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In writing this report the agent is dealing directly with the accomplishments of Negro farm families in King and Queen County. In evaluating the work done in this County by Negro farmers, the discussion deals altogether with the Agricultural Extension program and with each particular farmer making a direct contribution in attempting to help solve problems of importance in each community.

To: E. Marshall, District Agent, Virginia State College; Roscoe W. Newson, State Agent; Miss Blanche D. Harrison, District Home Agent, Virginia State College; the staff of Virginia State College; the staff of Hampton Institute; the State Extension Service of Blacksburg, Virginia; the Farm Home Administration; and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; the agent wishes to express his gratitude and appreciation for the assistance rendered during the past year.

COUNTY ADVISORY BOARD

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The extension work in this County is supported by the County Advisory Board which was organized June 6, 1937, with a total membership of 27 men and women. The organization has continued to grow each year until we now have 75 men and women working together to support the extension service work that is carried on in the County.

The purpose of the Advisory Board is to carry out the plans made at the beginning of the year and to make plans for Countywide activities such as increased emergency needs, food and feed production, more and better poultry, better farm facilities, more and better livestock, better seeds and fertilizers, summer and winter legumes, cover crops, and better soils through the use of lime and phosphate. The organization also supported the Negro Organization Campaign; Health Programs such as the T. B. Campaign and the Red Cross Drive; the Live-at-Home Program such as painting homes, seeding and reseeding lawns, planting shrubs, installing water, and assisting with the farm organization in attempting to raise the standard of living among farm families.

The Board also supported the 4-H Club work of the County helping the members secure information needed to carry out their project work; aided in the Countywide activities such as the 4-H Life Sunday program, 4-H Membership Campaign; Achievement Day program, 4-H Wild Life program, 4-H Club Short Course. The Home Beautification Program was supported mostly by girls. They were taught the improved methods of beautifying their homes in order to make life more enjoyable. The recreation program was carried out with the 4-H Club members before and during the meetings, and in many cases the entire period was given over to teaching new songs, games and plays.

Accomplishments

The Advisory Board members worked with the extension program in its efforts to get each family to grow a year-round garden as a means of producing enough food to supply the family needs.

On October 24, 1947, the Advisory Board worked with the Fair Committee in sponsoring an Achievement Day program which was held at the Edge Hill School, Walkerton, Virginia with an attendance of 900 men, women, 4-H Club members, leaders, and friends.

There were 550 entries including field crops, small grains, cured hay, potatoes, canned fruits and vegetables, 4-H Club exhibits, hand work, cotton clothing, canned meats,

pickles, preserves, jellies, and flower exhibits. Livestock entries included: swine, 10; poultry and turkeys, 20; and eggs, 33.

There was \$500 paid to participants for premiums and prizes. The following merchants and store keepers gave commodities which contributed in a large measure to the success of the fair: Mr. Sheppard, Walkerton, Virginia; Mr. Greggs, Walkerton, Virginia; Mr. Crane; Mr. Slate; Walkerton, Virginia; York Supply Company, West Point, Virginia; Mr. Whaley's Jewelry Shop, West Point, Virginia; Veasley's Hardware Store, West Point, Virginia; Mrs. Ida Anderson, Shackelford, Virginia; J. B. Richardson, West Point, Virginia; Don O'Connell's Electric Shop, West Point, Virginia; and John Fogg, Owenton, Virginia.

The judges were: B. F. Harrison, Tappahannock, Virginia; Lawrence Wynn, Warsaw, Virginia; Dr. J. T. Settle, Virginia State College; Mrs. Sadie Roane, Home Demonstration Agent of Westmoreland County; Mrs. Elizabeth McAlister, Home Demonstration Agent of King William County; and Mrs. Edna White, School Supervisor of King and Queen County.

Under the sponsorship of the Advisory Board, four County tours were conducted in six communities with an attendance of 105 men and women who visited 40 farm homes to see hybrid corn demonstrations, poultry demonstrations, swine demonstrations and home beautification demonstrations. As a result of these tours, four families installed running water, six families improved their lawns, and ten families built pantries for storage space.

In keeping with the extension program the Advisory Board sponsored a Countywide campaign in its efforts to interest farmers in attending the State Farmers Conference which was held at Virginia State College April 10, 1947. As a result of this effort, 111 farm men and women attended the Conference for the purpose of getting helpful information and teachings that would help them in improving their practices in farming and homemaking. Specialists were brought from Washington, D. C., the Blacksburg Office, and the staff of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia. As a result of this conference, there has been a decided increase in the interest of the farmers toward improved practices recommended by the extension program. Twenty-one farmers placed orders through the County Agent for thirty bushels of recommended hybrid seed corn that planted approximately 430 acres of land. The average yields from the hybrid seed corn demonstrations this year have been around 55 bushels per acre.

The Advisory Board worked with the extension program in its efforts to teach farmers improved practices through the use of the Visual Aid program. A total of 309 farm men, women, boys, and girls saw the following educational pictures: FARMERS FACE THE FUTURE, THE USES OF ELECTRICITY, FOR YEARS TO COME, KILLING AND CURING PORK, THE FARM, NUTRITION AND HEALTH, PRODUCING A YEAR-ROUND FAMILY GARDEN, and SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN.

As a result of these pictures, more than 125 miles of electric lines have been run to Negro homes in the County this year, the methods of killing and curing pork have been changed on a large number of farms and the Health Program for farm families has been greatly improved.

COMMUNITY CLUBS

There are six organized community clubs with a total attendance of 500 men and women working with the extension program, studying the needs of each farm family and making plans to solve the problems of importance in each respective community. These clubs held 37 meetings with a total attendance of 7,356 men and women cooperating with the program in order to improve the standards of living in the County.

The Advisory Board worked with the extension service in sponsoring a Farmers Conference in the Wayland Baptist Church, Stevensville, Virginia, on March 6, 1947 with an attendance of 195 men, women, and 4-H Club boys and girls. The subjects discussed were: CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF SWINE, by Dr. J. T. Settle of Virginia State College; YEAR-ROUND GARDENS by J. S. Huginbotham of Hampton Institute; BETTER NUTRITION FOR BETTER HEALTH by Mrs. Thelma T. Hewlett; and YARD BEAUTIFICATION and summary of the Conference by District Agent S. E. Marshall.

