

VIRGINIA

LEE COUNTY	AGRICULTURAL AGENT	ANNUAL REPORT	1944
Index			Page
1 c 3-7	Selling livestock - wool		4, 11
4 a 4.1	Beef cattle - culling for efficiency		4
4 b 4	Dairy cattle - feeding		5
8 c 5.15	Cooperation - F. V. A.		6
9 c 6	Pastures		6, 10
14 a 10	Small fruits		9
16 g 2	Fertilisation - commercial		6, 10

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RETURN TO
EXTENSION
DIVISION OF FIELD
STUDIES & TRAINING

ANNUAL REPORT
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
LEE COUNTY, VIRGINIA
1944

R. C. CARTER..... COUNTY AGENT
J. P. LYLE..... ASS'T. CO. AGENT
MORRIS FANNON..... 4-H CLUB AGENT
EDITH QUINLEY..... STENOGRAPHER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- II. COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION
- III. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE IN LEE COUNTY
- IV. PROJECT ACTIVITIES
 - A. LIVESTOCK PROJECTS
 - 1. BEEF CATTLE
 - 2. DAIRY CATTLE
 - 3. HOGS
 - 4. SHEEP
 - 5. POULTRY
 - B. AGRONOMY PROJECTS
 - 1. PASTURES
 - 2. LEGUMES
 - 3. CORN
 - 4. SMALL GRAINS
 - 5. TOBACCO
 - C. HORTICULTURE
 - D. EXTENSION T. V. A. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM
 - E. FARM LABOR PROGRAM
 - F. COOPERATIVES
- V. 4-H CLUB WORK
- VI. LEE COUNTY U. S. D. A. WAR BOARD

II. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Extension organization in Lee County consists of a complete neighborhood leader system with one man and one woman leader in each neighborhood. The leaders are further organized into community committees and into a County Board of Agriculture. This system has evolved from the old County Agricultural Advisory Board. It was expanded into a complete neighborhood leader system in 1940.

Each group of neighborhood leaders within one community are organized into a community committee with a man and a woman committee chairman. The ten agricultural communities in the county vary from 4 to 13 neighborhoods. Thus a community may have from 8 to 26 neighborhood leaders. In some large or densely populated neighborhoods there may be as many as four leaders, as an effort is made to have one leader for each 15 farm or rural families.

The County Board of Agriculture is composed of the men and women chairmen of the community committees, the presidents or chairmen of each of the county wide farm organizations, the county key banker, the local representatives of each state and federal agricultural agency and certain members of the local county government agencies.

The County Board of Agriculture and the neighborhood leaders put on the 1944 production goals program. Meetings were held in each community discussing goals, production meetings and community farm problems. Local leaders carried the information back to their neighborhoods.

In the late summer of 1944 a series of meetings to discuss ways and means of meeting the severe feed shortage caused by the drought was held in all communities. Early seeding of winter cover crops and methods of taking care of the straw, corn fodder and other low grade roughages were discussed. The neighborhood leaders were of great assistance to their neighbors in promoting these practices.

The local County War Bond Chairman called on the County Board of Agriculture to assist in two War Bond drives in 1944. The drive in each community was directed by a member of the professional workers group and by the community chairmen. The County War Finance Chairman stated that it was only through the cooperation of these leaders that the E Bond quota was met.

III. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Lee County is rather varied in type, as a result of variation in soil, topography, size of farm and proximity to markets. General livestock farming with beef cattle as a specialty is the most common type of farming in the county.

The soils and topography of most of the county make it more suitable to grass and pasture production than to grain and row crops. Most farms, particularly the medium and large farms, have beef cattle as a main enterprise. The production of feeder calves sold to feeders in the Northeastern states and in central Kentucky has increased greatly in the past 10 years.

There are several dairy farms in the county supplying both fluid and manufacturing milk to nearby markets. Poultry and hogs are produced by practically all farmers, though not in large numbers and chiefly for home use and as a side line. Only a few sheep are kept in the county.

The majority of farms in the county produce Burley tobacco largely in small acreages and as a principal cash crop to the regular feed crops production. On a few farms favorably located as to soil type and markets, small fruit and vegetables are raised as a specialty. The vegetables are usually marketed individually in nearby mining towns and the fruits sold by the local cooperative.

