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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
of
BRUNSWICK COUNTY

FOR
1951

H. L. MACLIN

Farm Agent

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III. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Brunswick County is situated in the middle tobacco belt of southside Virginia. Tobacco is the main cash crop, with a total of 8,950.8 acres grown annually. The County constitutes 579 square miles of open and wooded land, used mostly for general agricultural purposes. There are 1175 Negro farm families in Brunswick County. Tobacco being the largest market crop, most farmers are engaged in the production of flue-cured tobacco. Other cash crops grown are cotton, peaches, cucumbers, small grain, and a few vegetables and small fruits.

The trend for the County is gradually moving in the direction of an increase number of livestock along with more acres of improved and established pastures. Hay crops have increased in acres, yield, and in quality. Soil conservation is practiced on most of the leading farms. Proper land use and more fertilizer are the main factors for surplus grain and more livestock being produced and marketed this year than ever before.

IV. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The County Advisory Board and the County 4-H Club Council are agricultural organizations that have been mainly responsible for the County's overall Extension Service Agricultural program. The duties of these organizations (composed of adults and older youth) are to help set up goals and methods of accomplishing same in terms of the needs of rural people. These plans are worked on a long-time basis. Yearly goals are set up in the Annual Plan of Work.

The Professional Planning Board consists of all agricultural agencies in the County and some business and professional men and women. This board meets whenever the organization deems it necessary to sponsor a special agricultural program. For example, the 100-Bushel Corn Club, the pasture program and other emergencies that pertain to the welfare of rural people.

The County Advisory Board sponsors County-wide activities such as the Farmers' Conference, tours, The Live-at-Home Community, Farm and Home Unit Demonstrations and other County agricultural projects. The Board also finances County activities and delegates expenses to State meetings. Regular meetings of the Advisory Board are held semi-annually. Special meetings are held whenever the Board finds that it is necessary to make additional plans or

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the County Agricultural Program. The Board met in October and outlined plans for the year 1952.

The Professional Agricultural Committee met in August. Plans were made to improve and establish more and better pastures in 1952.

The County 4-H Club Council is a County organization which plans the County 4-H Club Program. The organization meets in March and September. From this organization committees are appointed to plan all County-wide activities. Some of the County activities sponsored by the Council are Rural Life Sunday, Achievement Day and County contests. Delegates for State activities are elected by the Council.

Other activities sponsored by County organizations are carried out through local meetings and demonstrations.

V. SUMMARY

Twelve months of Extension Service were rendered by the Local Home Agent in Brunswick County in 1951. During the twelve months of service, 167 days were devoted to work with adults and 100 days with 4-H Club boys and older youth. A total of 103 days were spent in the office planning and organizing the agricultural program. Frequently, office calls were made for information related to the County's agricultural program. One hundred and sixty-four days were spent in the field. In the field, farm visits were made, field meetings were held and 4-H Project demonstrations were supervised. Eighty-six days of assistance was rendered by organization leaders with 47 days of specialist assistance in carrying out the program.

Some phase of the Extension Program was rendered 24 different farm families through 606 visits in twelve communities. As a result of the Extension Program, 770 farmers made definite changes in some farming practice.

Nine news articles were published, 291 bulletins were distributed, and 1975 circular letters were sent to farm families to further the Extension Program.

Eight training meetings were held with adults and three with 4-H Club members for the purpose of improving the Extension Program. A total of 180 adults and 34 4-H Club leaders and members attended these meetings.

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Six method demonstrations meetings were held with adults and seven with 4-H Club members to show methods of carrying out improved practices.

Twenty-nine result demonstrations were conducted with adults in crops and livestock to show locally the value of recommended practices. Nine meetings were held at such demonstrations to point out to groups of farmers the results of improved practices.

Twenty-four other meetings were held with adults. These meetings were held in an effort to further the agricultural program. Three hundred and thirty-five people attended these meetings.

One hundred and fifty-seven farmers were members of the 100-Bushel Corn Club. The estimate average yield was 79.8 bushels per acre.

Wheat yields were increased as much as ten bushels on approximately fifteen farms.

The seeding of small grain and legumes for winter cover crops were practiced by approximately 600 farmers.

Two alfalfa demonstrations were conducted. One hundred and forty-eight farmers increased hay production with the seeding of lespedeza and soybeans.

Forty-two days were spent planning the pasture program. During this time field meetings were held at demonstrations. Fifteen farmers conducted pasture demonstrations.

Two tobacco visual demonstrations were conducted. A total of 56 farmers observed eight different varieties of tobacco growing in the same field. From these demonstrations, farmers selected Dixie Brompt Leaf 101 and 102 as the best Blackshank resistant varieties.

Four tobacco marketing demonstrations proved to be very helpful to 151 farmers. Financial gains were realized as a result of these demonstrations.

Twelve farmers conducted spraying demonstrations to control cotton boll weevils. These farmers had very little trouble with boll weevil infestations.

In three communities demonstrations were held in pruning fruit trees. One group of farmers attended a fruit clinic at Virginia State College.

Poultry

Eight families continued projects in improving their

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poultry flocks through the assistance of A. L. Dean, Poultry Specialist, approximately 1820 dozen eggs were sold.

Dairy Cattle

Six days were devoted to improving dairy cattle project at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute. Production increased from eighty pounds per day to 510.4 pounds.

Beef Cattle

Fourteen purebred beef animals were purchased by farmers to start beef herds, or improve their original herds.

Pine

Fifteen families obtained purebred hogs this year. One family sold over \$2000 worth of pork. Five families have increased their number of hogs from five and ten to as many as 75 heads. Services in controlling swine diseases and parasites were rendered 184 farm families.

Dolphin Community is the Live-at-Home Demonstration Community. Seventy-nine families were scored in January. Eighty-four farm and home improvements were made this year.

4-H Club Activities

Two hundred and thirty-four boys conducted 254 project demonstrations in crops, gardens, poultry, and livestock; one hundred and sixty-nine completed their projects.

Six boys attended the State 4-H short course and Wildlife Conference. One hundred and fifteen boys made educational tours in Virginia.

The 4-H Club Council sponsored one Rural Mid-Sunday service and one 4-H Achievement Day. Three hundred and fifty members attended these activities.

Picnics and County contests were sponsored by 15 4-H Clubs.

One 4-H Club boy won a scholarship to the 4-H Club short course. Four boys were members of the 100-Bushel Corn Club.

Cooperating With Other Agencies

One hundred and fifty farmers were assisted in Soil Con-

ervation through the Soil Conservation District. One family was assisted in planting wildlife borders. Two hundred farmers were given assistance in proper forestry management.

Assistance was rendered veterans in conducting field demonstrations and educational activities.

Educational information was given farmers in connection with the P. M. A. Program.

In one community, families were assisted in electrification and installing water systems.

Monthly meetings were held with the County agricultural staff for the purpose of planning the overall agricultural program.

