ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK

In

ACCOMACK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

County Agent Work

December 1, 1942 - November 30, 1943

4-H Club Work

January 1, 1943 - November 30, 1943

H. MARSHALL CLARK, COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

H. P. WESCOTT, ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT IN CHARGE OF CLUB WORK

R. WILLARD PHILLIPS, ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT IN CHARGE OF CLUB WORK (Resigned)

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COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The Accomack County Board of Agriculture which was organized in 1942 in cooperation with the County Professional Agricultural Workers' Council is still used as the primary extension organization. This County Board of Agriculture was organized according to recommendations from the Virginia Extension Division and is made up of a man chairman and a woman co-chairman from each designated community in the county, in addition to representatives of all agricultural agencies and other farm organizations in the county. The function of the County Board of Agriculture is to take an active part in a planned agricultural program for the county, working in cooperation with all agricultural agencies.

The full-time Extension agricultural workers in the county are as follows:

H. Marshall Clark, County Agent
H. P. Wescott, Assistant County Agent, who succeeded R. Willard Phillips
Lois A. Moore, Secretary to County Agent
Thomas F. Johnson, Emergency Farm Labor Assistant
Louise L. Burton , Secretary to Emergency Farm Labor Assistant

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

George L. Davis, Chief Clerk
Winnie C. Evans, Office Assistant
Margaret Campbell, Office Assistant
Jessie C. Davis, Office Assistant

The County Professional Agricultural Workers' Council acts as an executive committee for the County Board of Agriculture. These workers act in an adivsory capacity to the various community committees which cover the entire agricultural section of the county and aid in carrying out certain parts of the general agricultural program. Each of the chairmen and co-chairmen of the various communities acts with the community committee which is made up of a man and a woman from each neighborhood in the community. One or more of the professional agricultural workers acts in an advisory capacity to the entire community committee. It is the function of these community committees to carry official and timely agricultural information to every family in the community. Due primarily to the shortage of gasoline and tires these committees have not been very active in 1943; however, they have taken a part in the "Share-The-Meat" campaign, the "Victory Home Food Supply" program and the "Food Fights For Freedom" program. Many of the committees have taken a very active part also in the War Bond drive and other agricultural endeavors.

The Professional Agricultural Workers' Council in the county is made up of the following members:

John G. Rogers, Supervisor, FSA
Miss Ellen C. Brumback, Home Supervisor, FSA
J. S. Kirkpatrick, Superintendent, REA
Charles Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, PCA
J. H. 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
Mrs. Dorothy F. Ames, Home Economics Teacher
George L. Davis, Chief Clerk, AAA
H. Marshall Clark, County Agent
H. P. Wescott, Assistant County Agent

This council has been relatively inactive in 1943 due primarily to the additional load of work that has been placed upon them as a result of the "all out" war effort. However, most of the agencies have a representative on the County USDA War Board which has acted on practically all emergency agricultural programs for the county. The County USDA War Board is made up of the following members:

B. P. Paradee, Chairman, AAA
H. Marshall Clark, Secretary
John G. Rogers, FSA
W. N. Colonna, REA
James H. Meadows, FCA

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:

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

IV.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Potatoes and truck crops remain the principal crops grown in the county as soil types and climatic conditions are ideal for this type of farming. Where recommended soil building and cultural practices have been followed the level of fertility of the soil has been maintained or increased and good yields of a high quality product are produced. According to the recent census the average size of farms in the county has increased to approximately 60 acres. The increase in size of farm has been due primarily to a low net income suffered by farmers during the period 1930-1942. However, the price support program and requests from the government for increased acreage of potatoes and vegetable crops to a large extent has been responsible for a decided increase in net income to farmers in 1943. This increase in net income and the scarcity of labor will have a tendency to stabilize or decrease the trend to a larger acreage per farm.

A large portion of the land is double- or triple-cropped each year. In order for farmers to reduce the amount of leaching and blowing of their relatively light soils it is necessary for them to grow winter cover crops. In addition to winter cover crops many farmers endeavor to produce summer cover crops between the early spring and fall crops. The light textured soils which are ideally suited to the production of truck crops, and the number of times that it is necessary to plow and cultivate the land during the year make it necessary that a large amount of organic matter be applied in the form of green manure crops or animal manures.

Transportation facilities, primarily railway and truck, are excellent which makes conditions favorable for the speedy handling of perishable products of the farm. Producers may harvest their crops and have them delivered in the terminal markets within a few hours. Generally it can be said that perishable crops produced in this area are efficiently handled by rail and truck. A small portion of farm produce is still transported by boat.

Due primarily to a scarcity of labor and improved facilities for handling, the acreage of soybeans and small grains continues to be increased. The production of broilers has increased significantly during the past year; however, the shortage of feed and restrictions on building new houses have curbed to a large extent further expansion of the industry. Hog production has been increased considerably in 1943, however, the decrease in price of pigs, as well as slaughter hogs, and a lack of feed have caused growers to reduce their numbers drastically the past few months. In spite of the relatively good prices of potatoes, vegetable crops and livestock for the year as a whole farmers are following the advice of agricultural workers more generally than ever before. The "live-at-home" program has been carried out in the county to a greater extent in 1943 than in any year previously. Credit for this may be largely due to the information presented to farm people on the "Victory Home Food Supply", rationing and "Share-The-Meat" programs.

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 the states of 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 ten potatoes from five different bags in the shipment, A certification tag was taken from one bag for identification purposes. The tests were conducted, using four replications of each sample. Each replication consisted of ten potatoes, cut into four 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. G. K. Parris, Plant Pathologist of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Dr. R. A. Jehle, of the Maryland Experiment Station and Dr. F. J. Stevenson of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Relatively good yields were produced in 1943 in comparison to 1941 and 1942. The rainfall was relatively good until the last six weeks of the growing season when it was most needed. However, in spite of the low rainfall, yields were good and considerable variation among the various samples in percentage of disease and yield were noted. Yield and percentage of disease figures were consolidated and placed in the hands of farmers, seed handlers, and others who were interested, prior to the purchase of seed for the 1944 crop.

The following is of interest in the 1943 potato seed source demonstration:

1. Higher percentages of virus were found in 1943 in most seed lots than in previous years, however, yields were above average despite the presence of disease.

2. Eleven out of twelve of the North Dakota certified samples were in the high yielding group.

3. Fifteen out of twenty-five of the Maine certified seed were in the high yielding group.

4. All of the uncertified seed, with one exception, were in the lower yielding group.

It may be concluded that a larger proportion of the North Dakota certified seed shipped to the Eastern Shore give higher yields than do Maine certified seed. This is a similar conclusion to that obtained in 1941 and 1942 when the seasons were extremely dry and yields relatively low. It is of particular interest to note that in most cases the yields of potatoes on farms in the county from the various seed sources compared favorably with those secured from the seed source demonstration.

Many potato growers are buying a larger percentage of North Dakota and Minnesota certified seed as a result of the data secured from the potato seed source demonstration over the past three years. Many growers have called at the office for information on the data secured from this demonstration. A copy of "What the 1943 Potato Seed Source Demonstration Showed" will be found in the appendix.

Seven carloads of Irish potato seed were ordered for thirty different growers in 1942. The data secured from the potato seed source demonstration was used in selecting the best source of seed. Many growers requested the Agent to order certified North Dakota seed for them in 1943, however, due to the adverse weather conditions in North Dakota only a limited supply of the seed was available and that portion had already been sold to commercial seed handlers. Farmers who have grown potatoes from sources of seed which are recommended on the basis of data collected from the seed source demonstration have produced good yields, consequently, are well satisfied with the seed. The number of growers purchasing North Dakota certified seed is increasing significantly. Last year approximately 30 percent more growers endeavored to purchase North Dakota certified seed, but the limited supply made it impossible for them to secure it. However, this early in the fall, growers have purchased or made inquiries for North Dakota certified seed for 1944 plantings.

Fall Potato Tests

It is thought that there is a place in the farming operations in the northern end of the county for an increased acreage of a good variety of fall potatoes. On the basis of this it was decided to conduct demonstrations with growers for the purpose of encouraging them to plant a part of their potato acreage to a good variety. Several demonstrations have been conducted with growers for the past four years which have encouraged interest in the production of the Sebago and Sequoia

varieties. It is generally felt that the Sebago variety, which is of excellent quality and satisfactory yield, is the most desirable of fall potatoes for market.

In 1943 six demonstrators were selected who had not previously grown fall potatoes for market. These men were furnished with five bushels of each of the two varieties, Sebago and Sequoia, to plant in adjacent plots. On a recent visit to the demonstrations it appeared that the results to be obtained at harvest would be satisfactory. In a few cases it was noted that the stand was not good. Fall potato growers who purchased good certified seed also found that they were unable to get a good stand. Recent experiments indicate that cut seed when planted in dry, hot land after being stored at relatively low temperatures, are very susceptible to rot. It was determined that this was the cause of poor stands in some of the demonstrations and in other growers' fields. The recent experiments indicate that small seed of the Sebago variety should be planted whole. Such seed may be saved or purchased as U.S. No. 1 size B or No 2 seed from certified stock. If growers are able to purchase whole seed the difficulty in securing a good stand may be overcome.

