

VIRGINIA

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RETURN TO  
**EXTENSION**  
DIVISION OF FIELD  
STUDIES & TRAINING

1944

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

SMYTH COUNTY

MARION VIRGINIA

P. E. BIRD

COUNTY AGENT

JOHN S. HILL

ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT

BESSIE L. CONLEY

SECRETARY

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### III. County Agricultural Organization

The Smyth County Board of Agriculture which assists in planning the county agricultural program for all agencies working with farm people is composed of eleven good farmers who are chairmen of the eleven organized community committees along with one or more representatives of each agricultural agency or farm organization operating in the county. In addition to these people, eight communities elected women co-chairmen with four of them active in planning the county program.

After the County Agricultural Board had planned and adopted a general county-wide program for agriculture, it was presented to each of the community committees for discussion and for the adoption of the projects most needed in their respective communities. The community committees also designate the agencies or individuals who are to be responsible for carrying out some of the projects.

The Professional Workers Council is fairly well organized and has held three meetings during the year to discuss farm problems and county plans of action.

Other groups that have been very active and helpful during the year are the County War Board and the Farm Labor Committee. The War Board has been very active in furnishing factual farm information on

request to the Selective Service Board, and have held one, two and sometimes more meetings per month as conditions warranted.

#### IV. Types of Agriculture

The total land area of Smyth county is 278,400 acres. Of this total area 173,754 acres are in farms, the remainder in national forest and state park areas. The farm lands consist of about 46,000 acres in woods, 40,000 acres in crops and 87,754 acres in pasture and other farm uses.

We have a diversified type of farming with the main source of income from beef cattle and sheep. On most of the general livestock farms the income is supplemented some from the sale of poultry and hogs and a cash crop of either burley tobacco or cabbage. Other crops such as corn, small grains and hays are usually fed back to the livestock.

Dairying continues to increase, especially the production of grade A milk in the larger herds. Better feeding and improved dairy practices with the smaller dairy farmers has contributed much to the increased production of milk for manufactured purposes.

Commercial fruit growing is expanding as one large grower has planted a hundred or more additional acres in apple trees this year and four smaller producers have expanded their acreage from three to fifteen acres per farm.

The main cash crops are burley tobacco and cabbage. The average annual production of tobacco is about one half million pounds, and cabbage and rutabagas about ten to fifteen million pounds.

#### V. Project Activities

##### 1. Agronomy

Under this heading it seems appropriate to give a general discussion of "The 1944 Food and Feed Production Program" which took more of the agents' time throughout the year than all other projects combined. The efforts in this program were not confined to crop production but necessarily covered a broader field including livestock production, farm equipment and labor.

Early in the year we were given the food and feed production goals from the various federal and state agencies asking for a four to ten percent increase in practically all agricultural commodities produced in the county, except hogs, poultry and cabbage. To meet these war time production goals with less farm labor and equipment seemed at first an impossibility, but after discussing emergency needs and plans with the County Agricultural Board, the War Board, the County AAA Committee and the Professional Workers Council it was believed that the production increases could be made by heavier fertilization and better seed without increased crop acreage. Through a well planned county program, all agencies cooperated in taking to the community

and neighborhood leaders a unified appeal as follows:

- A. Use heavy applications of nitrate or manure on fall and spring seeded small grains
- B. Plow early for corn, fertilize liberally with a complete fertilizer, use a recommended hybrid seed corn and buy your fertilizer early.
- C. Top dress pastures and meadows with phosphate this winter for better feed and better livestock next year.
- D. Produce all the food you need for your family - and what you can, sell if you have a market for it.
- E. Plan your production carefully based on available labor for planting and harvesting.
- F. Your neighbor is producing more in '44- are you? Discuss your food production problems with your neighborhood and community leaders.

Our county and community meetings reached several hundred people and the committeemen and neighborhood leaders did a wonderful job by example on their own farms and by spreading the gospel to others.

We had one unit demonstration farmer who conducted a corn hybrid demonstration using three of Funks hybrids with a check plot of his own open pollinated variety of Reeds yellow dent. This demonstration was sponsored by one of the leading commercial seed and farm supply firms of the county who furnished the seed and erected signs along the highway.

