

VIRGINIA

HANOVER COUNTY      AGRICULTURAL AGENT      ANNUAL REPORT      1944

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VPM-5

RETURN TO  
EXTENSION  
DIVISION OF FIELD  
STUDIES & TRAINING

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT  
COUNTY AGENT'S WORK  
HANOVER COUNTY  
VIRGINIA

1944

J. C. Stiles  
County Agent

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## SUMMARY

The County Agent has traveled some 8,000 to 9,000 miles in Manover County during 1944.

553 visits were made.

2,000 office calls received and about the same number of phone calls.

48 articles were written for the local paper.

7 radio programs were put on.

36 meetings participated in.

1300 hogs inoculated.

50 other animals inoculated.

1,000 to 1,200 farmers have used lime on their farms.

8,000 to 9,000 acres limed. Almost the same number have used phosphate on their grass and pastures.

223 days spent in field.

77 days spent in office.

5 Boys' 4-H Clubs organized with a membership of 88

21 single farm unit demonstrations in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

During the five years ending these demonstrators have received \$9872.00 worth of phosphate for demonstration purposes from the T. V. A.; also one car of Ammonium Nitrate containing 24 tons and worth \$1680.00.

### The Agricultural Extension Program

This has been conducted in 1944 as in previous years under the guidance of a County Board of Agriculture. This Board consists of some 29 members and has met only twice during the year. The minutes of these meetings are attached and on a part of this report.

The County Agent is still connected with the AAA as secretary 'tho he does very little of the secretaries work. A very efficient chief clerk was drafted into the Army during the year and this left only two girls in the office who do most of the secretarial work 'tho they need some advice and council.

The AAA has taken right much of the Agent's time. Farmers who come in on AAA business often come into the County Agent's office before leaving for a chat or advice. Many of them come to the County Agent's office first before contacting the AAA. In fact, some 75% or more of the farmers do not know that the two offices are separate and regard it all as one office and one line of work. This is very much to be expected since the County Agent is assigned the educational or informational end of the A. C. A. program. The farmers naturally come to the person who told them about the program in the first place. If anything goes wrong, they come to the County Agent with the matter and say "you told me so and so--now it hasn't worked out that way."

There seems to be a movement in the AAA to "go it alone" now and the County Agent really would like to bow out of the A. C. A. program. However, as long as he has to do the informational work, we hardly see how he can get away from the A. C. A.

March 29, 1944

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MEETING OF COUNTY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE WITH THE COUNTY A. C. A. COMMITTEEMEN

The meeting of the County Board of Agriculture with County A. C. A. Committeemen was held on March 29, 1944 at 10 a.m. at the Wigwam. Dinner was given by the Standard Oil Company. 14 members of the County Board of Agriculture attended.

The principal topic for discussion was feed production.

The County Agent discussed sowing of legume and grass seeds and general problems pertaining to winning the war.

Chief Clerk of the A. C. A. discussed the program for 1944. Field Man, Joe Hardy, also discussed this subject.

A picture was shown on care of farm machinery operations and importance of same.

Some prizes were distributed to those holding lucky numbers, consisting of useful articles such as lubrication oil, etc.

The County Board of Agriculture was asked to aid the feed production program through their neighborhood leaders and through publicity, etc. This they readily agreed to do and suggested that letters be sent to all neighborhood leaders relative to feed production program.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Oct. 20, 1944 MINUTES OF THE HANOVER COUNTY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE MEETING

Meeting of the County Board of Agriculture in Ashland Agricultural High School. Present: G. E. Myers, A. W. Burgrave, J. P. Mason, Max Timberlake, J. P. Billingsley, H. B. Seal, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. C. C. White, John A. Hall, J. C. Stiles, C. C. Cochrane, Stuart Oliver, E. L. Hummel from the State Agricultural Extension Office was present also. Miss Sylvia Slocum, District Agent, Home Demonstration work was present.

Miss Ann McClintic made a report on her work as Home Demonstration Agent.

