

COUNTY AGENT'S NARRATIVE REPORT

December 1, 1950 to November 30, 1951

Bath County

P. C. Manley County Agent

Anna R. Criser Stenographer

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III. INTRODUCTION

This annual report making seems to be pretty much of an established routine with many of us older county agents. I recently read over quite a few of those I had made in previous years. I found I had made about the same statements year after year. Changes mostly in wording. I used a lot of unnecessary words to tell what was done that could have been told in a few simple sentences.

It is hard to really evaluate just what has been accomplished during the year. I feel that reports on demonstrations with field crops, livestock, etc, are a poor measure of accomplishments. It is extremely difficult to tell how conferences and discussions have gradually changed the thinking and attitudes of people with respect to various farm practices, the home and community responsibilities in local and national issues, or government, religious life, and a general broadening of lifes responsibility. I hope this year to tell what was done in a more concise manner.

IV. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Our county organization was revised for 1951. While interest and attendance was good we discontinued our monthly supper meetings, that had been held for three years. This was done largely because suitable agricultural films could not be obtained, we had shown over one hundred, and suitable material for more meetings did not look promising. Community leaders were requested to discuss with the farmers of their respective communities the local and county needs effecting the home and farm in order to prepare a long time plan for leaders and agricultural extension workers. This was done; and on October 1, 1951 ten key farmers and community leaders met in the county agents office and prepared such a plan for the future guidance of the county agent and community leaders.

In addition to preparing a long term program the same committee made suggestions and recommendations for a 1952 agricultural extension program.

V. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Bath County is rapidly becoming a livestock county. More acreage is being converted from cultivated and grain crops to grass; and more silos are being used for grass silage.

Farmers generally in the county are conservation conscious and most of the leading farmers are doing something about it. More drainage, liming, fertilizing and converting to grass farming is taking place. Forest conservation is logging and more emphasis should be given to it as forest products are one of our main sources of income.

VI. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. AGRONOMY

Demonstrations in agronomy were made with a selected group of farmers, chosen by community leaders and myself.

Soil tests were made for about half of them. Recommendations were made for lime, fertilizer, and varieties. In a number of cases the county agent aided in securing certified seed for demonstrators and farmers.

These result demonstrations were advertised through the local paper, meetings, visits, and by talking to others by the demonstrators themselves. I might state that as many demonstrations as possible bordered roads and highways.

Through our agronomy demonstrations we have been able during the past few years to find that farmers are buying seed of varieties that are adapted to county conditions; having soil tests made, and using over 100% more fertilizer per acre.

1. CORN.

As the corn acreage in the county is getting less each year we have concentrated on getting high yields on small acreages. Information on what is required to produce 100 bushels of corn per acre was made available to practically every actual farmer in the county.

Soil tests were made for many of our corn fields and the proper fertilizer in sufficient amounts was used. Lime was also applied where necessary and adapted varieties of hybrid corn were recommended and used.

Results have been good. Nine cooperators raised over 100 bushels per acre and several farmers over 90 bushels per acre.

2. WHEAT.

Very little commercial wheat is grown in the county. To the few that do grow wheat, adapted varieties were recommended along with recommendations for proper analysis and amounts of fertilizer to use.

No particular emphasis has been given to wheat production.

3. BARLEY.

Practically all barley grown in the county is Wong variety and as very little barley is grown very little work was done on barley production.

4. oats.

We have had demonstrations on oat production for the past 5 years, having had 14 varieties grown one year in order to determine the best adapted varieties for the county.

We have seeded Clinton, a Spring variety in the Fall and in the Spring. Fall seeding has produced the largest yield by weight, but was winter killed to considerable extent.

- We were unsuccessful in getting the highly recommended Andrew variety for the 1951 seeding.

As an oat crop does not fit well into most farm programs we have not urged farmers to produce oats except for a limited local market.

