

VIRGINIA

FLOYD Agricultural agent Annual report 1944
county

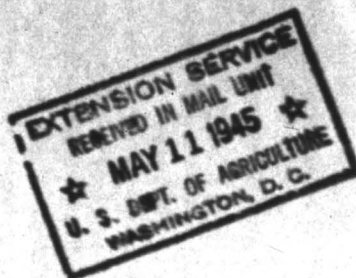
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RETURN TO
EXTENSION
DIVISION OF FIELD
STUDIES & TRAINING

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
of
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT
FLOYD COUNTY
VIRGINIA

1944
E.M. TALLEY
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT
DECEMBER 1, 1943 - NOVEMBER 30, 1944



COUNTY Floyd

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III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

Floyd is a Blue Ridge Mountain plateau county with an area of 376 square miles or 240,640 acres. The average altitude is about 2500 feet above sea level. The population is slightly less than 12,000 persons. At this time, however, more than 1200 young men from the county are serving in the armed forces. The population is rather evenly distributed over the county with the exception of two small rough mountainous areas.

There are no railroads within the county and the nearest railroad point is 22 miles from the county seat. Two hard surfaced highways traverse the county, crossing at the county seat and dividing the county into four parts. The county is well supplied with roads in practically all communities, however, many of the country roads become impassable during the winter months. Generally speaking the county is well watered and fairly well drained.

There are three small towns within the boundaries of the county but only one is incorporated. Floyd, the county seat, has a population of slightly less than 500 persons. Willis and Check are only villages with, perhaps, less than 100 persons each.

The county is well supplied with churches, the town of Floyd having 8 churches within its boundaries. Many country churches are well scattered throughout the area. There are 10 postoffices and 16 mail routes, servicing the population. Schools are fairly adequate, there being 3 accredited high schools, 29 elementary schools, of which 20 are one-room buildings, and 3 Negro schools. Approximately 20 school buses are operating to bring the children into the 3 high schools.

There is a small copper mine in operation in the county which gives employment to a few men. A shirt factory located in the town of Floyd, gives employment to from 125 to 150 women. There are, perhaps, 40 sawmills in operation at this time and the marketable timber is very rapidly diminishing. The county contains 7 commercial tomato factories, of which two are cooperatives. There are also 2 snap bean canning factories and 1 kraut factory.

The Blue Ridge Parkway runs the full length of the county along the southern edge.

A County Board of Agriculture was established in 1941. Through this set-up there are 10 communities and 92 neighborhoods. Community and neighborhood leaders were selected and in some communities this set-up has worked very well while in others it has failed to function.

The Professional Workers Council is made up of representatives of the Extension Service, Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, Public Welfare Department, and Superintendent of Schools. This Council has been very active during the year and much has been accomplished through its efforts.

Until February 1944, the Extension and AAA Offices were combined, however, due to the increased volume of work it became necessary that the AAA Office locate in another building. The cooperation of these two offices has been such that it has been necessary to contact each other practically every day. A great deal of extension work has been accomplished through working with the community committees under the AAA Program. The County Board of Agriculture was called in twice during the year for a discussion of production goals and ways of accomplishing them. Several meetings were held throughout the county to discuss these goals with farmer groups.

The agent in cooperation with the Vocational Agriculture Department, attended several meetings in various parts of the county to discuss problems of general importance, such as livestock and crop production. Considerable interest was shown by the farmers in these discussion meetings.

Many office calls have been received during the year.

News articles in the local weekly paper have contributed a great deal to keeping the folks informed on timely agriculture items.

Through the full cooperation of all agencies we feel that a very satisfactory job has been done on informing the public along agriculture lines this year.

IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

The main type of agriculture is general farming, although milk products and vegetable farming are rapidly gaining momentum. There are approximately 2000 farms with an average size of 105 acres. For several years considerable interest has been shown in milk production. Slightly more than 50% of the county farmers sell milk. The county is well covered with milk routes leading to plants located at Christianburg, Riner and Galax, Virginia. There is only one commercial dairy producing Grade A milk. This enterprize was established this year and involved a considerable outlay of money.

Vegetable production has increased a great deal during the past 5 or 6 years. The east end of the county, which is on an average, only about 25 miles from Roanoke City, has been producing vegetables for the fresh market for several years. They have grown mainly tomatoes, beans, cabbage, and potatoes. Two commercial snap bean canning factories have operated in the county during recent years. There is also a kraut factory, however, it was not in operation during 1944. Until 1941 many farmers, scattered throughout the county, produced beans and hauled them to the fresh market and got whatever they could for them. Prices sometimes varied from 35¢ to \$2.75 per bushel within 24 hours. In 1941 two abandoned tomato canning factories were reopened, enlarged, new machinery installed, and operated to full capacity. There operations have expanded each year. They contracted with growers and created a good market for this crop. There are seven commercial canning factories within the county. Also many small home canning machines can be found. The growers are receiving much better prices for their vegetables now than before.

There are a few small herds of beef cattle throughout the county and the general trend has been to use Shorthorn or Hereford males on the few dairy type cows in the territory. This trend is gradually changing and many farmers are securing dairy type bulls.

Sheep numbers are deminishing at a very rapid rate. The dog problem is very severe and the farmers are fast going out of the sheep business.

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The main crops grown in the county are; corn, wheat, spring oats, a few acres of barley and rye, hay, including a few acres of alfalfa, besides the vegetables consisting of potatoes, snap beans, tomatoes, turnips, and cabbage.

The county is mainly adapted to grazing, due to its topography.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Agronomy

Through the work of the Soil Conservation District Technician, soils maps have been prepared on 78 farms. This information has resulted in the preparation of farm plans, relocating crops and better land use.

Through the recommendation of the Extension Service, 15 or 20 farmers planted a recommended variety of hybrid corn. Although the weather in the spring was favorable, a severe drouth came in mid-summer and lasted until late fall. In spite of this the hybrid corn did fairly well. Favorable reports came in from practically all farmers who grew it. One demonstrator shucked and weighed his hybrid corn and as compared to his regular open pollinated variety, he found that he gained 17% by weight on the ear corn basis, however, when it was shelled and weighed he had gained only 10% by weight. This increase may appear small but in the county, as a whole it would mean, perhaps, 29,000 bushels increase annually which at the present prices, would be worth many thousands of dollars in future years. Plans are already under way to have 12 hybrid corn demonstrations in 1945. Considerable interest is being shown in the growing of hybrid corn.

