

NARRATIVE REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK

From
December 1, 1942
To
November 30, 1943

H. S. Barksdale - County Agent
Miss Virginia Bates - Stenographer
Madison - County

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COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Madison County is organized into 11 communities comprised of a total of 37 neighborhoods. In our county organization we have community chairmen and co-chairmen for each community and at least one adult man and woman and one junior leader for each neighborhood. We attempted to work with these community and neighborhood leaders throughout the year and keep them interested in the agricultural program and have attempted this year to have a sufficient number of these neighborhood leaders so that no one will have to assume the responsibility for more than ten families each. This was done this year after seeing the mistake made in the past in trying to reach all the people in the county on the various surveys and drives conducted in connection with the war effort.

One meeting of the entire Board of Agriculture was held during the past year. This was a supper meeting with a delightful supper served by the Home Economics girls of the Madison High School. At this meeting the county plan of work for 1943 was very largely developed. The attendance at this meeting was approximately 82%, indicating the interest that the members of the Board of Agriculture are taking in this program.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

The primary type of agriculture in Madison County is livestock farming. A great deal of progress has been made in increasing the number and quality of the various types of livestock on farms in Madison County during the last quarter of a century. This type of agriculture is very much better suited to Madison County than any other type, such as cash crops, or any type of intensified farming. The soil type and topography of this county is much more suitable for the production of livestock, which permits using the steeper slopes for grazing land, thereby, preventing erosion. While livestock is the primary type of agriculture, there are also a number of farm operators who have not as yet become engaged in the production of livestock. Many of these operators, who as a rule, are the smaller farmers in the county are fighting a losing battle against erosion and gradual decreased productivity of the soil. There are also farmers in certain sections of the county who are engaged in the production of fruit. These farmers necessarily, are located in those sections of the county where the soil is adapted to orchard production. Another enterprise which is apparently growing more popular each year is poultry production. This enterprise has been greatly encouraged during the last two years, by the farmers patriotic response to the Department of Agriculture's request for a substantial increase in the production of poultry and eggs.

One commercial hatchery in the county and several in adjoining counties are buying increasing numbers of hatching eggs from blood tested flocks throughout the county each year. The production of turkeys has increased proportionately also. Due to the increase in chicken and turkey population in the county and adjoining counties, it has been necessary for the local hatchery to enlarge its capacity to approximately 500,000 chicks and poults per year.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Agronomy

(1) Soils and Soil Conservation

The fundamental requirement of any type of agriculture is soil, and the permanency of all agriculture depends directly on the care and conservation of the soil. A great deal of the soil in Madison County has suffered to some degree from the lack of proper soil conservation practices. Through the Extension program, over a period of years, a great deal of progress has been made in correcting these practices. The work of the Soil Conservation Service in the county during the past three years has made a beginning on several farms. This phase of the work will be discussed later. The TVA program carried out on 16 farms in the county is furnishing some good demonstrations in soil management. These TVA demonstration farms are located throughout the county where they can be observed by a large majority of the farmers. The use of lime and phosphate is encouraged at all times in connection with our soil improvement program.

(2) Pastures and Legumes

A great deal of work is being done on improving the pastures throughout the county. The general recommendation takes into consideration the proper use of lime and superphosphate along with regular clipping of weeds and other undesirable growth, as needed. In some cases, re-seeding is necessary. During the severe drought of the past summer there was a very noticeable difference in the amount of feed produced on the pastures that

have been properly cared for in recent years, and that produced on the neglected pastures. A great deal of emphasis during the past year has been placed on alfalfa production. As mentioned above, Madison County is increasing its livestock population which makes it more necessary that a larger percent of the suitable land be seeded to alfalfa. Better treatment for the present stands of alfalfa also has been emphasized. The acreage seeded to alfalfa during the past summer was somewhat reduced from the anticipated seeding by dry weather. On one farm where there is a good stand of good alfalfa on approximately 50 acres, 30 acres more were seeded this year.