As a result of the demonstrations with the Sebago and Sequoia varieties, the interest in the production of the Sebago variety has increased tremendously. It is felt that after the war it will be practical to reduce spring acreage in the northern end of the county and increase the fall acreage.

Soybean Variety Demonstration

Acreage increases in soybeans in Accomack County have been phenomenal during the past few years. By far, the largest portion of the acreage now produced is for oil purposes, however, there is still a considerable acreage produced for hay and feed. It is estimated that the planted acreage of soybeans in the county in 1943 was in excess of 12,000. The Federal Government, through the USDA War Board, requested that a larger acreage be planted in 1943 for harvesting for oil purposes than in any year in the history of the county. Growers undoubtedly met or exceeded the goal of acreage planted. However, due to the extremely dry weather during the latter part of May, the months of June, July, August and a portion of September, the yield was reduced to such a point that a large percent of the acreage was cut for hay or plowed into the soil. Several hundred acres grown on the lighter soil types were completely killed by the drought.

Information and publicity on the production and recommended varieties of soybeans was distributed to farmers in the county through news releases, circular letters, bulletins and personal contacts.

As a result of the variety demonstrations which have been conducted for the past two years a larger acreage of early maturing soybeans was planted. It was felt that with the limited facilities for harvesting a large acreage of the soybean crop that it was imperative that earlier varieties be grown in order to utilize harvesting equipment over a longer period of time. Growers were informed of the new varieties whih had

shown up well in the demonstrations and were urged to plant a larger acreage of the early maturing varieties. The very early maturing varieties were more severely damaged by the drought than were the medium and late maturing varieties.

One soybean demonstration was conducted in which fourteen different varieties were grown. The total yield on these various varieties is not yet available, however, results from the 1942 demonstration are available and have been used by interested growers to great advantage. In these demonstrations the time of maturity, yield, quality of the beans and oil content are recorded. A copy of the results of the 1942 demonstration will be found in the appendix.

Marketing facilities for soybeans have been set up with the cooperation of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the War Board. The support price was established at a level which was interesting to growers and it aided materially in increasing the 1943 acreage.

The acreage of soybeans planted for hay has also increased significantly. In addition to the acreage definitely planted for hay a large acreage which was primarily planted for harvesting has been cut for hay. This has added considerably to a relatively short supply of feed for livestock in the area which was a result of the severe drought. Each year more farmers are realizing the importance and practicability of growing soybeans as a hay crop instead of depending on the reduced supply of labor to harvest fodder.

Hybrid Corn Tests

Farmers are indicating more interest in adapted varieties of hybrid corn for production of their crop. There is considerable discussion among farmers as to the practical aspects of the production of hybrid corn. Several growers have tested certain varieties of it and report excellent yields and good quality, while others who have planted unadapted varieties have produced very poor yields of a low quality corn. Farmers find it hard to understand that they must select adapted varieties in order to be successful. With the hundreds of varieties on the market many mistakes are inevitable.

In order to determine which varieties are more satisfactory for corn production in this area tests have been conducted for the past three years. Forty-eight varieties of hybrid corn and one open pollinated variety were tested on an experimental basis in 1943. Each of the forty-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 information becomes evident. Four or five varieties which produce yields that are higher than any of the open pollinated varieties and of satisfactory quality have been found. A particular variety is not generally recommended due to the fact that insufficient information is available at present. However, farmers are advised to try four or five varieties which have proven best in the limited tests in this area before selecting any particular variety for a large acreage. It will be necessary that these tests be continued over a longer period of time before definite recommendations can be made.

Information on the yields and quality of the various hybrids are publicized each year and used as discussion material with farmers who indicate particular interest in the production of hybrid corn. Farmers who have followed the recommendations of the Agent to try a few of the better producing varieties as indicated by tests, have reported good yields and as a result are increasing their acreage of hybrid corn.

Small Grains

Acreage increase in small grains has continued in 1943. Many farmers are beginning to grow a small acreage of rye to supply their home needs for feed and seed for winter cover crops. The acreage seeded to oats has also increased as this small grain usually produces well under local conditions. However, the acreage planted to barley has not been significantly increased as it has not produced as well as most other types of small grain. The fall of 1943 finds the acreage of wheat increased immensely over acreages grown during the past few years. This is partially due to the elimination of restrictions by the AAA on acreage that could be planted to wheat.

Farmers find it practical to grow an acreage of small grain as a part of the diversified farm program. Small grain produced aids in the practical increase in production of poultry and livestock. By far the largest acreage seeded to small grains is for the purpose of protecting the soil from the ravages of leaching and blowing throughout the winter. Large acreages of rye and other small grains are turned as green manure crops in the spring. Farmers were encouraged to increase the acreage of small grains to help alleviate the prospective shortage of feed and forage crops during the coming year. The response was gratifying but was limited by the relatively small available supply of seed, as well as the increased price.

Seed treatments for the small grains have been recommended and information on how to treat and materials to be used have been publicized by news releases, personal contacts, etc. Farmers were advised of the recommended varieties, analysis and amount of fertilizer and lime and amounts to be seeded per acre.

Legumes

Farmers are growing larger acreages of legumes than in any previous year. This may be the result of interest stimulated by payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program and the scarcity of labor for the production of vegetable crops. Also, increased livestock and poultry numbers make it essential that a larger acreage of legume hay and pasture be afforded. The Agent has recommended that every farm produce a sufficient amount of alfalfa hay or pasture to supply the needs of all livestock on the farm. It has been pointed out that alfalfa hay can be produced only on land which is in a very high state of fertility where sufficient lime has been added. On soils at a relatively low level of fertility such legumes as soybeans, crimson clover, lespedeza and vetch are recommended to supply hay needs of livestock.

Information on the requirements of the various legumes relative to lime, fertilization, inoculation of seed, seeding practices, time of seeding, etc., have been made available to all farmers in the county through the weekly news column in local newspapers. In addition, more detailed information is supplied to farmers who indicate special interest.

Legumes are also recommended for the production of winter and summer cover and green manure crops. The AAA program allows seeding practices for certain legumes and during the past few years has supplied an increasing quantity of legume seeds in lieu of soil building payments. As a result of this practice and recommendations from the Agent a tremendous increased acreage of legumes has been seeded.

Tomatoes

The tomato acreage in the county was maintained and possibly increased in 1943. This increase was probably due to a request from the Department of Agriculture for a larger production of tomatoes for war purposes. Information was distributed to farmers through news releases, personal contacts, etc., as to recommended varieties and cultural practices. Growers were advised of the most common diseases and methods of control. As a result of the 1942 experience of growers with insect damage, timely information was supplied on control measures to avoid repetition of severe losses. Tests on various new varieties, methods of fertilizer application, recommended analysis of fertilizer, etc., were conducted at the Experiment Station. Farmers were infited to review the plots at their convenience and information on yields, etc., was supplied to them upon request after the tests were completed.

Several thousand baskets of tomatoes were lost in the county as a result of the lack of sufficient transportation facilities and the inability of canners to handle them during the peak period. Prices were reduced to a ruinously low level for a period during the peak of production. The Food Distribution Administration sent a representative to investigate the situation but this representative was unable to locate a home for the production in excess of amounts which could be handled by canners already purchasing from the area. The loss of this large quantity of tomatoes will have a depressing effect upon growers the coming season.

Sweet Potatoes

The county acreage of sweet potatoes was increased tremendously over a very high 1942 acreage as a result of the support price announced by the Department of Agriculture. Due to drought conditions throughout the main portion of the growing season a low yield was produced. Late rains caused a large portion of the small production to be seriously injured for market purposes by causing them to produce growth cracks. The total production was handled without a severe glut and at a relatively good price.

Growers were advised of the requested increase in acreage, the support price, recommended methods of disease control, varieties most desirable and other recommended cultural practices. Storage house owners were contacted and the capacity of their houses determined. This work was in connection with the storage program incooperation with the Food Distribution Administration when the acreage indicated a tremendous prospective production. However, drought conditions reduced the yields to such a point that the fresh market was able to consume the total production from the county as has been customary. The relatively good prices also on cured potatoes has stimulated storage house owners to fill their houses to capacity, however.

Home Gardens

More emphasis than normal was placed on the importance of every farm family having a year-round home garden to supply fresh vegetables to the family and a sufficient quantity to conserve for winter use. The Victory Home Food Supply program was initiated and carried out in cooperation with the neighborhood leaders of the County Board of Agriculture. The increase in number and quality of home gardens was very noticeable throughout the county during the spring months; however, due to the extreme drought of the summer and early fall, late planted gardens were not generally successful. News articles, garden letters, etc., have brought to the attention of all families the extreme importance of producing family needs of fresh vegetables and a sufficient additional quantity for canning. The rationing of canned goods was responsible for no little increase in conservation of fruits and vegetables for home use.