5. ALFALFA.

Many farmers are interested in alfalfa production and considerable time has been given to its production. Soil tests have been made, seed bed properly prepared, fertilizer recommendations given, according to state recommendations; inoculation used, and Grimm or Kansas Common, variety of seed used, and seeding took place at the proper recommended season. What happens? A beautiful stand the first year. About a 50% stand the second year, and a 40% stand the third year, which will remain for five or six years, and may stool out to a 50 to 60% stand at the end of 5 years. From the time of seeding to the end of 5 years as much as 3500 to 4000 pounds of a recommended fertilizer was used and the land kept limed to a PH of 7.

We have been promised some investigation by the State Agronomy Department as to why our stands are not maintained the second and third year, but so far no work has been done.

- Four demonstrators this year took particular pains with liming, ground preparation, fertilizing, and seeding and all four got nice stands. How they will be next year remains to be seen.

Field meetings, visits, the local paper, and through other meetings, much has been done to promote interest and proper cultural methods for alfalfa production. We feel that more work is required in the proper selecting of suitable land for alfalfa. This will require borings to a dept of 5 or 6 feet to determine what lies below surface soils, and then to recommended for alfalfa seeding only such land that looks promising.

6. LADINO CLOVER.

Our Ladino Clover demonstrations have been more successful than those of alfalfa. These demonstrations have been on fractional or small acreages. A limited acreage of old pastures were disced, limed, fertilized and partial seedings of Orchard grass and Ladino were made on old pastures. Results have been such that a much larger acreage of old pastures will be renovated by liming, fertilizing, and seeding of Ladino and grass mixtures next year.

7. T. V. A. DEMONSTRATIONS.

The results of our five new T. V. A. demonstrators have been very good. Each demonstrator is loud in his praise of phosphate. While this is good it is only a part of what has taken place. Two demonstrators cleared old stumps, brush and rubbish from their treated fields. Three clipped their pastures; one sprayed fence rows with 2-4-T brush killers; two seeded plots of Ladino clover; all five have re-arranged their fields for more grass and hay, and all have purchased more fertilizer than in any previous year. Soil tests have been made on four of the farms. One has constructed a good drainage ditch through a wet bottom meadow. Two purchased purebred rams. Farm plans have been worked out with all five demonstrators.

B. Forestry.

Forest products are one of our main money crops in Bath County and forestry is one of the hardest subjects in which to arouse any interest. Motion pictures have been shown many times on forestry and what forests mean to the American people, talks given, bulletins distributed and visits made, but to get any action by the farmers is another matter. A few have planted a few acres of seedlings and some are practicing selective cutting. But by and large farmers are doing about the same with their timber that they did 50 years ago, excepting that the trees they cut now are the second and third growth.

Possibilities are great for many farmers to harvest every year from their woods and forests, products that would yield a good yearly income, if they would practice good forest management. So far such recommendations have fallen on deaf ears.

I feel Extension work in forestry has been pretty much of a failure, so far; but hope improvement will be shown in future years.

The State and Federal forestry services are cooperating and are constantly campaigning for better forestry practices; and may be at some future date the results of our efforts may bear fruit.

C. LIVESTOCK.

More emphasis is being given each year to enlarging and improving the livestock industry in the county; particularly beef cattle and sheep. Results this year have been good.

1. Beef Cattle.

Three farmers have cut down on cultivated crops, increased hay and grass acreage and increased beef cattle numbers on their farms.

Poor cows are being sold and the better ones kept or purchased for breeders. A dozen or more farmers put this practice into operation this year.

Better sires are being used. Six good pure-bred Hereford sires were purchased this year by county farmers. Several others sold scrub sires, and purchased such better sires, but not registered. Several registered cows have been purchased for breeding stock. Farmers generally are demanding good type cows and good sires for breeding.

The beef cattle picture is very much better now than five years ago and is steadily improving.

I am pleased with the results of this years work with beef cattle production.

2. Dairy Cattle.

Three farmers are increasing, in a very small way, their number of milk cows. The milk from this area is sold to a condensing company.

One farmer installed a milking parlor, improved his herd, and is shipping grade "A" milk. This and other milk is pasteurized, bottled, and brought back into the county and sold through local stores to local consumers.

