ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT'S WORK

IN

CARROLL COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1947

Fred R. Kirby, County Agricultural Agent
Miss Marcie Webb, Secretary

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III. Brief Description of County Organization

For some years Carroll County has had a County Farm Board. There are fourteen very well defined communities in the county. Each one of these communities has two leaders. There are 101 neighborhoods each with a man and woman leader. These leaders have from time to time rendered valuable service in planning and carrying out a farm program for the county. They have furnished the county agent needed information and have assisted in getting information to farm families. This is a rather large group. Very few of them are interested in all parts of the farm program.

For two years now committees have been selected from this group to help with the farm program. The most important committees are for Dairying, Livestock, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables, Pastures, T.V.A. Demonstrations, Soil Conservation, 4-H Club and Cooperatives. These committees composed of small groups are very effective in planning a farm program and in helping carry out a county farm plan. Each member of every committee is interested in the work he is called upon to do. This has proven to be an improvement over the County Farm Board as it was first organized. We still use the neighborhood leaders when necessary and desirable, but most of the work is done by committees.

IV. Type of Agriculture

Most farms in Carroll County would probably be classified as general type farms. Most farms are small, averaging in size about seventy-five acres. There are very few farms over five hundred acres in size. There are many farms very small in size ranging from three to thirty acres. Such farms are usually occupied by a part-time farmer. He may work at a saw-mill, work on the road, in a factory, or a mine. He lives on the farm, grows a garden, keeps a few cows, hogs and chickens. He makes his living on the farm and gets most of his cash income from some other source.

Most farmers in Carroll County keep poultry, hogs, sheep and cattle. The most important crops are corn, small grain, hay, pastures, and vegetables. One small section of the county is devoted to growing apples and peaches. The apple section is very small, but practically everyone in this small section grows apples. It is the most productive small section in the county. Carroll County ranks fifty third among all the counties in the United States in the production of apples.

The most important cash crops in addition to apples are cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes, and snap beans. A few farmers grow tobacco and a few grow strawberries.

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During the past ten years Carroll County has been going into the dairy business. Milk production has increased every year during the past ten years and has increased rapidly in the past two or three years.

V. Project Activities

a. T.V.A. Unit Farm Demonstration

The goal for this project was thirty unit farm demonstrations. One demonstration farmer sold his farm, so at present there are only twenty-nine T.V.A. demonstration farmers in Carroll County. The county agent has assisted this group of farmers in planning and carrying out the various demonstrations on these farms.

This group of farmers have not only done a good job for themselves, but have greatly assisted in educating other farmers in better farm practices. They have taken the lead in pasture improvement, soil conservation, crop rotation, reforestation, livestock improvement, dairy improvement, better farm management, and home improvement. These unit farms are well distributed and many farmers have had an opportunity to see and learn from the many different demonstrations.

This year we conducted a tour and visited many of these demonstration farms. Eighty farmers went on this tour and others came to visit the farms located near them.

One of these demonstration farmers helped put on a radio program telling the results of demonstrations on his farm.

Each year clippings are taken from pastures on these demonstration farms. The results of these clippings are amazing. They show that phosphate increases pasture on the average of 76%. In many fields it was over 100%. The results of these clippings have been told at farmers' meetings, published in local papers and broadcast over the radio.

b. Pastures

The goal for this project was fifty pasture demonstrations. They have been conducted. The need for this kind of demonstration is very great for two reasons. In the first place pasture is the best and cheapest feed for livestock. Most farmers in Carroll County keep livestock. In the second place farmers in Carroll County have learned about all they know about pastures in the past ten years. Naturally there are no graduates in pasture production in Carroll County. Many farmers know very little about pastures at the present time.