Several farmers visited this demonstration and many more observed it throughout the growing season, as it was well located on the highway with a big sign directing attention to it. While the midseason drought retarded growth for at least thirty days the yields of all plots ranged from 42 to 60 bushels per acre with the hybrids yielding an average of 12 to 15 bushels more per acre than the open pollinated corn. Corn hybrid result demonstrations were conducted in four other communities using hybrids recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station compared with the corn these farmers had been growing, and in every test the hybrids produced equal or better yields. U. S. 15 consistently gave an increase over the open pollinated corns. We estimated that about 20% of the corn acreage of the county was planted in hybrid corn.

Wheat and other small grain yields, particularly oats, were increased by the use of higher yielding strains and heavier applications of fertilizer. Farmers reported in many instances an increase of ten or more bushels per acre due to the improved seed and the early top-dressing with the equivalent of 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. These better agronomic practices along with an exceptionally good small grain season increased the total small grain production at least 25% in the county.

Good results have been obtained by following the Agronomy Department's recommendations in top-dressing pastures and meadows and

in seeding and top-dressing alfalfa. The AAA and the Extension-TVA conservation programs have been a real boost in bringing about the wide spread general use of these improved practices by 75% of our farmers.

Three more forced ventilation hay dryers were installed this year, making a total of nine artificial hay dryers in operation in the county. These dryers have proven very satisfactory to their owners in curing high quality alfalfa, clover and soybean hays.

These better production and conservation practices adopted by the farmers through the active participation and cooperation of all of the agricultural agencies and Extension Specialists have largely accounted for the progress made in Smyth county in meeting the 1944 Food Production Goals.

## 2. Dairying

Dairying being one of the most profitable types of farming since the war, and with the continued demand for more dairy products, one could expect as much expansion as labor and dairy equipment supplies would permit. This is the trend in Smyth county with the larger dairymen expanding as much as physical facilities and available labor will allow. They are rapidly replacing the beef cattle, sheep and hogs with dairy cows. The smaller farmers are expanding in this field as far as restricted family labor is available.

The Smyth County D.H.I.A. work has expanded from thirteen to sixteen members and the average total butterfat production has increased approximately 25 pounds per cow during the past year. The dairymen are producing more good quality home grown feeds and improving their pastures by top-dressing with phosphate, liming where necessary and better general pasture management. More attention is given to the type of dairy bulls used in the herds. Seven registered bulls from high producing ancestry were purchased by dairy farms this year.

### 3. Livestock

Most of the help given in the livestock program was confined to the production and marketing problems of cattlemen and sheepmen. We have found by records kept and by years of experience that farms carrying more units of livestock are usually more profitable than comparable farms carrying some livestock and selling feeds. Therefore, we have encouraged better pastures and the production of more feeds along with our program of marketing all feeds on the farm through good quality livestock.

A number of cow and calf herds established within the past few years are making fairly good progress. Some time has been spent in assisting these farmers in culling out cows and breeding better replacements. They have also been assisted in securing good registered

bulls for these cow herds with 28 good type beef bulls placed this year.

The Tri-county Feeder Calf Sale was held again this year at Wytheville with 552 calves consigned. These calves were graded by the State Division of Markets and sold at auction according to grade and weight classifications. Prices received ranged from  $10\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}\%$  per pound and averaged about  $12\%$  which was fully \$1.00 per hundred above the general run of markets at the time of sale.

The sheep program consisted of treating sheep for stomach worms, castrating market ram lambs, improved methods of breeding and feeding farm flocks and selling wool cooperatively. There were about 260 farmers using the phenothiazine worm treatment on 5700 breeding sheep. These flocks were kept fairly clean by giving an individual treatment in the early spring and another treatment in the mid summer with the recommended phenothiazine-salt flock treatment given through the early summer and fall. This gave good results and was a real labor saver.

The agents assisted in placing 26 registered rams with flock owners this year and there were many more purebred rams purchased which the agents had no record of. The cooperative wool pool again rendered a good service to 189 sheep producers who pooled their wool. The wool pool committee sold 35,342 pounds of wool to net the growers  $52\%$  per pound for clear wool. This was  $2\%$  per pound more than producers outside the pool received.

#### 4. Fruits and Vegetables

We have just completed one of the largest apple harvests in the history of commercial fruit growing in the county. There was an estimated 500,000 bushel crop with 90% of the crop harvested. The V.P.I. spray service was sent regularly to all commercial fruit growers in the county, and pruning demonstrations were held in a part of the commercial orchards. Growers requesting assistance were helped in securing poison bait for mouse control. Fertilizer recommendations were made to several of the growers after visiting their orchards and observing terminal growth of trees and ground cover.

