

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

FOR

1946

Freedom B. Goode
Local Farm Agent

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COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The main objective of this report is to give a brief outline regarding Extension Work and its relative accomplishments in Gloucester County from December 1, 1945 to November 30, 1946. Plans for the Extension program were outlined and planned for the farmers throughout the county by the County Advisory Board, the farmers of the county and the local farm agent. Previous plans outlined by my predecessor, Mr. Charles W. Young, have been followed to some extent. However, our duties in Extension Work have dealt directly with problems which vitally affect the social and economic problems of the farmers in Gloucester County.

The County Organization is composed of a County Advisory Board, Junior Council for 4-H Clubs and a Neighborhood Leaders System. The County Advisory Board is composed of fifty-seven members from eighteen communities. The Junior Council for 4-H Clubs has eighteen members from six communities. There are sixty neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system for the county.

The fundamental principles of the 4-H Club work have been basically, where possible, to influence young people to stay on the farm as well as use the farm as a profitable business, since our ultimate aim has been to teach them the fact that farming is a business. Also some of our means of influence have been to teach them the types of farms, how to make-out farm budgets, and how to make the farm a comfortable place to live.

The County Advisory Board is composed of three members from the eighteen communities in the county, three members representing each community, composed of one woman and two men. There being at least one church located in each community we have sought to incorporate these members with their church groups. The members are elected annually as members of the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board Meetings are held at least once every quarter and sometimes more often if necessary. The main objective of these meetings is to study the farm problems confronting the Negro farmers throughout the county.

TYPE OF FARMING

Diversified farming is mainly the type farming carried on through-out Gloucester County. Most of the farms are small and in order for the average farmer to make a livelihood most of his acreage is devoted to small grain crops for the attainment of sufficient food and feed, livestock for home and market and home gardens for home use and market.

About twenty percent of the farmers in the county grow watermelons, cantaloupes, green peas, snap beans, white potatoes, and sweet potatoes for market. Some have been quite successful in producing products suitable for the home markets as well as foreign markets.

All the farmers try to produce enough food for the home use and feed for the livestock before growing any for the market. Most of the vegetables grown in the county for market are shipped to Washington, Baltimore and New York on trucks. There are some farmers who produce fruits and vegetables for road-side markets. The soil is somewhat of a sandy loam type and maintains quite a bit of moisture. The climate is quite mild and along with the soil conditions makes it quite possible to grow many types of fruits and vegetables. Through observation and contact we are able to estimate that 80 percent of the Negro farmers have poultry, 85 percent swine, 45 percent have milch cows, 82 percent have home gardens, and 87 percent of the Negro farmers in Gloucester County own their homes and farms.

During the winter months the farmers, approximately 75 percent, devote much of their time to the fishing industry, and working on the farm during their spare time.

AGRONOMY

The major crops in Gloucester are corn, wheat, oats, lespedeza and crimson clover. By the use of good fertilizers, proper preparation of the soil, careful cultivation and by following a good rotation plan for these major crops it has been possible to increase the yield tremendously. In seven communities the acreage seeded to lespedeza has increased 35 percent over 1940. In addition to the lespedeza mentioned above, 90 percent of the farmers carrying pasture demonstrations will seed lespedeza to their mixtures in early spring. From past demonstrations it has been proven that the drought and heat resistance of lespedeza makes it quite possible to increase the value of such pasture mixtures in late summer since the true grasses are not able to stand the heat. On farms where wheat is grown and where farmers have followed the program as outlined, a similar increase has been realized. Several farmers have mentioned the fact that they can grow as much wheat and corn on one-half the land if they followed the program as outlined by the extension service.

Thirteen pasture demonstrations, involving twenty-three and one-half acres have been seeded for the improvement of the grazing conditions through-out the county. Pasture recommendations from the extension service have been followed very carefully. The pasture mixtures are consisted of several small grains and grasses, such as wheat, oats, barley, abruzzi rye, and Italian rye grass. Crimson clover has also been added to several of the mixtures. All demonstrators applied at least 600 pounds of a complete fertilizer per acre. Seventy-five percent of the demonstrators have already started grazing their livestock on these winter pastures and have also mentioned the fact that they are very well pleased with the economical features involved along with these winter pastures.

