

1953

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

SMYTH COUNTY

MARION VIRGINIA

H. B. Eller	12/1/52 - 11/30/53	County Agent
Hugh M. Jones	12/1/52 - 11/30/53	Assistant Agent
Bessie L. Conley	12/1/52 - 11/30/53	Secretary

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III. Type of Agriculture

Smyth county, a highland area crossed by elongated mountain ridges and comparatively broad intervening mountain valleys, supports an agriculture well proportioned between the production of livestock, corn, wheat, hay and apples on a commercial scale.

Burley tobacco is now the main cash crop. The acreage of cabbage and rutabagas continues to decrease due to loss of more markets each year.

Livestock and livestock products sold (other than dairy and poultry) account for the largest single source of income. Income from crops ranks second and that from dairying third.

There are 1895 farms that average ninety five and one half acres. A further breakdown with reference to size reveals there are 1189 farms of ten acres and above and nineteen farms of one thousand acres and over. The 1950 agricultural census also reveals that the farm income from Smyth County was \$3,600,000. The survey shows that for the period 1945-1950 the value of whole milk sold doubled over the five year period 1940-45.

Due to the drop in cattle prices and another drought for the second consecutive year, the farm income for 1953 for Smyth County will be reduced considerably over previous years. This has been reflected in recent months in the decline of sale of heavy or large pieces of farm machinery.

Milk produced for manufacturing purposes also took a big drop this year. As a large number of Smyth farmers are producing grade C milk, this has affected the income of a large percentage of our farmers.

IV. Livestock

A. Beef Cattle

Efficiency in production and marketing was the main objective of the 1953 county livestock program. In getting the beef producers to carry out this objective the better sires program

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control of both internal and external parasites, use of economical rations and methods of feeding, control of bangs disease, the sale of feeder calves by grade through feeder calf sale and the sale of yearling steers by grade through a similar sale were phases of the total program.

Through this program the cattle producers learned the value of producing a quality product and how it could be marketed even during a poor marketing year if the product was well advertised.

The two newest approaches made in connection with the above program included the group approval by feeder calf producers to have their herds tested for T.B. and bangs as a requirement for eligibility for their calves to go in the sale. They also agreed to assess themselves 50¢ per calf to be used for a special advertising or promotional fund.

Considering the results in terms of the main objectives for this program, I would say that considerable progress was made.

For the first time all the beef herds, from which calves were consigned to this feeder calf sale, were bangs and T.B. tested.

We assisted with the location and selection of eleven registered bulls, also a number of females.

The increase in number of silos, both temporary and permanent, is indication of greater interest in economical rations. A farm buildings tour provided a study in better methods of feeding.

A total of eighteen calf producers marketed 357 calves cooperatively. More of our steer producers sold their cattle by grade through the Abingdon yearly steer sale. They were well pleased with the prices received.

A series of special community meetings were held throughout the county at which time the control measures and prevention of bangs was discussed with the beef and dairy cow owners.

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B. Sheep

In the county sheep program as well as in the cattle program, efficiency of marketing production and a better quality product were set up as main objectives.

These objectives were accomplished by the cooperative marketing of 34,000 pounds of wool through county wool pool by ninety percent of the growers, the dipping of 2,600 sheep by use of county owned portable vat. A total of 25 registered rams were placed with lamb producers as a means of increasing quality of lambs.

C. Swine

Efficiency in pork production through use of registered sires, more ladino pastures, use of balanced rations and control of internal parasites covered the objectives for the swine producers. Progress in getting these objectives carried out has been slower than that experienced with the cattle and sheep producers. Hog production represents only a small percentage of the livestock in this county.

V. Dairying

More efficient production through better breeding, management and feeding was the main objective of our dairy program.

In carrying out this objective, considerable emphasis was placed on artificial breeding. In addition to stressing the value of this program by radio and news articles, a Test Tube Dairy Heifer show was held for the first time at the county seat. This gave additional farmers a chance to see the results of this program as it affected type. It also gave an excellent opportunity to bring this phase of the work before the public by publishing the results of the show. This work has continued to grow as a large number of new breeders started using the service for the first time and also some of the old breeders have used it to a greater extent than used in previous years. The county agent's office serves as head quarters for the consolidation of all calls for the inseminator.

Another approach to carrying out our main objective was that of holding a dairy herdsman school. This was an all day school conducted by our extension dairy specialists. Also, our county veterinarian took part in a discussion on diseases and sanitation.

Our county DHI unit of twenty one herds served as an organ through which we reached most of our grade A milk producers with certain phases of an educational program. This organization held regular quarterly supper meetings following which an appropriate program was presented. Some of the topics discussed at these meetings were, winter feeding of dry cows and heifers, milk marketing organization, importance of pastures, etc.

Some 780 cows were on test in our DHI this year. As a result of this testing program, one member had a Guernsey bull proved with an outstanding record and was fortunate in placing him in an artificial stud at \$3,000. Two new members were added to the Association during the year.

VI. Agronomy

The main objectives of the agronomy program were to create greater interest in soil testing, best varieties of crops, more efficient production of Burley tobacco and alfalfa, value of extra nitrogen on small grains and old meadows as well as permanent pasture under certain conditions.

In carrying out these objectives county-wide meetings and community meetings were held; the radio and press were used. A total of 273 soil samples were sent to the state laboratory for testing and recommendations for same were written by either the county agent or assistant agent. One alfalfa clinic held as a field meeting and conducted by the extension agronomist, entomologist and plant pathologist was held with good attendance.

The farmers of this county purchased this year the largest quantity of TVA ammonium nitrate that has been purchased under the discount program for use on grasses.

The value of fertilizing permanent pastures was continued with the fifteen active T.V.A. unit test demonstrators located in every community of the county. These demonstrators received 113 tons of 48% calcium meta phosphate.

Two farmers demonstrated the value of using extra nitrogen in early spring to secure extra grass for early grazing. This practice gave them a good two weeks earlier grazing than when nitrogen was not used. They used 150 pounds 33% nitrogen per acre.

To provide the latest information on production of Burley tobacco a county-wide meeting for all growers was sponsored in cooperation with the county Farm Bureau organization. The director of the Greenville Tobacco Experiment Station was the speaker for this meeting. The attendance for this meeting was 200.

To secure information on performance of a number of new varieties of hybrid corn seven farmers cooperated.

A number of cropping plans were worked up.

Three farmers were assisted with the proper methods of making grass ensilage, a practice that was carried out on more farms this year than for any previous season.

The Marion Stadium Corporation was directly assisted with the growing of a sod on the new football field. Due to the dry season, an irrigation system was installed and operated.

* VII. Conservation

The conservation of soil by contour strip cropping, the construction of farm ponds and the planting of forest tree seedlings were objectives set up for securing greater conservation this year.

As this county does not have a soil conservation service technician, the strip cropping work was promoted and carried out by assistant and county agent.

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A total of approximately 185 acres were strip cropped for seven farmers. A special supper meeting was worked up for this group in cooperation with local banks and Chamber of Commerce. An appropriate certificate was awarded each of these farmers by the local Chamber of Commerce in recognition of having started this type of demonstration.

Help was secured from the District Soil Conservationist in laying out five farm ponds. Four additional ponds were staked out by the assistant and county agent.

A total of thirty-one farmers planted 51,000 tree seedlings of the following species, white pine, poplar and black locust.

Two farmers were assisted in securing fish for their ponds.

VIII. 4-H Club Work

A total of eighty boys and nine girls were enrolled in crop and livestock projects in seven clubs in 1953.

These members completed crop projects that net them \$1116.28, and livestock projects that net \$3199.94. Prize money won on livestock exhibits totaled \$457.80. The total money received by the members on their projects was \$4,766.02.

Club members took a very active part this year in the many activities offered to them. The district camp was attended by thirty eight boys and girls. One boy and one girl attended the 4-H Electric Congress held in Richmond. A county livestock judging team was trained by the assistant agent and was entered in both the district and state contests. The team placed second and fourth respectively. In addition to the four members of the livestock team, two girls attended the 4-H Short Course at V.P.I. One boy and one girl were selected to the 4-H All Stars.

Ten boys and girls exhibited fourteen baby beebes in a county show at Marion and district show in Bristol, Virginia. Two first places and grand championship were won by our members in the district show.

Some twenty-five hogs were entered in the district fat hog show in Bristol. Our members won five first places, grand champion and reserve championship in competition with 75 hogs.

One of our best achievement day programs was held in November. This was well attended by both members and parents.

A new project was started in November that has been well received and on which considerable progress has been made. This is the purebred beef heifer project. Two Angus and fifteen Hereford heifer calves have been purchased by sixteen members.

In carrying out the 1953 4-H program, four men leaders assisted. Meetings of all the clubs except two were held at night in homes of members. We find it next to impossible to hold satisfactory meetings in schools, particularly consolidated schools.

Although we did not have a large number of members enrolled this year, I feel that based on results just reported that the quality of work was well above average.

IX. Emergency Programs

1. Army Worm Control

The army worm was first observed causing serious damage to our crops, corn and barley, on May 24. From this date until about June 15 full time was devoted to an educational program relative to control and prevention of damage by this insect. Effective use was made of local radio station and press. The telephone and personal visits to the farms infested were other methods used. Materials used for control were DDT, chlordane and toxaphene. They all gave results, however, DDT was most expensive, chlordane worked slower. Toxaphene gave the best results for the money and killed quickly.

2. Drought Emergency Feed Program

Due to the 1953 drought, assistance was given the county mobilization committee in applying for surplus feed and also

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time was devoted to serving on the county drought committee. Applications for the federal hay money were taken in my office.

The educational phase of these programs was conducted by the county agent. The local radio, press and meetings were used.

Also, a special county meeting was held for both beef cattle and dairy farmers at which time our extension agronomy, dairy and beef cattle specialists presented information on practices to follow to meet the feed shortage. In addition to this meeting, special circulars with specific information on stretching feed supplies were mailed out.