Subsistence and part time farms are found in considerable numbers adjacent to the mines in this and adjoining counties. In most cases the owners work in nearby mines and drive to work daily.

IV. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Livestock Projects

1. Beef Cattle

The principal system of beef cattle farming in Lee County consists of keeping grade cow herds for the production of feeder calves with some production of feeder yearlings and grass fat butcher cattle. A few farmers finish cattle in the feed lot. The extension program for beef cattle consists of three main projects: (a) economy and efficiency in winter rations of beef breeding herds and stocker cattle, (b) improvement of quality through selection and breeding, (c) cooperative marketing.

The winter feeding problem was discussed in the production goals and methods meetings held early in January. Emphasis was placed in economical rations using low cost home grown roughages

such as cereal straw, corn fodder, silage and hay, with enough high grade legume hay or a protein supplement to furnish the necessary proteins, vitamins and minerals. Further attention to winter feeding was given in late summer to meet the serious feed shortage due to the drought. Farmers were urged to preserve and store their straw, hay and fodder by baling, storing under cover and by ensiling or shredding the corn plant. A greatly increased seeding of winter grazing crops has taken place as a result of the extension program.

Improvement of quality through culling of cow herds and the use of high quality purebred bulls is an essential part of the extension program. The culling of cow herds was much accelerated this year as a result of the drought. Forty registered Hereford bulls were purchased by Lee County cattlemen to head grade herds. Most of these bulls were produced by purebred breeders in the county. Two sales of registered Herefords were held in the county. At a bull sale in the spring twelve registered bulls were sold. A fall sale was held at which eight bulls and forty females produced by county purebred breeders were sold. Most of the bulls remained in the county as well as many of the females. Four new herds of registered Herefords were started in the county this year, bringing the total to twelve breeders.

Cooperative marketing of feeder calves has been followed by Lee County cattlemen for a number of years. This year two feeder calf sales were held, one in October and one in November. A total of 756 calves were sold at these two sales. The calves were graded by representatives of the Virginia Division of Markets into the official grades of Choice, Good and Medium and were sold as graded. This feature is largely responsible for the success of these sales. In addition to the two sales mentioned, the feeder calf producers sold 146 choice heifer calves to one producer outside the county for breeding herd replacements.

Control of diseases and internal and external parasites continued to be part of the extension program for cattle.

2. Dairy cattle

The principal effort in dairy production in 1944 was to increase the output to partly fill the high demand existing in markets in nearby coalfields. Emphasis was placed on proper feeding and efficient management. Suggestions for properly balancing rations and making most efficient use of feed supplies available were furnished dairymen regularly. Various dairymen were assisted in improving their sanitary conditions so as to improve the grade and quality of their product.

The dairy extension specialists from the college assisted in several meetings of the dairymen.

Production of milk from November 1, 1943 to October 31, 1944, as shown by County A.A.A. records was 3,300,000 lbs., which exceeded the 1943 production and the 1944 production goal.

3. Hogs

In 1944 production of hogs fell below the 1943 record production. The high production goals and favorable prices in 1942-43 caused an unwise expansion of hog numbers in 1943. In 1944 hog numbers reached a better balance with those farmers having the necessary feed, equipment and experience producing the majority of the commercial hogs for market.

The extension program was designed to promote efficient production by use of properly balanced feeds and by control of diseases and parasites. Use of pasture and green crops was urged as a means of reducing cost and making more efficient gains.

4. Sheep

Sheep numbers in Lee County have declined each year for a number of years. The damage by sheep killing dogs and the relatively favorable cattle situation are largely responsible for their further decline.

The extension program for sheep included proper winter feeding and management, improved breeding through use of purebred rams, control of parasites and cooperative marketing of lambs and wool.

Winter rations based principally on legume hay were recommended. Control of parasites by use of Phenothiazine-salt mixture is becoming a common practice among Lee County sheepmen. A number of registered rams were purchased by flock owners.

Cooperative marketing of practically 100% of the wool produced in the county was made through the United Wool Grower's Association. Most of the 1944 wool clip was tied with paper twine. The county lamb crop was sold through the local auction market at regularly designated lamb sale days. All lambs were officially graded by the Virginia Division of Markets.

5. Poultry

The poultry extension program consisted principally in encouraging the purchase of only State-Federal approved baby chicks, proper rearing of pullets, culling of the laying flock and winter feeding and management of the hens. Poultry production in 1944 dropped below that of 1943. The great expansion of numbers in 1943 exceeded the available supply of feed.