As a result of this Conference and the Conference at Petersburg, more than 400 acres of land were seeded to improved recommended varieties of hybrid seed corn.

Example of Corn Hybrid Demonstrator

William Redmond of Plainview Community planted five acres of S. 357 hybrid seed corn and five acres of Kentucky 203 white corn. This corn followed a clover and pea fallow, two tons of lime per acre, and 300 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer was applied at seeding time. The crop was cultivated three times, using the flat method.

Prior to this year, Mr. Redmond had been throwing dirt and remarked that a crop of corn could not be made unless dirt was thrown to the sand. The agent took a group of men to a meeting sponsored by the Extension Service of Blacksburg. At this meeting, Mr. Dunton discussed the value of growing hybrid seed corn and the methods of cultivation in order to get a high yield. Mr. Redmond decided to cultivate his corn flat this year. The Agent visited his farm on November 21, 1947, and he said that he would never again throw dirt to corn as he is convinced that it is a loss of time and energy.

At the last working of the corn, he added 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre and sowed peas up the alleys to be turned back to the soil. His average yield this year was 42 bushels per acre.

Example of Another Demonstrator

Archie King planted nine acres of U. S. 357. This corn followed a clover fallow. Two tons of lime per acre were applied before seeding time and 400 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre were applied at seeding time. The corn crop was cultivated three times using the flat method. Two hundred fifty pounds of nitrate of soda were used as a side dressing and clover was sowed in the alley at the last cultivation. He has already harvested 250 bushels of corn and has not finished gathering his crop.

DEMONSTRATION COMMUNITY

The Plainview Community was chosen by the County Advisory Board as a demonstration community in 1940. This community has a membership of 62 farm families organized into a community club and supports the extension program by supporting the food production program as recommended. There were eighteen meetings held with an attendance of more than 450 men and women discussing the improved methods of garden production, livestock production, poultry production, canning, and storing root crops. As a result of these community activities the accomplishments are as follows:

Accomplishments

In the demonstration community there are 65 farm families and 17 tenants. Forty-five of these families own 3,025 acres of land; 2,000 of which are under cultivation and pasture, and 1,025 being used for woodland and marsh.

DEMONSTRATION COMMUNITY

This year 95 tons of lime and 66 tons of phosphate were used on farms to improve the fertility of the soil.

Livestock and poultry owned by farmers in this community are: 47 cows, 209 hogs, 2,500 hens, 9,000 broilers and 1,400 turkeys, ducks and guineas, and 1,300 pullets with a total value of \$24,390.

Two of these homes have running water and one has a bath. A large percentage of homes in this community secure their water from wells and pumps, 6 families on my record are securing water from springs and two of these families are purchasing cement crocks to make these springs sanitary. Thirty-four of the families have their homes electrified and twenty-seven have sanitary toilets. Twenty-two homes have been painted during the past four years and eleven families are cooperating with the Extension program in carrying out result demonstrations on and around their homes this year. As a result of the demonstrations, the following improvements were made: 23,400 quarts of vegetables were canned, 13,000 quarts of fruit, 1,500 quarts of meats and fish, 27,900 bushels of root crops such as sweet potatoes, white potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, etc. were stored in keeping with the recommended practices of the Extension service in order that the farmers raise enough food and feed to supply the family needs at least.

There are many farmers in the community who sell butter, milk, eggs, snap beans, sweet corn, potatoes, salads, and other products since they have the advantage of such a versatile crop system in the area.

The demonstration community is divided into neighborhoods with an organized club in each. Each club has a thrift program that teaches the idea of saving money to make necessary improvements around the homes (Christmas Saving Funds). The Friday after each Thanksgiving the members meet and each member draws his deposits from the club. This year, the savings were as follows:

Club No. 1 -- 21 women; 2 men	\$ 977.00
Club No. 2 -- 17 women; 1 man	899.00
Club No. 3 -- 18 women	815.00
Club No. 4 -- 22 women; 2 men	<u>1,055.00</u>
Total	\$3,742.00

of the improved practices in home making, home beautification, etc.

There were thirty-nine Counties represented with 100 delegates present. Eighty-five of the delegates were members of the County Advisory Board in their respective Counties. Sixty-seven were members of the Community Clubs, and twenty-nine were members of their various Home Demonstration Clubs.

The delegates owned eighty-three farms that had a total of 39,750 acres of land. 3,967 acres of this land were under cultivation, 1,204 are in pasture, and 4,535 acres are in woodland. 2,244 tons of lime were applied and 207 tons of phosphate used on these farms. The farms, including the buildings, were valued at \$665,656.30

The 100 delegates owned 123 beef animals, 187 milk cows, 15,026 broilers, 4,306 hens, 4,706 pullets and 968 hogs with a total value of \$98,577. They reported 29 homes with running water, 22 painted homes, 32 using water from wells, 7 using water from springs, 20 used pumps, and 12 secured water from neighbors. 82 of the 100 delegates represented had sanitary toilet systems. 64 had painted their homes with two coats of paint during the past five years and 74 had electric lights. 57 of the delegates had conducted result demonstrations on their farms. The value of farm equipment was \$50,482. The value of the 83 farms, including buildings, livestock, poultry, and farm tools amounted to \$813,718.85. Eighty-five delegates had their property insured against fire, etc.

LEADERSHIP

There are seventy-five members of the Advisory Board, eighty members of the Neighborhood Leader system, and 105 who compose the special interest committees and leaders. These members conducted 16 meetings with a total attendance of 1,761 men, women, boys and girls. At these meetings the duties of the club officers were explained and in many cases speakers were brought in to give helpful information concerning leadership and relating to the problems of improving the standards of living.