Fifteen small grain demonstrations, involving sixty-three acres have been seeded to reduce the expenses of the food and feed consumed on the farm, as well as show that small grains can be grown very profitably. Our plans for the future, from these demonstrations, are bigger acreage of small grain crops and getting much bigger yields per acre

POULTRY

Poultry production is a very important sideline for the Negro farmers in Gloucester County. The poultry improvement condition is well in its fourth year and more farmers are cooperating with success. Poultry production has increased in a sound and economical way for many farmers through the county. The old method of natural incubation has gone and the farmers are buying the best grade of baby chicks for broilers as well as for laying hens. The quality of the chicks is better, the rate of mortality is less, the number of pure bred laying hens has increased, egg production is high, there is an increase in the number of chickens used for family consumption and the profits from poults have greatly increased over the past four years.

There has been an increase of 42 percent in egg production in the small farm flocks on many farm through the county as a direct result of proper housing, careful feeding and culling. Through the process of culling the farms are required to produce less grain for those non-profitable laying hens. It has been proven that the cost of grain is nearly 50 percent less when the flock is culled at least twice each year, and 90 percent of the farmers are culling at least twice each year. Through our culling demonstrations the farmers themselves are able to learn how to cull their own flocks and in return other farmers are encouraged to learn.

Mr. W. C. Davenport, Woods X Road, Virginia is a very successful poultryman. Mr. Davenport hatches his own baby chicks and by careful breeding and selecting he is able to keep his flock true to type. as well as reduce the cost of feed for his flock by planting enough corn and wheat to supply his flock with feed. Mr. Davenport also transports his eggs and poults to local and distant markets in his own truck.

LIVESTOCK

One of the outstanding enterprises adopted by the Gloucester County Negro farmers is the production of the family supply of pork on the farm. During the past year the scarcity of meat has helped quite a bit in trying to get over the program of trying to access each farm family to produce an ample supply of pork for the year. Many who never had hogs before are now raising their own pork. Now that there are only a few families in the whole county that don't produce sufficient meat for the family supply for the year, we are sure that a large majority of this group will fall in line with the rest of the pork producers in the county this next season.

In trying to introduce this particular plan for improved pork production, we have tried to educate the farmers along certain phases as near as possible which might encourage and facilitate better pork production practices. First, the farmers are encouraged to buy according to breeds and types; second, the farmers are being influenced to rid all scrub sows from their farms; and third to worm and immunize all new animals coming into the flock. However, by worming and immunizing we have been able to reduce our most hazardous diseases to the minimum.

Proper sanitation and proper feeding has also added to the production of pork in the county. Corn is the principle feed given hogs in this county. Experience has proven that a special preparation of corn doesn't necessarily increase gain. Better results have been obtained from supplementing corn with tankage and buttermilk or skim milk. Also the use of block salt has proven to be very beneficial in helping increase gains, as well as keeping a fresh supply of water in the lot at all times.

One of our outstanding farmers in the county, Mr. Godfrey Cooke will butcher as much as 2500 pounds of meat from six hogs this winter. Mr. Cooke's practices have been recommended by the extension service and he is just one of the many farmers who will reap the results of a successful pork production year. At the present Mr. Cooke has already started his "Hog Crop" for next year with six pigs, three spotted Poland China pigs, and three Duroc-Jersey pigs. These pigs are grazing at the present time on rye. Mr. Cooke also produces enough wheat, oats, corn, rye, and lespedeza to feed his farm stock year-round.

HORTICULTURE

Most of the gardens in Gloucester may be classed as home gardens but there are some few that produce enough for market purposes.

During the month of February quite a bit of time was devoted to better home gardens, growing vegetables for commercial purposes and combating garden insects. Garden seed were ordered and fertilizers were bought for commercial vegetable growers.

The year-round home garden has done much to cut the living expenses of the home. There is on an average of ten families in each of the eighteen communities which have a variety of vegetables in their gardens nine months in the year and these families also can and dry enough vegetables and fruits to last through the winter.

The success of the home gardens are due to proper care of the soil, climatic conditions, and proper spray schedules. Other items of importance which have proven very beneficial in the past years have been the use of cover crops as well as the use of a complete fertilizer in the home gardens.

