

VIRGINIA

GILES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1944

Index		Page
1 b 3.7	Production Credit Association	19
4 a 1	Beef cattle - breeding	9
4 L 2	4-H pig club	15
9 c 6	Pastures	7, 20
14 a 10	Small fruit	11
15 d 2.3	Fruit - spray service	11
16 e 3	Lime	7
17 a 2	Cattle - blackleg	9
17 f 5.2	Sheep - parasites - internal (Pheno)	10

VPM-9

RETURN TO
EXTENSION
DIVISION OF FIELD
STUDIES & TRAINING

Giles Co.

**ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT
VIRGINIA**

December 1, 1943 - November 30, 1944

J. H. Eller, County Agent, Pearisburg, Virginia

Carrie A. Charlton, Stenographer, Giles County

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. COVER AND TITLE PAGE.....	1
II. TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY ORGANIZATION	
A. County Board of Agriculture.....	4
B. The Professional Workers' Council.....	4
C. Giles County Shipping Association.....	5
D. Extension-TVA Committee.....	5
IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE.....	5
V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES	
A. Agronomy.....	6
B. Poultry.....	8
C. Dairying.....	8
D. Livestock	
1. Beef Cattle.....	9
2. Sheep.....	10
3. Horses.....	10
E. Horticulture - Fruit - Vegetables.....	11
F. Extension-TVA Test Demonstration Program.....	11
G. County Farm Labor.....	12
H. Agricultural Planning.....	13
I. Cooperatives	
1. County Wool Pool.....	13
2. Giles County Farm Bureau.....	14
VI. 4-H CLUB WORK	
A. 4-H Club Organization.....	14
B. Project Work.....	14
C. Achievements.....	16
VII. U.S.D.A. WAR BOARD	
A. Production Goals.....	16
B. Agricultural Deferment Cases.....	17
VIII. COOPERATION WITH AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM (AAA)	
A. Organization to Handle.....	17
B. Office Facilities and Equipment.....	17
C. Work Sheets and Comments on Types of Crops and Conditions Involved.....	17
D. Number Committeemen and Responsibility They Assumed...	18

IX. COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES	
A. Local.....	19
B. Production Credit.....	19
C. Emergency Crop & Feed Loan.....	19
X. COOPERATION WITH FARM SECURITY PROGRAM.....	19
XI. COOPERATION WITH SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE.....	19

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

III. Brief Description of County Organization

A. County Board of Agriculture

Little or no changes have been made in the set up of the County Board of Agriculture in the organization relative to the over-all purpose to keep farm people informed regarding the general Extension and war programs and their effect on agriculture of the county.

The County Board of Agriculture is composed of a man and woman chairman in each of the county's ten communities. The communities are divided into 44 neighborhoods with a man and woman chairman. There are 20 community chairmen, 10 men and 10 women; 77 neighborhood chairmen, 37 men and 40 women. The main purpose of this organization is to keep Giles county rural families informed on all educational and war programs. This information has been given with either demonstrations, a chance visit with neighbors at church or county store, with community and neighborhood meetings and special visits and letters.

Fewer meetings have been held this year, due to transportation and shortage of labor, but those meetings held have been very successful and attendance good.

The following informational programs have been sponsored by the County Board of Agriculture:

- a. Production Goals
- b. Food Fights For Freedom
- c. Family Gardens
- d. Prevention of Farm and Forest Fires
- e. continued Machinery Repair
- f. continued War Bonds & Stamp Purchases
- g. Labor (Farms)
- h. Milk Weed Pod Collection
- i. Winter Cover Crop Campaign

B. The Professional Workers' Council

The Professional Workers' Council is composed of representatives from the Agricultural and Home Economics Teachers, Farm Security, Soil Conservation Service, Public Welfare, County Health Department, Schools and the Extension Service. This group held one meeting each quarter with one special meeting making a total of five for the year, with a total attendance of 39.

The main purpose of this organization is to assist the County Board of Agriculture on all educational and war matters pertaining to agriculture in Giles county, and to see that the information is carried to all rural families. Each professional worker is assigned a definite community, and the agent serves as chairman of all communities and has given assistance to all communities.

C. Giles County Shipping Association

This association is composed of president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, manager and ten directors. The main job of the group is to assist in the marketing of all wool in the county. The shipping of livestock has been dispensed with due to the local markets and transportation. This organization handled in 1944 thirty two thousand pounds of wool.

D. Extension-TVA Committee

The Extension-TVA Test Demonstration Program has been sponsored by the County Extension-TVA Committee and County Board of Agriculture. The community and neighborhood leaders make recommendations for Unit Demonstrators, then the County Extension-TVA Committee approves or disapproves them.

IV. Type of Agriculture

Most of the soils of Giles county are residual. The character of such soils is determined by the composition of the rocks from which they are derived. The rocks of the county are all of sedimentary origin-limestones, sandstones and shales. The limestone soils and dolomite soils together underlie about 45 to 50 per cent of the county's soils.

Giles county is a combination of dairying with only three commercial dairies and the balance with two and three dairy cows selling whole milk or cream and general livestock farming. Approximately one-fourth is general cropland for corn, barley, wheat, oats, rye, etc. and hay.

