

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Of

DINWIDDIE COUNTY

FOR

1946

S. J. Jones
Local Farm Agent

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I. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The County Advisory Board and the local Community Clubs are the chief organized extension groups within the county. These organized forces ascertain the needs, formulate workable plans and carry to the farm families improved and better methods of farming and household practices. All in all, the chief aim of the organized extension groups within the county is to aid farm families to raise and improve their standard of living so that it will lead to a happier life and healthier living. This organization renders a worthwhile service to all who produce our supply of food.

A. County Advisory Board

The main organized or executive group set up in the county for conducting adult extension work is the County Advisory Board. This board in Dinwiddie County consists of thirty six (36) members from various sections of the county.

The following activities have been conducted by the County Advisory Board since July 1, 1946.

(a) Call meeting on July 12, 1946 in which the following activities were carried out.

- (1) Planning an "Appreciation Service" for the retiring Local Farm Agent, A. W. Pegram.
- (2) Plan ways to raise money for the financial needs of the extension program.
- (3) Selected delegates to attend the State Advisory Board meeting.
- (4) Suggested ways for getting a larger attendance at the county Advisory Board meetings.
- (5) Formulated plans for strengthening all organized agricultural groups in the county.

The County Advisory Board meets twice annually and whenever urgent business demands a call meeting. During the annual meetings plans are made whereby each farm family may be reached with farming aids that will meet his or her individual needs and with information on all the improved and better methods of farming. Agricultural news items are discussed, reviews of the findings of agricultural experiment stations made and reports from various committees recounting progress of the extension practices in his or her community. It is from these annual board meetings that checks can be made of the actual practices carried out on every farm, progress that has been made along all agricultural lines and the many shortcomings that need to be remedied on the farm and in the home.

B. Community Clubs

In order to reach the farming class more effectively, Community Clubs are functioning throughout the county. The main objective of these clubs is to influence, advise and assist the farm families in using better and improved practices on their farms. In this way the status of living of the farming class can be raised and an ample supply of food and fibre maintained for the family and many other needs.

There are ten (10) Community Clubs in Dinwiddie County. Each of these clubs has a president, secretary, treasure and organized committees. One of these clubs, the Popular Spring Club, is a Demonstration Community Club. In this community a definite agricultural program has been set up with certain specific goals to be reached. The progress of this community has been carefully checked and all phases of agricultural activities closely supervised. This community has been set apart somewhat as a model for other communities and guinea pig for extension work in the county. This community was awarded second prize for achievements at the State Advisory Board meeting which was held September 4-5, 1946.

II. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

The soil in Dinwiddie County lends itself to general type farming; therefore, the eight-hundred-five (805) farm families raise a variety of crops. Chief among these are: Tobacco, peanuts, corn and small grains. A number of the farmers near Petersburg produce vegetables for market along with poultry and livestock. These farmers have learned that producing efficiently the quality, quantity and variety of produce needed, nets a good income.

The farmers are given instructions from time to time on means and methods of preserving, enriching and protecting their soil. This is done in order that the farmers in the county may produce bigger and better crops from this type of soil.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Tobacco

Tobacco is the leading cash crop in the county; therefore, the farmers are eager to produce large yields of high quality tobacco on their allotted acreage. Farmers are also realizing the advantage of spraying and dusting to control insects and diseases during the entire life of the plant. A shortage of labor has taught the farmers the great advantage of working cooperatively together especially at planting and harvesting time.

Many farmers throughout the county are remodeling their tobacco barns and storage houses to protect the crop and secure the greatest amount of efficiency from fuel consumed.

Tobacco (continued)

Leroy Roney of the Zion Community has this to say about his tobacco, "After remodeling my tobacco barn, I used only two thirds ($2/3$) of the fuel formerly used for curing my tobacco. By spraying and dusting my tobacco, I saved the labor of at least two farm hands in controlling insects. Since labor is very short on my farm this has meant a great deal to me in dollars and cents. I have also found out that with proper fertilization and cultivation of my tobacco crop, I am producing a better quality tobacco and more pounds per acre than ever before." Roney used 1200 pounds per acre of 3-9-6 fertilizer on his soil which gave excellent results. He also states that he mixes his fertilizer thoroughly with the soil so that the plants will not come in direct contact with strong mixtures of fertilizer and cause them to be stunted or die from root injury.