X. Community Clubs

Two community clubs, Ridgedale and Groseclose, that averaged about 60 per meeting were assisted with their monthly programs and projects. Although these clubs did not complete the necessary paper work to compete in the county and district contest, they did hold regular meetings and carried out some good work.

XI. Minor Projects

A number of activities may be listed under this heading. The total time devoted to these many projects required several days work.

A. Agricultural Engineering

1. One all day farm building tour conducted in two communities was held for the purpose of having our extension building specialists to present latest information relative to planning and building certain type barns and silos.
2. One irrigation demonstration was conducted. Three irrigation systems were purchased and put in operation as a result of this demonstration. Systems for three other farms are now being designed by our extension specialists.
3. Assistance was given the local power company in getting pictures and writing articles for a special edition of local paper on farm water systems.

4. Assistance was given several farmers in laying out trench silos.
5. A number of plans for new farm buildings were secured for interested farmers.

B. Horticulture

One all day school on spray program and fertilization of orchards was held by our horticulture specialist.

C. Land Appreciation School

A two day school on land appreciation for professional workers and farmers was conducted in cooperation with soil conservation representatives.

D. Farm Management School

One half day school on farm management problems was conducted in cooperation with different agricultural economic specialists. Some 125 attended this meeting.

E. Educational Work for County Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Committee

In complying with the request of our new Secretary, Mr. Benson, I have taken the lead and responsibility of presenting the 1954 program to our farmers. This program has been presented at night meetings in nine different communities.

F. Radio and Press

A weekly radio program of twelve to fifteen minutes and a column for the weekly county paper have been carried out and prepared.

G. The two community fairs were assisted with planning and exhibits

H. One week was spent in Michigan in connection with advertising our feeder calves.

I. A few other activities that required some time include the judging of communities in another county, serving on agricultural committee of Chamber of Commerce, judging a speaking contest for F.C.S., and working with local civic club.

J. Conclusion

In carrying out the many different phases of work as reported above, the county agent, assistant agent and secretary wrote 56 news articles, made 53 radio broadcasts, participated in 78 meetings, made 671 farm visits, handled 1004 office calls and 1324 telephone calls. A total of 18,049 miles were traveled by both agents.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

This form is for use by county extension agents in making an annual statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning or transferring should make out this report before leaving the county.

County Smyth State Virginia

REPORT OF

Name of Agent	Title	Period of Service	
		From	To
<u> H. B. Eller </u>	<u> County Agent </u>	<u> 12/1/52 </u>	<u> 11/30/53 </u>
<u> Tingle M. Jones </u>	<u> Ass't Co. Agent </u>	<u> 12/1/52 </u>	<u> 11/30/53 </u>
<u> Harle Bundy Co. Home Econ. Agt. </u>		<u> 12/1/52 </u>	<u> 11/30/53 </u>



READ SUGGESTIONS ON PAGE 32

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director

Form ES-21
(Revised June, 1953)

EXTENSION TEACHING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES—*Interpretation*

Agents who devote more than one-half of their time to a line of work should report **ALL THEIR WORK** in the column provided. For example, an assistant agent devoting more than one-half of his or her time to 4-H Club work would use column B. When two or more agents (a county agent and an assistant) doing similar work report in the same column, whether it be A, B, or C, duplications should be removed before the entry is made. The county total, column D, is the sum of the three preceding columns less duplications not previously eliminated.

1. A single visit to both the farm and home is not to be counted as two visits.
2. An office call is a visit in person by an individual or a group seeking information or assistance.
3. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
4. Each news release is to be reported as one story or article. Material prepared for an extension column is to be counted as one item, even though several subjects are covered. The same release sent to several papers is to be reported as only one story. If the lead or the entire story is changed to make it different for each paper, then each is to be counted as a separate story. Do not report items relating to notice of meetings only or to news articles written in the State office and sent directly to the newspapers. However, articles sent to an agent for distribution to local papers are reported. Information given directly to reporters or writers as the basis for a story is also reported.
5. A broadcast is a single presentation on the air. It may be given in person or by transcription. An agent does not have to appear on the program so long as he is responsible for its preparation.
6. The number of copies of bulletins distributed includes circulars, leaflets, and other subject-matter and organizational materials. Commercial publications are not to be counted unless they are recommended by the college.
7. An adult result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, or other person under direct supervision of the extension worker, to show the value of a recommended practice. It involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons. It is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Result

demonstrations are definitely planned in advance and not "found."

8. At leader-training meetings, project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who is selected to lead some phase of the extension program in organization or subject matter.
- 8b. For the definition of young men and women's work (YMW) see items 132 through 135.

9. Includes general educational meetings, method-demonstration meetings, meetings held at result demonstrations, community-organization meetings, tours, achievement days, encampments, and all other meetings (except those for the training of local leaders) that you were responsible for holding.

Also includes meetings that you did not arrange but attended and actively participated in for the specific purpose of advancing the county extension program. Do not include meetings held by local leaders that you attended for observation or public-relations purposes only. Such meetings should be reported under item 10.

In reporting attendance, count the total number of DIFFERENT persons. For example, a farm tour makes three stops. Forty persons are at the first farm (7 of whom do not go to the second farm); 15 others join the tour at the second farm and continue on to the third farm, where 10 other persons join the group, making a total attendance of 65 different persons for the tour. Similarly, for an all-day institute-type of meeting, count the number of persons attending the morning session and the number of additional persons attending the afternoon session. Do not add together morning and afternoon attendance and report the total.

- 9c. In addition to the 4-H Club meetings you held or participated in, extension meetings for boys and girls who are not enrolled in 4-H Club work should be included.
10. Only those local-leader-held meetings that are a part of the extension program are to be reported. When a complete record of leader-held meetings is not available, it may be necessary to make a conservative estimate of these meetings based upon such records and information as are available.

READ SUGGESTIONS ON PAGE 25

EXTENSION TEACHING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Include all activities carried on this year that are related to extension work.

Item	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agricultural work	County total
	A	B	C	D
1. Farm or home visits..... Number	406	###	671	1077
2. Office calls..... do	609		1004	1613
3. Telephone calls..... do	767		1324	2091
4. News articles & stories prepared Number	26		56	82
5. Broadcasts made or prepared:				
a. Radio..... do	41		53	94
b. Television..... do				
6. Bulletins distributed..... do	378		950	1328
7. Adult result demonstrations conducted..... Number	20		2	22
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:				
a. Adult work:				
(1)..... Number	10		-	10
(2)..... Attendance	140		-	140
b. YMW work:				
(1)..... Number	0		-	-
(2)..... Attendance	0		-	-
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1)..... Number	2		-	2
(2)..... Attendance	30		-	30
9. All other meetings agent held or participated in:				
a. Adult work:				
(1)..... Number	152		58	210
(2)..... Attendance	2972		2247	5219
b. YMW work:				
(1)..... Number	-			
(2)..... Attendance	-			
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1)..... Number	82		18	100
(2)..... Attendance	1565		696	2261
10. Meetings held or conducted by local leaders:				
a. Adult work:				
(1)..... Number	53		0	53
(2)..... Attendance	944		0	944
b. YMW work:				
(1)..... Number	1		0	1
(2)..... Attendance	75		0	75
c. 4-H Club work:				
(1)..... Number	29		46	75
(2)..... Attendance	570		1362	1932

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING—*Interpretation*

12. Reported under this item should be only those groups functioning in a COUNTY-WIDE WAY that definitely assisted or were utilized by the county extension staff with the organization, planning, and conduct of the various county-wide aspects of the extension program.
13. Meetings are county and local meetings (other than county-wide council or committee meetings reported in item 12) held for the purpose of determining what should be included in the extension program at either the community or county level. These may be meet-

ings of commodity groups, home demonstration clubs or councils, young men and women's groups, 4-H Clubs or 4-H executive committees.

14. Any surveys that you or the advisory councils, committees, or other groups made to get facts as a basis for planning the local or county-wide extension program are to be included here.
15. Included should be meetings of the county-wide councils or committees reported in Item 12, as well as in items 22, 27, 39, 45, and in corresponding items throughout the report schedule, less duplications.

23	22	22	Home demonstration clubs
49	57	14	Home demonstration councils
8-21	618	818	Home demonstration committees
52	6	62	Home demonstration surveys
91	-	91	Home demonstration meetings
941	-	941	Home demonstration surveys
-	-	2	Home demonstration surveys
-	-	2	Home demonstration surveys
68	-	68	Home demonstration surveys
62	-	62	Home demonstration surveys
010	77	401	Home demonstration surveys
P156	P152	4152	Home demonstration surveys
231	71	22	Home demonstration surveys
1242	270	1271	Home demonstration surveys
57	2	57	Home demonstration surveys
448	2	448	Home demonstration surveys
1	2	1	Home demonstration surveys
26	2	26	Home demonstration surveys
75	24	92	Home demonstration surveys
281	281	281	Home demonstration surveys

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING

11. County organization, association, board, or committee sponsoring extension work in the county:

a. Name of citizens' organization or group having legal or quasi-legal status, if any.....

Smyth Co. Va. Board of Supervisors

b. Name of board or group responsible for receipt and disbursement of extension funds in the county, if different from "a".....

