

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
of
EXTENSION WORK IN DINWIDDIE COUNTY VIRGINIA
DECEMBER 1, 1946 to NOVEMBER 30, 1947

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Miss Margie Bain, Stenographer

HEADQUARTERS
Dinwiddie Court House
Dinwiddie, Virginia

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TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Dinwiddie County is located in Southside Virginia between the Nottoway and Appomattox Rivers with the city of Petersburg in the North East corner. Roughly, that part of the county east of a line drawn from the Appomattox River through Sutherland, Dinwiddie and Bolster's Store to the Nottoway River, lies in the upper Tidewater section. The remainder of the county, comprising about two thirds of its area, lies in the Piedmont Plateau.

The Soil Conservation Service has mapped 57 different soil types in the county. An average of about 5 different types are found on each farm. With favorable climatic conditions and a wide variety of soil types, the county is well adapted to diversified agriculture. Any crop that is being grown in the state can be grown in Dinwiddie County and is found growing here to some extent.

Certain trends of production are rather definite over a period of years which would seem to represent a healthy condition. Our farmers appear to be alert and willing to adjust their operations when conditions require a change. During the past ten years, cotton has been reduced from about 1850 acres to an estimated 150 acres grown this year. During the same period of time the fire-cured tobacco acreage has been reduced from about 1800 acres to 420 acres grown in 1947. Peanut production has remained somewhat constant, averaging about 8000 acres per year. The production of flue-cured tobacco has increased steadily. This is indicated by the fact that 2375 acres were grown in 1940 while 4337 acres were harvested in 1947.

To offset decreases in cotton and fire-cured tobacco, poultry production, dairying, beef cattle and hogs have been increased. According to the 1945 agricultural census, there were 11263 hogs on farms in 1945 as compared to 4907 in 1940. Chickens were increased by almost 100 thousand over the same period. All cattle on farms were increased by 1330 during this time.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

AGRONOMY: Plans were made to conduct six corn hybrid demonstration with the purpose of showing comparisons of the recommended hybrids with each other and the commonly grown open pollinated variety in the community.

Fields were selected along well traveled roads with rows running at right angles to the road where possible. Commercial seed growers or seed dealers furnished the seed to the Agronomy Department of the V.P.I. Extension Division which in turn forwarded the seed to the county. Thirteen different hybrids were supplied, five of which were white and eight were yellow. All of these hybrids had been tested at our experiment stations over a period of from one to five years and were recommended as being adapted for use in this area.

Planting was carefully supervised and a map of each field prepared showing the demonstrator's name, the planting date, the number of rows and location of each hybrid. After cultivation was completed appropriate signs were erected indicating the demonstrations and each hybrid by name and number.

A news item was published, describing these demonstrations and giving their location. A field meeting was held at one demonstration at which thirty seven farmers attended. During the meeting, a row 50 feet long was shucked and the corn placed in bushel baskets and lined up beside the markers at the end of the rows. Stalks were counted in each row shucked and then the ears were counted out of the baskets. The highest yielding hybrids completely filled the baskets and the lowest yielding ones filled them about one-half full.

Field meetings were not held at the other demonstrations because for various reasons they did not turn out satisfactory. In the first place we failed to get uniform stands of all hybrids. Apparently some of the seed furnished was old corn. It came up over a period of about three weeks. We had a very dry growing season and on three of the demonstrations the ground was never wet from the time it was planted until it dried up in the field.

The demonstrators were deeply interested and farmers in communities where demonstrations were located watched them closely. It is evident that this procedure represents a good teaching practice and should be continued each year in as many communities as possible. Seedsmen are interested in these demonstrations and some attended our field meeting and others have asked for results of demonstrations conducted.

The plan of work for the year included the improvement of old pastures and the seeding of additional acreage to provide adequate pasture for increased numbers of livestock on farms.

Methods to be used was to continue the three fertilizer demonstrations, in cooperation with the Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia, which were started in 1946 and to establish three leslie clover-orchard grass demonstrations.

The three fertilizer demonstrations were continued as planned. Each of these demonstrations consisted of the following. The location was selected on a field adjacent to a road on a farm carrying several head of cattle and where pasture improvement was needed. Four, one acre, plots were measured and staked off. Soil samples were taken and analysis made. Lime was added where needed. Plot no. 1, was used as a check and no fertilizer was added. Plot no. 2, received 400 lbs. of 20% superphosphate. Plot no. 3, received 800 lbs. of 0-14-7 fertilizer. Plot no. 4, received 700 lbs. of 3-12-6 fertilizer.