Example of a Local Leader

Mrs. Carrie Jones, a local leader in the Cologne Community cooperated with the Extension service division on April 17, 1947 by inviting Mrs. Thelma T. Hewlett, District

Home Agent, to meet with a group of 25 women in the home of Mrs. Gladys Green, Cologne, for the purpose of telling the women some improved methods of homemaking and remodeling the kitchen so that they would be more convenient for the women to work in. She also gave a demonstration on hat cleaning and restyling. As a result of this demonstration, sixteen families have added pantries to their homes and seven closets have been built for the purpose of having more space for storing purposes.

Example of Another Local Leader

On August 4, 1947, Mrs. Ethel Bailey of St. Steven Community conducted a tour that took in six homes. There were 32 women and two men who saw home improvements such as flowers, shrubs, well-seeded lawns, running water, painted homes, vegetable gardens, poultry, and other improved practices of importance. After the tour lunch was served on the lawn and Mr. F. S. Wilson, Agricultural teacher, gave a summary of the tour. As a result of the tour, four homes in these communities have planned yard beautification demonstrations and applications have been placed with the agent for two running water systems in Owenton and Newtown Communities. ...Josh Broadus and Aaron Holmes are the two home owners desiring running water.

POULTRY PRODUCTION

The farmers in King and Queen County have continued their cooperation by producing enough poultry to supply the family needs and as a side line for income. Broiler raising has been a very important phase of farming in this section until the last few months. The feed costs have become so high that the production of broilers has declined considerably. In keeping with Extension recommendations, enough broilers have been raised for family consumption.

At the beginning of the Extension work in this County there was a small number of pure bred flocks of poultry to be found on farms, and hardly any turkeys were raised at all. On the 400 farms surveyed, there were 42,000 laying hens that layed 293,473 dozen eggs which sold for a total of \$58,749.20. There were 31,000 broilers produced for market that sold for \$17,000.

Turkey production has more than tripled itself because of the great demand and convenience to market. The method of breeding them in this area has changed. Most poult are

ordered from reliable hatcheries and bred by artificial heating systems and reared on wire floors and fed according to sanitary recommendations. There are 350 farms...these farms raised 15,700 turkeys that sold for a total of \$9,250.

Example

Mrs. Alice Henry of King and Queen Court House who is a member of the Court House Community Club ordered 100 bronze turkeys last year. This year she used the turkey hens from last year's production. These hens laid 250 eggs; from these eggs, the turkey hens hatched 207 poults.

The poults were bred by an oil-burning brooder that was ordered from Sear, Roebuck and Co. last year and they were grown in a chick brooder house 14 x 20 feet in size. They were started on turkey starter, changed to growing starter along with scratch, grain, grits, oyster shells, and much fresh water. After the poults were three weeks old they were changed and placed in a turkey house with a mesh floor. They were kept in this house until they reached market age. They were allowed to range on rye and clover a few hours each day when the weather was suitable. The 207 turkeys weighed an average of 18 lbs. each, making a total average weight of 3,726 lbs. that sold at an average of 60¢ per pound, giving a gross income of \$2,235.60.

POULTRY, TURKEY, AND BROODER HOUSES CONSTRUCTED

Previous to this year, the construction of poultry and turkey houses was a problem. Lumber was very hard to get. This problem, however, is not as serious as it was last year and more houses are being built. This year there were 31 poultry houses, 12 turkey houses, and 18 modern brooder houses built according to specifications furnished by the Blacksburg Office. The brooder houses are heated in some instances by the Government Brick Brooder System and in other cases Shenandoah Wood Burners and Oil Brooders furnished by Sears, Roebuck and Co. and Montgomery Ward.

Example

Mr. Watson Harvey of Newtown Community assisted the Extension division in building nine government brick brooders in his community for different families to brood baby chicks by.

SWINE

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Example

Archie King of Plainview had three brood sows last year from which he sold 27 pigs that gave him an income of \$270. This year he increased his herd to four that farrowed 33 pigs. 29 pigs out of this crop were kept for family use. The 29 pigs that were sold brought him \$319 and the four that were kept for family use dressed 1,300 pounds of meat, 225 pounds of lard, and 175 pounds of cracklens and meat scraps.

His hog pasture was about two acres in size and has a continuous stream of water that runs through the same. Two acres of land joining his hog lot were sown in rye and clover, upon which these hogs grazed.

GARDEN DEMONSTRATION

There were eleven garden demonstrations in the three districts, with eleven families conducting the demonstrations. These demonstrations were carried to teach improved methods of producing the necessary varieties of vegetables that are required to supply the family needs. The size of the gardens ranged from one to three acres.

In keeping with Extension practices and recommendations, each demonstrator practiced rotation and a good clover crop system in order to get best results. Crimson clover, cow peas, rye, and, in many cases, barn yard manure was applied at the rate of five tons per acre.

From the eleven demonstrations carried, the following results were obtained:

8,350 lbs.	Cabbage	Valued at \$	500.00
2,500 lbs.	Lettuce		450.00
8,000 bushels	Tomatoes		1,000.00
500 bushels	Carrots		1,000.00
7,200 bushels	Irish Potatoes		1,800.00
3,000 bushels	Sweet Potatoes		6,000.00
800 bushels	Sweet Corn		1,600.00
900 bushels	of Other Vegetables		3,000.00
			<u>3,000.00</u>
		Total Value of Products .	\$15,350.00

Example

Mrs. Rosie King of Plainview Communities carried a very good demonstration, using Extension recommendations in her practices in attempting to grow a year-round garden with necessary vegetables required for her family.

GARDEN DEMONSTRATION

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Mrs. King's garden plot consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres that had seven tons of barnyard manure applied before breaking, two tons of lime and the garden followed a heavy fallow of rye turned under three weeks before planting time. She started this garden in the early spring with the planting of blue curl Kale, onions, swiss chard, early Jersey Wakefield cabbage, and Norfolk improved Kale sown at different intervals. String beans, beets, carrots, radishes, butter beans, etc., were planted every two weeks or ten days in order to have fresh vegetables throughout the season and have enough for canning purposes.

She stored for winter use 53 bushels of sweet potatoes, 47 bushels of white potatoes, and had a good supply of turnips and Norfolk improved Kale growing in the garden at the time this report was taken. She has canned for family use 200 quarts of vegetables and salads, 150 quarts of fruits, 150 quarts of fruits, 50 quarts of sweet potatoes, and 77 quarts of meats and chicken.