Information on recommended varieties, fertility practices, insect and disease control, etc., was publicized and sent to persons on the home garden mailing list.

Results from last spring's gardens have in themselves created and stimulated interest in the home garden. The general reaction of farmers indicates that more home gardens will be planted next year. It is felt that the inauguration of the canning centers will have its effect in stimulating the production and canning of home garden products.

Orchards and Small Fruits

Home orchard owners, along with two established commercial peach orchards and one newly established commercial peach orchard, were supplied with information on disease and insect control and recommended cultural practices throughout the season. Demonstrations on control recommendations, as well as pruning and fertilization, were given to commercial peach growers by the Assistant Horticulturist of the V.P.I. Extension Division. Information on recommended cultural practices, etc., were made available to home orchard owners who made requests for information.

The acreage of strawberries planted in 1942 and 1943 has been drastically reduced in view of the prospective shortage of labor for harvesting; however, relatively good prices were obtained by growers this spring for their strawberries and an expected increase in acreage is imminent. Through news articles and circular letters, strawberry growers were advised of recommendations on the control of insects and disease, as well as fertilization practices. A variety test was conducted which included sixty-four new varieties. Most of the new varieties were crosses which were secured for trial and have proved unadapted to local weather conditions. Three of the new crosses appear to have a great deal of promise and will be propagated for further trials in 1944.

A new strain of yellow's-free Blakemore plants was introduced by the Agent in 1942. Strawberries harvested from these plants showed little or no trace of disease and bore an exceptionally good yield of superior fruit. Many of the growers who purchased these plants, as well as their neighbors, are making an effort to consolidate orders for plants for setting in 1944.

Pastures

With the stimulated interest in livestock as a result of higher prices comes the problem of economical production. Livestock growers have been advised that one of the most important steps in economical production of livestock or livestock products is supplying livestock with good pastures. Recommendations on pasture mixtures and supplementary pastures have been made available to all persons seeking such information and have from time to time been publicized through local newspapers. A greater number of good pastures is evident in the county, however, the unfavorable weather conditions during late spring, summer and early fall has held pasture production to a very low level.

Growers have been advised that fall seeded pastures will aid immeasurably in the maintenance of our relatively large livestock numbers and supplement the small supply of corn and concentrates. Special emphasis has been placed on supplementary pastures for the county as an aid in maintaining production during the usually dry summer months. Growers following recommendations on pastures will be able to maintain a larger portion of their herds and flocks than would have been possible otherwise in view of the scarcity of grains and concentrates.

FORESTRY

The relatively high prices of timber and the increase in price of pulpwood have focused a great deal of attention on farm woodlands. Woodland owners have been encouraged to practice selective cutting and thinning on their woodlots; however, due to the scarcity of labor these recommendations are not generally followed. It is the custom in this area to sell woodland by the acre and allow it to be harvested by commercial sawmill owners and pulpwood crews. However, some owners

are utilizing information and recommendations on the proper handling of their forest products.

Forest fire control which has been of primary importance in this territory has during the past few years received its share of attention. Fire towers have been erected and the county organized with wardens in each community. This forest fire fighting organization has reduced loss from fires to a minimum throughout the year in spite of droughty conditions throughout the summer.

Information has been supplied to persons indicating interest in reforestation. As a result of this work several thousand loblolly pine seedlings have been ordered and planted. It has been pointed out to growers that a payment may be earned through the Agricultural Conservation Program for making new plantings of forest trees.

Growers have been supplied with information on marketing pulpwood upon request. They have also been advised of new loading and receiving points as established by the Chesapeake Corporation. The Agent has cooperated insofar as possible with the educational representative of the Chesapeake Corporation.

LIVESTOCK

Swine

A tremendous increase in the production of hogs is evident as a result of the request for heavier supplies of pork and pork products. Prices for hogs were extremely high throughout the spring when the prospective shortage of meat and the rationing program were of immediate concern. The small prospective feed supply and the relatively lower prices have reduced somewhat the interest in hog production. Growers are selling their market hogs as well as their breeding stock at a rapid rate in order to more nearly conform to the available feed supply.

Six purebred boars and two purebred sows have been placed with farmers in the county this year. Hog producers were advised from time to time of recommended control measures for internal parasites and diseases. Demonstrations have been conducted on the administration of the anti-hog cholera serum and virus by the Assistant Agent and others who have secured permits for the serum-virus treatment. 657 hogs have been vaccinated by the Assistant Agent. Seventy-one pounds of phenothiazine for the control of internal parasites in swine have been ordered for hog producers. In addition the Agent has requested local druggists or feed dealers to stock this material for sale to farmers. Information in the form of news articles and letters has been made available to producers recommending phenothiazine for use in controlling internal parasites. Good results have been reported from practically every user.

Blue prints from the State Extension Service for the construction of hog houses, self-feeders and other equipment used in the production of hogs have been furnished to growers upon request.

Mineral mixtures for hogs have been widely publicized and recommended by the Agent. An increasing number of growers is supplying their animals with the mixtures and report good results. Ingredients for these mineral mixtures have been hard to obtain for the past few months, however.

Poultry

Broiler production continues to be the main endeavor of poultry growers in the county. High prices during the early part of the year stimulated growers to increase their production and expand their operations. The expansion in the production of broilers necessitating a greater capacity, has gone forward in spite of the restrictions on farm construction. Housing facilities were used to a maximum throughout most of the year. Recent restrictions on feed and a low price ceiling have discouraged further expansion in production. Broiler growers in Accomack County organized and affiliated themselves with the Peninsula Poultry Growers' Association.

Growers have been advised through news articles on the latest recommendations on sanitation, feed formulas and numerous other factors important to an area where intensive poultry production is practiced. An increase in the production of eggs has been suggested where practical. Culling demonstrations have been conducted in all parts of the county for the benefit of egg producers. 2200 hens were culled during the year.

Sheep

Sheep growers received relatively good returns for their lambs and wool throughout the year, however, they have experienced a great deal of difficulty in securing labor for shearing. The Agent made an effort to secure outside help for shearing this spring. Timely information through news articles, circular letters, as well as personal contacts, has been made available to sheep growers on the control of internal parasites. Phenothiazine has been widely recommended and used by flock owners. The material has been ordered by the Agent upon request and in addition, a large supply has been made available through local drug stores and feed dealers. Flock owners have also been advised of the recommended method of controlling internal parasites by mixing phenothiazine with salt. This method of parasite control is being widely used.

Upon advice of the Agent most growers ship their entire wool clip to the United Wool Growers Cooperative. In practically all cases good returns were received.

Creep feeding of lambs was recommended in order to produce earlier market lambs. This recommendation is being followed more generally now than at any time during the recent past. However, with the relatively short feed supply, this practice will probably be discontinued or reduced to a minimum in 1944. The Agent aided in the placing of four purebred rams this season.

Dairying

Dairymen have been requested from all sources to increase their production of milk and milk products throughout the year. The increase in demand for milk has been evident, not only from the wholesale market but from local sources. A large portion of the production of dairymen in the county is consumed in the nearby towns and villages within the county.

Due to the shortage of labor and other facilities over which the dairymen have no control, four of the county dairymen have been forced to sell their cows, resulting in a decrease in the total amount of milk produced in the county; however, two new dairy enterprises have begun to operate since the beginning of the year. These two new dairymen were aided by the Agent with respect to purchasing purebred livestock, making plans for housing and handling facilities, and given information on home mixed feeds and production of roughages and a greater part of concentrates on the farm. Thirty-seven head of purebred Guernseys were purchased as foundation stock by these two herd owners. In addition, five purebred Guernsey bulls of particular strains with high producing backgrounds were purchased by dairymen in the county. The Agent has also aided these dairymen in the selection of their herd sires.

Dairymen have indicated a great deal of interest in reviving DHIA work. It has been impossible to secure the services of a cow tester for the old Marva DHIA; however, the Agent has been successful in persuading a dairyman's son to spend one week per month in testing herds in this area. This young man is taking a course in DHIA work at VPI at the present time. Plans are being made to get this important work started within the next two months or as soon as the tester can begin work.

From time to time all dairymen have been supplied with recommended balanced rations for herds with particular emphasis on home produced ingredients. More progress than ever before on getting dairymen to use home produced and mixed feeds has been made during the past year as a result of the feed shortage. The shortage of feed has also stimulated interest in the production and maintenance of a sufficient amount of pasture, both permanent and supplementary. In spite of the relatively small yield of hay per acre as a result of the drought, dairymen as a whole have a larger percentage of their hay and forage needs than previously.

The Agent in all cases has emphasized the importance of control and prevention of disease in the herds and supplied information on the control of insects.