Wheat yields were exceptionally good in 1944 and the quality was excellent. Many farmers reported the best yields they had ever made. The 1943 crop was very poor both in quality and yield. Through a very fortunate situation in the summer of 1943, the agent was able to arrange for a local seed dealer to purchase good wheat from the State Experiment Station. The result of the seeding of good quality wheat plus a very fine season, has added a great deal to the future, as it demonstrated to hundreds of farmers the value of good seed of the recommended variety. One farmer was assisted in producing certified wheat this year.

Due to the untiring efforts of the representatives of the various agencies in the county, fertilizer dealers, etc., farmers are now definitely using better quality fertilizers on their farm crops. The quality of fertilizer used has been somewhat aided by the war, causing transportation difficulties and, more or less, cutting out the lower analysis material. Proper rotations and fertilization programs have been stressed a great deal during recent years. Through trial and actual demonstrations a large number of farmers have adopted a much better fertilization program.

Alfalfa has been given a great deal of publicity and several farmers plan to seed small acreages in 1945. According to the 1940 census, only 18 farmers in 1939, grew a total of 59 acres of alfalfa, which yielded only 97 tons or an average of 3200 pounds per acre. With this yield and the fertilization program followed, we cannot doubt the reason for such a small acreage of alfalfa in our county. A few farmers this year seeded alfalfa and used a fair lime and fertilizer program. Twelve farmers have agreed to seed 1 acre each in 1945, and follow the recommendations of the Extension Service. One of the Extension TVA demonstrators this year demonstrated, very forceably, that it paid well to seed alfalfa according to recommendation.

Due to the shortage of labor most farmers were forced to begin cutting their red clover hay earlier than usual. This resulted in a much better quality hay being produced than normally. The haying season was unusually favorable. Generally speaking our farmers wait from two to three weeks too long, to cut their hay, for best results.

One hay dryer was installed this year. Assistance was given on blueprint, plans, etc. This installation has created much interest in the community and will, undoubtedly, result in a few more artificial dryers being installed in future years.

Silo information was furnished to at least 25 farmers and some 10 to 12 new silos have been constructed. One farmer was assisted in purchasing and constructing a portable type silo. It is the first silo of this type ever to be tried in this section. The results have been good and 40 additional tons of ensilage were saved.

It is conservatively estimated that at least 50 farmers this year, harvested red clover hay for seed, however, much of it has not been thrashed. A small legume and grass seed thrasher has been made available through the Soil Conservation District. Much publicity and information has been given as to the seed situation and there is a very serious need for farmers saving their own clover seed. The results of this program have been good and it is thought that at least 125 bushels of clover seed will be saved.

Very little barley is produced in the county. A new variety of barley (wong) is being tried out and demonstrated on six farms. The Agent secured the seed and arranged for 1 acre demonstrations on each farm. In late fall it was looking very promising. Reports indicate that in 1943, this variety gave good results in other parts of the state, however, it had never been tried locally.

Pasture improvement has been one outstanding project this year. It is conservatively estimated that 875 farmers or 44% of the county total, used 13,700 tons of lime on 7400 acres. Of this amount approximately 4,000 tons were used for pasture improvement. More lime would have been used except for transportation difficulties. It is further estimated that 480 tons of super phosphate were applied on 3,200 acres of pasture land. During the past three years there has been a very definite trend toward permanent pastures and pasture fertilization. The burning of broom sedge has decreased considerably, however, we still have a few farmers who continue to make their land poor by burning this crop. Very rapid progress has been made in the past 10 years in ridding fields of broom sedge by proper liming and fertilization.

Higher yields of field crops are continuously being reported and in each case we find that better seed, fertilization, and cultural practices have been used.

B. Poultry

Floyd County is more densely populated from the poultry standpoint than any of its adjoining counties. Most of the farm flocks are small and received rather poor attention.

We have about six commercial poultry producers in the county.

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According to the latest available information which was secured in 1941, chickens numbered 124,000, and 983,000 dozens of eggs were produced.

During the spring the county office was called on a great deal to furnish information and suggestions as to the quality of chicks to purchase and give information as to where they could be secured.

In September 1944, 5 meetings were held in the county at which time A. L. Dean from the Poultry Department at the State College, discussed poultry management with particular emphasis on feeding and culling. A total of 124 farm men and women attended these meetings. Mr. Dean showed these folks actually how to cull their hens. Considerable interest was shown and good results were realized. The agent has examined many hens brought to a local merchant and generally speaking, it is not often that a good layer can be found. Farm families are undoubtedly culling their poultry flocks more now than ever before.

Another very good evidence that farmers are purchasing better quality chicks from reputable hatcheries is that there has been a noticeable decrease in poultry diseases and the calls for information on diseases has been greatly reduced.

Chicken numbers have been reduced to some extent because of the extremely high feed cost and the relatively low average egg price.

C. Dairying

The county is well adapted to the production of milk. During recent years through a very good lime and fertilization program, on pasture and hay crops, the quality as well as quantity of grasses and hay have been improved. This forage can best be utilized for the production of milk.

There is only one commercial Grade A Dairy in the county. This dairy supplies milk to the town of Floyd and to the local schools. Slightly more than 50% of the farmers produce and sell milk.

Anywhere from 2 to 20 milk cows can be found on the various farms.

During 1944, 1062 farmers sold 10,713,800 pounds of milk which at an average of \$2.90 per 100 pounds is worth \$310,700. These farmers also produced and sold during the year 50,153 pounds of butter fat which at an average of 50¢ per pound is worth \$25,076. They received subsidy payments in the amount of \$54,125, which, all told, brought into our county approximately \$390,000.

The numbers of dairy cows have increased considerably during recent years. Two condenseries are located within reasonable distance of all farmers. Milk routes are assessible to all parts of the county.

The trend of milk production is readily seen in the fact that in 1940 only 225 of our farmers were selling milk to one of the companies, while in 1942 this company received milk from 528 farmers. This trend has continued since that time.

During the past years most of our farmers have had a tendency to use beef type males on the relatively few dairy type cows. The present trend is in the direction of securing more and better quality dairy cows and to purchasing dairy type males. Dairy and beef production has been mixed to a large extent in past years, however, they are becoming segregated now. In October 1944, a Guernsey bull and Heifer calf sale was held in the county at which time 8 male and 4 heifer calves were sold. All of these animals were registered and seven of them were purchased by Floyd county farmers. Guernsey breeders from the state consigned these calves. A total of 19 Guernsey males were placed in the county during the year. The quality of dairy stock being kept on farms is gradually improving from year to year.