Most vegetables grown in the county for market are water-melons, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, peas and snap beans. Mr. P. T. Lee, Ware Neck, Virginia, was very successful this year with his home garden. Mr. Lee sold better than \$225. worth of vegetables to local and distant markets from his home garden this past summer. However, Mr. Lee is also one of the many farmers that keep fresh vegetables in his home garden at least nine months in the year.

Vegetables grown in relatively large quantities and shipped to distant markets are watermelons, potatoes, cantaloupes and peas. Mr. F. H. Stokes, Hayes Store, Virginia is one of the most successful vegetable and fruit producers for distant markets in the county. Mr. Stokes sells most of his produce to the Washington and Baltimore markets. He also transfers his produce in his own trucks to these different commissioned merchants at distant markets.

This past season several farmers lost quite a bit of profits through their tomato crops from the results of Fusarium Wilt. However, all the necessary precautions will be taken to keep this crop from being a total loss, this next season. Old tomato vines will be burned, wilt-resistant varieties of seed will be used, garden sites will be moved from their previous locations, as well as the proper spray schedules will be followed.

AGRICULTURE PLANNING

The professional Workers Council has been very helpful in planning the years work. The agencies represented on the council are: The Farm Security Administration, Vocational Agriculture teachers, Home Economic teachers, Agriculture Adjustment Administration, County Board of Supervisors, Supervisors of Schools, the Principal and Superintendent of Schools and the Extension Workers.

Fifteen days were spent in planning the Extension program this year. Four meetings were held with an attendance of sixty-four. We have realized that planning saves quite a bit of our time in trying to confront the everyday problems of our farmers in the county. In past months we have found it very much easier to affiliate our plans along the lines of the economical conditions of the farmers in the county rather than to base our objectives on certain other items which are less concerned.

MEETINGS AND TOURS

One hundred and twenty-six meetings were conducted throughout the county in carrying out the county extension program of work. The number of meetings mentioned above include training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen, method demonstration meetings, community meetings and field meetings held at result demonstrations.

Twenty-two meetings were held for training local leaders or committeemen. The total attendance of these meetings were three hundred and thirty. The total attendance of all the meetings mentioned above were 1014.

On the 19th of April an Annual Extension School was held at Bethel Baptist Church, in Sassafras Community. Nutrition for Farm Families was discussed by Miss Mary W. Nugent, Virginia State College. Mr. S. E. Marshall, District Agent, outlined the 1946 Extension Program. Mr. J. S. Higginbotham, Garden Specialist, Hampton Institute, discussed Year-Round Gardens and Home Beautification was discussed by Mr. A. C. Sims, Hampton Institute. This was an all day meeting and the people came from all sections of the county. There were 125 people present at this meeting.

Four Advisory Board Meetings were held during the past year. At these meetings ways and means by which the Extension Service could help the farmers solve their farm problems were discussed. The problems brought before the meetings were, farm labor, community health conditions, home improvement, Community-Live-At-Home Work, increasing farm income, poultry and livestock production and developing local leadership.

Gloucester County represented with two delegates at the Wild Life Conference held at Virginia State College, August 21st to the 23rd. State Agent, Mr. Ross W. Newsome, District Agent, Mr. S. E. Marshall, distributed the financial contribution of the Federal Cartridge Company and made it possible for many youth throughout the state of Virginia to attend a very inspirational and educational Wild Life Conference. The program consisted of motion pictures on Soil Conservation, Forestry and its Relationship to Soil Conservation, Conservation of the Forest, Conserving and Improving the Soil, Controlling Garden Pest, and Protecting Non-Harmful Fowls.

The annual conference for 4-H club members convened at Virginia State College, August 6th to the 9th. Three delegates from Gloucester County represented. The program planned by Mr. Ross W. Newsome, State Agent, Mr. S. E. Marshall, District Agent and Miss Blanche D. Harrison, District Home Agent, emphasized the organization of better 4-H Club meetings, projects that can be carried-out by 4-H Club members successfully, and the object of making better companionship with club members through games and songs.

