

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

of
ESSEX COUNTY

1948

From

DECEMBER 1, 1947 - NOVEMBER 30, 1948

Name of Agent ----- R. F. Harrison

FORWARD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR 1948

The Farm Agent in Essex County working with Negro farmers and other allied groups, has attempted to tabulate some of the work done with them, and show signs of progress for better farming and better living. The report attempts to show what was done, what group or individual carried out the work, how it was carried out and some of the results obtained.

In doing so the agent wishes to acknowledge the cooperation on part of the local farmers that he works with, the local leaders and also county Workers of some and other professions. He also wishes to acknowledge the wonderful cooperation of the State Official, Supervisors, and other agents that have helped. With their ideas and efforts.

The agent also wishes to acknowledge the cooperation of Businesses, Firms and individuals that during the year have contributed to worthy projects and undertaking on the part of the farmers and agent

He wishes to acknowledge the splendid cooperation from the Office of the Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation and Office of the County Agent.

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The County Advisory Board in Essex County

Since the introduction of Extension Work in Essex County among Negroes, the work has been supported by the Essex County Advisory Board. The County Advisory Board was organized in the summer of 1936 with twenty six men and women, the board was reorganized in July 1948 with a membership of forty two men and women.

These forty two men and women represent thirteen communities in the county, six organized communities and seven unorganized communities. Each minister in the county is invited to become a member of the board and take an active part in the working of the board.

The object of the board in the county is to meet with the farm agent atleast twice a year, to study the county problems that are county wide in nature, to agree upon some methods that will be employed in solving these problems over a period of months and years.

The County Advisory Board in Essex County each year sends two delegates with the farm agent to the State Advisory Board meeting, which meets each year in some Agricultural County in the State with organized extension work in action.

In selecting problems in the county to be worked on over a period of time, the County Advisory Board, selected to make a survey of the county and find out just how many farmers were with out the use of Milk Cows or Milk in the home. When the report was completed, and figures were totaled the county advisory board selected to work on the problem of trying to get as many farmers to become the owner of a milk cow, either by purchasing one ready to produce milk or purchase a calf and raise up a cow. This undertaking by the county board is to run from 1943 to 1950, during that year the board will make another survey and note the progress in its efforts. Since the beginning of the undertaking of the county board, thirteen farmers are the owners of cows or calves for the milk production on their farms.

Another undertaking on part of the County Advisory Board in Essex County was to encourage a county wide one-day recreation program in the form of a County Wide Picnic, to be held during the month of August. The board appointed a county committee which will work with the farm agent in planning the program to be used each year at the picnic. The advisory board in appointing the committee requested that the program include activities for both old and young, men and women. The County Advisory Board in its last meeting by unanimous vote to hold this type of recreation program each year, because of the large active participation in all games and other type of activities put on by the committee.

The County Advisory Board also cooperates with other Agricultural Agencies in the County.

The Community Clubs and Other Organizations

There are six Organized communities in the county with a total membership of 190 families. These clubs are located in the most thickly settled communities in the county with negroes. These clubs work closely with the County Advisory Board in formulating its program, by furnishing information to the county advisory board. After the county advisory board forms its program, the community clubs take back to their communities the information worked out by the board, and work closely with the communities in helping the Advisory Board in putting over the program.

The Communities and the Clubs help sponsor for the benefit the farmers in the county, 228 meetings of Extension Nature. These 228 meetings included method, result, leader training and other meetings of Extension nature. Subject matter discussed with leaders and farmers in these meeting dealt with Soils, Crops, Rotation, and Seeding. Harvest and Purchasing of fertilizers.

Special emphasis was placed on recommended varieties of seed to be purchased by farmers, due to the large number of varieties of seed on market in the local seed stores. All recommendations are based upon finding of the State Experiment Stations and the varieties best suited for this area.

The community clubs keep the farm agent and leaders informed of local problems arising in the community, such as Hog Cholera, and plant disease. The clubs also serve as the get together point for all farmers, both men and women to discuss community problems. Sufficient information is given out in the clubs to get new projects and demonstrations started in the community, then more closely supervision is given to leaders to help other in their work.

The Six Community Clubs assisted the leaders in helping to get approximately five hundred farmers, men and women, boys and girls.