12. COUNTY-WIDE advisory COUNCILS or COMMITTEES assisting extension agents with organization, planning, and conduct of extension work in the county:

Item	Councils or committees		Members		Meetings of such councils or committees held during the year	
	A	B	C	D	C	D
	Number	Number	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance
a. Over-all or general.....						
b. Agricultural.....	1	12	1	11		
c. Home demonstration.....	1	27	2	42		
d. Young men and women.....						
e. 4-H Club.....	2	68	2	30		

13. MEETINGS (other than those involved in 12) held PRIMARILY for the PURPOSE of DETERMINING the extension program:

Item	A	B
	Number	Attendance
a. Community or local meetings.....	15	175
b. County meetings.....	2	25

14. Number of fact-finding surveys for program-planning purposes made during the year.....

15. Total number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen (county, community and neighborhood) assisting extension agents with organization, planning, and conduct of extension work in the county:

Item	Men	Women	Older club	
			Boys	Girls
	A	B	C	D
a. In adult agricultural work.....	35		XXXX	XXXX
b. In adult home demonstration work.....		169	XXXX	XXXX
c. In young men and women's work.....			XXXX	XXXX
d. In 4-H Club work.....	5	42		
e. Total number of DIFFERENT leaders.....	40	211	0	0

16. Number of organized clubs or other groups carrying on adult home demonstration work..... 13

17. Number of members in such clubs or groups..... 379

PROGRAM EMPHASIS—Interpretation

- 18. This item should show the total number of months each agent or group of agents was employed in the county during the report year. In addition to the time actually worked, it should include the time spent on LEAVE WITH PAY for vacation, sickness, and study other than sabbatical leave. Agents employed in more than one county should report only that portion of the year spent in the county. For example, an agent employed all year, equal time in two counties, would report 6 months' service for each. Report months of service to the nearest whole month.
- 19. This is the number of days actually worked during the report period. Include Sundays and holidays, if worked; also days in in-service training as defined for item 21b. Do not include days spent on vacation or for sickness or holidays not worked. Each column should contain the total number of days worked by the group of agents designated by that column. Report all days worked to the nearest whole day.
- 20. The sum of subitems a, b, and c will equal or be slightly less than the total number of days worked as reported in item 19. The difference, if any, between the two totals will depend upon the amount of work done that cannot be charged to one of the three phases of extension work listed.
- 21. The purpose of this item is to obtain a picture of the relative emphasis each line of work received during the year. Where records are not available, an estimate

- will suffice, if the days reported are a reasonably accurate reflection of the total time of the agents engaged in the respective lines of work. Information as to what is included in each line of work can be obtained by studying the respective sections of the report schedule. Additional information is given below.
- Days devoted to cooperation with other agencies (items 146 through 169) should also be reported under the appropriate lines of work. Work with these agencies that does not fall within one of the subject-matter areas (subitems "a" through "s") should be included in subitem "t".
- 21a. Time devoted to general administrative work such as county staff conferences, preparation of plans of work and reports, and program planning should be included.
- 21b. This is to include days spent attending summer extension courses, workshops, and other training activities, including district and State extension conferences. Do not include time spent in training local leaders. Such training of local leaders in extension organization and program planning should be reported under item 21a; training in subject matter should be reported under one of the appropriate subject headings 21c through 21t.
- The sum of subitems "a" through "t" should equal the total reported in item 19.

County	Subitem	Days Worked	Relative Emphasis
1	a	120	120
1	b	100	100
1	c	100	100
1	d	100	100
1	e	100	100
1	f	100	100
1	g	100	100
1	h	100	100
1	i	100	100
1	j	100	100
1	k	100	100
1	l	100	100
1	m	100	100
1	n	100	100
1	o	100	100
1	p	100	100
1	q	100	100
1	r	100	100
1	s	100	100
1	t	100	100
1	u	100	100
1	v	100	100
1	w	100	100
1	x	100	100
1	y	100	100
1	z	100	100
1	aa	100	100
1	ab	100	100
1	ac	100	100
1	ad	100	100
1	ae	100	100
1	af	100	100
1	ag	100	100
1	ah	100	100
1	ai	100	100
1	aj	100	100
1	ak	100	100
1	al	100	100
1	am	100	100
1	an	100	100
1	ao	100	100
1	ap	100	100
1	aq	100	100
1	ar	100	100
1	as	100	100
1	at	100	100
1	au	100	100
1	av	100	100
1	aw	100	100
1	ax	100	100
1	ay	100	100
1	az	100	100
1	ba	100	100
1	bb	100	100
1	bc	100	100
1	bd	100	100
1	be	100	100
1	bf	100	100
1	bg	100	100
1	bh	100	100
1	bi	100	100
1	bj	100	100
1	bk	100	100
1	bl	100	100
1	bm	100	100
1	bn	100	100
1	bo	100	100
1	bp	100	100
1	bq	100	100
1	br	100	100
1	bs	100	100
1	bt	100	100
1	bu	100	100
1	bv	100	100
1	bw	100	100
1	bx	100	100
1	by	100	100
1	bz	100	100
1	ca	100	100
1	cb	100	100
1	cc	100	100
1	cd	100	100
1	ce	100	100
1	cd	100	100
1	ce	100	100
1	cf	100	100
1	cg	100	100
1	ch	100	100
1	ci	100	100
1	cj	100	100
1	ck	100	100
1	cl	100	100
1	cm	100	100
1	cn	100	100
1	co	100	100
1	cp	100	100
1	cq	100	100
1	cr	100	100
1	cs	100	100
1	ct	100	100
1	cu	100	100
1	cv	100	100
1	cw	100	100
1	cx	100	100
1	cy	100	100
1	cz	100	100
1	da	100	100
1	db	100	100
1	dc	100	100
1	dd	100	100
1	de	100	100
1	df	100	100
1	dg	100	100
1	dh	100	100
1	di	100	100
1	dj	100	100
1	dk	100	100
1	dl	100	100
1	dm	100	100
1	dn	100	100
1	do	100	100
1	dp	100	100
1	dq	100	100
1	dr	100	100
1	ds	100	100
1	dt	100	100
1	du	100	100
1	dv	100	100
1	dw	100	100
1	dx	100	100
1	dy	100	100
1	dz	100	100
1	ea	100	100
1	eb	100	100
1	ec	100	100
1	ed	100	100
1	ee	100	100
1	ef	100	100
1	eg	100	100
1	eh	100	100
1	ei	100	100
1	ej	100	100
1	ek	100	100
1	el	100	100
1	em	100	100
1	en	100	100
1	eo	100	100
1	ep	100	100
1	eq	100	100
1	er	100	100
1	es	100	100
1	et	100	100
1	eu	100	100
1	ev	100	100
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1	ex	100	100
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1	fg	100	100
1	fh	100	100
1	fi	100	100
1	fj	100	100
1	fk	100	100
1	fl	100	100
1	fm	100	100
1	fn	100	100
1	fo	100	100
1	fp	100	100
1	fq	100	100
1	fr	100	100
1	fs	100	100
1	ft	100	100
1	fu	100	100
1	fv	100	100
1	fw	100	100
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1	fy	100	100
1	fz	100	100
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1	gh	100	100
1	gi	100	100
1	gj	100	100
1	gk	100	100
1	gl	100	100
1	gm	100	100
1	gn	100	100
1	go	100	100
1	gp	100	100
1	gq	100	100
1	gr	100	100
1	gs	100	100
1	gt	100	100
1	gu	100	100
1	gv	100	100
1	gw	100	100
1	gx	100	100
1	gy	100	100
1	gz	100	100
1	ha	100	100
1	hb	100	100
1	hc	100	100
1	hd	100	100
1	he	100	100
1	hf	100	100
1	hg	100	100
1	hh	100	100
1	hi	100	100
1	hj	100	100
1	hk	100	100
1	hl	100	100
1	hm	100	100
1	hn	100	100
1	ho	100	100
1	hp	100	100
1	hq	100	100
1	hr	100	100
1	hs	100	100
1	ht	100	100
1	hu	100	100
1	hv	100	100
1	hw	100	100
1	hx	100	100
1	hy	100	100
1	hz	100	100
1	ia	100	100
1	ib	100	100
1	ic	100	100
1	id	100	100
1	ie	100	100
1	if	100	100
1	ig	100	100
1	ih	100	100
1	ii	100	100
1	ij	100	100
1	ik	100	100
1	il	100	100
1	im	100	100
1	in	100	100
1	io	100	100
1	ip	100	100
1	iq	100	100
1	ir	100	100
1	is	100	100
1	it	100	100
1	iu	100	100
1	iv	100	100
1	iw	100	100
1	ix	100	100
1	iy	100	100
1	iz	100	100
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1	jb	100	100
1	jc	100	100
1	jd	100	100
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1	jf	100	100
1	jj	100	100
1	jk	100	100
1	jl	100	100
1	jm	100	100
1	jn	100	100
1	jo	100	100
1	jp	100	100
1	jq	100	100
1	jr	100	100
1	js	100	100
1	jt	100	100
1	ju	100	100
1	ju	100	100
1	kv	100	100
1	kw	100	100
1	kx	100	100
1	ky	100	100
1	kz	100	100
1	la	100	100
1	lb	100	100
1	lc	100	100
1	ld	100	100
1	le	100	100
1	lf	100	100
1	lg	100	100
1	lh	100	100
1	li	100	100
1	lj	100	

PROGRAM EMPHASIS

Item	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agri- cultural work	County total
	A	B	C	D
18. Calendar months of employment	12		24	36
19. Total days worked	266		579	845
20. Days devoted to—				
a. Adult work	183		503	686
b. YMW work	0			
c. 4-H Club work	83		76	159
21. Days devoted to—				
a. Extension organization and program planning	54		41	95
b. In-service training of agents			3	3
c. Crops			131	131
d. Livestock			182	182
e. Marketing; distribution; and service organizations			18	18
f. Soil and water conservation and management			76	76
g. Forestry			-	-
h. Wildlife			-	-
i. Planning and management of the farm business			122	122
j. Farm buildings and farm me- chanical equipment			6	6
k. House and surroundings, furni- shings and equipment	31		-	31
l. Home management	8			8
m. Family economics				
n. Clothing	55			55
o. Foods and nutrition	50			50
p. Health	23			23
q. Family life, child development, parent education	10			10
r. Safety	11			11
s. Community development and public affairs	19			19
t. Days that cannot be charged specifically to one of items a through s.	5			5

