

VIRGINIA

LEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1942

Index		Page
1 e 3.59	Wool Pool.....	10
8 e 5.22	Tennessee Valley Authority.	7
8 h 3.711	Farm Dem. Units.....	7
16 i 2	Tobacco-Root Rot.....	13
22 b 2.1	Victory Gardens.....	5
22 c 2.2	County USDA War Board.....	6

AM-6

REPORT FILES
EXTENSION WORK

ANNUAL REPORT

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

LEE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1942

R. C. CARTER.....COUNTY AGENT

J. P. LYLE.....ASS'T. COUNTY AGENT

COUNTY AGENT ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. PLAN OF WORK FOR 1942.
- II. EXTENSION ORGANIZATION; THE COUNTY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
AND NEIGHBORHOOD LEADER SYSTEM
- III. EXTENSION ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTY U.S.D.A. WAR BOARD
- IV. EXTENSION T. V. A. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM
- V. LIVESTOCK PROJECTS
 - A. BEEF CATTLE
 - B. SHEEP
 - C. HOGS
 - D. HORSES
 - E. DAIRY CATTLE
- VI. CROP PROJECTS
 - A. PASTURE IMPROVEMENT
 - B. LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS
 - C. CORN AND SMALL GRAINS
 - D. TOBACCO
 - E. FRUITS AND COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

I. Plan of Work for 1942

Major Projects:

I. Program Planning:

- A. To have a more active Board of Agriculture.
- B. To assist the Board in carrying out a more complete county plan of work for the different neighborhoods.

II. Agricultural Conservation Program:

- A. Hold educational meetings urging use of more phosphate and lime under the program.
- B. To direct holding of referendum if and when called by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- C. To assist with holding the elections throughout the county for the election of local and county committeemen.
- D. To assist committeemen in administering the program.

III. T.V.A. Program:

- A. Assist with the making of farm management recommendations on demonstration farms.
- B. To assist and have farmers have more definite farm plans.
- C. To hold field meetings on unit farms.
- D. To assist the executive committee of unit demonstrators.

IV. Rural Electrification Administration:

- A. To arrange for educational meetings in connection with the use of electricity on farms.
- B. To assist with educational work for the establishment of new lines when the R.E.A. Supervisor finds new territory.

V. Agronomy:

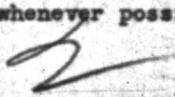
- A. To have home grown certified seed for most of our major crops.
- B. To have better farm management systems so they are designed to give more income and conserve the soil when called upon.
- C. To encourage the use of winter cover crops.
- D. To encourage the use of more lime and phosphate.
- E. To educate the farmers of the value of using fertilizers of a high analysis.

VI. Horticulture:

- A. To assist the strawberry growers in their cooperative marketing association.
- B. To send out timely notices of different sprays.

VII. Livestock:

A. Cattle

1. To encourage the use of more purebred bulls.
 2. To encourage the increase in number of cow herds.
 3. To assist in holding an annual stocker calf sale of high quality calves.
 4. To vaccinate and recommend treatment for diseases and parasites whenever possible.
- 

B. Sheep

1. To make a drive for more flocks and assist in locating and selecting stocker ewes.
2. To have the wool sold cooperatively.
3. To have the lamb crop graded and sold cooperatively.
4. To encourage docking and castrating of lambs.
5. To place purebred rams in grade flocks.
6. To have all flocks treated regularly for intestinal parasites.

C. Hogs

1. To encourage more hogs for home use.
2. To encourage the use of better feeding methods of hogs.
3. To encourage the keeping of purebred boars.

D. Horses

1. To encourage the treatment of horses for Bots.

VIII. Farm Defense:

- A. To assist the State Defense Board in any defense work in Lee County.
- B. To try to bring to the farmers the ways that they might help cooperate in National Defense.

Minor Projects:

I. Farm Credit:

- A. To assist with the filling out of applications for loans through the Emergency Crop Loan office.
- B. To work with the Production Credit Association in any way possible.
- C. To advise farmers of the proper place to secure credit for different kinds and sizes of loans.