The changes that have taken place in the County are not entirely based on the work of the Extension Service alone. Other agricultural agencies and organizations are credited for the part they have served in the accomplishments.

VI. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Corn

A. Situation

Corn yields in Brunswick County have been low on most farms since the beginning of corn production. Improper land use, poor seed, deficiency of fertilizer and poor cultural methods have been some of the things causing this condition. When corn hybrids were first introduced in the County during the early forties, farmers were very slow in taking to the improved corn seed. A few leading farmers here and there tried planting from one-fourth to one acre of corn hybrids to test yields. After the first year's test of corn hybrid yields, an increased number of farmers were willing to try the improved seed for the next year. There were many farmers who for many years preferred planting open-pollinated corn. During the last half of the forties, a great deal of improvements were made on corn hybrids. Yet there were other factors involved that affected the growers in making high yields. The lack of applying sufficient fertilizer was the main factor. In 1949, the 100-Bushel Corn Club was introduced in the County. This method of inspiring farmers to use more fertilizer and better corn hybrids was well taken by the corn growers. This project served as one means of increasing yield from 30 bushels in 1948 to 40 bushels in 1950. There are still many farmers who have increased

their yields, yet they are below the County's average. There are other farmers who are averaging over 49 bushels per acre, yet they are making as much corn per acre as they should.

B. Goals

1. To reorganize two County-wide 100-Bushel Corn Clubs for the purpose of increasing corn yields.
2. To introduce the need for more corn on every farm to feed an additional number of livestock.

C. Methods

Since the introduction of the 100-Bushel Corn Club, the Advisory Board has sponsored the corn program. A committee was appointed for each community for the purpose of estimating corn yields of each corn club member. The program was presented to the veteran classes. Forty-nine veterans were enrolled in the 100-Bushel Corn Club, 108 adult farmers, and four 4-H Club members. Methods of increasing corn yields were discussed in local community meetings. Farm visits were made frequently for the purpose of observing the progress of the members corn and recommending ways of improvement. Leaflets were distributed among corn club members and non-members, including information necessary to produce 100 or more bushels of corn per acre.

Increased corn yields were emphasized in County-wide planning and training meetings. Other methods used to foster the corn program were news articles, circular letters, leader participation and bulletins.

D. Results

To date, no official measurements of corn yields have been made. The corn club committees, due to labor shortage, failed to function. Yet it is amazing to know that corn club members have made personal reports of their yields as being much higher than last year's despite the dry weather during planting season.

The 100-Bushel Corn Club has served its purpose in Hounswick County. Corn yields have doubled on many farms during the past three years. Corn growers are well informed as to what it takes to make 100 bushels of corn per acre. Membership in the 100-Bushel Corn

Club will not be determining factor whether or not yields will continue to move upward. According to the present trend and with increasing number of livestock moving into the County, corn yields will continue higher and higher in bushels per acre.

Small Grain

A. Situation

Yields are too low. Low yields are due to poor seed and the lack of fertilizer applications. There is a great demand for small grain on livestock farms.

B. Goal

1. To encourage ten or more farmers to increase their wheat yields through the use of better seed and additional fertilizer.

C. Methods

Local meetings were held at which time seed and fertilizer recommendations were discussed. Farm visits were made for the purpose of discussing methods of increasing wheat yields. One group of farmers attended the Virginia State Experiment Station to see small grain demonstrations.

D. Results

The average yield of wheat in the County this year increased approximately seven bushels per acre. Two farmers produced between 40 and 45 bushels per acre on 10 1/2 acres. Despite dry weather conditions, the wheat crop this year in Brunswick County was the best during the last 50 years.

Cover Crops

A. Situation

To "Keep Brunswick Green" has been the slogan used in meetings and farm visits all over the county. Yet farmers are leaving many fields without a cover crop during the winter season. Top soil is taken off through soil erosion each year. This, to a large extent, is causing low yields on many farms.

B. Goal

To teach farmers the advantages in using cover crops.

C. Methods

Meetings were held with the Soil Conservation Service assisting in the discussion on the advantages of cover crops. Field trips were made to farms with soil technicians to discuss and point out good soil conservation practices.

D. Results

It would be hard to measure the actual results obtained from the methods used in an effort to "Keep Brunswick Green." But from observations, and the increase in crop yields, farmers are realizing the importance of cover crops as a soil saver and builder.

A few years ago cover crops were only used on tobacco land. Today, approximately 600 farmers are seeding legumes and small grain on other crop land.

Hay

A. Situation

More and more farmers are buying additional livestock each year. In order to maintain the increased number, there must be more hay produced on more farms.

B. Goal

1. To conduct two alfalfa demonstrations.
2. To encourage farmers to seed lespedeza with small grain.
3. Harvest hay at the proper time.

C. Method

General recommendations for topdressing alfalfa annually with 600 pounds of 0-12-12 fertilizer were given during farm visits. Farm visits were made to assist farmers with the seeding of lespedeza on land seeded to small grain. During the hay harvesting season, visits were made for the purpose of recommending the proper time to harvest and store the hay crops.

D. Results

The yields from the alfalfa demonstrations

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were low due to weather conditions. Generally, the lespedeza crop yield was good. Most farmers seeding lespedeza and other hays have sufficient hay to feed their livestock through the winter season.

Pasture

A. Situation

A large number of acres of land that should be in pasture are being seeded to row crops or left idle. On some farms, pastures need additional lime and fertilizer to put their pastures in maximum production. Some farmers are overstocked in livestock for the number of acres of pasture. Improvement of pasture should precede expansion in livestock numbers. There is, therefore, need for a much more rapid improvement in pastures to provide a sound basis for increasing livestock numbers.

B. Goal

1. To provide adequate pasture on each farm for the livestock now on the farm.
2. To increase the number of acres of pasture as rapidly as possible to meet the demand of additional livestock.

C. Methods

Demonstrations were held to show farmers what is meant by a good pasture that will provide adequate grazing for his livestock. Meetings, both County-wide and local, were held to discuss the pasture program to farmers, businessmen and professional people. Through farm visits, farmers were given information on way and means of establishing and maintaining a good pasture on their farms.

D. Results

One pasture demonstration made possible through the Plant Food Institute of Virginia and North Carolina was conducted this year. This demonstration was established to determine the value of fertilizer and lime. One acre of land was seeded with ladino clover and orchard grass. On thousand pounds of 2-12-12 fertilizer and two tons of lime were applied at seeding and topdress in February with 1000 pounds of 2-12-12 fertilizer.

Two-tenths of an acre was seeded with leslie clover in the same field without lime and fertilizer. The treated acre of pasture developed a good stand and growth of grass. Ninety days of good grazing was furnished two heads of livestock this year despite dry weather. No grass for grazing was produced on the untreated area. This demonstration has proved to the farmers in the Cochran community that pastures must be fertilized, limed and topdressed each year in order to establish and maintain good grazing for their livestock. As a result of this demonstration, eleven acres of pasture have been seeded in the Cochran community.

