

VIRGINIA

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RETURN TO
EXTENSION
DIVISION OF FIELD
STUDIES & TRAINING

Bland Co.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
OF
EXTENSION WORK FOR 1944

T. E. Mallory, County Agent	Headquarters - Bland Courthouse
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COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND TYPE OF EXTENSION PROGRAM.

Since Bland County is primarily a livestock grazing section, the county extension program is mainly a livestock and agronomy program designed to improve the quality and efficiency of livestock production.

The procedure followed in executing the county extension program is: farm and home visits; office calls, circular letters, news articles, educational meetings, result demonstration farms, method demonstrations, services of Extension Specialists, and the help of community and neighborhood leaders system to inform farm people.

The Bland County Agricultural Extension Program is chiefly centered around the demonstration farm method of teaching, since the T.V.A. is cooperating with the Extension Service in conducting 126 test demonstration farms.

The goal on these T.V.A.-Extension Demonstrations is to make them as nearly as possible complete unit farm demonstrations centered around the testing of T.V.A. triple superphosphate or calcium meta phosphate, and the influence of these phosphates on the farming operations.

Since the T.V.A. pays the salary of the assistant county agent, it is the policy of the County Extension Workers to spend the equivalent of one man's time on the demonstration farm program or related activities.

The County Agricultural Extension staff during 1944 consisted of a county agent, an assistant county agent, and a stenographer full time, and a farm labor assistant for 7¹/₂ days during the month of March.

In connection with the community and neighborhood leader system, Bland County is divided up into seven communities and thirty-six neighborhoods. There are eighty-five community and neighborhood men and women leaders in the county who make up the Board of Agriculture or the Agricultural Planning Group. The County Board of Agriculture members are very helpful to the Extension workers, not only in planning a sound agricultural program for all the neighborhoods of the county, but they are a channel for disseminating information to other people in the various parts of the county quickly and effectively.

The efficient production of food for victory was the first objective of the 1944 County Extension Program, and the whole program was tied to this underlying theme.

TYPE OF BLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURE

Due to the rough, steep topography of the landscape, the nature of the soils, and climatic conditions, Bland County is chiefly a livestock grazing section.

The county's income is practically all derived from agriculture since there are not any large towns or much industrial activity in the county. Livestock and dairy and poultry products are the chief sources of direct income for Bland County farmers.

Bland County's type of agricultural products listed in the approximate order of their importance are: beef cattle, sheep, dairying, poultry, hogs, timber, forage crops, grains, tobacco, and truck crops.

Forests cover about 65% of the area of the county, the saw timber has been cut from almost all of this area. This leaves approximately 35% of the county in open land for pasture and crop land. Of the cleared area about one-fourth is cropland, part of which is almost too steep and rough for cultivation. Thus it is easy to see that the grazing of livestock as a rule, is the Bland County farmer's means of livelihood.

Due to the fact that the larger portion of the cleared land of Bland County is in permanent pasture, the majority of the farmers do not produce any more forage crops or grain than is needed to feed their livestock. Many farmers, especially dairy and poultry farmers, buy grain feeds and protein-rich feeds to supplement the home grown feed supply.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Livestock.

The livestock program for the county is closely correlated with the agronomy program, and it is part of the demonstration farm program. Livestock improvement is dependent to a great extent on sound agronomy practices besides good purebred sires and intelligent herd management.

Efficiency of production and improvement of the quality of the livestock through the use of purebred sires on good herds or flocks is the goal of the county livestock program. During 1944, at least 52 purebred registered sires were purchased by Bland County farmers to improve their livestock. Of this number of sires purchased - 19 were

Hereford bulls, 1 Angus bull, 16 Hampshire rams, 6 Southdown rams, 3 Hampshire boars, 2 Berkshire boars, 4 Poland-China boars, and 1 Tanworth boar. Several other sires eligible for registration, or sires off of unregistered purebred parents were also purchased by farmers. About two weeks during the year were spent assisting farmers in locating and selecting purebred sires. Several of these purebred sires were purchased from outside of the county, while a larger portion of them came from the purebred herds within the county. The number of animals in the purebred herds of the county are on the increase. The quality of these herds is also improving.