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The pioneer farmer in Carroll County did not farm in a way to grow good pasture. Necessity almost forced him to use his land as he cleared away the timber to grow crops like corn, small grain and vegetables. Since most land is steep or rolling the top soil soon washed away. There was not enough lime and phosphate in the land to cause bluegrass to grow naturally if the farmer had given it a chance. In some localities there was, but the farmer did not give it a chance. Up until about years ago practically every farmer in Carroll County tried to crop all his cleared land. He would grow corn or some other row crop, then small grain, then the best farmers sowed grass; the poorer farmers simply let the land lay bare. After a few years he would go back to the same field and start the same rotation. The farmers who sowed grass found that it did not stay on the land over three years. This was due to the fact that there was not enough lime and phosphate in the soil to support permanent pasture. Many farmers still think they have to plow land every few years and sow grass.

Demonstrations have clearly shown that this is not true. In fact, it is impossible to grow real good pasture where the land is plowed every few years.

There are three big requirements for pasture in Carroll County: 1. lime, 2. phosphate, and 3. time. It takes time for a sod of blue grass and white clover to form after the lime and phosphate have been applied. Naturally, if the farmer plows his land every five or ten years, he will never have a good sod.

There are other things the farmer can do to help produce a permanent pasture in addition to using lime, phosphate and keeping a plow out of the field. He can help by reseeding, clipping briars, weeds, and bushes. He can also apply potash and nitrogen.

To teach the farmer these things was the purpose of the fifty farm demonstrations. In addition to this fifty, many farmers are establishing pastures that they are proud of and take a delight in showing them to their neighbors. We are beginning to get results. Pasture demonstrations have been seen by one large group on tour this year and many small groups have seen them. News articles have been published about them and broad-casts have been made.

c. Hay Crops - Lespedeza

In order to keep livestock economically, hay is probably next to pasture in importance. Carroll County for many years has produced a large amount of hay. According to the U. S. Census, Carroll County

produces more hay than any other county in Virginia. However, until recent years most of the hay was poor in quality. There was practically no legume hay. There was some good timothy in certain favored localities, but most of it was wild hay grown in the many little creek bottom land meadows. Good legume hay could not be grown with application of lime and phosphate. Potash and nitrogen also help.

The big job has been to get farmers to improve the quality of hay. An attempt has been made to get farmers to do this by growing more legume hay, soy beans, lespedeza, red clover, and alfalfa. Much progress is being made. Most good farmers now have some legume hay. More and more alfalfa is being grown each year. More has been seeded this year than ever before.

Farmers are being urged and given all possible information on the proper time to cut hay. Carroll County farmers have been letting their hay crops get too ripe before starting to harvest. Progress has been made along this line also. More and more farmers are cutting hay earlier than they once did.

Several farmers in Carroll County have installed hay driers. They have all proved successful. They enable the farmers to make good hay regardless of the weather. Information has been given all interested farmers who have requested it. Most new barns have been planned in a way that hay driers can be installed.

d. Corn

Demonstrations were conducted this year using hybrid seed corn. Ten different hybrids were used. This demonstration is badly needed in Carroll County. Most of Carroll County west of the Blue Ridge is 2500 feet or more above sea level. It so happens that most hybrids are not adapted to this altitude. All the hybrids used this year have been grown some place in Southwest Virginia. Seed was furnished farmers for these demonstrations. Visits were made to observe habits of growth, etc. All results are not in yet. Later a complete report will be published in local papers and broadcast over the Radio. All ten hybrids grew well. Some matured very early and some were late in the higher altitudes. Up to the present time U. S. 13 has given more complete satisfaction taken as a whole all over the county. One farmer conducting the demonstration on a small plot got a yield of 114 bushels per acre using U. S. 13. This hybrid has certain faults that some farmers do not like. For example, the fodder is very susceptible to blight.

We plan to continue these hybrid corn demonstrations until we find the best possible hybrids for Carroll County.

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e. Small Grains

Carroll County is not a big producer of small grain. Wheat, oats, rye, and buckwheat are grown in small quantities. During the year farmers have been assisted in getting adapted, high yielding varieties. Information has been given on fertilizers and methods of controlling diseases and insect pests.

f. Fruits

A small section of Carroll County is devoted entirely to apple production. This section is in the southest section of Carroll County near the North Carolina line and near Patrick County, Virginia. Orcharding is carried on in three counties in this section. The three counties cooperate in securing labor for harvesting.