It is estimated that dairymen and breeders in the county have a greater percentage of purebred Guernsey bulls of high production ancestry in comparison with the number of dairy cattle in the area than any other county in the state.

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 the Farm 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.

COOPERATIVES

The increasing need for farmer representation has stimulated interest among farmers in local farm organizations. As a result of work throughout the year the organization of the Farm Bureau has been completed and under new leadership is looking forward to an active year. Plans are being undertaken for a drive to increase membership in the local organization. Farmers generally appear to be taking a great deal more interest in local cooperative organizations than at any time during the past ten years.

The Agent has cooperated insofar as possible with the Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative, the REA and other cooperatives in the county.

FARM LABOR

When the Emergency Farm Labor Program was inaugurated in Accomack County during the latter part of May, the county was experiencing one of its most critical farm labor shortages. Many strawberries were ruining on the vines because of the inadequate supply of labor and the failure of the labor that was available to work regularly. The usual annual stream of migratory berry pickers failed to come into the county from the nearby cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth and from the Carolinas and Florida.

Harvesting prices soared to unheard of levels reaching a peak of from five to ten cents per quart for picking berries. Competition among farmers for local labor became terrific. The higher the prices rose, the more acute became the labor problem since workers had to work only two or three days per week to support their families.

A Farm Labor Board of ten members was established with the County Agricultural Agent as chairman, an Emergency Farm Labor Assistant and a clerk were employed. A Farm Labor office was set up in Accomac.

The first efforts of the Farm Labor Program were to determine as accurately as possible the seasonal and permanent farm labor needs of the county for 1943 by contacting leading farmers in the different districts. Practically all farmers agreed that additional labor had to be secured or the essential potato and tomato crops would never be harvested. No one knew definitely how much labor would be needed.

The Commonwealth Attorney, negro preachers and negro leaders were contacted in an effort to stimulate local negro labor to greater efforts. Existing laws prevented any drastic action being taken against loafers as long as they were not vagrants. Negro leaders used the patriotic appeal with only moderate success.

Local Scout leaders and school groups were contacted. White and negro children helped considerably with the picking of strawberries and the harvesting of the Spring snap bean crop. But, with their assistance there still was a big deficiency. Much of the snap bean crop went unharvested.

A joint meeting of representatives of the Virginia Extension Service, representatives of the U. S. Employment Service was held with negro leaders of Norfolk and Portsmouth in Norfolk on May 31

in an effort to secure farm labor from those sources. Representatives of the Extension Service under the Farm Labor Program made a survey of the housing conditions in Accomack County and found there was adequate comfortable and sanitary housing facilities available to meet the demands of the Norfolk and Portsmouth negro leaders. Yet no labor came from those sources.

Since the Farm Security Administration labor camp program was rejected by Accomack County in 1942 it was deemed advisable to send circular letters to all the farmers in the county to determine their wishes in regards to labor camps for 1943. The result was about 80% of those replying voting as favorable to the camps.

Efforts were immediately turned to securing sites and the rapid construction of the necessary camps. One camp was located one-half mile south of Nelsonia to supply the labor needs of the farmers in the Atlantic and Metompkin Magisterial Districts. The second camp, located just south of Melfa, was placed to supply the farmers in Pungoteague and Lee Magisterial Districts. Splendid cooperation was received from the U. S. Army which loaned tents, cots, blankets, cooking utensils, and other materials essential to the housing program.

The original purpose of the camps was to house migratory labor which was expected to become available and migrate from the South for the harvesting season. When reports from sections in the South indicated there would be very little migration of labor in 1943, the Farm Labor Board of Accomack County voted unanimously to shift their efforts to securing Bahamian labor to meet the anticipated need. On June 26 the farmers met and signed the necessary contracts.

The first group of Bahamians (239) arrived on July 5. Twenty others came in on July 11.

Prior to the arrival of the Bahamians a Farm Wage Board was established and set up a Wage Scale for the county for the harvesting of Irish potatoes. An effort was made by the Board to establish prices that were fair to both the laborer and the farmer. This has been their policy throughout the year. The Wage Board has met on numerous occasions to adjust prevailing wages to the satisfaction of both the local and the foreign labor and to establish wage scales for the harvesting of the other crops, namely, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, fall snap beans and the harvesting of corn and fodder. In most instances the wages established by them have proven satisfactory to both farmers and laborers and have held at a rather constant level and in most instances splendid cooperation has been secured. Certainly there has not been the chaotic jumping of wages that existed in the Spring. The chief source of dissatisfaction has arisen when new groups

of laborers have been brought in from sections where the scale was higher for various reasons. Much of this dissatisfaction has been obliterated when the workers became adjusted to the local marketing conditions. Stabilization of wages tended to increase the efficiency of the work rather than demoralize the workers.

The Bahamian labor has contributed both directly and indirectly to the harvesting of the farm crops in Accomack County. It is felt generally that the foreign labor has benefited the county just as much indirectly as directly in that they have stimulated local labor to efforts much greater than normally is expected. Only a small percentage of the county's farmers have contracted, others have used the Bahamians when they were available and others have found that when their neighbors had the foreign labor a sufficient amount of local labor was available for them. It is estimated that the foreign laborers have directly harvested:

183,141	bu. Irish Potatoes	6.1% of total yield
235,915	5/8 bsk. Tomatoes	10.2% " " "
73,038	bu. Sweet Potatoes	7.3% " " "
40,044	bu. Snap Beans	11.8% " " "
1,550	Acres corn and fodder	8.1% " " "

The Labor Program as a whole has proven highly satisfactory to the county. Long before the original contracts expired on July 31, renewal and new contracts had been signed holding all the laborers through the peak of the tomato season which was passed on August 15. In some instances contracts were signed that early to run through October 30. Non-contractors had an opportunity to use some of their neighbor's workers during the light harvest season which existed during the last two weeks in August. After August 15 the size of the camps was reduced considerably until the peak season for snap beans was reached around September 20. Orders poured in during the latter part of August for Bahamians to help harvest the anticipated enormous snap bean crop in September.

Floors were borrowed from the War Food Administration Camps in Maryland, stoves were borrowed from the Army and both were installed in the army tents at the Melfa and Nelsonia Camps adding greatly to the comforts of the workers in September and October.

An unusually dry season during July, August and running into September cut the yield of the tomato, sweet potato, snap bean, corn and fodder crops tremendously. This proved unfortunate to both the workers and the farmers and necessitated an adjustment being made on September 18 in the number of workers needed for the harvesting of the late fall crops. Rain during the last week of October necessitated requesting the War Food Administration to leave some workers in the county for an extra week. The last Bahamian workers were moved from the county on November 6.

The War Food Administration and the Extension Service have dismantled the camps and borrowed equipment has been returned to its proper owners.

All farmers contacted to date, even though in some instances their Bahamian workers did not prove too satisfactory, express a sincere desire for a program similiar to the plan followed this year and state that it will be just as essential, perhaps more essential, that it was this year. It is a general feeling among farmers that if the extra labor had not been brought into the county a large percentage of the crops so essential to the war effort would not have been harvested. As it has been, only a small percentage of the crops have gone unharvested, since the coming of the Bahamians. Farmers who used none of the Bahamian labor state that they do not know what they would have done if the foreign labor had not been secured for it helped to fill their neighbor's needs, thereby releasing some local labor to them.

Farmers have made the following recommendations for a similiar program for 1944.

1. That they be given some definite assurance as early in 1944 as possible that labor will be brought to the county so that they will know how to plan the planting of their crops.

2. That the program be started in time to meet anticipated labor needs for the harvesting of strawberries and Spring snap beans.

3. That some plan should be worked out with adjoining counties on the setting of the wage scales.

4. That experienced and capable personnel be placed in the camps.

5. That unmanageable workers be immediately ejected from the camps.

6. That the seventy-five cents ($0.75) deduction from workers whose wages amount to three dollars ($3.00) or more be changed so the first seventy-five cents ($0.75) will be deducted. It was determined that workers in many instances left the fields after they had earned wages which total slightly under the three dollars ($3.00) in order to avoid having the deduction made.

VI.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The 1943 Accomack County Agricultural Conservation Program has been handled in a similar manner as in previous years. The program and business of the association are conducted under the advice and leadership of the county AAA committee of which the County Agent is secretary. The association retains the services of a chief clerk and three office assistants who take care of all detail and clerical work pertaining to the program. The county organization is made up of sixteen communities, each of which elects and is represented by a community committee. The complete county organization is made up of eighty community committeemen and three county committeemen in addition to the Agent and the office personnel.

The County AAA office is adjacent to the County Agent's office and is well equipped with good office facilities and space is provided by the Board of Supervisors of the county.

Farm cooperators in the 1943 program have been supplied with 387 tons of ground limestone which was delivered in lieu of soil building payments. 12,150 pounds of crimson clover and vetch seed were furnished to farmers in 1942 instead of cash payments as provided in the program regulations. 15,100 pounds of crimson clover seed have been furnished to cooperators for seeding in 1943. Approximately 95 per cent of the farmland in the county is participating in some phase of the AAA program. 2,500 farmers in the county who operate 3,039 tracts of land, received 1942 payments from the program which total approximately $80,000.00.