B. Peanuts

Another leading cash crop for farmers in Dinwiddie County is peanuts. The sandy type soil in the south-east section of the county is adapted to the production of peanuts. This crop fits in well with the tobacco crop since the planting and harvesting times are different.

Willie Walker of Little Bethel Community says, "I have been growing peanuts for years and I can really see the advantage of proper fertilization, cultivation and good seed. In recent years various labor saving devices have saved man power on my farm and made growing of peanuts less of a drudgery." In fact, he says, "I would rather grow peanuts than tobacco because they require less labor and if there is not a good market for peanuts, I can eat them, my family can eat them and they serve as an emergency food for livestock. This can not be done with tobacco. I have also found out that with an application of plaster the yield was ten (10) percent greater where it was applied." The peanut hay on this farm, as on other farms, is used for livestock feed.

C. Corn

Farmers are being urged constantly to use the best seed, better methods of cultivation and proper fertilizer in growing their corn crops.

A corn hybrid demonstration on the farm of John Hayes, Gee Community, produced one third ($1/3$) more corn per acre than the open pollinated variety. Hayes planted the corn in rows forty (40) inches apart and left plants approximately fifteen (15) inches apart in the row. He gave it one harrowing and two cultivations also he side dressed it with one hundred fifty (150) pounds of nitrate of soda. Hayes says that he will plant his entire crop in corn hybrid next year because he invariably gets eighteen (18) bushels more corn per acre.

Corn (continued)

Joshua Branch of DeWitt Community reports sixty one (61) bushels per acre from corn hybrid. Branch plowed under a cover crop of lespedeza before preparing the land for corn. It was noted in observing Branch's corn field that his rows and plants were too far apart. Branch has been advised to space his rows and plants closer in using hybrid corn next year. His yield should be greater.

A number of other farmers are growing hybrid corn in the county and they are obtaining a very good yield per acre.

T. W. Bland of Sutherland reports a very good yield from an open pollinated variety. He made approximately sixty (60) bushels per acre on twelve (12) acres of land. Bland has promised the local Agent that he will try hybrid corn as a demonstration next year to compare the results with his open pollinated variety.

D. Small Grain

"Go all out" for small grain production has been urged of the farmers of Dinwiddie County. Wheat is badly needed for human food and for livestock. Barley and oats are also needed in the feeding program. The farmers have been given advice on the varieties of small grain to use for grain and for grazing also how and when to plant and how to fertilize.

Willie Walker of the Little Bethel Community reported a yield of one hundred-twenty-six (126) bushels of wheat on four (4) acres of land. No fertilizer was used at the time of seeding; however, barnyard manure was broadcasted over the land prior to seeding. The wheat was later topdressed with nitrate of soda at the rate of one hundred-fifty (150) pounds per acre. On the recommendations of the Farm Agent, Walker used three hundred (300) pounds of 3-12-6 per acre on the soil at the time of seeding this fall. This plot had an application of barnyard manure before the seed bed was prepared. He sowed the Little Red variety. Walker now has a good stand of wheat.

T. W. Bland, Rocky Branch Community, has seeded three (3) acres of wheat behind tobacco. The beds were leveled and the land disked and harrowed. Bland used four hundred (400) pounds of 3-10-6 fertilizer and planted V.P.I. 131 variety. This plot of wheat is a small grain demonstration in that community. Bland says that he always uses fertilizer at the time of seeding and top dresses with nitrate of soda in the early spring.

E. Pastures

Farmers are beginning to realize that good pastures pay. Good grazing lands can make a real contribution to farm income in that it will aid in producing better livestock with greater productive activity. The yield per acre of grass must be greatly increased and the nutrient content improved in most pastures in

Pastures (Continued)

Dinwiddie County. Farmers must realize that the grazing season can last the year round and thus become a great feed and financial saving to the farmer.