CROPS—Production and Marketing—Interpretation

This section deals with the work done with farmers and others in connection with the production and harvesting of specific crops or groups of crops, and with those aspects of marketing that take place ON THE FARM. Consideration should be given to both the TECHNOLOGICAL and ECONOMIC (decision-making) aspects when you report on the work done. Persons assisted in work relating to the following should also be included in the respective columns:

- B. Corn for silage and grain cut for hay.
 - C. Cottonseed and flax in those areas where they are grown for fiber.
 - E. Crops such as soybeans, flax (for oil), peanuts (both edible and for oil), sugar beets, sugarcane.
 - F. Coffee.
 - G. Watermelons, cantaloups, and yams.
 - H. Work done with commercial nurseries and greenhouses, as well as with farmers and urban people that relates to flowers, shrubs, and lawns.
22. The voluntary local leaders or committeemen who have actively engaged in furthering extension work with these crops are to be reported here. See also interpretation of local leaders in item 8.
23. This should be the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings held in connection with the line of work, regardless of duplications. For example, in connection with cotton, an agent had 40 office calls, 15 telephone calls, wrote 10 letters, visited 60 farms, and had an attendance of 490 at meetings relating to cotton—a total of 615 contacts. This information should be readily available from office records. If such records are not available, a careful estimate will suffice based upon the information available.
24. In estimating the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted or influenced to make some change, either through adopting a new practice or improving an old practice, the following factors should be considered:
- (1) The number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 23 with duplications removed).
 - (2) Membership in related extension groups, such as 4-H projects and seed-improvement associations.
 - (3) Probable number of OTHER PERSONS REACHED with extension information through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other

mass media, including the passing on of extension information from one neighbor to another.

- (4) All other available evidence indicating the proportion of potential clientele; for example, number of cotton growers in the county who made use of extension information relating to a specific crop or group of crops. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports of local leaders, bulletins requested, inquiries received after specific news stories or broadcasts, amount of recommended material sold by dealers, personal observation, and other sources.
25. Item should include—
- a. The total number of persons helped with any production or management practices relating to a crop or group of crops. In addition to the specific practices listed ("b" through "g"), other practices emphasized in the extension program should be included. Item 25a cannot exceed item 24, but will normally be larger than any one of the sub-items 25b through 25g.
 - c. Assistance given in the use of fertilizers on specific crops should be reported here. Use of fertilizers in terms of general soil improvement or long-run benefits should be reported under item 42i.
 - e. Those assisted in adopting more efficient ways of producing or handling crops; for example, in the transplanting or harvesting of tobacco, harvesting of hay, cutting seed potatoes; and harvesting of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables.
26. Item should include—
- a. The total number of DIFFERENT persons helped with any FARM MARKETING problems relating to a specific crop or group of crops should be reported here. Work done with "the trade" is to be reported in items 32 through 38. The total will normally be less than the number reported in item 24. It will also be likely to be larger than any one of sub-items 26b, c, or d.
 - b. The number of persons assisted in the physical handling of the crop on the farm, through grading, packing, packaging, processing, or otherwise preparing for the market.
 - c. The use of market reports, supply and demand reports, outlook, etc.
 - d. Finding market outlets, contracting for the crop, price agreements, assembling or pooling shipments, or any other activity incident to transfer of crops from the farmer to the buyer or handler.

LIVESTOCK—Production and Marketing—Interpretation

Work done with farmers and other persons in connection with the production of various kinds of livestock and livestock products, and with those aspects of marketing ON THE FARM, is grouped in this section. Consideration should be given to both the TECHNOLOGICAL and ECONOMIC aspects when reporting work done.

- F. Under "other livestock," persons assisted in work with horses and mules, rabbits, and fur animals should be reported.
27. Voluntary local leaders who have actively engaged in furthering extension work with each kind of livestock. See also interpretation of item 8.
 28. This is the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings held in connection with the line of work regardless of duplications. For example, there were 35 personal calls at the extension office relating to poultry, 18 telephone calls, 22 letters, 45 farm visits, and a total attendance of 376 at the 14 poultry meetings held during the year. This would make 496 contacts relating to poultry. This information should be readily available from office records. If records are not available, an estimate will suffice, based upon such information as is available.
 29. The following factors should be considered in estimating the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted or influenced to make some change, either through adoption of a new, or improvement in an old, practice—
 - (1) Number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 28 with duplications removed).
 - (2) Membership in related extension groups such as 4-H livestock projects, artificial-breeding, herd-improvement, and poultry- or dairy-marketing cooperatives.
 - (3) Probable number of OTHER PERSONS REACHED through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media utilized in livestock extension. Include also indirect spread of extension information from one person to another.
 - (4) All available evidence indicating the percentage of the potential clientele: Number of farms and other places keeping poultry, that made use of extension information relating to specific kinds

of livestock and livestock products. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports from local leaders and secretaries of organized livestock groups, requests for bulletins, inquiries received after the release of specific news articles or after broadcasts, amount of a product or of material handled by dealers, personal observations, and other sources.

Item 29 will normally be greater than either subitem 30a or 31a.

30. Item refers to—

- a. The number of persons helped with any livestock production or management practice. This subitem should include the specific practices listed in 30b through 30f, plus other production and management practices emphasized in the county extension program. Subitem 30a cannot exceed item 29, but will usually be larger than any one of the specific practice items.
- b. Selection of male and female breeding stock, artificial breeding, selection of feeder animals.
- f. Those assisted in adopting more efficient ways of handling livestock or livestock products. Examples: Easier ways to care for hogs, do dairy-barn and poultry chores.

31. Item should include—

- a. Different persons assisted with any FARM MARKETING problem connected with livestock and livestock products. Work done with the trade is to be reported in items 32 through 38.
- b. Persons helped with practices of grading, sorting, or classifying; farm processing; and otherwise preparing animals or animal products for the market.
- e. Persons helped primarily with the economics of marketing, use of market news service, supply and demand outlook, etc.
- d. Persons assisted primarily with those activities involved in arrangements incident to the actual selling of livestock and livestock products, such as market orders as they affect the individual producer, contract selling, market outlets, and delivery arrangements.

LIVESTOCK—Production and Marketing

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	Dairy animals and products A	Poultry and products B	Beef cattle C	Sheep, goats, and products D	Swine E	Other livestock and products F
27. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting	20	4	10	13	2	
28. Total number of persons contacted individually or through meetings.....	450	90	475	275	70	
29. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly in adopting recommended practices	400	75	350	255	60	
30. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 29 assisted with—						
a. Any phase of production and management.....	390	70	340	250	57	
Specific production and management practices incident to—						
b. Selection and breeding.....	110	10	65	50	15	
c. Feeding	115	20	170	25	22	
d. Controlling external parasites	125	20	55	40	7	
e. Controlling diseases and internal parasites	35	10	45	130	10	
f. Efficient work methods.....	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 29 assisted with—						
a. Any phase of marketing	125	10	250	240	55	
Specific marketing practices incident to—						
b. Preparation for market.....	-	-	75	185	40	
c. Commodity outlook and market information	105	9	165	30	5	
d. Arranging to sell and selling.....	-	-	-	20	10	
	-	-	-	-	-	

MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FARM AND HOME SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS—*Interpretation*

32. Columns A through F to include—

- A. Only cooperatives that are incorporated under State law and have a place of business within the county are to be reported here. Do not report cooperatives whose place of business is outside the county.
 - B. Members residing outside the county should not be included, but farmers in your county who are members of a cooperative with place of business in an adjoining county, provided such cooperative has been given extension assistance, are to be included.
 - C. Cooperatives assisted in organizing or reorganizing during the year. Such assistance should include analyzing the needs for a cooperative, advisability of organizing a cooperative, procedure for organizing and incorporating, and other organizational information needed to get the cooperative started.
 - D. Cooperatives assisted in an educational way to establish and develop a sound plan of financing, including handling of members' capital and borrowed funds. Such assistance would include establishing new and strengthening old associations.
 - E. Cooperatives assisted in an educational way with problems of physical operations and running the business, including accounting.
 - F. Cooperatives assisted in planning and conducting educational programs for members and employed personnel. Assistance should also include that given in developing better public relations through rural-urban programs, activities with civic clubs, and other means of improving the general understanding of the purposes of the cooperatives and their contributions to the community welfare.
32. Item should include—
- b. Cooperatives for irrigation, livestock, dairy, crops, artificial breeding, grove care, hatcheries, credit and loan, insurance, electricity, telephone, health and hospitalization, frozen-food lockers, volunteer rural fire companies, etc.
33. Groups reported here are those to which assistance may have involved many of the things outlined for cooperatives in item 32, column C, with the one difference that such groups have not yet incorporated as a cooperative. Assistance may also have been given to informally organized groups that do not contemplate formal organization.
34. Only surveys you made or in which you gave assistance when information on marketing or service facilities was obtained.
36. Item should include cooperatives and other private enterprises with which you worked.
- a. Elevators, country buyers, processors, millers, feed manufacturers, seed dealers and pro-

- cessors, wholesalers, retailers, and others engaged in marketing grain.
 - b. Country buyers, shippers, dehydrators, feed dealers, and others concerned with marketing hay and other forage crops.
 - c. (1) Cotton ginners in selecting, installing, maintaining and/or operating cotton gins to obtain better grade cotton.
(2) Local buyers, oil mills, compressors, warehousemen, textile mills, and others engaged in processing (other than ginning), storing, and merchandizing raw cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.
 - d. Auction warehouses, country buyers, and others engaged in marketing and handling tobacco.
 - e. Elevators, local buyers, oil mills, warehousemen, peanut processors, and other dealers.
 - f. Sugar mills, contractors, and others engaged in handling and marketing sugarcane and sugar beets.
 - g. Milk plants, pick-up and delivery routes, condensers, cheese plants, ice-cream manufacturers, and bargaining groups.
 - h. Assembling and processing plants, retailers of poultry and poultry products, grading stations, pick-up routes, and poultry and turkey auctions.
 - i. Auction-market operators, terminal markets, processing plants including local locker plants, buyers of livestock and wool, lamb and wool pools, and feeder-calf and feeder-pig auction demonstrations.
 - j and k. Cold-storage operators, transportation agencies, processors, wholesalers, retailers, and others engaged in moving agricultural products from the producer to the consumer.
37. This item is to include food retailers with whom work was done in quality preservation, display, supplies and disposition of different food items, and consumer preference. Information prepared for other groups, though of value to food retailers, should not be included.
38. Consumers who were given information regarding supply and relative price of agricultural products, to guide them in the purchase of food, are to be reported. Consumers given assistance in the selection of foods based upon individual or family needs should be reported in item 71b. Persons with whom you worked in consumer education on other than agricultural products should be reported under appropriate items in the respective sections, such as farm mechanical equipment (item 55a), home equipment (item 61a), and clothing (item 67a).

MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION, AND FARM AND HOME SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

32. Assistance given to FORMALLY organized cooperatives (those incorporated under State law):

Kind of cooperative	Cooperatives	Members	Cooperatives given educational assistance with—			
			Organizational problems	Financial problems	Operational problems	Membership and public-relations problems
			A	B	C	D
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
a. Marketing and purchasing.....	1	250	1		1	1
b. Farm and home service.....						

33. Assistance given to INFORMALLY organized groups (other than those reported under item 32) with organizational and operational problems:

Type of activity	Groups	Members
	A	B
	Number	Number
a. Marketing and purchasing.....	1	161
b. Farm and home service.....		

Number

34. SURVEYS made during the year on specific problems of—

a. Marketing.....	-
b. Service facilities.....	-
35. Farmers, homemakers, and other individuals assisted in marketing products through roadside or other farm retail markets:	
a. Agricultural products.....	-
b. Home products (arts, crafts, etc.).....	-
36. Buyers, sellers, handlers, processors, and transporters of farm products assisted with marketing problems:	
a. Grain, seed, dry beans and peas, etc.....	-
b. Hay and other forage crops.....	-
c. Cotton: (1) Cotton ginner.....	-
(2) Other.....	-
d. Tobacco.....	-
e. Oil crops (soybeans, flax, peanuts, etc.).....	-
f. Sugar crops.....	-
g. Dairy and dairy products.....	-
h. Poultry and poultry products.....	-
i. Meat animals and meat products.....	-
j. Fruits and nuts.....	-
k. Vegetables including potatoes.....	-
Food retailers assisted with merchandising problems.....	12
38. Persons assisted with CONSUMER information on agricultural products..... estimated total.....	-

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, FORESTRY, AND WILDLIFE—*Interpretation.*

Consideration is to be given to the PLANNING and ECONOMIC aspects as well as to the technological problems incident to carrying out the practices listed on this page.

A. Soil-and-water conservation and management refers to all extension work incident to the improvement of soil fertility and the continuous productive capacity of the land. Practices, such as the application of fertilizer utilized PRIMARILY by the crop to which it is applied, should be reported under Crops. However, certain practices, such as fertilizer application, may contribute to both immediate crop-production gain and long-time soil improvement. Some duplication in the reporting of such practices is inevitable.

39, 40, and 41. See interpretation of corresponding items under Crops and Livestock.

42. Item—

e. Refers to development of water supplies, both gravity and underground; storage, reservoirs, tanks, distribution systems, and the like. Persons given assistance in determining the quality of water for crop purposes are to be included.

f. Refers to problems relating to the removal of excess water; Installation of tile, drainage-ways, and ditches. Persons given assistance

in saline-alkaline reclamation are to be included.

g. Reports assistance given with problems relating to the application of water to the land; water measurement; penetration duty of water, and the like.

h and i. Report only application of soil amendments and fertilizers that contribute to land protection and sustained productivity of the soil. Where such applications are made primarily for use of a crop currently grown, such assistance is to be reported under the appropriate crop.

44. Item—

a. Reports only those assisted in the construction or management of ponds for fish. Ponds constructed primarily for storage of water for use in irrigation should be reported in item 42e.

b. Refers to the planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders, and with other plantings for food and protection in wildlife areas.

c. Includes protection of such wildlife areas as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, FORESTRY, AND WILDLIFE

In estimating, the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	Soil and water conservation and management	Forestry	Wildlife
	A	B	C
39. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting.....	14	4	0
40. Total number of personal contacts made individually or through meetings.....	670	50	8
41. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly in adopting recommended practices.....	565	45	6

	Estimated number
42. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-A assisted with—	
a. Proper land use.....	100
b. Contour and strip cropping.....	8
c. Terracing.....	-
d. Grassing waterways.....	8
e. Water supply, storage, and distribution.....	12
f. Drainage.....	-
g. Irrigation.....	5
h. Use of soil amendments (lime, sulfur, gypsum, trace elements, etc.).....	100
i. Use of fertilizers (commercial and barnyard).....	150
j. Production of soil-improvement crops.....	100
k. Crop rotations.....	75
l. Land clearing.....	-
43. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-B assisted with—	
a. Planting forest trees (windbreaks, shelterbelts, erosion control, Christmas trees, etc.).....	15
b. Timber-stand improvement (thinning, weeding, and pruning forest and woodland trees).....	-
c. Timber harvesting (includes selective and other recommended cutting for forest products).....	-
d. Estimating and appraising.....	-
e. Production of maple-sirup products or naval stores.....	-
f. Treating wood products with preservatives (fence posts and building timbers).....	-
g. Marketing of forest products (includes markets and timber-selling practices).....	-
h. Fire prevention.....	25
44. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 41-C assisted with—	
a. Construction or management of ponds for fish.....	6
b. Making food and cover plantings for wildlife.....	-
c. Protection of wildlife areas from fire or livestock.....	-

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM BUSINESS—*Interpretation*

47. This item is the total number of DIFFERENT farmers and other persons assisted in all lines of work concerning the business-management aspects of farming. It will, therefore, include subitems listed under item 48 as well as others. Subitems 18a through 48j are for reporting the different persons helped in various lines. The same person may be helped in several ways, hence the total of these items would ordinarily be greater than the total for item 47.
48. Assistance should include—
- All persons to whom information on the "outlook" ahead was given as an aid to making farm-business decisions. For example, a discussion of the dairy situation and outlook at a dairy meeting with the idea of helping the group to make a decision would be included, as well as any meetings or other efforts to discuss outlook as such.
 - Work done not only in getting persons to keep farm records but in explaining how to keep them; also in summarizing and analyzing farm records.
 - Special work done in helping farmers to make an over-all plan of the farm business for the most profitable use of resources over a period of years.
 - Work done to help farmers make yearly adjustments in size, combination of enterprise, and organization of business. Item 48c refers to long-time adjustments, 48d should include adjustments made from year to year.
- e. Special work in helping farmers to develop new sources of income.
- Assistance given to obtain and use credit for operating the farm business; for example, in the purchase of livestock, feed, fertilizer, and farm machinery, and in financing the purchase of the farm.
 - Help given persons in locating and/or appraising a farm for rental or purchase.
 - Help given in locating farm labor, instructing groups of workers in efficient work methods, and in acquainting employers of good farmer-worker relations.
 - Leases, partnerships, property transfers, and farm and liability insurance. (See item 66d.)
 - Work in acquainting farmers with income-tax provisions, including how to figure depreciation, handle capital expenditures, and divide joint farm and home costs.
49. This item should include work that may have been done with persons or firms doing business as farm planners or farm managers, as well as lawyers and others giving legal and income-tax assistance.
50. Should include also life-insurance companies, etc.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM BUSINESS

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

45. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting	15
46. Total number of persons contacted individually or through meetings	270
47. Estimated number of DIFFERENT farmers and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly in adopting recommended practices	255
48. Estimated number of farmers and other individuals reported in item 47 assisted with—	135
a. Information on the agricultural outlook	21
b. Keeping and analyzing farm records	25
c. Developing an over-all farm plan	25
d. Making needed adjustments in farm organization	15
e. Developing supplemental sources of income	5
f. Obtaining and using credit	-
g. Selecting a farm for rental or purchase	-
h. Obtaining, training, and using farm labor	-
i. Legal aspects of the farm business	-
j. Income-tax accounting and related problems	25
49. Number of individuals or firms assisted in rendering better planning, management, legal, tax, or other specialized services to farmers	-
50. Number of banks or other agencies assisted in adapting loan and credit policies and procedures to provide better service to farmers	-

FARM BUILDINGS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT--*Interpretation*

54. The farmhouse should NOT be included. It should be reported under item 60.
- This subitem includes the planning and decisions relating to farm-building arrangement, for efficient work methods, and the like.
 - and c. Also include planning and decisions relating to efficient lay-out within a farm building.
 - Also include equipment that may be constructed as part of the building.
55. Item--
- Refers to farm mechanical equipment used outside farm buildings, usually in connection with field work, such as tractor, hay loader, cotton picker, potato digger.
 - Refers to labor-saving devices and equipment developed or built by the farmer.
56. Item should include the use of electricity in the farm business, such as electric brooders and motors for building equipment.

FARM BUILDINGS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	Farm buildings	Farm mechanical equipment
	A	B
51. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting	-	
52. Total number of persons contacted individually or through meetings	125	80
53. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT farmers, homemakers, and other individuals assisted directly or indirectly to adopt recommended practices	110	75
54. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 53-A, assisted with--		<i>Estimated number</i>
a. Arrangement of farm-building lay-out		20
b. Construction of farm buildings		50
c. Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		20
d. Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		-
55. Farmers and other individuals reported in item 53-B, assisted with--		
a. Selection of farm mechanical equipment		50
b. Developing labor-saving devices and equipment		25
c. Use, care, and repair of farm mechanical equipment		75
56. Farmers and other individuals assisted in the use of electricity for income-producing purposes		-

THE HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT—Interpretation.