The organizational set up for operation of the larger farms often includes: (1) the owner doing part of the work and directs others; (2) a son who lives with the father or in a nearby house and shares work, supervision and profits according to some private plan; and (3) one or more (the largest group) share-croppers or tenants who generally give only their labor and in return receive one-third of their general crops; a free house; garden; pasture for cow, hogs and chickens; cash for special work done on the farm, such as building fences, clipping pastures and feeding cattle, etc.

There is an average of almost one sharecropper to each two farm owners and up to seven on some of the larger holdings. Practically all of these are white men with a few colored men.

Giles county's livestock includes mainly Hampshire, Forest and Southdown sheep for the production of lambs and wool; Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn cattle for the production of feeder calves, breeding stock and beef; three commercial dairy farms with Guerneys and Jerseys, one shipping to Washington; miscellaneous dairy cows for the home consumption of milk and butter and small commercial sales; miscellaneous hogs, chickens and turkeys for home consumption of meat and eggs and some commercial sales. Commercial sales are on the upward trend and has been for several years; and miscellaneous horses for draft and riding purposes. A few mules are found, but horses are by far the main power animals used on Giles county farms. However, tractors are attracting the attention of farmers more and more each day for source of power on the farms.

V. Project Activities

A. Agronomy

The Agronomy Program in Giles county is the attempt to balance the cropland in proportion to pasture land on as many farms as possible. This attempt is interdependent upon the Extension Service, Extension-TVA, A.A.A., and Soil Conservation Service.

With the aid of all educational and government programs more and more farmers are practicing a definite crop rotation. These rotations are usually three years, sometime four and five year rotation on the steeper land and certain type of livestock farming. The crops recommended and grown in the above rotations are: corn, wheat or barley or some other small grain followed with grass and legumes. By practicing good rotations farmers have built up the fertilization of their land and have obtained a higher yield and better quality. We as public servants have a long road in ahead of us, for we have only scratched the service from the standpoint of agronomy.

The production of alfalfa has been increased approximately 100 acres over the previous year. Farmers are beginning to realize the importance of alfalfa in their farm operation as a permanent source of feed for livestock. The yield has greatly increased through the proper use and amounts of lime. Complete fertilizer and added boron at the time of seeding and the proper top dressing. Most farmers are now top dressing with phosphate and potash.

It is being planned now to have eight alfalfa demonstrations on maintaining old stands and the establishing new stands of alfalfa in 1945.

Many farmers keep permanent meadows by adding lime and superphosphate. Farmers are giving more attention to permanent pastures than ever before and the pasture sods are receiving liberal applications of phosphate and some farmers liming pastures. More farmers are buying lime and phosphate to be used on meadow and pasture lands, which means an increased yield and better quality. The agent stresses at all times the importance and urges farmers to use lime and phosphate, clip pastures at least once each year at the proper time and grass properly.

Twenty farmers were assisted in growing their own seed and seed for sale. Approximately 150 bushels of red clover seed was saved and 300 bushels of orchard grass. I believe the seed shortage is making the farmers realize the importance of saving their own seed.

This year 110 farmers produced hybrid corn consisting of U.S. 13; U.S. 99; Ill. 448; Ky. 135 and 102; Ohio 77 and Tenn. 15. The U.S. 13 and 99 and Ill. 448 gave the most outstanding results. One demonstration of hybrid and open pollinated gave 33% more per acre on hybrid than on open pollinated variety.

Considerable work and assistance has been given to farmers on disease control on all crops. Several circular letters have been sent out to farmers on crop diseases and control and the treatment of various crop seeds.

Due to the scarcity and need of nitrogen and organic matter, farmers have been advised and are now seeding more legumes for the purpose of improving the soil and producing good quality feed. Winter cover crops have been stressed at all times to keep the soil from leaching and eroding during the winter months besides producing efficient grain for livestock.

Farmers have been urged at all times to save and conserve all manure produced on the farm in order that at least part of the cropland may receive an liberal application.

Much work has been done on the proper cutting, curing and storing of all crops, in order that the most food value can be obtained.

The saving of home grown seed and the use of good certified seed has been stressed over and over and great progress has been accomplished in recent years. By the county having a clover thresher much clover and grass seed is being saved and the county expects to increase next year's production 100% over this year.

B. Poultry

Poultry production is limited mainly to farm flocks in this county. There are very few commercial flocks (5) because farmers do not produce sufficient grain for their maintenance and production. Each farm family is asked to keep a farm flock for home consumption and to sell all extra products.

Points that were stressed for successful management this year are as follows:

1. Early hatched chicks
2. Feeding a balanced ration consisting mostly of home grown grains
3. Sanitation and disease control
4. Proper housing
5. How and when to cull flocks
6. Keep accurate records
7. Develop the proper marketing channels

The agent has assisted by different means 225 farmers on many poultry problems during the year. Five calling demonstrations were held in five communities of the county and were put on by a poultry specialist and agents. The agent called around 2000 birds which represented 25 farms.