#### VI. Farm Labor

A county farm labor committee consisting of seven men was set up the first of the year. This committee consisted of farmers, public officials and professional workers. The chief function of the committee was to establish the prevailing county farm wage rate and to act on matters of farm labor policy.

The County Agent's office and the U.S. Employment office worked together in taking farmers' applications for seasonal or year-round workers and in registering any available farm help. They also worked very closely together in recruiting farm labor for other sections and in granting farm releases for non-farm work. The local U.S.E.S. office personnel were most cooperative and voluntarily rendered considerable

time and service to the farm labor program.

The County Agent devoted 36 days to farm labor in helping to place 35 year-round workers and 151 seasonal workers on 41 farms; handling the requests of 102 workers seeking release from agriculture and retaining 40 of them and in supplying Selective Service with requested information on 95 farm workers. The County U.S.D.A. War Board rendered much valuable service to the Extension workers and to the Selective Service Board in helping to gather and present this factual farm information.

#### VII. 4-H Club Work

One 4-H Club was reorganized with 25 members enrolled. Two members were in unorganized clubs. From the total membership of 27 only 19 completed their projects and turned in records. Two members from unorganized clubs attended the State 4-H Club Short Course at the State Agricultural College.

The members of the 4-H club carried six home garden projects, three poultry projects, five dairy projects and five fat pig projects. The receipts of the 19 members completing amounted to \$5,507.27 less the expenses of \$4,120.83, giving a total net profit of \$1,386.44.

#### VIII. Extension I.V.A. Program

The Smyth County Agricultural Program for 1944 set up eight objectives under the heading of Extension-TVA. The objectives as

accomplished in varying degrees are explained plus such other data that will help to portray the attainments of this part of Extension work.

1. To hold annual meetings of demonstrators and any other meetings necessary in carrying out the program.

A meeting was held at the beginning of the year in each of the areas. Also meetings were held in centrally located communities so that the unit demonstrators could attend with the minimum of travel. After the initial meetings were held in which objectives pertinent to the problems of the coming year, other meetings have not been called with one exception. When we planned the renewal of the Rye Valley area for the next five year period, we called together the leaders to discuss and decide on the needs that pertained to their area. The demonstrators have been contacted through the postal service to give and receive information, due to the fact that labor and transportation were limited.

2. To continue the work on the 77 active unit demonstration farms.

The unit demonstrators own approximately 16,229 acres of land on which they are doing a commendable job of teaching plus earning good incomes. Up until this year 35 farmers were using triple super-

phosphate. Six farmers using fused rock, and 36 farmers using meta calcium phosphate. Now it will be impossible to secure meta calcium or fused rock, thus T.S.P. will be applied on all farms.

The majority of these farmers did not get AAA phosphate this year as only 16 percent of the amount ordered was delivered. They did, however, use up the quota in lime in most cases.

Record books were secured on only fifty three farms this year and even though the percentage of records turned in is small, an improvement in the accuracy was noted. These records were analyzed with each farmer so that improvements could be made, and he could profit by his mistakes. There were 100 tons ammonium nitrate, 164 tons of T.S.P. and 44 tons fused rock secured and applied on these 77 unit farms in 1944.

3. To establish new unit demonstration farms in neighborhoods not represented in the program when recommended by the community committee.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have five applications for unit demonstration farms, no new farms were established this year. The agricultural committee felt that we should devote our time to the improvement of the now existing farms and act on these applications in the forthcoming year.

4. To establish a special pasture demonstration to test effect of high analysis phosphate on large pasture areas.

Large grazing boundaries are found throughout Smyth and other Southwest Virginia counties. These were once very productive bluegrass boundaries, but due to the neglect and improper grazing, they have depleted very much in the past years. Many good farmers in this and other counties say that the cost of restoring and maintaining the fertility of the soils on such lands is greater than the profits made on the cattle grazed there.

Messrs. Bonham and Huff are very enthusiastic over the experiment. In fact, they have agreed to erect stock pens and scales in the demonstration boundary which will amount to quite an expenditure. These men are interested in this project both from a community and county demonstration standpoint and for <sup>any</sup> personal gain which may accrue.