B. Agronomy Projects

1. Pastures

The improvement of pastures is one of the principal extension projects in Lee County. Pastures constitute the largest single land use of the land in farms in the county. Practically all agricultural agencies including A.A.A., Vocational Agriculture and F. S. A. cooperate on the pasture improvement program.

The principal features of the pasture improvement program consists of (a) stopping active gully and sheet erosion (b) reseeding to mixtures of pasture grasses and legumes where needed, (c) the conversion of steep crop land to pasture, (d) the use of phosphatic fertilizers, (e) use of lime, (f) use of nitrogenous fertilizers.

It is estimated that at least 1100 farmers did some pasture improvement in 1944. An estimated 1500 tons of phosphate and 80 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer were used to top dress pastures. In addition an estimated 1500 tons of lime was applied to pasture.

An increase in yield of 33 1/3% on treated pastures over untreated ones was reported by farmers. It is estimated that an acre of treated pasture will produce about 100 lbs. of beef during a grazing season. This beef at 10¢ per lb. is worth \$10.00, of which about \$3.30 is due to pasture fertilization. One farmer reported carrying one cow with calf at side on each 2 acres of grass. These calves averaged about 400 lbs. by October 15, a production of 200 lbs. of beef per acre. One farm on which considerable Ammonium Nitrate was applied, carried one animal unit per acre of pasture through most of the grazing season.

Much of the pasture improvement work was carried out under the extension T. V. A. program which will be reported separately.

2. Legumes

The use of legume crops in proper rotations for each farm continues to be a major extension project. Most farmers are now using a 3 or 4 year rotation with corn, small grain and clover and grass one or two years as the major crops. Lespedeza is the principal legume crop grown for hay, followed by clover. The use of "known origin" clover seed to insure adapted strains was advocated. The drought of 1944 demonstrated the value of alfalfa as a drought insurance. Increased seeding of it is expected.

3. Corn

The drought of 1944 demonstrated the value of hybrid corn more effectively than years of demonstrations in normal seasons could have done. One demonstrator reported a yield of 43 bu. per acre with hybrid corn on one-half of a field as compared with 15 bu. on half the field planted with native White Dent. Other demonstrators reported similar results. It is expected that the use of hybrid seed will be greatly increased in 1945.

Four farmers produced hybrid seed corn in 1944. They reported a yield of about 30 bu. per acre of seed corn in spite of the dry weather.

A hybrid corn yield test of 36 varieties replicated four times was put out on the farm of one demonstrator in cooperation with the Experiment Station. The results are of great value in making intelligent recommendation, although its value as a demonstration is negligible.

The use of proper fertilizer on corn is a principal extension project. Experiments conducted in this county indicate that a ratio of 1:3:1 is the most satisfactory and that an application of 300 lbs. of 4-12-4 is the most profitable. A majority of the farmers are using a complete fertilizer on their corn and many of them are side dressing their corn with nitrate fertilizers.

4. Small Grains

The acreage of small grains seeded in the fall of 1943 was an increase over any recent year. This small grain which was fertilized liberally with complete fertilizers and much of which was top dressed with nitrogen in the spring, produced a record yield in 1944 helping to relieve the grain shortage which was aggravated by the drought and the near failure of the corn crop.

The extension program in Lee County on small grains includes the use of proper kinds and amounts of fertilizers, proper varieties of seed and prevention of loss by disease and insects. The use of Tennessee 52 barley, Redheart wheat and Fulwin oats has greatly increased over previous years. Four growers of certified Tenn. No. 52 barley produced about 3000 bu. of seed, much of which was sold to local producers.

Several additional farmers started producing certified seed for sale to other farmers this year. These include three growers of the adapted Fulwin oats, two of Balbo rye and one of Redheart wheat. One of the older growers of seed barley who produced 2000 bu. of certified seed in 1944 planted a few acres each of Wong and Jackson No. 1 barley this year. One grower purchased and operated a modern seed cleaning machine this year.

Lee County is fast becoming the leading producer of certified seed in Southwest Virginia. Of eleven members of the Virginia Crop Improvement Association in Southwest Virginia in 1944, eight are from Lee County. At least four more producers are growing certified seed for 1945 harvest.