J. P. Billingsley reported 127 farms mapped in S. C. S. work.

J. C. Stiles reported on the A. C. A. program. 2569 farmers in the county, 749 farmers have received 7499.202 tons of lime delivered to farm; 12,090 pounds of crimson clover, peas, and rye grass; 240.00 tons of phosphate; 33 cars of lime ordered and not received; 1 car of phosphate to be delivered at Ellerson in next two weeks.

Dr. Myers reported on activities in connection with establishing a cold-storage feed locker plant at or near Mechanicsville. He said that 75 lockers had been sold out of a needed 300 to meet government requirements.

County Agent, J. C. Stiles, reported on the labor situation as being bad. Few laborers and these very inefficient.

Mr. Hummel reported that the labor situation has improved a little. He also complimented the Board on their work and recommended that they encourage farmers to join the farm organizations and all cooperative effort.

H. B. Seal and Max Timberlake reported the school canneries at Ashland and Montpelier were very successful and were serving their communities in a most admirable manner.

Mr. Stiles reported on the accomplishments of the Board of Agriculture to date. Aided in establishing S. C. S. District and the F. V. A. work. Held three county picnics, worked on land classification map and dividing the county into communities and neighborhoods. Held two salvage campaigns, canvassed the county about four times for War Food Production, and Bond sales.

The cold-storage feed lockers were endorsed by all members who expressed themselves.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously passed: (1) Be it resolved that the Hanover County Board of Agriculture, through its community chairmen and its neighborhood leaders give direct and effective aid in promoting membership in the recognized national farm

membership organizations, (2) that we give active support to sound and necessary cooperative agricultural enterprises and, (3) that as an organized educational group reaching all communities and all neighborhoods throughout the county, that we work to acquaint the farmers and their families with the services available from agricultural agencies, and help the farm people of Hanover County to take full advantage of the services available.

Mr. Stiles reported that a paper shortage was eminent and that since paper was needed more than any other salvage material, that we use less paper and waste none and bring our packages from the store without wrapping.

Dr. Myers asked if the group was interested in additional training--manual training for agricultural students. They seemed to be interested.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. after recommending that the Board meet regularly and more often.

### The Rationing Program

Non-highway gas, machinery, buildings, electric wire, trucks, etc. also takes sometime since farmers are sent to the County Agents office by the G. B. T., Machine dealer's, ration board, etc. The A. C. A. is paying farmers to do the things the County Agent has been advising them to do for years and is doing a great deal for farmers and the sole aim of the County Agent is to see it work right and render the greatest service. If we separate from it, we fear it may not work as well as if we remain connected with it in some capacity.

We have a very efficient County A. C. A. committee and these men try to carry out their instructions and run the program fairly well and the two girls in the office are efficient and understand the program pretty well.

We think that it is not claiming too much to say that the County Agent and AAA work in the County has doubled the average yield of crops in the past 12 to 15 years.

It would seem that since the AAA and Extension work are doing much the same thing for farmers, the best way to do Extension work is in cooperation with the AAA. However, we realize that County Agents should do less AAA work and eventually let the farmers run it. However, as long as the County Agent does the educational work, we can't see how he can avoid responsibility entirely.

### The T. V. A. Single Farm Unit Demonstration Program

There are 21 active and 4 inactive demonstrators in the County now. 18 of them have submitted a report of weights of clippings from phosphated and unphosphated areas. Three of these are obviously wrong since the weights are not reasonable, but the others indicate that the work was carefully done. They show an increase from 100 to 1800 lbs. per acre increase due to the application of the Triple Super Phosphate and the Meta phosphate. One demonstrator, J. W. Smith, of Ashland, R. B. submits a report of all five years of his clippings weights. His increases due to the application of phosphate ran from 2% to 58%. The greatest increase was evident the second and third years when the increase began to show decline.