During the year we have held a school to give instruction to the apple growers. Spray calendars have been mailed out regularly. Many bulletins have been distributed. The county agent has furnished plans for constructing storage houses. He has also given information on selecting spray machinery.

This group of farmers have had a great deal of difficulty in getting fertilizer, especially nitrogen. The county agent has rendered all possible service in locating and securing fertilizer for the orchard farmers.

In cooperation with Patrick County in Virginia and Surry County in North Carolina, a labor camp was established and one hundred negroes from Bahama Island were brought in to help harvest the apple crop. Without this help many hundreds of bushels of apples would have been lost. There is not enough local labor available to take care of the crop.

g. Vegetables

Some five hundred farmers in Carroll County grow vegetables for a cash crop. Cabbage is the most important one. Some grow snap beans, tomatoes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and strawberries. During the year the county agent has assisted these vegetable growers in getting seed, fertilizer and spray material. One of the big jobs has been to get the right kind of fertilizer. The county agent has furnished information on the kind of fertilizer and assisted the farmers in locating a supply. Mary

bulletins have been distributed to the vegetable growers. Specialist from V. P. I. gave instructions on spray materials. One radio broadcast was given by the county agent.

Some assistance has been given in marketing cabbage, snap beans, and tomatoes. We really need a cooperative marketing agency to handle cabbage and beans. At present we have no agency. The farmers need this agency so cabbage and other vegetables can be properly graded and the farmer protected in putting his crop on the market. The farmers have organized a cooperative agency known as the Carroll County Farmers' Cooperative, Inc. It has a charter to buy for the farmers and also sell his products, but up to the present time has engaged in buying farm supplies only.

h. Forestry

There are thousands of acres of land in Carroll County adapted to nothing else except growing timber. The timber on much of this land has been cut during the past few years. Some of it will reseed itself if seed trees are near. However, where there are no seed trees left experience has shown that the land becomes covered with worthless bushes that never make timber. It is a big job to get farmers to realize the importance of planting trees.

A more beginning has been made in Carroll County. The first acre of trees was planted on a barren hill side seventeen years ago. This acre was planted in both wood red pine. They have grown well. Later the farmer, who planted these trees, became a demonstrator. His farm plan called for planting more trees. He has planted six acres more. They are growing nicely.

During 1947 the county agent has helped select fields for reforestation on at least a dozen farms. Reforestation has been discussed at meetings and on the radio. Plans have been made by a dozen farmers to plant trees in the spring of 1948. These farmers have in orders for trees. A large number of farmers have consulted the county agent about planting trees. The limiting factor at present is nursery stock. If more trees can be bought, I am convinced that a great many farmers are ready to plant trees.

i. Tobacco

There are twenty three flue-cured tobacco growers in Carroll County. Most of these farmers have been growing tobacco for sometime. The county agent assisted these farmers in getting fertilizer and gave one demonstration in preparing a plant bed using Cyanamid.

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There are nineteen Burley tobacco growers. This group is comparatively new in the tobacco business. The county agent assisted them in getting seed, selecting fertilizer and conducted one demonstration in stripping and grading Burley tobacco.

Eight men in Carroll County are conducting a demonstration in growing Turkish tobacco. The county agent helped select the farmers, helped select the fields, and assisted the instructor in getting information to the demonstrator. It is too early to tell just what will come out of this demonstration. The men from Duke University seem to be very well pleased with our first attempt. We will know more when all tobacco is sold and quality determined.

j. Dairying

Dairying is comparatively new in Carroll County. It is growing rapidly. Many farms in Carroll County are adapted to this enterprise. Its rapid growth brings up many new problems. The county agent has given a great deal of time to this enterprise. It has been necessary to help both adults and 4-H Club members. Dairy farmers are continually calling for information and suggestions.

A Dairy Herd Improvement Association has been organized in Carroll County and eight farmers are taking part in this program.

A sale of purebred dairy cattle was held at Galax, Virginia, in cooperation with Grayson County. Eight Carroll County farmers bought purebred breeding stock. A large group of farmers have been assisted by the county agent in selecting purebred bulls and purebred heifers.