T. W. Bland of Rocky Branch Community has a pasture demonstration. This demonstration is a thickly sodded pasture with a combination of grasses. Lime and a complete fertilizer were used to bring about a marked increase in yield with more grasses and fewer weeds. This pasture will be topdressed with nitrate of soda in the spring. Bland says that this pasture can be used for grazing in December as well as in June.

Other farmers that have greatly improved their grazing lands are: Jessie Ritthie of Dinwiddie, Garland Wright of Wilson, Joshua Branch of DeWitt and John Wynn of Wellville.

F. Poultry

Poultry raising for home use chiefly, is carried on in the county. The poultry raiser have been advised to get a standard breed of chicks, feed them well and give them good care and management. Most of the farm families have mixed breeds of chickens and do very little culling; therefore, the returns from these flocks are small. A program is underway now whereby poultry raisers in the county can be made to see the value of having a standard breed of chicks whether for laying, marketing or table use.

Alex Simson of Sutherland has started a commercial chicken farm on a small scale. He now has around nine hundred (900) Barred Rocks. These chicks were purchased in lots of three hundred (300) each from a reliable hatchery. As soon as this farmer can secure materials for more buildings and brooders he will be able to expand his business. Simson practices rigid sanitation to keep down losses from diseases and parasites and gives his flock a commercial feed to supplement home grown grains. The Local Agent has advised Simson to keep an accurate record of his flock in order to estimate all poultry profits.

G. Livestock

Profit producing livestock are the results of many factors. These factors are constantly brought to the attention of the farmers in Dinwiddie County. They have been urged to replace scrub animals with purebred ones. The proper care and management of purebred animals will greatly reward the producers of livestock in this county. We are in urgent need of more purebred cows and hogs. It is the aim of the Local Agent and many farmers to see that this need is met from time to time.

(a) Hogs

Three purebred boars will be purchased this month by

farmers. These boars will be located in different communities and will be used not only by the owner but other farmers in the community. This should improve the hogs in these communities over a period of time. One of these farmers agreed to purchase a purebred male and females in order to raise registered pigs that will be sold for breeding stock.

During the five (5) months that the Local Farm Agent has been located in this county four hundred-eighty-one (481) hogs and pigs have been inoculated against cholera. Twenty eight (28) were treated for worms.

H. Fruits

"We can't produce fruits like those that we see in markets", said one farmer recently. The Local Agent wanted to prove that this statement wasn't exactly true so he went to the farm of T. W. Bland, of Sutherland, and secured six apples that were grown in his orchard. They were large, well shaped apples, free from blotches. The Local Agent showed these apples to this particular farmer and many others in the county. They were really surprised to know that such good quality apples had been grown in Dinwiddie. It has now been pointed out to the farmers that are interested in fruit growing that good quality fruit can be produced that is suitable for the market as well as for home use. T. W. Bland has a planned spraying schedule which he uses each spring. He sprayed his trees five (5) times at intervals of seven (7) or ten (10) days each. During the winter, Bland prunes diseased limbs and carefully check the trunks of all trees for boring worms.

Most of the farm families in Dinwiddie County have some type of fruit trees. The care and management of these trees has been poorly carried out but we are looking forward to better orchards in the future.

I. Vegetables

In the spring most of the farmers in Dinwiddie County treat their vegetable gardens with a heavy application of stable and chicken manure which they later work thoroughly into the soil. The gardens are then laid off in rows and various vegetable seed planted. After carefully checking many gardens in the county, it has been found out that the farmers do not plant enough different varieties of vegetables. They fail in many instances to do successive planting and therefore do not have an ample supply of vegetables throughout the growing season. Some farmers however have learned to rotate their crops and thus increase the yield and prevent many plant diseases. They are also planting rather than sowing their vegetable seeds and this saves money, time and the vegetables grow faster. Many farmers, too, are dusting their plants with rotenone to keep off plant lice, green worms and other insects.