In eleven communities, eleven pasture demonstrations were conducted according to recommendation. Forty-three acres of pasture are involved in the eleven demonstrations. Approximately six heads of livestock were pastured six months. As a result of these demonstrations, it is estimated that over two hundred acres of pastures have been established and improved.

Tobacco

Situation

Tobacco is the main cash crop in the County. Before 1910, there were very few farms infested with Blackshank. Blue Mold had been the farmers' greatest enemy. Blackshank, a deadly disease, has cost growers approximately \$20,000 since its appearance in the County. To date, there is no cure for Blackshank. Resistant varieties, along with proper rotation, seem to be the answer to the control of Blackshank.

Tobacco growers for many years have been careless in assorting and preparing their tobacco for marketing. Too many farmers are mixing their tobacco, which means lower prices.

B. Goal

1. To control Blackshank on every farm.
2. To increase the sales of tobacco.

C. Methods

Two variety demonstration meetings were held. The purpose of these meetings were to give tobacco growers an opportunity to select good Blackshank resistant varieties and to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each variety. Eight varieties

were used in the demonstration. Of this number, six were resistant to Blackshank.

Four tobacco marketing demonstration meetings were conducted. These meetings were designed to acquaint growers with government grades, support prices, and auction prices. The people were warned against mixing their tobacco. To keep non-script with non-script, primings with primings, lugs with lugs, and leaf with leaf. Farmers were asked to keep green, red, and other variegated colors of tobacco separate from other grades of tobacco. They were advised to resort to tobacco graded mixes, if auction sales dropped below the auction average.

Method demonstrations in preparing tobacco for marketing and grading according to Government specifications were given. Each group participated in the demonstrations. Farm visits and circular letters were methods used to inform the people concerning the meetings.

D. Results

1. A total of fifty-six farmers observed the eight varieties of tobacco growing in the same field. From these demonstrations, farmers selected Dixie Bright Leaf 101 and 102 the best Blackshank resistant varieties.
2. The tobacco marketing demonstrations were very helpful to 151 farmers. Approximately 100 farmers reported that they had increased their tobacco prices as a result of the meetings conducted.

Cotton

A. Situation

In 1940, the cotton crop in the County was almost destroyed by the boll weevil. Cotton growers who had produced one ball of cotton per acre during previous years were cut to 100 and 200 pounds.

B. Goal

1. To control the cotton boll weevil.

C. Methods

County and local meetings were held to discuss the control of boll weevils. Farm visits were

made and spraying demonstrations were conducted to control the boll weevil. Bulletins and circular letters were distributed to recommend to farmers boll weevil control.

C. Results

Cotton growers who sprayed their cotton had very little trouble with boll weevil infestations. This year, more cotton was produced in the County since 1944.

Fruit

Small fruit growing is one enterprise that could be profitable to farmers in the County. There are approximately 500 home orchards. These orchards are poorly managed. An effort was put forth this year to improve home orchards.

Cold weather killed most of the peaches this year. There was a fair apple crop. One farmer, after supplying his family with apples, sold over \$100 worth of apples taken from two trees.

Poultry

A. Situation

Egg production increased in 1949 and 1950 over previous years; yet the production is below demand.

B. Goal

To increase egg production.

C. Methods

Four years ago, eight demonstrations were started through the assistance of A. L. Dean, Poultry Specialist, Blacksburg, Virginia. These projects were scored each year on quality of flock, housing and other equipment. Culling demonstrations were conducted. Farm visits were made to check flocks. Poultry hints were sent to egg producers each month.

D. Result

One family was graduated this year as having a

perfect score. This family raises 200 layers annually. This family uses and sells approximately 1600 dozen eggs each year. Other demonstrators have improved their flocks and laying houses. As a result of the work done by these demonstrators, over 100 families have increased their egg production.

Livestock - Dairy Project

In 1949, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute started milking eight grade cows with a goal to sell enough milk to operate the dairy and supply the college with milk. At the beginning, the average daily milk sold from the eight cows was less than eighty pounds. In December, 1950, St. Paul's College had increased its herd from eight to eighteen heads. The additional number of cows added to the herd over a period of twelve months, were low grade cows; the increased herd did not help the average production much. In checking the daily average for the eighteen cows, records showed an average of 289 pounds. This average was far below a justifiable profit.

In November, 1950, Mr. Earl McClenny, President of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute was aroused because of the dairy situation at the college. As a result, a request was made for help from the Extension Service with an attempt to grade out the none profitable cows in the herd and replace with good producers.

Through the assistance of Mr. J. E. Settle, Dairy Specialist and Mr. S. E. Marshall, District Agent, both of Virginia State College, several of the best dairy herd owners in Virginia were contacted. On December 5, visits were made to Woods Dairy, Hanover; Beasley Dairy and Broadus Dairy, near Darwin to select dairy animals.

One meeting was held December 12, at St. Paul's dairy barn. Mr. J. E. Settle checked the original dairy herd and recommended to the College animals that should be removed from the herd and marketed.

As a result, seventeen low grade cows were sold for \$2950. Three young cows and one bred heifer of the Nut-Shell-King breeding was purchased from E. C. C. Woods Dairy for \$1750. According to a recent discussion with Mr. McClenny, plans are being made to purchase four bred heifers from Broadus Dairy in the near future.

The average milk production increased from eighty pounds per day to 510.4 pounds as a result of the dairy herd improvement.

Beef Cattle

A. Situation

At the beginning of 1951, there were no known Negro farmers in Brunswick County who had produced enough beef cattle to buy fertilizer used for other crops on the farm. The farmers' main interest was more tobacco allotment to produce more tobacco.

B. Goal

To improve and increase the herds of five farmers.

C. Methods

At the beginning of the year, farm visits were made to demonstrators. These visits were made to recommend pasture improvements and at the same time encourage the farmer to improve his herd by bringing in some purebred beef animals. Assistance was given in selecting good beef animals. Farmers who had grade cows were advised to purchase good beef bulls. J. E. Settle, Head of the Animal Husbandry Department, Virginia State College, worked with the demonstrators in selecting beef animals.

Results

Three farmers purchased fourteen purebred beef animals. Of this number, nine are Black Angus and five are White Face herford. Adequate pasture and hay were produced for these animals. Other farmers have observed these projects and are interested in purchasing some of the offsprings to start beef enterprises.

Swine

A. Situation

With the high prices of pork, farmers are missing the "train" bound for another farm income. Pork for marketing can be produced on many farms without much additional labor and cost.

B. Goal

To improve swine production for marketing.

C. Methods

A survey was made to determine the number of farmers who were interested in producing pork for market. Farmers were encouraged to produce adequate pasture and grain. Four farmers were interested in purchasing good boars and gilts. Farm visits were made to check on hog diseases and parasites. A group of farmers were taken to a swine sale in Iver.