Fourteen farmers have advanced to grade "A" dairymen during the past year. Practically all these farmers had to have barn plans and milk house plans. They also were given assistance in locating barns and selecting dairy equipment. A large number of farmers have been given barn plans in addition to those who met grade "A" standards. This group plans to produce grade "A" milk in the future. As soon as a new barn is built the farmer wants help on silo construction, hay driers and other equipment.

Probably more bulletins on dairying have been distributed than any other subject. News articles have been published giving information on dairying and broadcast have been made on this subject by the county agent. A farm tour with eighty farmers in the group was made to some of the modern dairy barns in the county. Farmers have been assisted in proper feeding dairy cattle. Special efforts have been made to get dairy farmers to produce legume hay, especially alfalfa. They have also been given information on silage.

k. Livestock

During the past year the county agent has assisted a large group of farmers in selecting purebred sires for beef cattle, sheep and hogs. More has been done for the beef cattle producers because they greatly outnumber the sheep and hog producers. There are some excellent purebred herds of beef cattle in Carroll County. Farmers are encouraged to go to these breeders to get purebred bulls.

A sale of purebred beef cattle was held at Galax, Virginia, in cooperation with Grayson County. Seventy two head of purebred cattle were sold. Most of them went to farmers in the immediate area.

In addition to helping select breeding stock, the county agent has given information on feeding and housing beef cattle, sheep and hogs. Demonstrations have been given in vaccinating for black-leg , treating sheep for stomach worms and castrating and docking lambs. Wool was marketed cooperatively.

l. Poultry

Demonstrations have been given on culling poultry. Information has been given on feeding poultry and controlling diseases and parasites. Plans have been distributed to farmers wanting to build or remodel a poultry house.

m. Cooperatives

There are three cooperatives doing some business in Carroll County. They are Southern States, Carroll County Farmers' Cooperative and Carroll County Wool Pool. The two first mentioned are incorporated, the last one named is a volunteer group of Carroll County farmers.

During the year the county agent has worked with all three of these cooperatives. The wool pool is controlled by a committee of three selected by the farmers. This committee usually calls on the county agent to help in getting bids on wool. Wool has been sold this way in Carroll County for many years. It has been worth many thousand dollars to the sheep owners in this county. Some years wool in this pool topped all sales in the United States. The wool is usually taken up and paid for in one day. This organization took part of two days and one whole day of the county agent's time.

Southern States Cooperative has been doing business in Carroll County for some years. It is the best source of good seed for Carroll County farmers. It also sells much feed, fertilizer and other farm supplies.

Southern States is not managed by local men. It is big enough to take care of itself. The county agent has assisted in the educational program this organization has carried on. He has also given farmers information to enable them to take advantage of opportunities to get good quality seed.

Carroll County Farmers' Cooperative is a new cooperative in Carroll County. It has been in operation about one and one half years. The county agent helped get it organized. R. Ward of the V.P.I. Extension Service rendered valuable assistance in setting up and keeping this organization going. In fact, it could never have been started without his help or someone else on the Extension Staff. Farmers have not been trained to run cooperatives in this county. I am convinced that they can only learn by doing. In other words they have to see and take part in the actual demonstration before they know much about cooperatives.

Carroll County Farmers' Cooperative, Inc., has a charter to buy farm supplies for farmers and also to sell products grown by farmers. Up to the present time it has been engaged only in cooperative buying farm supplies, mostly fertilizer. During the past year this organization has handled over $70,000 worth of fertilizer. The fertilizer was mostly phosphate some of it contained phosphate and potash and some of it was ammonium nitrate for orchard farmers. None of this fertilizer was sold higher than prices elsewhere and much of it was sold much cheaper than it could have been bought other places. Without this organization Carroll County would have been $70,000 short on fertilizer, because other merchants got every pound they could get delivered to the county.