CROPS

There were six corn hybrids demonstrations carried with 52 acres of land composing the actual demonstration that supported the Extension program. The demonstrations conducted gave an average yield of 55 bushels per acre. This group of farmers does not include the number of farmers who planted hybrid seed corn in the County this year. The demonstrators are as follows:

Robert Wright, Ino, U. S. 357 - 10 acres planted 600 lbs. 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre followed oat fallow; planted May 17, 1947...300 Nitrate of Soda per acre. Cultural methods - flat.

John Collins, Stevensville, U. S. 357 and Kentucky 203 - 14 acres followed pea fallow 400 lbs. 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre; planted May 11, 1947...150 pounds Nitrate of Soda. Cultural methods - flat.

S. S. Ellis, Centra, U. S. 357 - 4 acres planted 750 lbs. 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre; followed cow peas fallow; planted May 10, 1947...400 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per acre. Cultural methods - flat.

Archie King, Plainview, U. S. 357 and Kentucky 203 - 10 acres followed clover and oat fallow 450 lbs. 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre; planted May 12, 1947...300 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per acre. Cultural methods - flat.

Raymond Robinson, Oenton, Kentucky 203 - 5 acres planted 400 lbs. 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre followed rye and clover fallow; planted May 10, 1947...250 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per acre. Cultural methods - flat.

William Redmond, Plainview, U. S. 357 and Kentucky 203 - 14 acres planted 350 lbs. 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre followed clover fallow; planted May 17, 1947...200 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per acre. Cultural methods - flat.

Example

S. S. Ellis of Contra, had four acres of U. S. 357. He harvested on an average of 67½ bushels of corn per acre as a result of following the improved practices recommended by the Extension Division.

The land on which this demonstration was conducted was treated as follows: Lime was added last year at the rate of three tons per acre, there was a fallow of crimson clover plowed under, phosphate was broadcasted on the clover at the rate of 210 lbs. per acre. Four hundred lbs. of 4-12-4 fertilizer were added at seeding time, 350 lbs. were used as a side dressing, and 400 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda were added when the corn was laid.

HAY

There were five demonstrations carried in hay crops this year, such as clovers, soy beans, alfalfa, lespedeza. These demonstrations had 300 acres of hay per acre. The object of these demonstrations was to teach the improved methods of growing hay and to inspire each farmer to grow enough hay to feed his livestock economically.

Example

Robert Wright, Ino, seeded 15 acres of alfalfa last year. This crop of hay was cut three times this year and averaged 5 tons of hay per acre.

Twenty-five acres of lespedeza were resown this year and averaged four tons of hay per acre; fourteen acres of clover that averaged four tons of hay per acre. Mr. Wright sold \$2,378 worth of hay and has a number of tons for sale yet.

The families in King and Queen County have cooperated with the home beautification program in its attempt to make the homes, schools and churches more attractive places to live, learn, and worship. According to the reports coming from the Community Improvement Committee 101 homes were painted and repainted in twenty-one communities; 170 homes were screened in order to control flies and insects; 66 farmers improved their grounds by seeding and reseeding grasses, planting flowers, shrubs and landscaping. There were 58 houses remodeled and 27 homes added storage space.

In March of 1947 William Jordan of Little Plymouth, secured sufficient information from the Agent's office regarding the matter of beautifying the church and school grounds in Little Plymouth Community. In the same month he asked several farmers to donate ten wagon loads of well-rotted manure which was broadcasted on the church lawn; this manure was allowed to lay on the ground several days and was then disced into the soil well. There were two tons of ground limestone and 150 lbs. of 4-12-4 fertilizer applied. This lime and fertilizer was dragged into the soil well, the land was allowed to stand until a good, settling rain fell and the yard was dry again. The seeds were sown and dragged into the soil by having the men get brush...the same was dragged over the lawn until the seeds were covered lightly. As a result of this demonstration members of the Prospect Baptist Church and school landscaped and seeded their lawn and school grounds. The First Baptist Church has plowed over the old cemetery, dragged it smoothly and has sown clover and grass seed on same for beautification.

COMPLETE UNIT FARM DEMONSTRATION

Mr. William Redmond of Plainview has been very successful in his farming practices this year. He has cooperated with the improved practices recommended by the farm program. Mr. Redmond makes his living from his farm. He operates a farm of 55 acres and the following operations and practices are carried out there.

Farm Equipment. Mr. Redmond has four horses, two cows and thirteen hogs and pigs; fifty hens, thirty-five pullets, and seven turkeys. He had riding plows and cultivators in order to help make his farming easier. His plans are to replace his horses with a Farm All Tractor as soon as it is convenient to get the equipment for the same. He has a five room house well equipped with furniture. In 1945 he added a kitchen and built a front porch.

This home has a well-kept lawn with flowers and shrubbery according to recommended practices. The well is placed in a convenient location near and it is equipped with cement curbing for sanitary measures. In November, 1947, he had his house wired for electricity and purchased a radio. He plans to install a refrigerator and other conveniences as the needs occur.

Crops. He planted fourteen acres of U. S. 357 yellow corn and Kentucky 203 white corn. This crop followed clover turned under that was treated with 200 lbs. of phosphate per acre. The land was broken with a tractor two weeks before the corn was planted in order that it would become more solid for a seed bed. The corn was planted with a two row planter and a spiked tooth harrow was dragged over the corn in order to break the crust on the soil and to bring the moisture to the top of the soil. As a result of this treatment to the soil a perfect stand of corn was had and grass was retarded to a large degree.

There were 350 lbs. of 4-12-4 fertilizer applied at seeding time. The corn was cultivated three times with a riding cultivator. When the corn was knee high, or just before the last cultivation, 200 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda were added. When the corn was laid by, soy beans were sown up the corn alleys. From the fourteen acres of corn he harvested 35 1/4 bushels per acre of the white corn and 37 bushels per acre from the yellow corn. He has harvested more than 212 bushels and has not finished gathering corn because of the limited amount of storage space.