The boundary proposed for this experiment stretches from the foot of Walkers Mountain almost south for a distance of about one half mile. It contains 300 acres and is divided into two boundaries, one part 90 acres, and the other 210 acres. The larger of the two boundaries is to be treated. The two boundaries are similar in soil types, slopes and vegetation. Each boundary is well supplied with water. The soil types found on this pasture are Lodi and Dummore stoney loam. The soils are representative of the soils found on these boundaries all along the pasture slopes of this mountain range in the Chilhowie vicinity.

The proposed plan is to treat the larger boundary with 300 pounds of triple superphosphate per acre and have the other boundary untreated.

The cattle grazed on each is to be uniformly selected for size, quality, and breeding. Light weight cattle weighing around 700 pounds will be grazed on these boundaries. Each boundary shall carry the number of cattle it is capable of supporting throughout the five year period.

5. To establish a pasture demonstration to show the effect of burning broomsedge.

This was not established this year due to the extreme drought in the grazing sections of the county. However, the results of the Glade Spring experiment in the burning of broomsedge was brought to the attention of the farmers in the county. The unit and area demonstrators stressed that broomsedge could be eradicated by phosphate, close grazing and clipping.

5. To further the program in the three areas in the county.

#### THE RYE VALLEY AREA

After five years of area demonstration work, listed below are some of the average facts and figures taken from seventeen area demonstration farms:

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1942</u>
Total Investment	\$11,746	\$14,105
Total Receipts	\$ 812	\$ 2,354
Crop Receipts	\$ 176	\$ 210
Livestock Receipts	\$ 451	\$ 1,402
Total Expenses	\$ 685	\$ 661
Net Farm Income	\$ 127	\$ 1,593
Total Acres	224	224
Animal Units	18.3	20.9
% Capital in Livestock	10.2	12.2

This area received 83.7 tons T.S.P. and 9.05 tons ammonium nitrate.

The following needs and objectives were adopted by the community committee as pertinent to be accomplished in the coming five years:

1. To extend strip cropping on steep land where it is necessary to cultivate such land.
2. To encourage all demonstrators to establish three or four year crop rotations.
3. a. To improve the quality of livestock through better sires.  
b. To increase the number of livestock so as to use economically all of the better quality feed produced on the phosphate-tested

land.

4. To urge all area demonstrators to keep complete farm account records, those not cooperating to be dropped as area demonstrators.

5. To double the production and harvesting of home grown clover seed in Rye Valley Area in the next five year period.

6. To advocate the mowing of meadows and storing of hay in sheds or barns, since we believe the present practices of making and storing of hay in the field to be inadequate.

7. To urge the use of silos where at all practical.

8. To make our homes more liveable by using a greater number of modern conveniences, labor-saving devices, and by landscaping.

9. a. To work with Board of Supervisors for improvement of farm to market roads, particularly Route #88.

b. To improve facilities at the agricultural shop and community cannery.

#### THE RICH VALLEY AREA

There are 34,519 acres in this area and this includes the largest grazing boundaries in the county. There was applied in this area 164.5 tons of triple superphosphate and six tons of ammonium nitrate.

Farm records were secured on only about half of these farms in 1943. Special effort is being made to get records on all farms

in this area or they will be discontinued as demonstrators.

#### THE KONNAROCK AREA

This area was temporarily discontinued due to the special nutrition project being operated in this area. However, two of the best farmers were continued as unit farms. Selected farmers in this area are receiving free complete analysis fertilizer and lime to run this nutrition project, and many objected to paying freight and trucking expenses on the area program. Thus there was no reason to continue this as a demonstration area.

7. To cooperate with the special nutrition study in the Konnarock Area.

This study is to determine "The effect of fertilization of the land on the growth and physical condition of farm people."

This has not gone far enough to make any definite statements as to results. There have been several meetings held trying to keep up the cooperation. Also each farmer was revisited and his cropping program for the year outlined. This outline was then sent to the agronomy department so that recommendations as to the amounts of fertilizer required for the farms could be made.

8. All demonstrators cooperate fully in all phases of the county agricultural programs pertaining to their farms, and support the national war effort.

In regard to this objective and in addition to the information given beforehand, there were conducted two demonstrations; one about thirty plots of corn to show the results of different analysis fertilizer on Mesada soil. Incidentally, this is the first experiment run on this soil type. The second; was effect of liquid ammonia in terminal growth of apple trees as compared with nitrate of soda. The results are as follows for the first year:

Grimes Golden treated with liquid ammonia 1492½ in total terminal growth on nine trees of twenty measurements each.

