(c) With strip cropping	
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	13
(f) With contour farming or cropland	
(g) In contouring pasture or range	13
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	13
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	

66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	275
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	10
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	13

¹ Include nature study.

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	4
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	4

68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	12
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	
(d) With other plantings for food and protection of wild-life areas	

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents				5
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents	7	4	18	3
	(4) State extension workers	2			
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		9	7		9
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		3			15
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business				
	(b) Enterprise				
	(c) Other				
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory	13			
	(b) General farm records	13			
	(c) Enterprise records				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only	10			
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan				
	(c) In analyzing the farm business	13			
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements				
	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating				2
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)				2
	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments				150
	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes				13
	(i) With farm-labor problems				2
	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income				25

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land, rearing, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents				
	(2) 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					

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ²	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	
83. Days devoted to line of work by—				110							
(1) Home demonstration agents										44	
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents			1						5		
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year									2	9	
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year										25	
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year			1						1		
88. Number of members ⁴ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)									125		0
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ⁵	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			12							60	
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$1,000 ⁶	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$125 ⁶	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ⁷ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁷ participated in or conducted this year										1	
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁷ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁷ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ⁷ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ⁷ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ⁷ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁷ conducted this year (specify)											

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

		The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
101	Days devoted to line of work by—				
102	(1) Home demonstration agents	39	14		
102	(2) 4-H Club agents				
102	(3) Agricultural agents		2	3	4
102	(4) State extension workers			1	1
103	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	9		
104	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	37	30		
The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued			Rural Electrification—Continued		
105	Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity.		
105	(a) Constructing dwellings	1	107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
105	(b) Remodeling dwellings		(a) Obtaining electricity		
105	(c) Installing sewage systems	3	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment		
105	(d) Installing water systems		(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		
105	(e) Installing heating systems		Farm Buildings—Continued		
105	(f) Providing needed storage space		108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
105	(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens		(a) The construction of farm buildings		
105	(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	36	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		
105	(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	27	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		
105	(j) Selecting house-furnishings or equipment (other than electric)	17	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
105	(k) Improving housekeeping methods	79	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
105	(l) Laundry arrangement		(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		
105	(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses		(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		
105	(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects		110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		
105	(o) Improving home grounds		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		
105	(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts				

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

112. Days devoted to line of work by:

	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
(1) Home demonstration agents		4	46	2
(2) 4-H Club agents		1		
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		5	9	9
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		1	19	25

115. Number of families assisted this year—

(a) In improving diets 468

(b) With food preparation

(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production:

	Fruits (e)	Vegetables (f)	Meats and fish (g)
1. Quarts canned	19094	21383	3424
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried ¹			
4. Cured ²			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen ³	789	1323	5637
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			213

(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing

(e) With butter or cheese making

(f) With food preservation problems:

	Fruits (e)	Vegetables (f)	Meats and fish (g)
1. Canning	717		
2. Freezing	317		
3. Drying	400		
4. Storing			

(i) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget 133

(j) In canning according to a budget 67

(k) With child-feeding problems

(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases

(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)

(n) With first-aid or home nursing

(o) In removing fire and accident hazards

116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches

117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers

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

² Weight of finished product after drying.

³ Weight of product before curing.

⁴ Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.

⁵ Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

117. Days devoted to line of work by—	Home management—family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
(1) Home demonstration agents.....		73		5
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				16
(3) Agricultural agents.....				
(4) State extension workers.....				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		9		7
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....		34		12

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.....	100
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food.....	113
(b) Clothing.....	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	186
(d) General household supplies.....	39
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ 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.....	73

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.....	717
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....	264
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	117
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....	48

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

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

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....	6
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.....	1
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house.....	1
(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 house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or unorganized, 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	12		6		3	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco	14		6		3	Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	27		3		6/10	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	13		2		13/4	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	5					Birds
151. Dairy cattle	9					Animals
152. Beef cattle	10	3	9	3	15	Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	31		5		16	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	1					Animals
156. Other livestock	1					Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles made
162. Farm management						Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		77		10	57	Meals planned
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		20		15	49	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					142/1	Quarts preserved
165a. Child care					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
166. Clothing		114		92	173	Garments made
167. Home management (housekeeping)					219	Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		16		0		Units
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Rooms
170. Junior leadership						Articles
171. All others					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	123	239	31	129	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

18

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Include all work w. h. adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (4)	General-order insects ¹ (5)	All other work (6)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				10
(2) 4-H Club agents				11
(3) Agricultural agents				9
(4) State extension workers				
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
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 (4)	4-H Club agents (5)	Agricultural agents (6)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—				
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)		3		
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries				
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)				
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)				

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.

	Ambulance for Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents		2									
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	1	2	1/2		9	9	3	2	12	3	
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	9	9		9	9	9	4	9		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	1				13	6	1	1			

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

JERRY STOCK

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.