The educational phases of the program were the responsibility of the Agent. County and community meetings were held for the purpose of informing committeemen and cooperators of the benefits, practices and regulations of the program. Committeemen from all parts of the county took an active part in contacting farmers in their communities relative to the program and aiding these farmers in filing their War Production Program Farm Plans and other necessary questionnaires. The committees set up individual farm goals according to regulations for the various designated essential war crops in 1943. The county association has aided in the many programs sponsored by the USDA War Board.

A tremendous reduction in the budget has limited to a great degree the active participation of the association in emergency programs. It has been necessary to reduce the personnel in the office to such a point that it is nearly impossible to execute orders in an efficient and timely manner. Recent instructions indicate that the county association will have a still greater part to play in 1944. It is felt by the committee and others associated with the program that this work cannot be properly handled with the limited budget and reduced personnel which the association has suffered during the latter part of the past year.

VII.

COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

As in the past the Agent has cooperated with the local Production Credit Association and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Program. However, the inauguration of the RACC program tended to limit the activities of local lending agencies. The RACC was sponsored by the USDA War Board which appointed the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Field Supervisor to act as Loan Representative of the RACC. In addition, the FSA Field Supervisor was appointed by the board as its representative to act with the Loan Representative in reviewing loan applications.

Loans in the amount of $833,350.40 were set up for farmers in the county. Of this amount $622,872.33 has been disbursed. To date, approximately $593,000.00 has been collected. It is felt by many that the manner in which this loan was handled in the county made a valuable source of credit for farmers.

VIII.

COUNTY USDA WAR BOARD

The Accomack County USDA War Board which was organized in accordance with instructions from the State USDA War Board, is composed of the chairman of the county AAA committee as chairman, the County Agent as secretary, and one representative each of the REA, FSA and FCA. This board sponsored all programs handed down to them by the State War Board. As secretary, the County Agent had a very active part in the following programs:

Farm Machinery Rationing

The County Farm Rationing Committee was composed of three farmers in the county, and the County Agent, as secretary to the committee, endeavored to interpret the numerous regulations and instructions from the State War Board. Explanation of the program was made by the Agent and many news articles and letters were sent out in order to clarify the regulations to farmer applicants. Increased production goals and the lack of a sufficient amount of farm labor tended to multiply the need for new farm machinery, therefore, the restrictions on farm machinery created a large amount of confusion and necessitated detailed explanation to several hundred farmers.

In addition to issuing purchase certificates for farm machinery the committee was also charged with the rationing of pressure cookers. For the reviewing of applications for pressure cookers an advisory committee was appointed by the County Farm Rationing Committee.

Due to the tremendous demand for both farm machinery and pressure cookers the secretaryship of the committee consumed a large amount of the Agent's time.

Farm Transportation

The Accomack County Farm Transportation Committee was appointed by the County War Board in accordance with instructions. This committee has been extremely active throughout the year in reviewing applications for additional quantities of gasoline for farm trucks and with the filing of applications for Certificates of War Necessity. The load on the committee was increased tremendously due to a reduction by the ODT in amounts of gasoline already allotted to truck owners. This necessitated a review of many additional appeals and in most cases the allocation of additional gasoline to make up for the reduction. Applications for farm trucks were also handled by the committee and if approved were returned for action by the County War Board. The Agent made explanations of the regulations as handed down by the State War Board and ODT at the numerous meetings of the committee.

Farm Construction Under Conservation Order L-41

Regulations of the program were interpreted by the Agent and explained and publicized insofar as possible to farmer applicants. Forms and detail work on the program were handled in the same manner.

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation

As explained previously, the RACC loan program was sponsored by the County USDA War Board who appointed a loan representative and a War Board representative to handle details of the program. The County Agent in cooperation with these representatives, was active in the explanation of the program to farmers and in stressing where such credit could be used to advantage by them. It was necessary to keep well informed on the details of the program in order to aid materially in conducting it.

Electric Connections and Allocation of Copper Wire

A secretary of the War Board the County Agent handled the details of the electric wiring connection permits. Applications were handled and the proper explanations made to applicants. The applications were presented to the board and upon action applicants were notified. The incomplete construction of the REA lines in the county necessitated the handling of a large number of applications. Applications for permission to secure copper wire for farmstead wiring were handled in the same manner as were permits for electric connections.

Selective Service

Selective Service Boards in the county referred agricultural workers to the County Agent for investigation. Explanations of the qualifications and activities of workers eligible for agricultural deferment were given. The Agent interpreted regulations and explained the program to the War Board and others interested. Many investigations and reports were made to local Selective Service Boards on agricultural activities of registrants. This necessitated a great deal of correspondence by the County Agent as secretary of the War Board.

Certification of Canners

State War Board regulations as handed down to the County War Board were interpreted and explanations made to the War Board, canners and farmers. Application forms, etc., were handled by the Agent as secretary of the War Board. As a result of the difference in programs as set forth by the Virginia and the Maryland State War Boards a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding on the part of canners and farmers was experienced. On the whole, the program could not be considered a satisfactory one.

General Salvage and War Bond Campaigns

The general salvage and war bond campaigns as sponsored by the Salvage and War Finance Committees were successful in the county. The Agent cooperated insofar as possible with the committees in meeting their goals and quotas.

IX.

4-H CLUB WORK

During the year the Assistant County Agent carried on the 4-H club work. The organization was composed of 19 clubs with a total enrollment of 183 boys and 160 girls. Unfortunately, there were two changes in club agents during the extension year, leaving the members in a state of bewilderment at critical times and percentage completion was low. Thus the report does not represent the work actually accomplished. As there was no Home Demonstration Agent in the county it was necessary for the club agent to conduct the work for both boys and girls.

Club meetings were held throughout the county in the various schools. Where a club became too large for efficient work, the club was divided into age groups. Thus at some shcools there was organized a Senior and a Junior Club. Consolidation of the schools has eliminated a few of the small clubs, which generally is of no advantage to completion of the year's work.

This year, club work was started with a great amount of emphasis being placed on elevating the quality of the project with the idea of truly making the project a demonstration to the club members and others concerned. However, as mentioned before, changes in club agents cause considerably less interest to be taken by the members.

Encampments

Due to the travel restrictions and the sale of the Jamestown Camp site the pleasure of holding the camp for the boys and girls this year was not enjoyed.

State Short Course and Fairs

The State Short Course, State and County Fairs were not held again 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.

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. Five picnics were held during the summer, three of which were joint meetings with more than two clubs in attendance. It was felt that by pooling resources and transportation, a larger attendance was made possible. Three of the picnics were held on the school grounds where members played games, and attended to the affairs of the clubs. The remaining two picnics were held at the local beaches.

Projects

The third year of severe drought discouraged many of the club projects which had been planned. Some of the projects that were begun had to be abandoned, however, the poultry and livestock 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 of project work was naturally a big disappointment to the members with a resulting decline in interest.

Achievement Day

Due to the change in club agents at such a late date and the new agent's lack of experience, the achievement day was not held this year.

X.

STATISTICAL DATA

Days in Office	206
Days in Field	353½
Miles Traveled	19706
Farm Visits	1530
Office Calls	3825
Telephone Calls	3595
News Articles	258
Bulletins	6134
Meetings	369
Attendance	6174
Hogs Vaccinated	657
Poultry Culled	2200

WHAT THE 1943 POTATO SEED SOURCE DEMONSTRATION SHOWED ONLEY, VIRGINIA

A joint report prepared by Dr. G. K. Parris of the Department of Plant Pathology, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Virginia, and County Agents, H. Marshall Clark of Accomack County and J. E. Tankard of Northampton County, Virginia.

WHAT THE 1943 POTATO SEED SOURCE DEMONSTRATION SHOWED

Introduction

As in 1941-1942, the potato seed trials were conducted to obtain information on the disease (virus) content and yielding ability of different lots of seed potatoes sold to Eastern Shore growers. Similarly, the same methods of experimentation were employed this year as used in former years. The plot was planted on March 18, the virus counts made on June 9, and the plots harvested on July 13. In Table 1 are given the sources of the seed lots, and in Table 2 the yields and percentages of disease and missing hills. All data were analyzed statistically using Snedecor's method for the analysis of variance.

Results Obtained

1. Higher percentages of virus were found in 1943 in most seed lots than in previous years; however, yields were above the average despite the presence of disease.
2. Eleven out of twelve of the North Dakota Certified samples were in the high yielding group.
3. Fifteen out of twenty-five of the Maine Certified seed were in the high yielding group.
4. All of the uncertified seed, with one exception, were in the lower yielding group.

