

COUNTY AGENT'S
ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
TAZEWELL COUNTY
VIRGINIA

1952

Luke E. Russell, County Agent
December 1, 1951 - November 30, 1952

Bole M. Godsey, Assistant County Agent
December 1, 1951 - February 1, 1952

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I. LOCATION OF TAZEWELL COUNTY

Tazewell County is in the southwestern part of Virginia, its northern boundary adjoining the state of West Virginia. The county is oblong, and its greatest length is about 40 miles, between the northeast and southwest boundaries. Its width from the northwest to the southwest side ranges from about 10 to 20 miles. Tazewell, the county seat, is in the geographical center, about 20 miles southwest of Bluefield, West Virginia, 75 miles northeast of Bristol, Virginia, and 90 miles west of Roanoke, Virginia. The area of the county is 520 square miles, with 334,080 acres.

The land surface comprising Tazewell County ranges from comparatively smooth valley uplands from 1,900 to 3,600 feet elevation to mountain ranges rising as high as 4,500 feet.

II. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

The climate of Tazewell County is healthful and favorable to the local types of agriculture. Livestock raising is of prime importance and includes mainly beef cattle, sheep, and lambs. The beef cattle are chiefly Herefords, although some are of the Shorthorn and Angus breeds. Sheep raising is important and in some sections of the county it has replaced many cattle that grazed on the steeper slopes and pastures. The leading breed of sheep is the Hampshire, and Tazewell County is considered by the leading sheep people of the country as the "Hampshire Throne of the World". Hogs are raised primarily for domestic use and are mainly Berkshire, Hampshire, and Poland China.

Corn and wheat are the leading grain crops. Hay, largely timothy and clover, is produced mostly in crop rotations. Alfalfa is being produced on practically all farms. The soils are favorable for hay and pasture, therefore, livestock raising is the chief farm enterprise.

Dairy farming is growing fast due to the markets in the nearby coal fields.

Pisgah, Hagerstown, Frederick, Westmoreland, and Hayter are the important soil types in the county.

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III. COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Advisory Board

The Agricultural Advisory Board is helping guide the Extension program in the county. The membership for this Board comes from the major agricultural communities with the officers of the community clubs representing their organizations and sections. Localities where such clubs do not exist are represented by outstanding farmers. Agricultural workers from the other agricultural agencies and the key bankers also make up this Advisory Board.

IV. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Four active community clubs are operating in the county at the present time. Plans have been made for two additional community clubs which will be organized when sufficient Extension personnel is available to work with them. This is our best method of doing an effective Extension job.

These communities entered the Bristol Area Community Improvement Contest for 1952 sponsored by the Bristol Virginia-Tennessee Chamber of Commerce.

V. OTHER COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

Tazewell D.H.I.A.
Agricultural Mobilization Committee
T.V.A. Conservation Association
Tazewell Wool Pool
Burkes Garden Wool Pool
West End Wool Pool
Tazewell Hereford Breeders' Association
4-H County Council
Tazewell Lamb Pool
Tazewell Artificial Breeding Association
Tazewell Feeder Calf Sale
Burkes Garden Dairymen's Association

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VI. MAJOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Artificial Breeding Association

1. Reason for Major Emphasis

A dairyman made the statement when the association was being formed, "You could count the good dairy bulls in the county on one hand and have a finger or two left over". The dairy business is new in Tazewell County and only a few dairymen were able financially to purchase a bull that could do a lot to improve the herds. As a result of using the wrong kind of sires a few dairymen were actually lowering their production.

2. Objective

- a. Organize an artificial breeding association.
- b. Enroll all dairymen possible.
- c. Make the service available to non-members of the association.

3. Method

Representatives of the Virginia Artificial Breeding Association and the Southeastern Artificial Breeding Association were invited to visit with the dairymen and discuss with them the merits of artificial breeding in community meetings held where dairying is a major enterprise. State Extension workers familiar with artificial breeding were asked to help with the educational phase of this project. Visits were made to the artificial breeding centers by local interested dairymen.