One alfalfa tour was conducted during the summer. Several interested farmers visited several stands of alfalfa in Loudoun county. Most of these farmers felt that they were well paid for the time spent on the tour. The interest in alfalfa was stimulated by this tour.

Lespedeza is very generally grown throughout the county and is proving to be a good legume, if properly grown. It is encouraging to see more farmers each year getting away from seeding lespedeza alone. The general recommendation calls for the use of timothy and other grasses with lespedeza.

(3) Corn and Small Grain

The small grain production for 1943 was not more than 35% of a normal crop. This was due very largely to the lack of a complete fertilizer at the time of seeding and unfavorable seeding conditions.

Much of the early seeded acreage was severely damaged by the flood of 1942 and the continued wet weather after the flood made it necessary to seed a large percentage of the late seeded grains on wet land. Unfavorable weather conditions in the spring was very detrimental to the quality of the grain produced. The prospects for a small grain crop for the coming year are exceedingly good at this time on many of the farms in the county. The very light fall hay crop made it possible for a large percentage of the early small grain to be seeded early and the use of a complete fertilizer aided by recent rains has been most beneficial to the crops.

In spite of the drought the corn crop in the county as a whole is much better than was expected. While the crop was far from normal many farms have produced a satisfactory yield of good quality corn. Approximately 25% of the farmers in the county have grown some hybrid corn this year. Some of these were trying hybrid for the first year, while others had from 75% to 100% of their crop planted to hybrid. An attempt is being made to continue the study of the various hybrids used in the county for the purpose of being in a position to recommend the most suitable varieties. This study which has been conducted for the past three or four years was not very effective in 1942 due to the flood damage to so much of the corn in the county. While many of the farmers are successful in producing a good crop of a certain hybrid one year they do not always prove as satisfactory on the same farm over a period of years. For this reason, it is felt that a great deal of good can result from a continued study of the results.

B. Poultry

In recent years, there has been an upward trend in the production of poultry in the county. The commercial hatchery in the county is buying hatching eggs from 50 flocks in the county, representing 15,000 hens. All of these flocks are blood tested, which is very beneficial to the poultry producers in the county. These eggs are bought at a premium of 18¢ over market price. The turkey population of the county has been increasing each year. Hatching eggs are furnished the local hatchery by 20 turkey producers who have 2500 turkey hens. There is one official egg grading station in the county which is proving very profitable to poultry raisers. The greatest problem facing the poultry producers at this time is the feed situation. In all probability this problem will get worse during the coming months.

C. Dairying

There are several commercial dairies in the county producing milk for the Washington market. Other producers of dairy products deal principally with the marketing of butterfat. Nine of the commercial fluid milk dairymen are members of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Like the poultry producers, the dairymen are faced with a very serious feed situation. One of the larger dairymen reported recently that his production of milk was reduced by approximately 100 pounds per day due to the fact that he was unable to purchase the quality of feed required for the most efficient production.

Some government corn and hay has been released for use in the county and at the present time there seems to be a more liberal supply of protein supplements available. In spite of this fact, the prospects for feed during the coming months is very discouraging.

D. Livestock

As stated above the principal agricultural enterprise in this county is livestock production. This enterprise has been on the upward trend for the past several years. The greatest need of the livestock industry at the present time is improved quality. During the past year, 12 registered bulls have been placed in the county. Ten registered rams have also been brought into the county. A great deal of emphasis must be placed on the improvement in the quality of livestock during the coming years. Through the cooperation of the Sears Roebuck Cow-Hog-Hen Program several 4-H club boys have been able to get registered gilts from which to start a breeding herd. This program is progressing very satisfactorily in the county. To encourage the livestock program in the county this year a feeder calf sale was conducted as was the case the last two years. The sheep growers also sold 8162 pounds of wool through the wool pool. Right much work has been done in controlling livestock diseases and holding vaccinating and castrating demonstrations. Through the efforts of this office 1888 calves have been vaccinated for blackleg. A Bot Control Clinic for horses was conducted in the early spring at which time 312 horses were treated.