They also showed only a small increase the first year. Some 14 of our demonstrators

are finishing their fifth year with 1944. Several have stated that they could not continue for various reasons. However, we have several new ones who want to come in. We may not have as many in 1945 largely due to the extreme shortage of help on the farms.

We have not had meetings on these farms this year because of the press of other work and the demonstrations have not been as valuable as they should be.

34 tons of Triple-Superphosphate were distributed this spring with instructions as to the amount to go on each field. This came so late that some of them could not use it until after they cut their small grain and early hay from fields.

24 tons of Ammonium Nitrate was distributed this fall to be applied next spring to small grain, corn, and pasture. One demonstrator used a part of his this fall.

We expect to get pretty good farm record books at the end of the year from most of the demonstrators as we did last year.

The clippings report of J. W. Smith is attached and is a part of this report.

#### Inoculation of Hogs Against Cholera

Some 1300 hogs have been inoculated by the County Agent this year using the double treatment (serum and virus) except in rare instances only serum was given. Probably as many more have been inoculated by several farmers who have been taught to do this work by the County Agent. Richmond veterinarians have also done some inoculation in the County. Several garbage feeders get veterinarians to inoculate their hogs as do a few other farmers who don't want to wait for the County Agent. These garbage feeders are great sources of cholera in this County. There is cholera somewhere in the County about all the time and very few weeks pass that the County Agent is not called upon to do inoculation for someone. Quite a few 'phone to know if they can bring hogs by to be inoculated at the Agent's home or near the office. We have even inoculated hogs by the light of an automobile at night.

We would not advise any man beginning County Agent's work to inoculate hogs since it breaks into a program and necessitates long trips and much time. However, a great service is rendered farmers in this way and the Agent more than saves an amount equal to his salary in this work alone.

Comparative weights of cuttings from one square of pasture grasses from T. V. A. Phosphated and Non-Phosphated plots from four demonstrations on Sycamore Hill, Ashland, Virginia for years 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944.

## VIRGINIA TIDEWATER 201.

FIELD	YEAR	UNPHOSPHATED	PHOSPHATED	% OF INCREASE
10	1940	48 oz.	49 oz.	02 %
10	1941	20	30	50
10	1942	24	36	50
10	1943 (dry)	19	22 (dry)	16
10	1944 (dry)	16	16 (dry)	00
-----				
4	1940	32	43	37.5
4	1941	24	31	29
4	1942	28	40	42.8
4	1943 (dry)	15	18 (dry)	20
4	1944 (dry)	14	15 (dry)	7
-----				
11	1940	31	47	51
11	1941	14	22	57
11	1942	16	28	73
11	1943 (dry)	12	17 (dry)	42
11	1944 (dry)	12	14 (dry)	16
-----				
2	1940	32	43	34
2	1941	19	30	58
2	1942	28	39	39
2	1943 (dry)	23	23 (dry)	00
2	1944 (dry)	19	20 (dry)	5
-----				

The above fields were seeded to Herds Grass, some clover, lespedeza, a little blue grass and there is a sprinkling of other natural grasses.

/s/ J. W. Smith

Only a small percent of farmers can be taught to use the serum and virus treatment. They do not understand the principals involved and are not likely to be as careful as is necessary. Very few will do work for others even after they are taught to do it. We have two men in the County we have taught to do inoculation who do work for others and they do right much. One other taught this year will probably do some work for others.

#### Inoculation For Other Diseases

Some inoculation of cattle, hogs, and horses has been done for Hemorrhagic Septicemia and several farmers have been taught to do this work themselves, as well as to inoculate against black leg in cattle.

A few farmers still treat their sheep with blue stone, having been taught this treatment by the County Agent. However, they are advised now to use Phenathiazine instead and many of them use this treatment against worms.

#### Crops

A greatly increased interest in alfalfa is evident this year. Probably 100 acres or more were seeded this fall. Farmers have more livestock and they want a feed that will make it unnecessary to buy so much concentrated feed. Several dairymen have relatively large acreages of alfalfa. One dairyman has 40 acres, another 20, and several others 10 or more. Some beef cattle men are seeding more alfalfa every year.