Vegetables (Continued)

Mrs. Patterson of Little Bethel Community has this to say about getting rid of insects in her garden, "I pick off the old bugs when they first appear on the plants as they are hard to kill by dusting; then, I throw them in a large can that is half full of water and pour a little kerosene on top. I find that this will kill the bugs. I also dust my garden with rotenone every two weeks."

William Brown of Little Bethel Community reports a good yield per acre in sweet potatoe growing. Brown prepares eight (8) square feet of bed space to bed one half (1/2) bushel of potatoes. He enriches the soil with 4-8-6 fertilizer which is applied at the rate of two hundred (200) pounds per half acre. The plants are set to field after all danger of frost has passed and the soil is warm. The plants are spaced ten (10) inches apart in rows approximately three (3) feet wide.

Farm families throughout the county are beginning to realize the great advantage of selecting and protecting their garden seeds during the winter and to frequently buy new seed for planting. Evidences of better methods of storing vegetables are being practiced. Housewives are also canning more vegetables to meet the needs of the family. A canning project was conducted at McKenney all during the summer months.

J. Agricultural Planning

During the Five (5) months that the Local Farm Agent has been located in Dinwiddie County, the agricultural planning has been conducted along the following lines:

- (a) Agricultural survey made of the farm families in the county in order to ascertain the type of farming carried on, methods used, progress that had been made in all agricultural phases from time to time and the agricultural needs of each farm family.
- (b) Varied meetings of an extension nature have included training, demonstrating, leader group and conferences with farmers and leaders. Individual aid has been given many farmers to meet the needs of their specific problems.
- (c) Plans have been made to improve farming practices throughout the county in order to produce a more efficient farming program. Under this plan the following things have been taken into consideration:
 - (1) Power equipment that will increase work efficiency.
 - (2) Building better farm buildings and locating them for convenience.

(8)

(3) Producing profit growing crops and livestock through proper care of land, good seed plus good breeds of livestock and their proper care and management.

(4) Developing more skill in carrying out farm work.

(5) Planned better hours for working.

(6) Plans whereby every farm family can be reached with the new, improved and better way of farming.

K. Returning Veterans

Surveys show that many returning veterans of World War II have started and are interested in farming. Agricultural supervisors and professional agricultural workers have given much help in getting returning veterans established on farms.

When ever called upon, the Local Farm Agent has given the returning veterans in Dinwiddie who are interested in farming as much assistance as possible. The economic, physical and social conditions that must be dealt with in farming has been discussed and advice given on profitable ways of farming. The ways in which veterans may get help in establishing himself on the farm through the G. I. Bill of Rights have been pointed out.

T. Bland of Sutherland and Tucker of McKenney, have been given assistance by the Local Agent in working out a farming program to fit their particular needs and have been given aid in trying to secure farm equipment and machinery.

L. Demonstration Community

The Popular Spring Community, located in Rowanta Magisterial District, is the demonstration community in the county. The agricultural activities of this community are carefully checked and supervised. A recent survey shows that there are forty-six (46) farm families in this community. Thirty-five (35) of these are owners. The Local Agent has been checking all phases of progress along the agricultural line that has been made in this community during the year of 1946. It has been noted that some homes have been painted, an increase in food production maintained and a few more livestock produced. New goals will be set for this community for the year of 1947.

IV. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

A. Triple A

The Local Farm Agent has been encouraging the farmers to take advantage of the triple A program. From a recent check made in this county it was found that a number of farmers are not taking advantage of the oppotunitjes offered by this agency.

B. Soil Conservation

Increased crop yields and added income have resulted from soil conservation. Many kinds of soil conservation practices have been carried on in the county to improve the fertility of the soil and to save the valuable topsoil from washing away.

The following list includes the type of soil conservation practices that have been conducted on various farms throughout the county:

- (1) Crop rotation
- (2) Terracing
- (3) Strip cropping
- (4) Use of lime and fertilizers
- (5) Use of animal and crop residues

The foregoing practices have helped to save countless amount of precious topsoil and added fertility to the soil. However, there are many farms in which careless soil management has robbed many acres of much of their crop productivity.