More time should be given to the dairy possibilities in the county than I have given so far. I am not satisfied with what I did this year on dairying in the county.

3. Sheep.

Improvement in the county sheep flocks is noticeable. More purebred sires of better breeding and confirmation are being used. Seven such sires have been purchased this year.

A small flock of 12 purebred Hampshire ewes was purchased by one farmer and five other farmers purchased high grade ewes. Also several sheep growers are keeping their best ewe lambs for foundation stock and are gradually building up the quality and appearance of their flocks.

It has now become an established practice to treat all sheep for internal parasites and a few farmers are dipping their sheep for external parasites. More sheep raisers are interested in dipping sheep than ever before.

Feeding practices have improved and better care is being given to flocks. Very few farmers now run their sheep in the mountains during the summer as was the general practice a few years ago.

4. Swine.

Few hogs are produced in the county except to supply local demand. As our corn acreage decreases fewer hogs are produced for market. A few farmers have tried the commercial production of hogs but failed to make much of a success of the venture. However, the quality of the hogs raised is much better than a few years ago. The demand now is for meat and not for fat.

Practically all producers are treating their hogs for internal parasites.

5. Vaccinating and Testing.

Through publicity we have gotten practically all owners of milk cows and breeders of beef cattle to demand the testing of their animals. In fact the demand now is beyond the capability of the local veterinarian to vaccinate all calves against Brucellosis and to test adult animals for Brucellosis and T. B. They are also buying only vaccinated animals from Bang's free herds.

It is encouraging when a family with only one or two family milk cows living in a remote area makes a request to have their cows tested for T. B. and Bangs. This extension project has probably reached more families than any other. Most of the information and recommendations to these families regarding T. B. and Bangs has been through community leaders.

6. Poultry.

Not much poultry work has been done this year other than with the few A-N club members. More care, however, is being given to home flocks, better housing, feeding and fewer mixed breeds.

Two of the three commercial broiler producers in the county switched to Deltsville type turkeys this year, but as these two are growing the turkeys under contract on a percentage basis neither can state at this time how turkey production compares with broiler production in cash returns.

Our one commercial egg producer, a war veteran, did well until he suffered a broken leg and was in a hospital for several months and is still unable to resume work. His wife was unable to give the necessary attention required of his laying flock and egg production has dropped to a low level.

• D. CONSERVATION.

The farmers of the county are becoming very conservation minded on two or three phases of conservation. First practically all farmers having swampy and boggy areas are wanting them drained. Many farmers have had such work done and as it has proven very satisfactory more are wanting this type of work done. Six farmers have had wet swampy areas drained. Ditching was done by dynamite and bulldozer. Results were good. Much more ditching will be done when technical service is available.

• Another phase is small stream control when such streams are gradually eroding banks in their meandering down and across rich river bottom land. Some work has been done by two or three farmers in an effort to correct this type of erosion.

• There has been a gradual change from an attitude of no interest to one of doing something about it in wildlife conservation. Many farmers are taking a very active interest in game protection and providing food supplies for our wildlife. Ten farmers seeded about 20 acres of food plots for the game birds and animals in the county.

Field meetings have been held at each type of conservation project.

We have found that meetings and demonstrations of ditching, food plots, and stream control are the best means of arousing interest in such types of work. The local newspaper has carried the story of conservation work in all its phases on the farm of one of our young farmers.

• E. 4-H CLUB WORK.

• 1. 4-H club work is gradually becoming recognized in the county, as a very well worth while project and is receiving the support and endorsement of practically all the parents and leaders in the county.

The county agent had nine organized clubs. Four met at the homes of the various members, and are the outstanding clubs in the county. The other five met in the various schools. Due to the congestion of our schools when all available space is used for classes, it has been very hard to do effective club work in the schools. In fact in two of the schools we have to have our meetings in the hallway as no other space is available. In spite of such handicaps interest is maintained and the members are interested in the work. In all but one school, one half hour is all the time allowed for club meetings.