E. Horticulture and Fruit

Horticulture is an enterprize engaged in by a limited number of producers in the county. Work has been done through this office on diseases, insect control, rodent control, pruning demonstrations, outlook information and spray information. The fruit growers had a much smaller crop than normal this year but due to the unusually good price, the income from the crop was very good. There are some new plantings of apples and peaches going on in the county.

Small fruit is produced only on a home consumption basis. Through the Victory Garden Program this year the production of vegetables for home use was increased 60%. This resulted in a considerable increase in the preservation of home foods.

F. Cooperatives

There is one cooperative organization in the county which has a very large membership of farmers. This is the Cooperative Farm Bureau which does an annual business of something over \$100,000. This association's business is growing each year and serves both members and non-members.

G. Cooperative Agricultural Planning

The planning for the agricultural programs for Madison County is done in a cooperative way by the County Board of Agriculture, working with the representatives of other agricultural agencies in the counties, namely, the Farm Security, Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Credit. This policy has been followed consistently in the county for the past several years and is working out very satisfactorily.

All agencies are familiar with the program and every one attempts to work together for the advancement of agriculture, according to the cooperative plan.

H. Farm Labor

The Farm Labor Program in Madison County has not demanded as much emphasis as in many other counties in the state. Ordinarily, sufficient labor can be found within the county to take care of all seasonal demands, thereby, placing the larger part of the emphasis of the farm labor program on securing satisfactory year round laborers. More trouble has been experienced in this connection during the past twelve months than is normally encountered. This has been due very largely to the labor requirements and industrial plants in one of the adjoining counties. The demand for labor has been exceedingly high since July of this year and at times they were rather indifferent toward the farmers need for labor. Through the cooperation of the U.S.E.S. this has been largely corrected. This office is attempting to work very closely with the U.S.E.S. which fact makes the solution of our problems less difficult. Had it not been for the effects of the drought on the fall crops and the unusually small grain crop in the county much more difficulty would have been experienced with seasonal laborers during the fall harvest. Several farmers in the county who have not been successful so far in locating year round workers for the coming year will probably be forced to curtail their production to a certain extent for 1944.

This office has followed the policy of referring all prospective laborers to the farmers who have expressed a desire for workers. In some cases eligible workers and applicants for laborers have been brought together. The Farm Labor Committee in the county and the county U.S.D.A. War Board, both have experienced some difficulty in getting 100% cooperation from the local Selective Service Board in deferring agricultural workers. This condition has improved considerably during the past year. The present prospects indicate that our labor problem will be more serious in 1944 than in 1943, if we have a normal season.

COOPERATION WITH AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Agricultural Conservation Program in the county was participated in in 1943 by a total of 917 farms. In cooperation with the War Effort the AAA county and community committeemen contacted a majority of all farmers in the county this year in a campaign to increase food production. Through this effort the war goals for the county were reached for every crop except soybeans for beans. The response to this campaign was most gratifying. Through the AAA program a total of 5148 tons of lime and 1035.7 tons of superphosphate were applied on the farms of the county as a grant of aid. This material, since the inception of the AAA program has been very valuable to the soil building practices on the various farms in the county. The county AAA organization is functioning without any change from last year. There are three county committeemen and fifty community committeemen. The county association employes two full time office assistants.

The Agent serves the committee as secretary and the AAA office and county agents office are housed in adjoining rooms and their work is very closely coordinated. The activities of the War Board have imposed a good deal of additional work on the county AAA organization.

COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

The Extension Division in cooperation with the Production Credit Association conducted two Victory Pig sales. Through these sales 128 pigs were sold for a total of \$4036.24 which was paid in war bonds and stamps. The Production Credit Association does not have a field representative located close to Madison County and consequently have made very few loans in the county. The fact that the farmers in Madison County are not inclined to borrow much money from any agency has more to do with the limited operation of P.C.A. in the county than the fact that their representative is not easily accessible to the county.

While the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan representative is located in Culpeper where he can be reached by the county farmers, that organization has made very few loans during the last twelve months. The representative visits the county regularly for the convenience of the farmers. Through the cooperation of this agency the War Board made one R.A.C.C. loan in the county.

The most active loaning agency operating in Madison County is the Farm Security Administration. The agency has made several rehabilitation loans as well as six tenant purchase loans in the county in recent years. The Extension Division has always worked very closely with Farm Security and its program. The purchasers of the six farms under the T. P. Program are all progressing satisfactorily and several of them are cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service. All of these farmers are most cooperative in any agricultural program offered in the county.

COOPERATION WITH SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

There are 20 farms in the county which are operating under Soil Conservation Plans. The technician working with the farmers in this county also works in Greene county where he is spending approximately half of his time. For the time spent in Madison County, the progress of the program is very satisfactory. There is a great deal of interest on the part of the farmers in the Soil Conservation Service Program. In addition to the farmers for which plans have been developed, the Soil Conservation Service has mapped and made an extensive soils survey of many other farms in the county. This is particularly true with reference to the farms on the headwaters of the Robertson River. The Extension Division, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service has been working throughout the year on the Robertson River Watershed Program and also the Rapidan River Watershed Program.

The importance of these two programs was greatly emphasized by the flood of 1942 and while the farmers have realized the necessity for flood control on both rivers in the past, their interest was greatly stimulated by the severe damage as a result of the flood. Engineers from the Soil Conservation Service and also from the War Department have visited both projects during the year and have made rather extensive plans for work to be done sometime in the future after the war is over. The farmers not being willing to wait too long to do something towards controlling the waters in case of another flood, secured the services of a contractor and his equipment to clean the channels in the most dangerous places in accordance with the plans drawn up by the Soil Conservation Service.

COOPERATION WITH TVA PROGRAM

There are 16 active TVA demonstration farms in the county with another farm written up and ready to go into operation for 1944. These farms are proving to be of considerable value in their communities as pasture improvement demonstrations. Several of these demonstrators have been working with the TVA Program for a sufficient length of time to begin the second treatment of their pasture land. A total of 46.15 tons of TVA superphosphate and meta phosphate was used in the county in 1943.

COOPERATION WITH VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

The Vocational Agriculture instructor in cooperation with the Extension Service has conducted two farm machinery repair schools in the county, both of which were patronized by a great many farmers of the county. The value of these schools to the farmers is very hard to estimate. In addition to lengthening the life of machinery which was practically impossible to be replaced in the spring of 1943, the training in caring for and maintaining machinery has been of tremendous value. In addition to this work the agricultural instructor and the county agent have worked very closely together in the livestock improvement program in the county.

4-H CLUB WORK

The 4-H club work in this county is primarily under the supervision and leadership of the 4-H club agent. In spite of this fact, the interest of the Agent in this type of work is very keen. There are in the county 12 clubs which hold their meetings regularly except in some cases where this was not true during the summer months. There was one very interesting meeting of the county council held during the year. The majority of the local leaders are very much interested in the advancement of 4-H club work. The enrollment in the 4-H clubs by project is as follows: 1 Dairy Calf, 3 Dairy Heifers, 1 Cow and Calf, 9 Breeding Pigs, 6 Sow and Litter, 39 Fat Pigs, 1 Sheep, 29 Poultry, 1 Corn, 5 Irish Potatoes, and 5 Garden.