D. Results

During the year fifteen families purchased pure-bred hogs. One family sold over \$2,000 worth of pork. Five families have increased their number of hogs from five and ten to as many as 75 heads. Over 25 farmers produced pork for the market this year. One hundred and eighty-four farmers treated their hogs against diseases and parasites.

VII. 4-H CLUB WORK

A. Situation

Two hundred and thirty-four boys conducted 254 project demonstrations. The 4-H County Council is the planning organization for the fifteen 4-H Clubs organized in the County. The Council is composed of 4-H leaders and officers of the local clubs.

B. Goal

1. To conduct 200 project demonstrations in crops, livestock, gardens and poultry.
2. To create more and better leaders.

C. Methods

4-H visits were made to see 4-H projects. During these visits an attempt was made to interest the parents in cooperating with the 4-H Club Organization. Club members were assisted with methods of improving their projects. Monthly meetings were held to promote leadership and give project instruction.

The County Council held two planning meetings. Plans were made for Rural Life Sunday and Achievement Day. Delegates were elected to attend State-wide activities. A part of the meeting was devoted to training club officers.

Ten 4-H Clubs held National 4-H Club Week Programs. Exhibits were shown. Parents attended these meetings and were acquainted with the objectives of 4-H Club work.

Tours were conducted to further the interest of 4-H Club work. 4-H Club members enjoyed movies and other recreational programs.

D. Results

The work with 4-H boys ended in 1951 with 234 boys enrolled in 254 project demonstrations. Of this number, 169 completed their projects.

Seventy-three boys were enrolled in corn; 53 completed, involving 56 acres with a yield of 2841 bushels and received a net profit of \$1918.93.

Eight boys were enrolled in potatoes; six completed with a profit of \$21.90.

Five boys were enrolled in cotton; four completed. Two and one-half acres of cotton netted a profit of \$18.02.

Twenty boys were enrolled in tobacco. Sixteen completed with a profit of \$2,985.76.

Fifty-one were enrolled in garden; 43 completed with a profit of \$282.10.

Eleven boys were enrolled in cucumbers; 8 completed with a profit of \$688.13.

Thirty-four boys were enrolled in electricity and engineering. None completed.

Nineteen boys were enrolled in poultry. Fifteen completed and raised 940 birds. A profit of \$192.60 was realized.

Three were enrolled in dairy cattle; three completed with \$457.20 worth of livestock.

Twenty-six were enrolled in swine; 18 completed. Thirty-two hogs were raised and sold for a profit of \$147.81.

Three boys were enrolled in rabbits. Three completed.

Other 4-H Result

James Solomon Russell High School 4-H Club held a meeting on Rural Electrification April 4 in Lawrenceville. Mr. T. Blackwell, Engineer, Blacksburg, led the discussion. The meeting lasted two hours during which time instruction was given on rural electrification and a movie was shown on water systems in rural homes.

The Seventh Annual 4-H Rural Life Sunday was held May 20, in the Thomasburg community at Union Bethel Church. Thomasburg Club served host club. The members of this Club served as servers and were in charge of the Cradle Lighting Ceremony. The Club leaders Mrs. Sara Valentine, Mr. O. H. Johnson, and Mrs. I. Hill assisted in organizing and conducting the Services. The Rev. Fred Ingram was the main speaker.

Fifty-six members and leaders from Oak Grove and Gilliam Clubs held their Annual Picnic at Prince Edward Lake in Prince Edward County.

Members from Cedar Grove, Thomasburg and Mt. Zion Clubs visited Bug Island Dam and held their Annual Picnic in the picnic area there.

Four club boys attended the State Short Course at Virginia State College. The County won second place.

The members of St. Paul's Chapel, Thomasburg and Alberta Clubs sponsored a movie to increase their club treasuries. A total of \$22.10 was realized from this feature.

Six club members graduated from high school. These members represent a total of thirty-one years in club work.

The County Council sponsored its Eighty Annual 4-H Achievement Day program, October 27, at the J. S. Russell High School. The program served as a method of improving the 4-H program set up by the Council for 1950. The event made possible an opportunity for 4-H boys and girls to exhibit samples of their achievements in project work. The program also provided participation of 4-H members and leaders in demonstrating their abilities as leaders in club activities.

Other achievements involved an increase in enrollment and of clubs, and a better understanding of club work among parents, business and professional people. The Council also sponsored 4-H Club "Queen" contest that climaxed at the achievement program, with the crowning of "Miss 4-H Club." This special feature added a considerable amount of money to the Council and local club treasuries.

Prizes were awarded clubs that had made outstanding accomplishments in project work and other club activities.

These awards were made possible by the Negro business and professional people in Brunswick County.

VIII. OTHER MEANS OF REACHING PEOPLE

A. Live-at-Home Community

Dolpoin community was selected by the Advisory Board as the Live-at-Home Demonstration community for the County. Seventy-nine families live in this area, which covers approximately twelve square miles.

The first score was made this month. The following facts were revealed: Forty families are owners and thirty-nine are tenants or renters. Fifty homes were painted; twenty-nine homes were unpainted. Thirty-seven families produced sufficient stock feed. Fifty-two families had adequate gardens. Only sixteen families had thirty or more hens. Only fifteen families had thirty or more pigs. Forty-nine families had enough pork to supply their needs. Eighteen families had two or more dairy cows. Sixty-seven families received services through the P. M. A. program. Twelve families have joined the Community Club.

The community club was organized and one 4-H Club in this community. The Live-at-Home Committee was organized. The Committee set up goals for the year to improve the living conditions of the people in the Dolpoin community. Farm visits were made.

The following improvements were made in 1951: Six joined the Community Club, one home was painted, 21 improved their stock feed, 11 families improved their gardens, 9 families raised 30 or more hens, 6 families produced enough pork, 32 members completed project demonstrations.

B. Agricultural Planning

Sixty-two days were devoted to planning for local, County, and State activities, in organizing and sponsoring the Extension Program. State Extension worker extended 56 days of assistance in planning the Agricultural program.

Eight County meetings and 24 local meetings were held during the planning procedure. Seventy-five members of the Farmers' Advisory Board, State Specialist, and other leaders have been responsible for the planning of County programs. State workers

have served in the capacity of assisting the Extension Service in some of the better ways and methods of formulating and conducting a plan of activities that would benefit the farm communities the most.

Methods used in agricultural planning and organization were local, County, and State meetings, including office conferences.

C. Community Meetings

Community meetings were conducted in eight communities. These meetings were designed to inform farm families as to the improved methods of farming through the use of better seed, more fertilizer, liming, crop rotation, soil conservation, better livestock and poultry production.

As a result, approximately 400 families were influenced by some phase of the Extension Program.