Many club members do not have sufficient land for poultry or garden projects and we have provided handicraft, model building, electric and wildlife projects for these boys. The outstanding 4-H club project for 1951 was Wildlife Conservation. Seventy-seven boys enrolled and sixty-five completed their projects. At the end of this report will be given a detailed account of this conservation project.

2. ACHIEVEMENT DAY.

Our Achievement Day this year was a success in every sense of the word. More interest was shown by club members, parents and the public.

Over 150 entries were made by club members. The quality and work of the members was superior that of any previous exhibit. Much more liberal donations were made for prizes than here-to-fore.

3. CAMP AND STATE SHORT COURSE.

Fourteen boys attended the 4-H camp at Camp Bethel. This camp was for the 4-H members of Rockbridge, Allegheny, and Bath counties. The boys were in charge of an ex-4-H member and junior leader.

Four of our older 4-H members attended the State Short Course at Blacksburg.

Each club was given a picnic by a home demonstration club during the summer. Two clubs held a square dance to raise funds for camp and short courses. Another served a chicken and ham supper to raise funds.

These accomplishments and activities may seem small when compared with what other counties have done and are doing but eight years ago there was only one club in the county with an enrollment of 22, nine boys and thirteen girls. We now have 136 boys enrolled or an average annual increase of 50%. The increase will be much less from now on.

I feel that much more could and should be done in club work. It presents great opportunities for the building of character through meetings and project work. But we must not lose sight of the fact that we are working with boys and not hogs, calves, and corn alone. Let us reach the boy through the project and not the project through the boy.

F. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

1. Prospects were that this year was going to require quite a lot of agricultural engineering work but it did not turn out that way. We did have one of the agricultural extension engineers in the county one day to advise on a loading barn or shed for 100 cows, a milking parlor, and a new barn.

Several building plans for loading chutes, poultry houses, and machinery sheds have been supplied to farmers. Advice has been given in remodeling two barns. Four new barns have been built, and a 3 acre fish pond constructed.

Consultations on the purchase of new and additional farm machinery were held with sixteen farmers. The business analyzed, future plans considered, cost of proposed new equipment and if such purchase was economical justified. Results were that a few postponed proposed purchases, two had old equipment repaired and reconditioned, but three or four went ahead and purchased regardless of cost or justification.

G. OUTSTANDING PROJECTS.

1. Probably the most outstanding piece of work done in Bath County this year is the progress made in our wildlife conservation project. While such a project may not be of particular economic importance in any other county of the State it is of considerable importance here. With an average of between 5000 and 6000 hunters and fishermen that take advantage of the hunting and fishing available in the county each year, the sale of licenses, special stamps, board, lodging, and home products sold, these two sports bring into the county an average of \$175,000.00 to \$200,000.00 each year. In fact it is the main source of income, through board and lodging, to several families in the county.

All the members of one 4-H club in the county took the planting of wildlife food plots as their project for 1951. The members of this club, The Bluegrass Hollow 4-H Club, seeded 12 acres of such food plots.

Through the efforts of this club, and interested members of four other clubs, a total of 35 acres of food plots were seeded. The county board of supervisors made available over \$1400.00 for seed, fertilizer, and mineralized salt for the project, which included grains for feeding of grouse and wild turkeys during heavy snows during the winter. The State Game and Inland Fisheries Commission made available enough Orchard grass and Ladino Clover seed to seed 20 acres. They also furnished some Wild seed.

This project received the support of individuals and hunt clubs to the extent that they contributed \$400.00 for prizes for the 4-H members that made wildlife food plot plantings.

More interest has been shown in this project than any other single extension project undertaken in the past ten years. Practically everyone in the county is supporting or speaking well of it. We hope that through this wildlife conservation project that we will be able to arouse more interest and action in forest conservation work and in keeping streams free of pollution.

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 Bath

REPORT OF

Sallie F. Wetzel From Dec. 1, 1950 to Nov. 30, 1951
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From 19 to 19

4-H Club Agent. From 19 to 19

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From 19 to 19

P. C. Manley From Dec. 1, 1950 to Nov. 30, 1951
Agricultural Agent.

Assistant Agricultural Agent. From 19 to 19



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____ State Extension Director.