The AAA delivers the lime to them now. The inability to get lime was a limiting factor in the seeding of alfalfa until the AAA put in the lime program.

#### Soil Conservation

We have a good Soil Conservation Service worker in the County—J. P. Billingsley. He has mapped and completed plans for 123 farmers and has done some special work for <sup>come</sup> a good many more. Most of these demonstrations have/in through the County Agent.

Quite a few new farmers, city chaps, who buy a farm and come to the County Agent for advice as to what to do with them, do pretty good work when referred to the Soil Conservation worker by the County Agent. They carry out the plans right well since they don't know what else to do with the farms.

The dirt farmers who need it most are slower coming in and are more apt to want to vary from the program.

On some six farms, terraces have been laid off and constructed and as many more are practicing strip cropping on some of their fields. Heavier applications of fertilizer are being used by a majority of our farmers as a result of County Agent work. In fact, the amount of fertilizers used per acre has nearly doubled in the past seven or eight years. Higher grade fertilizers are used. We saw a farmer seeding wheat and using 800 lbs. of 5-8-5 per acre. We suggested that he was using more Ammonia than was recommended for wheat at seeding time. He replied that he had found that the highest grade fertilizers were the cheapest. More fertilizer is being used on corn than was formerly used. 500 lbs. per acre is quite common--using 4-12-4 or 4-12-6.

#### Hybrid Corn

There was a great increase in the acreage of Hybrid corn this year. Probably 20% to 25% of the corn acreage was hybrid. Adapted seed was not available and quite a number of farmers used seed not adapted to the district. Some are not pleased with the results because of the fact that they used an unadapted strain. However, generally farmers are pleased with the results tho a great many are yet to be shown that adapted strains of Hybrid are better than the open pollinated varieties.

#### Farm Bureau

A Farm Bureau was organized in the County this year by the County Agent. The first meeting called, 16 men came out of 20 to whom letters were written. They now have about 100 members but nothing constructive has yet been undertaken by the Bureau. The weakest thing about the Farm Bureau seems to be that neither nationally or by States do they have even a suggested program. The Chief Clerk of the A. C. A. was elected secretary-treasurer. He was very much interested and very efficient. He has now been inducted into the Army and his place will be hard to fill.

#### Work With Draft Boards

We have only one Draft Board in the County, but there are six or seven in Richmond and two in the adjoining County of Henrico.

We have registrants on all these Boards and some on several other Draft Boards of the State and Nation. The County Agent has been called upon to investigate the farm status of registrants by about all the nearby Boards and several Boards in distant states and nearby states. A considerable amount of time has been given to this work. The Local Board has always taken the recommendation of the County Agent or County U. S. D. A. War Board relative to deferrals.

The County Agent has met with the Draft Board whenever requested and often when not requested to assist the Board in classification of men whose farm status was not clearly outlined in their applications for deferment. Some 50 to 100 men have been investigated by the County Agent. We had intended keeping a full record of these, but we find that duplicates of all reports on men investigated were not made by our office. We could get this information by going over our diary but this would seem to be hardly worthwhile.

#### Farm Labor

The chief activities of the County Agent relative to farm labor has been to see that deferment papers for farm workers were properly filled in and filed with the Draft Boards. Often they were placed on different farms if by changing to another farm they could produce a sufficient amount to justify their deferment.

There have been quite a number of applications for releases from agriculture to go into industry. We had a meeting of our farm labor committee and they advised against granting any releases except in justifying circumstances. No more than six releases from agriculture have been issued by the County Agent's office.

### Farm Labor

The County Agent has had a great many calls for farm labor during the year. Some of these calls have been filled by sending registrants who have had farm experience to these farms and getting them deferred to these farms. Some 25 to 50 men have been placed in this way. The County Agent has also referred farmers to a colored boys' reformatory in the County where farmers can get boys to work. Some 75 or more men have been placed for day labor from this institution. These usually have to be returned each night to the institution. Another colored detention home has furnished some labor by the day.