The county agent has met with the Board of Directors of Carroll County Farmers' Cooperative, six times during the year and has held some meetings to give information to farmers. The time devoted to this organization has given bigger results than the same time given to any other organization.

n. Soil Conservation

The county agent has given more time, thought and study to soil conservation than to any other subject during 1947. The need for soil conservation is great in Carroll County. It is the foundation of all farm improvement. During the past few years much improvement has been made. Nearly a half million tons of ground limestone have been used in the past fifteen years. Hundreds of acres of pasture have been treated.

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Yet only a beginning has been made in soil conservation. During the past year the county agent has assisted over half the farmers on the county in getting and properly using lime and phosphate. Many farm plans have been made. These plans included such soil conservation practices as using lime, phosphating pasture, proper crop rotations, clipping pastures, growing legumes, making proper use of barnyard manure, growing cover crops, etc. Fifty two pasture demonstrations have been conducted. Contour strip cropping has been included in T.V.A. demonstration plans. Farm drainage has been encouraged where needed. Reforestation has been discussed with many farmers. News articles have been published and radio broadcasts made on the subject of soil conservation.

o. Returned Veterans

Many returned veterans have called on the county agent for advice and information. All possible help has been given. Bulletins have been distributed and all available information has been given this group. Many of the boys are now enrolled in school. The county agent has met this group on three occasions to discuss their farm problems. Some of them have been assisted in getting located on farms.

p. Rural Electrification

At least one hundred farmers have called on the county agent to assist in rural electrification problems. Many communities have asked for extension of rural lines. The county agent has held six meetings to organize communities to get power lines extended and give instruction on wiring, selecting and using electrical equipment.

q. Farm Clubs

Three farm clubs have been started in Carroll County; one at Laurel Fork, one at Hillsville, and one at Gladesboro. All these clubs were started this year. They have barely made a beginning. The need for such club is apparent. In some sections the work that these clubs can do is very well taken care of by the Grange, Farm Bureau or some other organization. It is difficult to have a well organized club in Carroll County. For farmers have the necessary training for leaders, and the mass of farmers have not been trained to act in groups so they can make good followers. Training must be given in both. It is the purpose of the county agent to put forth every effort to keep these clubs going and add others from time to time.

VI. 4-H Club Work

One hundred and fifteen club members started projects with the county agent this year. One hundred and eight completed the work.

Most boys were enrolled in dairy or pig projects. There were also projects in beef cattle, crop beans, tomatoes and tobacco. Twenty members had purchased dairy calf projects.

A dairy calf show was held at Hillsville in October 1947. Eighteen purebred heifer calves were exhibited at this show. One hundred and twenty four dollars were given by local banks and business organizations. We plan to make this show an annual event.

Six boys from Carroll County attended the 4-H Club Camp at Camp Burnee .

During the year instructions was given in dairy cattle selection, feeding dairy cattle, selecting breeding pigs, feeding pigs, wild life conservation, fire prevention, and health habits. Demonstrations were given in milking, fitting and showing dairy cattle.

VII. U.S.D.A. Council

The U. S. D. A. Council consists of representatives of all branches of the United States Department of Agriculture working in Carroll County. It includes the Production and Marketing Association, The Farm and Home Administration, the Soil Conservation Service and Extension Service. The county agent acts as secretary of the group and the chairman of the County Committee of the Production and Marketing Administration acts as chairman.

Early in the year the Council met to set up goals and plan a program for the county. Meetings have been held from time to time to check on progress being made.

The county agent takes the responsibility of securing technical information for all agricultural agencies.

VIII. Cooperation with Production and Marketing Administration

The county agent meets with the County Committee of the Production and Marketing Administration usually once each month. He takes responsibility of the educational part of the program. During the year meetings have been held, news articles published in local papers, circular letters sent out and radio broadcasts made explaining to farmers how to get and properly use soil building material. Fifty pasture demonstrations have been conducted showing the value of lime and phosphate .