The three demonstrations are located in widely scattered sections of the county and on entirely different soil types. They were all treated in the same manner as described above and this being the second year, they have each had two applications of fertilizer as outlined. The demonstrations are financed by the Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia.

Coops $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, covered with poultry netting, were constructed and placed on the plots in the early spring. The growth is clipped and weighed green after reaching a height of 4 to 6 inches and the weights recorded. Following is the date collected this year. Weights given represent green weight in ounces.

Demonstrator	Plot		First Clipping		Second Clipping		Third Clipping	
	No		Date	Weight	Date	Weight	Date	Weight
H. Zehmer	1			14		13 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2			23		16 $\frac{1}{2}$		21
	3	5/13		36	7/10	14	10/3	24
	4			58		37 $\frac{1}{2}$		36 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. J. Sedivy	1			15		14		13
	2			12		16		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3	5/12		14	7/11	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10/6	16
	4			20		18		22
L. S. Bain	1			7		8		21
	2			23		11		27
	3	5/12		20	7/11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10/3	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4			17		12		31 $\frac{1}{2}$

To make the reading of the above table easier, it is repeated that plot no. 1, is the check plot in each case and no fertilizer has been added. Plot no. 2, has had two applications of 400 lbs. each of 20% superphosphate. Plot no. 3, 600 lbs. of 0-14-7 fertilizer. Plot no. 4, 700 lbs. of 3-12-6 fertilizer. Both years the fertilizer has been applied in February or early March.

While no detailed information will be recorded here, it is interesting to report a vegetation count was made in the spring of 1946 and again in 1947 on each plot on all three demonstrations. The percent of tame grasses, legumes, weeds and bare ground was recorded. It is sufficient to say that the percentage of grasses and legumes has increased sharply, during the first year on the fertilized areas and the percentage of weeds and bare ground has decreased. The results of the count on the unfertilized areas remain somewhat the same.

In an effort to create interest in seeding new pasture with the purpose of providing high quality grazing over a longer season, three ladino clover-orchard grass demonstrations were started in the spring of 1947. One demonstration consisted of about four acres, another of about eight acres and the third one of about ten acres. In each case, the land had been well limed or was limed before seeding. Seeding was done at the rate of two pounds of ladino clover and twelve pounds of orchard grass per acre. Each demonstration was fertilized with about 500 pounds of 2-12-12 or similar fertilizer per acre.

As mentioned before in this report, we had a very dry season during the months of June, July, August and part of September. It appeared at one time during the summer that very little or no clover or grass was left but with a favorable growing season this fall, the demonstrations came forth with a good stand and are furnishing excellent grazing through the last of November.

In addition to these three demonstrations, small areas were seeded on about twelve other farms with varying degrees of success. Some of the failures were due to late seeding and other on account of improperly prepared seed beds. Some were injured on account of too close grazing during the dry weather.

This type of pasture promises to be a great improvement over anything we have had in the past and more work will certainly be done on it for another year.

One demonstration of five acres of Ky. 31 Rescue was seeded this fall. This is something entirely new in this area and there is little information available in the state. Favorable results have been reported from other states and this demonstration will be watched with much interest. The area was planted with certified seed and it is hoped that the cooperater will be able to combine some seed within the next year or two which may be used to increase his area or to seed new fields in the county.

Vahart wheat, developed from a head selection from Redhart, made by Dr. T. B. Hutcheson in 1930, is now considered the outstanding variety for all sections of Virginia. The seed supply is very limited. In order that the farmers of Dinwiddie County may receive the benefit of research work carried on with this wheat and to assist in a seed production program to increase the supply, an order for twelve bushels of this wheat was placed with the Agronomy Department of the V.P.I. Extension Division this summer. The wheat was delivered in September and was divided equally between two good wheat growers in the county.

These two growers accepted the wheat with the understanding that it would be planted and grown in such a way that it would meet certification standards and would be certified and offered for sale to growers in the county next year.

PLANT PATHOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY

More than the usual amount of time has been spent during the past year in connection with diseases and insects affecting crop production.

During the early spring, a county mass meeting was arranged for tobacco growers, at which 165 attended. Mr. E. M. Matthews, Director of the Chatham Experiment Station, discussed varietal test and results of fertilizer, spacing, topping and suckering experiments. Mr. S. B. Fenne, Plant Pathologist, of the V.P.I. Extension Division, discussed diseases and insect control, devoting much of his time to plant bed management.