Farmers are being urged to take advantage of the services offered by the Soil Conservation Service.

I. 4-H CLUB WORK

A. Organization

(1) Junior Council

The Junior Council which is the main organized group for conducting 4-H Club Work, is composed of the presidents, secretaries and leaders of each club. This council is the executive planning organization of the entire 4-H program in the county. The Junior Council is scheduled to meet twice yearly. At these meetings plans are made for conducting worthwhile 4-H activities, reports from each club are given, round-table discussions are engaged in and new and better methods for conducting are presented. Council members are given time to present their problems from each community and ways and means of solving these problems are worked out. A county-wide series of well planned programs of recreation and entertainment are organized by the Junior Council.

(2) 4-H Clubs

Fourteen (14) 4-H Clubs are organized in Dinwiddie County with an enrollment of one hundred forty-five (145) boys and one hundred forty-six (146) girls. Each of these clubs are scheduled to meet monthly on the direction of the club officers and club leader. The girls projects are under the supervision of the Home Demonstration Agent while the boys projects are supervised by the Farm Agent. During these monthly meetings reports on individual projects are given, demonstrations held, new ideas for doing farm tasks discussed and new and better methods of conducting projects presented. Programs are frequently worked out to attract new members, interest parents and to enliven the 4-H program.

B. 4-H Projects

(1) Livestock

There were seventeen (17) 4-H members engaged in livestock projects. Sixteen (16) of these have completed their projects and the estimated net income thus far has been two hundred-sixty-seven dollars and twenty cents (\$267.20).

The above seventeen (17) 4-H members who engaged in livestock raising were given pointers on care and management of these animals.

Two (2) purebred boars are owned by the 4-H Clubs in the county. These boars are used in boar circles to improve the breed of hogs in various communities. The 4-H Clubs are planning to obtain more purebred livestock to be used for breeding purposes throughout the county.

C. (2) Farm Crops

One hundred-twenty-eight (128) boys were enrolled in farm crop projects. One hundred-five (105) have completed their projects. The total receipts from these farm crops were nine thousand eight hundred-twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents. (\$9,826.25) and the total profits were four thousand eight hundred-forty-six dollars and forty-five cents (\$4,846.45).

The 4-H Club members who are engaged in farm crop raising have been given instructions in care of the soil, proper fertilization, selecting seed, proper methods of cultivation, marketing and storing crops.

II. 4-H CLUB SURVEY

A survey was made in Dinwiddie County to get the names of all the boys and girls of 4-H Club age. Clubs will be reorganized for the coming year and new clubs will be organized in communities there are boys and girls interested in 4-H work. An effort will be made to get every boy and girl of 4-H Club age to join one of the clubs and to carry a worth while project.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Dinwiddie

REPORT OF

E. H. Stewart
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent. From Dec. 1, 45 to Nov. 30, 1946

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From _____ to _____, 194____

4-H Club Agent. From _____ to _____, 194____

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From _____ to _____, 194____

S. J. James
Agricultural Agent. From July 1, 46 to Nov. 30, 1946

Assistant Agricultural Agent. From _____ to _____, 194____



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____
Date _____
State Extension Director.

Form 128-22
(Revised May, 1942)

**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

16-28074-1

Report only this year's activities that can be verified				Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club Agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)				8 1/2		12	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ²				135		212	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²				76		61	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ²				68		79	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ²				143		194	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴				275		707	775
7. Number of different farms or homes visited				104		402	450
8. Number of calls relating to extension work				(1) Office		151	158
				(2) Telephone	7	123	123
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵				2		0	2
10. Number of bulletins distributed				1499		154	1653
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting				(a) Number	12	4	16
				(b) Total attendance of:			
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen				(1) Adult work		28	28
				(2) 4-H Club and older youth	20	17	37
				(a) Number			
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)				(1) Adult work	37	10	47
				(2) 4-H Club and older youth	237	81	318
				(a) Number	32	4	36
				(b) Total attendance	338	41	379
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted				(a) Number	25	5	30
				(b) Total attendance	15	1	16
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations				(1) Number	250	9	259
				(2) Total attendance	1	0	1
16. Tours conducted				(1) Adult work	15	0	15
				(2) 4-H Club and older youth			
				(a) Number			
17. Achievement days held				(1) Adult work	1	0	1
				(2) 4-H Club and older youth	30	0	30

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.