The Community Clubs serve as a get to-gather place for fertilizer agents and farmers to discuss the purchase and delivery of fertilizers. Also serve as a place for discussion of production, and harvest of commercial crops in the county. The Community Clubs serve as the information point for all Agencies in the county that serve the farmer and the county for the interest for improvement and welfare of all.

Local Leaders in Essex County

Ninety four men and women scattered over the entire area of Essex County are giving their time and energies as leaders among the people in which they live. Each leader during the year receive some special training and information that equips him or her to serve in the community as a local leader and enables them to help other in their work and problems.

In each community in the county the leaders each year help other farmers in getting information pertaining to demonstrations and projects, time of planting, varieties of seed best suited for the county, methods of fighting insects, and harvesting and storing of crop and preserving.

Leaders in one community assisted eleven farmers in getting their hogs vaccinated against Hog Cholera . The local leaders at the outbreak gather information from the farmers, as to the number of hogs and approximate weight, one assisting leader or leader would inform the agent furnishing him with the necessary information . The agent would set a day in which he would be in the community to vaccinate hogs, the leader would inform the other farmers of the date, and when the agent arrived each farmer would be ready with help, and in short time the agent had completed the job.

Through this leader assistance the agent in one community was able to vaccinate seventy seven hogs on four farms in three hours. The example related here is a sample of just what assistance a local leader can do for his community and for the local agent in getting a job done in a short time.

Local leaders in 1948 rendered the county a great service in helping to put over the first Farmers Picnic, on a large scale. Local leaders helped to formulate the plans for the picnic, work out the recreation program and helped to put the program in action on the date of the picnic.

Local leaders in thirteen communities helped to get out approximately five hundred local farmers, men and women, boys and girls.

Agronomy

Corn

Corn yield on most of the Negro farm in Sussex County until the introduction of ~~Stamensburg~~ has been low. The county average yield in 1945 was set at 24.7 bushels per acre.

However, in the past ten years farmers have been able to increase their yields where the farmer was willing to adopt some of the best recommended practices. The old practice with many farmers had been to plant corn after corn and as a result each year the yield was decreased.

With the introduction of improved varieties and the use of cover crops and the use of fertilizers on a few farms in the county, farmers began to realize that the yield of corn could be brought up. Then when Hybrid Corn made its entrance through a few farmers planting a small acreage and farmers visiting those farms to see the results obtained, more and more farmers began to use Hybrid Corn until now in some communities you can hardly find a farmer that does not grow some if not all Hybrid corn. However each year new growers are added to the list of growers of recommended varieties of Hybrid corn.

Each year farmers are supplied with recommendations as made by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Stations and they made their choice of varieties to be grown on their farms. Also farmers are invited to see other corn demonstrations in the county, as a source of help in selecting the Hybrid corn to be grown on his farm, especially if he is a new grower. Another feature that has served as an inspiration in selection and growing of Hybrid corn on some farms, is the visit to the Virginia State Field Experimental Station, in Petersburg, Virginia. As a result of visiting the Station in Petersburg, and learning more about the growing of Hybrid corn, five farmers have decided to set their goals for one hundred bushels per acre over a period of years.

This is to be accomplished by soil building, conservation, rotation, proper cultivation and use of recommended seeds.

In four communities twelve farmers purchased their Hybrid seed corn cooperatively and followed recommendation closely in selection of seed and observing the germination results as listed on the certified tags. By following these recommendations those farmers have reported that they have better strain of corn than ever before. These twelve farmers have reported that from all indications their yields will be higher than in previous years, following the practices in seedling, fertilizing, cultivation and harvesting.

From all information obtainable by the farm agents, all farmers contacted are harvesting higher yield than ever before on Negro farm in Sussex County.

Wheat.

Wheat like corn in Essex County a large acreage is grown for market. The average yield for the County is twenty bushels per acre. From all reports from wheat growers the yield is on the increase, this has been obtained by soil conservation, rotation, fertilization, seeding and proper harvesting.

The number of Commercial Wheat growers among Negroes in Essex County is few, however these farmers are pleased with the yields they are getting from their acreage. Each year reports indicate that more farmers are following recommended practices in the county, as made by the Virginia Experimental Stations.

The Bayton, Brothers in the Oceana Community are two of the largest wheat growers in Essex County among Negroes. Last season they harvested eighty acres of Hardi-Red wheat with an average yield of 25 bushels per acre. These two farmers follow wheat behind beans, where ever possible, with 400-500 pounds of 3-12-6 fertilizer per acre and seeding all wheat in the month of November so that the wheat can get started before freezing.