4. Results

The Tazewell Artificial Breeding Association, Inc., was organized April 1, 1952 with 18 members representing 530 cows. This Association has experienced in its short life many, if not all, of the troubles and tribulations any artificial breeding association must experience. The percentage of conception among the members so far has run from zero to 100 percent. One or two of the members have gone back to the bull, however, their conception rate has not increased as a result of this and now have a bull for sale.

We have not been successful in increasing the membership as rapidly as we had planned, but the membership is convinced that the organization will grow when it has been proven that artificial breeding will work and that it is profitable.

B. Feeder Calf Sale

1. Reason for Major Emphasis

Cow and calf herds are growing in the county and it was the belief of the agent and several of the producers that it was time to organize a feeder calf sale. Approximately 1,400 beef calves were produced and sold in the county in 1951 without any uniform system of marketing.

2. Objective

- a. Organize a feeder calf sale.
- b. Consignment of 600 calves to the sale.

3. Method

As most farmers will meet if they eat, the local Livestock Market was asked to feed about a dozen interested calf producers. At this dinner meeting plans were made to contact the producers to see if they would support such a sale and how many calves would be consigned to such a sale. Dehorning and castration demonstrations were held in each major calf producing community at which time the agent discussed with the producers the need for a uniform system of marketing the growing calf numbers in the county. A county-wide meeting was held at which time an organization was established to conduct a feeder calf sale. All of the recognized methods of publicizing the advantages of this project were employed.

4. Results

Approximately two months before the sale date we learned that we had selected the wrong year to organize a feeder calf sale. The price of steers had dropped considerably and heifer calves were going to the butcher. As a result of this the producers were not willing to go along with the state veterinarian office with the many and seemingly unnecessary health requirements. Due to the price

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being offered for calves and the rigid health requirements, the sale committee decided against holding a sale and asked the local Livestock Market to hold a special sale in their market to sell calves only. The Feeder Calf Sale organization helped the Livestock Market with the sale in which over 700 calves were sold.

The Feeder Calf Sale Committee is now making plans to hold a sale next year.

C. Permanent Pasture Program

1. Reason for Major Emphasis

As the majority of the pasture land in this county is steep, the soil building materials have been put on the fields which were readily accessible. Equipment for distributing plant food could only be used on a small percentage of the pasture land. As a result of this practice soil building materials were not being used to the best advantage. Due to the shortage of labor a method was needed to control the growth of noxious weed and plant growth.

2. Objective

- a. To encourage farmers to use lime and fertilizer where it was needed.
- b. Determine type of machinery needed for steep land.
- c. Encourage use of chemicals for brush control in pastures.

3. Method

All of the agricultural agencies were asked to cooperate with the above objectives.

County-wide soil sampling program was initiated to determine the need of plant building materials.

Farm machinery dealers put on demonstrations to show that equipment was available and that it would operate safely and efficiently on the majority of our pasture land.

Spray equipment dealers and chemical companies conducted demonstrations.

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One county-wide tour was made to see the results of the demonstrations.

4. Results

A local farmers' cooperative agreed to take soil samples for anyone wanting such work done. Over three hundred farmers requested and obtained the service. A large number of the farmers following a three year rotation and liming once every three years were surprised to learn that they had already used too much lime on their cropping fields and that the lime and fertilizer should go on the pasture fields.

Twenty-one power sprays have been purchased to spray pastures. Several spray owners are loaning or renting their spray equipment to their neighbors.

Five tractors have been purchased by farmers in the county that are used primarily for mowing steep land. One farm machinery dealer has indicated to the agent that he has had a number of requests about the mowing equipment.

More pastures have been cleaned during the past season than in the past six years. We feel that the demonstrations have been responsible for part of the added emphasis on this phase of the farming operation.

D. Hay Driers and Hay Storage

1. Reason for Major Emphasis

Due to the shortage of suitable crop land it is necessary that maximum use be made of our hay crops. Equipment is needed to handle the hay crop as it is almost impossible to get a large cutting of alfalfa hay in the barn without getting it wet. The practice of stacking hay in the field is an old one in this county, and many crops are partially lost as a result of this practice. Several hay sheds have been built in the past few years, indicating a change in the old practice.

2. Objective

- a. Encourage the construction of pole barns for hay storage and hay driers where needed.