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

Six good reasons may be listed as 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 other 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 ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
1.	Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	12		12	XXXXXXXXXX
2.	Days devoted to work with adults ³	132		212	XXXXXXXXXX
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ⁴	155		71	XXXXXXXXXX
4.	Days in office ⁵	125		90	XXXXXXXXXX
5.	Days in field ⁵	162		193	XXXXXXXXXX
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁶	456		727	1183
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited	228		180	408
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	288	612	900
		(2) Telephone	225	97	322
9.	Number of news articles or stories published ⁷	52	41	93	
10.	Number of bulletins distributed	476		78	554
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	(a) Number	7	✓	7
		Total attendance	✓	✓	✓
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	95	✓	95
		(b) Men of leaders	✓	✓	✓
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	13	✓	13
		(b) Total attendance of leaders	57	✓	57
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	107	12	119
		(b) Total attendance	1107	121	1228
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	93	31	124
		(b) Total attendance	1180	541	1721
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	13		47	60
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number	8	3	11
		(2) Total attendance	107	37	144
16.	Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	22	✓	22
		(b) Total attendance	✓	✓	✓
17.	Achievement days held	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	✓	✓	✓
		(1) Adult work	1	(1)	1
		(b) Total attendance	90	50	140
		(a) Number	1	(1)	1
(b) Total attendance	270	(270)	270		

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	20		20	20
		(b) Total members attending	20		20	20
		(c) Total others attending	60		50	110
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	(a) Number	1		(1)	1
		(b) Total boys attending	16		15	15
		(c) Total girls attending	16		1	16
(3) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	(a) Number	2		1	3
		(b) Total boys attending	19		33	47
		(c) Total girls attending	138		2757	2915
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	77		24	101
		(b) Total attendance	769		521	1290
		(c) Total others attending	58		1	58
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	707		5	707
		(b) Total attendance	62		10	72
		(c) Total others attending	687		28	785

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1950 census)	(1945 census)	512
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program		135
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time		31
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program		23
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program		140
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time		61
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program		92
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time		20
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)		77
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)		75
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)		337
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)		150

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 Bath County Planning Board (2) No. of members 15
 (b) Agricultural (1) Name " " Agricultural (2) No. of members 25
 (c) Home demonstration (1) Name County Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 38
 (d) 4-H Club (1) Name County 4-H Club Council (2) No. of members 32
 (e) Young men and women (older youth) (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

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

- (a) Agricultural 30 (b) Home demonstration 150 (c) 4-H Club 52 (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) 10
 36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 10
 37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 14
 38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 335
 39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
 40. Combined with question 41.

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

- (a) Adult work (1) Men 75 (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) (1) Men 10 (3) Older club boys 10
 (2) Women 144 (2) Women 21 (4) Older club girls 5

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service Bath County Planning Board

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
 (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 15 (2) Women 24 (3) Youth 3
 (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 75 (b) Women 75 (c) Youth 1

46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes YES (b) No 1

47. Days devoted to line of work by:	(1) Home demonstration agents	(2) 4-H Club agents	(3) Agricultural agents	(4) State extension workers	(1) County	(2) Community	Total (c)
(1) Home demonstration agents							59
(2) 4-H Club agents							28
(3) Agricultural agents							12
(4) State extension workers							4
(1) County							10
(2) Community							38
Total							76

Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b). 16-5074-7

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										
(3) Agricultural agents	18	5	5	18	25	✓	✓	13	✓	✓
(4) State extension workers	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	2	10	10	-	-	10	✓	✓
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	3	1	5	7	-	-	3	✓	✓
54. Number of farmers assisted this year—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	21	5	2	7	7	-	-	5	✓	✓
(2) The use of lime	5	3	1	12	10	-	-	1	-	-
(3) The use of fertilizers	15	4	2	17	23	-	-	6	-	-
(4) Controlling plant diseases	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	18	✓	✓
(5) Controlling injurious insects	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	18	✓	✓
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Pigs (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (excluding turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	5	20	12	6	✓	9	✓
(4) State extension workers	1	7	5	4	✓	8	✓
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	7	5	4	✓	8	✓
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	4	3	1	✓	3	✓
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1	13	5	5	✓	✓	✓
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	2	6	3	1	✓	✓	✓
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	✓	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	✓	5	6	3	✓	7	✓
(5) Controlling external parasites	2	6	7	7	✓	2	✓
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	✓	✓	12 (12)	5	✓	3	✓
(7) Controlling predatory animals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3

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

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	✓	✓	✓	3
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	✓	2
(3) Agricultural agents	✓	17	✓	✓
(4) State extension workers	✓	✓	✓	2
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	8	✓	10
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year. <i>Program Development Leaders</i>	✓	✓	✓	24
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(a) Farm business	5	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating	✓	7
(b) Enterprise	5	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)	✓	✓
(c) Other	11	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	✓	3
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—		(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes	✓	1
(a) Farm inventory	5	(i) With farm-labor problems	✓	2
(b) General farm records	13	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income	✓	3
(c) Enterprise records	2			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only	12			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	7			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	5			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	2			

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 zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	✓	✓	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents	✓	✓	3	2
(3) Agricultural agents	✓	2	2	✓
(4) State extension workers	✓	✓	✓	✓
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	✓	2	1	3
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				2
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				1
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				2

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 (other youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	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											27
(2) 4-H Club agents											5
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			6								310
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			3								30
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											1
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year											✓
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											✓
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					2					3	152
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											✓
93. Number of programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											✓
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											✓
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											1
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											1
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											✓
98. Number of programs ⁴ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											✓
99. Number of programs ⁴ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											✓
100. Number of programs ⁴ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year						3					✓
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁴ conducted this year (specify)											✓

¹ Includes 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.

⁴ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Includes 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		35	3	✓	✓
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents		1	2	5	4
(4) State extension workers		3	1	1	✓
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		10	1	3	1
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		52	10	1	1
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)		2
(a) Constructing dwellings	7		107. Number of families assisted this year in—		3
(b) Remodeling dwellings	5		(a) Obtaining electricity		3
(c) Installing sewage systems	17		(b) Selection or use of electric lights of home electrical equipment		33
(d) Installing water systems	16		(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		2
(e) Installing heating systems	3		(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service		✓
(f) Providing needed storage space	52				
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	46		Farm Buildings—Continued		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	235		108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		7
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	3		(a) The construction of farm buildings		230
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	25		(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		310
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	320		(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		
(l) Laundry arrangement	1102		Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	11		109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		6
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	6		(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		8
(o) Improving home grounds	30		(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	213		110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		11
			111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		✓

REVEALING AND DISTRIBUTION

16-58074-8

10

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (16-20 years)	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	20	14	14	3
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	20			10
(4) State extension workers	1	1	1	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10		10	10
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	31	32	52	21
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				310
(b) With food preparation				300
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				80
(2) Of fruits				70
(3) Of meats				10
(4) Of milk				.
(5) Of poultry and eggs				.
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food.				190
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				5
(e) With butter or cheese making				11
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				92
(2) Freezing				60
(3) Drying				2
(4) Storing				30
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving.				164
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				33
(h) In canning according to a budget				28
(i) With child-feeding problems				108
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				20
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				3
(l) With first aid or home nursing				.
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				14
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				.
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with clubs, 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.....	15	76	-	21
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....	-	-	-	3
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	2	5	-	10
	(4) State extension workers.....	10	19	-	10
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		14	52	-	25
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....					33
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121. Number of families assisted this year—	(a) With time-management problems.....	70			352
	(b) With home accounts.....	1			330
	(c) With financial planning.....	1			170
	(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	2			25
	(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	2			
122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS , other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals)	(a) Food.....				11
	(b) Clothing.....				52
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....				97
	(d) General household supplies.....				100
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	(a) Food.....	23			20
	(b) Clothing.....	86			20
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	34			20
	(d) General household supplies.....	62			20
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)		50			25
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....		90			25
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....		22			25
127. Number of families assisted this year with—	(a) Clothing-construction problems.....				352
	(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....				330
	(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....				170
	(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....				25
128. Number of families assisted this year—	Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued				
	(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....				11
	(b) In improving family relationships.....				52
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....					97
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....					100
	(b) Women.....				20
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....					20
	(a) Men.....				20
	(b) Women.....				25
132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....					257
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....					310
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....					225
135. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....					8
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....					10
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.....					4