Many cattlemen, both purebred breeders and commercial herd owners are culling out the lower quality and inefficient producing animals in order to improve their herds and reduce numbers to fit their feed supply.

Due to a short feed supply and poor pasture conditions, caused by the drouth during the grazing season, farmers are not wintering as many cattle this year as they did last year.

The sheep program for the county is mainly to increase the number of sheep, improve the quality, and parasite control.

The use of phenothiazine for treating sheep for worms is a method which the majority of Bland County sheepmen practiced during this year. However there is a great need for more farmers to adopt the phenothiazine method of internal parasite control, and the right number of treatments administered at proper intervals.

All during the year farmers were assisted with other sheep problems such as feeding, breeding and flock management.

Since Bland County is well adapted to sheep raising, and sheep numbers have declined during recent years, more farmers could improve their farm business by raising sheep.

Since Bland County does not produce a large amount of grain, it is not an intensive hog producing county. Farmers did not produce as many hogs and feeder pigs this year as last, when the county was overstocked with hogs.

The extension hog program for the county is centered around efficiency of production, with hogs as a side line on most farms to strengthen the farm business.

Throughout the year both the agent and assistant agent aided livestockman with problems of: breeding, feeding practices, parasites, diseases, and other management problems. In this phase of the work method demonstrations were conducted. Some of the types of demonstrations conducted and the approximate numbers of each are:

76 vaccinating 630 cattle for blackleg
15 vaccinating 205 cattle for hemorrhagic septicemia
30 castrating 220 calves and bulls
12 castrating 40 pigs and boars
13 docking and castrating 260 lambs
8 treating 465 sheep with phenothiazine for worms
40 treating 160 head of livestock for digestive trouble, parasites and other ailments

As a result of demonstrations conducted, more farmers each year learn how to vaccinate their own livestock, to treat livestock for parasites and to castrate their own livestock.

Some time was spent during the year on cooperative marketing of wool and feeder beef calves. The farmers who sold their wool and beef calves cooperatively were well satisfied. 133 farmers pooled 14,209 pounds of wool that sold for about ~~25~~ per pound above the average for non-cooperatively sold wool. This year, for the second time, Bland County cooperated with Smyth and Wythe Counties to hold a tri-county feeder ~~and~~ sale at Wytheville during the month of October. 14 farmers from Bland County sold 132 calves through this sale, and made about \$5.00 per calf by doing so. All the calves in the sale were graded by the Virginia State graders and were sold in uniform lots according to grade, size and breed.

Some time was also spent on livestock outlook information, and assisting farmers in marketing their yearling, two-year old, and three-year old beef cattle.

Demonstration farm record books indicate that livestockmen of the county are making much progress along the lines of farm management, efficiency of production and improved quality of livestock.

DAIRYING

Dairying in Bland County, in general, is increasing greatly, both from the standpoint of grade A milk production and milk for manufactured dairy products.

The dairy program for the County is to first increase dairy products for local consumption, especially on farms where there seems to be a shortage of dairy products. However, the importance of producing milk for market and for Victory is also encouraged.

One of the main objectives of the dairy program is to encourage farmers to follow a systematic breeding program centered around the use of production bred sires and production records.

Some of the other phases of the county dairy program for 1944 were: feed shortage problems, disease control, parasite control, and other general dairy farm management problems.

The nutritional value of dairy products for home consumption as well as a vital food for freedom has been stressed throughout the year.

POULTRY

The Extension poultry program, this year, centered around 11 demonstration flocks. Practically all of the demonstrations are making good progress over last year's demonstrations. The influence of these demonstrations, located in six of the seven county communities, should do much to encourage better poultry management and feeding in all parts of the county. These demonstrations are scored at the beginning and at the end of each year by Mr. A. L. Dean, Extension Specialist, in charge of this work. Timely poultry hints are sent each demonstrator several times during the year, and both the agent and the specialist spend as much time as possible in supervising the demonstrations.