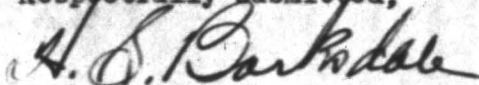
In the Sears Roebuck Cow-Pig-Hen Program there is a great deal of interest. Five boys entered this contest in 1942, the winner of which received a registered heifer. Through some oversight this boy did not definitely understand that his heifer should be a dairy heifer. For this reason he selected a registered Hereford heifer because his father was a Hereford breeder. This year five other boys entered the contest with pigs that were given to them under the agreement by the first year contestants. In this way the program will continue to reach additional boys each year, thereby, placing more registered gilts in the county each year.

A Fat Pig Show and Sale was held at Orange in which 10 boys participated. There was very keen competition in the show and the boys had done a splendid job of feeding their pigs.

There was no 4-H rally held in the state this year due to the transportation facilities. All arrangements had been made and a goodly number of the boys and girls in the county had planned to attend this rally, when it was called off. This necessarily was a disappointment to them, but not enough to have any ill effects on their interest in club work.

The county was represented at the annual All-Star Conference.

Respectfully submitted,



H. S. Barksdale, County Agent

1943 NARRATIVE REPORT
OF 4-H CLUB WORK
IN MADISON COUNTY

BY

M. WILLARD MILLER
4-H CLUB AGENT

ORGANIZATION

Organized Clubs	12
County Council	70
Boys Enrollment	100
Boys Completing	73
Projects Enrolled	106
Projects Completed	78
Average club meetings during year	9

The clubs met during school hours except one which meets at night. Several of the clubs are organized into junior and senior clubs due to the large enrollment. By dividing the club into junior and senior groups more effective project work can be carried on since the boys are of about the same age.

All the clubs are organized with boys and girls meeting together at which time the business is conducted and also a short program given. After the program the clubs then divide into separate groups for project work, dealing with the type of projects carried by the members.

PROJECT WORK

The members carried only the projects which helped to increase the vital products in the "Food For Freedom Program."

<u>Projects</u>	<u>No. Enrolled</u>	<u>No. Completed</u>	<u>No. Animals</u>
Garden	6	5	
Fat Pig	52	35	87
Sow & Litter	6	5	25
Breeding Pig	8	8	13
Sheep	1	1	24
Dairy Calf	3	2	2
Dairy Cow	3	3	3
Beef Animal	1	1	1
Poultry	26	18	1493

There is more interest in the Fat Pig Project which is probably due to the 4-H Fat Pig Show and Sale being held at Orange every year. This year the show and sale was smaller than previous years due to the shortage and high price of feed. There were ten exhibits all of which were from Madison County. Mr. George C. Herring stated that the quality of pigs exhibited was probably the best of any show this year.

SEARS ROEBUCK PIG CONTEST

There is a growing interest in breeding pigs which is due to the interest shown 4-H members by Sears Roebuck and Company. Two years ago there were five purebred Hampshire gilts given 4-H boys and last spring five more gilts were given. As prizes for the boys taking the best care of his gilt a purebred Hereford heifer was given as first prize and baby chicks were given as second and third prizes.

This year similar prizes will be given to the three best projects in the contest.

As a result of the Sears Roebuck Pig Project several of the members fathers have purchased purebred boars. Several members have purebred female pigs from members in the contest.

BABY BEEF PROJECT

Several boys purchased excellent type steer calves at the Orange-Madison Feed Calf Sale to feed and enter in the Baby Beef Show and Sale which is held in Richmond in April.

CONTESTS

Garden - Six boys entered this contest with four gold medals being offered as county prizes and one boy being eligible for a state prize. The county winner was one of eight state winners, each receiving a \$25.00 war bond.

Dairy - Only one boy entered the State Dairy Demonstration contest which makes him county winner and will receive a gold medal.

CAMPS, FAIRS, PICNICS

There were no camps held this year for club members, however, two members attended the All-Star Conference at Holliday Lake, one being an all star and the other member was taken to the organization.

There were no community or county fairs held.
Only one club had a picnic which was well attended.