Mr. Anthony Holmes in the Oceana Community reported that he had an early attack of weevils in his wheat, to control these weevils Mr. Holmes had his wheat cleaned then treated his wheat with Carbon Disulphide fumigant at the rate of 2 gallons per one thousand bushels, after treating he covered one hundred bushels with a large cover for one week. When the cover was removed the wheat was clean of weevils and had no more infestation. During the wheat seeding season Mr. Holmes sold two hundred dollars of wheat to his neighbors.

Wheat growers for home use are following the same recommended practices and treatments as these large wheat growers in the county.

Hays;

The three most used hays in Essex County among negro farmers are given in order of acreage, First; Lespedezas, Second; Red Clover and third Alfalfa. Lespedeza and clover are seeded in wheat as soon as possible in the spring as the land can be harrowed and the wheat has begun to recover from the winter froeses. Korean and Kobe lespedezas are mostly grown for hay purposes, with a small acreage for seed. Clover is grown for hay and for seed, on the first year for hay, on the second year the first cutting for hay and the second cutting for seed purpose. The average farmers allow their clover stain to remain for three year, because they have found they get the best seed on the second and third year.

Alfalfa is rapidly on the increase in the county with the larger acreage farmers in the county. One factor that has hampered a large number of small farmers from growing alfalfa is the fact that he can not afford to allow the acreage to remain in one crop over a period of years.

Pastures;

A large acreage of so called pastures in Essex County are but natural grasses growing wild, on idle land. Most of these natural grasses have never received any lime and fertilizer from the farmer.

Much of the grazing in the county is done on land that has been cultivation the year before and the grazing is but a short season or until frost. To encourage some type of grazing on many farms in the county, a few farmers did not grow cover crops were asked by leaders and the farm agent to sow at least two acres of rye as a cover crop, and after the rye had reach a height of atleast 4 to 6 inches then graze the rye for the benefit of his cattle. In the meantime farmers who had already been seeding cover crops, the agent began to get small acreage of winter grazing established in larger areas.

The first winter grazing mixtures seeded on farms with Negroes, were in the Oseana Community on the farms of Mr. Anthony Holmes, 4 acres. Mr L.F. Holmes two acres. Mr Banks Bayton in the Oseana Community 4 acres and Mr James Green, in the Howerton Community.

This summer two negro farmers in the county grazed and seeded larger acreage of Wheat, Rye Grass and Ladino Clover for the first time..

In the summer of 1948 Mr. L.F. Holmes in the Dunnsville Community top-dressed his Ladino Clover with four hundred pounds of 0-14-7 fertilizer, Mr Holmes grazed alternating two, two acre plots during the summer, three horses and two cows, during the winter months he plans to apply four tons of lime on the two plots, at the rate of one ton per acre..

Horticulture: Commercial Tomato Growing

Essex County is favored with soils and climate most favorable to the production of Tomatoes on a Commercial basis. Also being favored with having large commercial canneries in the county for the process, and many other plants in the near by territory more than half of the farms in the county produce tomatoes commercially, with an average acreage of from one to twelve acres per farm. With an average yield of seventy five to two hundred and fifty bushels per acre.

Due to most favorable growing and harvest season for tomatoes in Essex County, reports on late tomato blight were very few and most farmers were able to harvest and sell their tomatoes as they ripened.

Fifty Five farmers in the county were assisted in the purchase of fertilizer for the growing of tomatoes, twenty two were assisted in the purchase of tomato seed and plants for the growing of tomatoes.

Other Vegetables:

Cucumbers; Another perishable cash crops grown on a large scale in Essex County, Cucumbers have long been one of the perishable crops produced for local picklers and also for packers in near by states. The two most popular varieties grown in the county for pickles are Long Green and Gerkins.

The growing of cucumbers for commercial purpose are on the decrease because of the large demand and high price for other perishable crops in the county, and also because of the ready available processing.

Black Eye Peas;

Black eye peas this year in Essex County registered a larger acreage than ever before, due the demand and high prices. Black eye peas this year sold for six cent per pound which caused many farmers to divert from other crops of lesser financial return.

Because of the change over in perishable crops, Mr Wm. Washington in the Dunsmville Community sold approximately one thousand dollars from about six acres. This record given in by Mr. Washington did not include expenses, however he stated that his expense would be reasonable small, because he raised his own seed and furnished most of his labor.