D. Livestock

a. Beef Cattle

There are approximately 1500 head of beef type cattle and calves in the county. Beef cattle farmers are realizing the value of purebred animals. Twenty-two purebred beef type males were placed in the county in 1944. Of this number, 2 were Herefords, 7 Shorthorn, and 3 Angus.

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Farmers invariably state that their cattle put on a much better finish and are heavier in weight than they did several years ago. This, of course, is due to the intensified pasture improvement project. The quality of livestock kept is very closely correlated with the pasture and forage crops. These farmers not only keep better quality livestock but they are using better management practices.

The majority of the farmers are vaccinating their calves for the prevention of blackleg. Five or six calves were lost during the year from this disease and practically all farmers immediately administered vaccine to their animals.

A very good winter feeding program is being followed because the quality of the feed has so greatly improved. Farmers have learned that they can carry their animals through the winter in very good condition by feeding good quality hay and very little grain. The agent located and assisted in purchasing a registered Hereford male for use on the County Poor Farm.

b. Hogs

In 1943 the number of hogs kept in the county had risen to an astonishingly high figure. In the spring of 1944 there existed a surplus of pigs and the prices were very low. Several instances were reported where farmers gave their pigs away. In the fall of 1944 a large percentage of the brood sows were marketed. Practically all farm families produce their own meat supply and more than 50% of them sell pigs, bacon or fat hogs. Diseases among hogs were very slight as compared to previous years. Considerable information was given from the office urging farmers to supply their hogs with proper minerals. Mineral deficiency has been one of the big problems in raising hogs. Many of the farmers now, however, supply the necessary minerals and very few hogs were lost from this trouble. There were no cases of hog cholera reported in the county in 1944. Quite a few farmers, during the past two or three years, have secured purebred boars and sows. The results of the breeding pig project which was started in the 4-H clubs three years ago have been outstanding. Each year 4 registered female pigs are placed with 4 selected club members. A registered male is placed in the same community and the pigs farrowed are usually sold within the same community. This project during the past three years has placed more than 200 purebred hogs in the county and it has created a great deal of interest among our farmers. Relatively few brood sows were on farms in the fall of 1944.

c. Sheep

There are slightly less than 300 farmers producing sheep. One hundred seventy eight farmers docked and castrated 3112 lambs. The percentage of farmers docking and castrating lambs is gradually being reduced because the farmer can get sufficient increased weight by not castrating to off set the difference in price. It is estimated that 175 farmers treated their sheep for stomach worms. About 620 were treated with bluestone and 2490 with phenothiazine. There were 117 purebred rams and ewes purchased in the county during the year.

A total of 168 farmers sold their wool through the local pool in 1944. Only 9500 pounds of wool was pooled, as compared to 13,856 pounds pooled in 1943. Previous to the date of pooling it was announced that farmers would receive advance payments instead of their full payments, therefore, many farmers became excited and sold their wool to local dealers, for 2¢ per pound less than those pooling finally received. It is estimated that approximately 5000 pounds of wool were either pooled in another county or sold to dealers in adjoining counties. Many of our growers pooled wool in an adjoining county because their homes are closer to the railroad shipping point and it is more convenient for them to go in that direction, than to come to the county seat. In a great many instances this county, by not having any railroads does not get proper credit for its production. Sheep numbers are being reduced very rapidly because of the dog menace and the low value at which the sheep are assessed for tax purposes. Many sheep are killed by dogs and not collected for because the assessed value does not justify the trouble and expense of collecting from the dog tax fund. Several farmers have gone out of the sheep business in 1944. Lambs brought very good prices on the local market this year. We had a very bad spell of cold weather during lambing season and many lambs were lost when very young.

d. Horses

In January 1944, the agent secured the services of a veterinarian to treat horses for bots. This was the second year that the bot clinic had been put on and a total of 377 horses and colts were treated. Severe stormy weather interfered with the schedule and it was impossible to cover the territory as previously arranged. The weather continued bad and many roads were impassible for such a period of time that it was too late to reschedule the clinic.

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The reports of the results of the clinic were very gratifying. There was much interest shown and a large percentage of horse stock owners are convinced that the bot control program was well worth while. Reports received from farmers indicated that the horses treated appeared to be much healthier and could stand hard work better than previously. Many farmers reported that their animals kept in better condition on less feed. The farmers are looking forward to the bot control program being an annual event.

E. HORTICULTURE

a. Fruits

There are 55 commercial fruit growers in the county. These men carry out a very satisfactory spray program. There are no commercial peach orchards. Timely spray information is furnished by the Extension Division. In 1944 a bumper crop of apples was produced. The major portion of the fruit is marketed in the near-by city of Roanoke, however, many growers truck their apples to Danville, Virginia, and to the coal mining camps in various parts of West Virginia. There is practically no small fruit produced in the county, however, the need for small fruit production is great. Considerable work needs to be done along these lines.

b. Vegetables

During recent years vegetable production has grown to be one of the main farm enterprises. The most important vegetables grown on a commercial scale are snapbeans, tomatoes, potatoes, and cabbage. There are two cooperative tomato canneries, five commercial and privately owned, and a large number of home canning outfits in the county. Two abandoned tomato factories were purchased in 1942 by a Roanoke business man. These canneries have been remodeled and enlarged and have operated at full capacity since that time. During 1944, this man contracted a total of 460 acres of snapbeans and 356 acres of tomatoes for canning. He paid growers a total of \$81,233.00 for the tomatoes and beans brought in. He packed 57,260 cases of beans and 43,509 cases of tomatoes (number 2 basis). He paid Floyd County labor a total of \$22,886. The two cooperative canneries with a combined membership of 150 or more farmers, packed a total of 28,239 cases of tomatoes. Information on the other commercial factories is not available. Individual packers paid 95¢ per bushel for tomatoes while the farmers received from \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bushel for their tomatoes handled through the cooperatives.

In addition to the 7 commercial tomato factories there are 2 bean factories and 1 kraut factory in the county. Many acres of tomatoes and beans are grown and trucked to the Roanoke fresh market which is an average of 25 miles from the area where most of the fresh vegetable crops are grown.