There was a serious infestation of Blank Shank in tobacco fields in one section of the county this year and twenty or more office calls and farm visits were made in this connection. As much as one third of the tobacco was lost in some fields. This will require the use of disease resistant varieties next year and a change in farming practices to overcome it.

Powdery mildew affected our wheat crop over a large area of the county last spring. Although this is not a new disease and does not usually cause much damage, it was much more severe than has ever been observed before. It caused considerable alarm and many calls were received in this connection. Probably as a result of this, or some other condition many cases of sooty mold was reported in wheat fields. This fungus appears on any dead organic matter, especially on small grains which have prematurely ripened due to any cause. It appears as irregular dark areas over the field and caused much complaint from our wheat growers. Although there is no practical control measures for either of these, it is some source of satisfaction to farmers to have the trouble identified.

Tobacco aphids made their first appearance in the county this year, which caused much excitement. These aphids are always accompanied with a heavy congregation of lady bugs. In practically every case reported, the farmer had seen the lady bug and its larvae and had overlooked the aphid which was the cause of his trouble. Experiment stations are working on control measures for this insect but no satisfactory treatment has been developed.

Another insect, appearing for the first time, is the potato tuber worm. It was first reported in stored potatoes on the Central State Hospital farm, at Petersburg, where it has caused and is causing serious damage to their crop. Samples were collected and sent to the Entomology Department for identification. It appears that this is a rather rare insect and not very much information is available regarding it. However, a recommended method of control was secured and supplied to those reporting trouble.

One case was reported and a study made, where the corn ear worm had destroyed at least three fourths of the pods on a ten acre field of soybeans. It is these plant diseases and insect pests that somewhat determine the work that should be planned for the coming year and due consideration will be given when a program of work is planned.

SOIL CONSERVATION

The following will be a brief discussion of both the work accomplished in connection with the Piedmont Soil Conservation District and the Production and Marketing Administration, however, no attempt is being made to claim credit for what has been done.

The Planning Technician, Mr. C. S. Gregory, together with his aid, Mr. F. E. Jones, have carried on an active program. Only a few of their accomplishments are mentioned below. They have written contracts, mapped, and planned 92 farms during the year, established strip crops on 87 acres, constructed 16 miles of terraces, made surveys for and supervised the construction of 10 farm fish ponds which have been completed and two others are almost completed, they have secured fish and stocked 8 ponds, established 6 acres of meadow strips and 8 acres of wild life borders.

While probably not as essential to soil conservation as other work accomplished, the farm fish ponds have created more comment. We were fortunate in having some heavy equipment left here in the county most of the summer, after a road construction job was completed, and farmers have been able to rent this equipment to construct their ponds.

The agent has served as extension representative on the District Board of Supervisors during the year and has been rather closely connected with the work of this organization.

The Production and Marketing Administration, under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Young as chief clerk, has done an efficient and effective job. They have delivered 5096 tons of lime to farms in the county during the year. (This compares with 3500 tons delivered in 1946.) They have delivered 524,000 pounds of superphosphate, 12,230 pounds of rye grass seed, and 12,110 pounds of crimson clover seed. Lime, fertilizer and seed purchased through the regular channels and used on their land is not included in the above figures. The value of materials furnished, under the above program, amounts to \$19,822.44.

LIVESTOCK

Work in connection with livestock production has consisted primarily of disease control. There has been the smallest amount of hog cholera in the county during the past year that has occurred for many years. Only about 830 head of hogs have been vaccinated and in practically all cases there was no cholera on the farms at the time the hogs were treated.

During the month of February, a circular letter was prepared, and mailed to all commercial hog producers, outlining in detail the Sodium Fluoride method of treating hogs for worms. A supply of these was retained in the office and furnished upon request. This, together with the phenothiazine treatment, has proven very effective in preventing losses from worms.

Blackleg in cattle appeared in the county in 1946 for the first time. Affected herds were vaccinated and there has been fewer cases reported this year. Cattle have been vaccinated on four farms, including about 35 head.

4-H CLUB WORK

4-H club work, while fairly well organized at the beginning of the year, has not been very satisfactory. In the first place, there has been two changes made in assistant agents in charge of the club program, finally completing about one half of the year without any assistant.

We enrolled in both a tractor maintenance course and a 4-H electrical group but both of these were discontinued on account of negligence on the part of the assistant agent in charge. Some parts of the program were salvaged and carried through to a successful conclusion.