This section deals with assistance given to homemakers, farmers, and other persons in connection with the house and surroundings, the furnishings and equipment.

- A. Covers specific practices listed under item 60 and other related work.
- B. Covers specific practices listed under item 61 and other related work.
57. This item relates to the voluntary local leaders or committeemen who have actively engaged in furthering those phases of extension work dealing with the house and surroundings, furnishings, and equipment. See also interpretation of item 8.
58. This is the sum total of office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, individual letters written, and attendance at meetings held in connection with the line of work, regardless of duplications. For example, in connection with the house and its surroundings, the agricultural agent and home demonstration agent had, together, 75 office calls, 55 telephone calls, wrote 25 letters, visited 60 homes, and had an attendance of 360 at the various types of meetings relating to this line of work—a total of 575 contacts. This information should be readily available from office records. If such records are not available, however, an estimate will suffice, based upon what information is available.
59. In estimating the total number of DIFFERENT homemakers and other persons influenced to make some change, either through adopting a new practice or improving an old practice, the following factors should be considered:
- (1) Number of DIFFERENT persons reached through direct contacts (item 58 with duplications removed).
 - (2) Membership in related extension groups, such as 4-H projects and home demonstration clubs.
 - (3) Probable number of OTHER PERSONS REACHED with extension information, through bulletins, circular letters, news stories, radio broadcasts and television, exhibits, and other mass media, including the passing on of extension information from one neighbor to another.
 - (4) All other available evidence indicating the proportion of potential clientele (number of occupied dwelling units in the county or number of houses, depending upon the phase of extension

work being reported) that made use of extension information relating to specific practices or groups of practices. Such evidence may be from sample surveys, reports of local leaders, bulletins requested, inquiries received, after publication of specific news stories or after broadcasts, amount of recommended material sold by dealers, personal observation, and other sources.

The totals reported in columns A and B normally will be greater than those reported for any one of the subitems under items 60 and 61, respectively, as those totals will usually include practices in addition to the specific ones listed.

60. Item—

- Refers to space, work-saving arrangements, storage, surface finishes, and light and ventilation in the kitchen and laundry.
- d. Refers to storage space in any other area of house other than kitchen and laundry.
- e. Reports work done in planning a suitable electric system to meet present and future needs. This includes size of wiring to power load, number and location of outlets, and switches.
- f. Includes work done in planning as well as the actual landscaping and care of home grounds. Assistance given in insect or disease control of lawn, flowers, shrubs, or house plants should be reported in item 25-H.

The subitems listed under item 60 should not be added and reported in item 59-A, because the same person may have been assisted in adopting several of the practices listed.

61. Item should include—

- a. Electrical equipment in the home. Work done with sewing equipment should be reported under item 67d.
- d. Refinishing furniture, upholstering, chair seating, renovation of accessories.

The subitems listed under item 61 should not be added and reported in item 59-B, because the same person may have been assisted in adopting several of the practices listed.

THE HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	The house and surroundings A	Furnishings and equipment B
57. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting	17	20
58. Total number of persons contacted individually or through meetings	625	1030
59. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT families, homemakers, or other individuals assisted directly or indirectly to adopt recommended practices.....	489	980
60. Families, homemakers, and other individuals reported in item 59-A assisted with—		
		Estimated number
a. Building a new house.....		15
b. Remodeling or repairing the house.....		25
c. Improving kitchen or laundry.....		290
d. Improving storage space.....		75
e. Selection, installation, use, and care of water and/or sewage systems.....		20
f. Selection, installation, use, and care of heating and/or cooling systems.....		9
g. Planning electrical systems.....		2
h. Landscaping home grounds.....		52
61. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 59-B assisted with—		
a. Selection, use, and care of home equipment (other than sewing equipment).....		250
b. Selection, use, and construction of home furnishings.....		75
c. Repair, reconditioning, and care of home furnishings.....		245
d. Furniture arrangement and use of accessories.....		200
e. Color schemes and wall finishes.....		125
f. Floor finishes.....		75

HOME MANAGEMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS, AND CLOTHING—*Interpretation*

64. See item 59 for interpretation of what to include here.

65a. Management may be defined as "using, as well as we can, what we have, to get what we want." Therefore, in helping people to improve their management we are concerned with "how," "what," "who," "when," and "where" decisions that will aid them in reaching their goals. For example, the management of dishwashing would include "who" and "when" decisions as well as the "how" decision. If only the "how" decision in dishwashing was improved, it should be reported under 65b as an improved housekeeping method. Management decisions have to do with the use of the family's available physical and human resources—time, energy, equipment, skills, knowledge, and money.

Assistance includes work done—

b. In improvement in the use of time and energy through job-methods training, work simplification, and time and motion study. (See example in 65a.)

c. On laundering methods and use of new soaps and detergents. (Assistance related to laundering the new-type fabrics in connection with the care of clothing should be reported in item 67b.)

66. Includes work done—

b. On that portion of financial affairs that deals with planning the use of family resources and making distribution to cover cost of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and savings (thrift).

d. On wills, inheritance, insurance, notes and installment-buying contracts. Item 481 covers legal affairs pertaining to the farm business.

67. Includes work done—

a. In the selection of shoes, hats, accessories, men's and boys' clothing as well as clothing accounts and inventories.

b. With storage, dry-cleaning, and special laundering problems in connection with care of clothing. Work on control of moths and silverfish, and the like, as part of the care of clothing, should be reported here. Specific help given to control insect damage to clothing should be reported under item 137.

c. On both new and remodeled clothing.

e. On the influence of good grooming on development of the individual.

HOME MANAGEMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS, AND CLOTHING

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program: Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work.

Item	Home	Family	Clothing
	management A	economics B	C
62. Number of voluntary local leaders.....	9	9	14
63. Total number of persons contacted individually or through meetings.....	800	700	880
64. Estimated total number of different homemakers and other persons assisted directly or indirectly to adopt recommended practices.....	595	400	750
65. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-A assisted—			<i>Estimated number</i>
a. In arriving at management decisions.....			75
b. In improving housekeeping methods.....			389
c. With family laundering.....			125
66. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-B assisted—			375
a. In the use of rural family outlook information.....			-
b. With family financial planning.....			10
c. With keeping and analyzing home records.....			-
d. With family legal matters.....			-
67. Homemakers and other individuals reported in item 64-C assisted—			150
a. In selecting and buying clothing.....			175
b. With care and mending of clothing.....			120
c. With clothing construction.....			120
d. In selection, use, and care of sewing and pressing equipment and with sewing centers.....			179
e. With good grooming and posture (personal appearance).....			-

FOODS AND NUTRITION, HEALTH, FAMILY LIFE, AND SAFETY—*Interpretation*

Columns A, B, C, and D include the specific practices listed under items 71, 72, 73, and 74, respectively, as well as other related work.

68 and 69. See interpretations of items 57 and 58.

70. Considers factors outlined for item 59.

71. Assistance includes—

- a. All work done to encourage production and use of home-grown food: Fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products.
- b. Selection on basis of quality, nutritional needs, amount to buy, variety, and form. Work done regarding price and supply should be reported in item 38.
- c. Also food preparation for special occasions, such as holidays and picnics, as well as for outdoor meals and meals for large groups.
- d. Freezing, canning, drying, brining; storage of fruits and root vegetables; curing of meats; and making jams, jellies, and pickles.
- e. Child feeding, maternal diet, food for the aged,

weight control, diets for special needs, as well as general nutrition for good health.

72. Assistance includes—

- a. Work relating to garbage disposal, screening for flies, sanitary outhouses, and other disease-preventive practices. Control of household insects through elimination of breeding places, use of sprays, and the like should be reported under item 137.
- c and d. Educational work done to encourage examinations for cancer, heart ailments, polio, and tuberculosis, to protect and/or improve the health of individual persons.

73. Work includes assisting families in—

- c. Willingness to work as a family member toward a family goal—family councils.
- d. Development of self-confidence and emotional stability; adjustments to life situations.

74. Work includes assisting families in—

- c. Safe driving, bicycle riding, safe practices for pedestrians, and other safety practices.

FOODS AND NUTRITION, HEALTH, FAMILY LIFE, AND SAFETY

In estimating the influence of extension teaching, be sure to consider all phases of the extension program. Agriculture, home demonstration, young men and women's work, and 4-H Club work

Item	Foods and nu- trition	Health	Family life	Safety
	A	B	C	D
68. Number of voluntary local leaders assisting	24	10	10	10
69. Total number of persons contacted individually or through meetings	950	600	650	900
70. Estimated total number of DIFFERENT families assisted directly or indirectly to adopt recommended practices	750	400	540	650
71. Families reported in item 70-A assisted—				<i>Estimated number</i>
a. With planning and/or producing the home food supply				175
b. In selecting food				200
c. With meal planning and food preparation				150
d. With preservation and storage of food				150
e. In improving diets				50
72. Families reported in 70-B assisted in—				
a. Sanitation practices and facilities				375
b. First aid and home nursing				-
c. Dental-health education				-
d. Health education leading to physical examination by a physician				-
73. Families reported in item 70-C assisted with—				
a. Child development and guidance				-
b. Providing recommended play, clothing, and equipment suited to age of children				-
c. Understanding roles of family members and strengthening family relationships				150
d. Individual adjustments and personality development				140
e. Home and family recreation				100
74. Families reported in item 70-D assisted with—				
a. Fire prevention around the farm and home				225
b. Accident prevention around the farm and home				215
c. Accident prevention away from home place				200

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS—*Interpretation*

Note that the nature of this section requires treatment quite different from that for regular subject-matter pages. Here we try to get a picture of the number of different educational projects or activities agents worked on, size of the area covered, number of groups assisted, and the like.