Conclusions

It may be concluded that a larger proportion of the North Dakota seed shipped to the Eastern Shore give higher yields than do Maine seed. This is a similar result to that obtained in 1941 and 1942.

TABLE 1

POTATOES IN SEED SOURCE PLOT AT ONLEY, VIRGINIA 1943

Source No.	Name of Grower	Address of Grower	Certification No.	Name of Inspector
		Seed from Norfolk		
1.		Prince Edward Island, Canada	1346	
2.		Prince Edward Island, Canada	2118	
		Seed from Northampton County		
3.	Red River Potato Co.	E. Grand Forks, N.D.	1942 N.D. Certified	
4.	W. R. Christie	Presque Isle, Me.	981154	S. R. Taylor
5.	Felix Zeloski	Antigo, Wisc., 1942	Grower's Selection	
6.	Lester Parker	Ft. Fairfield, Me.	175359	Glenn Vincent
7.	Fred D. Ashby	Caribou, Me.	17746	Everett Westin
8.	Felix Zeloski	Antigo, Wisc.	Size B	Grower's Selection
9.	Harold C. Clark	Presque Isle, Me.	34271	Everett Westin
10.	J. E. Yorks' Son	Mars Hill, Me.	151023	Matt Williams
11.	R. L. Douglass Co.	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	Minnesota Certified	
12.	R. L. Douglass Co.	E. Grand Forks, N.D.	Minnesota Certified	
13.	C. A. Rasmussen	Caribou, Me.	14607	Everett Westin
14.	W. E. Woodman	Washburn, Me.	852121	Bert Conley
15.	Abram Crouse	Washburn, Me.	270644	Bert Conley
16.	Harold Smith	Mars Hill, Me.	629549	Matt Williams
		Seed from Accomack County		
17.	W. C. Crouse	Crouseville, Me.	1206468	Bert Conley
18	Ole A. Flaat Farms Co.	Fisher, Minn.	Minnesota Certified	
19.	Ole A. Flaat Farms Co.	Grand Forks, N.D.	N. D. Certified	
20.	F. H. Vahlsing	Limestone, Me.	Uncertified U.S. 1's	
21.	Harold Smith	Mars Hill, Me.	480439	Matt Williams
22.	R. L. Douglass Co.	E. Grand Forks, N.D.	N. D. Certified	
23.	S. Nightingale Co.	Ft. Fairfield, Me.	1119008	Glenn Vincent
24.	W. E. Woodman	Presque Isle, Me.	868549	Bert Conley
25.	Maine Potato Growers Inc.	Presque Isle, Me.	U.S. 1's, Size B-From inspected fields	
26.	A. J. Libby	Presque Isle, Me.	1192936	Bert Conley
27.	W. R. Christie	Presque Isle, Me.	U.S. 1's, Size B	
28.	Louis Krabbenhoft	Northwood, N.D.	N. D. Certified	
29.	Aaland & Folson	Edinburg, N.D.	N. D. Certified	
30.	H. Adelman	Mars Hill, Me.	U.S. 1's, Size B-From inspected fields	
31.	Kermit Berg	Edinburg, N.D.	N. D. Certified	
32.	T. E. Flannery	Ft. Fairfield, Me.	1111986	Glenn Vincent
33.	W. R. Christie	Presque Isle, Me.	980518	S. R. Taylor
34.	L. A. Taylor	Horsey, Va.	Home Grown Cobbler	
35.	Ben Marks Co., Inc.	Presque Isle, Me.	556422	S. R. Taylor

TABLE 1 (Continued)

POTATOES IN SEED SOURCE PLOT AT ONLEY, VIRGINIA 1943

Source No.	Name of Grower	Address of Grower	Certification No.	Name of Inspector
36.	L. E. Tibert	Voss, N.D.	N. D. Certified	
37.	Claude Lovley	Presque Isle, Me.	313389	Bert Conley
38.	P. J. Flaten	Hoople, N.D.	N. D. Certified	
39.	Deene Smith	Mars Hill, Me.	728097	Matt Williams
40.	Davis S. Shaw	Presque Isle, Me.	808046	E. C. Humphrey
41.	Aroostook Pot. Growers	Presque Isle, Me.	Size B-From inspected fields	
42.	H. Adelman	Mars Hill, Me.	748881	Matt Williams
43.	Arthur E. Hoyt, Jr.	Presque Isle, Me.	245394	E. C. Humphrey
44.	J. E. Yorks' Son	Mars Hill, Me.	425656	Matt Williams
45.	C. E. Metelman	Walhalla, N.D.	N. D. Certified	
46.	A. M. Chase	Presque Isle, Me.	315770	Bert Conley
47.	Leo A. Gauthier	Walhalla, N.D.	N. D. Certified	
48.	L. M. Mondry	Ardoch, N.D.	N. D. Certified	
49.	W. R. Christie	Presque Isle, Me.	803954	E. C. Humphrey
58.	E. S. Schultz (USDA)	Presque Isle, Me.	Spindle tuber infected	
73.	E. S. Schultz (USDA)	Presque Isle, Me.	Leaf roll infected	

TABLE 2

ARRANGED IN ORDER OF TOTAL YIELD

Stake No.	Name of Grower	State	Kind of Seed	Yield in Bushels Per Acre				Percentage of Disease			
				Primes	Seconds	Culls	Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Spindle Tuber	Missing Hills
38.	P. J. Flaten	N.D.	Certified	299.0	44.3	8.4	351.7	0.0	2.5	5.0	1.25
47.	Leo A. Gauthier	N.D.	"	295.4	43.2	9.9	348.5	0.0	2.5	10.0	2.50
5.	Felix Zelosli	Wisc.	Uncertified	283.3	50.4	10.1	343.8	0.0	10.0	2.5	1.25
36.	L. E. Tibert	N.D.	Certified	288.0	44.6	9.4	342.0	0.0	2.5	10.0	1.87
23.	S. Nightingale Co.	Me.	"	284.2	48.2	9.4	341.8	0.0	17.5	5.0	3.12
48.	L. M. Mondry	N.D.	"	286.7	43.4	8.5	338.6	0.0	0.0	10.0	1.87
44.	J. E. Yorks' Son	Me.	"	270.5	52.0	12.1	334.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	3.75
28.	Louis Krabbenhoft	N.D.	"	276.7	47.3	9.5	333.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	2.50
33.	W. R. Christie	Me.	"	290.3	33.8	7.6	331.7	0.0	12.5	2.5	2.50
31.	Kermit Berg	N.D.	"	272.7	49.3	9.2	331.2	2.5	0.0	5.0	3.75
22.	R. L. Douglass Co.	N.D.	"	257.6	54.4	12.5	324.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	2.50
46.	A. M. Chase	Me.	"	268.7	43.2	10.3	322.2	0.0	2.5	10.0	5.62
12.	R. L. Douglass Co.	N.D.	"	272.0	41.2	8.6	321.8	0.0	7.5	7.5	1.25
43.	Arthur E. Hoyt, Jr.	Me.	"	262.3	47.7	10.9	320.9	0.0	7.5	2.5	5.00
45.	C. E. Metleman	N.D.	"	254.3	54.0	10.5	318.8	0.0	2.5	17.5	5.00
37.	Claude Lovley	Me.	"	268.7	42.7	6.7	318.1	0.0	17.5	5.0	2.50
39.	Deane Smith	Me.	"	261.7	41.9	9.8	313.4	0.0	12.5	5.0	1.25
35.	Ben Marks Co., Inc.	Me.	"	250.6	49.3	12.0	311.9	0.0	32.5	7.5	3.75
3.	Red River Potato Co.	N.D.	"	256.3	43.9	10.3	310.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.37
24.	W. E. Woodman	Me.	"	262.8	38.2	8.4	309.4	0.0	7.5	5.0	7.50
19.	Ole A. Flaat Farms Co.	N.D.	"	255.6	44.5	8.1	308.2	0.0	0.0	12.5	3.75
42.	H. Adelman	Me.	"	265.0	33.8	7.9	306.7	0.0	35.0	0.0	4.37
40.	Davis S. Shaw	Me.	"	261.2	37.3	7.0	305.5	0.0	20.0	5.0	5.00
9.	Harold C. Clark	Me.	"	241.2	53.8	10.1	305.1	0.0	22.5	7.5	5.62
32.	T. E. Flannery	Me.	"	247.3	48.4	9.2	304.9	0.0	10.0	0.0	3.12
26.	A. J. Libby	Me.	"	259.0	36.5	8.2	303.7	2.5	2.5	10.0	3.75
16.	Harold Smith	Me.	"	254.0	39.4	6.3	299.7	0.0	27.5	7.5	5.62
18.	Ole A. Flaat Farms Co.	Minn.	"	242.6	46.1	11.0	299.7	0.0	2.5	12.5	2.50
6.	Lester Parker	Me.	"	254.2	37.8	6.3	298.3	0.0	2.5	2.5	6.87
15.	Abram Crouse	Me.	"	250.6	36.0	7.5	294.1	0.0	2.5	12.5	12.50