Wheat. He seeded 2 1/2 acres of Red Heart and 2 1/2 acres of Bearded wheat on November 8, 1947. The crop followed corn and watermelons. 250 lbs. of 4-12-4 fertilizer were applied while seeding the wheat with a wheat drill. The land was disced and the seeds sown with a drill while preparing the seed bed. He harvested 97 bushels of wheat and won first prize on a sample of wheat carried to the Achievement program.

He had 20 acres of soy beans that gave a yield of 40 bushels per acre; two acres of oats from which he thrashed 75 bushels; 10 acres of rye from which he thrashed 112 bushels and 1/2 acre flowers (Jonquil) that brought him \$66.55.

Hay. He had five acres of clover from which he cut twenty tons of hay; one acre of alfalfa which he cut four times this season; and two acres of lespedeza from which he cut four tons of hay.

Truck Crops and Garden. He had one acre of tomatoes from which he gathered 491 bushels that brought \$150; one acre of snap beans that yielded 150 bushels worth \$230;

1,000 hills of watermelons bringing \$175.

Mr. Redmond grinds his corn, soy beans, oats and rye together and makes feed for his hogs, cows, and poultry.

On this farm he has 25 acres of marsh. He traps in the winter. Last season he caught more than \$450 worth of furs and rats which assisted him in paying cash for his fertilizer seeds.

Mr. Redmond purchased a small tract of land that bordered his own. He plans to clean it up for a cow pasture, which he needs badly for his farm.

HEALTH PROGRAM

The County Advisory Board cooperated with the health program in its attempts to help people of the County receive the necessary treatments through various medical aids, sponsored by the Health Committee.

In October, 1947, the leaders and agent worked with the T. B. association in helping to conduct a T. B. clinic at King and Queen Court House. 300 took the chest X-ray that was offered by the association in its effort to check the spread of T. B. in this County. The agent cooperated by making announcements of the time, place, cost of treatment, means of transportation, and helping the leaders carry out their various duties at the clinic.

This year special attention has been given to the health situation in regards to the matter of nutrition. The community clubs are continuing to work with the hot lunch program in the schools of the County. The members of the clubs are still assuming the responsibility of raising money by having community projects in order to pay the cooks who prepare the lunches in these schools.

In keeping with the health program as in former years, the committee reported that 50 families purchased cement well curbs and placed them in wells to prevent surface water from penetrating. This does not include the seven families who have installed running water, both hot and cold, and four homes that have added indoor toilets and bath systems.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM

The REA program has covered a large territory in attempting to make it possible for all farm families in this area to have the use of electricity. The program

has made it possible for electricity to be available in Salvia, Newtown, Buington, Walkerton, Ino, Dragonsville, Little Plymouth, Prospect, and Hackley, with a large percentage of the Negro families taking advantage of the service.

COOPERATING WITH OTHER AGENCIES

AAA Program

From the records of the AAA office, the number of farmers taking advantage of this program are about the same as last year. The record showed that 80% of the farmers participated in the program in 1946-47, using seed, fertilizer, and lime. This program has helped the farmers in the County a great deal along the lines of improving soils and pastures.

Example

Archie King has taken advantage of this program by adding lime to his farm each year until his entire crop and pasture land has been covered and his cows, horses, and hogs are grazing on clover and rye grass.

Negro Organization Society

The agent continued to serve as chairman on a committee set up to assure better farms in the County this year. A committee of seven collected helpful information regarding the progress of farm families cooperating with the MOS in the matter of stressing the "seven betters." The information furnished by this committee stressed: number of farms bought, number of houses built, number of homes screened, number of homes electrified, number of sanitary water systems established, number of homes painted, and number of homes beautified.

Farm Security Administration

The Farm Security Administration is continuing its work with the low income families by helping them become more self-supporting through lending them money when it is needed. Because of the change in the administration this year and in view of the fact that more money has been available, a smaller number of loans have been made this year than in former years. This organization lends money to farmers to buy livestock, tractors, equipment, horses, cows, swine, sewing machines, pressure cookers, fertilizers, and other farm equipment.

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Organization

Number of 4-H Clubs	10
Number of Club Leaders	35
Number of Members in Clubs	420
Number of Projects Carried	449

Crops

Garden	101
Market Gardens	92
Home Beautification	<u>23</u>
Total	216

Livestock

Poultry	160
Swine	<u>34</u>
Total	194

The Junior 4-H Club Council was organized July 4, 1940, at King and Queen Court House with 2 boys and 1 girl chosen from each club in the County. At the time the Council was organized there were 26 boys and girls combined. The total membership of the Council today is 45. They cooperate in the effort to raise the standard of living among farm families.

The function of the Council is to assist with the making of and carrying out of plans for 4-H Club Activities according to Extension recommendations. More and better gardens, livestock, poultry, homes, farms, better health, achievement day exercises, and recreation are among the plans considered.

Accomplishments

The Junior Council continued as in former years to sponsor a Countywide campaign in its efforts to get boys and girls to enroll in the 4-H Club work. Special efforts were made to get out-of-school children who have not had the advantages offered by 4-H Club work.

The members raised money to send delegates to the 4-H Club State Short Course which was held at Virginia State College. They also raised money to send a delegate to the Wild Life Conference at Virginia State College. The Council worked with the Advisory Board in making plans for an Achievement Day exercise for 4-H Club members and adults; it worked with the Education and Health program in the Red Cross drive, fire prevention program, and Infantile Paralysis Campaign; and assisted wholeheartedly with the Home Beautification program. The Council conducted four meetings this year with a total attendance of 125 members, leaders, and patrons.

4-H CLUB PROJECTS

Gardens. There were 111 boys and girls enrolled in home gardening this year. They cultivated 100 acres of land that produced 6,000 bushels of vegetables valued at \$5,200. In market gardening there were 92 members enrolled who cultivated 140 acres of land yielding 6,000 bushels of vegetables valued at \$12,600. The projects carried by these members were string beans, English peas, black eye peas, sweet corn, potatoes, and leafy vegetables.