II. County Fairs:

- A. To assist in the promotion of the County Fair by encouraging everyone to make exhibits of both livestock and crops.

II. Extension Organization: The County Board of Agriculture and
Neighborhood Leader System.

Lee County has for several years had an excellent community organization set up throughout the entire rural area. A community and neighborhood map was made of the county in 1940. Shortly after the county Agricultural Advisory Board was expanded on the basis of this map so that each neighborhood had one man and one woman committee-man. Each group of neighborhoods comprising a community had as chairman and co-chairman the most active man and woman leader in the community.

In January when the State Extension Director ordered a complete County Board of Agriculture with a man and woman leader in each neighborhood, organized in every Virginia county it was necessary only to further subdivide some of the larger neighborhoods of from 50 - 80 families and to replace a few inactive members.

The County Board of Agriculture as organized at present consists of a professional workers group of 16 members. Farm leaders on the Board in addition to the professional workers number 24. A total of 196 farm men and women are active as neighborhood leaders in 10 communities and 95 leaders instead of the usual two.

During 1942 the educational work for the Victory Garden Program, the War Bond and Stamp Pledge campaign, the Anti-Inflation program, the Farm Fire Prevention program and the Share the Meat program in the rural areas were handled entirely through the neighborhood leaders. In addition the neighborhood leaders gave a great deal of assistance in the National Scrap Harvest campaign.

4

The Victory Garden program is used to show the procedure followed, and results obtained from neighborhood leader system. A meeting of the professional workers group was first held to acquaint each member with the aims and purposes of the program. Following this, the county Board of Agriculture was called together to hear a discussion of the program, and to make plans to put it on in the county. Usually a specialist from the State office was present to assist. At this meeting plans were made for each community meeting. A series of community meetings were then held. These meetings were held by the community chairman, assisted by a professional worker. At this meeting each neighborhood leader was given instructions and technical information to pass on to the members of their neighborhood group.

Throughout the year all neighborhood leaders were given timely information on gardening to be passed on to members of their neighborhood group. This included information on preparation of the soil, fertilizers, varieties and seed, insect and disease control, and methods of storage and preservation of fruits and vegetables produced.

As a result of the Victory Garden campaign a great increase in family food production occurred in 1942. This resulted not only in economy and better nutrition, but in a lessening of the usual demand for scarce commercially processed fruits and vegetables.

5

III. Extension Activities in the County U.S.D.A. War Board.

The Lee County U.S.D.A. War Board which has been designated as the official group to handle all farm war programs. In Lee County five U.S.D.A. Agencies are represented on the War Board, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, Farm Credit Administration, and the Extension Service. The County Agent is secretary of the Board. Two subcommittees have been appointed, the Farm Machinery Rationing committee, and the County Farm Transportation Committee.

The function of the county War Board is to assign tasks required to be accomplished to the agency or agencies least able to carry them out. During the past year the Extension service was assigned the job of conducting the educational work of the Victory Garden Program, and the Anti-Inflation Campaign. In addition the county Extension workers participated in numerous other jobs undertaken jointly by the War Board Agencies including the War Bond and Stamp pledge campaign, National Scrap Harvest week, Farm Labor Survey, Farm Machinery Rationing, Registration of Farm trucks for Certificate of War Necessity and the Share the Meat Campaign.

IV. Extension T. V. A. Demonstration Program.

A total of 172 farmers cooperated in the Extension T.V.A. demonstration program in 1942. Of these 61 were unit demonstrators, and 111 are area demonstrators. A total of three areas are cooperating in the area demonstrations. One new area was started this year, the Ewing area. A total of 19,017 acres of land are included in the three areas. The 61 unit demonstrations include a total of 10,205 acres.

The T.V.A. has furnished 450 tons of 48% triple superphosphate and 60% calcium metaphosphate for the demonstration farms in 1942. Of this total the unit demonstrators have received 183 tons with 273 tons having been received by the various area demonstrators.

Forty demonstrators attended the annual meeting of the Southwest Virginia Agricultural Association at Abingdon in April. One of the Lee County demonstrators was elected president of the Association.