Green beans for processing were never grown to any great extent until 1943, however, the acreage in 1944 was somewhat higher than the year previous. Farmers have been growing beans for a number of years for the fresh market and the prices have ranged from 35¢ to \$3.00 per bushel, fluctuating according to the available supply. Through contracting with the local canners, farmers received \$1.38 per bushel in 1944. The quality of both beans and tomatoes in 1944 was very good. The early part of the season was very favorable, however, during mid-summer and early fall this section experienced very dry weather and this, of course, had its effect on the yield of these crops. Small acreages of beans and tomatoes are usually grown on the various farms and in most cases the farm family is able to supply the necessary labor. A few of the larger growers were forced to reduce their participated acreage because of the labor situation. From 12 to 20 farmers produced potatoes on a commercial scale. The Sequoia variety was introduced in the county two or three years ago and is very rapidly becoming the leading variety among the farmers. The potato market was flooded in 1943, which discouraged growers for their 1944 crops, therefore, acreage planted to potatoes was somewhat reduced. Yields of potatoes, tomatoes and beans have been greatly increased, generally speaking, however, the trend for better seed, plants, fertilization, and cultural methods is that the average grower is paying closer attention and following methods carried out by the better growers. There has been a great improvement in the production of these crops and, of course, this has been reflected by higher yields and better quality.

A kraut factory is located in the eastern end of the county, however, it was not operated in 1944. A small acreage of commercial cabbage was grown and marketed mainly in the city of Roanoke.

F. EXTENSION TVA DEMONSTRATIONS

There are 16 active Extension TVA Demonstration farms in the county. Five farms were discontinued as demonstrations because of either lack of interest on the part of the farmer or in some cases the farms were sold, however, three new demonstrators were added. The results of this program has had, and is having, a very gratifying influence on the communities. Several reports have come to the agent from other farmers in which they stated that the results on these farms were so prominent that even a stranger could merely ride through the county and easily point out the farms from casual observance.

A few quotations from demonstrators follow:

" Before treatment I pastured 3 or 4 head of livestock and they kept it grazed close but now the same acreage carries 12 head in good condition. My milk production has increased considerably. The grass is stronger. My turkeys keep in better condition because they get more clover, etc. Farmers in this community are watching me very closely. I am sure that my demonstration has caused several of my neighbors to use phosphate, that wouldn't have used it otherwise. The use of phosphate in improving my pasture and meadows has helped me to expand my farm operations. I notice my yearlings put on more pounds now than they used to and my cattle finish up much better and earlier". Signed- W. R. Reece, Willis, Virginia.

" A few years ago I had to plow twice as much as I do now". Signed R. O. Slusher, Floyd, Virginia.

" I am satisfied that since the program started in 1936, that the improvements and benefits have been worth an amount equal to one-third of my open farm land". Signed- W. J. Thompson, Floyd, Va.
" I pasture 3 head now where I pastured 1 five years ago and they do better than the 1 did". Signed- W. G. Underwood, Floyd, Va.

Similar reports were received from other demonstrators.

The value of these demonstrations has had a great deal of influence on the consumption of phosphate fertilizers on pastures and meadows throughout the county. This fact is clearly seen by the continued increase in the amount of phosphate requested through the AAA Program. The demonstrators reported this year that at least 130 of their neighbors had talked with them about their practices, watched their farm for results, etc. For the past three years the quantity of lime and phosphate requested through the AAA office has been so large that the program was unable to deliver all of the material. The trucking and labor situation has been a great handicap to the farmers receiving and using the quantity desired. Much better quality livestock can be found on the demonstration farms than can be found on the average farm in their community.

In June 1944, the Demonstrators received 80 tons of Triple Super Phosphate.

G. Farm Labor

Very little work has been done in connection with the farm labor program. In May 1943, a committee of nine men was established

and they met immediately to discuss the county's farm labor problems. The committee, after very careful consideration, thought that the establishment of a Farm Labor Office would be detrimental, rather than helpful. Since the county contains many small farms, the type of farming was not intensified enough to justify a great deal of additional labor. The committee felt that the farmers themselves could do a much better job with their labor problems by exchanging labor with neighbors, while they felt that if an office was established it would cause them to lose individual initiative and rely on the office supplying their labor needs, and as a result many crops would be lost.

Generally speaking the labor situation was well taken care of by the farmers themselves. There has been a fine spirit of community cooperation. Very few crops were lost in 1944 because of labor shortage. The Hercules Powder Plant and the New River Ordinance Works have drawn very heavily on the labor of the county. These plants are located approximately 35 miles from the county seat. More than 1200 young men are serving in the Armed Forces. During the fall of 1944 many farmers took employment at the above war plants and indications are that many farms will not be operated in 1945 because these men receive more as wages per month at the war plants than they are able to make on their farms in several months. According to the trends of farmers leaving the farm and securing industrial employment in the fall of 1944, it is estimated that food production in the county will necessarily be reduced more than 30% in 1945.

H. EMERGENCY WAR FOOD

In January and again in August representatives from the State College met with the County Board of Agriculture and AAA Committeemen to discuss 1944 production goals. The Professional Workers held three meetings at which time food production was discussed. Nine community meetings were held to discuss food production and a total of 183 farm people attended. Practically every farm family had a garden. Farmers readily responded to the requested increase in food production, especially tomatoes, and beans. Records on 4 of the 7 commercial canneries show that a total of 71,748 cases (number 2 basis) were packed. Information on the other 3 privately owned factories is not available at this time. One of the bean factories packed 57,260

cases of beans while the information on the other factory is not available. Two community canning centers were set up under the supervision of the vocational agriculture departments. Local families took a great deal of interest in these canneries and several thousand cans of meat, fruits and vegetables were put up. The exact figures are not available on the number of families who used these canneries or the exact number of cans handled. This project has met with great success and has meant a great deal to the two communities involved.

I. AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

A. County Board of Agriculture.

The County Board of Agriculture is made up of community leaders (both men and women), Professional Workers, Chairman of the County AAA Committee and key banker. There are 10 communities and 92 neighborhoods in the county. All of the communities have not been completely organized. A fair percentage of the neighborhood leaders are active. The County Board of Agriculture was called in for 2 meetings during the year, in January and again in August. Representatives from the State College discussed 1944 production goals with the Board. The Professional Council held 5 meetings during the year. Through this organization plans were made for the dairy bull and heifer sale to be held in October. This group also planned and assisted with the black walnut collection program and milk weed collection program. The Soil Conservation Service Program and AAA practices were discussed, also nutrition and progress achievement records. A great deal of literature was distributed through the neighborhood leader system and several meetings were held to discuss various programs.