3. Method

The Appalachian Electric Power Company was asked to cooperate with the hay drier program. News articles with pictures of hay driers and pole barns were published in the three county papers. Local farmers that used hay driers and pole barns helped with three radio programs. Two tours were conducted to inspect such installations. Approximately 75 farmers made the first tour and 22 went on the second tour. The Agricultural Engineering Department assisted in this project.

4. Results

The agricultural engineer for the local power company worked up plans for 16 hay driers. Fifteen pole barns have been constructed and are full of hay.

As a result of this small start in the construction of hay storage the agent feels that the time spent on the project was worthwhile and that more people will build such facilities. This project will be continued next year.

VII. OTHER PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Agronomy

1. Corn

The 100 Bushel Corn Contest was reorganized to encourage the raising of more corn on fewer acres as suitable cultivating land is a limiting factor on most farms. The local banks agreed to furnish \$200.00 for prize money.

As a result of the drought, the 51 members voted to discontinue the contest before harvest time. It was estimated by them that production would be reduced 50% as a result of the drought.

2. Small Grain

The local seed dealers cooperated with the agent in encouraging the seeding of certified grain. Three dealers refused to handle

anything but certified seed.

The use of ammonium nitrate on small grains was encouraged to enable more grazing for livestock.

A limited number of farmers are producing certified seed for the first time. This was started as there is a market for certified seed in this area.

B. Livestock

1. Sheep

Dogs are still killing sheep in Tazewell County but not because the farmers have slowed up their efforts to rid the county of sheep killing dogs. The sheep producers asked for and obtained special legislation to handle this problem. Authority was given the local governing body to hire a dog warden and raise dog licenses. The dog warden has destroyed 165 stray or unclaimed dogs in four months. The sale of dog licenses has increased 120% since an effort has been made to check the dog population.

Over 350 sheep have been killed in the Burkes Garden community since February. The killer has not been identified. It is referred to as the "varmint". A representative of the U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service worked for three weeks trying to capture the killer. This representative and the agent held 12 trapping demonstrations and at one time 20 dozen traps were set by the farmers. The "varmint" has not been captured and sheep are still being killed.

Approximately 70,000 pounds of wool were handled cooperatively by the three wool pools in the county. A project started last year of having a wool packing rack on every farm is progressing satisfactorily. Blueprints were made by the Agricultural Engineering Department and furnished each wool producer.

2. Beef Cattle

The Tazewell County Hereford Breeders held their 18th Annual Sale during the year. This is the oldest established registered Hereford sale east of the Mississippi. One hundred head of calves were sold for an average of \$264.00 as compared to a \$521.00 average for 1951.

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A livestock school was held in January with four livestock specialists taking part on the program. One hundred and five beef cattle and sheep producers attended the one day school.

Cattle holding and dehorning chutes received a lot of publicity during the year. At least one program on this subject was held in the community club meetings. The five local veterinarians are cooperating and have blueprints to give the farmers who will construct such chutes. Only a few livestock farms have adequate facilities for handling livestock. Many of the old holding and dehorning chutes are in need of repair.

VIII. EXTENSION-T.V.A. PROGRAM

The purpose of this section of the report is to give a brief summary of the activities and accomplishments of the year's work of the Extension-T.V.A. program.

All of the T.V.A. demonstration areas have been discontinued. Only five of the long time unit demonstrators have been retained on the program and seven new unit demonstrators have been added. Eight new demonstrators are to be added to the program in 1953.

The unit demonstrators received 103 tons of calcium metaphosphate.

The committee responsible for this program selected the new demonstrators and did a good job of selecting different types of farms and farming operations. The five long time demonstrators have agreed to cooperate with the Agricultural Economics Department in keeping cost accounts, at least, of one enterprise on their farm. The result of this new adventure will not be known until the farm accounts are closed at the end of this calendar year.

A much more effective demonstration can be conducted by working with the limited number of demonstrators in the county. All of the demonstrators have been visited a number of times this year by the agent. In the past it has only been possible to visit some of them one time each year as we have not had a full time man on this project for several years.

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IX. 4-H CLUB WORK

A. 4-H Club Organization

1. Number of Clubs 27.

These clubs consist of 630 boys who are distributed in all major communities in the county.