13 demonstrations culling 1100 hens and pullets for egg production were conducted during the year. There seemed to be more interest in poultry culling this year than in former years. The Extension staff assisted at least 200 farmers with buying healthy chicks, feeding problems, disease control, parasite control, or other management problems during the year.

The importance of poultry products to the war effort and the need for more efficiency of production have been the objectives of the 1944 poultry program.

AGRONOMY AND T.V.A.-DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

The agronomy and the T.V.A.-Extension demonstration programs are very closely correlated. The T.V.A.-Extension program is a great aid in putting on a sound agronomy program by the demonstration farm method. The Agricultural Conservation Program is also an important factor and help in conducting the agronomy program of the county.

Since Bland County is mainly a livestock grazing section, the agronomy program is principally a pasture and meadow improvement project designed to improve the quality and efficiency of livestock production. However, the importance of grain production is not overlooked and the improvement of grain production is a part of the county agronomy program.

The proper use of lime and fertilizer on pasture, meadow and cropland are the agronomy practices most stressed in Bland County, but importance of good seed and proper tillage is not overlooked.

Bland County farmers, this year, used approximately 7,000 tons of lime on around 3,500 acres of cropland and pasture located on approximately 370 farms. The amount of lime used this year by farmers was an increase of about 2500 tons over the amount used last year due, in part, to the fact that superphosphate was hard to obtain and the County AAA Association had a good contract for delivering lime to farmers.

8.

Approximately 550 tons of superphosphate equivalent to 18% was used for pasture and meadow fertilization in addition to the demonstration fertilizer furnished by the T.V.A. Although there are not any definite figures available as to the amount of fertilizer used on cultivated crops, farmers are showing much improvement in the proper fertilization of this type of crops.

The production of alfalfa is on the increase in Bland County, since farmers are becoming familiar, through the demonstration method, with the fertilizer, lime, boron, and soil requirements to raise alfalfa successfully.

Both demonstration farmers and non-demonstration farmers are improving the crop rotation system. There are also an increasing number of farmers adopting strip cropping on their steep crop land in order to prevent erosion as much as possible.

The demonstration farm program during 1944 shows much progress. Practically all of the 126 demonstration farmers are becoming more interested in demonstrating better farm management practices.

There are approximately 23,290 acres covered by the 126 unit and special area demonstration farms in the county. Seventy of these demonstrations are unit farm demonstrations and the other fifty-six demonstrations are special area farms located in the special Ceres Area watershed.

The information on the special area demonstration project will be found in a five-year report immediately following in this annual report.

The demonstrators used 70 tons of T.V.A. triple superphosphate and 10 tons of fused phosphate rock this year in connection with pasture and meadow demonstrations. The amount of T.V.A. 32% ammonium nitrate used on demonstration farms was 80 tons on pasture, meadow, corn and small grain demonstrations.

A summary of questionnaires filled out by unit demonstrators indicates that use of test demonstration phosphates increased the carrying capacity of their pasture 30%, and increased their hay yields 30%. They also estimated that their fertilized pastures can be grazed from 15 to 30 days longer each year than similar types of untreated pastures. Some demonstrators reported gains up to 50% increase on hay and 60% increase in pasture from the phosphate treatment.

Good results were obtained on demonstration farms where the T.V.A. ammonium nitrate was used. According to questionnaires received from demonstrators using ammonium nitrate, the average increases were: 20% increased yield on corn and small grains and 30% increased yield on pasture and meadow.

The unit demonstrators are also making good progress along the line of better yields on corn and other grain by the use of more of the proper grades of commercial fertilizer.

This year approximately 125 farmers grew some hybrid corn compared with about 60 farmers last year. The county extension workers conducted trial demonstrations on about 40 farms with corn hybrids. The results of these demonstrations showed that the adapted corn hybrids

produced from 5 to 60% more corn than did the open pollinated varieties of corn. Due to the fact that the elevation in parts of Bland County is over 2500 feet, there are not very many corn hybrids adapted to this section that can be safely recommended without more trials.

Both the unit and area demonstrators are making good progress along the line of increasing and improving the quality of production with their livestock, dairy cattle, and their poultry. Thus, it is evident that the demonstration farmers are doing a good job of showing their neighbors better livestock farming methods.