Six farmers were selected in the early part of the year to carry out the most practical and up-to-date methods of poultry production with their flocks. These were known as the Poultry Improvement Flocks. These demonstrations were visited twice during the year by the agents and specialists.

Through the community and neighborhood leaders and circular letters, information on poultry production was given each farm family. Much assistance was given flock owners selling eggs to a certified hatchery for hatching purposes. All farmers and especially those selling eggs have been assisted in having their flocks blood tested and other disease controls.

Again this year 4-H club members were encouraged to take over the farm poultry flock as his or her project. First each 4-H club member's parent was contacted to see if they would give the child the backing or the proper cooperation. Some very outstanding projects were completed this year.

C. Dairying

This county has three commercial dairies, one shipping milk to Washington and two to Clover Creamery, Radford, Virginia. Approximately 225 farmers with two to ten cows sell fluid milk to Clover Creamery, with some selling and shipping cream. Besides the above farm several sell butter to the towns in the county. A

great deal of information has been given to farmers on controlling of diseases, proper feeding and management of dairy cows.

Since milk is so important at present, farmers are urged to produce every pound possible. Dairying is becoming more important in the county, because so many of the smaller farmers are leaving the farm and going to public works, and are farming on a part-time basis. By having a few good dairy cows they can improve their farm and still have a good cash income. Also because more and more people are settling in the county and practically all dairy products can be consumed locally.

D. Livestock

1. Beef Cattle

Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn are the three beef breeds. Hereford and Angus being the major breeds. Have seven purebred Hereford breeders and four purebred Aberdeen-Angus breeders. Most all farmers have one of the above breeds of grade cows headed by a purebred sire. These herds produce feeder calves which are generally sold to buyers from other sections for either breeding purposes or to be fed out. Considerable work has been done on breeding, feeding, disease control and management of beef cattle.

The major goal for Giles county has been the Better Sire Replacement Program. During the year the following purebred females and sires have been placed: 115 Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn sires and females.

Over 600 farmers vaccinated their calves for the prevention of blackleg and 50 for hemorrhagic septicaemia. A total of 960 calves were vaccinated by the agent and 3500 by farmers for the prevention and control of the above diseases. Several farmers dipped livestock for external parasites. Over 500 other livestock were treated for various diseases. Several demonstrations were held on the proper dehorning and vaccinating of cattle.

The Giles County Feeder Calf Sale was held jointly with Pulaski and Montgomery counties at the Christiansburg Livestock Market on October 21, 1944. A total of 128 steer calves and heifer calves were sold, netting the producers a total of \$6144.00. Farmers participating were well pleased with the price received, especially since the feed calf outlook was not so good at that time.

Farmers are beginning to realize the importance of good livestock so in turn they are keeping better sires and good grade females, and are also practicing better breeding, feeding and management.

2. Sheep

The sheep industry is one if not the most major source of farm income in this county. Although the sheep population has declined in the past several years, the number of sheep on farms in this county still remains over 10,000 head.

The agent works with farmers at all time on feeding, breeding, management and disease control.

Approximately 10,000 lambs were docked and castrated by 350 farmers. Approximately 300 farmers treated their sheep for stomach and other types of worms and treated 2000 with bluestone and 8000 with the new treatment, Phenothiazine. Several flocks were treated for external parasites. After the war the county plans to have a movable dipping vat.

Since creep feeding of lambs is becoming very popular among farmers, the agent has given information as to construction, method of feeding and management of flocks fed by means of creeps. Farmers have been urged to have some green crops for their sheep during the winter months. Much progress has been made on winter crops.

The county wool pool had a very successful year. Practically all producers prepared his wool according to the United Wool Growers' regulations. County wool pool handled 31,936 pounds bringing the sheep producers \$15,254.23.

In order to help promote and increase the production of sheep in the county, sheep producers are protected against losses of sheep caused by dogs, through reliable and economical indemnity covering such losses. This protection is in addition to the regular dog fund.

Purebred ram and ewe replacements numbered 95, consisting of Hampshire, Southdown, Dorsets and Suffolks. By using good grade ewes and purebred registered rams the quality of lambs produced has been greatly increased.

3. Horses

The number of horses in Giles county has been declining for several years because the demand for their services has been replaced by machinery. Assistance has been given farmers in maintaining the present horse population, better management, feeding and breeding. Farmers are urged to raise colts for replacements. The bot and worm eradication campaign resulted in having 200 horses treated using carbon disulphide treatment.

E. Horticulture - Fruit - Vegetables

The county has 17 commercial apple growers and 2 commercial grape producers. Approximately 150,000 bushels of apples and 1400 bushels of grapes were produced this year. Both crops were the largest this year than for several years.

Spray card service went out to 60 growers from the agent's office each month during the spray season. Orchardists and other fruit growers made good use of these spray cards and they have been beneficial to most growers. The agent and specialists gave three pruning demonstrations and general orchard recommendations and other information through personal visits, letters and news articles. All producers were assisted with the proper fertilization and the general program.

The planting of small fruits has greatly increased. The increase being mainly strawberries and raspberries. Good markets are established in the coal fields of West Virginia.