2. 4-H County Council

Each year we have two County Council meetings. One is in the fall and the other is in the spring. The fall meetings are held after the clubs have been reorganized. This is a training meeting for the clubs' officers. Project work, programs, attendance, and other phases of club work are discussed. The spring meeting deals with the year's activities.

3. 4-H Leaders

Former 4-H Club members make up the majority of our leaders. Most of these leaders are women and they could be classified as organizational leaders. Several junior leaders are being trained. They are usually high school students who have been club members for several years.

4. Older Youth

We have one active Rural Youth Organization in the county. Our community clubs act as a means of contacting the majority of the youth in the rural areas. The community clubs have been planning separate activities for this age groups.

B. Achievements

1. Achievement Day

Achievement Day was held this year in May in connection with the Richlands Fair and Calf Show. Approximately 700 4-H members attended from the 27 clubs in the county. A very interesting program was given in the morning with Jack Tyree as the guest speaker. There

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were five very interesting 4-H Club booths displayed. Medals were awarded to those who had gained recognition for outstanding work.

2. Tours and Camps

The 4-H Camp was held at the Clyde Austin 4-H Camp at Greenville, Tennessee. A number of interesting classes were taught and every member seemed to enjoy himself in the classes as well as in the recreational activities. This event is considered the most outstanding club activity by all of those fortunate enough to go.

C. Project Work

There were 646 projects carried by 630 club members with a total completion of 455. These projects consisted of 22 Beef Cattle projects, 16 Sheep projects, 15 Dairy Heifer projects, 14 Fat Pig projects, 20 Poultry projects, 19 Rabbit projects, 3 Corn projects, 26 Garden projects, 69 Rural Electrification projects, 98 Craft projects, 277 Safety projects, and 67 Recreation projects.

Due to the shortage of Extension personnel the 4-H program did not receive the attention that it requires. In order to have an effective 4-H program in this county it requires a lot of home visits, especially with the new members.

The majority of the members carrying projects other than livestock live in local mining communities. Many of the craft projects show excellent workmanship and are of some commercial value. The most profitable enterprise for the club members was the Bread Bse project. All of the members carrying this project showed a good net profit.

When the Baby Beef projects were started for this year, the right kind of calves were considered too expensive, consequently several calves were put on feed that should not have been. At first we thought that this would be detrimental to our feeding program, however, it turned out to be one of the most educational programs in our feeding projects that has been conducted. All of the grade calves which were started failed to gain as the other calves and did not grade as good.

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Many farmers asked questions about the difference in the calves and every opportunity was taken to explain what has happened.

Considerable work has been done on a livestock judging team. It is believed that this team will be ready for real competition next year.

X. AGRICULTURAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

The U.S.D.A. Council was replaced during the year with the Agricultural Mobilization Committee. This Committee, composed of all professional agricultural workers and the P.M.A. County Committee, has held monthly meetings since it has been organized. This Committee has furnished the local draft board with information concerning registrants and during the year sponsored a county scrap drive through the community clubs.

XI. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

We serve as ex-officio members of the P.M.A. County Committee and attend meetings of that Committee when possible.

All agricultural agencies work together in the county as it is believed that more can be accomplished by this method.

As a result of the agencies working together, more lime and fertilizer have been spread through the P.M.A. than in recent years. The number of farmers participating has increased. We now have over 375 farmers using lime, with over 8,000 tons spread. Over 30 tons of 48% superphosphate, and over 1,741.7 tons of mixed fertilizer have been used through the P.M.A. program this year.

Tenant Purchase Farmers are urged to take advantage of the P.M.A., T.V.A., and other agencies that are available to help them.

XII. EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

The Extension Agent's job never ends. The more you do the more there is to be done. Personal service work has been reduced

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considerably and it must be reduced more. Farmers are asking to be shown rather than saying, "Come out to my place and dehorn my cattle." The majority of the numerous questions asked in the past must have been answered right because the telephone calls, office visits, etc., are increasing each year.

It is no longer necessary for the supervisors to visit the county to discuss with the county government appropriations for Extension work. In this county, appropriation of funds for Extension work is handled in the same manner as any of the other county offices and is considered as important.