The Home Garden;

Most Negro families in Essex County grow sufficient vegetables to feed the family with a reasonable selection of vegetables from the garden, but when the successive planting time comes along grass and weeds are the only green things in the garden

So the most emphasis has been place on the production of fall and winter vegetables, production of these vegetables are on the increase on most farms in the county, yet there is much to be done in getting more farmers to produce winter vegetables.

Most fall planting is centered around turnips, kale, turnip salad and late cabbage. During the early years of Extension Work in the County with Negro farmers, Mr. J. S. Higgenbotham of Hampton Institute, brought in to the county some kale seed and with the assistance of the local agent and leaders, started farmers growing kale, as one necessary green vegetable that should be grown on all farms. Since that year which was in 1936 many farmers are still growing and saving seed from the small amount of seed given them at that time and each year grow their own kale. Again in 1946 more kale seeds were distributed to ten farmers who were not growing any green vegetables for their families.

Other winter growing vegetables are also found in fardens along with kale, turnips, salad, late cabbage and winter peas have been noted in several gardens in the county. Frost killed large quantities of late beans and tomatoes.

Poultry Productions:

The production of the family size flock among Negro farmers in Essex County has been an important factor in the family living for a long time. Care and sanitation has been another factor that has occupied the attention of most poultry producers, whether for family use or for commercial purposes.

The average size of the family flock in Essex County among Negroes is about fifty hens, since brooder chicks are used on most farms in the county, few or no cockerels are kept after the tenth week.

The cost of feed has had much to do with the production of poultry on a large scale, few farmers carry over fifty birds. However, the larger producer carry enough birds to make it profitable even though the feed cost is high. Mr. Robert Oneal, in the Chesapeake Community has for a number of years been interested in poultry production. Mr. Oneal each year keeps on his farm from one hundred and fifty to two hundred White Leghorns and N. H. Red hens for egg production. Mr. Oneal is careful in attending to his hens, seeing to it that sanitation and disease practices are carried out as far as practicable.

Mr. Oneal, also supplements his commercial feeds with home grown feed where and when ever possible, especially corn, wheat and oats. He averages about 52 % production ten and one half months a year. During the production season he sells about forty five dozens eggs each week.

Along with Mr. Oneal in poultry production, Mrs. Oloren Bayton, in the Osceola Community, Mr. Joe Long in the Garter Cross Community, Mrs. Lillie Holmes and Mrs. Louise Washington in the Danversville Community are also producers of poultry for commercial purposes.

Swine Productions:

With the large number of small Negro farms in Essex County, many have found that a few extra fat hogs and one or two litters of pigs each year will add to the farm income in a greater proportion than a few acres of crops poorly cared for. For that reason and a few other many small farmers where there is sufficient space to plant a little grazing and ample corn and other grains are gradually adding on a few brood sows with the idea of supplemental income.

Most farmers in areas that are subject to an outbreak of hog cholera each year are very careful in vaccinating their hogs against the disease. During the the year, the local agent vaccinated hogs on thirty six farms with at least two hundred hogs on those farms. When ever sick hogs were observed on a farm in the county, that farm is under close observation to observe any chance of contagious diseases.

More and better hogs are being brought by Negro farmers in the county each year. Where ever a farmer is not able to purchase registered stock, he is encouraged to purchase stock that are the descendants from registered parents, in that way he is able to build up his herd by breeding.

Three other farmers this year have purchased registered males and females, to build up their stock. Mr. Nathan Bayton, in the Osceola Community has recently purchased a Barco Jersey Boar from a Stock Farm near Harrison, N. C. for a cost of thirty five dollars at the age of twelve weeks. Mr. Bayton has a boar two and one half years old now at the State Farmers Conference in Petersburg, Va. which he plans to kill this season.

HOME IMPROVEMENTS

Due to the actual needs and desires for better homes and home improvements, much time and consideration is given to this phase of farm life. Some improvements are the results of demonstrations in the county, others are the direct results of needs and personal desires for improvements.

The Hustle Community in Essex County has served as the Demonstration Community since 1948, each year home improvements have been an outstanding feature of the work in the community. Twenty of the thirty one homes in the community have electric light, one home has complete system of hot and cold running water, another has hot and cold water in the kitchen, and ten homes in the community are painted or with John Manville Asbestos sidings as a permanent finish.