The demonstrators also report that in addition to producing more and better vegetation, the phosphated pastures have less weeds and a more dense sod which not only helps to control erosion, but puts more rapid gains on livestock than unfertilized pasture. Another observation reported by demonstrators is that the fertilized pasture has two to four weeks longer grazing period each year than the unfertilized pastures on same soil types.

More accurate and complete farm records are being kept by the demonstrators each year, and these records are being used to a good advantage as a basis for determining adjustments designed to improve the farm business.

Immediately following in this report is the five-year progress report for the Ceres Special Area demonstration project.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRESS REPORT ON CERES SPECIAL AREA

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Ceres Area is located in the west end of the County. The Area is located on Route 42 which leaves highway Number 21 between Wytheville and Bland and goes to the Smythe County line.

The Ceres Area is bounded on the east by the divides in Bland County; on the west by Smythe County; on the north by the top of a mountain ridge known as Brushy Mountain, and on the south by a ridge known as Walkers Mountain.

There are two established milk routes in the area which enables many of the farmers to sell whole milk. This practice is expanding rapidly and enables the small farmers to get a little extra income which otherwise they couldn't get. One of these routes is Grade A milk and the other is manufactured milk.

The main type of farming in this area, however, is general livestock. It is hoped that we may work out an egg route along with the milk in the future.

This community was once known as "Sharon Springs" community. Near the divides there was an old college known as "Sharon Springs College" where many of the older people of the county were educated. The old Sharon Springs College property is now the farm of John W. Barger, who is a unit farm demonstrator in the area.

The Ceres Area contains 17,000 acres with about 100 farms. About 56 of these farms are cooperating with the Extension-T.V.A. Program, and a number of others are coming in this five-year period if the Area is renewed. There are also eleven unit demonstration farms in this area. The principal soil types in the area are: 37D - Clarkesville Charly Silt Loam, 18D - Hagerstown Silty Loam, 30B & C - Greendale Silt Loam, 37C - Clarkesville Charly Loam, 66D - Lodi Loams, 10D - Westmoreland Silt Loam, 1 - Atkins Silt Loam, 35 - Montevaille Silt Loam, 39C - Helston Loam, Sloping Phase, 22D - Bolton Loam, and 25C - Frederick Silt Loam.

During the past five years there has been a decrease in the area of total crop land due to the retifing of steep, erosive fields from crop to pasture. Crop yields are up approximately 11 percent since the beginning of the program. During the same period livestock numbers have increased about 22 percent. The greatest increase in the area is in quality of livestock. About every farmer in the area uses a purebred sire. The labor income on these farms has increased about \$484.00 per farm. When the labor increase of these farms for 1939 through 1943 is deflated, the increase for this period is \$363.00 per farm.

ORGANIZATION

This intensive area was set up in 1938. The people in the area knew about the program because there had been a few unit demonstration farms in the community before then.

At a meeting held by the county agent and assistant county agent, the program was set up. At this meeting they decided that the following problems exist:

1. Crop yields were low.

2. Pastures were not as good as they could be.
3. Need for more purebred sires.
4. Need for a milk route.
5. Need for strip cropping.
6. Too much soil erosion.

PLAN OF WORK

After several meetings with the farmers in the area and the county agents the following plan of work was decided upon:

1. Encourage the use of purebred sires.
2. Stop plowing land too steep for cultivation and return it to permanent pasture.
3. Practice strip cropping where necessary.
4. Use of lime on pasture and crop land.
5. Brush and clip pasture fields.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

After the Ceres Area was approved, the assistant agent began working up the program. Maps were made of each participating farm. Rotations were worked out with farmers, and where necessary, crop land was turned back to permanent pasture or permanent meadow. Some strip cropping was worked out on steep slopes that had to be farmed. Good seeds were bought by farmers in the area, and the use of lime on pasture and cropland became a common practice. Legumes are being sown on all farms. More alfalfa has been sown, and new acres of alfalfa are seeded each year. There is now about 50 acres of alfalfa in the area at the present time. The amount of commercial fertilizer used has increased each year. Crop yields have increase about 11 percent,

and livestock numbers have increased about 22 percent.