The general approach is to start with projects affecting the individual (item 75); then to move on to projects relating to the community and county (items 76 and 77); to the regional or area programs that may cover part of a county or several States (item 78); to the national program (item 79); and finally to world affairs (item 80). Item 81 covers emergency activities in which extension agents participated.

- A. Educational projects, programs, or activities may be things such as making a survey of a community's need for telephone lines; promoting a dinner between a businessmen's service group and the farmers in the area, to improve rural-urban relations; planning for a hospital or a community health project of some kind; organizing a soil conservation district; or work done to get a bookmobile started in the county. Any community-improvement projects the 4-H Clubs engaged in should be reported in this column under the appropriate heading. Report only the projects, programs, or activities in which county extension agents participated, either alone or in cooperation with State specialists or others. Do not report in this section work done unofficially, such as school or church work.
- B. Entries in this column should indicate the number of communities or groups within the county assisted in each project reported in column A. A community is a more or less well-defined group of people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limit. For purposes of this report, a community is one of several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

- C. This column reports on those projects where local leaders assisted. Members of special committees appointed by other groups with whom you worked should be reported as local leaders. Include only those living within the county.
- D. In addition to local leaders, includes all others actively engaged in advancing the project or activity. For example, a community forum to discuss national or international problems would include adults and youths in attendance at the forum, local leaders, and all others who assisted in planning, arranging, or promoting the forum.
75. Item includes such things as developing an understanding of citizenship responsibilities and functions of government—local, State, or national; and study of public documents.
76. Includes improvement clubs, councils, committees for special purposes.
77. Item includes—
a. Studies and surveys.
78. Item includes—
a. Such regional or area development programs or projects as river basin; watershed; soil conservation district; land use; land reclamation; flood control; and industrial development.
79. Item includes national programs or proposals such as those relating to prices, trade, taxation, labor, public welfare, and industry.
80. Includes things such as developing understanding of international problems, programs, and organizations, including work with foreign visitors and trainees; understanding of other peoples; and impact of world affairs on American life.
81. Includes emergency assistance in connection with fires, floods, drought, and other disasters, and special drives.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Item	Different educational projects, programs, or activities	Communities or groups assisted	Voluntary local leaders assisting	Persons participating
	A Number	B Number	C Number	D Number
75. Citizenship activities.....				
76. Developing and improving county or community organization.....	2	5	12	470
77. Local subjects of a general public nature:				
a. General community problems; studies, surveys, etc.....	2	2	5	125
b. Improving health facilities, services, and programs.....	2	2	8	125
c. Improving schools.....	1	1	5	100
d. Improving churches.....				
e. Bettering town-country relations.....				
f. Libraries.....				
g. Roads.....				
h. Telephones.....				
i. Community centers.....	3	3	3	225
j. Recreation programs and facilities.....	1	2	5	125
k. Community identification.....				
78. Regional or area development programs or projects.....				
79. National programs and proposals affecting agriculture and rural life.....				
80. World affairs.....				
81. Emergency activities.....	1	6		100

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB PROJECTS--*Interpretation*

- A. 4-H Club members enrolled are the boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
- B. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
- C. Where certain phases of a project cannot be measured in terms of the unit designated, the units for that phase of the project should not be answered. Report units involved for completed projects only.
- The following items include projects in—
89. Home and market gardens as well as commercial canning crops.
91. Improvement and management of range and pasture. Also includes projects in identification of grasses and weeds, and the control of weeds.
92. All crops not falling in one of items 82 through 91. Note that pasture projects are reported separately (item 91).
95. Also includes game and fur-bearing animals.
102. Horses and mules, goats, and other livestock not listed in items 96 through 101.
104. Study of insects and insecticides.
- 105-C. Tractors maintained or serviced.
- 106-C. Articles that may be either made or repaired.
- 107-C. Articles that may be either made or repaired.
109. Farm records and accounts.
110. Farmstead and home improvement, landscaping, flowers. Improvement of the home deals with the exterior. Work on the interior is reported under item 118.
111. Also includes food selection.
- 113-C. Frozen foods should be entered as quarts or pounds. Do not duplicate entries by converting quarts to pounds or pounds to quarts.
117. 4-H personal accounts as well as time and energy management and other home-management problems.

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB PROJECTS

A club member may engage in more than one project. The sum of the projects may, therefore, be greater than the number of different club members enrolled.

Item	Members enrolled	Members completing	Units involved in completed projects	
	A	B	C	
	Number	Number	Number	
82. Corn.....	10	6	7.0	acres
83. Other cereals.....				do.
84. Peanuts.....				do.
85. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes.....				do.
86. Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....				do.
87. Cotton.....				do.
88. Tobacco.....	2	2	0.6	do.
89. Vegetable growing.....	3	1	0.5	do.
90. Fruits.....	1	0	0.1	do.
91. Range and pasture.....				do.
92. Other crops.....				do.
93. Soil and water conservation and management.....				do.
94. Forestry.....				do.
95. Wildlife and nature study.....			XXXXXXXXXXXX	
96. Poultry (including turkeys).....	5	2	200	birds
97. Dairy cattle.....	26	17	18	animals
98. Beef cattle.....	10	10	14	do.
99. Sheep.....	3	3	46	do.
100. Swine.....	46	26	38	do.
101. Rabbits.....	2	0	0	do.
102. Other livestock.....				do.
103. Bees.....				colonies
104. Entomology.....			XXXXXXXXXXXX	
105. Tractor maintenance.....				tractors
106. Electricity.....	42	28	39	articles
107. Farm shop.....				do.
108. Other engineering projects.....			XXXXXXXXXXXX	
109. Farm management.....			XXXXXXXXXXXX	
110. Beautification of home grounds.....			XXXXXXXXXXXX	
111. Meal planning and preparation (include baking).....	49	45	350 285	dishes prepared meals served
112. Canning and preserving (other than freezing).....	2	0	0	quarts
113. Freezing of foods.....				quarts frozen
114. Health, nursing, first aid.....			XX	pounds frozen
115. Child care.....			XXXXXXXXXXXX	
116. Clothing.....	115	101	120	articles
117. Home management.....			XX 75	garments
118. Home furnishings and room improvement.....	10	5	8 7	articles rooms
119. Home industries, arts, crafts.....				articles
120. Junior leadership.....			XXXXXXXXXXXX	
121. All other.....			XXXXXXXXXXXX	
122. Total.....	326	246	XXXXXXXXXXXX	

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP--Interpretation

123. The number of different 4-H Clubs in the county is to be reported under this item. Do not count the same club more than once. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture and home economics, and of providing desirable training for members.
124. 4-H Club members--
- Enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
 - Completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
125. Census definitions may be used as a guide in determining the kind of home in which 4-H Club members reside.
- Bureau of the Census definition of a farm as used in the 1950 Census is:

In 1956, places of 3 or more acres were counted as farms only if agricultural products, exclusive of a home garden, with a VALUE of \$150 or more were produced in 1949. Also in 1956, places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms only if the value of agricultural products SOLD amounted to \$150 or more.
 - Rural nonfarm homes are located in open country and do not qualify as farms, or in centers having up to 2,500 population.
 - Urban homes are located in centers of 2,500 population and over, also in densely settled fringe areas around cities of 50,000 or more.
127. Age of club members at time of enrollment is to be used as basis for reporting.
128. Report only club members who received DEFINITE training in projects included in the subitems listed. Be sure to include those enrolled in corresponding 4-H projects. Do not count all members as having received training in broad subjects such as citizenship, personal improvement, and music appreciation, unless they were given specific training in such subjects.
- Includes members who received training in how to keep and use personal accounts; development of money plans; arriving at decisions about savings; becoming familiar with life insurance; and in other ways to save.

123	302	11	26
124	41	31	21
125	22	22	21
126	0	0	0
127	0	0	0
128	0	0	0
129	0	0	0
130	0	0	0
131	0	0	0
132	0	0	0
133	0	0	0
134	0	0	0
135	0	0	0
136	0	0	0
137	0	0	0
138	0	0	0
139	0	0	0
140	0	0	0
141	0	0	0
142	0	0	0
143	0	0	0
144	0	0	0
145	0	0	0
146	0	0	0
147	0	0	0
148	0	0	0
149	0	0	0
150	0	0	0
151	0	0	0
152	0	0	0
153	0	0	0
154	0	0	0
155	0	0	0
156	0	0	0
157	0	0	0
158	0	0	0
159	0	0	0
160	0	0	0
161	0	0	0
162	0	0	0
163	0	0	0
164	0	0	0
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166	0	0	0
167	0	0	0
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185	0	0	0
186	0	0	0
187	0	0	0
188	0	0	0
189	0	0	0
190	0	0	0
191	0	0	0
192	0	0	0
193	0	0	0
194	0	0	0
195	0	0	0
196	0	0	0
197	0	0	0
198	0	0	0
199	0	0	0
200	0	0	0

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

		Boys	Girls
123.	Number of 4-H CLUBS.....		17
124.	Different 4-H Club members--		
	a. Enrolled.....	80	188
	b. Completing.....	43	161
125.	4-H Club members from--		
	a. Farm homes.....	80	177
	b. Rural nonfarm homes.....	-	-
	c. Urban homes.....	-	11
126.	4-H Club members enrolled by years in club work:		
	a. 1st year.....	36	75
	b. 2d year.....	22	86
	c. 3d year.....	9	13
	d. 4th year.....	5	7
	e. 5th year.....	5	4
	f. 6th year and over.....	3	3
127.	4-H Club members enrolled by ages:		
	a. 10 years and under.....	11	25
	b. 11 years.....	18	31
	c. 12 years.....	12	54
	d. 13 years.....	21	41
	e. 14 years.....	7	24
	f. 15 years.....	7	11
	g. 16 years.....	1	2
	h. 17-20 years, inclusive.....	3	0
128.	4-H Club members who received definite training in--		Boys and Girls
	a. Judging.....		4
	b. Giving demonstrations.....		19
	c. Group recreation leadership.....		10 15
	d. Music appreciation.....		
	e. Money management (thrift).....		
	f. Farm and home safety.....		
	g. Citizenship.....		
	h. Personality improvement.....		
	i. Soil and water conservation.....		
	j. Forestry.....		
	k. Health, nursing, first aid.....		
129.	4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....		0
130.	Number of members participating in a 4-H Club camp.....		38
131.	4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local achievement programs, and fairs.....		5

MISCELLANEOUS—Interpretation

The following items should include work done—

136. In control of grasshoppers and any insects that feed on a number of crops or group of crops that are not reported under specific crops or livestock.
137. In control of insects in the home including ants, roaches, fleas, ticks, clothes moths, carpet beetles, silverfish, termites, cereal and bean pests, and insects affecting house plants. Control of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects through sanitation practices, is to be reported under subitem 72a.
138. With elevator people and other handlers and processors, as well as with farmers, in the control of insects in grains stored off the farm. Control of insects in crops stored on the farm is to be reported in subitem 25d.
140. In control of rats, mice, moles, squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, ground hogs, coyotes, and pestiferous birds.
141. With beekeepers and producers of seed and fruit crops when bees are used for pollination.