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

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn	✓	✓	✓	✓	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	9	5	7	5	4.0 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	7	4	6	4	557 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	1	✓	1	✓	1 Animals
152. Beef cattle	7	1	6	1	7 Animals
153. Sheep	2	✓	2	✓	2 Animals
154. Swine	7	✓	6	✓	13 Animals
155. Horses and mules	✓	✓	✓	✓	Animals
155a. Rabbits	✓	✓	✓	✓	Animals
156. Other livestock	✓	✓	✓	✓	Animals
157. Bees	✓	✓	✓	✓	Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	3	12	2	12	XXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry	✓	✓	✓	✓	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)	77	✓	65	✓	XXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	22	✓	15	✓	17 Articles made 20 Articles repaired
162. Farm management	✓	✓	✓	✓	XXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking	✓	140	✓	120	236 Meals planned 230 Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)	✓	10	✓	10	2,255 Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid	✓	✓	✓	✓	225 Quarts frozen ¹
165a. Child care	✓	✓	✓	✓	520 Pounds frozen ¹
166. Clothing	✓	85	✓	72	128 Garments made 26 Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)	✓	10	✓	5	1 Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement	✓	12	✓	10	6 Rooms 31 Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	✓	✓	14	✓	30 Articles
170. Junior leadership	✓	✓	✓	✓	XXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others	✓	✓	✓	✓	XXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	154	279	124	239	XXXXXXXXXXXXX

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)	16	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(a) Boys: 136	(b) Girls: 161
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(a) Boys: 113	(b) Girls: 134
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	(a) Boys: 131	(b) Girls: 161
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	(a) Boys: 5	(b) Girls: ✓
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	(a) Boys: 72	(b) Girls: 102
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	(a) Boys: 61	(b) Girls: 59

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	15	59	10 and under	26	30
2d	22	15	11	14	36
3d	26	24	12	30	31
4th	15	21	13	20	27
5th	5	6	14	21	14
6th	1	5	15	8	10
7th	3	1	16	5	7
8th	1	1	17	4	5
9th	2		18	1	1
10th and over			19	2	
			20 and over	2	

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—

(a) Judging	✓	(f) Fire and accident prevention	1
(b) Giving demonstrations	125	(g) Wildlife conservation	16
(c) Recreational leadership	11	(h) Keeping personal accounts	✓
(d) Music appreciation	✓	(i) Use of economic information	✓
(e) Health	✓	(j) Soil and water conservation	5
		(k) Forestry	2

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. 3

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 (b) Number of different young women

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	✓	✓				
(2) Young women		✓				

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held. 14

189. Total attendance at such meetings.

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year.

191. Number in such groups (a) Different young men (b) Different young women

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

192. Number of different individuals assisted (a) Young men 11 (b) Young women

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

193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B") (a) Young men 11 (b) Young women

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 (older youth)	Bees (6)	General-flier insects ¹ (8)	All other work (7)
198. Hours devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			1
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
199. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
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.

	Amputees 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. Hours devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents	✓	2	1	✓	✓	✓	1	2	3	6	1
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	2	9	✓	✓	21	15	✓	✓	16	✓	✓
(4) State extension workers	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	1	✓	✓
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	✓	1	✓	10	10	1	2	5	6	✓
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	1	3	✓	✓	4	4	2	✓	5	2	✓
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	2	9	✓	✓	10	7	✓	✓	✓	1	✓

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 - A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
 - A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.
- The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry 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. 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, 1949.)