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Stake No.	Name of Grower	State	Kind of Seed	Yield in Bushels Per Acre				Percentage of Disease			
				Primes	Seconds	Culls	Total	Mosaic	Leaf Roll	Spindle Tuber	Missing Hills
29.	Aaland and Folson	N.D.	Certified	245.3	39.1	8.8	293.2	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.00
49.	W. R. Christie	Me.	"	243.0	41.6	6.6	291.2	0.0	27.5	7.5	3.12
17.	W. C. Crouse	Me.	"	249.5	28.3	8.2	286.0	0.0	2.5	22.5	9.37
13.	C. A. Rassmussen	Me.	"	236.7	40.7	8.3	285.7	2.5	22.5	5.0	3.75
21.	Harold Smith	Me.	"	232.2	38.5	9.2	279.9	0.0	40.0	0.0	6.87
1.	Prince Edward Island,	Canada	"	208.1	58.5	11.1	277.7	0.0	12.5	10.0	3.12
14.	W. E. Woodman	Me.	"	231.5	37.1	7.0	275.6	0.0	12.5	15.0	15.60
2.	Prince Edward Island,	Canada	"	226.6	35.1	8.5	270.2	0.0	15.0	15.0	11.20
8.	Felix Zeloski	Wisc.	Uncertified; Size B	231.7	31.7	5.5	268.9	0.0	7.5	5.0	2.50
7.	Fred D. Ashby	Me.	Certified	211.9	40.3	7.5	259.7	0.0	20.0	2.5	16.20
34.	L. A. Taylor	Va.	Homegrown	218.2	27.7	6.5	252.4	0.0	7.5	25.0	2.50
11.	R. L. Douglass Co.	Minn.	Certified	213.3	26.5	5.3	245.2	0.0	2.5	27.5	10.60
4.	W. R. Christie	Me.	"	200.3	36.4	6.5	243.2	0.0	5.0	12.5	26.20
10.	J. E. Yorks' Son	Me.	"	189.4	39.3	10.0	239.2	10.0	5.0	10.0	23.00
20.	F. H. Vahlsing	Me.	Uncertified; U.S. #1	190.4	34.7	7.1	232.2	0.0	57.5	5.0	13.10
41.	Aroostook Potato Growers	Me.	Uncertified; Size B	192.1	25.9	4.5	222.5	2.5	5.0	37.5	15.60
30.	H. Adelman	Me.	Uncertified; Size B	180.5	26.3	4.2	211.5	0.0	30.0	12.5	11.90
25.	Maine Potato Growers Inc.	Me.	Uncertified; Size B	182.0	23.0	4.2	209.2	0.0	20.0	2.5	10.60
27.	W. R. Christie	Me.	Uncertified; Size B	170.1	26.3	6.6	203.0	0.0	10.0	25.0	15.00
	Least difference necessary for significance			49.1			51.3				
58.	United States Department of Agriculture; spindle tuber diseased potatoes			48.2	43.2	9.4	100.8			100.0	20.0
73.	United States Department of Agriculture; leaf-roll diseased potatoes			151.9	36.7	6.5	195.1		100.0		12.5

RESULTS OF SOYBEAN VARIETY TEST - 1942
(Conducted by H. Marshall Clark, County Agent)
Accomac, Virginia

Variety	Oil Content *On 10% Moisture Basis	Oil Content **On 14% Moisture Basis	Yield Bu. per Acre	1942 Indicated Harvesting Date
Manchu	18.26	18.0	9.4	Sept. 15
Scioto	21.39	20.7	11.6	Sept. 15
Chief	20.47	20.9	12.7	Sept. 15
Improved Wood's Yellow	18.60	18.5	22.3	Sept. 30
Extra Early Wood's Yellow	19.84	18.9	20.5	Sept. 30
Harbinsoy	19.39	19.1	13.6	Sept. 30
Early Wood's Yellow	18.01	16.9	37.3	Oct. 10
Haberlandt	16.64	16.5	32.1	Oct. 10
Hollybrook	16.56	16.0	36.2	Oct. 10
Tokyo	15.27	15.6	29.2	Frost
Mammoth Yellow	14.44	15.2	30.9	Frost
Wood's Late	11.45	15.0	27.6	Frost
Clemson	13.97	13.9	27.9	Frost

* Tested by Virginia Department of Agriculture

** Tested by Allied Mills, Inc.

RESULTS OF CORN VARIETY TESTS AT ONLEY, VA. IN 1942

Variety	Yield of corn at harvest				Yield in bu.* per acre good corn	Indicated Grade
	Poor corn		Good corn			
	No. of ears	Wt. in lbs.	No. of ears	Wt. in lbs.		
YELLOW VARIETIES						
Funk's Hyb. G717	39	6.9	344	152.7	65.0	Fair -
Kentucky Hyb. 102	59	14.4	208	136.2	61.4	Fair
U. S. Hyb. 265	28	5.1	196	139.5	61.3	Good
Funk's Hyb. G718	48	12.8	236	153.1	60.6	Good
Funk's Hyb. G703	68	12.5	300	136.7	60.0	Fair -
Funk's Hyb. G135	55	14.2	212	133.9	59.6	Fair
Funk's Hyb. G135	38	9.2	226	141.5	59.4	Fair -
U.S. Hyb. 99	36	9.3	189	149.2	58.7	Fair +
Funk's Hyb. G88	58	13.3	209	127.7	57.5	Good
U.S. Hyb. 388	43	11.2	190	133.3	57.3	Fair
Funk's Hyb. G130	77	20.2	191	133.0	56.7	Fair
U.S. Hyb. 384	26	6.0	191	132.3	55.3	Fair
U.S. Hyb. 279	35	7.8	215	139.9	55.3	Fair +
Funk's Hyb. G713	62	12.3	247	134.2	55.0	Fair
U.S. Hyb. 262	41	10.7	202	130.6	54.9	Fair +
U.S. Hyb. 282	23	4.1	209	140.1	54.5	Good
U.S. Hyb. 227	18	2.1	186	128.2	53.5	Fair +
Indiana Hyb.(U.S. 13) 813	42	12.0	185	117.5	53.3	Fair
U.S. Hyb. 115	41	7.8	190	131.2	53.2	Fair -
Funk's Hyb. G125	46	8.7	227	126.2	52.0	Fair -
Indiana Hyb. 601	46	11.8	170	107.9	51.3	Fair
Indiana Hyb.(U.S. 44) 644	51	9.6	186	122.3	51.3	Fair
Indiana Hyb. 844B	39	8.3	177	113.9	51.2	Fair -
Funk's Hyb. G130	51	11.3	183	127.2	50.1	Fair
Indiana Hyb. 601	32	7.6	171	115.8	50.1	Fair
Indiana Hyb.(U.S. 13) 813	39	11.0	187	123.0	49.0	Fair
U.S. Hyb. 264	78	14.7	208	122.9	48.4	Fair +
Ioweqlth Hyb. 29A	59	16.5	183	102.9	47.7	Fair
Indiana Hyb. 844B	59	14.3	162	112.7	47.1	Fair
Iowealth 29A	50	11.4	179	115.6	45.8	Fair
Indiana Hyb.(U.S. 44) 644	53	9.0	184	110.5	45.4	Fair
Indiana Hyb. 632	44	10.0	171	101.7	44.9	Fair
Indiana Hyb. 679D	59	13.5	154	100.0	44.6	Fair -
Funk's Hyb. G94	47	13.1	177	113.5	42.3	Fair
Indiana Hyb. 679D	46	9.4	175	107.9	42.1	Fair -
Funk's Hyb. G94	57	16.0	156	94.3	39.8	Fair
Yellow Supreme (O.P.)	37	7.9	136	92.7	37.8	Fair -
Home Grown Dent (O.P.)	52	10.8	125	85.5	36.0	Poor
Home Grown Dent (O.P.)	65	20.8	113	77.1	28.0	Poor
Home Grown Dent (O.P.)	52	17.4	111	72.1	26.4	Poor
WHITE VARIETIES						
Kentucky Hyb. 69	45	8.5	187	135.8	62.1	Fair
Kentucky Hyb. 72	40	11.5	208	139.0	55.8	Fair
U.S. Hyb. 189	82	19.0	203	123.4	55.2	Fair -
U.S. Hyb. 199	114	27.5	187	126.2	55.1	Fair
U.S. Hyb. 168	45	12.6	229	132.1	54.4	Fair
Kentucky Hyb. 72	80	19.0	215	126.3	52.4	Fair
U.S. Hyb. 191	43	9.5	184	120.1	51.7	Fair
Funk's Hyb. G627WRF	25	4.7	177	112.2	45.8	Fair -
No Equal White (O.P.)	76	21.4	212	107.3	40.8	Fair

* A difference of 11.0 is required for significance.
(O.P.) Open pollinated.