J. COOPERATIVES

Southern States Cooperative has a store in the town of Floyd. This store serves many farmers and does a fairly large business. They handle feed, fertilizer, seed and small farm supplies.

Two cooperative tomato canneries with a total of more than 150 members operated full capacity this year. One of these cooperatives had 120 acres contracted and packed 17,000 cases of tomatoes (number 2 basis), while the other cooperative had 85

acres and canned 11,239 cases. The growers received from \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bushel for their tomatoes as compared to 95¢ per bushel paid by private canners.

The wool Association handled 9500 pounds of wool which sold for \$5010.74. 168 farmers took advantage of the local pool and it is estimated that another 60 to 75 farmers took their wool directly to the shipping point which is in an adjoining county, and this association does not get credit for the wool. The advance price was paid on the day of pooling and immediately local buyers were busy purchasing wool at a figure above the advanced price. Right many farmers sold their wool to local dealers for 50¢ per pound while the men pooling through the cooperative, received a total of 52¢ per pound.

K. RURAL ELECTRICITY

In August 1944, two meetings were held in one section of the county to discuss a proposed rural electric power line. The attendance was very large and much interest was shown. Representatives from the local Power Company were present, and discussed their agreement. Although construction materials were not available, the farmers in the territory applied for this service and since that time the right of way survey and all paper work has been completed. The line is approximately 45 miles in length, of which 13 miles is in an adjoining county. There are already 163 customers signed up and everything completed ready for construction to start as quickly as possible after the necessary materials are released. It is hoped that other proposed rural lines will be worked up within the next few months. The Extension Office has gotten requests from many communities for electric service.

L. MILK WEED COLLECTION PROGRAM

During the summer and fall considerable information and publicity was given to the milkweed pod collection program. This was discussed in professional workers council meeting and the 4-H boys and girls, Vocational Agriculture students and adults were requested to collect these pods and turn them into their local schools from which they were brought to the county seat and finally transported to the shipping point. A total of 478 bags of pods were collected. Since pods grow very scattered in the county many pods were not harvested, however, we feel that the program was a great success. The people of our county were very proud to have a part in such a program.

M. WALNUT PROGRAM

During the summer of 1944 we contacted a black walnut cooperation in the state and immediately made plans for a black walnut collection program. Through a great deal of publicity and with the assistance of the Vocational Agriculture Department, 4-H Clubs, etc., a total of 8591 pounds of black walnuts in the shell were sold. Also 194 pounds of walnut kernels were shipped. It is estimated that at least 250 additional pounds of kernels were sold to local dealers. The walnuts brought \$3.50 per 100 pounds while the kernels sold to the company averaged 60¢ a pound. Local dealers paid from 40 to 45¢ per pound for kernels and because we were dealing with a new company in this territory many people sold their walnuts locally because they did not have confidence in the company purchasing them. Many hundreds of pounds of walnuts go to waste annually in this section and it is thought that in future years that the walnut collection program will bring in a substantial sum which would ordinarily be lost.

VI. 4-H CLUB WORK

There were only 3 active 4-H clubs for boys in 1944. There were 7 girls clubs organized. The girls clubs were under direct supervision of the Home Demonstration Agent while the boys clubs were handled by the extension agent. There were only 25 club boys enrolled and 17 completed their projects. Pig projects attracted most attention, however, hog prices were so low in the spring of 1944, that the boys were discouraged in carrying pig projects.

Usually we have 5 or 6 boys carrying fat pig projects for the purpose of entering them in the annual show and sale which is sponsored by the Neuhoff Packing Company, Salem, Virginia. In 1944 no interest was shown in this project, therefore, we did not enter the annual show and sale. The Breeding Pig project, sponsored by the local Sears Roebuck and Company Store was carried out with great success. The 4 boys who carried this type of project did good club work and did a fine job of growing their pigs out. A registered male pig was purchased and placed in the community where this project was being carried out. The project created a great deal of interest among the farmers and many farmers have taken advantage of this registered male. The breeding pig project is worked on the basis of giving 4 outstanding club boys a registered pig each

and out of the first litter born the boy gives the agent the best female pig to be taken to another club boy in a different community where the same procedure is followed. This project has been carried out in three communities and the results on better hog production have been good. The boys carried out a good feeding program which is supplemented with a mineral mixture which is very badly needed in the county. The boy winning first prize for doing the best job with his pig is to receive a \$75 registered Guernsey heifer calf. The second and third prizes are 100 prebred baby chicks and 50 baby chicks respectively. Good hog houses were built and a good feeding program followed which has attracted much attention from other farmers in the community. This has been the leading club project in the county. It has afforded a wonderful opportunity to get a line of registered hogs started. Since the program started 3 years ago a large number of good pigs have been placed in the county. The agent was unable to secure adult leaders for club work, therefore, it was necessary to attend each meeting individually.

VII. U.S.D.A. WAR BOARD

A. Production Goals

On January 13, 3 representatives from the State College met with members of the County Board of Agriculture and the AAA County and Community committeemen to discuss 1944 farm production goals. Forty-eight men and women attended this meeting. Immediately following the county meeting, 9 community meetings were held to discuss these goals with farm people. A total of 183 farmers were reached directly through these meetings. On August 15, 3 representatives from the State College again met with the County Board of Agriculture and AAA County and Community Committeemen to discuss production goals. Only 32 farm persons were in attendance. Production goals were discussed individually with many farmers.

B. Agriculture Deferment Cases

The U. S. D. A. War Board is made up of a representative of each of the following agencies, working in the county; AAA, Extension Service, Farm Security Administration and Farm Credit. The AAA Chairman, who is Chairman of the War Board is a farmer and an automobile insurance agent and is on several committees, as well as, a director in two or more organizations. He has been

very liberal with his time but due to other activities he was not in a position to give much time to War Board work. The FSA Representative came from another county and worked in Floyd county only one day each week, at which time his clients were waiting, and, therefore, he did not have an opportunity to give sufficient time to War Board work. The Farm Credit representative is a farmer, as well as, post-master and he is, also connected on many committees, therefore, his time for War Board work was very limited. Due to these circumstances, practically all of the work of the War Board was left to the extension agent. The county being strictly agricultural, with a population of less than 12,000 persons with homes scattered rather evenly, it was felt by the War Board members that the Local Draft Board members were familiar with the agricultural activities of practically all young men eligible for service. The Draft Board requested the War Board to investigate activities on various farmers so fast that it was impossible for the extension agent to get the work done. Twelve or fifteen investigations were made after which the Draft Board withdrew their requests for investigations and since that time investigations have been continuously made upon request from out of the county boards. The Draft Board members live in 3 different sections of the county.