Over the county during the year six homes have been built, ten have been remodeled, six have been painted. Six farmers have had or put on themselves permanent sidings. Six farmers have painted the top of their houses. Three have installed hot and cold running water in their homes and farms.

General water system improvements have been noticed in the County, six farmers during the year have installed permanent cement curbing in their walls to prevent caving and for sanitation. Twelve farmers have had their homes electrified and are using the advantages of electricity.

Complete screening for flies and mosquitoes is another feature of home improvement that is very important in Essex County. Six farmers have reported that they have screen for the first time or rescreened their homes against flies and mosquitoes. Six homes have been checked against fire and defects have been corrected.

Another added feature to the home improvements in line of contact with the county and other farmers, eight telephones have been installed in Negro farm homes or businesses in the county.

FOUR H CLUB WORK IN ESSSEX COUNTY

The County 4-H Club Council

4-H Club Work in Essex County like adult work has its individual organizations, that function and operate under the guidance of local club leaders. The council is made up of representatives from each local club in the county, with a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Other members of the council include the song leaders and chaplain.

The Council meets at least twice a year, the first for reorganization and making plans for the year. The second meeting is for schooling over the work done and reports. Each year the council sends delegates to the State 4-H meetings.

The council this year sent to the Va. State 4-H Club Short Course five boys where they could receive instructions and training so that when they return to their counties they could instruct other members.

The Council also sent two delegates to the State Wild Life Conference held at the Va. State College.

4-H Clubs:

There are six 4-H Clubs in the county with a total enrollment of one hundred and ninety one members, ninety four boys and ninety seven girls. These clubs work in the local communities under the supervision of their leaders in conducting their projects. These one hundred and ninety one members put on community programs, assist other organizations in the communities and churches.

These clubs in the county sponsored small programs to help the council raise money to send five delegates to the 4-H Club Short Course. These five boys returned to the council and made their reports, then made reports to their respective clubs in their communities.

The local clubs also assisted the County Advisory Board in sponsoring the first county wide Farmers Planto over held in the county. Four 4-H Clubs had a large attendance at the planto and took an active part in all activities put on at the Planto.

Highlights of 4-H Club Work

Gardens - Home and Commercial

One hundred and eleven boys and girls were enrolled in either home or commercial garden projects, with eighty one make a satisfactory report of work done in work. Project work in the county has been aimed first at family food supply and if a surplus is made then it is to be sold.

An example of a report turned in to the office gave the following information. This work was done by Lallie Robinson, of the Layton 4-H Club in Essex County. Lallie's project was the family garden. Lallie's family consist of Mother and Father, brother and himself. The approximate size of the garden was one third of an acre or one half acre. The garden was first covered with an application of barn yard manure and cover crop plowed with a tractor to a depth of eight inches. Harrowed and received approximately two hundred pounds of 3-12-6 fertilizer per acre. At the time of planting atleast two hundred pounds of fertilizer per acre was applied in the rows of the same analysis, as the planting progressed cultivation was spaced at intervals of one week to ten days to keep down grass and weeds.

The vegetables included all vegetables necessary for the family, with the exception of cabbage. No one in his family eats cabbage, so Lallie says he grows large quantities of vegetables that the family will enjoy.

Aside from growing vegetable for the family, Lallie sells to other s along the highway, such as Watermelons, Stringbeans and Lima beans. The total cost of seed and fertilizer for the garden was estimated at twenty four dollars and twenty cent, the total value of produce was set at one hundred and seventy three dollars and three cent. The total receipts from the garden project amounted to one hundred forty eight dollars and twenty cent. Lallie's garden has been plowed and a cover crop sown, as his father's farm is small.

Poultry Projects;

Thirty three members are enrolled in poultry production, two boys and thirty one girls with approximately seven hundred and twenty five birds. With emphasis on poultry and poultry products for the family.

Members were encouraged to carry only a small number of chicks in their new undertaking until they have gained experience and have learned just what it takes to grow a healthy brood of chickens.

However there are a large number of young inexperienced members that were successful in producing poultry on the farm and caring for the family flock.

4-H and Swine Productions

There are forty seven boys enrolled in swine prod section in the county, with forty two making reports of work done, these forty two members report a total of eighty five hogs including fat hogs and brood sows.

The total value put on these hogs based on the prices today and the usual weight at this time amount to two thousand seven hundred and twenty five dollars. Like other projects carried by members, each member's encouraged to prod use fitted for the family table consumption than if any available sell locally or on the market.