There are now a few tractors in the area and other equipment which has been bought since the program was set up. On one dairy farm a hay drier has been installed with wonderful results.

The people in the community have begun to think of the area and community as a group instead of one family or one individual. There has now been a club organized known as the "Ceres Farmers' Club" with their own officers and board of directors. The Board of Directors has drawn up a constitution and by-laws by which the club is to be governed. The motto of this club is "For Better Farming Practices in the Area." They are interested in their community and want to improve it. They want the T.V.A. program because they know it will help them improve their farms and educate their neighbors.

Their homes, as well as their farms, have been improved. Most of their homes have modern conveniences in them. The water is piped into the homes from springs by gravity. Electricity is in most of the homes and you find refrigerators, stoves and other electrical appliances - all for better living.

The Farmers' Club in this community has its own meetings to discuss problems cooperatively that confront the farmers in this section. The county agent, assistant county agent and the vocational agriculture teacher in this community are on the advisory committee for the club.

I am sorry to report that there was no inventory taken at the beginning of the area program, but one has been taken in 1944 and it will be summarized and ready for a comparison with inventory taken at the end of the next five-year period. All percent increases in pasture,

crops, hay, etc. were taken from a summary of the record books.

SUMMARY OF THE EFFECTS OF PHOSPHATE

Anyone who saw the Ceres Area five years ago, and can see it today, can easily see the effects of phosphate. Bluegrass on many hills has replaced pull-up-grass. Broomsedge has disappeared from many hills. You see better and fatter cattle in the fall of the year. Hay crops and pasture have increased about 25 percent. Corn and small grains have increased about 11 percent. All livestock numbers have increased about 22 percent. The average farm shows a plus labor income. Last, but not least, you see people working together who used to work against each other. All means better living for the people in the Ceres Area.

FARMERS' STATEMENTS

"I have been able to increase livestock on my farm due to the increased pasture and hay yields. I believe that I can keep twice the livestock I could in 1939. I have been feeding some additional livestock for neighbors."

B. M. Crabtree

"Where I once had broomsedge I now have white clover on my pasture."

J. B. Groseclose

"Ordinarily we get from one-third to one-half more hay from our meadows, and that is of better quality."

Milton Groseclose.

"On my permanent meadow I am getting increased hay yields every year after applying phosphate and lime."

Thomas King

"It is the best program we have in our county for the farmers."

E. P. Crabtree

"This program means a lot to any community."

John Barger

PROBLEMS AND PLAN OF WORK

These can be summarized from the by-laws of the Ceres

Farmers' Club:

1. Close cooperation between the farmers of the Area and the county agents and the Extension-T.V.A. program.
2. To plant more alfalfa.
3. To increase the application of commercial fertilizers where needed.
4. Reduce erosion and improve pasture by clipping and cutting brush and liming.
5. Better farm management and farming practices.
6. Strive to meet production goals.
7. Help in war effort whenever possible.
8. Better community organization and cooperation.
9. Better all-round care of poultry.
10. Adequate home garden for every family and home improvement.
11. To save clever seed whenever possible.
12. To hold regular meetings and discuss important and timely phases of the area program such as, farm plans, record books, rotations, good seed, livestock improvement, etc.
13. All area farmers turn in their record books.
14. That all material furnished by AAA and TVA be spread on crop and pasture fields for which it was requisitioned.
15. Increase number of dairy cows on some farms.

HORTICULTURE

Practically all the work along the horticultural line was centered around the Victory garden program, and some truck crop work.

During March three combination 4-H Club and adult meetings were held in the three largest schools to discuss the county garden and truck crop program. L. C. Beamer, Garden Specialist, assisted in conducting these meetings which were well attended.

Probably the most outstanding work done along the truck crop line was to encourage farmers to grow blight resistant potatoes, and conduct a few demonstrations growing blight resistant potatoes.