Assistance was given to various members of the Experiment Station staff in conducting experiments on demonstration farms. Three experiments involving source of phosphorus in fertilizers as well as interaction of phosphorus with various other plant food elements were conducted. One experiment in measuring the "run-off" of water from cultivated Vs. sod land was carried out.

7

V. Livestock Projects

A. Beef Cattle:

Lee County is primarily a hay and grass producing area and is particularly well suited as a feeder cattle producing county. The extension program for beef cattle was designed primarily to the production of high grade feeder calves. Three main projects were emphasized, winter feeding and management of the cow herd, use of purebred bulls to improve the quality of the calves and cooperative marketing of the calves.

During the fall and winter months information on the winter care and management of the cow herd was emphasized. Adequate but economical rations were stressed. The use of legume hays instead of purchased protein supplements was encouraged.

The use of purebred sires in feeder calf production is most important. During the year 33 registered Hereford bulls were placed in Lee County through the efforts of the Extension Service, and the Farm Security Administration which was Active in furnishing funds to its clients for purchasing the bulls.

Considerable assistance was given to the various breeders of purebred Herefords in the county with the aim of improving the quality of the bulls available to the commercial cattlemen. A trip was made to the Kansas City Royal Show and Sale in October by the County Agent and three

8

of the purebred breeders. ²even head of high quality registered Herefords were purchased, including three herd bulls. One of these bulls was the second highest priced bull in the sale being purchased for \$1385.00.

The most important project in the feeder calf program is marketing. Two cooperative auction sales were held by the producers with the assistance of the Extension service, at the local livestock auction market at Ewing Va. The first was held on October 2, at which 664 calves sold for a total of \$35,300.00. The second sale on November 13, net the producers \$13,450.00 for 286 calves. All the calves were graded by representatives of the state Division of Markets and were sorted into lots of uniform weight. A top price of \$16.35 per CWT. was received in the October sale with an average price for \$15.30 for choice steers and \$13.90 for good steers prevailing. Still higher prices were received for the calves in the November sale with the top pen bringing \$18.64 per CWT. An average of \$17.40 was received for all the choice steers with averages of \$15.60 for good and \$13.90 for medium steers. Buyers came from as far away as Pennsylvania and Indiana. By providing the producers a market which insures payment for excellence in quality, the production projects in the extension beef cattle program was made much easier.

B. Sheep:

The sheep population of Lee County has steadily decreased for a number of years. A number of factors are responsible; chief of which are the menace of the sheep killing dog and intestinal parasites. In spite of all efforts made by the Extension Service,

9

Farm Security Administration and other agencies, 1942 saw a further decline in sheep numbers.

The Sheep Extension program for 1942 consisted of care and winter feeding, parasite control, cooperative marketing of wool and lambs, and the promotion of an indemnity program for protection from losses from dogs.

About half of the sheepmen of the county are now using the Phenothiazine treatment for stomach worms. Several still use the old bluestone-nicotine mixture. An estimated 1200 sheep were regularly treated last year.

Arrangements worked out in 1941 with the Ewing Livestock Auction Market to market lambs were continued this year. Since only a few lambs are produced in the county it is considered better to have only three market days during the lamb season rather than to attempt to sell each week. The lamb producers are notified by the County Agent's Office of these days. Pooling of truck transportation enabled the scattered producers to get their lambs to market economically. A grader from the State Division of Markets, graded the lambs into official grades. By having sufficient volume it was possible to attract more buyers than would otherwise have been present.

Wool producers marketed 10,000 pounds of wool, practically the entire county clip, cooperatively through the United Wool Growers Assn. for 50¢ per lb. in 1942. Local arrangements were handled by the Lee Farmers Cooperative Inc. local cooperative marketing organization, with advice of the Extension personnel.

The United Wool Growers Sheep Indemnity plan was sponsored in Lee County by the Extension Service. Approximately 50% of the sheep of the county were entered in this plan.