MEETINGS AND TOURS

Topics and speakers were: Expansion of 4-H Club Work, Mr. L. B. Dietrick, in charge of Agriculture Extension Service in Virginia; The Relationship of 4-H Club Work to the County Extension Program, Miss Maude E. Wallace, Assistant Director of Extension Work in Charge of Home Economics Service in Virginia; The Representative Value of Being a Delegate, Mr. W. H. Daughtrey, Administrative Assistant of Extension Work in Virginia; Five Significant Facts To Know About Yourself, Mr. John W. Mitchell, Field Agent.

The State Advisory Board Meeting held in Prince Edward County September 4th and 5th gave a general outline of the work Colored farmers and Extension Workers are trying to help solve pertaining to the many problems originating on the farm. Two delegates appointed by the Gloucester County Advisory Board represented at the State Advisory Board Meeting. As a result of this meeting the delegates brought back very interesting ideas to be put into affect along with our county program.

Two poultry meetings were attended this year. Both meetings were held in Middlesex County on the Remlik Hall Poultry and Turkey Farm. The meetings were held April 8 and July 31, 1946. The meeting on April 8 began with the inspection of the brooder house and hatchery. The fundamental principles of Turkey Production was discussed by Mr. C. C. Housh, President of the Virginia Turkey Growers Association, Diseases of Turkeys was discussed by Dr. F. E. Mullen, Harrisonburg, Virginia. The panel discussion was led by Mr. C. B. McDaniel. One hundred and twenty-five people were present and six farmers from Gloucester County attended. The Poultry Meeting held July 31, 1946 was centered mostly around the 8,000 turkeys on range and the care of young turkeys under ten weeks old. Mr. M. E. Coe, Assistant Poultry Specialist lead the panel discussion. Four farmers from Gloucester County attended this meeting.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

On the first of October each year the Home Makers Clubs of Gloucester hold their annual flower show. It has been our duty to cooperate with these clubs in helping put over their different projects. We have attended several of their meetings as well as demonstrated to the different clubs the significance of landscaping the home grounds and arranging the home furnishings. Mr. A. G. Sims, Floriculturist, Hampton Institute is present at the annual meeting of the clubs every year. He gives demonstrations on arranging flowers, cutting flowers and landscaping the homestead. The outgrowth of these clubs and demonstrations has resulted in several interesting flower gardens through the county. Mrs. W. D. Holmes, Sassafras Community, sold \$85.00 worth of cut-flowers, and bouquets this past summer from her home flower garden.

The Annual County agriculture Exhibit was held at the Gloucester County Training School Saturday, October 19, 1946. Approximately two hundred and seventy-five farmers and citizens assembled for the occasion. Three hundred and thirty-seven farm and home items were exhibited, involving eighty-six different farm and home items. The prizes awarded were: first, second and third which came to a total of two hundred and forty-six. Seventy-four, first prizes were awarded; eighty-six second prize and eighty-six third prizes. The Gloucester County Board of Supervisors donated \$25.00 for the premium list which was distributed among the first prize winners, second and third prize winners received ribbons. The judges were: Miss L. A. Jenkins; Dr. E. N. Hooker; and Mr. J. S. Higginbotham. The respective topics discussed were; Canning, Field Crops and Vegetables.

COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

There are about 125 Negro farmers taking advantage of the AAA program and getting aid such as lime, phosphate and seed. The Farm Security Administration has cooperated with the Extension Service in helping the farm low income families buy livestock, seed and fertilizer.

Fifteen head of livestock for farm work was bought, ten Milch cows, eight thousand pounds of clover seed and vetch seed. Other items for which loans were made are, crop seed, feed for livestock, poultry, pigs for swine production, baby chicks, fertilizer and wagons.

More than one hundred and forty tons of lime have been distributed to Negro farmers in Gloucester County through the Triple A.

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

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

War Food Administration
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Gloucester

REPORT OF

From _____ to _____, 1941
 (Name) Home Demonstration Agent,

From _____ to _____, 1942
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent,

From _____ to _____, 1943
4-H Club Agent,

From _____ to _____, 1944
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work,

From Dec. 1st 1945 to April 30th, 1946
Chas. W. Young
Agricultural Agent,

From July 16th 1946 to Nov. 30th, 1946
Freedom B. Good
Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____
 Date _____

State Extension Director.