The time spent in working with community clubs has been the most profitable. The neighborhood and community approach is the most effective way of getting the job done. Radio programs, news articles, circular letters, farm visits, etc., are all necessary, but the story told by the farmer or homemaker in the organized group on how they did the job is all that it takes to get a new practice started.

The Extension program for 1952 has been successful. We realize that we have not accomplished everything that we have attempted, but we believe we now have the organizations necessary for the advancement of a well-balanced Extension program. Perhaps one of the most compelling reasons for the success of the 1952 Extension program was the splendid cooperation and active participation of the organizations set up for the advancement of agriculture in our county and other organizations not related to agriculture but interested in our program.

It was a source of considerable satisfaction to the agent to have had the cooperation from these organizations. We are deeply grateful for their kind assistance and expressed interest. Without that assistance, we feel certain that our attempts would not have met with the favorable response, both financially and publicity-wise, that they ultimately did.

We are hopeful that we may look forward to such support in 1953, not only from those which participated with us last year, but as well as those which, because of lack of time and other reasons, were unable to do so. Their valuable assistance will be most heartening to all of us responsible for the success of the Extension program.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Tazewell

REPORT OF

<u>Margaret Groseclose</u> (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From <u>Sept. 1, 1952, to Dec. 1, 1952</u>
<u>Vivian C. Grubb</u> XXXXXX Home Demonstration Agent.	From <u>Dec. 1, 1951, to Sept. 1, 1952</u>
<u>4-H Club Agent.</u>	From <u>19, to 19</u>
<u>Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.</u>	From <u>19, to 19</u>
<u>Luke B. Russell</u> Agricultural Agent.	From <u>Dec. 1, 1951, to Dec. 1, 1952</u>
<u>Roie M. Godsey</u> Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From <u>Dec. 1, 1951, to Feb. 1, 1952</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 ¹ (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....	12 mo, 12 days		14	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ²	177		213	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ³	106		115	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ⁴	94		48	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ⁴	189		280	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴	326		1,421	1747
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....	184		974	1158
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	179		2371	2550
	(1) Office	542	2931	3473
	(2) Telephone	126	101	227
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵	3356		3672	7028
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....	16		79	95
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....	20		7	27
	(1) Adult work.....	12	52	64
	Total attendance	188	22	210
	(b) Men.....	4	1	5
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	96	12	108
	(a) Number	204	52	256
	(b) Total attendance	4993	1891	6884
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work.....	180	150	330
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	6492	4288	10780
	(a) Number	6	198	204
	(b) Total attendance	3	14	17
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	(1) Number	34	269	303
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(2) Total attendance	3	62	65
	(1) Adult work.....	12	186	198
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	1	130	131
16. Tours conducted.....	(1) Adult work.....	1	1	2
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	130	1	131
17. Achievement days held.....	(1) Adult work.....	1	1	2
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	700	1	701

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 ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number					
		(b) Total members attending					
		(c) Total others attending					
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	(a) Number	1			1	
		(b) Total boys attending	33			33	
		(c) Total girls attending	26			26	
		(d) Total others attending	3			3	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	27		58	85	
		(b) Total attendance	9317		1105	10422	
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	(a) Number	2		6	8	
		(b) Total attendance	133		111	244	
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	48		25	73	
		(b) Total attendance	1148		616	1764	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	(a) Number	26		40	66
			(b) Total attendance	416		1025	1441

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 permits, fairs, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1950 census)	1712
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1250
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	500
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	575
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	720
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	179
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	640
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	47
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	730
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	400
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1280
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	750

19-28714-6

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work:
- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name Agricultural Advisory Board (2) No. of members 8
 (b) Agricultural (1) Name Ext. TVA Committee (2) No. of members 9
 (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 40
 (d) 4-H Club (1) Name County 4-H Council (2) No. of members 135
 (e) Young men and women (older youth) (1) Name Shawvers Mill Rural Youth (2) No. of members 5
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
 (a) Agricultural 78 (b) Home demonstration 129 (c) 4-H Club 135 (d) Young men and women (older youth) 5
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 15
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 15
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 20
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 545
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
40. Combined with question 41.
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- (a) Adult work (1) Men 75 (2) Women 204
 (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) (1) Men 25 (2) Women 20 (3) Older club boys 20 (4) Older club girls 24