5. Tobacco

Burley tobacco is the principal cash crop grown in Lee County. Almost every farm grows some tobacco. The principal extension projects are proper fertilization and disease prevention and control.

Heavy fertilization of tobacco with mixed fertilizers at planting time, together with side dressing with nitrogenous fertilizers has increased the yields more than 1/3, or an average of 370 lbs. per acre. This year, in spite of the worst drought since 1930, a near record yield of tobacco was made.

Disease prevention is becoming more important every year as more and more fields are becoming infected with soil borne and epidemic diseases. Black root rot, one of the most serious of these, has been controlled by using the root rot resistant varieties Ky. 16 and Ky. 41-A. Practically 95% of all tobacco grown in the county is Ky. 16. This variety's first introduction into the Burley section of Southwest Virginia was in Lee County in 1935, by the Extension Plant Pathologist and the present County Agent.

One Lee County farmer produces a considerable quantity of certified Ky.-16 tobacco seed, the only grower of certified tobacco seed in Southwest Virginia.

Blue Mold in 1943 caused a considerable loss to tobacco growers. In 1944 control measures were taken early. A number of demonstrations in control through the use of "Fermate" and in the bluestone-lime mixtures were started early in the season. Control was good in both instances. There was considerable infection in certain beds not previously treated. These were treated with P. D. Benzene with fair success.

C. Horticulture

The victory garden program was put on again this year, though with less emphasis than in 1943. Commercial vegetable growers were assisted with a number of problems in selection of varieties, fertilization, disease and insect control and marketing.

A group of strawberry growers are organized as part of Lee Farmers Cooperative. Considerable work was done with them in selection of varieties, fertilization and particularly in marketing. This group sold 1318 crates of strawberries through the cooperative at an average price of \$7.58 per crate. This group purchased their crates and baskets cooperatively at a considerable saving. One strawberry grower sold more than 500,000 plants of the Majestic variety which originated in this county.

The apple growers of the county were furnished timely information on pest control through the Virginia Spray Service.

D. Extension T. V. A. Demonstration Program

The Extension T. V. A. program is an important part of the extension program in Lee County and has contributed greatly to the development of soil conservation practices and good farm management. This project consists of a number of unit demonstration farms in various sections of the county and three demonstration areas. These demonstrators are organized into the Lee County Soil Conservation Association and handle all their administrative affairs through this organization.

A total of 68 unit demonstration farms are active to date. Eleven new farms were added in 1944 while a number of inactive ones were dropped. Three special area demonstrations have been established. These areas contain 177 farms of a total of 19,017 acres. Cooperating farms total 124 of the 177 eligible and contain a total of 14,620 acres.

A total of 426 tons of triple superphosphate was received from the T. V. A. for use on these unit and area demonstration farms. This phosphate was applied to 5,640 acres of land in 1944. The total acreage treated with phosphate since the beginning of the program in 1935 is 33,716 acres.

The area and unit demonstration farms in 1944 received and used 135 tons of Ammonium Nitrate. About 75 tons of this nitrate was used in top dressing small grains in the early spring. Increased yields reported by demonstrators averaged 6.5 bu. per acre. The nitrate was also very valuable in increasing the amount of pasture available from the small grain in the early spring.

Approximately 80 tons of the Ammonium Nitrate was used on permanent pasture in late July and August. This was done to relieve some of the damage done by the severe drought in the summer. Rains came within a few days after most demonstrators finished spreading the nitrate on their fields. A great increase in fall pasture over normal resulted. The grass made a very quick recovery and furnished grazing much later in the fall than normal. Estimates of the demonstrators indicated an increase of 37% in grazing capacity. Clippings from treated areas showed an increase of 2178 lbs. of grass per acre over untreated plots.

Preliminary work consisting of individual farm surveys was completed for a proposed new demonstration area. These surveys were made by interested farmers.

An estimate of the value of the Extension T. V. A. demonstration program to the farmers of Lee County, based on records and estimates of the demonstrators is given below.

Value of Fertilizing materials

426 tons Triple Superphosphate @ \$40.00	\$16,040.
155 tons NH_3NO_3 @ \$50.00	7,750.
	<u>23,790</u>

Increased return from fertilized areas

Triple Superphosphate	
5000 acres Permanent Pasture -	
Yield increased 1/3 or \$3.00 per acre	15,000.