Projects carried by the girls in these demonstrations were, in a large measure, for the purpose of teaching them how

to produce a year-round garden together with the improved methods of canning and preserving foods. A large percentage of the boys raised gardens for the purpose of having something to sell as a means of income. As a result of the demonstrations carried by the girls, 1,750 quarts of fruits, 2,800 quarts of vegetables, 200 quarts of meat, and 500 quarts of dried vegetables were canned.

There were 160 members enrolled in poultry who raised 12,500 chickens valued at \$13,700; 34 members who raised 45 animals valued at \$1,000.

4-H Club members took an active part in the Achievement Day program held at Edge Hill School October 24, 1947 and won \$220 in prizes for products exhibited.

Swine Production

There were 34 boys enrolled in swine production this year with 45 animals in the projects. The breeds of swine raised by these boys were Poland China, Berkshire and Duroc Jersey. The purpose of these swine projects was to give the members scientific and practical experience in swine production and at the same time, given the work, they would gain an extra income. The swine was fed largely on home-grown feeds.

Example

The following boys purchased pure bred pigs through the Sears, Roebuck Foundation from reliable hog breeders in Burnswick and Nancamound Counties; Edwin Collins, Stevensville; Herndon Smith, Cumnor; Charlie Braxton, King and Queen Court House; and Robert Howard of Allen Sharp. These boys have agreed to build modern hog houses and they have purchased hog wire to establish a rotation and range for grazing.

Example of Garden Demonstration

Frank Holmes of Newtown had for his project one acre of black-eyed peas that were planted May 26. These peas followed wheat and the land was heavily limed before wheat was planted. The wheat had 300 lbs. of 4-12-4 fertilizer applied at seeding time. In preparing the seed bed the land was plowed with a double horse plow and was allowed to stand a few days before planting the seed. Before seeding, a spike tooth harrow was dragged over the land and a row marker followed the harrow, laying off the rows 2½ feet apart. The planter followed, planting the peas and putting down 200 lbs. of 9-24-5 fertilizer at the same time. The peas were cultivated two times, using the flat method of cultivation.

H-H CLUB PROJECTS

4

The dry season caused the crop to be cut considerably. However, Holmes harvested and sold to the Walkerton factory of Walkerton 450 lbs. of peas at \$2.75 per hundred lbs. He has purchased a pure bred Guernsey cow that will bring a calf in January.

This boy has not finished grammar school, but he is taking the responsibility of helping his sister attend school at St. Paul Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville.

Example of Poultry Project

Charlie Braxton of King and Queen Court House chose for his project two acres of hybrid corn. The agent advised him to continue his corn project as was planned and also take the responsibility of caring for Mrs. White's poultry since she was in ill health. Mrs. White had ordered 300 baby chickens and was wondering how they would be cared for as she could not as in former years. Braxton assumed the job of feeding, watering, and caring for the baby chickens. They were bred by a Government Brick Brooder that was built as a demonstration under the instructions of the late J. L. Charity.

The chickens were fed on Southern State's Starter and growing mash until they were 13 weeks old, when they were fed laying mash. The cockerels were sold for broilers and the pullets were placed on laying mash, which was kept before them at all times, along with fresh water, oyster shells, grits, scratch, and grain. The scratch feed was given to the pullets in the litter on the floor after they were placed in the laying house. This was done so that the pullets would scratch for the feed and by scratching they would get exercise.

These birds came into production in August and have been producing a crate of eggs every nine days since September. Three crates of eggs are being sent to Baltimore every month, on which they make an average income of \$45.

Example of a Leader

Charles Williams cooperated with the local agent in sponsoring an educational sight seeing trip to Washington, D. C. on May 23, 1947 with a group of 38 H-H Club boys and girls to give them the opportunity of seeing the following places of historical interest: Smithsonian Institute, Congressional Library, House of Congress, House of Representatives, National Museum, Circuit Court of Appeals, Biological Gardens, Zoological Gardens, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and Arlington National Cemetery.

4-H CLUB PROJECTS

The boys and girls were privileged to sit in on a discussion in both Houses while in session.

A tour was conducted on May 6, 1947 with 11 older 4-H Club members in attendance. The members visited eight home beautification demonstrations to see improved ideas of establishing homes as recommended by the Extension service. They also observed the home gardens and poultry flocks.

According to a recent survey, 136 young people have been added to the roll as cooperating with the Extension Division.

COMPLETION DEMONSTRATION BY AN OLDER YOUTH BOY

John Collins of Stevensville, who is an older 4-H Club boy, lost his father in 1945. Collins has taken the farm over and is doing a good job with it. The farm consists of 196 acres of land, 70 acres of open land, and 126 acres in woods and marsh. The house had 5 rooms--three downstairs and two upstairs. This was not enough room for a family of eight to be comfortable in and have working and storage space. Last spring two rooms, a pantry and a back porch were added to the house. John did the work himself; he plans to paint the house after remodelling.

Livestock - Mules. Collins has two mules with which farming is done. Upon the death of his father there were two old mules left that had been used for more than 20 years. These mules were traded off and replaced by young mules that are much heavier and more able to work.

Cows. His father left only one cow and heifer on the farm. Collins increased his herd to four milk cows that are giving him a continuous flow of milk. His plans are to increase his herd and go into dairy business as the demands for milk are increasing in this section. He sells cream every day to the creamery wagon that comes from Tappahannock, and averaged \$30 per month income from this source. He has also sold three calves that brought \$160.

Pasture. The pasture was increased from two acres to seven. Pasture grasses and lime had not been added until this year. Collins put in ten tons of lime and one ton of phosphate after the pasture had been seeded to herbs, grass, crimson clover, and rye. This mixture gives his cows green grazing through all the seasons.

Hogs. Collins had two brood sows, one of the sows was for his 4-H Club project. He brought the other sow at a sale. These sows have farrowed two litters of pigs, one farrowed seven pigs and the other, eleven. He sold fourteen pigs for \$10 each and kept three for family use. This \$140 from his pig crop will be used to help pay for adding more space to his barn.