However, at present, the farm labor situation is worse than ever. Men are leaving the farm and getting work in industry without releases. At the bottom of the labor problem is the fact that men don't work. They get paid so much that they don't have to work full time. They know they can't be replaced, so they loaf on the job and lay off. This is really the labor problem. It is less true in agriculture than in industry, but it is steadily getting more true on the farm. If every worker would work, we would have enough men. They don't work, so we haven't enough men.

NARRATIVE REPORT

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4-H CLUB WORK WITH WHITE BOYS'

HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1944

J. C. Stiles, County Agent

There were five (5) organized boys' Clubs in Hanover County in 1944. These were reorganized in the winter and spring of 1944. 88 boys enrolled in this work. Some 26 meetings of these clubs were held with an attendance of 200. There was a feeling of unrest among the boys this year which was more marked than we have ever seen it. This may have been due to the generally unsettled conditions caused by the war and the temporary programs in operation all around us.

We regret that we seem to have gotten in fewer reports than in some years past. Just about none of the boys did outstanding work. Some did fairly well. We had five boys in the Sears-Roebuck pig club. We sold the Hampshire pigs we had and purchased pure bred Duroc-Jerseys from Appomattox County from a 4-H Club boy. These grew off fine and the five boys who have them are much pleased with them. We failed to inoculate them and one took cholera. However, a tripple dose of serum at three different times looks as though it will save her. However, the boy who owned her was, of course, unable to show her when they were judged. We had Henry Hatchesen, County Agent of Henrico, judge them on November 18. The boy, Gilly Howard, who had handled his hog best, good pasture all the time and supplementary feed, won first place and the boy who had done the next best job, second, etc. right down to fourth. Henry Hatchesen knew nothing of how the pigs had been handled or who owned each pig. He simply judged the pigs as they were. The prizes in the 1943 Sears-Roebuck contest were not awarded 'till the spring of 1944. A pure bred Guernsey calf was awarded as first prize to William Coker of Beaverdam, 100 baby chicks to W. C. Wickham, and 50 baby chicks to James Lewry.

There have been some 26 club meetings held during the year with an attendance of some 200. One club had a wiener roast and swimming party.

It seems increasingly difficult to get 4-H Club members to take their work seriously and really do something worthwhile. However, we have made only a few visits to 4-H Club members. In order to get the best work done by the individual members, it's necessary to

visit them at their homes and see their home projects. We used to get much better work from the members when we visited them here. Only about 35 days were given to 4-H Club work during the year and it would seem that we should have accomplished more in this time than we seem to have accomplished.

All club meetings were held at school. We called one summer meeting of each of the five clubs in connection with the milk weed floss collection. The attendance was very small. The call for the collection of pods came too late for this section, as most pods opened in July and August. All the floss was blown out. However, there was not enough milk weed in this section to justify a collection campaign.

We have no 4-H Club leaders. We realize the need for leaders but no one has acted in this capacity this year. We shall try the 4-H Club program again and try to find time for more visits to club members at their homes, as this seems to be the only way to get worthwhile work done.

### COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Relocation Administration  
Extension Service  
Washington, D. C.

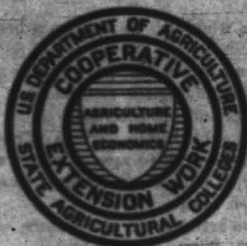
## COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Virginia County Hanover

#### REPORT OF

<u>Ann C. McClinton</u> (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From <u>December</u> to <u>December 1, 1941</u>
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
<u>J. C. Stiles</u> Agricultural Agent.	From _____ to _____, 194
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

Ext 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 official, one copy for the agent's file, 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 booklet.
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 most 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 tabulations 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 farms 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 summary additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

### GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified.	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)	
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	12 1/2		12	XXXXXXXX	
2. Days devoted to work with adults <sup>1</sup>	187		262	XXXXXXXX	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth <sup>2</sup>	120 1/2		59	XXXXXXXX	
4. Days in office <sup>3</sup>	114		60	XXXXXXXX	
5. Days in field <sup>3</sup>	193 1/2		247	XXXXXXXX	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work <sup>4</sup>	674		534	7228	
7. Number of different farms or homes visited	337		337	337	
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office (2) Telephonic	321	2348	2669	
		408	1720	2128	
9. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>5</sup>	88		48	136	
10. Number of bulletins distributed	1356		75	1421	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	(a) Number	6	7	13	
		8	0	8	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	Total attendance of:			
		(b) Men leaders	13	0	13
	(c) Women leaders	91	0	91	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	Total attendance of:			
		(a) Number	0	0	0
	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	60	153
(b) Total attendance			895	495	1390
(2) 4-H Club and older youth		(a) Number	76	0	76
		(b) Total attendance	116	0	116
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			29	0	29
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations		(1) Number	9	0	9
	(2) Total attendance	118	0	118	
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0
	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0
17. Achievement days held	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	1	1
		(b) Total attendance	0	6	6

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



**EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING**

32. 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                                     | (2) No. of members |           |
| (b) Agricultural        | (1) Name <u>County Board of Agriculture</u>  | (2) No. of members | <u>29</u> |
| (c) Home demonstration  | (1) Name <u>Home Demonstration Committee</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>35</u> |
| (d) 4-H Club            | (1) Name                                     | (2) No. of members |           |
| (e) Older youth         | (1) Name                                     | (2) No. of members |           |

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):

- |                  |          |                        |  |              |  |                 |  |
|------------------|----------|------------------------|--|--------------|--|-----------------|--|
| (a) Agricultural | <u>9</u> | (b) Home demonstration |  | (c) 4-H Club |  | (d) Older youth |  |
|------------------|----------|------------------------|--|--------------|--|-----------------|--|

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 6

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 6

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work Nine (9)

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 363

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.)

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system 176 Men 159 Women 17 Headed

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 <u>12</u>   | (b) 4-H Club and older youth work | (1) Men <u>0</u>   | (3) Older club boys <u>0</u>  |
|                | (2) Women <u>18</u> |                                   | (2) Women <u>6</u> | (4) Older club girls <u>3</u> |

**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 <u>20</u> | (2) Women <u>5</u> | (3) Youth <u>0</u> |
| (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: | (1) Men <u>3</u>  | (2) Women <u>2</u> |                    |

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 6

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 20 (b) Women 5 (c) Youth 0

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

	Extension organization and planning <sup>1</sup> (a)	County agricultural planning <sup>1</sup> (b)	Total <sup>1</sup> (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents	—	—	122
(2) 4-H Club agents	20	24	44
(3) Agricultural agents	1		1
(4) State extension workers			
48. Number of planning meetings held:			
(1) County	2		2
(2) Community	3	6	27
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	25		236
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	0	0	576

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

**CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pasture (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Pulses and other crops (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	13	9	1	6	12	2	1	1		15
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	38	28		21	34	6	1	6		13
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year										
54. Number of items assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed										
(2) The use of lime										
(3) The use of fertilizers										
(4) Controlling plant diseases										
(5) Controlling injurious insects					1					
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Swine (c)	Sheep (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—						11	
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	8	8	1	90		9	1
(4) State extension workers						4	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	26	8	3	13		6	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year						41	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males							
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females							
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding							
(5) Controlling external parasites							
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites							
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

**CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	26	2	
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	31	4	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

**Soil Management—Continued**

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	125
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	130
(c) With strip cropping	10
(d) In constructing terraces	5
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	5
(f) With contour farming of cropland	125
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(h) In contouring pasture or range	
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	150
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	1
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	
(c) Grazing associations	

<sup>1</sup> Include nature study.