COUNTY COUNCIL

The County Council met once during the year. At this meeting a program was outlined for the clubs and also a list of goals were made. Each club was given the program outlined to use as suggestions for the monthly meetings. A list of goals was also given to each club.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

A total of 190 pounds of broken phonograph records were collected by the clubs. The proceeds from the sale of the records was used to help purchase an ambulance to send overseas for the Army.

TIN CAN CONTEST

Each club conducted a contest in collecting tin cans with a total of 2523 pounds being collected.

4-H Visits

Making 4-H visits was probably the most outstanding work done by the club agent during the year. Since Madison County was without a club agent for about six months a number of the members had become disinterested.

During the year 80% of the club members were visited once and some were visited several times. At each visit a special effort was made to contact the members parents as well as the member. After explaining club work to the parents they are in position to give more help and interest to their boy.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Willard Miller

M. Willard Miller
4-H Club Agent

1943 Summary ✓

Form 889-81
(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 Madison

REPORT OF

<u>Miss Virginia Rucker</u> <small>(Name)</small> Home Demonstration Agent.	From <u>Dec. 1, 1942</u> to <u>Nov. 30, 1943</u>
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Mr. Harold Miller</u> 4-H Club Agent.	From <u>Feb. 1, 1942</u> to <u>Nov. 30, 1943</u>
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.	From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Charles B. Ford</u> Agricultural Agent.	From <u>Dec. 1, 1942</u> to <u>April 30, 1943</u>
<u>H. S. Burkholder</u> Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From <u>May 1, 1942</u> to <u>Nov. 30, 1943</u>



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 judgments 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)		12	9	12	XXXXXXXXXX	
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³		203	158 ¹	261	XXXXXXXXXX	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ⁴		63	66	141 ⁵	XXXXXXXXXX	
4. Days in office ⁵		97	7	121	XXXXXXXXXX	
5. Days in field ⁶		189	74 ⁸	154	XXXXXXXXXX	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴		419	160	189	768	
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		168	78	133	379	
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	473	26	4624	5123	
	(2) Telephone	628	7	2524	3159	
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁷		180	2	62	244	
10. Number of bulletins distributed		247	55	95	397	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		2			2	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	23	2	25	
		Total attendance of:				
		(b) Men leaders	12		12	24
		(c) Women leaders	182			182
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	3			3
Total attendance of:						
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(b) Leaders	32		32	
		(a) Number	152		30	182
		(b) Total attendance	2134		104	2238
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	137			137
		(b) Total attendance	1690			1690
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		2			2	
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	2			2	
	(2) Total attendance	25			25	
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		1	1	
		(b) Total attendance			6	6
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	1			1
		(b) Total attendance	12			12
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work					
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth					

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
⁵ Do not count hours relating to sessions 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	97	10	92	197	
		(b) Total attendance	1307	142	1121	2570	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	22	48	0	70	
		(b) Total attendance	96	665	0	761	
	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	45	0	11	56
			(b) Total attendance	288	0	46	326
(2) 4-H Club and older youth		(a) Number	33	11	0	44	
		(b) Total attendance	96	126	0	222	

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 18.

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)	1202
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	763
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	78
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	175
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	663
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	363
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	52
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	23
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	112
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	57
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	763
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	175

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
 - (b) Agricultural (1) Name H. Bond & Associates (2) No. of members 22
 - (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 21
 - (d) 4-H Club (1) Name 4-H Council (2) No. of members 52
 - (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 (b) Home demonstration (c) 4-H Club (d) Older youth
25. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 11
26. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. 11
27. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. 1
28. Number of members in such clubs or groups. 202
29. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 172.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Clubs) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) 12 x x x x x x x x
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system. 168
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
- (1) Men 61 (2) Older club boys 15
 - (2) Women 120 (3) 4-H Club and older youth work 18
 - (4) Youth _____ (5) Older club girls 15