C. Farm Releases

During 1944, 122 recommendations for farm releases were prepared. The two war plants located approximately 35 miles from the county seat, have drawn very heavily on the available manpower in the county. These men earn very high wages at the war plants and, naturally, they lose interest in farming. A dozen or more farms were not operated in 1944 because the owner and operator secured industrial employment.

VIII. COOPERATION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Since the beginning of the AAA program that office has been maintained in connection with the extension service office. The AAA work for the past few years has grown considerably in volume, however, they were working in a room only 15 X 18 feet. Since it was impossible to add additional rooms to the present building, in February 1944, the AAA office was moved to another building only a few yards from its old location. They now have sufficient office room to carry on their work. Three County committeemen serve in an

executive capacity. This committee immediately employed a chief clerk and they also have 2 young lady helpers. The AAA program has 45 community and 30 alternate committeemen. In 1944, work sheets were prepared and approximately 1500 farms were signed up to participate in the program. This was approximately 75% of the total farms in the county. Many farmers failed to carry out their farm practices. Because of transportation facilities they were unable to secure lime and only 20 carloads of phosphate were made available through the program. In 1943 the farmers used 79 carloads of phosphate in carrying out their AAA practices. The Community Committeemen were very active and assumed the responsibility of contacting farmers for the purpose of discussing production goals and preparing work sheets. The work of the Association was carried on in a very orderly manner. The county committee met once each month to transact their regular routine business and were called in several times for special meetings.

The milk subsidy payments, handled through the AAA office meant a great deal to the farmers in the county. Slightly more than 50% of the county farmers produce and sell milk. During the year, records show that subsidy payments were made on 10,713,800 pounds of milk and 50,153 pounds of butter fat. The subsidy payments amounted to \$54,125. The milk subsidy payments involved a great deal of paper work in the office. The Extension and AAA program were in daily contact and a very close spirit of cooperation was enjoyed. Many problems were worked out together and each office was of a great deal of assistance to the other. The detailed office work, in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program, was handled very efficiently by the chief clerk and the two young ladies who are employed, on a full time basis.

IX. COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

A few farmers were aided in securing credit from local organizations. Since the farmers here are very conservative, very few of them care to borrow any money if it is at all possible to operate without it.

A representative of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office came to the county one-half day each week, during the spring and fall months, to accept applications and arrange for loans. The extension agent shared his office as headquarters for this representative. During 1944 only 6 or 8 loans were made which involved less than \$800. Payments were good. Very seldom any trouble is encountered in collecting for this type of loan.

X. COOPERATION WITH FARM SECURITY PROGRAM

Since this county does not have a full time farm security

office, a representative comes to the county one day each week. The Extension Service and Farm Security has had very close cooperation. Considerable information has been furnished FSA clients. One of their tenant purchase clients was selected as an Extension-TVA demonstrator. He is a young man of 25 years of age and is operating a 100 acre farm. He purchased one of the registered Guernsey male calves at the sale held in the fall. He is cooperating wholeheartedly with the Extension and Soil Conservation Service in carrying out improved practices, including strip cropping.

XI. COOPERATION WITH SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

In early January 1944, Floyd County was included in the New River Soil Conservation District. As a result of a referendum held in November 1943, at which time 602 votes were cast in favor of the inclusion while only 1 vote was cast against the proposition. In February 1944, a Soil Conservation Service Technician was made available to work in Floyd County. During the year 78 farm plans were written and cooperators have signed up to participate in the Soil Conservation Program. Numerous other farmers were assisted with individual problems and through the close cooperation of the agent and technician, considerable educational work was done on Soil Conservation work. Several farmers already are practicing contour strip farming. Several small neighborhood meetings were held during the year to discuss the district program and much interest has been shown by the farmers of the county. Considerable drainage work has been surveyed and laid out, ready for ditching when the proper machinery is made available. The shortage of labor has greatly handicapped the progress in ditching.

The technician's office is located in the same building and adjoining the Extension Service office. Many office calls have been received relative to the district work. The very closest cooperation has existed between the two offices and much work has been done by both agencies. The technician has been over-run with requests for help. The program has met with great success and is taking well with the farmers of the area. The extension agent has served as Secretary of the District Supervisors during 1944.

CONCLUSION

The Agricultural programs carried on this year have been well received by the public and the majority of farm families have been benefitted. Although a labor and machinery shortage existed and we had a rather severe drouth in the summer and fall, production of crops and livestock products were increased. The Extension Office has enjoyed a fine spirit of cooperation from the various committees and all other agencies dealing with farm people.

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 Floyd

REPORT OF

Mrs. Eva B. Howard From Dec. 1, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1944
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

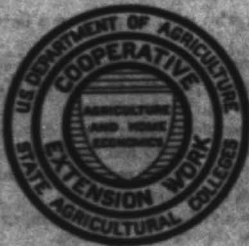
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From _____ to _____, 194

I-H Club Agent. From _____ to _____, 194

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From _____ to _____, 194

Mr. E. M. Falley From Dec. 1, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1944
Agricultural Agent.

Assistant Agricultural Agent. From _____ to _____, 194



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director.