About four years ago through the efforts of the extension workers, the Sequoia potatoes were introduced in Bland County. This blight resistant potato has done well each year, and out yielded other varieties commonly grown here. This year, as in other bad blight years, the blight resistant potatoes have made excellent yields while some other varieties have been almost a complete failure. Again this year the 85 neighborhood leaders have been a great help in putting on the Victory garden program.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Very little time was spent directly on Agricultural Engineering work, but many farmers were assisted or given information on such problems as: building construction, building repair, buying new machinery,

machinery repair, obtaining electricity, use of electricity on the farm, and soil conservation problems.

Some time was spent in cooperation with the AAA in assisting farmers in obtaining rationed machinery and electrical connections on their farms.

4-H CLUB

There were three 4-H Clubs organized in Bland County this year with 24 boys and 40 girls enrolled, or a total enrollment of 64 members.

As a whole, the 4-H Club members in the county did a good job of producing food for freedom. The value of products sold by the club members this year exceeded \$3200.00.

The types of projects and the number of 4-H Club members enrolled in each are: home gardens - 13, Poultry - 25, dairy cattle - 2, beef cattle - 2, Sheep - 1, swine - 21. There were 64 projects enrolled and 13 members turned in completed record books.

Thirteen 4-H Club members attended the county 4-H Club Camp held during June. Several club members did not attend due to transportation problems, and farm work at home that required their help.

Five members representing all three clubs in the county attended the State Short Course at Blacksburg.

Two of the three clubs sponsored dances to make money for the benefit of the club, and made contributions to the County War Fund.

As a whole, most of the club members took a more active interest in club work than last year.

All three clubs took an active part in the milk weed pod collection program.

FORESTRY

Since over 60 percent of Bland County is in forest land, from which almost all of the good timber has been cut, there is a great need for the people of the county to become more conscious of intelligent methods of forest land management.

The Extension Forestry Program for the county is to improve the forests by selective timber cutting, protection from fire and the reforestation of land not suitable to farming or pasture.

The methods used in connection with forestry work are: news articles, pamphlets, circular letters and farm visits.

Although some forestry work was done in all the communities of the county, only 6 days were devoted to this type of work this year by the agents and specialists.

Since the demonstration method of teaching is the most effective type, several of the demonstration farmers have been assisted during the year with problems of selective cutting, forest protection and marketing.

Throughout the year, farmers have been encouraged to market as much as possible of their ripe timber and low quality or wood trees, since there is vital war effort need for all types of forest products.

The shortage of labor has been a factor which tends to keep farmers from doing very much forestry improvement work at the present time.

FARM LABOR PROGRAM

The farm labor shortage in Bland County was not very acute. Therefore, the labor program only required about 37 days work of the extension field and office workers.

The farmers of the county solved their labor problems mainly by working hard themselves, by better management, and by exchanging work with their neighbors.

Approximately 130 farmers were assisted in regard to their labor problems, especially along the line of more efficient utilization of labor.

More time was spent obtaining information as to the number of war production units being produced by agricultural workers for selective service board than any other phase of farm labor work. Information as to agricultural production was obtained for 105 farm workers for Selective Service Boards. In connection with making the survey on the status of the farm workers, a labor assistant was hired for 7½ days during the month of March. A survey made about the first of February showed that there were about 14% less workers available in the county than in 1943. According to the present outlook, there will be a further reduction in farm workers during 1945.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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 Bland

REPORT OF

..... (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From	to	194.....
..... 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. Mallory</u> Agricultural Agent.	From <u>12-1-43</u>	to <u>11-30</u>	194 <u>4</u>
<u>J. D. Gunter</u> Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From <u>12-1-43</u>	to <u>11-30</u>	194 <u>4</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

Each good reason 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 place his activities and accomplishments before superior officials, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every sensible worker owes to the other members of his profession.
6. Annual reports are required by Federal law.