Form 128-21
(Revised May 1945)

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

Six good reasons may be listed as to why an extension worker should prepare a comprehensive annual report.

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

16-29074-1

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
31. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)				11 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
32. Days devoted to work with adults ³				247	XXXXXXXXXX
33. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ³				42	XXXXXXXXXX
34. Days in office ³				62	XXXXXXXXXX
35. Days in field ³				227	XXXXXXXXXX
36. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴				1794	
37. Number of different farms or homes visited				949	
38. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office			1387	
	(2) Telephone			654	
39. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵				11	
40. Number of bulletins distributed				1079	
41. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting					
42. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		22	
		(b) Men leaders		199	
		(c) Women leaders		131	
43. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		8	
		(b) Leaders		54	
		(c) Total attendance		79	
44. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		488	
		(b) Total attendance		7	
		(c) Total attendance		67	
45. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		5	
		(b) Total attendance		7	
		(c) Total attendance		75	
46. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			
		(b) Total attendance			
		(c) Total attendance			
47. Achievement days held	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			
		(b) Total attendance			
		(c) 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 The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
⁵ Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

16-29074-1

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) ²	(1) Farm women	(a) Number attending	(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending					
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	(b) Total boys attending			
		(c) Total girls attending					
		(d) Total others attending					
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	(b) Total attendance				
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	(b) Total attendance			
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	(b) Total attendance				
		(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	(b) Total attendance			

HH
2602
1
40
10
120
6
55

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	571
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	385
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	240
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	15
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	
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	120
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	5
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	385
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	15

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

23. 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 County Advisory Board (2) No. of members 57

(b) Agricultural (1) Name County Advisory Board (2) No. of members 57

(c) Home demonstration (1) Name Junior Council (2) No. of members 18

(d) 4-H Club (1) Name Junior Council (2) No. of members 18

(e) Older youth (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

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

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

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 110

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

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

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.) _____

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men 40 Women 20

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men 40 (2) Women 20 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men 8 (2) Women 13 (3) Older club boys 5 (4) Older club girls 0

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 50 (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—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>32</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>25</u>
(3) Agricultural agents	<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>28</u>
(4) State extension workers	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County _____	(2) Community _____	
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Homedemonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	31	12	9	18	17			28	3	
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	10	5	14	12			14	5	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	49	16	18	22	17			46	3	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	61	86	3	260	23			222	2	
(2) The use of lime	30	25	4	55	33			37		
(3) The use of fertilizers	85	35	10	50	45			75		
(4) Controlling plant diseases	5	H						10		
(5) Controlling injurious insects									7	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	25	2						28		

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock ¹ (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents						XXXXX	XXXXXX
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	7		3	35	10	30	
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10		3	14	7	12	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	32		2	110	20	47	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males			5	6		10	
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females			3	3			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	12	XXXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	45			145	23	70	
(5) Controlling external parasites	5		2	28	19	40	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	43		5	265	42	230	
(7) Controlling predatory animals			2			5	

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....			
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			
(3) Agricultural agents.....	5	1	3
(4) State extension workers.....	14	4	4
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	19	4	4
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			

Soil and Water—Continued

Forestry—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use.....	10	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings).....	
(b) In the use of crop rotations.....	12	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees.....	
(c) With strip cropping.....		(c) With selection cutting.....	1
(d) In constructing terraces.....		(d) With production of naval stores.....	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies.....		(e) With production of maple-sirup products.....	
(f) With contour farming of cropland.....		(f) In timber estimating and appraisal.....	2
(g) In contouring pasture or range.....	10	68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires.....	25
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops.....	45		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion.....	7		
(j) In summer-fallowing.....		69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests.....		(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish.....	
(l) With drainage.....		(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock.....	11
(m) With irrigation.....		(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders.....	10
(n) With land clearing.....		(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas.....	4
66. Number of farmers—			
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year.....			
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year.....			
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year.....			