The county was represented by twelve boys at our district 4-H club camp at Jamestown, two boys at the State 4-H camp at Blacksburg and two at the conservation camp at Holliday Lake.

Out of the 137 boys enrolled in six clubs in the county, 22 completed their projects showing a profit of \$7,466.73. In addition to this, they won prizes valued at \$162.50.

The most outstanding project carried was the pig, cow and hen project, sponsored by the Richmond branch of Sears Roebuck & Co. This project was first started in 1941 and has been conducted continually ever since that time. Following is a brief outline of the project. Sears Roebuck & Co. paid for eight pure bred gilts and one male to start the project. These pigs were placed in the hands of interested members who agreed to feed and care for them, under the supervision of the agent, and to return one choice gilt out of the first litter to be passed on to another member next year. Since the project was started in 1941, the number of pigs has been reduced to five gilts and one male. Registered Durocs were carried in the project for the first five years and we changed to Black Poland Chinas last year.

As an added encouragement to members, Sears Roebuck & Co. donates \$100.00 toward the purchase of a pure bred calf to the county winner and certified baby chicks to all other members completing satisfactory projects. The awards for second, third fourth and fifth place varies from 150 to 25 chicks or an equivalent cash reward.

This project has had a marked effect in improving the quality of hogs used for breeding purposes in the county, although most of the members have not maintained registration certificates on pigs produced.

CONCLUSION

There are, no doubt, many ways in which next years program can be improved in light of this years experience. In the first place, the County Board of Agriculture should be reorganized. We have attempted to function during this year with what has remained of the U.S.D.A. County Council and the Neighborhood Leaders System with some steps toward organizing a new Board of Agriculture. There is a definite need of more demonstrations covering a broader field of activities and closer supervision of the 4-H club program will be needed. Labor shortage, fluctuation of prices and unsettled conditions in general, affects the program of work conducted. As these return to normal a more effective program can be conducted.

While the program, as conducted, during the past year may not be considered as entirely successful, it is a source of satisfaction to know that our farmers are better off, financially, than they have been for many years and most of them have improved and are improving their standards of living.

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 Dinwiddie

REPORT OF

Ernest Francis Clark From December 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From _____ to _____ 194__
4-H Club Agent. From _____ to _____ 194__

R. L. Delora From December 1, 1947 to January 31, 1947
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

D. F. Schubert From December 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947
Agricultural Agent. From _____ to _____ 194__
Assistant Agricultural Agent.



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, as 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

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16-20574-1

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	4	12	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹		128	25	247	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²		75	30	35	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ³		76 1/2	26	84	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ³		196 1/2	27	200	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴		355	40	320	715
7. Number of different farms or homes visited	(1) Office	133	20	219	377
	(2) Telephone	47	5	330	382
8. Number of calls relating to extension work		240	10	551	801
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵		45	3	21	69
10. Number of bulletins distributed		755		378	1133
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		5			5
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	Total attendance of:			
		(b) Men leaders			
		(c) Women leaders	59		59
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	Total attendance of:			2
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	Total attendance of:			25
		(b) Leaders			25
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	Total attendance of:			93
		(b) Total attendance	1071	3	1074
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Adult work	Total attendance of:			41
		(b) Total attendance	1130		1130
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	Total attendance of:			9
		(b) Total attendance	15		24
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Adult work	Total attendance of:			1
		(b) Total attendance			38
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	Total attendance of:			
		(b) Total attendance			1
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	Total attendance of:			
		(b) Total attendance			60
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	Total attendance of:			
		(b) Total attendance			60
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	Total attendance of:			
		(b) Total attendance			
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	Total attendance of:			
		(b) Total attendance			

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents* (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total† (d)
18.	Encampments held (report attendance for your county only)‡				
(1)	Farm women	1			1
(b)	Total members attending	1			1
(c)	Total others attending				
(2)	4-H Club and older youth			2	2
(b)	Total boys attending			15	15
(c)	Total girls attending	11			11
(d)	Total others attending			2	2
19.	Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	32		36	68
(1)	Adult work	2735		4780	2518
(b)	Total attendance	6		9	9
(2)	4-H Club and older youth	230		266	496
(a)	Number	356			356
(b)	Total attendance				
(c)	Total others attending				
20.	Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere				
(1)	Adult work				
(b)	Total attendance				
(2)	4-H Club and older youth				
(a)	Number				
(b)	Total attendance				
(c)	Total others attending				

* Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
 † County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
 ‡ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21.	Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	798	19	231	1829
22.	Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program				1020
23.	Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time				172
24.	Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program				15
25.	Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program				759
26.	Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time				138
27.	Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program				158
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				215
30.	Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled				28
31.	Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Includes questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)				
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 or general | (1) Name <u>County of A. S. B. Council</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>9</u> |
| (b) Agricultural | (1) Name <u>County Board of Agriculture</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>12</u> |
| (c) Home demonstration | (1) Name <u>Home Demonstration Committee</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>22</u> |
| (d) 4-H Club | (1) Name <u>Home Club</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>24</u> |
| (e) Older youth | (1) Name <u>County Council</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>36</u> |

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

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| (a) Agricultural | <u>1</u> | (b) Home demonstration | <u>1</u> | (c) 4-H Club | <u>1</u> | (d) Older youth | <u>1</u> |
|------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------------|----------|

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 9

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 9

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 11

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 230

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.) 10 X X X X X X X X X X

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system: Men 10 Women 1

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

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Adult work | (1) Men | (b) 4-H Club and older youth work | (1) Men | (3) Older club boys |
| | (2) Women | | (2) Women <u>3</u> | (4) Older club girls <u>6</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: 10

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

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

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men _____ (b) Women 10 (c) Youth _____

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

Number of days devoted to line of work by:	Extension organization and planning ¹		County agricultural planning ¹	Total ¹
	(a)	(b)		
(1) Home demonstration agents	3	0	3	95
(2) 4-H Club agents	3	0	3	7
(3) Agricultural agents	3	0	3	3
(4) State extension workers	3	0	3	13
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County <u>3</u>	(2) Community <u>10</u>		<u>13</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>13</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>19</u>

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 (b) will be zero. In all other cases columns (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	2				3		2		3	
(3) Agricultural agents	26	8	1	7	29		5	1	3	5
(4) State extension workers	2				2		2			
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	6	1	5	6		4	1	3	2
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year	4	2	2	4	6					
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	250	2	4	3	24		12			
(2) The use of lime	15	7		12	14					
(3) The use of fertilizers	25	6		10	32					
(4) Controlling plant diseases	35	8	3	3			8			
(5) Controlling injurious insects	30						10	5		
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	43			2	18					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

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)
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents	3			30		10	
(3) Agricultural agents	14	12		61		2	
(4) State extension workers				4			
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	2		9		2	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committees assisting this year							
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	1						
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	15						
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	2	1		3			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	3			6			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding							
(5) Controlling external parasites							
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	4	2		12		4	
(7) Controlling predatory animals				75			
				130			

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

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CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other 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		13	1	1
(4) State extension workers		6	1	1
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued	
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	8	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	10
(b) In the use of crop rotations	7	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	1
(c) With strip cropping	6	(c) With selection cutting	1
(d) In constructing terraces	10	(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies		(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) With contour farming of cropland		(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
(g) In contouring pasture or range		68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	125		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion			
(j) In summer-fallowing			
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests			
(l) With drainage			
(m) With irrigation			
(n) With land clearing			
66. Number of farmers—		69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	1	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	5
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	20	(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	10	(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	
		(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	10			10
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year—	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records		(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans) (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		6
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only (b) In developing a farm and home plan (c) In analyzing the farm business (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	172	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes (i) With farm-labor problems (j) In developing supplemental sources of income		5

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, leasing, tenancy, 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					

1 Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with AAA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 4 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with clubs, 4-H Club members, and other youth	MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION										
	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: (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers					110	5					
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1				5						
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	100									
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year			90								
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year			100								
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			100								
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²										130	
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			100								
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 ² pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ² relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ² relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ² conducted this year											

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.

Report sent to Agricultural Extension Service, Washington, D. C., and to State Extension Office, for use in compiling national and State reports.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

	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	46	9		
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	2	2	11	10
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	2	3	
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	7
(b) Remodeling dwellings	10
(c) Installing sewage systems	2
(d) Installing water systems	
(e) Installing heating systems	1
(f) Providing needed storage space	100
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	40
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	65
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	100
(j) Selecting house furnishings or equipment (other than electric)	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	150
(l) Laundry arrangement	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	100
(o) Improving home grounds	38
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	5

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	12
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	130
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	
Farm Buildings—Continued	
108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	6
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	
Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued	
109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

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

112. Days devoted to line of work by:	
(1) Home demonstration agents	
(2) 4-H Club agents	
(3) Agricultural agents	
(4) State extension workers	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	

Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
	4	30	8
	9	9	9

115. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) In improving diets	225
(b) With food preparation	245
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production:	
(1) Of vegetables	100
(2) Of fruits	30
(3) Of meats	15
(4) Of milk	10
(5) Of poultry and eggs	125
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	
(e) With butter or cheese making	10
(f) With food preservation problems:	
(1) Canning	160
(2) Freezing	5
(3) Drying	
(4) Stering	25
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	
(h) In canning according to a budget	160
(i) With child feeding problems	
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)	
(l) With first-aid or home nursing	
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards	

115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	8322	22002	
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried ¹			
4. Cured ²			
5. Stored		1,282 lbs.	
6. Frozen ³			
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			

Processed 1938 36.0. gain 435%. 24,100,000.

115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	1500	1025	
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried ¹			
4. Cured ²			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen ³			
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			

116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches	
117. Number of nutrition or health clubs organized this year through the efforts of extension workers	

		150
--	--	-----

¹ Sum of the shipments 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 Includes 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)
117. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents. (2) 4-H Club agents. (3) Agricultural agents. (4) State extension workers.	5	50		7
118. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.					12
119. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.					
(e) Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121. Number of families assisted this year—		170	127. Number of families assisted this year with—		
(a) With time-management problems			(a) Clothing-construction problems		130
(b) With home accounts			(b) The selection of clothing and textiles		120
(c) With financial planning			(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing		220
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	32		(d) Clothing accounts or budgets		
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	100		Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—			128. Number of families assisted this year—		
(a) Food	9		(a) With child-development and guidance problems		
(b) Clothing	120		(b) In improving family relationships		
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	11		129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.		320
(d) General household supplies	10		130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men		
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—			(b) Women		
(a) Food	250		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals		
(b) Clothing	175		Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	180		132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation		80
(d) General household supplies			133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities		
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	250		134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs		9
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	185		135. Number of communities (a) Club or community base assisted this year in establishing— (b) Permanent camp (c) Community rest rooms		
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	160		136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities		2
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (f), page 9.			137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations		0

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 18.
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	7		4		5.5	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts	1		1		1.0	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	1		1		4.0	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton			6		7.5	Acres
145. Tobacco	1.0		6			Acres
146. Fruits	9		6		1.3	Acres
147. Home gardens						Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)				1	53.5	Birds
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	23	1	8		28	Animals
151. Dairy cattle	28		19			Animals
152. Beef cattle						Animals
153. Sheep			37		19	Animals
154. Swine	58					Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits						Animals
156. Other livestock						Colonies
157. Bees					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
158. Beautification of home grounds						Acres
159. Forestry					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Articles made
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Meals planned
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking				8		Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		10			252.5	Quarts preserved
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
166. Child care					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Garments made
166. Clothing		152		122		Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)						Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Rooms
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Articles
171. All others			88	131	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	137	163	88	131	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

113 1049 (to be completed by extension work) **4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP**

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

173. Number of 4-H Clubs **6**
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled in club work: (a) Boys: **127** (b) Girls: **150**
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing club work: (a) Boys: **82** (b) Girls: **123**
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school: (a) Boys: **127** (b) Girls: **150**
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school: (a) Boys (b) Girls
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes: (a) Boys: **103** (b) Girls: **135**
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes: (a) Boys: **24** (b) Girls: **15**

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	181. By age	
	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	16	38
2d "	34	43
3d "	32	29
4th "	13	10
5th "	15	8
6th "	8	9
7th "	5	5
8th "	4	0
9th "		1
10th and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in: (a) Judging **8** (f) Fire and accident prevention **30**
- (b) Giving demonstrations (g) Wildlife conservation **82**
- (c) Recreational leadership (h) Keeping personal accounts **82**
- (d) Music appreciation (i) Use of economic information **30**
- (e) Health (j) Soil and water conservation **30**
- (k) Forestry **30**
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.

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

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

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

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-29 percent (c)	30 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems				
(2) Vocational guidance			13	
(3) Family life and social customs			12	
(4) Social and recreational activities				
(5) Community service activities			10	
(6) Technical agriculture			23	
(7) Technical home economics, 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 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the preceding year's 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. 4-H adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	Bugs (e)	General Insect (f)	All other work (g)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				14
(2) 4-H Club agents				12
(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 program	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)			
(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)			36
(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	6			1	12	14	2				
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	1			1	9	9	1				
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers					12	6	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 success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 18 to 25 years of age.