The most outstanding phase of the vegetable program during the year is the garden results. Practically all farm families were reached by either visits by community and neighborhood leaders, personal visits, individual or circular letters asking each family to have a garden. When visits were made each leader had timely information on gardens to give the family. Garden demonstrations were held in several sections of the county showing the best varieties of seed to use, preparation of land, fertilization, grouping of vegetables, cultivation and storing of vegetables for winter use. Home agent gave several canning demonstrations. Each with farm families received the monthly garden letter which contained timely and up-to-date information and 1000 garden letters went out each month. Farm families are becoming more interested in winter cover crops for the garden and this fall seeding shows a great increase over last year.

Agent also gave a great deal of time and information to families living in town.

Around 50 farmers were issued affidavits for selling vegetables and other farm products in other states.

F. Extension-TVA Test Demonstration Program

The Extension-TVA Test Demonstration Program is sponsored by the County Board of Agriculture and County AAA Committee. A demonstrator has been selected for each community.

From the standpoint of unit, soil improvement and farm management practices, the demonstrations carried on are the most outstanding piece of work done in the county from a sound, workable and practical basis.

To date the county has 30 test demonstration farms. Twenty two are active and eight inactive. Fourteen testing triple superphosphate and eight testing Meta Calcium phosphate and all testing Ammonium Nitrate.

The active (22) demonstrators have a total farm acreage of 5,471. Nine hundred and sixty five acres being treated in 1944 and a total of 5,587 acres treated with triple or Meta Calcium phosphate since the beginning of the Test Demonstration Program. Several of the old demonstrators are repeating with the second application.

Twenty-one kept farm records this year. The records show that the demonstrators are keeping around 350 more animal units as compared to the number kept before the demonstrations were started.

Demonstration farms have received 110,000 pounds of triple superphosphate and 30,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate during 1944. Have used approximately 1000 tons of ground limestone or its equivalent on cropland, meadows and pasture land.

One of the most noticeable improvements is ⁱⁿ the quality of pasture grasses and legumes. - White clover and other clovers are growing in fields where it was never known to grow before. The result of these legumes and grasses on treated areas is that the grazing period has been lengthened from 20 to 40 days. The length has been shortened this year due to the drouth.

The influence of these demonstrators on other farmers in their communities has played a great part toward better rotations, use of more lime and phosphate, other fertilizers, livestock and higher standard of living. Farmers, and I mean those that are really farmers are realizing the importance of cooperation, complete rotations, proper fertilization and liming of crop and pasture land. From the results of the Unit Demonstrations and other farmers of the county are using 60 to 65 per cent more fertilizer and lime than they were using eight to ten years ago. On the demonstration farms the pasture and meadow land is at least 50% better than they were before using phosphate and lime.

Records in 1935 show that it took 4.5 acres of pasture to grass one animal unit on the demonstration farms, and on the same farms in 1944 records show that it required 2.1 acres to grass one animal unit.

G. County Farm Labor

During January of this year the Professional Workers held meetings in practi-

cally all communities and discussed the labor situation at present and the future needs with the farmers and urged each farmer to help his neighbors in their crops and to share their farming equipment as much as possible and try to overcome their labor difficulties on a local basis. This has proven most successful this year.

The Labor Committee and Professional Workers made a careful survey of the labor needs, and decided that the county did not need a labor assistant. Farmers desiring labor were sent a questionnaire on the followings: Rate of pay; when needed; type of work; how long needed and if the labor could be housed.

Youths from the towns were used in harvesting commercial vegetables, grapes and apples. A large number of rural men and women were also used.

The County USDA War Board cooperated closely with the Labor Committee, Professional Workers and County Selective Service Board in furnishing information on farm boys and men. The Selective Service Board has been very cooperative and has protected the agriculture of this county.

In working with the labor program, the Labor Committee, agent and others have attempted to cope with the labor shortage within each community and this has proven very satisfactory.

Orders were placed by 128 farmers, (in some cases one farmer requested more than one order) making a total of 90 farm labor placements, representing 5 from 1 to 3 days; 50 from 1 to 5 months; 20 four days up to one month and 15 year-round workers (tenants).

The county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent and office secretary devoted 72 days to the Labor Program during the year 1944.

H. Agricultural Planning

An Agricultural Plan of Work was prepared at the beginning of the year for this county by the County Board of Agriculture and the Professional Workers' Council. This plan of work covers all phases of agriculture in Giles county.

I. Cooperatives

(1) County Wool Pool

This cooperative only handles the county's wool clip and the activities are mentioned in previous paragraphs.

(2) Giles County Farm Bureau

To-date the Farm Bureau has 140 paid up members. The major activities of this cooperative this year is the establishing of a Farm Bureau Store located in Pearisburg, handling of all government wheat.

VI. 4-H Club Work

A. 4-H Club Organization

Giles county 4-H club enrollment includes 96 boys and 140 girls. 4-H clubs were organized in seven communities and had a total of 8 organized junior and senior clubs. A total of 55 4-H club meetings were held during the year, with a total attendance of 977 members. Due to consolidation of schools the agent thought it best not to hold summer meetings, also due to transportation and shortage of labor. Instead of meetings during summer months the agent took the week set aside for club work and visited as many projects as possible.