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service County Bond & Agrie
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning groups:
- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 11 (2) Women 11 (3) Youth _____
 - (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 7 (2) Women _____
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 11
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 61 (b) Women 77 (c) Youth 30
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes ✓ (b) No _____

47. Days devoted to line of work by—	Extension organization and planning ¹		County agricultural planning ¹		Total ¹
	(1) Home demonstration agents	(2) 4-H Club agents	(1) County	(2) Community	
(2) 4-H Club agents					116.5
(3) Agricultural agents					7
(4) State extension workers					13.2
48. Number of planning meetings held					6
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year					65
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen					216
					1024

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pasture (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents				4.0	2.0			4.0	2.0	
(2) 4-H Club agents	2.0									
(3) Agricultural agents	6.7	1.6	.2	10.0	5.0			15	11.0	
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	11	4	3	11	11			2	4	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	0	0	8	12			74	2	
54. Number of farms assisted this year is—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	82	12	15							
(2) The use of lime	350	75	25	300	114			200	7	
(3) The use of fertilizers	630	125	100	300	792			900	35	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	60	125	30	12				50	10	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	10	5	0	0	0			500	12	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	0	0	0	8	0			0	0	
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	0	0	0	0	0			0	6	

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				18.0		6.0	
(2) 4-H Club agents	4.0	6.0	2.0				
(3) Agricultural agents	1.0	32.5	4.5	2.0	1.0	7.5	
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	11	11	11	11	11	11	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		4	8	2		18	
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	9						
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	3	40	8	12			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	6	8	5	25			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	85	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	25	45	30	60	2	200	
(5) Controlling external parasites			10				
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	4	360	30	30	43	125	
(7) Controlling predatory animals						50	

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents	5.0		
(3) Agricultural agents	9.0	1.5	
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	3	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	11	5	

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	12
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	62
(c) With strip cropping	22
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	22
(f) With contour farming of cropland	
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	12
(A) In contouring pasture or range	
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	185
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	4
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	1
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	2
(c) Grazing associations	

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	2
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	
(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	850

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	8
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MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and elder youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											5
(2) 4-H Club agents		1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0					
(3) Agricultural agents		.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.0					
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		11	11		11	11					6
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			3								4
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year			1								
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)			76		65						
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ³	\$	\$	\$13,671	\$	\$35,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			50		135						35
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$18,000	\$	\$50,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ² pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-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											1
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 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	50 (including Sewing Machine Clinic)			
(2) 4-H Club agents			1.0	1.0
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	11		2	11
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	20			

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	10
(b) Remodeling dwellings	5
(c) Installing sewage systems	1
(d) Installing water systems	4
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	33
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	34
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	40
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	26
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	30
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	8
(l) Laundry arrangement	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	34
(o) Improving home grounds	25
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

G. Sewing Machine Repaired 78
R. Household equip. Repaired 200

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	12
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	18
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	3
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	8

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	150
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	

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	18.0	30	17	
(2) 4-H Club agents	7.0			
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	11	10	10	
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	12	50	20	
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				381
(b) With food preparation				260
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹				
(1) Of vegetables				578
(2) Of fruits				
(3) Of meats				
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs				202
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				70
(e) With butter or cheese making				25
(f) With food-preservation problems ¹				
(1) Canning				660
(2) Freezing				
(3) Drying				202
(4) Storing				182
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				381
(A) In canning according to a budget				381
(i) With child-feeding problems				20
(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				278
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				7
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

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

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	11.5	22.5	1.5	3.0
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	3	6
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	20	6	6

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	50
(b) With home accounts	6
(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	25
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	9
(d) General household supplies <i>Handed held</i>	10
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	202
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	10
(d) General household supplies	102
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	176
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	202
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	200

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	200
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	200
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	300
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	100

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	25
(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	45
---	----

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	2
--	---

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 room	

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	9
---	---

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	3
--	---

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 cooperative, organized or assisted, column (d), p. 9.