D. Office Visits

Forty-nine people visited the Extension Office for information and assistance in improving their agricultural program. It is estimated that 100 people made changes in their farm activities from the information received by discussions and bulletins.

E. News Releases

Seven articles were published in County and State leading newspapers. These news releases served as an advertisement and in informing the people in general as to the various activities of the Extension Program.

Through these releases, people of the County and State received information that could be used to improve their standard of living, and other information related to the accomplishments made by farm families in cooperating with the Extension Service.

F. Annual Farmers' Conference

The County Advisory Board sponsored its Annual Farmers' Conference at the James Solomon Russell High School.

Better Farm Family Living for 1951 was the theme of the Conference. Approximately three hundred County farm leaders and farm people were present at this meeting. The program consisted of the Outlook for 1951, The Pasture Program, County Livestock Situation, Soil Conservation as Related to Crop Yields, Safety in the Home and on the Farm, and Sanitation in Rural Homes.

IX. COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

In cooperating with other agencies, three days of assistance were rendered to veterans, two with the P. M. A., 13 to Soil Conservation Service, one to the R. E. A., and three to Public Health.

A. Soil Conservation Service

In order for Brunswick County to prosper, a plan of proper land use must be followed. Every acre of land in Brunswick County must maintain maximum economic productivity. In order to develop and maintain high productivity, soil and water losses of plant nutrients must be stopped. The Extension worker devoted twelve days of assistance with the Soil Conservation Service. Work was conducted in eight communities. State Extension workers devoted one day of service, with ten voluntary local leaders assisting.

Four local and two County meetings were held, at which time 150 farm families were helped with problems, of land use, use of rotation, strip cropping, terraces, contour farming, cover crops, drainage, and planning for Soil Conservation Service.

B. P. M. A.

Two days were devoted to work with the P. M. A. program in twelve communities, with the assistance of 37 community leaders. Farmers were assisted with matters pertaining to the program of the P. M. A. through circular letters, County and local meetings.

The work in connection with the P. M. A. Program, has stimulated an interest among farm families to cooperate with the program in producing and marketing their farm products.

C. Veterans

The Extension Worker assisted veterans in cooperating with the 100-Bushel Corn Clubs, permanent pasture and pruning demonstrations. Assistance was given in five meetings, with the cooperation of one State Extension Worker and 23 community leaders.

In working with veterans, 49 participated in the 100-Bushel Corn Clubs and two purchased purebred hogs

GENERAL ROUTINE WORK

Much of my time is spent at the beginning of the year and at necessary intervals planning for year's program and activities. Many requests are made for personal service. Such services as inoculating hogs, treating sick animals, culling poultry, building farrowing houses and etcetera. Often soil samples are taken. In general, the Agent is expected to take an active part in civic and other County organizations. Much time is spent preparing news articles, State reports and attending State activities. Considerable time is spent working with other Federal Agencies.

When it comes to purchasing livestock, chickens, and seed, many farmers request the assistance of the Agent. Much time was devoted in establishing the 100-Bushel Corn Club and the Pasture Program. Farm visits are made frequently to discuss the agriculture program and to relate information pertaining to same.

Local community meetings were held with adults and 4-H Club members. Services are often rendered to the Health Department, the Department of Education and other County organizations working in the interest of rural people.

EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

No matter how sound the job, how intelligent the plan, how skillful the execution, the Extension job is not finished until accomplishments have been evaluated.

The long-time objective in the County's program is to improve the standard of living of farm families. The entire program cannot be evaluated in one year; therefore, the Agent is only attempting to evaluate specific objectives set up in the Annual Plan of Work.

The objectives for 1951 were to increase yield of crops, to improve livestock, to follow good soil conservation practices, and to create special interest in the pasture and crop program.

It is no easy task to fully measure the year's work. Yet we can say that the demand for Extension work in the County is continuously increasing yearly.

One can clearly see the agricultural farming program on an upgrade. When we check back over a period

of five years, we realize increased yields in crops as much as 50% in some cases. The number of farm families with improved livestock have doubled. Evidence shows that more families are trying to save their soils through use of cover crops, fertilizer, proper rotation, and land use.

The corn program stimulated the people from an average yield of thirty bushels per acre in 1948 to 49 bushels in 1951.

In observing the farms all over the County, we see painted homes that were unpainted a few years ago. New homes are found in every community with beautiful lawns twelve months a year. Farmers that used teams for plowing two years ago have purchased tractors. Families who never thought of electric lights and running water in their homes are enjoying the pleasures of these modern conveniences.

The changes that have taken place in the County are not entirely based on the work of the Extension Service alone. Other agricultural organizations and agencies are credited for the part they served in the accomplishment of the overall agricultural program.

Form F-1
(Revised 4-1-51)

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia

County Brunswick

REPORT OF

Sara H. Montfield
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1950 to Nov. 30, 1951

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From 19 to 19

4-H Club Agent.

From 19 to 19

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From 19 to 19

H. L. Martin
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1950 to Nov. 30, 1951

Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From 19 to 19



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date

State Extension Director.

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

Six good reasons may be listed as 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 puts records of the year's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself, or by his successors.
3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enable 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.

Annual reports are required by Federal law.

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

When 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 included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

CHECK SHEET FOR ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT FORM ES-21

Exhibit B

State or county Brunswick

Year 1951

Type: White () Negro Combined

Home demonstration agents		4-H club agents		Agricultural agents	
2(a) <u>145</u>	4(a) <u>95</u>	2(b) <u>10</u>	4(b) <u>10</u>	2(c) <u>67</u>	4(c) <u>103</u>
3(a) <u>127</u>	5(a) <u>177</u>	3(b) <u>5</u>	5(b) <u>5</u>	3(c) <u>108</u>	5(c) <u>164</u>
Total <u>272</u>	Total <u>272</u>	Total*	Total*	Total <u>267</u>	Total <u>267</u>
47c(1) <u>72</u>	47c(2) <u>72</u>	47c(3) <u>62</u>	47c(4) <u>62</u>	47c(5) <u>132</u>	47c(6) <u>47</u>
51(1) <u>-</u>	51(2) <u>-</u>	51(3) <u>-</u>	51(4) <u>-</u>	51(5) <u>11</u>	51(6) <u>-</u>
55(1) <u>-</u>	55(2) <u>-</u>	55(3) <u>-</u>	55(4) <u>-</u>	55(5) <u>3</u>	55(6) <u>-</u>
62(1) <u>-</u>	62(2) <u>-</u>	62(3) <u>-</u>	62(4) <u>-</u>	62(5) <u>6</u>	62(6) <u>-</u>
70(1) <u>-</u>	70(2) <u>-</u>	70(3) <u>-</u>	70(4) <u>-</u>	70(5) <u>-</u>	70(6) <u>-</u>
76(1) <u>-</u>	76(2) <u>-</u>	76(3) <u>-</u>	76(4) <u>-</u>	76(5) <u>-</u>	76(6) <u>-</u>
83(1) <u>-</u>	83(2) <u>-</u>	83(3) <u>-</u>	83(4) <u>-</u>	83(5) <u>-</u>	83(6) <u>-</u>
102(1) <u>68</u>	102(2) <u>68</u>	102(3) <u>6</u>	102(4) <u>6</u>	102(5) <u>-</u>	102(6) <u>-</u>
112(1) <u>91</u>	112(2) <u>91</u>	112(3) <u>-</u>	112(4) <u>-</u>	112(5) <u>-</u>	112(6) <u>-</u>
118(1) <u>41</u>	118(2) <u>41</u>	118(3) <u>6</u>	118(4) <u>6</u>	118(5) <u>-</u>	118(6) <u>-</u>
195(1) <u>-</u>	195(2) <u>-</u>	195(3) <u>-</u>	195(4) <u>-</u>	195(5) <u>-</u>	195(6) <u>-</u>
Total* <u>272</u>	Total* <u>272</u>	Total* <u>267</u>	Total* <u>267</u>	Total* <u>267</u>	Total* <u>267</u>