C. Hogs:

Emphasis was given to increased hog production in 1942, wherever a farmer had sufficient grain to feed the hogs. A considerable increase occurred although this is not a grain producing county. Considerable work was done to assist farmers with balanced rations and to provide proteins, minerals and vitamins to prevent nutritional troubles.

It is estimated that an increase of 15% in hogs produced for market took place in 1942. An additional increase of about 5% in hogs butchered for home use occurred. Several farmers were given instruction in home butchering and in storing and curing the meat.

D. Horses:

A campaign for eradication of bots in horses was put on early in March. The local Veterinarian gave the treatment to horses assembled at designated places in several communities. A total of 100 horses were treated in this campaign.

E. Dairy Cattle:

A dairy cattle feeding school was held early in the year by a specialist from the State College. Particular attention was given to the use of home grown grains in rations. More than 15 dairymen, about 75% of the total number in the county attended. Two dairymen were assisted in securing purebred herd sires.

11

VI. Crop Projects:

A. Pasture Improvement.

Pastures represent the greatest single crop on the majority of Lee County farms both in acreage and in terms of meat produced. Pasture improvement for a number of years has been one of the principal Extension projects. The major points stressed are the conversion of steep or rough land from cropland to pasture, the use of phosphate fertilizer, the use of lime and reseeded where necessary.

It is estimated that at least 750 farmers did pasture improvement work in 1942 other than those reached in the Extension T.V.A. program. It is estimated that 4000 tons of lime were used on pastures as well as 400 tons of phosphate fertilizers. A total of 2800 acres of pasture were treated with lime, fertilizer or both. Farmers themselves estimated the improvement on treated pastures to be 35% increase in carrying capacity.

B. Legumes and Forage Crops:

A number of farmers were assisted with crop rotation, soil management and other problems that featured an increase in acreage and production of legume forage crops. The use of the short rotation (3 or 4 year rotation) is steadily increasing as a result of the Extension Program. The increase in amount of lime and phosphate fertilizers have resulted in a great increase in the production of legume hay crops such as lespedeza and red clover. Twenty farmers grew alfalfa in 1942 for the first time.

12

C. Corn and Small Grains:

Ten farmers had demonstrations of hybrid corn in 1942. Very little hybrid corn has been grown in Lee County prior to this time due to lack of adapted varieties.

The shift from corn to small grains as a major grain crop in interest of soil conservation continued in 1942. Many farmers grew barley in 1942 as their principal source of grain rather than corn. This increase is both in number of farms carrying out the practice and in acreage grown on the individual farms. Many farmers are now following the "Missouri" rotation of barley and lespedeza on one or more of their fields.

An estimated 25 farmers were assisted in treating small grains for seed borne diseases with mercuric dust. A large exhibit on small grain seed treatment was displayed at the county fair.

One farmer produced certified barley for seed in 1942.

D. Tobacco:

The principal Extension projects with tobacco consisted of disease prevention and grading. A number of farmers were aided in treating tobacco with mercuric bichloride for prevention of bacterial diseases. Root-rot which formerly caused great loss to Lee County tobacco growers has been practically eliminated through the use of Kentucky No. 16 a root-rot resistant variety. This variety introduced to the county by the extension service in 1936 with two demonstrators now constitutes 75% of the tobacco grown in the county. One grower of certified seed produces enough seed for the entire county.

Three tobacco grading demonstrations were conducted in the county with the assistance of an official grader from the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Eighty farmers attended these demonstrations.

E. Fruits and Commercial Vegetables:

The growers of commercial vegetables were assisted with timely information regarding varieties, fertilizers, disease and insect control and marketing problems.

The apple producers were assisted in their disease and insect control program by timely notices of each spray, known as the Virginia Spray Service.

One group of strawberry producers who are organized as a cooperative were assisted with both production and marketing problems. Their cooperative group sold 1600 crates of berries for more than \$4000.00.