**Forestry—Continued**

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	
(d) With production of naval stores	10
(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	10

**Wildlife Conservation—Continued**

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



**MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>1</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, flax, and other specialties	Home products and crafts	Production of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents					5	1				2	2
(2) 4-H Club agents					7						5
(3) Agricultural agents		2			1			2			
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		12	6	6	24	4		6		4	15
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					23	6				6	3
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>2</sup> assisted during the year											
88. Number of members <sup>3</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)					1						
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) <sup>4</sup>	\$	\$0,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year		20									
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											1
93. Number of programs <sup>5</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>5</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>5</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>5</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs <sup>5</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs <sup>5</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											1
100. Number of programs <sup>5</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>5</sup> conducted this year (specify)											

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Organized pieces of work.

### HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	24	1 1/2		
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		6	2	4
(4) State extension workers	3			
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	9	6	12
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	15	1		

#### The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	6
(b) Remodeling dwellings	5
(c) Installing sewage systems	0
(d) Installing water systems	10
(e) Installing heating systems	0
(f) Providing needed storage space	106
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	65
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	84
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	103
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	15
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	22
(l) Laundry arrangement	87
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	0
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	0
(o) Improving home grounds	1
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	0

8 MAKE lamp shades --- 16

#### Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	0
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	25
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	0
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	5

#### Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	20
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	20
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	0

#### Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	50
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	20
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	0
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	0

**NUTRITION AND HEALTH**

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and other youth		Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food extension and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:					
(1) Home demonstration agents		19	36	27½	
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents					
(4) State extension workers		2	2	6	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		6	6	6	
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		26	18	8	
115. Number of families assisted this year—		<b>115(a) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS</b>			
(a) In improving diets	115				
(b) With food preparation	152				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production <sup>1</sup> :	243				
(1) Of vegetables	75				
(2) Of fruits	25				
(3) Of meats	83				
(4) Of milk	10				
(5) Of poultry and eggs	105				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	15				
(e) With butter or cheese making	35				
(f) With food preservation problems <sup>2</sup> :	610				
(1) Canning	440				
(2) Freezing	10				
(3) Drying	30				
(4) Storing	385				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	315				
(h) In canning according to a budget	310				
(i) With child-feeding problems	0				
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	0				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					0
(l) With first-aid or home nursing					0
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards					75
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches					0
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers					0

	FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS		
	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	17,201	30,092	6,305
2. Gallons brined	0	1,021	0
3. Pounds: Dried <sup>3</sup>	1,010	2,000	200
4. Cured <sup>4</sup>	—	—	300 lbs
5. Stored	—	—	—
6. Frozen <sup>5</sup>	—	—	—

	FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS		
	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	3,421	8,016	—
2. Gallons brined	0	45	—
3. Pounds: Dried <sup>3</sup>	175	125	—
4. Cured <sup>4</sup>	0	—	—
5. Stored	200 bu.	400 bu.	—
6. Frozen <sup>5</sup>	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Sum of the subtotals minus duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.  
<sup>2</sup> Weights of finished product after drying.  
<sup>3</sup> Weight of product before curing.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes contents of locker plants and home freezer units.  
<sup>5</sup> Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

**CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE**

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	Home management— family economics	Clothing and textiles	Family relationships—child development	Recreation and community life
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	13	18		11
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers		1		
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	6		6
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	6	15		5

**Home Management—Family Economics—Continued**

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	86
(b) With home accounts	2
(c) With financial planning	2
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	0
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	0
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food	6
(b) Clothing	6
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	9
(d) General household supplies	4
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations <sup>2</sup> or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	85
(b) Clothing	205
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	25
(d) General household supplies	10
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	145
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	75
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	30

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

**Clothing and Textiles—Continued**

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	200
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	110
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	175
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	0

**Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued**

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	0
(b) In improving family relationships	0
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	0
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	0
(b) Women	0
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals	0

**Recreation and Community Life—Continued**

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	15
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	2
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	2
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community center	0
(b) Permanent camp	0
(c) Community rest rooms	0
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	3
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	0

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Includes question 123, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (b), p. 9.