*-The above three totals should be identical

*-The above three totals should be identical

*-The above three totals should be identical

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP - page 14, Boys

176a <u>231</u>	178a <u>208</u>	Sum of 180a <u>234</u> equals 174a <u>234</u>
177a <u>3</u>	179a <u>26</u>	
174a <u>234</u>	174b <u>234</u>	Sum of 181a <u>234</u> equals 174a <u>234</u>

(*-Above four totals should be identical)

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP - page 14, Girls

176b <u>200</u>	178b <u>190</u>	Sum of 180b <u>201</u> equals 174b <u>201</u>
177b <u>1</u>	179b <u>11</u>	
174b <u>201</u>	174b <u>201</u>	Sum of 180b <u>201</u> equals 174b <u>201</u>

(*-Above four totals should be identical)

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH) - page 14, Young Men

187(1)a <u>✓</u>	187(1)d <u>✓</u>	186a <u>-</u>
187(1)b <u>✓</u>	187(1)e <u>✓</u>	191a <u>742</u>
187(1)c <u>✓</u>	187(1)f <u>✓</u>	192a <u>32</u>
186a <u>✓</u>	186a <u>✓</u>	Total <u>774</u> equals or is greater than
		193a <u>774</u>

(*-Above two totals should be identical)

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH) - page 14, Young women

187(2)a <u>✓</u>	187(2)d <u>✓</u>	186b <u>✓</u>
187(2)b <u>✓</u>	187(2)e <u>✓</u>	191b <u>✓</u>
187(2)c <u>✓</u>	187(2)f <u>✓</u>	192b <u>20</u>
186b <u>✓</u>	186b <u>✓</u>	Total <u>20</u> equals or is greater than
		193b <u>20</u>

(*-Above two totals should be identical)

CONSISTENCY OF REPORT

Check when correct

- Page 3. Items 6 through 20, column (d) is not greater than the sum of columns (a), (b), and (c), and is not less than column (a), (b) or (c). (✓)
- Item 7, column (a), (b), (c) or (d) is not greater than item 6, column (a), (b), (c) or (d). (✓)
- Page 4. Item 22 is not greater than item 21. (✓)
- Item 23 is not greater than item 22. (✓)
- Item 26 is not greater than item 25. (✓)
- Item 28 is not greater than item 27. (✓)
- Item 29 is not greater than the sum of items 178 (a) and (b). (✓)
- Item 30 is not greater than the sum of items 179 (a) and (b). (✓)
- Item 31 equals the sum of items 22, 25 and 29 minus duplications, is not smaller than the largest figure and is not greater than item 21. (✓)
- Item 32 equals the sum of items 24, 27 and 30 minus duplications, and is not smaller than the largest figure. (✓)
- Page 5. The sum of item 34 is not greater than the sum of item 41. (✓)
- The number of leaders reported for any project does not exceed item 41. (✓)
- The total number of leaders reported for all projects is not less than item 41. (✓)
- Item 36 does not exceed item 35, nor does the number of communities reported for any item exceed item 35. (✓)
- Item 38 is filled in if item 37 is filled in. (✓)
- Pages 6-12. If "days devoted" are shown, "Number of communities" should be shown. (✓)
- Page 9. Item 88 is filled in if item 86 or item 87 is filled in. (✓)
- Page 10. Item 106 shows associations, not individuals. (✓)
- Page 11. Item 115(c)(6) is the sum of subitems (1) through (5), minus duplications. (✓)
- Item 115(f)(5) is the sum of subitems (1) through (4), minus duplications. (✓)
- Page 12. Item 122(a) through (d) shows clubs or groups, not individuals. (✓)
- Item 123 is filled in if item 124 is filled in. (✓)
- Page 13. Column (c) for items 138 through 172, does not exceed column (a). (✓)
- Column (d) for items 138 through 172, does not exceed column (b). (✓)
- When columns (c) and/or (d) shows boys and girls completing a project, column (e) should be filled in for that project except for xxx. (✓)
- Item 172 is the sum of items 138 through 171, columns (a), (b), (c), (d). (✓)
- Item 172 column (a) equals or is greater than item 174(a). (✓)
- Item 172 column (b) equals or is greater than item 174(b). (✓)
- Item 172 column (c) equals or is greater than item 175(a). (✓)
- Item 172 column (d) equals or is greater than item 175(b). (✓)
- Page 14. Item 182 - None of the subheads (a) through (k) is greater than the sum of items 174(a) and 174(b). (✓)
- Item 183 is not greater than the sum of items 174(a) and 174(b). (✓)
- Item 184 is not greater than item 173. (✓)

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ¹	
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12	—	12	XXXXXXXXXX	
2. Days devoted to work with adults		1,450	—	1,670	XXXXXXXXXX	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ²		1,270	—	1,000	XXXXXXXXXX	
4. Days in office ³		95	—	103	XXXXXXXXXX	
5. Days in field ³		1,770	—	1,640	XXXXXXXXXX	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴		580	—	606	702	
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		267	—	248	363	
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	117	—	169	168	
	(2) Telephone	42	—	—	42	
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵		2	—	7	9	
10. Number of bulletins distributed		704	—	271	975	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		—	—	—	—	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committee men	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	9	8	15	
		(b) Total attendance	93	102	100	
		(c) Number of leaders	120	—	58	
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	13	—	3	13	
	(b) Total attendance of leaders	134	—	31	124	
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	62	6	68	
		(b) Total attendance	770	77	847	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	80	—	7	87
		(b) Total attendance	1,606	—	208	1,814
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Number	10	—	—	39	
	(2) Total attendance	2	—	4	6	
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	26	27	55	
		(b) Total attendance	—	—	—	
16. Tours conducted	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	—	—	—	
		(b) Total attendance	—	—	—	
	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	—	—	—	
		(b) Total attendance	—	—	—	
17. Achievement days held	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	10	11	
		(b) Total attendance	250	—	250	