Personal Note in the Kankakee Community, a member of the Layton 4-H Club has charge of the family pork production this year. His object is more meat for the family as his father is dead and all the outside work is left to him and his older brother. Fernal is one of four members from the family with a 4-H club project in the family. He is only ten years old, he is proud of his project and has great expectations for the future in pork productions.

Other Highlights in Club Work

Other highlights in reshaping Club work in the county, has resulted from a Group conference with Mr. Turner in charge of 4-H Clubs and their organization work in this District in a greater understanding of the workings of club work. Suggestions made at the conference has increase the value put upon club work and has been a medium for further explaining the true meaning of club work to future members and their parents.

Literature assisting the agent and leaders has proven of great value and has inspired more people to be some interested in what club work aims to do with the members.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
AGENTS' ANNUAL REPORT

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County F5552

REPORT OF

From June 1947 to March 1948
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From 194 to 194
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From 194 to 194
4-H Club Agent.

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

From 1947 to 1948
Agricultural Agent.

From 194 to 194
Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____
Date: _____
State Extension Director

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

- Six good reasons** may be listed as to why an extension worker should prepare a **comprehensive annual report**.
1. The annual report is an accounting to the taxpaying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
 2. It is a record of the agent's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself, or by his successors.
 3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
 4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
 5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every scientific worker owes to the other members of his profession.
 6. Annual reports are required by Federal law.

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office; One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.

NARRATIVE REPORT

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

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

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive picture of —

1. What was attempted — the program as outlined at the beginning of the year;
2. How the work was carried on — the teaching methods employed;
3. The cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies;
4. Definite accomplishments, supported by objective evidence;
5. Significance of the year's progress and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better homemaking, improved boys and girls, better rural living, etc.
6. How next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

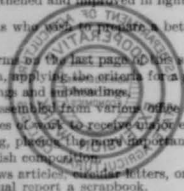
The following suggestions are for those agents who wish to prepare a better annual report than the one submitted last year:

1. Read the definitions of extension terms by the last page of the schedule.
2. Read last year's annual report again, applying the criteria for a good annual report discussed above.
3. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
4. Go over the information and data assembled from various office sources.
5. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive emphasis.
6. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the most important information first.
7. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
8. Include only a few photographs, news articles, circular letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do not make the annual report a scrapbook.

READ SUCCESSFUL PAPERS AND IS

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the state of farms and home practices should not be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.



GENERAL ACTIVITIES

FD-302a-1

Report only this year's activities that can be verified of the extension program		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service, this year (agents and assistants)				12	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹				198	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²				93	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ³				91	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ⁴				200	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁵				379	379
7. Number of different farms or homes visited				86	86
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office			169	169
	(2) Telephone			34	34
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁶				3	3
10. Number of bulletins distributed					
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	(a) Number			17	17
	(b) Total attendance of:				
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committee men	(1) Adult work			127	127
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth			36	36
	(a) Number			14	14
	(b) Total attendance of:				
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12).	(1) Adult work			42	42
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth			107	107
	(a) Number			398	398
	(b) Total attendance			33	33
	(1) Adult work			106	106
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Number			16	16
	(2) Total attendance			10	10
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number			56	56
	(2) Total attendance				
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.

² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

³ The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.

⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.

⁵ Do not count issues relating to notices of meetings only.

CEREALY WILLIAMS - Columbus

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GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) Farm women	(b) Total members attending				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(c) Total others attending				
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			29	29
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance			259	259
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			13	13
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance			241	241
		(c) Number			5	5
		(d) Total attendance			98	93
		(a) Number			69	69
		(b) Total attendance				

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.

² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	479
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	230
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	86
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	11
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	100
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	100
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	300
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	11

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):
- (a) Over-all or general: (1) Name: Co. Advisory Board (2) No. of members: 42
 - (b) Agricultural: (1) Name: H-H Club Council (2) No. of members: 15
 - (c) Home demonstration: (1) Name: _____ (2) No. of members: _____
 - (d) 4-H Club: (1) Name: _____ (2) No. of members: _____
 - (e) Older youth: (1) Name: _____ (2) No. of members: _____
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural: 60 (b) Home demonstration: _____ (c) 4-H Club: 17 (d) Older youth: _____
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 13
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 6
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work _____
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups _____
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) 6
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men 30 Women 30
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- (a) Adult work: (1) Men 10 (2) Women 14
 - (b) 4-H Club and older youth work: (1) Men 17 (2) Women 13
 - (3) Older club boys _____
 - (4) Older club girls _____