16-28074-1

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 older youth	(a) Number (b) Total boys attending (c) Total girls attending (d) Total others attending				
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	56 2869		23	79 3208
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number (b) Total attendance	24 484		0	24 484
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 (b) Total attendance	1 10		15	16 176
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number (b) Total attendance			166	176

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 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 (1940 Census)	800
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	281
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	34
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	17
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	25
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	78
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	35
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	163
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	28
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	431
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	27

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name <u>County Advisory Board</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>36</u>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name <u>County H. D. Committee</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>14</u>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name <u>County Council</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>30</u>
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	

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

(a) Agricultural	(b) Home demonstration	(c) 4-H Club	(d) Older youth
------------------	------------------------	--------------	-----------------

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 26

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 14

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 7

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 80

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) 14 (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) 14 x x x x x x x x x x

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men 38 Women 26

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)

(a) Adult work	(1) Men <u>57</u>	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men	(3) Older club boys
	(2) Women <u>39</u>		(2) Women	(4) Older club girls

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 13 (b) Women 13 (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)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>20</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>55</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>4</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County		<u>23</u>
	(2) Community		<u>61</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>23</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<u>32</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)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—								3		
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	13	18	12	13	19	0	17		4	3
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	6	12	8	7		5	3	3	6
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	6	10	5	7		8	6	2	4
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed		0	16	17	15					
(2) The use of lime	2		10	12	19					7
(3) The use of fertilizers	5	10	9							
(4) Controlling plant diseases	13	7							5	
(5) Controlling injurious insects							11			
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	3									

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock ¹
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents						3	
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	2			40		11	
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6			21		8	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4			18		7	
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			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females							
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	5	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding				8			
(5) Controlling external parasites	3						
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites				28		8	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Soil and water		Forestry	Wildlife
(a)		(b)	(c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents		15	1
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		6	2
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			
Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued	
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use		(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In the use of crop rotations		(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With strip cropping	2	(c) With selection cutting	
(d) In constructing terraces		(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies		(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) With contour farming of cropland		(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
(g) In contouring pasture or range	39	68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	18
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	5		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion		Wildlife—Continued	
(j) In summer-fallowing		69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests		(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	
(l) With drainage		(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	16
(m) With irrigation		(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	
(n) With land clearing		(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	2
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			

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, 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.....			5
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	2	2	
	(4) State extension workers.....			
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....		5	2	10
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....		2	1	7
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business.....			
	(b) Enterprise.....			
	(c) Other.....			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory.....			
	(b) General farm records.....	6		
	(c) Enterprise records.....			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only.....			
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....			
	(c) In analyzing the farm business.....			
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	5		
	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating.....			3
	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....			9
	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....			18
	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....			10
	(i) With farm-labor problems.....			
	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....			

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....			5
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	1		
	(4) State extension workers.....			
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....				
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems.....				
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				

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

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MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	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						4				22	4
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers						3					
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year						4				11	6
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year						8				8	6
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year						4				50	
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$	\$ 10	\$	\$ 576.00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 10	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify) <i>Better Selection and Display of Products on Market</i>											

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized pieces of work.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