Poultry. His poultry flock consists of 55 New Hampshire Hens that were raised from baby chickens ordered in April, 1947. These hens are producing enough eggs for family use and a few are sold to neighbors in the community. Collins' Mother raised twenty-five turkeys. The eggs were hatched under a hen. Mrs. Collins plans are to take the money from the sale of the turkeys and buy a cooking stove for the kitchen.

Crops. Collins planted fourteen acres of U. S. 357 yellow corn. This corn was purchased by the County Agent from T. W. Wood & Son, Richmond. This crop of corn followed a seeding of lespedeza and bean stubbles. He applied 250 lbs. of 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre. Seven acres of this corn had Nitrate of Soda used as a side dressing when the corn was knee high. The crop was cultivated four times. Soy beans were sown in the alleys at the last working.

He has harvested 250 bushels of corn and has not finished gathering his crop as yet. His plans are to increase the number of hogs and cows and he can mix his own feed in accomplishing this.

Wheat. He seeded four acres of Red Heart wheat from which he thrashed 115 bushels.

Soy Beans. He planted nine acres of beans. Three acres were cut, which gave him eight tons of hay; the other acres thrashed out 94 lbs.

Oats and Rye. He seeded three acres of oats that produced 35 lbs. There were five acres of rye seed that gave 140 bushels.

Hay. He has five acres of lespedeza that gave a yield of 11 tons of hay; three acres of clover that produced seven tons of hay; and his alfalfa crop is not old enough to be cut this year.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

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 King and Queen

REPORT OF

From _____ to _____, 194__
(Name) <u>Home Demonstration Agent.</u>
From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.</u>
From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>4-H Club Agent.</u>
From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</u>
From <u>Dec. 1, 1946</u> to <u>Nov. 30, 1947</u>
<u>Agricultural Agent.</u>
From _____ to _____, 194__
<u>Assistant Agricultural Agent.</u>



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus 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.

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 (d)
1.	Months of service this year (agents and assistants)			12	XXXXXXXXXX
2.	Days devoted to work with adults			136	XXXXXXXXXX
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth			160	XXXXXXXXXX
4.	Days in office			113	XXXXXXXXXX
5.	Days in field			183	XXXXXXXXXX
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work			837	837
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited			152	153
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office		236	236
		(2) Telephone		83	83
9.	Number of news articles or stories published			17	17
10.	Number of bulletins distributed			1089	1089
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			12	12
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Number		80	80
		(b) Men leaders		114	114
		(c) Women leaders		12	12
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(a) Number		82	82
		(b) Total attendance		61	61
		(c) Total attendance		607	607
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(a) Number		51	51
		(b) Total attendance		1,761	1,761
		(c) Total attendance		307	307
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number		88	83
		(2) Total attendance		687	687
16.	Tours conducted	(a) Number		4	4
		(b) Total attendance		87	87
		(c) Total attendance		1	1
17.	Achievement days held	(a) Number		500	500
		(b) Total attendance		1	1
		(c) Total attendance		400	400

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified				Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total* (d)
18.	Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
			(b) Total members attending				
			(c) Total others attending				
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
			(b) Total boys attending				
			(c) Total girls attending				
			(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			62	12
			(b) Total attendance			4650	4150
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			27	27
			(b) Total attendance			7032	7032
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			37	37
			(b) Total attendance			6256	7326
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			22	22
			(b) Total attendance			7999	7999

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21.	Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	650
22.	Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	400
23.	Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	150
24.	Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	70
25.	Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	
26.	Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	
27.	Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	
28.	Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	
29.	Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	164
30.	Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	
31.	Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	450
32.	Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Over-all general | (1) Name | (2) No. of members |
| (b) Agricultural | (1) Name <u>County Advisory Board</u> | (2) No. of members <u>10</u> |
| (c) Home demonstration | (1) Name | (2) No. of members |
| (d) 4-H Club | (1) Name <u>4-H Club Council</u> | (2) No. of members <u>40</u> |
| (e) Older youth | (1) Name | (2) No. of members |

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) Agricultural | (b) Home demonstration | (c) 4-H Club | (d) Older youth |
| <u>20</u> | | <u>40</u> | |

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

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

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

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups

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

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

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.

- | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| (e) Adult work | (1) Men | (2) Women | (1) Men | (2) Women | (3) Older club boys | (4) Older club girls |
| | <u>50</u> | <u>65</u> | <u>18</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>12</u> |

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 of organizations: | (1) Men | (2) Women | |

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

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

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

22. Number of agricultural planning committees	Extension organization and planning ¹	County agricultural planning ¹	Total ¹
23. Number of communities in which extension agents are active	(1) Home demonstration agents		
24. Days devoted to line of work by:	(2) 4-H Club agents		
(1) Home demonstration agents	(3) Agricultural agents		
(2) 4-H Club agents	(4) State extension workers		
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County		
(1) Home demonstration agents	(2) Community		
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	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	22	17		5	7			18	5	5
(4) State extension workers	3							5		
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	6		6	7			12	5	3
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	12	6		3	5			8	2	3
54. Number of farmers assisted this year is—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	200	30		10	8			200	20	33
(2) The use of lime	200	100		80	25			150		40
(3) The use of fertilizers	200	100		60	20			150	30	50
(4) Controlling plant diseases	200	10						200	70	12
(5) Controlling injurious insects	100	100						200		
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	400				10			200		40
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	200							200		

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents				20		40	10
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				10		20	17
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				10		30	10
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males				3			5
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females				12		300	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	600	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding						200	25
(5) Controlling external parasites				50		200	100
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites				175		300	100
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

16-2074-1

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth

	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	5		7
(4) State extension workers			2
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	11		3
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	6		7

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	250
(b) In the use of crop rotations	200
(c) With strip cropping	200
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grasing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	50
(f) With contour farming of cropland	25
(g) In contouring pasture or range	70
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	300
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	250
(j) In summer-fallowing	150
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	100
(l) With drainage	50
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	50
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts who were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	

¹ Include nature study.