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service _____
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____ (3) Youth _____
 - (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) _____
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men _____ (b) Women _____ (c) Youth _____
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes _____ (b) No _____

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			<u>100</u>
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County _____	(2) Community _____	<u>3</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>27</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<u>147</u>

¹ Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (b) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

50. Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth.	Cereals		Other cereals	Legumes	Pasture	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	12	14		4	6			21		
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	4		4	4			10		
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	11	6		4	4			11		
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	12	7		3	3			39		
(2) The use of lime	2	2		2	2			0		
(3) The use of fertilizers	39	14		4	4			48		
(4) Controlling plant diseases				2				22		
(5) Controlling injurious insects								17		
(6) Controlling noxious weeds					2			0		
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	2	4						0		

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

55. Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth.	Dairy cattle		Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
56. Days devoted to line of work by—								
(1) Home demonstration agents								
(2) 4-H Club agents								
(3) Agricultural agents						15	15	
(4) State extension workers								
57. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year						9	7	
58. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year						17	11	
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations								
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals								10
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—								
(1) Obtaining purebred males						3		
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females						4	1	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding						10	4	
(5) Controlling external parasites						1	1	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites						2	3	
(7) Controlling predatory animals						2	2	

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

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers				3
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					7
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					4
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other	4	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating	2
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records	7	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		1
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only (b) In developing a farm and home plan (c) In analyzing the farm business (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements (e) In the use of such records	3 4	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes (B) With farm-labor problems (C) In developing supplemental sources of income	2 6

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

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

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ²	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment ³
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	5										12
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5										3
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4										4
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year	1										1
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	39										6
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$35.00	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$700.
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	6										4
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$10.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$75.00
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)											

¹ Includes livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.

² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.

³ Organized pieces of work.

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101. Number of other enterprises, organizations, or individuals assisted this year		HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT			
102. Days devoted to line of work by—		(a) The house, furnishings, and surroundings	(b) Rural electrification	(c) Farm buildings	(d) Farm mechanical equipment
102. (1) Home demonstration agents					
102. (2) 4-H Club agents					
102. (3) Agricultural agents		20	13		14
102. (4) State extension workers					
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		6	8		1
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		8	16		10
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity			
(a) Constructing dwellings	2	107. Number of families assisted this year in—			
(b) Remodeling dwellings	2	(a) Obtaining electricity			
(c) Installing sewage systems	1	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment			
(d) Installing water systems	1	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes			
(e) Installing heating systems	1	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—			
(f) Providing needed storage space	4	(a) The construction of farm buildings			
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	4	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings			
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)		(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment			
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refashioning furniture or furnishings		109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—			
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)		(a) The selection of mechanical equipment			
(k) Improving housekeeping methods		(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment			
(l) Laundry arrangement	4	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year			
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses		(a) 10			
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects		(b) 10			
(o) Improving home grounds	10	111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton			
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts					

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

FD-300 (4-2)

112. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food shipment and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by: (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	15	11		
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	14		
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				3
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets	115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(b) With food preparation	1. Quarts canned			
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production: (1) Of vegetables (2) Of fruits (3) Of meats (4) Of milk (5) Of poultry and eggs	75 20 22 4 16	Fruits Vegetables Meats and fish (c)		
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	16	2. Gallons brined		
(e) With butter or cheese making		3. Pounds: Dried ¹		
(f) With food preservation problems: (1) Canning (2) Freezing (3) Drying (4) Storing	4 6	4. Cured ²		
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food supply budget		5. Stored		
(h) In canning according to a budget		6. Frozen ³		
(i) With child-feeding problems		7. Number of different families represented by the above figures		
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases		115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS		
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)		1. Quarts canned		
(l) With first-aid or home nursing		2. Gallons brined		
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards		3. Pounds: Dried ¹		
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches		4. Cured ²		
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers		5. Stored		
		6. Frozen ³		

¹ Sum of the tubular and other products due to families participating in more than one activity.
² Weight of finished product after drying.
³ Weight of product before curing.
⁴ Include contents of locker plants and home freezers.
⁵ Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