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the 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 program and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better homemaking, improved boys and girls, better rural living, etc.
6. How next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus applications 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. Certain type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be included for use on the national level 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)			—	—	27	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³			—	—	545	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ⁴			—	—	31	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ⁵			—	—	154	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ⁵			—	—	422	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁶			—	—	1068	1068
7. Number of different farms or homes visited			—	—	353	353
8. Number of calls relating to extension work		(1) Office	—	—	409	409
		(2) Telephone	—	—	156	156
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁷			—	—	5	5
10. Number of bulletins distributed			—	—	117	117
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			—	—	—	—
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	—	—	—	—
		Total attendance of:				
		(b) Men leaders				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
		Total attendance of:				
		(b) Leaders				
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	—	—	157	157
		(b) Total attendance	—	—	496	496
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			13	13
		(b) Total attendance			150	150
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number					
	(2) Total attendance					
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ 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 (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ¹ (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ²	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
		(b) Total members attending				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(c) Total others attending				
		(a) Number			1	1
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(b) Total boys attending			4	4
		(c) Total girls attending			9	9
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(d) Total others attending			2	2
		(a) Number			17	17
(1) Adult work	(b) Total attendance			325	325	
	(a) Number			19	19	
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance			575	575	
	(a) Number					
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number				
		(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			2	2
		(b) Total attendance			42	42

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)	918
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	665
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	15
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	60
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	48
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	5
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	665
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	60

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

23. 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 Bland County Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 95
- (b) Agricultural (1) Name Bland Co. Soil Conservation Dist. (2) No. of members 130
- (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 _____
24. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural 90 (b) Home demonstration _____ (c) 4-H Club _____ (d) Older youth _____
25. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods) _____
26. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees _____ 7
27. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work _____
28. Number of members in such clubs or groups _____
29. (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.) (a) 3 (b) none XXXXXXXXXX
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men 41 Women 44
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 41 (2) Women 44 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men _____ (2) Women 3 (3) Older club boys _____ (4) Older club girls _____

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service Bland Co. Board of Agriculture
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 41 (2) Women 44 (3) Youth _____
- (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men _____ (2) Women 4
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 7
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 41 (b) Women 44 (c) Youth _____
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes _____ (b) No _____

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			—
(2) 4-H Club agents			—
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>20</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>5</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County		<u>3</u>
	(2) Community		<u>7</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>80</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<u>260</u>

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single group-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (c) and (d) 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 other youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pasture	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetable crops	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents			x							
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	43	8	2	20	32	-	-	11	-	1
(4) State extension workers	2							2		
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	7	7	7		1	7	7	3
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	40	20	10	40	50		5	30	5	5
54. Number of farms assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	50	5	5	10	10			125		
(2) The use of lime	80	70	40	125	70			10		
(3) The use of fertilizers	125	80	50	150	200		5	150	30	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	15	20	15	10			5	50	5	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	10	5	5				5	200	5	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	30	5	10	30			5	40	5	
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	10	5	5					10		

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	40	127	49	18	4	76	1
(4) State extension workers		1				2	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	7	7	7	7	4
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	30	30	15	20	5	40	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	1	1	1				
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	2	20	8				
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals						25	
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	2	20	20	5		20	
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	5	15	5	10		50	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	80	XXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	40	70	20	65	10	100	
(5) Controlling external parasites	10	35	40	30	5	50	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	125	225	80	125	10	50	
(7) Controlling predatory animals			15			10	

¹ Do not include rabbits, guinea, and fer animals, which should be reported under wildlife conservation.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	22	1	2
(4) State extension workers		4	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	4
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	20	10	5

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	15
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	80
(c) With strip cropping	30
(d) In constructing terraces	—
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	40
(f) With contour farming of cropland	30
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	30
(A) In contouring pasture or range	—
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	80
(j) In summer-fallowing	—
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	—
(l) With drainage	5
(m) With irrigation	—
(n) With land clearing	5
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	—
(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)	—
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees	10
(c) With selection cutting	10
(d) With production of naval stores	—
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	—
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	3
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	200

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	10
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* 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	28	49	-	3
	(4) State extension workers	2	4		2
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		7	7		7
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		5	10		15
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business	-			
	(b) Enterprise	-			
	(c) Other	-			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory	-			
	(b) General farm records	110			
	(c) Enterprise records	-			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only	30			
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan	-			
	(c) In analyzing the farm business	10			
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	10			
		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.			
			(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating		10
			(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		10
			(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		30
			(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		-
			(i) With farm-labor problems		60
			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		10