MISCELLANEOUS

Item	Estimated number
136. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of general feeder insects.....	250
137. FAMILIES assisted with control of household insects.....	150
138. HANDLERS, PROCESSORS, and other individuals assisted with control of insects in off-the-farm storage of grain.....	10
139. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of noxious weeds.....	300
140. FARMERS and other individuals assisted with control of rodents and other predatory animals.....	350
141. BEEKEEPERS and other individuals assisted with problems in the care of bees, honey, and honey products.....	-
142. FAMILIES assisted with practices incident to production of arts and crafts.....	-

001 021 0021
001 001 001
001 001 001

MISCELLANEOUS—Interpretation

The following items should include work done—

136. In control of grasshoppers and any insects that feed on a number of crops or group of crops that are not reported under specific crops or livestock.

137. In control of insects in the home including ants, roaches, fleas, ticks, clothes moths, carpet beetles, silverfish, termites, cereal and bean pests, and insects affecting house plants. Control of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects through sanitation practices, is to be reported under subitem 72a.

138. With elevator people and other handlers and processors, as well as with farmers, in the control of insects in grains stored off the farm. Control of insects in crops stored on the farm is to be reported in subitem 25d.

140. In control of rats, mice, moles, squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, ground hogs, coyotes, and pestiferous birds.

141. With beekeepers and producers of seed and fruit crops when bees are used for pollination.

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138. With elevator people and other handlers and processors, as well as with farmers, in the control of insects in grains stored off the farm. Control of insects in crops stored on the farm is to be reported in subitem 25d.

140. In control of rats, mice, moles, squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, ground hogs, coyotes, and pestiferous birds.

141. With beekeepers and producers of seed and fruit crops when bees are used for pollination.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE—*Interpretation*

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 conservative estimates based upon records, surveys, and such other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory.

Estimates for this section should be consistent with the most recent county statistical data. All agents should work together in trying to make these figures reflect as accurately as possible the situation in the county. Adaptation of the factors outlined for items 24 and 59 might be helpful in making these estimates.

A, B, and C. In determining the number of farms or families to be reported in each column, it is suggested that the same approach be used as that outlined for item 125.

143. In this section emphasis is only on the number of farms or families assisted, whereas emphasis has been on individuals in earlier sections of the report. Therefore, it is going to be necessary to eliminate duplications in numbers assisted in changing agricultural practices. For example, when a farmer is assisted with crop-production problems and his son is in a 4-H dairy-calf club, the assistance would be reported as given to one farm family.

144. As outlined in item 143, care should also be exercised in estimating the number of families assisted directly or indirectly in changing homemaking practices.

145. This item should be a total of items 143 and 144 with duplications removed owing to the same farm or family's being assisted in both agricultural and homemaking practices.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE

Item	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
	A	B	C
	<i>Estimated number</i>	<i>Estimated number</i>	<i>Estimated number</i>
143. Farm or rural nonfarm and urban families assisted directly or indirectly, by the extension program, in making some change in AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES this year.....	1500	150	100
144. Families assisted directly or indirectly, by the extension program, in making some change in HOMEMAKING (home economics) practices this year.....	375	100	50
145. Total DIFFERENT families assisted by extension programs (items 143 and 144, less duplication).....	1775	200	150

COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES—*Interpretation*

The purpose of this section is to bring together in one place the cooperation given to other public agencies working with the people of the county. This information is used for public-relations purposes.

A, B, and C. Days devoted by agents to cooperating with the agencies listed below should already have been reported in the section on Program Emphasis under the appropriate program headings.

D. The meetings to be reported in this column are those devoted to programs of other agencies in the county that extension agents attended. In many instances these meetings will already have been reported under item 9, depending upon whether the extension agent held the meeting or attended and actively participated in the program. For example: The county agent is invited to attend the county Production and Marketing Administration staff meeting, where the agricultural program for the coming year is explained. This meeting would be reported in this section. In contrast, the exten-

sion agent holds several meetings in the county where he and PMA committeemen explain the agricultural program to farmers. Those meetings would also be reported in this section as well as in the Extension Teaching Activities section. "Days devoted" in both places would be reported in the appropriate column below and also in the program Emphasis section.

148. This item should include work with production-credit associations, national farm-loan associations, and district banks for cooperatives; also participation in work with the other Farm Credit district personnel and representatives of its central office in Washington, D. C.

158. Line is left blank so that States, if they desire, may request information about a Federal agency not listed.

165. Line is left blank for State use.

168 and 169. Lines are left blank for State use.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

Public agency worked with	Days devoted by—			Number of meetings relating to program of agency attended by county extension workers
	Agents doing primarily home demonstration work	Agents doing primarily 4-H Club work	Agents doing primarily agricultural work	
	A	B	C	
				D
FEDERAL AGENCIES				
146. Agricultural Mobilization Committee.....			5	
147. Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation.....				
148. Farm Credit Administration.....			1	
149. Farmers Home Administration.....			6	
150. Fish and Wildlife Service.....			2	
151. Forest Service.....			2	
152. Bureau of Indian Affairs.....			-	
153. Production and Marketing Administration.....			25	
154. Rural Electrification Administration.....			-	
155. Selective Service System.....			2	
156. Soil Conservation Service.....			-	
157. Valley authority (TVA, etc.).....			30	
158. Other (specify).....			-	
STATE AGENCIES				
159. Health department.....			4	
160. Highway department.....			-	
161. State departments of agriculture and forestry.....			4	
162. State department of education: General schools.....			1	
163. State employment service.....				
164. Welfare department.....				
165. Other (specify).....				
COUNTY AGENCIES				
166. Soil conservation districts.....				
167. Vocational-agriculture and home economics departments.....			10	
168. Other (specify <i>Marion Stadium Corp.</i>).....			30	
169. Other (specify).....				

YOUR ANNUAL REPORT

The preparation of an annual report setting forth the progress made in the county during the year is of greatest interest and value to you as an extension worker. It provides an opportunity to measure how far you have gone in relation to the goals set forth in the plan of work outlined at the beginning of the year; to check on the effectiveness of the extension program; to consider where improvements can be made; and to decide what things should be handled differently next year. The preparation of an adequate annual report is a stimulating experience.

In addition, your annual report offers an excellent means of building good will and support of the sponsoring group in the county, the county governing body, local extension leaders and other key people, the agencies with which you work or would like to work, and the general public—rural and urban. It helps to build good public relations.

Your annual report is also a record of the year's work put into convenient shape for future reference. It helps new persons joining the county staff to become acquainted with the extension program. It assists State specialists to develop effective supporting programs in their respective subject-matter fields. The State supervisory staff frequently uses the county annual report as a guide in determining an agent's readiness for promotion and suitability to fill vacancies that arise.

The annual report in reality is another chapter in the extension history of your county to be added to the permanent record maintained in the National Archives of the United States Government.

General Directions

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, D. C., office should be sent through the State extension office. When an assistant agent has been employed during a part of or all the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. When an agent in charge of a line of work has left the county 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

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

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain, for EACH MAJOR line of work undertaken, a comprehensive picture of—

1. WHY the line of work was emphasized; what were the people's problems, situations, or needs warranting attention.
2. WHAT was attempted and what were the objectives and the major things the people were to learn, or do, in connection with this line of work.

3. HOW the work was carried on; principal and new extension teaching methods and activities used and their effectiveness; selection, training, and use of local leaders; and cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.

4. What RESULTS were obtained, not in terms of the activities carried on but in terms of objectives, or what was attempted at the beginning of the year.

5. HOW next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

For minor lines of work, only the results need to be reported to complete the record of the year's work.

The following suggestions may help you prepare a better annual report:

1. Read last year's annual report again, and apply the criteria for a good narrative report discussed above.
2. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
3. Go over the information and data assembled from various office and field sources during the year.
4. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
5. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
6. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
7. Include only those photographs, circular letters, or other exhibits that help to emphasize the points you make in the text. Do NOT make the annual report a scrapbook. (Material of local value may be attached to or filed with your office copy, rather than being made a part of the official report.)

The Statistical Report

When 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. In some States a combined white and Negro report may also be requested by the extension director.

County totals are the sums 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, homemakers, 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 extension program in agricultural, home demonstration, young men and women, or 4-H Club work. ONLY THE IMPROVEMENTS OR CHANGES TAKING PLACE DURING THE CURRENT YEAR AS THE RESULT OF EXTENSION EFFORT SHOULD BE REPORTED. Of necessity the information called for in the national statistical report schedule has broad application to extension work as it is conducted throughout the United States. In addition to the information provided for in this report form, some State extension services may need to obtain additional statistical information on programs and activities peculiar to their States.