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) Farm women	(a) Number	20	-	-	20	
		(b) Total members attending	20	-	-	20	
		(c) Total others attending	-	-	-	-	
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	(a) Number	-	-	-	-	
		(b) Total boys attending	-	-	-	-	
		(c) Total girls attending	-	-	-	-	
		(d) Total others attending	-	-	-	-	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	20	-	224	33	
		(b) Total attendance	339	-	335	524	
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	(a) Number	5	-	84	84	
		(b) Total attendance	160	-	2394	2394	
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	23	-	10	33	
		(b) Total attendance	223	-	161	384	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	(a) Number	49	-	28	56
			(b) Total attendance	971	-	6510	1074

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 picnic, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

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 (1950 census)	1275
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	770
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	71
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	20
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	537
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	93
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	20
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	6
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	314
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	28
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	930
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	50

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include 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 general | (1) Name | (2) No. of members | |
| (b) Agricultural | (1) Name | (2) No. of members | |
| (c) Home demonstration | (1) Name | (2) No. of members | |
| (d) 4-H Club | (1) Name | (2) No. of members | |
| (e) Young men and women (older youth) | (1) Name | (2) No. of members | |
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|------------------------|----|--------------|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Agricultural | 75 | (b) Home demonstration | 35 | (c) 4-H Club | 64 | (d) Young men and women (older youth) | |
|------------------|----|------------------------|----|--------------|----|---------------------------------------|--|
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.)
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups
39. Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
40. Combined with question 41.
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----|--|-----------|----|----------------------|----|
| (a) Adult work | (1) Men | 100 | (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) | (1) Men | 5 | (3) Older club boys | |
| | (2) Women | 65 | | (2) Women | 15 | (4) Older club girls | 39 |

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

Days devoted to line of work by	Extension organization and planning 1 (a)	County agricultural planning 1 (b)	Total (c)
			(c)
(1) Home demonstration agents	-	-	72
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	62
(3) Agricultural agents	-	-	75
(4) State extension workers	-	-	7
(1) County	-	-	28
(2) Community	-	-	201
			249

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) should be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply.—See page 11, column (a) and items 115 (c), (1) through (6))

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Oranges	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	26	12	-	1	42	13	28	7	3	-
(4) State extension workers	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	1	-
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	5	-	1	12	4	6	10	3	-
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	25	8	-	-	39	16	175	19	7	-
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	87	9	-	3	71	20	12	46	-	-
(2) The use of lime	-	-	-	2	30	-	2	-	-	-
(3) The use of fertilizers	158	14	-	3	89	-	-	-	-	-
(4) Controlling plant diseases	-	3	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-
(5) Controlling injurious insects	-	-	-	-	-	37	16	74	-	-
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply.—See page 11, column (a) and items 115 (c), (1) through (6))

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Hens and unis	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	6	10	-	20	-	11	-
(4) State extension workers	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	4	-	10	-	8	-
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	6	8	-	10	-	13	-
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	1	2	-	4	-	-	-
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	16	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	3	11	-	20	-	5	-
(5) Controlling external parasites	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	4	2	-	100	-	12	-
(7) Controlling predatory animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

16-28014-8

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents		—	—	—
(2) 4-H Club agents		9	1	1
(3) Agricultural agents		3	1	1
(4) State extension workers		2	1	2
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		7	4	2
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or community men assisting this year				
Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued		
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		66. Number of farmers assisted this year—		
(a) With problems of land use	20	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)		—
(b) In the use of crop rotations	23	(b) In making improved thinning, seedings or pruning of forest trees		2
(c) With strip cropping	—	(c) With selection cutting		13
(d) In constructing terraces	—	(d) With production of naval stores		—
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	—	(e) With production of maple syrup products		8
(f) With contour farming of cropland	21	(f) In timber estimating and appraisal		—
(g) In contouring pasture or range	—	68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires		600
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	16			
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	—	Wildlife—Continued		
(j) In summer-fallowing	—	69. Number of farmers assisted this year—		
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	—	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish		1
(l) With drainage	—	(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock		12
(m) With irrigation	—	(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders		15
(n) With land clearing	—	(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas		
66. Number of farmers—				
(a) In soil-conservation districts who were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	150			
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	18			
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	14			

¹ Include nature study.

16-38074-7

TECHNICAL FILE

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. (a)	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems (b)	Farm credit (short and long time) (c)	Outlook information (d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Home demonstration agents..... (2) 4-H Club agents..... (3) Agricultural agents..... (4) State extension workers..... 				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Farm business..... (b) Enterprise..... (c) Other..... 		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating..... (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)..... (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments..... (h) With farm-income statement for tax purposes..... (i) With farm-labor problems..... (j) In developing supplemental sources of income..... 		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Farm inventory..... (b) General farm records..... (c) Enterprise records..... 				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In developing a farm plan only..... (b) In developing a farm and home plan..... (c) In analyzing the farm business..... (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements..... 				

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.) (a)	Land policy and programs (classification of land, zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.) (b)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) (c)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relations, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) (d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Home demonstration agents..... (2) 4-H Club agents..... (3) Agricultural agents..... (4) State extension workers..... 				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....				
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems.....				
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				

¹ Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with FMA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)

	General (a)	Grain and hay (b)	Livestock and wool ¹ (c)	Dairy products (d)	Poultry and eggs ² (e)	Fruits and vegetables (f)	Cotton (g)	Forest products (h)	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities (i)	Home products and crafts (j)	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment (k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			1						4		
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			1						26		
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			2						151		
91. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ⁴ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ⁴ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ⁴ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁴ conducted this year (specify)										4	

¹ Exclude livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purpose.
² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the members living in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized place of work.

HOUSING AND RELATED INFORMATION AND ECONOMIC

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (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.....	65	5	—	—
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	7	—	—	—
(3) Agricultural agents.....	5	1	—	—
(4) State extension workers.....	12	5	—	—
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	72	11	—	—
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	72	11	—	—
The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued		
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)		1
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	8	107. Number of families assisted this year in—		4
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	3	(a) Obtaining electricity.....		97
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	5	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....		—
(d) Installing water systems.....	6	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....		—
(e) Installing heating systems.....	5	(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service.....		—
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	37			
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	12	Farm Buildings—Continued		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	193	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refurnishing furniture or furnishings.....	5	(a) The construction of farm buildings.....		
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	30	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....		
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	500	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....		
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	7	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	9	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	50	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....		
(o) Improving home grounds.....	14	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....		
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....		110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....		
		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....		