14

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 Lee

REPORT OF

..... (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From	to	194.....
..... Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From	to	194.....
..... 4-H Club Agent.	From	to	194.....
<u>R. J. Copenhaver</u> Assistant County Agent in-charge of Club-Work.	From <u>Dec. 1</u>	to <u>July 7</u>	194 <u>2</u>
<u>R. C. Carter</u> Agricultural Agent.	From <u>July 13</u>	to <u>Nov 30</u>	194 <u>2</u>
<u>J. P. Lyle</u> Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From <u>Dec 1</u>	to <u>Nov 30</u>	194 <u>2</u>



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date _____ State Extension Director.

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

See 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 taxing 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 plan 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 other 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, speaker letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do not make the annual report a scrapbook.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Three 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 as 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 improvements 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 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 ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....			24	XXXXXXXXXX	
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³			568	XXXXXXXXXX	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ⁴			8	XXXXXXXXXX	
4. Days in office ⁵			300	XXXXXXXXXX	
5. Days in field ⁵			295	XXXXXXXXXX	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴			698		
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....			270		
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....			6849		
	(1) Office		2780		
	(2) Telephone		51		
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁶			776		
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....			1		
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....			6		
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....			
		Total attendance of:			
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Men leaders.....		60	
		(c) Women leaders.....		54	
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.....	0		
		Total attendance.....	0		
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Leaders.....		3	
		(a) Number.....		42	
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance.....		0		
	(a) Number.....		0		
(b) Total attendance.....			0		
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			172		
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(1) Number.....		0		
	(2) Total attendance.....		0		
16. Tours conducted.....	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....	0		
		(b) Total attendance.....	0		
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number.....		1	
		(b) Total attendance.....		25	
(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....		0		
	(b) Total attendance.....		0		
17. Achievement days held.....	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number.....	1		
		(b) Total attendance.....	28		

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number			0	
		(b) Total members attending			0	
		(c) Total others attending			0	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			0	
		(b) Total boys attending			0	
		(c) Total girls attending			0	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			58	
		(b) Total attendance			1247	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			6	
		(b) Total attendance			85	
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			30	
		(b) Total attendance			180	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			5	
		(b) Total attendance			60	

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 18.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	3683
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1000
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	300
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	150
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	15
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	0
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1010
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	150

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):
- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name County Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 176
 (b) Agricultural (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
 (c) Home demonstration (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
 (d) 4-H Club (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
 (e) Older youth (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
 (a) Agricultural _____ (b) Home demonstration 95 (c) 4-H Club _____ (d) Older youth _____
35. Total number of communities in county _____ 10
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees _____ 10
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work _____ 0
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups _____ 0
39. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 173, page 14) 1
40. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (Same as question 185, page 14) _____ 0
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
- (a) Adult work (1) Men 80 (2) Women 95 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men _____ (2) Women 2 (3) Older club boys _____ (4) Older club girls _____

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (land use planning or over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service _____
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____ (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 (land use planning or over-all planning) _____
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men _____ (b) Women _____ (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 (land use) ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	<u>84</u>		<u>84</u>
(4) State extension workers	<u>6</u>		<u>6</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County	<u>6</u>		<u>6</u>
(2) Community	<u>30</u>		<u>30</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	<u>175</u>		<u>175</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	<u>515</u>		<u>515</u>

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (land use or 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)	Potatoes (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Homedemonstrationagents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	9	8	7	12	8		5	4	4	1
(4) State extension workers	3	3	1				1			
52. Number of committees in which work was conducted this year	5	3	5	10	10		9	10	4	1
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	5	3	20	20		10	10		
54. Number of losses avoided this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	10	5	10	25			100	300	10	
(2) The use of lime				100	50					
(3) The use of fertilizers	50	50	50	500	100		50	50	15	
(4) Controlling plant diseases		10	25				50	110	10	
(5) Controlling injurious insects								150	10	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										15
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Pigs (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	1	67	26	11	3	5	
(4) State extension workers	1	2	2				
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	10	7	8	6	5	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		25	20	10	5	10	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males		33	4				
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females		5					
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	20	XXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	15	25	10	40		25	
(5) Controlling external parasites		15					
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites			30	30	50		
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c) ¹
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	10	2	0
(4) State extension workers	7	3	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	3	
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	5
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	200
(c) With strip cropping	6
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grading waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	
(f) With contour farming of cropland	
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	200
(h) In contouring pasture or range	
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	75
(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	0
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	1
(c) Grazing associations	