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, provision of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by	(1) Home demonstration agents				
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents	5	2	-	9
	(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		7	7		7
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
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					1
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)					-
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year					-

¹ 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, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents		12	21								
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		7	6								
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			4								
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year			1								
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			133								
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ⁴	\$	\$	\$7021	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			50								
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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											2
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											—
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁵ participated in or conducted this year											2
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 plans 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				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	—	1	—	5
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		5		7
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		5		10

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	2
(e) Installing heating systems	—
(f) Providing needed storage space	5
(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	5
(o) Improving home grounds	3
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	—

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	—
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	20
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	10
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	10

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	20
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	15
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	20

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	20
(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	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	14			
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7			
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	60			
115. Number of families assisted this year—	115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(a) In improving diets	50			
(b) With food preparation	—			
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹ :	350			
(1) Of vegetables	200			
(2) Of fruits	10			
(3) Of meats	50			
(4) Of milk	100			
(5) Of poultry and eggs	75			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	5			
(e) With butter or cheese making	—			
(f) With food preservation problems ¹ :	—			
(1) Canning	—			
(2) Freezing	—			
(3) Drying	—			
(4) Storing	30			
(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				50
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				—

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

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents			
	(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 Relationships—Child Development—Continued

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

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation
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 council 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 home—in arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the home—is reported under "The home, furnishings and surroundings," p. 2.
² Includes question 122; also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (f), p. 2.

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	Unit
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	3	10	1	0	12	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	3	8	17	0	6	225 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	1	1	0	0	0	Animals
152. Beef cattle	1	0	1	0	0	Animals
153. Sheep	1	0	1	0	0	Animals
154. Swine	10	11	1	3	3	31 Animals
155. Horses and mules						23 Animals
156. Other livestock	0	1	0	0	0	Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						XXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry						XXXXXXXXXXXX
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. Total (project enrollment and completion)	24	40	4	9		XXXXXXXXXXXX

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

172. Number of 4-H Clubs. 3
173. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled. (a) Boys: 24 (b) Girls: 40
174. Number of different 4-H Club members completing. (a) Boys: 4 (b) Girls: 9
175. Number of different 4-H Club members in school. (a) Boys: 24 (b) Girls: 40
176. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school. (a) Boys: 0 (b) Girls: 0
177. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes. (a) Boys: 23 (b) Girls: 35
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes. (a) Boys: 1 (b) Girls: 5

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	19	22	10 and under	2	5
2d	1	12	11	6	6
3d	2	3	12	4	7
4th	0	2	13	2	9
5th	2	1	14	6	6
6th	-	-	15	4	4
7th	-	-	16	0	2
8th	-	-	17	0	0
9th	-	-	18	0	1
10th and over	-	-	19	1	0
			20 and over	0	0

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 _____

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

² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 18, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

³ Same as Institute 2, except that reference is to suspensions instead of enrollments.

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

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

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

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

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

189. Total attendance at such meetings _____

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted _____

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

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

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

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-29 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems _____				
(2) Vocational guidance _____				
(3) Family life and social customs _____				
(4) Social and recreational activities _____				
(5) Community service activities _____				
(6) Technical agriculture _____				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health _____				

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)			80
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries			—
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)			—
(4) 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 boards (a)	Civilian Defense Agency (b)	Employment Service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	14	6	—	9					284	
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year										
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	7	7		7					7	
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	10	40		12					6	

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

TERMINOLOGY

Demonstrations or Extension Teams

- If extension reports are to convey the intended information, it is important that the terminology employed be that generally accepted by members of the extension teaching profession everywhere. Frequent use of extension terms is an obligation each extension worker owes to the other members of his or her profession. The following definitions have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.
1. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
 2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on field should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
 3. *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.
 4. *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 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.
 5. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
 7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
 8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 3 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not residents 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. *Parents (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 *J-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. *J-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
 14. *J-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 meeting 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 mostly 16 to 25 years of age.