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 _____

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>69</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>21</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>18</u>
(1) County			<u>10</u>
(2) Community			<u>40</u>
			<u>248</u>
			<u>1488</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 (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.—See page 11, column (a) and items 115 (c), (1) through (6))

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents	2	2		7	26		3	2		1
(3) Agricultural agents					3			4		
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	10		12	15		3	15		5
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3			5	6		3	1		
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	25	10		30	25		50	5		2
(2) The use of lime	25			150	525		25			
(3) The use of fertilizers	200	125		600	750		25	5		
(4) Controlling plant diseases				25			75	2		
(5) Controlling injurious insects	175			5	50		75	5		
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	175			50	600					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	390	390								

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock ¹ (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	51	63	57	6		4	
(4) State extension workers	7	6	6	3			
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	15	15	15	15		10	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	9	3	2		4	
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	18						
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	25						
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	5	150	100	5			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	25	15	10	15			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	2	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	300	300	500	300		25	
(5) Controlling external parasites	300	300	500	300			
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	25	25	500	25			
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES 1

62. Days devoted to line of work by—	Soil and water	Forestry	Wildlife
	(a)	(b)	(c)
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	5	4	2
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	3	4
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	3	3

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	150
(b) In the use of crop rotations	125
(c) With strip cropping	10
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grazing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	10
(f) With contour farming of cropland	150
(g) In contouring pasture or range	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	500
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	25
(m) With irrigation	5
(n) With land clearing	4

66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which 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	45

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	35
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	5
(c) With selection cutting	5
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	2
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	5
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in protection of forest fires	1000

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	15
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	5
(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	5

* Includes nature study.

16-28074-7

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	29	6	3	
(4) State extension workers	3	2		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	12	12	
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) Farm business	2			
(b) Enterprise				
(c) Other				
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory	25			
(b) General farm records	125			
(c) Enterprise records				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only	30			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	3			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	30			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	390			
		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
		(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating		3
		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		15
		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		100
		(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		25
		(i) With farm-labor problems		10
		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		50

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land use, 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				1
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				1
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				1
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				7
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				4
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				3
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				5

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ²	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by--											
(1) Home demonstration agents.....											
(2) 4-H Club agents.....											
(3) Agricultural agents.....	4		16								
(4) State extension workers.....											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	10		12								
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			10								
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year.....											
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year.....	1		2								
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87).....	600		300								
89. Question discontinued.....	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year.....	175		25								
91. Question discontinued.....	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year.....										6	
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year.....											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year.....										1	
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year.....										1	
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 specific use of market information conducted this year.....										2	
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify) Wool, Lambs, Cattle										5	

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 members living in the county covered by this report.

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Indicate all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	47	2		
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1	4	3	1
(4) State extension workers.....	3	2	3	
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	15	15	10	7
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	18	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. (Report associations, not individual members).....	
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	24	107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	27	(a) Obtaining electricity.....	5
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	7	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....	124
(d) Installing water systems.....	25	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....	22
(e) Installing heating systems.....	5	(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service.....	25
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	25		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	11	Farm Buildings—Continued	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	175	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	535	(a) The construction of farm buildings.....	25
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	31	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....	50
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	200	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....	35
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	11	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	0	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	50	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....	25
(o) Improving home grounds.....	50	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....	10
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....	2	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....	55
		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 young men and women (other youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	46	4	46	13
(2) 4-H Club agents				2
(3) Agricultural agents	2			1
(4) State extension workers			1	1
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	15	12	14	15
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	15	15	28	10
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				1271
(b) With food preparation				1152
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				1500
(2) Of fruits				300
(3) Of meats				1200
(4) Of milk				500
(5) Of poultry and eggs				125
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				1700
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				390
(e) With butter or cheese making				1
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				125
(2) Freezing				350
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				475
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(A) In canning according to a budget				5
(B) With child-feeding problems				300
(C) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(D) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				300
(E) With first aid or home nursing				1943
(F) In removing fire and accident hazards				1
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				1
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (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		443		28
	(2) 4-H Club agents				1
	(3) Agricultural agents		1		
	(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		15		15	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		29		33	
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued			Clothing and Textiles—Continued		
121. Number of families assisted this year—			127. Number of families assisted this year with—		
(a) With time-management problems	69		(a) Clothing-construction problems	532	
(b) With home accounts	50		(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	400	
(c) With financial planning			(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	450	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses			(d) Clothing accounts or budgets		
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	1		Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		
122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (b) not report individuals)			128. Number of families assisted this year—		
(a) Food	16		(a) With child-development and guidance problems	5	
(b) Clothing	16		(b) In improving family relationships	1	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	16		129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	7,500	
(d) General household supplies			130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	7,300	
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations* or individually, with the buying of—			(b) Women	7,200	
(a) Food	545		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals		
(b) Clothing	545		Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	545		132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	750	
(d) General household supplies	545		133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	3	
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	545		134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	20	
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	315		135. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	20	
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	1,943		(a) Club or community house	17	
			(b) Permanent camp		
			(c) Community rest rooms		
Note.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.			136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	20	
			137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	2	