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	18
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

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

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	30	79	5	0
(4) State extension workers	4	2		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	5	
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	15	25		
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(b) Enterprise		(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating		2
(c) Other		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		5
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		25
(b) General farm records	100	(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		15
(c) Enterprise records		(i) With farm-labor problems		
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		
(a) In developing a farm plan only	200			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan				
(c) In analyzing the farm business				
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements				

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, international competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (conservation of land, zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural work programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	5	5	3	
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	5	
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	5	2	
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems				
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				

* 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	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ²	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, flax, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	42		40			28			5		6
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10		10			10			10		10
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	18		15			10					
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year	1		1								
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	173		150			20					0
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ⁴	\$100	\$	\$65,000	\$	\$	\$500	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$1500
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	68		100						100		10
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$2000	\$	\$20,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$5000	\$	\$2000
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ⁵ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁵ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁵ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁵ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ⁵ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ⁵ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ⁵ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁵ conducted this year (specify)											

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

² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Includes 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				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents			5	
(4) State extension workers			3	3
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			3	3
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			5	5

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

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

Rural Electrification—Continued

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

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	5
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	10
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	7
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	25
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....				
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....	33			
(4) State extension workers.....	2			
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	10			
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	150			
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets.....				
(b) With food preparation.....				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production.....				
(1) Of vegetables.....				
(2) Of fruits.....				
(3) Of meats.....				
(4) Of milk.....				
(5) Of poultry and eggs.....				10
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing.....				
(e) With butter or cheese making.....				
(f) With food-preservation problems.....				
(1) Canning.....				
(2) Freezing.....				
(3) Drying.....				
(4) Storing.....				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....				
(h) In canning according to a budget.....				
(i) With child-feeding problems.....				
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases.....				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....				
(l) With first aid or home nursing.....				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards.....				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.....				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.....				

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

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

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

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

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

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

Family Relations—Child Development—Continued

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

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—
- (a) Club or community house
 - (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 (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)
138. Corn					Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement					Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet					Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits					Acres
147. Home gardens		6		6	2 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)		9		9	325 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	1		1		1 Animals
152. Beef cattle	1		1		1 Animals
153. Sheep	1		1		15 Animals
154. Swine	78		78		20 Animals
155. Horses and mules					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		1		1	XXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity					{ Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection and preparation					{ Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation					Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					XXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing					{ Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management					Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					{ Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others					XXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Totals (see footnotes 2 and 3, p. 14)	10	10	10	10	XXXXXXXXXXXX

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

172. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 30) 1

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled: (a) Boys 7 (b) Girls 9

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing: (a) Boys 7 (b) Girls 9

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school: (a) Boys 7 (b) Girls 9

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 7 (b) Girls 9

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes: (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

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

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

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

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

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

* 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 Club members. Do not include boys and girls who have left the club in the year in question. Do not include boys and girls who have left the club in the year in question. Do not include boys and girls who have left the club in the year in question. Do not include boys and girls who have left the club in the year in question.

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

188. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth (same as question 68) 0

189. Membership in such groups: (a) Young men _____ (b) Young women _____

187. Number of meetings of older rural youth in school and out of school	In school		Out of school		Under 25 years	25 years and older
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		
(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 188, 191, and 192, minus duplicates)

194. Check column showing approximate percent of older youth program to—	Under 25 percent (a)	25-50 percent (b)	50-75 percent (c)	75 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				

* All data in this section are based on the number of 4-H projects carried out in the year in question. Do not include projects carried out in the year in question. Do not include projects carried out in the year in question. Do not include projects carried out in the year in question.

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	Home (a)	General-feder insects* (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			40
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			10
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

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)
195. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)			38
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries			
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)			5
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)			10

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War bonds (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Administration (d)	Surplus Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents				30			2		93	
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				10			1		10	
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year									17	
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers				10					15	

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *I-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. *I-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *I-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.