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CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers				1
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.					3
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.					6
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121. Number of families assisted this year—		127. Number of families assisted this year with—			
(a) With time-management problems		(a) Clothing-construction problems			
(b) With home accounts		(b) The selection of clothing and textiles			
(c) With financial planning		(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing			
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses		(d) Clothing accounts or budgets			
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income		Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued			
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other con- sumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—		128. Number of families assisted this year—			
(a) Food		(a) With child-development and guidance problems			
(b) Clothing		(b) In improving family relationships			
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment		129. Number of families providing recommended cloth- ing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.			12
(d) General household supplies		130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men			
123. Number of families assisted this year through coe- perative associations ¹ or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women			
(a) Food		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals			
(b) Clothing		Recreation and Community Life—Continued			
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment		132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation			
(d) General household supplies		133. Number of communities assisted this year in improv- ing community recreational facilities			3
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes ques- tion 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)		134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activi- ties, or meeting programs			2
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions		135. Number of communities (a) Club or community house assisted this year in (b) Permanent camp establishing— (c) Community rest rooms			
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living		136. Number of communities assisted this year in pro- viding library facilities			
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (f), page 9.		137. Number of school or other community grounds im- proved this year according to recommendations			

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn					Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					Acres
142. Soil and water conservation					Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet					Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits					Acres
147. Home gardens	44	66	31	58	20 4
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	2	31	1	25	723
151. Dairy cattle					Animals
152. Beef cattle					Animals
153. Sheep					Animals
154. Swine	17		12		85
155. Horses and mules					Animals
155a. Rabbits					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					XXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor					Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking					Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation (include frozen foods)					Quarts preserved
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					XXXXXXXXXXXX
165a. Child care					XXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing					Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)					Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Articles
170. Junior leadership					Articles
171. All others					XXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	94	97	78	78	XXXXXXXXXXXX

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4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

- 172. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) **6**
- 173. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys **94** (b) Girls **97**
- 174. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys **78** (b) Girls **75**
- 175. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys **86** (b) Girls **92**
- 176. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school (a) Boys **8** (b) Girls **5**
- 177. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes (a) Boys **94** (b) Girls **97**
- 178. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys **0** (b) Girls **0**

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. Age group	181. By sex		182. By sex
	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	
1st year	8	7	10 and under
2d	21	16	11
3d	20	13	12
4th	7	4	13
5th	15	19	14
6th	6	8	15
7th	15	16	16
8th	8	8	17
9th	8	8	18
10th and over	8	8	19
			20 and over

- 183. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- 139. (a) Judging (f) Fire and accident prevention **11**
- 140. (b) Giving demonstrations (g) Wildlife conservation **2**
- 141. (c) Cooperation (h) Keeping personal accounts **4**
- 142. (e) Recreational leadership (i) Use of economic information
- 143. (d) Music appreciation (j) Soil and water conservation
- 144. (e) Health (k) Forestry

- 184. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program
- 185. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs **4**

- 186. Membership in such groups (a) Young men **4** (b) Young women **2**
- 187. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups **2**
- 188. Total attendance at such meetings **11**
- 189. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted **2**
- 190. Membership in such groups (a) Young men **2** (b) Young women **2**
- 191. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted (a) Young men **2** (b) Young women **2**
- 192. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth (Questions 188, 191, and 192, minus duplications) (a) Young men **18** (b) Young women **8**

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

- 193. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—
- (1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems **✓**
- (2) Vocational guidance **30**
- (3) Family life and social customs
- (4) Social and recreational activities **✓**
- (5) Community service activities **✓**
- (6) Technical agriculture
- (7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health

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

All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried. Report the total number of subjects boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project total membership reported on page 16, plus the duplicate total of the same boys or girls participating on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the preceding year's program.

Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to competitions instead of club projects.

195. Days devoted to line of work by—
 (1) Home demonstration agents
 (2) 4-H Club agents
 (3) Agricultural agents
 (4) State extension workers

196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.

197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

195. Days devoted to line of work by—	196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.
(1) Home demonstration agents		
(2) 4-H Club agents		
(3) Agricultural agents		
(4) State extension workers		

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

199. Days devoted to line of work by—	200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	202. Number of meetings participated in by part by volunteer workers.
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			

203. Include grain, corn, soybeans, chick hens, and other insects and report whether specific crop or livestock headings.

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TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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