IX. Cooperation with Lending Agencies

Farmers very frequently come to the county agent to ask advice on getting a loan. I usually advise such people to contact their local bank and see if a suitable loan can be made. If not I advise him to contact a representative of one of the government lending agencies. The Farmers Home Administration and the Production Cred Administration both operate in this county. Farmers are advised to go to the one best prepared to make the kind of loan he wants. If a farmer wants a long time loan to buy a farm and cannot make proper arrangements locally, he is advised to consult a representative of the Federal Land Bank. This organization also operates in Carroll County. The county agent gives the farmer all possible information regarding loans made by the different lending agencies. He is responsible for the educational part of the program for all farm agencies.

X. Cooperation with District Soil Conservation Program

Carroll County along with Grayson, Patrick and Floyd Counties, compose the New River Soil Conservation District.

The supervisors of this district hold meetings about once each month. The county agent meets with them whenever possible. At least once each year a meeting is held to make plans for the years work. The program is revised from time to time.

The county agent receives requests for farm plans and passes them on to proper employees of the district. Farmers are told in every way possible how they can be benefited by cooperating with the Soil Conservation District Program.

XI. Means of Reaching People

The county agent gets information to people by personal contact with farmers, by sending out circular letters, telephone calls, distributing bulletins and circulars, by holding meetings, by attending meetings held by other groups, by publishing news articles, by conducting livestock and crop shows, and radio broadcasts. To assist in this work he has the County Farm Board with its leaders and committees. He gets as much assistance as possible from Chambers of Commerce, business organizations, and civic organizations. He also uses farm organizations and cooperatives.

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Form ES-21
(Revised May 1947)

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 Carroll

REPORT OF

Mary H. Law (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From Dec. 1, 1946	to Dec. 1, 1947
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
Fred A. Kirby Agricultural Agent.	From Dec. 1, 1946	to Dec. 1, 1947
Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From	to , 194

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

Narrative Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Summary

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

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

16—28074-1

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents [1]	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [2] (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)			12		12	XXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults [3]			164		216	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth [3]			107		79	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office [3]			65		56	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field [3]			206		239	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work [4]			454		163	617
7. Number of different farms or homes visited			198		120	318
8. Number of calls relating to extension work		(1) Office	369		4341	4710
		(2) Telephone	14		346	360
9. Number of news articles or stories published [5]			18		51	69
10. Number of bulletins distributed			3075		956	3931
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			3		4	17
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number				
		Total attendance of:				
		(b) Men leaders			36	36
		(c) Women leaders	43			43
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	3		2	5
		Total attendance of:				
		(b) Leaders	20		6	26
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	188		19	207
		(b) Total attendance	2080		1020	3100
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	94		18	117
		(b) Total attendance	2304		105	2409
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			4		84	92
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations		(1) Number	3		10	13
		(2) Total attendance	39		109	148
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			1	1
		(b) Total attendance			80	80
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			1	1
		(b) Total attendance			10	10
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			1	1
		(b) Total attendance			500	500

[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.

16—25074-1

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			6	6
		(b) Total boys attending			6	6
		(c) Total girls attending	4		1	5
		(d) Total others attending				
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	30		25	55
		(b) Total attendance	306		2214	2272
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	4		6	10
		(b) Total attendance	701		450	1151
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				

[1] Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
[2] County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
[3] Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21.	Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	4509
22.	Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	3632
23.	Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	350
24.	Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	54
25.	Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	770
26.	Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	110
27.	Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	125
28.	Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	40
29.	Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	380
30.	Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	3447
31.	Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	3483
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

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureau 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 Carroll Co. Farm Board	(2) No. of members	230
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name Co. Home Demonstration Committee	(2) No. of members	30
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name County 4-H Council	(2) No. of members	44
(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 ..... (b) Home demonstration 20 (c) 4-H Club 347 (d) Older youth .....