2000 acres meadow land - Yield increased	
1/4 ton hay @ \$30.00 per ton	15,000.

$\text{N H}_3 \text{N O}_3$

1500 acres small grain - Increased grain	
yield 5 bu. per acre @ 1.00 per bu.	7,500

50 acres tobacco - Increased yield	
350 lbs. @ .40 per lb.	7,000.

1500 acres pasture top dressed	
Increased yield 1/3 or 3.00 per acre	7,500.
	<u>\$70,790</u>

E. Farm Labor Program

An intensive farm labor program was not put on in Lee County. The type of farming followed is largely general livestock farming. Most of the labor is employed on a year round basis. There was no place for seasonal labor in large numbers such as is needed in fruit and truck sections. A number of farmers were assisted in finding year round tenants, and tenants were assisted in finding available farms.

There was some surplus of labor, principally of boys under military age, around the villages and small towns. In early September twenty two men and boys were recruited and sent to Nelson County to assist with the apple harvest there.

F. Cooperatives

Cooperative marketing of farm products is handled by a very successful cooperative, Lee Farmers Cooperative, Inc. This cooperative in 1944 handled the marketing of the wool clip of Lee County sheepmen, put on two feeder calf sales and marketed the strawberries of a group of strawberry growers.

A total of 8500 lbs. of wool was handled through the United Wool Grower's Association. This was practically 95% of the clip in the county. The strawberry growers sold 1318 crates of strawberries at the highly satisfactory price of \$7.58 per crate net to the producer. This group of strawberry growers also purchased their crates and baskets cooperatively at a substantial saving. Two feeder calf sales were held in which 758 calves were sold for prices from \$1.00 to \$2.00 above the local market. In addition, the calf producers sold 150 calves privately to one buyer at a very satisfactory price.

Cooperative purchasing is handled through the local county Farm Bureau. This organization purchased seed, fertilizer, hay and protein concentrates mostly in carload lots at substantial savings to the producers.

V. 4-H Club Work

One 4-H Club reorganized with an enrollment of 38 in the fall of 1943 carried on work throughout 1944. Four other clubs were organized in the fall of 1944. Total enrollment of the five clubs now organized is 175 members. A former 4-H Club member and local leader is now employed on a part time basis to do club work.

A livestock judging team from one 4-H Club was trained and entered in the contest sponsored by the Virginia Hereford Breeders Association at their annual fall sale at Staunton, Virginia. The team placed second in the contest and one member was high individual of the entire group.

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

The Lee County U. S. D. A. War Board, of which the County Agent was secretary, handled two principal projects during the year. These were the county crop and livestock production goals and recommendations to the Selective Service Boards regarding the deferment of men employed in agriculture.

The War Board sponsored the series of production goal meetings held in January. The County Board of Agriculture also participated in these meetings as well as the neighborhood leaders.

A total of 375 requests for agricultural deferment were investigated by the War Board for the two Selective Service Boards in this county and for occasional men registered outside the county. Since the County Agent was secretary of the Board most of the work of the investigation was done by him. During the early spring the War Board met twice a week.

Recommendations were made to the Selective Service Boards on the basis of the size and productivity of the farm. In most cases the recommendations of the War Board were followed by the Selective Service Boards.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperatives

War Food Administration
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 Lee

REPORT OF

_____	From _____ to _____ 194
(Name) <i>Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	
_____	From _____ to _____ 194
<i>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</i>	
_____	From _____ to _____ 194
<i>4-H Club Agent.</i>	
_____	From _____ to _____ 194
<i>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</i>	
<u>R. G. Carter</u>	From <u>Dec. 1, 1943</u> to <u>Nov. 30, 1944</u>
<i>Agricultural Agent.</i>	
<u>Joe P. Lyle</u>	From <u>Dec. 1, 1943</u> to <u>Nov. 30, 1944</u>
<i>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</i>	