Demonstrations were held in all clubs on project work. Timely subjects were also discussed at each meeting. The 4-H club program was built around projects that would mean the most training for the member and the greatest benefit to the war efforts.

The county 4-H clubs has its own organized council organization, which meets twice each year. The first meeting is for the purpose of planning the county's 4-H club program, and the second meeting to obtain results for the year.

Giles county 4-H clubs have established an Honor Organization. Each boy and girl that is 14 years of age, completed at least three years of club work, made outstanding merit in club work, shows good leadership and has a good moral character is eligible to become a member of the Honor Organization. To date this organization has fifteen members.

B. Project Work

Local leaders are secured at the beginning of each project year to assist with 4-H club work. The purpose of these local leaders is to plan with the 4-H club members the program for each meeting, assist with visits and to hold meetings in absents of agents. Due to war plants and other war activities local leaders are very difficult to secure.

Projects carried by 4-H club boys are as follows:

Project	No. Enrolled	No. Completed	Total Profit
Garden	29	17	\$259.28
Fat Pigs	32	22	434.73
Beef Calf	2	1	28.00
Beef Cow	2	2	58.00
Dairy Heifer	3	2	17.50
Sheep	3	3	72.00
Brood Sow	11	11	392.40
Poultry	27	18	395.17
	109	75	\$1,651.08

The Sow and Litter Project was the most successful project carried during the year. In 1942 Sears, Roebuck and Company made it possible by giving outstanding 4-H boys in one community four female pigs and one male. One boy received the male and one female and the others one female each. This past spring each club member gave to another outstanding 4-H club boy in another community a sow pig.

Since this project did so well in 1942 the Agent went before the directors of the Bank of Giles county and the National Bank of Harrows and gave a report on the progress that these boys did with the Sears, Roebuck and Co. pigs and ask if they would like to do something to encourage 4-H Club work in Giles county. The Bank of Giles County is sponsoring two sow pigs and the National Bank of Harrows one male pig. These pigs will be handled in the same manner, that is each boy will give to another club member in another community one sow pig.

After the 4-H boys give a sow pig to another 4-H club boy all restrictions are withdrawn and the sow belongs to the boy. The Agent encourages each club member to keep his sow as long as she is profitable.

The boys that did the best job, based on management, feeding, showmanship, and individual merit of the pig, received either a heifer or male bull in either dairy or beef breeds. The boy that won second received 100 baby chicks of either the heavy breeds and the boy placing third received 50 baby chicks. Due to transportation the community fair of breeding pigs was called off and the pigs were judged at each individual's home.

Boys enrolled in the Sow and Litter project made a total of \$392.40. Since the breeding pigs were kept over the total profit cannot be given until next year. Boys taking Fat Pig kept most of them for home consumption and it is estimated according to average market prices that they made a total profit of \$434.73.

Each club member taking poultry as their project was encouraged to take the entire home flock as their project and to practice the best known breeding, feeding and sanitation methods possible. Members enrolled in poultry project work made a total of \$395.17 profit.

Club members taking sheep, dairy calves, beef cow and beef calves kept these animals in the flock and herds, an estimated profit of \$17.50 was made by these members.

The garden projects were very outstanding and some real accomplishments were made. Each club member taking gardens was urged to have complete charge and to produce every vegetable possible and to preserve and store all vegetables grown. Since it is very difficult to secure the exact worth of garden projects it is estimated that these members made a total profit of \$259.28

4-H Club work is considered one of the most if not the most important phases of Extension Work in Giles county and the agent set aside the first week in each month to do only 4-H Club work.

C. Achievements

Tours, rallies, parties, picnics, etc. were dispensed with again this year due to transportation and labor shortage.

Since very little or not recreational activities were held this year, all clubs decided to hold 4-H Club Achievement Day Program. The Achievement Day Program was held in Pearisburg on October 21st, at the High School. The Achievement Day Program consisted of club members giving reports on the progress made during the year in each line of 4-H club work. Awards were made to the boys and girls doing the most outstanding piece of work, the most outstanding club, and to members entering various county contests. Talks were delivered on 4-H club work and a social hour following.

VII. U.S.D.A. War Board

A. Production Goals

Meetings were held in all communities on Production Goals. First, the U.S.D.A. War Board went over the goals for this county and made adjustments.

The U.S.D.A. War Board estimates by marketing and surveys that all goals were

exceeded. The increased production over goals in 1943 shows on milk, eggs, beef cattle and lambs. Decrease in brood sows, pigs farrowed and market hogs.

The crop production was most outstanding even though we experienced a drought. The corn and hay crops being about the same or a little larger than last year. With the proper management and feeding practices this county can go through the winter with very little bought feed. The main feed needed now and the remaining of the winter is protein supplement.

B. Agricultural Deferment Cases

The County U.S.D.A. War Board held 11 meetings with a total attendance of 55 on Production Goals and farm deferment cases.

The Board furnished information to the Selective Service Board on 150 farm workers. The Selective Service Board and County U.S.D.A. War Board cooperated 100%. Both organizations have meant a great deal to the agriculture of this county.