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
128. Corn	20	0	5	0	11	Acres
129. Other cereals	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
140. Peanuts	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
144. Cotton	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
145. Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
146. Fruits	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
147. Home gardens	23	93	1	2	2 1/2 A	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
149. Other crops	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	11	9	3	1	313	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	8	0	4	0	4	Animals
152. Beef cattle	0	0	0	0	0	Animals
153. Sheep	1	0	1	0	2	Animals
154. Swine	31	0	11	0	32	Animals
155. Horses and mules	0	0	0	0	0	Animals
156. Other livestock	0	0	0	0	0	Animals
157. Bees	0	0	0	0	0	Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
159. Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity	0	0	0	0	{ 0 Articles made 0 Articles repaired	
162. Farm management	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
163. Food selection and preparation <i>Stop Food Waste!</i>	0	48	0	67	{ 221 Meals planned 342 Meals served	
164. Food preservation <i>CANNING</i>	0	41	0	1	90	Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
166. Clothing	0	22	0	1	{ 10 Garments made 4 Garments remodeled	
167. Home management	0	0	0	0	0	Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	0	19	0	5	{ 5 Rooms 12 Articles	
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	0	0	0	0	0	Articles
170. Junior leadership	0	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
171. All others <i>BRAND</i>	0	106	0	65	XXXXXXXXXXXX	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	94	338	25	77	XXXXXXXXXXXX	

### 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

172. Number of 4-H Clubs	5	9
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys: 73	(b) Girls: 185
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys: 20	(b) Girls: 77
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys: 73	(b) Girls: 185
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys: 0	(b) Girls: 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys: 70	(b) Girls: 169
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys: 3	(b) Girls: 16

#### Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	26	101	10 and under	3	54
2d	31	47	11	6	38
3d	6	27	12	29	29
4th	3	4	13	11	26
5th	2	2	14	9	13
6th	4	12	15	7	8
7th	1		16	5	5
8th			17	3	3
9th			18		5
10th and over			19		4
			20 and over		

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

(a) Judging	110	(f) Fire and accident prevention	0
(b) Giving demonstrations	4	(g) Wildlife conservation	0
(c) Recreational leadership	0	(h) Keeping personal accounts	185
(d) Music appreciation	0	(i) Use of economic information	0
(e) Health	58		

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program

184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs

### WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

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

186. Membership in such groups

(a) Young men	0
(b) Young women	0

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (b)	21-24 years (c)	25 years and older (d)
		Unmarried (e)	Married (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	0
(b) Young women	0

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

(a) Young men	0
(b) Young women	0

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	0
(b) Young women	0

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

	Under 10 percent (a)	10-20 percent (b)	20-30 percent (c)	30 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

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> 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 of adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (c)	General Stock Issues <sup>1</sup> (d)	All other work (e)
185. Days devoted to line of work by—			3
(1) Home demonstration agents			0
(2) 4-H Club agents			2
(3) Agricultural agents			3
(4) State extension workers			4
186. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			0
187. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			0

**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)
188. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)	82½	—	0
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries	0	—	0
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)	10	—	2
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)	15	—	24

**COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES**

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian de- fense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conserva- tion Service (f)	Farm Security Administra- tion (g)	Rural Electri- fication Administra- tion (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents					4½	3½	7½			5½
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	14	2		32	16		6	10		
(4) State extension workers					1			1		
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	27	1		109	39		12	30		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4									
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers										

<sup>1</sup> Include grasshoppers, armyworms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crops or livestock headings.

## TERMINOLOGY

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 cooperater 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. Example: 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 undergrowth 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.
6. The adoption of a form 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.
7. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
8. A result demonstration is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
9. 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.
10. An institution about courses 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.
11. A form 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.
  - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
  - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
  - (3) Participation in extension activities.
  - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
  - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A F-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objective of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. F-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. F-H Club members compiling 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. (Duplicate 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 facts 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 usually 16 to 25 years of age.