NOTE: Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth		Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:					
(1) Home demonstration agents		18	49	35	7
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents		45			
(4) State extension workers					
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		16	10	10	10
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		37	28	20	8
115. Number of families assisted this year—					
(a) In improving diets	30	115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(b) With food preparation	50		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹	45	1. Quarts canned	25,000	18,000	750
(1) Of vegetables	35	2. Gallons brined			
(2) Of fruits		3. Pounds: Dried ^{2,3}	7000	1000	
(3) Of meats	5	4. Cured ^{3,4}			
(4) Of milk	5	5. Stored			
(5) Of poultry and eggs	15	6. Frozen ⁴			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing		7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			75
(e) With butter or cheese making	7				
(f) With food preservation problems ¹		115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS			
(1) Canning	75		Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(2) Freezing		1. Quarts canned	2000	8000	
(3) Drying		2. Gallons brined			
(4) Storing	10	3. Pounds: Dried ^{2,3}			
(i) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	50	4. Cured ^{3,4}			
(j) In canning according to a budget	25	5. Stored			
(k) With child-feeding problems		6. Frozen ⁴			
(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	7				
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					
(n) With first-aid or home nursing					
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards					
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					

¹ Sum of the subitems minus duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.

² Weight of finished product after drying.

³ Weight of product before curing.

⁴ Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.

⁵ Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
117	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	3	8		5
118	Days devoted to line of work by—				
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
	(3) Agricultural agents.....				
	(4) State extension workers.....				
119	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	7	4		5
120	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	7	3		7
(y) 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.....		(a) Clothing-construction problems.....		
	(b) With home accounts.....		(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....		
	(c) With financial planning.....		(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing..		25
	(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.....		Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		
122	Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—		128. Number of families assisted this year—		
	(a) Food.....		(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....		
	(b) Clothing.....		(b) In improving family relationships.....		
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....		129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....		
	(d) General household supplies.....		130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....		
123	Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women.....		
	(a) Food.....		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....		
	(b) Clothing.....		Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....		132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....		
	(d) General household supplies.....		133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....		12
124	Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....		134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....		3
125	Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....		135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—		
			(a) Club or community house.....		
			(b) Permanent camp.....		
			(c) Community rest rooms.....		
126	Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....		136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities.....		
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (f), page 9.			137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations.....		

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 (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	88		71		75	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts	22		20		20	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	8		5		3	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco	10		9		7	Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens		26		20	11	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)		72		60	1500	Birds
151. Dairy cattle						Animals
152. Beef cattle						Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	17		16		17	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		48		43	x x x x x x x x x x x x	
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity						Articles made
162. Farm management						Articles repaired
163. Food selection and preparation					x x x x x x x x x x x x	Meals planned
164. Food preservation						Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						Quarts canned
166. Clothing					x x x x x x x x x x x x	Garments made
167. Home management						Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Units
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Rooms
170. Junior leadership						Articles
171. All others						Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	1457	146	121	123	x x x x x x x x x x x x	

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP:

BOYS WITH OTHER BIRTH DATES

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13

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34
72

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	142	17
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys: 142	(b) Girls: 146
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys: 121	(b) Girls: 123
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys: 108	(b) Girls: 130
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys: 37	(b) Girls: 16
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys: 145	(b) Girls: 146
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys:	(b) Girls:

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year.....	4	6	10 and under.....	8	7
2d.....	39	24	11.....	16	8
3d.....	83	72	12.....	13	7
4th.....	18	33	13.....	23	20
5th.....	21	28	14.....	37	36
6th.....	23	8	15.....	26	15
7th.....	7	5	16.....	22	26
8th.....			17.....		18
9th.....			18.....		9
10th and over.....			19.....		
			20 and over.....		

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.....
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	(g) Wildlife conservation.....
(c) Recreational leadership.....	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....
(d) Music appreciation.....	(i) Use of economic information.....
(e) Health.....	(j) Soil and water conservation.....
	(k) Forestry.....
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.....	

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

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

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

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

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....				
(2) Vocational guidance.....			11	
(3) Family life and social customs.....				
(4) Social and recreational activities.....			3	
(5) Community service activities.....			30	
(6) Technical agriculture.....			12	
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....			10	

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

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

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

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

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards	Civilian defense agency	Employment service	Agricultural Adjustment Agency	Food Distribution Administration	Soil Conservation Service	Farm Security Administration	Rural Electrification Administration	Tennessee Valley Authority	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents				1		1				
(4) State extension workers										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				12		6				
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				3		4				
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers						1				

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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