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 14

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 14

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 16

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 315

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.) 11 XXXXXXXXXX

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood leader system ..... 6 Men 230 Women 267

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

(a) Adult work	(1) Men 115	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men 4	(3) Older club boys	
	(2) Women 425		(2) Women 10	(4) Older club girls 5	

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 115 (2) Women 20 (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) 14

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 14 (b) Women 268 (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 [1] (b)	Total [1] (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents			4
	(2) 4-H Club agents	24		24
	(3) Agricultural agents			6
	(4) State extension workers			5
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County			53
	(2) Community			320
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year				424
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen				

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

16—25074-4

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	22			24	19		20	8	9	
(4) State extension workers	3			1	1		3		3	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5			14	14		6	7	1	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	14			15	18		5	16	3	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	81	5	7	22	12		10	23	4	
(2) The use of lime	0	0	0	1125	1530		0	0	0	
(3) The use of fertilizers	135	24	20	1125	1530		10	83	55	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	4	12	47	14	0		10	420	55	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	0	12	0	0	0		10	225	53	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds				22	460		0	0	0	
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals									58	

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock[1] (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	49	16		26	8		
(4) State extension workers	2	1	1	1	0		
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	12	6	10	13	6	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	62	21	14	6	48	6	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	1						
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	8						
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	121	4	0			18	
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	19	12	4	2	0	0	
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	14	10	2	6	0	28	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	265	23	10	40	8	44	
(5) Controlling external parasites	22	18	212	67	8	145	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	10	10	212	67	780	28	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

10—28074-3

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES [1]

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth

	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	3	1	
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	4	13
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	70	10	6

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	240
(b) In the use of crop rotations	240
(c) With strip cropping	38
(d) In constructing terraces	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	0
(f) With contour farming of cropland	38
(g) In contouring pasture or range	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	44
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	0
(j) In summer-fallowing	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	0
(l) With drainage	48
(m) With irrigation	0
(n) With land clearing	0
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	460
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	47
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	94

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	5
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	0
(c) With selection cutting	2
(d) With production of naval stores	0
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	0
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	3
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	428

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	2
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	7
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	0
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	0

[1] Include nature study.

16—38074-8

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. (a)	Individual farm planning, adjustments,[1] tenancy, and other management problems (b)	Farm credit (short and long time) (c)	Outlook information (d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents	2	5		
(3) Agricultural agents	1			
(4) State extension workers				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	14	3	5
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	10	3	3

73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: (a) Farm business	29	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued. (e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating	74
(b) Enterprise			
(c) Other			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—(a) Farm inventory	110		
(b) General farm records	110	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)	16
(c) Enterprise records		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	29
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—(a) In developing a farm plan only	52	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes	31
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	52	(i) With farm-labor problems	44
(c) In analyzing the farm business	29	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income	28
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	4		

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international) trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.) (a)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.) (b)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) (c)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) (d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				2
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				8
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				6
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				0
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				03
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				1

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General (a)	Grain and hay (b)	Livestock and wool [1] (c)	Dairy products (d)	Poultry and eggs [1] (e)	Fruits and vegetables (f)	Cotton (g)	Forest products (h)	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities (i)	Home products and crafts (j)	Purchasing farm and home supplies and equipment (k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents			3	4		4					19
(3) Agricultural agents			1			2					3
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			6	14		5					14
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			18	42		18					56
86. Number of new cooperatives [2] assisted in organizing during the year			0	0		0					0
87. Number of established cooperatives [2] assisted during the year			1								2
88. Number of members [3] in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			285								1440
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	$	$	$ 5540	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ 70,277.00
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year				21		86					135
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	$	$	$	$ 8230	$	$ 7640	$	$	$	$	$ 2,808.00
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 [1] participated in or conducted this year											3
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 [1] pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs [1] relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs [1] relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs [1] relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs [1] 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.

16—28074-1

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	65	17		
(2) 4-H Club agents		5	13	
(3) Agricultural agents	14		1	
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	21	12	
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	34	88	36	

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	276
(b) Remodeling dwellings	114
(c) Installing sewage systems	28
(d) Installing water systems	
(e) Installing heating systems	12
(f) Providing needed storage space	398
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	215
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	240
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	16
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	130
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	264
(l) Laundry arrangement	305
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	12
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	280
(o) Improving home grounds	236
(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	189
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	427
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	34

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	60
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	16
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	6

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	10
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	10
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	26
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