2

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be 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 ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)				12		12	XXXXXXXX	
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³				194.0		278.6	XXXXXXXX	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ⁴				92.0		1714	XXXXXXXX	
4. Days in office ⁵				102.5		17518	XXXXXXXX	
5. Days in field ⁵				183.5		116.2	XXXXXXXX	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁶				288		356	644	
7. Number of different farms or homes visited				100		198	298	
8. Number of calls relating to extension work			(1) Office	123		4108	4231	
			(2) Telephone	128		542	670	
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁷				99		36	135	
10. Number of bulletins distributed				913		880	1793	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting				2		5	7	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen			(a) Number	6		4	10	
			Total attendance of:					
			(b) Men leaders	0		157	157	
			(c) Women leaders	47		0	47	
(2) 4-H Club and older youth			(a) Number	0		0	0	
			Total attendance of:					
			(b) Leaders	0		0	0	
			(c) Total attendance	124		8	132	
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)			(1) Adult work	1535		194	1729	
			(2) 4-H Club and older youth	69		0	69	
			(a) Number	1116		0	1116	
			(b) Total attendance					
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted				0		0	0	
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations			(1) Number	0		0	0	
			(2) Total attendance	0		0	0	
16. Tours conducted			(1) Adult work	0		2	2	
			(b) Total attendance	0		14	14	
			(2) 4-H Club and older youth	0		0	0	
			(b) Total attendance	0		0	0	
17. Achievement days held			(1) Adult work	12		0	12	
			(b) Total attendance	96		0	96	
			(2) 4-H Club and older youth	0		0	0	
			(b) Total attendance	0		0	0	

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 (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	0	}	0	0	
		(b) Total members attending	0		0	0	
		(c) Total others attending	0		0	0	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0		0	0	0
		(b) Total boys attending	0		0	0	0
		(c) Total girls attending	0		0	0	0
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(d) Total others attending	0		0	0	0
		(a) Number	43		82	125	
	(b) Total attendance	1787	1587		3374		
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	0		0	0	0
		(b) Total attendance	0		153	153	
	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		0	1	7
(b) Total attendance			74	7	81		
(2) 4-H Club and older youth		(a) Number	0	0	0	0	
		(b) Total attendance	0	0	0	0	

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)	2366
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1165
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	280
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	0
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	245
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	100
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	70
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	32
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	162
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	14
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1048
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	72

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	<i>Co. Board of Agriculture</i>	(2) No. of members	<i>30</i>
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name	<i>Co. Farm Safety Committee</i>	(2) No. of members	<i>7</i>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name	<i>Home Demonstration Committee</i>	(2) No. of members	<i>12</i>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name	<i>None</i>	(2) No. of members	<i>0</i>
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	<i>None</i>	(2) No. of members	<i>0</i>

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

(a) Agricultural	<i>174</i>	(b) Home demonstration	<i>16</i>	(c) 4-H Club	<i>8</i>	(d) Older youth	<i>0</i>
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25. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) *10*

26. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. *8*

27. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. *12*

28. Number of members in such clubs or groups. *264*

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.) *10* XXXXXXXX

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men *72* Women *85*

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	<i>119</i>	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men	<i>1</i>	(3) Older club boys	<i>0</i>
	(2) Women	<i>127</i>		(2) Women	<i>8</i>	(4) Older club girls	<i>0</i>

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:

(a) Unpaid lay members:	(1) Men	<i>8</i>	(2) Women	<i>10</i>	(3) Youth	<i>0</i>
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations:	(1) Men	<i>6</i>	(2) Women	<i>5</i>		

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) *10*

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men *72* (b) Women *85* (c) Youth: *0*

46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes *yes* (b) No *0*

	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	}	}	<i>69</i>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<i>0</i>
(3) Agricultural agents			<i>17</i>
(4) State extension workers			<i>9</i>
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County	}	}	<i>11</i>
(2) Community			<i>18</i>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<i>157</i>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<i>785</i>

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b). 16-5074-2

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Potatoes	Cotton	Tobacco	Fruits and other vegetables	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	7	6	3	11	25	0	2	23	2	2
(4) State extension workers	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	5	2	8	10	0	2	10	2	3
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	2	0	2	12	0	0	74	0	0
54. Number of farmers assisted this year by--										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	23	17	14	30	14	0	2	415	7	0
(2) The use of lime	255	295	38	416	320	0	0	5	5	15
(3) The use of fertilizers	240	265	17	325	680	0	23	1080	12	25
(4) Controlling plant diseases	22	8	8	17	0	0	35	840	45	32
(5) Controlling injurious insects	5	6	2	11	0	0	22	840	13	27
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	0	0	0	17	128	0	0	74	0	0
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	18	0

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	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock ¹
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by--							
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	22	13	8	12	8	11	0
(4) State extension workers	4	0	0	2	0	5	0
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	6	7	7	10	10	0
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	8	0	0	6	14	17	0
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in--							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	11	17	15	12	0	0	0
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	9	14	11	34	0	7	0
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	160	XXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	45	38	23	66	17	226	14
(5) Controlling external parasites	4	7	65	43	6	180	3
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	62	145	190	74	397	112	9
(7) Controlling predatory animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management (1)	Forestry (2)	Wildlife conservation (3)*
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	3	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents.....	18	4	2
(4) State extension workers.....	1	0	0
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	10	5	8
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	22	3	0

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types.....	318
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations.....	265
(c) With strip cropping.....	28
(d) In constructing terraces.....	0
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....	18
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....	80
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	0
(h) In contouring pasture or range.....	5
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	325
(j) In summer-fallowing.....	0
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....	0
(l) With drainage.....	17
(m) With irrigation.....	0
(n) With land clearing.....	0
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts.....	1
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations.....	0
(c) Grazing associations.....	0

* Include nature study.

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	22
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees.....	0
(c) With selection cutting.....	0
(d) With production of naval stores.....	0
(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	0
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	0
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires.....	1450

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife.....	24
	0

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ 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	0	0	0	8
	(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
	(3) Agricultural agents	6	16	1	3
	(4) State extension workers	2	0	0	9
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		6	8	3	10
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		0	0	0	58
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business	0	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
	(b) Enterprise	0			
	(c) Other	0			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory	48	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating	3	
	(b) General farm records	28	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)	7	
	(c) Enterprise records	0	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	22	
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—			(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes	14	
(a) In developing a farm plan only		17	(i) With farm-labor problems	85	
(b) In developing a farm and home plan		0	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income	76	
(c) In analyzing the farm business		14			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements		0			

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, international competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land, zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (location, 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 works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by	(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	0	0
	(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
	(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	0	0
	(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		0	0	0	0
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		0	0	0	0
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land-use areas					0
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems					0
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)					0
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year					0