* The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
 * Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (4), 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	3		3		3.0 Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					Acres
142. Soil and water conservation					Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet					Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits					Acres
147. Home gardens	26		18		6.8 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	20		12		71.9 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	15		11		15 Animals
152. Beef cattle	22		20		24 Animals
153. Sheep	16		16		82 Animals
154. Swine	14		10		29 Animals
155. Horses and mules					Animals
155a. Rabbits	19		13		203 Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	69	29	52	25	74 Articles made 207 Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		459		200	8266 Meals planned 27660 Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)					Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					xx Quarts frozen 1
165a. Child care					xx Pounds frozen 1
166. Clothing		175		72	81 Garments made 51.5 Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)					Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					Rooms
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	98		65		98 Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others	344	115	235	69	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	646	778	455	366	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

¹ Enter frozen foods as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.

4-H MEMBERSHIP 1

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once).....	27	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys: 630	(b) Girls: 738
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys: 440	(b) Girls: 366
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys: 622	(b) Girls: 738
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys: 8	(b) Girls:
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys: 376	(b) Girls: 525
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys: 254	(b) Girls: 213

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	181	205	10 and under	42	99
2d.	259	395	11	89	145
3d.	105	113	12	153	168
4th.	66	15	13	150	111
5th.	14	10	14	76	99
6th.	5		15	47	44
7th.			16	32	42
8th.			17	20	30
9th.			18	11	
10th and over			19	6	
			20 and over	2	

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—		
(a) Judging.....	16	(f) Fire and accident prevention..... 1,100
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	45	(g) Wildlife conservation..... 630
(c) Recreational leadership.....	64	(h) Keeping personal accounts..... 630
(d) Music appreciation.....	26	(i) Use of economic information.....
(e) Health.....		(j) Soil and water conservation..... 95
		(k) Forestry..... 72
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....	20	
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....		

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

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

A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:	
185. Number of such groups worked with during the year.....	1
186. Membership in such groups { (a) Number of different young men..... 25	(b) Number of different young women..... 20
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings.	
The sum of (1) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (a). Also the sum of (2) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (b).	

	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....	8	10	7	10	5	10
(2) Young women.....	6	9	5	9	4	7

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held.....	13
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....	362

B. Other groups of young men and women not organized by extension:	
190. Number of such groups assisted during the year.....	5
191. Number in such groups { (a) Different young men..... 35	(b) Different young women..... 45

C. Individual young men and women not members of groups "A" or "B":	
192. Number of different individuals assisted { (a) Young men..... 75	(b) Young women..... 2

D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:	
193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to members in both groups "A" and "B") { (a) Young men..... 25	(b) Young women..... 22

194. Question discontinued.

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 succeeding year's program.
 3 Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (elder youth)	Bees (a)	General-beefer insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			24
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....			13
(4) State extension workers.....			15
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....			54
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			

198. Question discontinued.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conserva- tion Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electri- fication 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.....								1			
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	3				10	2			16		
(3) Agricultural agents.....						3			5		
(4) State extension workers.....											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	2				15	2		1	5		
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....					9			1	9		
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.....	10				12				2		

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

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LEAFLET

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 agents to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. Extension work with *young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1940.)