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total* (d)	
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)				24	XXXXXXXXXX	
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹				581	XXXXXXXXXX	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²				10	XXXXXXXXXX	
4. Days in office ³				283	XXXXXXXXXX	
5. Days in field ³				308	XXXXXXXXXX	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴				710	710	
7. Number of different farms or homes visited				327	327	
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office (2) Telephone			4119	4119	
				3001	3001	
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵				40	40	
10. Number of bulletins distributed				823	823	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting				0		
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		1	1	
		Total attendance of:				
		(b) Men leaders				
		(c) Women leaders			90	90
		(d) Total attendance				
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				
		Total attendance of:				
		(b) Leaders				
		(c) Number				
		(d) Total attendance				
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number				
		Total attendance				
		(b) Number				
		Total attendance				
		(c) Number				
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
		Total attendance				
		(b) Number				
		Total attendance				
		(c) Number				
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number				
		Total attendance				
		(b) Number				
		Total attendance				
		(c) Number				
17. Achievement days held	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
		Total attendance				
		(b) Number				
		Total attendance				
		(c) Number				

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number					
		(b) Total members attending					
		(c) Total others attending					
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number					
		(b) Total boys attending					
		(c) Total girls attending					
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			28	28	
		(b) Total attendance			577	577	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			10	10	
		(b) Total attendance			243	243	
	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 unless 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 17.

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)	3683
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1200
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	400
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	400
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	28
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	0
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1200
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	400

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

23. 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 (2) No. of members 37
 (b) Agricultural..... (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
 (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.....

24. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
 (a) Agricultural 37 (b) Home demonstration..... (c) 4-H Club..... (d) Older youth.....

25. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 10

26. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 10

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

28. Number of members in such clubs or groups.....

29. (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.) XXXXXXXXXX

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system 170 Men 76 Women 94

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)

(a) Adult work (1) Men 76 (2) Women 94 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men 1 (2) Women 1 (3) Older club boys 5 (4) Older club girls.....

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

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

(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 10 (2) Women 10 (3) Youth.....

(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 11 (2) Women 8

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 10

45. Number of members of such community planning committee: (a) Men 10 (b) Women 10 (c) Youth.....

46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes..... (b) No 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.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			<u>127</u>
(4) State extension workers.....			<u>7</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held.....	(1) County.....		
	(2) Community.....		
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Fattens (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										
(3) Agricultural agents	112	2	5	2	2		7	3	62	1
(4) State extension workers	5		1				2	1		
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	6	7	10	10		10	2	3	1
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	5	12	30	35		15	3	10	
54. Number of farms assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	20	15	25	15			25	10	3	
(2) The use of lime				200	200					
(3) The use of fertilizers	75	50	100	300	500		150	25	5	
(4) Controlling plant diseases		15	25				100		15	
(5) Controlling injurious insects							100	50	15	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds		10		25	15					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Pigs (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	102	992	13	82	12	6	
(4) State extension workers	2	2					
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	10	8	10	1	10	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	30	10	10		20	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year		2					
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations		100					
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		32	6	2			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females		5					
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	30	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	5	30	5	50		40	
(5) Controlling external parasites	10	25		15	1	25	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites		150		30	40	50	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....	12	5	
(4) State extension workers.....		3	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	10	5	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	10		

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types.....	25
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations.....	150
(c) With strip cropping.....	5
(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.....	
(h) In contouring pasture or range.....	
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	50
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	
(l) With drainage.....	
(m) With irrigation.....	
(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).....	6
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees.....	
(c) With selection cutting.....	4
(d) With production of naval stores.....	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	4
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fire.....	

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife.....	
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* Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long term)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents			
	(2) 4-H Club agents			
	(3) Agricultural agents	46	62	1
	(4) State extension workers	2	5	3
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	5	10
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	20	20		20
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business			
	(b) Enterprise			
	(c) Other	260		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory			
	(b) General farm records	165		
	(c) Enterprise records			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only	39		
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan			
	(c) In analyzing the farm business	30		
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	5		
		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
		(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating		
		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		10
		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		40
		(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		30
		(i) With farm-labor problems		20
		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		5

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, international competition, etc.)	Local policy and programs (conservation of land, zoning, leases, land development, settlement, public land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, public works, health, social work, credit and research for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (land-use relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, education, population adjustment, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents			
	(2) 4-H Club agents			
	(3) Agricultural agents			
	(4) State extension workers			32
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				1
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				5

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. 4 and 5) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cattle	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, cotton, and other commodities	Home products and other	Total value of products marketed or distributed during the year
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	49	11	24½			10½			1		1
(4) State extension workers			4								
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	10			2			1		1
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	25	10	25			10			1		1
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year			2			1					
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			100			15					
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$	\$	\$46,047.06	\$	\$	\$9,988.50	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year		20									
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$7,000.00	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year										2	
93. Number of programs ² pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Loan-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ² relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ² relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ² conducted this year (specify)											