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Exclude all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (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	8	20	62	1
(2) 4-H Club agents	—	—	—	—
(3) Agricultural agents	—	—	—	—
(4) State extension workers	1	—	—	—
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	19	10	9
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committee men assisting this year	57	19	18	9
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				485
(b) With food preservation				451
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				350
(1) Of vegetables				78
(2) Of fruits				78
(3) Of meats				40
(4) Of milk				—
(5) Of poultry and eggs				—
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food.				520
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat curing or curing				5
(e) With butter or cheese making				—
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				283
(1) Canning				5
(2) Freezing				—
(3) Drying				123
(4) Storing				283
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving.				277
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				273
(h) In canning according to a budget				20
(i) With child-feeding problems				—
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				—
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				—
(l) With first aid or home nursing				250
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				2
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				—
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				—

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

118. Days devoted to line of work by—	Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)			
	(1) Home demonstration agents	(2) 4-H Club agents	(3) Agricultural agents	(4) State extension workers
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	2	34	3	2
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	10	4	13
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	11	9	17

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	3
(b) With home accounts	5
(c) With financial planning	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	

122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS, or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (In 24 report individuals)	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	
(d) General household supplies	

123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	97
(d) General household supplies	20

124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	97
--	----

125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	8
--	---

126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	3
--	---

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	34
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	34
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	7
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	4
(b) In improving family relationships	12

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	76
--	----

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	
(b) Women	

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals	
---	--

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	361
---	-----

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	1
--	---

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	3
--	---

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house	
(b) Permanent camp	
(c) Community rest rooms	

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	
---	--

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	4
--	---

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
² Includes question 122 also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), 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	73	-	53	-	56.0	Acres
139. Other cereals	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
140. Peanuts	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	8	-	6	-	2.0	Acres
144. Cotton	5	-	4	-	2.5	Acres
145. Tobacco	27	-	10	-	9.7	Acres
146. Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
147. Home gardens	51	109	43	93	31.75	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	11	-	8	-	5.0	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	19	30	15	24	2440	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	3	-	3	-	3	Animals
152. Beef cattle	-	-	-	-	-	Animals
153. Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	Animals
154. Swine	26	-	18	-	32	Animals
155. Horses and mules	-	-	-	-	-	Animals
155a. Rabbits	3	-	3	-	15	Animals
156. Other livestock	-	-	-	-	-	Animals
157. Bee	-	-	-	-	-	Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	9	6	-	6	XXXXXX	Acres
159. Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)	-	-	-	-	XXXXXXXXXX	Acres
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	34	-	10	-	-	Articles made
162. Farm management	-	-	-	-	-	Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or serving	-	-	-	-	-	Meals planned
164. Food preservation (Include frozen foods)	-	18	-	12	-	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	-	-	-	-	1280	Quarts canned
165a. Child care	-	-	-	-	-	Quarts frozen ¹
166. Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	Pounds frozen ¹
167. Home management (housekeeping)	-	-	-	-	-	Garments made
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	-	201	-	173	-	Garments remodeled
169. Home industry, arts, and crafts	-	-	-	-	173	Units
170. Junior citizenship	-	-	-	-	519	Rooms
171. All others	-	-	-	-	-	Articles
172. Total (net enrollment and completion)	254	362	169	308	XXXXXX	Articles

¹ Enter from bowls as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP*

114. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) 15
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled. (a) Boys: 234 (b) Girls: 201
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing. (a) Boys: 169 (b) Girls: 090
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school. (a) Boys: 231 (b) Girls: 200
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school. (a) Boys: 03 (b) Girls: 1
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes. (a) Boys: 208 (b) Girls: 190
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes. (a) Boys: 26 (b) Girls: 11

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)		Girls (b)		181. By ages	Boys (a)		Girls (b)	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		(e)	(f)		
1st year	93	106	30	44	10 and under	30	44		
2d	50	35	36	40	11	36	40		
3d	43	40	43	33	12	43	33		
4th	28	12	44	40	13	44	40		
5th	13	5	30	23	14	30	23		
6th	2	-	27	12	15	27	12		
7th	3	2	7	5	16	7	5		
8th	2	1	8	2	17	8	2		
9th	1	-	3	2	18	3	2		
10th and over	-	-	1	-	19	1	-		
			20 and over	-					

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- (a) Judging 65 (f) Fire and accident prevention 435
- (b) Giving demonstrations 185 (g) Wildlife conservation 184
- (c) Recreational leadership 284 (h) Keeping personal accounts 435
- (d) Music appreciation - (i) Use of economic information 26
- (e) Health 435 (j) Soil and water conservation 42
- (k) Forestry -
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program 37
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs 7

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

The purpose of this section of the report is to bring together in one place all work done with young men and women (older rural youth), as defined in item 22 on back cover. It is recognized that some of the assistance given these young men and women may already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the report.

A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked with during the year 186
186. Membership in such groups { (a) Number of different young men 186 (b) Number of different young women 186 }
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings:
The sum of (1) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (a). Also the sum of (2) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (b).

	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	-	-	-	X	X	X
(2) Young women	-	-	-	X	X	X

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held 14

189. Total attendance at such meetings 14

B. Other groups of young men and women not organized by extension:

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year 5

191. Number in such { (a) Different young men 142 (b) Different young women 142 }

C. Individual young men and women not members of groups "A" or "B":

192. Number of different individuals assisted { (a) Young men 32 (b) Young women 20 }

D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:

193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B") { (a) Young men 174 (b) Young women 20 }

194. Question discontinued.

* 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. The total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
 ‡ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to complexities instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)			Bees	General-order insects	All other work
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
195. Days devoted to one of work by—						
(1) Home demonstration agents						
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents						
(4) State extension workers						
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year						
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year						

198. Question discontinued.

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.

	Assistance to Veterans	U. S. D. Councils	Farm Credit Administration	Employment Service	Production and Marketing Administration	Soil Conservation Service	Former Home Administration	Rural Electrification Administration	Tennessee Valley Authority	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau	Other Agencies
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-
(2) 4-H Club agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Agricultural agents	3	2	-	-	2	12	-	1	-	-	-
(4) State extension workers	3	0	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	8	1	-	-	12	6	-	8	-	9	-
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year	23	-	-	-	37	14	-	10	-	9	-
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	12	2	-	-	2	7	-	10	-	-	-

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A **community** is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A **cooperator** is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. **Days in field** should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. **Days in office** should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. **Demonstrations** as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 A **method demonstration** is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
 A **result demonstration** is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
 The **adoption of a farm or home practice** resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A **demonstration meeting** is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A **result demonstrator** is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An **extension school** is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An **extension short course** differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A **farm or home visit** is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. **Farmers (or families) assisted this year** should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A **4-H Club** is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. **4-H Club members enrolled** are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. **4-H Club members completing** are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A **project leader, local leader, or committeeman** is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A **leader-training meeting** is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry extension activities in their respective communities.
17. **Letters written** should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An **office call** is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A **plan of work** is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An **extension program** is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. **Records** consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. Extension work with **young men and women** shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-23, 1949.)