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. 4 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	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	6	0	7	3	2	9	0	3	0	0	4
(4) State extension workers	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	0	10	10	8	10	0	3	0	0	10
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	13	0	18	0	14	22	0	0	0	0	8
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	0	0	168	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ⁴	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 50.11	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 53.196	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	123	14	62	17	45	284	0	11	4	0	15
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$ 250	\$ 735	\$ 9300	\$ 4350	\$ 318	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 875	\$ 385	\$ 0	\$ 525
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											0
93. Number of programs ⁵ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											0
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁵ participated in or conducted this year											0
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											0
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁵ participated in or conducted this year											0
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁵ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											0
98. Number of programs ⁵ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											0
99. Number of programs ⁵ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											0
100. Number of programs ⁵ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											0
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁵ conducted this year (specify)											2

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

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	26	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	2	4	2	4
(4) State extension workers	2	0	0	0
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	2	4	6
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	4	0	8

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	6
(a) Constructing dwellings	4
(b) Remodeling dwellings	0
(c) Installing sewage systems	2
(d) Installing water systems	0
(e) Installing heating systems	250
(f) Providing needed storage space	50
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	125
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	125
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	115
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	100
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	0
(l) Laundry arrangement	0
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	125
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	135
(o) Improving home grounds	0
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	0

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	1
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	65
(a) Obtaining electricity	0
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	8
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	10

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	14
(a) The construction of farm buildings	7
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	2
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	0

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	0
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	34
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	400
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	0
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	0

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and 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		27	29	22	23	
(2) 4-H Club agents		0	0	0	0	
(3) Agricultural agents		5	1	7	0	
(4) State extension workers		2	1	7	0	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		10	10	10	10	
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		24	8	6	0	
115. Number of families assisted this year—			115(g), FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(a) In improving diets	284		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)	
(b) With food preparation	250		1. Quarts canned	22,203	14,371	4235
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹ :	25		2. Gallons brined	0	243	0
(1) Of vegetables	165		3. Pounds: Dried**	1,563	108	0
(2) Of fruits	0		4. Cured**	0	0	14,300
(3) Of meats	0		5. Stored	1,855	879	0
(4) Of milk	175		6. Frozen*	0	0	0
(5) Of poultry and eggs	25					
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	42					
(e) With butter or cheese making	75					
(f) With food preservation problems ¹ :	184		115(h), FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS			
(1) Canning	224			Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(2) Freezing	0		1. Quarts canned	2,139	2,748	724
(3) Drying	25		2. Gallons brined	0	163	0
(4) Storing	125		3. Pounds: Dried**	163	147	0
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	225		4. Cured**	0	0	917
(f) In canning according to a budget	215		5. Stored	0	379	0
(k) With child-feeding problems	0		6. Frozen*	0	0	0
(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	150					
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)						0
(n) With first-aid or home nursing						250
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards						125
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches						8
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers						0

¹ Sum of the subitems unless duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.

² Weight of finished product after drying.

³ Weight of product before curing.

* Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.

† 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 other youth	Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	11	13	8	8
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	0	0
(4) State extension workers	0	1	0	0
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	10	10
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	0	0

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	0
(b) With home accounts	0
(c) With financial planning	0
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	0
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	0
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food	0
(b) Clothing	0
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	0
(d) General household supplies	0
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	0
(b) Clothing	0
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	15
(d) General household supplies	10
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	125
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	110
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	180

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	115
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	110
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	112
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	0

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	0
(b) In improving family relationships	125
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	0
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	0
(b) Women	0
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals	0

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	125
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	0
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	0
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house	0
(b) Permanent camp	0
(c) Community rest rooms	0
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	0
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	0

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	2	0	1	0	1.25	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	1	2	1	2.5	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	1	0	0	0	0	Acres
149. Other crops						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	3	0	1	0	1.00	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	2	0	1	0	1	Animals
152. Beef cattle	1	0	1	0	1	Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	13	0	11	0	18	Animals
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 (Food Waste)	0	15.03	0	12.34		{ Meals planned Meals served 4,805 Quarts canned
164. Food preservation						XXXXXXXXXXXX
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						XXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing						{ 18 Garments made 8 Garments remodeled
167. Home management						Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		27		7	33	{ Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership						XXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others Bread Milk-Butter-Cheese		102 16		10 12		XXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	25	161	17	42		XXXXXXXXXXXX

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP*

173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	10	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys <u>24</u>	(b) Girls <u>161</u>
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys <u>17</u>	(b) Girls <u>42</u>
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys <u>24</u>	(b) Girls <u>161</u>
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys <u>0</u>	(b) Girls <u>0</u>
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys <u>22</u>	(b) Girls <u>141</u>
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys <u>2</u>	(b) Girls <u>20</u>

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year.....	<u>21</u>	<u>73</u>	10 and under.....	<u>8</u>	<u>24</u>
2d.....	<u>2</u>	<u>54</u>	11.....	<u>6</u>	<u>41</u>
3d.....	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>	12.....	<u>5</u>	<u>37</u>
4th.....		<u>6</u>	13.....	<u>3</u>	<u>28</u>
5th.....			14.....	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>
6th.....			15.....	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
7th.....			16.....		<u>7</u>
8th.....			17.....		<u>4</u>
9th.....			18.....		
10th and over.....			19.....		
			20 and over.....		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—			
(a) Judging.....	<u>4</u>	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	<u>0</u>
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	<u>0</u>	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	<u>0</u>
(c) Recreational leadership.....	<u>0</u>	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	<u>161</u>
(d) Music appreciation.....	<u>0</u>	(i) Use of economic information.....	<u>0</u>
(e) Health.....	<u>161</u>		
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....			<u>0</u>
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....			<u>0</u>

* 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.
 † 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 22, 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 preceding year's program.
 ‡ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions 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 None
 (b) Young women None

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.....		<u>None</u>				
(2) Young women.....		<u>None</u>				

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 None
 (b) Young women None

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. % adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Days (a)	General-Order insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	11 24
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	13 3
(4) State extension workers	0	0	3
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	0	0	10
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	0	0	25

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)	91	0	85
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries	0	0	0
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)	18	0	0
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)	23	0	4

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian de- fense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conser- vation Service (f)	Farm Security Administra- tion (g)	Rural Electri- fication Administra- tion (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents	12	3	0	10	4	3	0	0	0	0
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Agricultural agents	32	4	6	62	5	24	0	0	26	0
(4) State extension workers	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	0
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	7	0
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	0
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	12	4	0	29	0	13	0	0	1	0

¹ 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.

DEMONSTRATIONS OR EXTENSION TEXAS

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 those 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 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. 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 F-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. F-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. F-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 organizer 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 offer call is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economic information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an offer 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.