Grimes Golden treated with 5 pounds nitrate of soda 1416 inches total terminal growth on nine trees of twenty measurements each.

Ganos treated with liquid ammonia 617 inches total terminal growth on ten trees of twenty measurements each.

Ganos treated with 6 pounds nitrate of soda 439 inch total terminal growth of ten trees of twenty measurements each.

The demonstrator feels that the trees treated with the liquid ammonia had broader leaves and more fruit buds. This experiment has not gone on long enough to draw any definite conclusions.

During the past year there were 115 tons of ammonia nitrate applied in this county and, according to the report from 40 farms the following results are given: corn 330 acres, average increased yield 8.5 bushels per acre, wheat 304 acres, average increased yield 6.3 bushels per acre.



**"For Abundant Living"**  
**John L. Buchanan**



**"County Agent Bird helps literally  
to build soil."**



**"It takes quality feed to  
produce quality milk."**  
**John Lynch Sanders**



"Store up feed in the summer for  
winter with a good garden."

J.H. Box



"A good beginning a good ending,  
my motto." J. H.Box



"There's wool and mutton here"  
E. L. Roberts



"To have and to hold."  
J. A. Eller



"I know farm flocks pay."  
J. F. Copenhagen

## IX. Cooperation with Agricultural Conservation Program

### 1. The Extension office cooperated with the County AAA

Committee and Chief Clerk in setting up the county organization to handle the AAA program. Three county committeemen with two alternates were elected and 14 AAA committees elected three community committeemen each making a total of 42 community committeemen. Following these elections a county-wide meeting was held with all the AAA committeemen and all other organized agricultural groups to present the farm goals and plan for community meetings of farmers throughout the county. We cooperated very closely in this work and were assigned the responsibility of the educational part of the program in taking to all of the people the 1944 food production goals. The County Agricultural Board, the War Board, the Professional Workers Council and the County and Community AAA Committeemen took an active part and rendered valuable assistance throughout the year.

2. There were 1550 work sheets filled out with most farmers requesting lime or phosphate as a grant of aid to earn their conservation allowance. Due to the inability of contractors to secure sufficient materials only about 25% of the phosphate and 30% of the lime requested was furnished as a "grant of aid". This amounted to 880 tons of phosphate and 5,890 tons of lime.

In addition to the above amounts furnished as "grants of aid" individual farmers purchased approximately 400 tons of phosphate and 1200

tons of lime to use in earning their 1944 conservation allowances.

3. There were three county committeemen and 42 community committeemen elected at the beginning of the year. The county committeemen and about one-third of the community committeemen assumed their responsibilities and took an active part in promoting the program.

#### X. Cooperation with Credit and Lending Agencies

The County Agents attended and took part on the programs at the annual meetings of the County Farm Loan Association and the Production Credit Association. These organizations and local banks have adequately provided farm credit need in the county. There were few requests for emergency crop and feed loans this year as only nine loans amounting to \$780.00 were made.

The Farm Security Program has expanded some during the year with closer supervision being given to individual clients. This office has cooperated with the Extension office and in the County Agricultural Program in a fine way that has been mutually helpful to ourselves and the people we serve.

We wish to acknowledge with appreciation the fine help and co-operation of our District Agent and Specialists, the Professional Workers Council, the County Agricultural Board, The War Board, AAA Committeemen, and all the farmers and others who have worked with us through the year in making possible this year's achievements and progress.

Form 20-111  
Revised April 1940

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration  
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 Smyth

REPORT OF

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent From 194 to 194

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent From 194 to 194

4-H Club Agent From 194 to 194

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work From Dec. 1, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1944

John S. Will From Dec. 1, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1944  
Assistant Agricultural Agent



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State Extension Director.

## SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS' ANNUAL REPORT

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

1. The annual report is an accounting to the taxpayers public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
2. It is a record of the year's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself, or by his successors.
3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every 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 needs 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, shorter letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do not make the annual report a scrapbook.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families served 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 on the result of extension effort should be reported. Certain type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be recorded for use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

### GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....			24	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults <sup>3</sup> .....			534	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth <sup>4</sup> .....			29	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office <sup>5</sup> .....			217	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field <sup>5</sup> .....			346	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work <sup>6</sup> .....			984	984
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....			53	53
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	(1) Office (2) Telephone		2368	2368
			2068	2068
9. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>7</sup> .....			32	32
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....			937	937
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....			0	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....	0	
		Total attendance of:		
		(b) Men leaders.....	54	54
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(c) Women leaders.....	6	6
		Total attendance of:		
		(a) Number.....	0	
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12).....	(1) Adult work	(a) Number.....	2	2
		Total attendance.....		31
		(b) Total attendance.....	31	31
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number.....	1	1
		Total attendance.....		13
		(b) Total attendance.....	13	13
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			2	2
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(1) Adult work	(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.....		-

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

**GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued**

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>3</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number					
		(b) Total members attending					
		(c) Total others attending					
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number					
		(b) Total boys attending					
		(c) Total girls attending					
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			103	103	
		(b) Total attendance			3182	3182	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			9	9	
		(b) Total attendance			463	463	
	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			1		
		(b) Total attendance			25		

<sup>1</sup> Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.

<sup>2</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 15.

**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)	2086
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1600
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	100
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	22
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	2019
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)	1600
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	22

# **CORRECTION**

**The preceding document has been re-  
photographed to assure legibility and its  
image appears immediately hereafter.**

### GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)			24	XXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults <sup>3</sup>			534	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth <sup>3</sup>			29	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office <sup>4</sup>			217	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field <sup>4</sup>			346	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work <sup>4</sup>			924	924
7. Number of different farms or homes visited			520	227
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office		2368	2368
	(2) Telephone		2068	2068
9. Number of news articles or stories published <sup>4</sup>			32	32
10. Number of bulletins distributed			937	937
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			0	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	
		Total attendance of:		
		(b) Men leaders	54	54
		(c) Women leaders	6	6
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0	
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	0	2
		(b) Total attendance	31	31
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	1	1
		(b) Total attendance	12	12
			2	2
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Number		-	
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(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	-	
(1) Adult work	(a) Number	-		
	(b) Total attendance	-		
17. Achievement days held	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	-	
		(b) Total attendance	-	

<sup>1</sup> Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.  
<sup>2</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns unless deductions due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.  
<sup>3</sup> The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.  
<sup>4</sup> Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.  
<sup>5</sup> Do not count letters 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 <sup>1</sup> (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total <sup>2</sup> (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) <sup>3</sup>	(1) Farm women	(a) Number					
		(b) Total members attending					
		(c) Total others attending					
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number					
		(b) Total boys attending					
		(c) Total girls attending					
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			103	103	
		(b) Total attendance			3182	3182	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			9	9	
		(b) Total attendance			463	463	
	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			1		
		(b) Total attendance			35		

<sup>1</sup> Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.

<sup>2</sup> County total should equal sum of preceding three columns unless duplication due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 13.

**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)	2086
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1600
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	100
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	28
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	2019
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)	1605
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	28

**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 .....	(2) No. of members .....
(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 ....., (c) 4-H Club ....., (d) Older youth .....

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

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

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

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.)

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system

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 .....	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men .....	(3) Older club boys
	(2) Women .....		(2) Women .....	(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 County Agricultural Board

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 (over-all planning)

45. Number of members of such community planning committee: (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 <sup>1</sup> (a)	County agricultural planning <sup>1</sup> (b)	Total <sup>1</sup> (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			36
(4) State extension workers			
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County			2
(2) Community			22
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			148
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			414

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

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Barley Other cereals Rye	Legumes	Pasture	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)		(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	16	10	2	16	12	-	8	8	9	
(4) State extension workers	1	1			3					
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	5		10	12		9	3	5	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	6	2	11	31		20	9	9	
54. Number of times aided this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	25	19		19			29	16		
(2) The use of lime	90	93		110	25		5			
(3) The use of fertilizers	108	66	6	145	215		27	30	10	
(4) Controlling plant diseases							25	10		
(5) Controlling injurious insects								40		
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals									12	

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older 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	36	63	11	4	10	5	
(4) State extension workers	4	2				1	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	12	7	2		8	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	17	22	11			6	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	2						
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	12						
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	6	34	26	4		4	
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	2	2		6		3	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	10	XXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	15	25	30			25	
(5) Controlling external parasites	9	15	5	10		5	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	25	250	350	25		20	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

\* 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	42	2	
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
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	
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	20
(c) With strip cropping	7
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grading waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	
(f) With contour farming of cropland	7
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(h) In contouring pasture or range	
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	8
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	3
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	
(c) Grazing associations	

**Forestry—Continued**

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weeding, 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	5
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	75

**Wildlife Conservation—Continued**

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	
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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	99	77	2	4
(4) State extension workers				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		5	2	6
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	18		15
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business	44		
	(b) Enterprise			
	(c) Other			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory			
	(b) General farm records	156		
	(c) Enterprise records			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only	41		
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan			
	(c) In analyzing the farm business	75		
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements			
			75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.	
			(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating	13
			(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)	23
			(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	50
			(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes	40
			(i) With farm-labor problems	150
			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income	4

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural 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				
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
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				
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. 9).

**MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION**

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool <sup>1</sup>	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs <sup>2</sup>	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	10		9		2	6					10
(4) State extension workers			2								
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			12		10	5					
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			12		4	8					
86. Number of new cooperatives <sup>3</sup> assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives <sup>3</sup> assisted during the year			2								
88. Number of members <sup>3</sup> in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			225								
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) <sup>3</sup>	\$	\$	\$3,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year					100	250					
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$2,500	\$20,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											2
93. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs <sup>4</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs <sup>4</sup> participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs <sup>4</sup> pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs <sup>4</sup> relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs <sup>4</sup> conducted this year (specify)											

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Organized 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.....			14	1
(4) State extension workers.....			4	2
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			6	4

#### 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.....	25
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	.....
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	10

#### Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	12
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	3
(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.....	9
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	15
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	20
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)
<b>112. Days devoted to line of work by:</b>				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	19			
(4) State extension workers				
<b>113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year</b>				
<b>114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year</b>				
<b>115. Number of families assisted this year—</b>	<b>115(e) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS</b>			
(a) In improving diets				
(b) With food preparation				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production <sup>1</sup>	36			
(1) Of vegetables	36			
(2) Of fruits	2			
(3) Of meats	5			
(4) Of milk	7			
(5) Of poultry and eggs	4			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food preservation problems <sup>2</sup>				
(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				
<b>116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches</b>				
<b>117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers</b>				

<b>115(e) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS</b>			
	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned			
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried <sup>3</sup>			
4. Cured <sup>4</sup>			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen <sup>5</sup>			

<b>115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS</b>			
	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned			
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried <sup>3</sup>			
4. Cured <sup>4</sup>			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen <sup>5</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> Sum of the millions, unless duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.  
<sup>2</sup> Weight of finished product after drying.  
<sup>3</sup> Weight of product before curing.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes amounts of leather plants and home-blown tins.  
<sup>5</sup> Do not include wine-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 associations<sup>1</sup> 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 (j), page 2.

**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 usually less
  - (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

<sup>1</sup> The house-fix arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 18.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes questions 122 also families buying through marketing cooperative, organized or assisted, column (i), 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 finished 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	2	6	2	4	1.9
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	0	6	0	3	225
151. Dairy cattle	7	2	2	2	25
152. Beef cattle					Animals
153. Sheep					Animals
154. Swine	5	1	4	1	5
155. Horses and mules					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					XXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity					{ Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection and preparation					{ 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)	14	15	9	10	XXXXXXXXXXXX

### 4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP<sup>1</sup>

173. Number of 4-H Clubs 1
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled 29 (a) Boys 14 (b) Girls 15
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing 19 (a) Boys 9 (b) Girls 10
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school 29 (a) Boys 14 (b) Girls 15
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school 0 (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes 29 (a) Boys 14 (b) Girls 15
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes 0 (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0

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

180. By years	181. By ages	
	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	6	7
2d	6	6
3d		
4th		
5th	1	0
6th	1	1
7th	0	1
8th		
9th		
10th 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

### 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 (b)	21-24 years (c)	25 years and older (d)
		Unmarried (e)	Married (f)			
(1) Young men						
(2) Young women						

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups

189. Total attendance at such meetings

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted

191. Membership in such groups (a) Young men (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 20 percent (a)	20-25 percent (b)	25-35 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				

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work w. y. adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	Days (a)	General leader insects <sup>1</sup> (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			30
(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 program	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)			30
(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)			2
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)			3

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian de- fense agency (b)	Farm labor Employment Service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conserva- tion Service (f)	Farm Security Administra- tion (g)	Rural Home- Economic Administra- tion (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	22		16	14			1		2826	
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12		12	12					12	
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	12		20	25					14	
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	24		5	12			1		3	

<sup>1</sup> 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 *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.