County U.S.D.A. War Board gave 80 releases from the farm to industry. Practically all of these men went to industries producing for the war.

VIII. Cooperation With Agricultural Conservation Program (AAA)

A. Organization to Handle

The agent has worked very closely with the Agricultural Conservation Programs in all educational work. The agent has on all occasions informed farmers as to how the program is set up and the grants of aid that each farmer can receive under the program. The AAA Organization have cooperated with all other agencies.

B. Office Facilities and Equipment

The Association has an office on floor above the Extension office, and on the same floor with the Soil Conservation Service. The Association has five filing cabinets, cabinet for maps, one typewriter, one adding machine, one stapler, one letter moistner, three tables and other small office equipment. The Association uses the mimeograph machine belonging to the Extension Service.

C. Work Sheets and Comments on Types of Crops and Conditions Involved

The County Association has 920 signers, with 675 work sheets completed. The main goal in 1944 was to get as many farmers as possible to participate in the program, and to get farmers to take up his or her maximum allowance in either phos-

phate or lime as grants of aid. The above farmers received as grants of aid 8000 tons of lime and 800 tons of 16% phosphate.

Through the county program and those farmers purchasing their own lime and phosphate a total of 8,500 tons of ground limestone or its equivalent and 810 tons of 16% phosphate were used.

Types of crops included, corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, soybeans, alfalfa, red clover, lespedeza and various types of grasses. The county does not have any special crops or any crop controlled by quotas.

D. Number Committeemen and Responsibility They Assumed

The county committee composed of four members acting under the general supervision of the State Committee, and within the limitations of applicable laws, regulations and instructions, is fully responsible for all matters relating to county administration.

- (1) Select Secretary and Treasurer to the County Committee, employ and when necessary discharge employees of the Association, and supervise and direct the activities of Association personnel.
- (2) Responsible for collecting money and for all property of the Association.
- (3) Determine farm acreage allotments, goals, normal yields, farm marketing quotas and make other agricultural determinations required.
- (4) Supervise and direct the activities of the Community Committees and keep them informed on all phases of the programs.
- (5) In charge of referenda on marketing quotas.
- (6) Review and certify all prescribed forms filed by members of Association.
- (7) Acquaint farmers with the objectives, provisions and results of the farm program.
- (8) Make available to members of the Association and to others authorized to receive same, county records.
- (9) Recommend changes and additions to State Committee
- (10) Conduct hearings and investigations
- (11) Perform other duties assigned to it by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

II. Cooperation with Credit and Lending Agencies

A. Local

Giles County has four banks which do local loaning to farmers. The Bank of Giles County at Pearisburg and Pembroke; First National Bank of Narrows and Farmers & Merchants Bank, Rich Creek, Virginia. Two of these banks are sponsoring 4-H club work besides loaning to farmers. In all types of Extension work the banks have been very cooperative.

B. Production Credit

The Production Credit Association works in this county from out of the Palaski office. The agent assists farmers as to where credit can be obtained and which agency would serve his or her problem best. The Association closed 8 loans in this county in 1944 amounting to \$6,890.80 and has 12 outstanding loans amounting to \$10,407.00

C. Emergency Crop & Feed Loan

The Emergency Crop and Feed Agency meets in the county agent's office once each week during the loaning season and then once each month or when ever necessary.

The Emergency Crop & Feed Loan Office has granted 21 loans to farmers in this county totalling \$3,640 since December 1, 1943 to date. These loans are for purchasing, fertilizer, seed, etc.

I. Cooperation with Farm Security Program

The agent has worked very closely with Farm Security in all educational matters. Agent serves on the County Farm Security Committee. In administering all educational programs, Farm Security has been of great value and assistance to the Extension Division in all agricultural programs. Several of the Farm Security tenant purchase farms have been taken on under the Extension-TVA Program and are doing some very good work.

II. Cooperation with Soil Conservation Service

The county agent has served as supervisor of the Skyline Soil Conservation District for the year. Have attended twelve Soil Conservation District Meetings.

The Skyline Soil Conservation District has worked 31 complete farm plans,

covering 9,113 acres in Giles county. These plans were worked to conserve soil and soil resources. Each farm was planned according to the best land use for which it is adopted, based on the type of farm, economic condition, capability of the land (based on soil type, soil fertility, slope and degree of erosion) and the experience of the operator. The plans were worked in accordance with the following practices:

Cropland

Cropping systems in which there is protective covering on, and green roots in the soil as much of the time as is possible. Short rotations of three and not more than four years were used so as to provide organic matter and at the same time supply nitrogen through the legume. Some one year rotations have been set up for corn silage where the fields are level, manure available and only suitable field for silage. Cropland of 12% or more slope was set up in contour strips to cut down erosion. 113 acres of corn and 34 acres of small grain was grown in contour strips in 1944, with 90% to 100% of the erosion stopped on these fields. Due to the steepness of slope and other factors we have not been able to establish terrace systems. Soil Conservation Service have plans now for more than 500 acres of corn to be grown in contour strips in 1945 and hope to work with several farmers before corn planting time. Fertilizer and liming practices were recommended in accordance with the State Experiment Station.