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....				1
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	1			5
(3) Agricultural agents.....				
(4) State extension workers.....				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	1			14
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	1			11
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(a) Farm business.....		(a) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....		
(b) Enterprise.....		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....		
(c) Other.....		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....		59
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—		(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....		
(a) Farm inventory.....		(i) With farm-labor problems.....		47
(b) General farm records.....		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....		
(c) Enterprise records.....				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	6			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....	2			
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	35			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....				

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural work programs, etc.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....		18	4	4
(2) 4-H Club agents.....		14	4	2
(3) Agricultural agents.....		2	1	
(4) State extension workers.....				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				4
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				2
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

16-28074-1

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents		5	3		4	6					
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		5	10		14	3					
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		10	10		11	2					
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year		30			3	5					
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$550	\$375	\$30	\$750	\$1000	\$	\$2	\$	\$5	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year										2	
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year										1	
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year										1	
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
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										1	
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year										1	
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 Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

101. Number of other marketing organizations, including cooperatives, established during the year.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

100. Number of households, including farm households, assisted during the year		The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—					
(1) Home demonstration agents					
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents		9		4	1
(4) State extension workers					
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		14		5	2
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		37		5	2
The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued			Rural Electrification—Continued		
105. Number of families assisted this year in—			106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity		
(a) Constructing dwellings			107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
(b) Remodeling dwellings			(a) Obtaining electricity		
(c) Installing sewage systems			(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment		
(d) Installing water systems			(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		
(e) Installing heating systems			Farm Buildings—Continued		
(f) Providing needed storage space			108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens			(a) The construction of farm buildings		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)		17	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		3
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings		10 10	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		11
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)		45	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
(k) Improving housekeeping methods		2 2	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(l) Laundry arrangement			(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		4
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses			(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects		14	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		6
(o) Improving home grounds		13	111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts					

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NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)	
112. Days devoted to line of work by:					
(1) Home demonstration agents					
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents	11	4	3	2	
(4) State extension workers					
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	7	9	14	
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	74	25	49	15	
115. Number of families assisted this year—	115(g)	FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(a) In improving diets					
(b) With food preparation	327	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)	
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹ :		1. Quarts canned			
(1) Of vegetables	91	2. Gallons brined			
(2) Of fruits		3. Pounds: Dried ^{2,3}			
(3) Of meats	12	4. Cured ^{2,3}			
(4) Of milk		5. Stored			
(5) Of poultry and eggs	21	6. Frozen ⁴			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing		7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			
(e) With butter or cheese making		115(h)	FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS		
(f) With food preservation problems ⁵ :			Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
(1) Canning		1. Quarts canned			
(2) Freezing		2. Gallons brined			
(3) Drying		3. Pounds: Dried ^{2,3}			
(4) Storing		4. Cured ^{2,3}			
(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 ⁴			
(i) With child-feeding problems					
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases					
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					
(l) With first-aid or home nursing					
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards					
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches					
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers					

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

² Weight of finished product after drying.

³ Weight of product before curing.

⁴ Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.

⁵ Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

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

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

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn	17				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	8				Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits		66			Acres
147. Home gardens					Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	52				Birds
151. Dairy cattle					Animals
152. Beef cattle					Animals
153. Sheep					Animals
154. Swine					Animals
155. Horses and mules					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)					X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity					Articles made
162. Farm management					Articles repaired
163. Food selection and preparation					X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
164. Food preservation					Meals planned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					Meals served
166. Clothing					Quarts canned
167. Home management					X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					Garments made
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Garments remodeled
170. Junior leadership					Units
171. All others					Rooms
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	77	66			Articles

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs..... 5
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys: 77 (b) Girls: 66
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys: (b) Girls:
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys: 77 (b) Girls: 66
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys: (b) Girls:
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys: 77 (b) Girls: 66
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys: (b) Girls:

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year			10 and under		
2d	18	9	11		
3d	35	40	12		
4th	23	17	13		
5th	1		14	7	4
6th			15	11	5
7th			16	17	13
8th			17	27	30
9th			18	14	14
10th and over			19	1	
			20 and over		

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

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

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

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

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

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

¹ All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.

² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the success-line year's program.

³ Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

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

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents										
(4) State extension workers										
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 this year by extension workers										

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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