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

² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the 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 home, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	2		2	
(4) State extension workers	2		2	
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1		3	
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

The Home, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	_____
(b) Remodeling dwellings	_____
(c) Installing sewage systems	_____
(d) Installing water systems	3
(e) Installing heating systems	_____
(f) Providing needed storage space	_____
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	_____
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	_____
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	_____
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	_____
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	_____
(l) Laundry arrangements	_____
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	_____
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	_____
(o) Improving home grounds	_____
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	_____

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	1
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	5
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	_____
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	5

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	10
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	_____
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	_____

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	10
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	_____
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	4
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	_____

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and other youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	4	3		
(4) State extension workers	3	3		
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10		
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	25	25		

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
 - (1) Of vegetables
 - (2) Of fruits
 - (3) Of meats
 - (4) Of milk
 - (5) Of poultry and eggs
 - (d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing 25
 - (e) With butter or cheese making
 - (f) With food preservation problems ¹
 - (1) Canning
 - (2) Freezing
 - (3) Drying
 - (4) Storing
 - (g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget
 - (h) In canning according to a budget
 - (i) With child-feeding problems
 - (j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases
 - (k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)
 - (l) With first-aid or home nursing
 - (m) In removing fire and accident hazards

115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned			
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried **			
4. Cured **			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen *			

115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned			
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried **			
4. Cured **			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen *			

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 activities unless duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.
² Weight of finished product after drying.
³ Weight of product before curing.
⁴ Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.
⁵ Do not include vine-ripened peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

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

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With time-management problems
 - (b) With home accounts
 - (c) With financial planning
 - (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses
 - (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—
- (a) Food
 - (b) Clothing
 - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment
 - (d) General household supplies
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations¹ or individually, with the buying of—
- (a) Food
 - (b) Clothing
 - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment
 - (d) General household supplies
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)
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 (f), page 2.

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

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

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

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

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—
- (a) Club or assembly hall
 - (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 home—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the home—is reported under "The home, furnishings and surroundings," p. 15.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or unorganized, column (d), p. 5.

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)	
128. Corn						Acres
129. 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	2	2	0	0		Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops	2		2		3.5	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	4	9	1	5	435	Birds
151. Dairy cattle						Animals
152. Beef cattle	8	2	4		5	Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	9	25		5	3	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity						{ Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection and preparation						{ Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation						Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others						XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	25	15	7	5		XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs _____ 1 _____
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled _____ (a) Boys 21 (b) Girls 12
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing _____ (a) Boys 7 (b) Girls 8
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school _____ (a) Boys 21 (b) Girls 12
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school _____ (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes _____ (a) Boys 21 (b) Girls 12
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes _____ (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	10	8	10 and under	5	0
2d	10	2	11	0	0
3d	1	2	12	5	1
4th			13	6	2
5th			14	5	4
6th			15	2	5
7th			16		
8th			17		
9th			18		
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- (a) Judging _____ 15 (f) Fire and accident prevention _____
- (b) Giving demonstrations _____ (g) Wildlife conservation _____
- (c) Recreational leadership _____ (h) Keeping personal accounts _____
- (d) Music appreciation _____ (i) Use of economic information _____
- (e) Health _____
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program _____
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs _____

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth _____ 1
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		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men						
(2) Young women						

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups _____ 1
189. Total attendance at such meetings _____
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted _____ 1
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 188, 191, and 192, minus duplications) _____ (a) Young men _____ (b) Young women _____

194. Check columns showing approximate percent of older youth program devoted to—	Under 20 percent (a)	20-29 percent (b)	30-39 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 12, unless 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 completion instead of enrollment.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work w. 's adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	Days (a)	General-Order Agents 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			52
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			10
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			152

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)			
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries			
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)			
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)			52

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 headings of the farm or home.

	War bonds (a)	Civilian de- fense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conser- vation Service (f)	Farm Security Administra- tion (g)	Rural Electr- ification Administra- tion (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by--										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	22		12	3				1	4	
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10		10	10						
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year										
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	22									

¹ Includes 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.