Meadows

Permanent meadows were planned for establishment were needed as a source of hay and for erosion control. In shortening the rotations and conserving the soil farmers can get by with less grain and makes available several acres for permanent hay. The Soil Conservation Service have assisted in establishing 90 acres of alfalfa during the past two seasons and have plans for several acres to be established in the near future. Liming and fertilizing meadows has been recommended in all cases and the farmers are finding it profitable. For example-one farmer had been growing Korean lespedeza 6" to 8" high and changed to our recommendation of lime, fertilizer with boron and got a 24" growth the first season.

Pasture

We have planned a definite system of liming and fertilizing pastures and encouraged mowing at regular intervals to control weeds. Plowing and burning pastures have been discouraged. Five acres of gullied land has been set to Kudzu for protection. The plants sent out runners 4 to 5 feet this year and we think are going to prove successful in healing up gullied areas.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

1944

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 Giles

REPORT OF

Salah H. Newman
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1944

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__

4-H Club Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

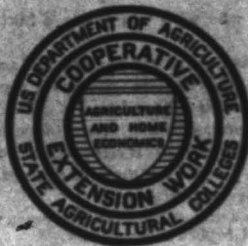
From _____ to _____, 194__

J. H. Walker
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1944

Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From _____ to _____, 194__



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date _____ State Extension Director.

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

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

1. This 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. This 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 sensible 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 agents on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

The narrative reports 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 program and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better home-making, 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, streetcar 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 of 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 1/2 days		12	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³		185		215	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ³		101		65	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ⁴		101		103 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ⁴		185		176 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴		318		419	637
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		300		93	293
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	236		6120	1356
	(2) Telephone	211		580	791
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵		79		39	118
10. Number of bulletins distributed		1838		1450	3288
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		1		3	4
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	15	14	29
		Total attendance of:			
	(b) Men leaders	26		273	999
	(c) Women leaders	45			45
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	10		10
	Total attendance of:				
(b) Leaders	5		5	5	
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	125	24	149
		(b) Total attendance	1019	353	1372
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	103		103
		(b) Total attendance	190		190
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		5		8	13
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	5		5	10
	(2) Total attendance	56		66	122
	(a) Number			1	1
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(b) Total attendance		13	13
		(a) Number			
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance			
		(a) Number			
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1		1
		(b) Total attendance	55		55
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	1		1
		(b) Total attendance	35		35

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

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	1		1	1	
	(b) Total boys attending	12		12	12	
	(c) Total girls attending	24		24	24	
	(d) Total others attending	5		5	5	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	25		54	89
		(b) Total attendance	723		1778	1501
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	17		7	24
		(b) Total attendance	409		112	321
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	12			12
		(b) Total attendance	66			66
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	9			9
		(b) Total attendance	533			533

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 picnic, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	<i>Above 3 acres</i>	1339
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program		900
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time		300
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program		15
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program		500
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time		60
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program		300
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time		20
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled		115
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled		59
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)		1300
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)		300

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work)
- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name County Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 35
- (b) Agricultural (1) Name Ed. Kingfish, H. T. W. Paul, W. W. Allen, C. W. Allen (2) No. of members 15
- (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Home Demon. Council (2) No. of members 24
- (d) 4-H Club (1) Name 4-H Club Council (2) No. of members 54
- (e) Older youth (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural 156 (b) Home demonstration 50 (c) 4-H Club 57 (d) Older youth 3
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 10
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 10
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 14
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 202
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) 10 9 11 XXXXXXXXXX
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system 77 Men 47 Women 50
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 254 (2) Women 111 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men _____ (2) Women 5 (3) Older club boys _____ (4) Older club girls 18

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 47 (2) Women 50 (3) Youth _____
- (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 10
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 10 (b) Women 10 (c) Youth _____
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes (b) No _____

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ² (b)	Total ³ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>40</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<u>33</u>
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>41</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>14</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County <u>14</u>	(1) County <u>14</u>	<u>51</u>
(2) Community _____	(2) Community _____	(2) Community _____	<u>97</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year _____			<u>97</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen _____			<u>1163</u>

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pulses	Cotton	Tobacco	Fruit and other crops	Fruit	Other crops
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	10	11		12	12			10	15	
(4) State extension workers	3	3		4	6			3	2	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10		10	10			10	4	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				3	3				3	
54. Number of hours worked this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	150	90		100	15			125	4	
(2) The use of lime	950	175		400	675			50	3	
(3) The use of fertilizers	500	500		200	200			125	10	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	30	65		20				300	17	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	75	20		75				1000	17	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds		20			50				1	
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals								5	17	

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Swine	Sheep	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—								
(1) Home demonstration agents								
(2) 4-H Club agents								
(3) Agricultural agents	5	22	17	16	1	15	1	
(4) State extension workers	2	9	5	4	1	3		
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		10	10	10	10			
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year								
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations								
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	1	6	3	14	1	25		
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—								
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1	50	65	30				
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	10	70	25	20				
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	275	XXXX	
(4) Improving methods of feeding	6	150	350	100	5	200		
(5) Controlling external parasites	6	50	100	75	0	100		
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	15	200	350	75	60	75		
(7) Controlling predatory animals								