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn					Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement					Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet					Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits	6	2	5		2
147. Home gardens					Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	26		18		1493
151. Dairy cattle	6		5		5
152. Beef cattle	1		1		1
153. Sheep	1		1		24
154. Swine	66		48		125
155. Horses and mules					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		2			XXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity					{ Articles made
162. Farm management					{ Articles repaired
163. Food selection and preparation		176		160	{ Meals planned
164. Food preservation		176		160	{ Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid		75		25	{ Quarts canned
166. Clothing		75		25	{ XXXXXXXXXXXX
167. Home management		5			{ Garments made
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		5			{ Garments remodeled
169. Home industry, arts and crafts		5			{ Units
170. Junior leadership		5			{ Rooms
171. All others		5			{ Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	106	521	78	370	XXXXXXXXXXXX

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP:

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 30) 12
 174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled. (a) Boys 100 (b) Girls 176
 175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing. (a) Boys 73 (b) Girls 116
 176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school. (a) Boys 95 (b) Girls 174
 177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school. (a) Boys 5 (b) Girls 2
 178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes. (a) Boys 91 (b) Girls 120
 179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes. (a) Boys 6 (b) Girls 56

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By year	Boys (a)		Girls (b)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1st year	33	55	10	23
2d	33	51	11	15
3d	24	33	12	16
4th	7	24	13	19
5th	2	7	14	44
6th	1	3	15	4
7th			16	4
8th			17	2
9th			18	1
10th and over	1		19	1
			20 and over	1

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

- (a) Judging 10 (1) Fire and accident prevention 10
- (b) Giving demonstrations 16 (g) Wildlife conservation 176
- (c) Recreational leadership 13 (h) Keeping personal accounts 176
- (d) Minor applications 176 (i) Use of economic information 176
- (e) Health 176

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program 176
 184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs 10

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) 10
 186. Membership in such groups: (a) Young men 10
 (b) Young women 10

187. Number of members by marital status and age	In school		Out of school		Under 25 years (a)	25-34 years (b)	35 years and older (c)
	Unmarried (1)	Married (2)	Unmarried (3)	Married (4)			
(1) Young men							
(2) Young women							

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups. 10

189. Total attendance at such meetings. 100

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted. 10

191. Membership in such groups: (a) Young men 10
 (b) Young women 10

192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted. (a) Young men 10
 (b) Young women 10

193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplicates) (a) Young men 10
 (b) Young women 10

194. Check column showing approximate percent of older youth program directed to—

(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems	(2) Vocational guidance	(3) Family life and social customs	(4) Social and recreational activities	(5) Community service activities	(6) Technical agriculture	(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health

* 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 or the number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This table should equal the sum of the project enrollment reported on page 13, unless duplication due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled here in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
 † Items in Section 2, except total members to be completed instead of extension.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Includes all work with clubs, 4-H Club members, and other youth		Home	General-neighborhood	All other work
		(6)	(7)	(8)
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			2	10
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year				22

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

War programs	Home demonstration agents		4-H Club agents		Agricultural agents	
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—						
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)			4.0		10	
(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)			4.0		3	
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)					2	

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.

199. Days devoted to line of work by—	War boards (6)	Civilian Defense Agency (7)	Employment Service (8)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (9)	Food Distribution Administration (10)	Fuel Control Service (11)	Farm Security Administration (12)	Bureau of Economic Warfare (13)	Treasury War Relocation Authority (14)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (15)
(2) 4-H Club agents	1.0					2.0	2.0			
(3) Agricultural agents	39.0		7.5	44.0		3.0	3.0		10.0	
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	11	16	11	11		11	3		11	
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year	5	26	5	40		12	3			
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	28	4	8	21		12	5		2	21

1 Includes geologists, surveyors, club boys, and other persons not reported under specific group 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. Frequent use of extension terms in 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.

DEMONSTRATION OR EXTENSION TEAM

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