Form BS-21
(January 1943)

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__
S. Willard Phillips Asst. to Supt. in charge of 4-H Club Work	From Jan. 1, 1943	to Aug. 31	194 3
H. P. Wescott Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.	From Sept. 1, 1943	to Dec. 31	194 3
H. Marshall Hack Agricultural Agent.	From Jan. 1, 1943	to Dec. 31	194 3
_____ Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From _____	to _____	194__

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date _____

_____
State Extension Director.

16—39774-3

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 [1] (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [2] (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		10½	12	xxxxxxxxx
2. Days devoted to work with adults [3]		92¾	196	xxxxxxxxx
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth [3]		171¼	-	xxxxxxxxx
4. Days in office [3]		45	161	xxxxxxxxx
5. Days in field [3]		219¾	135	xxxxxxxxx
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work [4]		630	900	1530
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		425	508	933
8. Number of calls relating to extension work — (1) Office		-	3915	3915
8. Number of calls relating to extension work — (2) Telephone		-	3575	3575
9. Number of news articles or stories published [5]		-	158	158
10. Number of bulletins distributed		750	5884	6134
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		-	-	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen — (1) Adult work — (a) Number		-	6	6
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen — (1) Adult work — Total attendance of: (b) Men leaders		-	78	78
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen — (1) Adult work — (c) Women leaders		-	70	70
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen — (2) 4-H Club and older youth — (a) Number		-	-	-
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen — (2) 4-H Club and older youth — 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		10	25	35
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12) — (1) Adult work — (b) Total attendance		150	345	495
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		-	-	-
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 — (b) Total attendance		-	-	-
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		-	36	36
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations — (1) Number		-	-	-
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations — (2) Total attendance		-	-	-
16. Tours conducted — (1) Adult work — (a) Number		-	-	-
16. Tours conducted — (1) Adult work — (b) Total attendance		-	-	-
16. Tours conducted — (2) 4-H Club and older youth — (a) Number		-	-	-
16. Tours conducted — (2) 4-H Club and older youth — (b) Total attendance		-	-	-
17. Achievement days held — (1) Adult work — (a) Number		-	-	-
17. Achievement days held — (1) Adult work — (b) Total attendance		-	-	-
17. Achievement days held — (2) 4-H Club and older youth — (a) Number		-	-	-
17. Achievement days held — (2) 4-H Club and older youth — (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 unless duplication due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
[3] The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
[4] Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
[5] Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents[1] (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total[2] (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only)[3]	(1) Farm women	(a) Number		-	-	-
		(b) Total members attending		-	-	-
		(c) Total others attending		-	-	-
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		-	-	-
		(b) Total boys attending		-	-	-
		(c) Total girls attending		-	-	-
		(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		23	131	154
		(b) Total attendance		646	2611	3257
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		138	-	138
		(b) Total attendance		2488	-	2488
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) 2193
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program 2000
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 1000
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 [illegible]
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled [illegible]
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications) 2000
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications) 1050

10—[illegible]-1

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):
   - (a) Over-all or general (1) Name County Board of Agriculture - Committee (2) No. of members 141
   - (b) Agricultural (1) Name Mana O.H.A (2) No. of members 5
   - (c) Home demonstration (1) Name ____ (2) No. of members ____
   - (d) 4-H Club (1) Name ____ (2) No. of members ____
   - (e) Older youth (1) Name ____ (2) No. of members ____

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees): (a) Agricultural 141 (b) Home demonstration ____ (c) 4-H Club ____ (d) Older youth ____

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

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.) (a) 19 (b) 0 x x x x x x x x x x

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system 141

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
   - (a) Adult work (1) Men 71 (2) Women 70
   - (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men 0 (2) Women 0 (3) Older club boys 0 (4) Older club girls 0

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (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 24 (2) Women 13 (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 (over-all planning) 8

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 71 (b) Women 70 (c) Youth 0

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

		Extension organization and planning [1] (a)	County agricultural planning [1] (b)	Total [1] (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents			
	(2) 4-H Club agents			100
	(3) Agricultural agents			64
	(4) State extension workers			5
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County			1
	(2) Community			5
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year				141
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen				450

[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).

16—26374-2

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)	Pastures (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	1							26	2	
(3) Agricultural agents	9	1	2	10	3			47	2	
(4) State extension workers									2	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	8	8	8	5			8	3	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	15	3	15	25	10			35		
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	25	10	25	500	10			50	15	
(2) The use of lime	12	3	100	500	8			750		
(3) The use of fertilizers	75	3	750	100	8			1000	200	
(4) Controlling plant diseases		10	75					1000	150	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	50	2						1000	150	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals				25					5	

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	5		5	50		25	
(3) Agricultural agents	18	2	4	15	1	9	
(4) State extension workers	2						
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	3	8	8	2	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							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	3	1	4	6			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	4	1	1	1			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	1	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding	15	2	10	150		500	
(5) Controlling external parasites	8		2	75		250	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	5	1	50	500	3	750	
(7) Controlling predatory animals						15	

[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		3	
(3) Agricultural agents	3	1	
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	6	
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: 700
- (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: 150
- (h) In contouring pasture or range:
- (i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops: 1000
- (j) In summer-fallowing: 150
- (k) In making depth-of-moisture tests:
- (l) With drainage: 75
- (m) With irrigation: 4
- (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): 1
- (b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees: 15
- (c) With selection cutting: 15
- (d) With production of naval stores:
- (e) With production of maple-sirup products:
- (f) In timber estimating and appraisal:

68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires: 1500

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	6	8		
(3) Agricultural agents	4	46	3	5
(4) State extension workers		15		
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 4000

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

75. Number of farmers assisted this year—
- (a) In developing a farm plan only 50
- (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 5
- (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans) 150
- (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments 100
- (h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes 4
- (i) With farm-labor problems 450
- (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).

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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, fats, and other commodities (i)	Home-grown nuts and seeds (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											
(3) Agricultural agents	4	1	3	4	1	4		4			
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	4	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 [3] 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) [3]	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	100	10	150	10	75	500		50			
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	$15,000	$7,000	$7,000	$7,000	$5,000	$10,000	$	$3,000	$	$	$

92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year	5
93. Number of programs [3] pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year	3
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year	
96. Number of special merchandising programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	
97. Number of consumer information programs [3] pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year	
98. Number of programs [3] relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year	
99. Number of programs [3] relating to transportation problems conducted this year	
100. Number of programs [3] relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year	
101. Number of other marketing programs [3] conducted this year (specify)	

[1] Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
[2] Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.
[3] Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents			1	
(3) Agricultural agents	3	7	3	37
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	8	8	8
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				3

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—

(a) Constructing dwellings	1
(b) Remodeling dwellings	4
(c) Installing sewage systems	1
(d) Installing water systems	1
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	5
(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	15
(o) Improving home grounds	45
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	3

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	30
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	30

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	1

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—

(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	300
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	100

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

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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	17	4		4
(3) Agricultural agents	6	3		
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	8		6
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	75	75		

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]	1000
(1) Of vegetables	1000
(2) Of fruits	5
(3) Of meats	100
(4) Of milk	50
(5) Of poultry and eggs	1000
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	50
(e) With butter or cheese making	
(f) With food-preservation problems[1]	150
(1) Canning	
(2) Freezing	
(3) Drying	
(4) Storing	150
(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	150
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches	
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers	

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

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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	7			7
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1			7
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 ___50___

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 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 ______ 13

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 ___70___

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 house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
[2] Includes question 122; also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

16—[illegible]

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	8		1		7 Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement					Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet					Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits					Acres
147. Home gardens	77	30	6	5	3.5 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops Tomatoes	1				Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	34	47	4	5	585 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	9	7	7		7 Animals
152. Beef cattle					Animals
153. Sheep	3	1			Animals
154. Swine	51	10	7		7 Animals
155. Horses and mules					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		81		6	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)	7				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	1				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. Total (project enrollment and completion)	186	171	15	16	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) 19

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys [2] 183 (b) Girls [2] 160

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys [3] 15 (b) Girls [3] 16

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys 183 (b) Girls 160

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 160 (b) Girls 150

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys 43 (b) Girls 10

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	38	30
1st year	49	46	11	35	34
2d	40	38	12	30	37
3d	49	41	13	40	17
4th	45	40	14	45	15
5th	17	7	15	10	15
6th	5	3	16	14	9
7th	3	4	17	13	3
8th		1	18		
9th			19		
10th and over		1	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)	21-25 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 column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems				
(2) Vocational guidance				
(3) Family life and social customs				
(4) Social and recreational activities				
(5) Community service activities				
(6) Technical agriculture				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health				

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-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			
(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 (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)			170
(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	5
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)		4	10

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents		4		10						
(3) Agricultural agents	41	3	4	17	3		1	5		
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	8	[illegible]	8	4		8	8		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year										
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	53	3	3	14	4			1		

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

Definitions of Extension Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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