* 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 other 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	11	1	
(4) State extension workers	9		
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10		
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2		

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	75
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	400
(c) With strip cropping	40
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	3
(f) With contour farming of cropland	40
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(h) In contouring pasture or range	
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	400
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	6
(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	
(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)	10
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees	1
(c) With selection cutting	1
(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	800

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	0	0
---	---	---

¹ 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, 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				7
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents	13	13	5	10
	(4) State extension workers	3	7	3	6
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		10	10	10	10
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					12
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business	50			
	(b) Enterprise	25			
	(c) Other				
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory	50			
	(b) General farm records	50			
	(c) Enterprise records				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only	30			
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan	3			
	(c) In analyzing the farm business	22			
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements				
76. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.					
	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating				5
	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)				3
	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments				100
	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes				25
	(i) With farm-labor problems				300
	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income				10

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.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land, zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents				7
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents	3			1
	(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		10			10
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					10
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas					1
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					6
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)					17
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year					4

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies, repair 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					1					4	1
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents		4	5	1	8	6		4		1	8
(4) State extension workers			3		2			3		1	
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		10	10	3	10	10		4		3	10
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			10								
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year		1	1								
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)		125	350								
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$	\$6,832	\$20,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year		25	35	60	212	25		10		12	40
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$2,000	\$350	\$17,000	\$12,100	\$70,000 [†]	\$	\$7,000	\$	\$4,350	\$11,000
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											5
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											1
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											1
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											1
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											1
98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											1
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											1
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.

[†] Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other 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	52			
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		3	3	
(4) State extension workers	3			
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	2	4	
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	24			

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	
(b) Remodeling dwellings	2
(c) Installing sewage systems	
(d) Installing water systems	2
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	59
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	41
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	96
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	33
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	12
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	421
(l) Laundry arrangement	163
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	6
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	6
(o) Improving home grounds	3
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	50
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	10

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	10
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	50
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	10

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	
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth		Home management— family extension (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	25	14	12	10
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents				
	(4) State extension workers	1	1		
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	10	10	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	34	34		12	

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	190
(b) With home accounts	4
(c) With financial planning	15
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	-
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	2
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food	4
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	
(d) General household supplies	1
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	10
(b) Clothing	7
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	32
(d) General household supplies	2
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	32
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	1
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	190

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	40
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	30
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	100
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	6

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	2
(b) In improving family relationships	160
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	30
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	10
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	23
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. 12.
² Includes question 123; also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (f), 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 individual 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					Acres
147. Home gardens	29	17	17	8	8.9 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	27	4	18	2	14.38 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	3		2		2 Animals
152. Beef cattle	4		3		3 Animals
153. Sheep	3		3		15 Animals
154. Swine	43	1	32	1	1.23 Animals
155. Horses and mules					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					XXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity					{ Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection and preparation		96		50	{ Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation		16		12	2,000 Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					XXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing		9		7	{ 33 Garments made 10 Garments remodeled
167. Home management					Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		91		62	{ 64 Rooms 54 Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others		1		1	XXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)					XXXXXXXXXXXX

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs	9	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys: 96	(b) Girls: 144
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys: 75	(b) Girls: 75
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys: 96	(b) Girls: 144
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys: 7	(b) Girls: 7
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys: 76	(b) Girls: 100
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys: 20	(b) Girls: 44

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By year	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	30	66	10 and under	2	23
2d	25	41	11	16	27
3d	20	23	12	26	44
4th	15	5	13	25	27
5th	6	5	14	17	11
6th		3	15	2	6
7th		1	16	6	5
8th			17	2	1
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		(f) Fire and accident prevention	
(b) Giving demonstrations	53	(g) Wildlife conservation	
(c) Recreational leadership	9	(h) Keeping personal accounts	144
(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

15

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	15
	(b) Young women	6

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (c)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-31 years (e)	32 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (g)	Married (h)			
(1) Young men	9	6		13	2	
(2) Young women	3	3		6		

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups

10

189. Total attendance at such meetings

125

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted

191. Membership in such groups

(a) Young men

(b) Young women

192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted

(a) Young men

(b) Young women

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

(a) Young men

(b) Young women

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to—

(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems

(2) Vocational guidance

(3) Family life and social customs

(4) Social and recreational activities

(5) Community service activities

(6) Technical agriculture

(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health

¹ All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.

² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

³ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work w. 1/2 adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Days (a)	General-order insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)	170		250
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries	5		6
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)	4		15
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)	3		12

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War bonds (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										Other Fed. Agc.
(1) Home demonstration agents	1		1	2			2		9	4
(2) 4-H Club agents	53	14	10	37	4	38	7	5	46	56
(3) Agricultural agents		1		9	1	12	4		4	1
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	6	200				2			3	5
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	11	17	3	18	3	12	2	5	3	10

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

TERMINOLOGY

Demonstrations or Extension Teams

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.

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 those 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** are 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. Example:—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 **development 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 farmers) assisted this year** 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 adopted.
 - (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 served** 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 **offer 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 offer 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 started or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 20 years of age.