16—L6074-1

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		11	10	
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	1			
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	14	14	
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	28	44	34	
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				587
(b) With food preparation				483
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production [1]				1136
(1) Of vegetables				843
(2) Of fruits				
(3) Of meats				397
(4) Of milk				2134
(5) Of poultry and eggs				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				500
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food preservation problems [1]				1202
(1) Canning				600
(2) Freezing				12
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				570
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(j) In canning according to a budget				0272
(k) With child-feeding problems				664
(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				220
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				
(n) With first-aid or home nursing				220
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				2
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	135,870	82,890	38,340
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried [2,3]	6490	1020	296150
4. Cured [2,3]			
5. Stored	269580	172460	
6. Frozen [4]	7065	930	2043
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			215

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

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	6825	3526	2145
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried [2,3]			
4. Cured [2,3]			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen [4]			

[1] Sum of the subitems minus duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.
[2] Weight of finished product after drying.
[3] Weight of product before curing.
[4] Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.
[5] Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

11

EXTENSION SERVICE • FARM ECONOMICS • FARMER EDUCATION • AND COMMUNITY LIFE

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management [1]—family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—(1) Home demonstration agents	10	63		10
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	358
(b) With home accounts	83
(c) With financial planning	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	
(d) General household supplies	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations [2] or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	
(d) General household supplies	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	590
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	364
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	580

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	580
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	590
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	213
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	18

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

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

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	460
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	8
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	12
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing— (a) Club or community house	2
(b) Permanent camp	
(c) Community rest rooms	
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	

[1] The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
[2] Includes question 122; also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

16—29074-2

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 and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco	3	1	3	1	1	Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens						Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	7	0	4	0	2½	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	3	0	0	0	6	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	13	7	15	7	7	Animals
152. Beef cattle	3	6	2	0	2	Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	32	3	19	3	23	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						x x x x x x x x x x x x
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)						x x x x x x x x x x x x
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles made
						Articles repaired
162. Farm management						x x x x x x x x x x x x
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		96		84	270	Meals planned
					185	Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		114		105	14,496	Quarts preserved
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						x x x x x x x x x x x x
165a. Child care						x x x x x x x x x x x x
166. Clothing		270		220	586	Garments made
					1247	Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)		76		68	172	Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Rooms
						Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership						x x x x x x x x x x x x
171. All others						x x x x x x x x x x x x
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	111	565	103	491		x x x x x x x x x x x x

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4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP[1]

173. Number of 4-H Clubs			14
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys[2] 106	(b) Girls[2] 282	
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys[3] 99	(b) Girls[3] 233	
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys 10	(b) Girls 282	
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys	(b) Girls	
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys 106	(b) Girls 282	
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys	(b) Girls	

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	66	112
2d	15	67
3d	17	54
4th	6	38
5th		8
6th		3
7th		
8th		
9th		
10th and over		

181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
10 and under	5	35
11	6	40
12	13	40
13	20	49
14	21	56
15	20	35
16	16	23
17	2	4
18		
19	1	
20 and over	2	

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

(a) Judging	235	(f) Fire and accident prevention	115
(b) Giving demonstrations	24	(g) Wildlife conservation	127
(c) Recreational leadership	37	(h) Keeping personal accounts	129
(d) Music appreciation		(i) Use of economic information	
(e) Health		(j) Soil and water conservation	
		(k) Forestry	

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 2

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth

186. Membership in such groups { (a) Young men; (b) Young women

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school: Unmarried (b)	Out of school: Married (c)	Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
(1) Young men						
(2) Young women						

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups

189. Total attendance at such meetings

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted

191. Membership in such groups { (a) Young men; (b) Young women

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

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

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems				
(2) Vocational guidance				
(3) Family life and social customs				
(4) Social and recreational activities				
(5) Community service activities				
(6) Technical agriculture				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health				

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

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MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects [1] (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			11
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			11 9
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			14
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			40

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

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents		1							3		9 2
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents					14	5		2	3		
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					14	14		4	14		3
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					80	24					
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers					120	8		4	4		2

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

Definitions of Extension Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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