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	
Wildlife—Continued	
69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	20
(c) In planting of edibles, wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	4
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	20

16-2074-2

EXTENSION SERVICE

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	3	7	3	4
(4) State extension workers				3
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	71	7	7	3
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	6	6	4
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year—	(a) Farm business 10	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(b) Enterprise		(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating		25
(c) Other 6		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		100
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(d) Farm inventory 50	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		100
(e) General farm records 50		(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		50
(c) Enterprise records 45		(i) With farm-labor problems		50
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		300
(a) In developing a farm plan only 100				
(b) In developing a farm and home plan 100				
(c) In analyzing the farm business 100				
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements 10				

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

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

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—				110							
(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											
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year											
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the public use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)											

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1947
 HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT
 Form No. 1-47 (Rev. 1-25-47)
 This form is to be filled out by the county agent or other person in charge of the work in the county.
 It should be filled out for each county in which the work is being done.
 It should be filled out for each year from 1946 to 1947.

103. HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT				
Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth				
	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	4	15	8	4
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	16	20	6	0
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	92	15	5	6
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		
(a) Constructing dwellings	50	107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
(b) Remodeling dwellings	100	(a) Obtaining electricity	200	
(c) Installing sewage systems	5	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	150	
(d) Installing water systems	50	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		10
(e) Installing heating systems	16			
(f) Providing needed storage space	60	Farm Buildings—Continued		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens		108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)		(a) The construction of farm buildings	50	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings		(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	75	
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)		(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	25	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods		Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
(l) Laundry arrangement		109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses		(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	100	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects		(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	150	
(o) Improving home grounds		110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	75	
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

112. Days devoted to line of work by:		Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
(1) Home demonstration agents					
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents		46	25		20
(4) State extension workers		6	3		2
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		20	12		15
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		105	8		6
115. Number of families assisted this year—		115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(a) In improving diets			Fruits (e)	Vegetables (f)	Meats and fish (c)
(b) With food preparation					
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹					
(1) Of vegetables		4.00	27,000	39,000	7,000
(2) Of fruits		3.00			7,000
(3) Of meats		2.00	5,000	3,000	20,000 lbs.
(4) Of milk		3.50			
(5) Of poultry and eggs		2.00		12,000 lbs.	
(d) With home butchering, meat-cutting or curing		4.00			
(e) With butter or cheese making		3.00			
(f) With food preservation problems ²		5.00			
(1) Canning					
(2) Freezing					
(3) Drying					
(4) Storing		2.50			
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget		4.00			
(h) In canning according to a budget		2.00			
(i) With child-feeding problems		1.00			
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases		2.00			
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					2.00
(l) With first-aid or home nursing					2.00
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards					2.00
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches					3
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers					

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

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

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

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems.	
(b) With home accounts.	
(c) With financial planning.	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.	
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	
(a) Food.	
(b) Clothing.	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.	
(d) General household supplies.	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food.	
(b) Clothing.	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.	
(d) General household supplies.	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).	
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.	
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.	
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (f), page 9.	

127. Number of families assisted this year with—

- (a) Clothing-construction problems.
- (b) The selection of clothing and textiles.
- (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.
- (d) Clothing accounts or budgets.

128. Number of families assisted this year—

- (a) With child-development and guidance problems.
- (b) In improving family relationships.

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

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

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

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

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

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn					Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					Acres
142. Soil and water conservation					Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet					Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits					Acres
147. Home gardens	40	71	40	70	100
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	00	37	03	30	140
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	73	87	71	87	12,000
151. Dairy cattle					Animals
152. Beef cattle					Animals
153. Sheep					40
154. Swine	34		37		Animals
155. Horses and mules					Animals
155a. Rabbits					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		23		23	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor					Articles made
162. Farm management					Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)					Meals planned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					Meals served
165a. Child care					Quarts preserved
166. Clothing					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
167. Home management (housekeeping)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					Garments made
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Garments remodeled
170. Junior leadership					Units
171. All others					Rooms
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	202	240	198	212	Articles

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	10
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	202
(a) Boys.....	248
(b) Girls.....	212
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	198
(a) Boys.....	248
(b) Girls.....	212
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	302
(a) Boys.....	248
(b) Girls.....	212
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	302
(a) Boys.....	248
(b) Girls.....	212
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	202
(a) Boys.....	248
(b) Girls.....	212
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	302
(a) Boys.....	248
(b) Girls.....	212

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	32	35	10 and under	26	28
2d year	36	38	11	30	22
3d year	31	22	12	38	22
4th year	22	22	13	26	31
5th year	22	20	14	25	17
6th year	20	26	15	20	22
7th year	17	28	16	18	22
8th year	10	18	17	16	22
9th year	2	6	18	1	2
10th and over	202	218	19	302	218
			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—	
(a) Judging.....	16
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	20
(c) Recreational leadership.....	22
(d) Music appreciation.....	22
(e) Health.....	20
(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	200
(g) Wildlife conservation.....	20
(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	258
(i) Use of economic information.....	22
(j) Soil and water conservation.....	20
(k) Forestry.....	20
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....	200
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....	20

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth.....	4
186. Membership in such groups.....	67
(a) Young men.....	74
(b) Young women.....	74

Number of members by school status and age	Out of school			Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
	In school (a)	Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....	15	26	28	20	29	20
(2) Young women.....	20	26	28	27	33	14

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....	223
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....	312
190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....	
191. Membership in such groups.....	(a) Young men.....
	(b) Young women.....
192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted.....	(a) Young men.....
	(b) Young women.....
193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications).....	(a) Young men.....
	(b) Young women.....

Check column showing approximate portion of over-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....	✓			
(2) Vocational guidance.....	✓			
(3) Family life and social customs.....	✓			
(4) Social and recreational activities.....	✓			
(5) Community service activities.....	✓			
(6) Technical agriculture.....	✓			
(7) Technical home economies, including nutrition and health.....	✓			

¹ All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 10, 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 "closing-year" program.
³ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)			
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries			
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)			
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)			

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 (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	✓		8			30	55	40		20	25
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			12			16	20	20		8	20
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			10			12	10	15		2	15
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers			8			3	11	23			20

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

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 practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 - A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
 - A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
- The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters* written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.