

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
PATRICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

December 1, 1951 to November 30, 1952

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I. INTRODUCTION

This narrative report is for the Extension Work done in Patrick County and includes the work done by the Extension Agent, the Assistant Agent, and the Secretary, and the various activities that the office was called on to do. Mr. James R. Reed, Assistant County Agent, came to work in the county June 16, 1952.

II. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Patrick County lies in the southside and southwestern part of the state. It is bordered by the following counties: Floyd, Franklin, Henry, Carroll, and by Surry and Stokes Counties in North Carolina.

Patrick County covers an area of 485 square miles and is being made up of 2424 farms containing 300,160 acres of land.

In the county, the principal type of farms are general crop specialties; livestock, dairying, fruit growing, and general livestock crop farming, with some truck farming. The main crops are tobacco, corn, and fruit. Dairy and beef cattle are the main livestock enterprises.

III. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Patrick Fruit Growers	County D.H.I.A. Association	County Board of Agriculture
Home Demonstration County Committee	New River S.C.S. County Committee	P.M.A. County Committee
Home Demonstration Federation Goal Committee	F.F.A. Federation Patrick Wool Pool	4-H County Council

The County Board of Agriculture functioned effectively this year in guiding the Extension Program. The board had two meetings this year, the first meeting was devoted to assist the agents in working up County Agricultural Program for the year. The second meeting was held in October to hear a report on the program and the things that had been accomplished up to date.

Other agriculture programs such as P.M.A., S.C.S., F.F.A., and F.H.A. were handled by the individual groups of the County Board of Agriculture.

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IV. MAJOR PROJECTS 1952

A. Dairy

1. Situation

- a. There are approximately 5,000 dairy cows in Patrick County. Patrick is well adapted for grazing.
- b. The county has a milk receiving station in the county, while several farmers sell milk out of the county.
- c. This receiving station also receives milk from surrounding counties.
- d. Most of the Grade A Milk producers in the county sell their milk out of the county, the reason for this is that they get a better price for their milk.
- e. There are thirty Grade A Milk producers in the county.

2. Goals

- a. Increase the number of Grade A Milk producers in the county.
- b. Encourage more farmers to join the D.H.I.A.
- c. Encourage dairy farmers to cull out cows that are not paying and get good cows.
- d. Encourage all farmers in the county to breed their dairy cattle through the Artificial Breeding Association so as to improve their dairy cows.
- e. Encourage farmers to grow their own feed.

3. Methods

- a. We plan to hold several dairy meetings this year in the county and have the dairy specialists to be at as many of these meetings as possible. The purpose of these meetings will be to inform the dairy farmers of the dairy situation and the possible opportunities for greater income for the county, especially on small farms.
- b. Hold a 4-H and Adult Dairy show in the county.
- c. Contact dairy farmers by personal visits in regards to their dairy problems.
- d. Use the local newspapers to contact farmers through news articles.
- e. Have a judging school for the adults and 4-H Dairy Club members.

4. Results

Five county-wide dairy meetings were held in county this year. At these meetings, we had Mr. R. G. Connelly, C. R. Pursley, G. J. Nageotte, and K. A. Huston, Dairy Department, and Mr. G. R. Epperson, Extension Agronomy Department. Mr. Pursley gave a talk on Milk Production Levels and their significance to the dairyman; Mr. Huston, Practical Methods of Dairy Herd Improvement; Mr. Nageotte, How to Produce a Glass of Milk, The Consumer will Really Like; Mr. Connelly, How to Start a Small Dairy Herd; and Mr. Epperson, The Value of Good Pastures for Dairymen.

Mr. W. P. Fulton, manager of Fulton Farms, has had five Registered Holstein Cows to produce over 100,000 pounds of milk each during six lactation periods. Mr. Fulton's herd average for the past year was 435 pounds of butter fat.

We have held several community meetings on dairying and have emphasized the importance of farmers keeping records of feed cost in order to determine the cost of producing milk, and have encouraged farmers to cull out cows that are not paying.

To date, our program has resulted in twelve dairy farmers building Grade A Milk Barns and Parlors. Several other Grade C Producers are making plans to switch to Grade A Dairy in the near future. Our dairy enterprise is increasing each year and is one of our main farm incomes in the county. The past year, our income from dairy products was about one-half million dollars.

B. Patrick County Fruit Growers

1. Situation

- a. The Patrick County Fruit Growers Association is made up of fruit growers of peaches and apples.
- b. The fruit growers is the most active organization that we have in the county.
- c. There are approximately two hundred and fifty active fruit growers in the county.
- d. This past year, several fruit growers have pushed their orchards up because a low price for fruit was offered and not having labor to properly take care of the orchards.

2. Goals

- a. Locate better markets for fruit.

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- b. Encourage some organization or group of individuals to build a storage warehouse in the county, so as to take care of the small orchardmen who do not have a very good market for their fruit.
 - c. Encourage growers to use power equipment so as to produce fruit more economically.

3. Methods

- a. Hold power pruning demonstration in the county.
- b. Hold packing and grading demonstrations in the county.
- c. Have spray cards mailed out to fruit growers, advising them the time to put on the various sprays.
- d. Hold at least four meetings during the year and have specialist present to discuss the various orchard problems.
- e. Use timely newspaper articles to inform growers of the various orchard problems.
- f. The agent, with the assistance of specialists, assist fruit growers in selecting proper sites to plant new orchards.

4. Results

Two county-wide fruit growers meetings were held in January of this year. A well planned program was given by Mr. A. H. Teske, Fred R. Dreiling, Dr. S. A. Wingard, and Dr. Frank Horsfall of Extension Horticulture Department as speakers at these meetings. Valuable information was given to the fruit growers on the Fruit Outlook for 1952, Pruning To Cut Costs and Improve Quality, Insect Trouble makers, Scab, Black Rot, and Brown Rot Control, The Fruit Fertilizer Program, Treating Winter Injured Trees, Thinning Apples with Chemical Sprays and the Spray Program for 1952.

Mr. Fred Dreiling, assisted by the agents, held two Power Pruning Demonstrations in the county this year.

All monthly and yearly meetings have benefited the growers exceedingly as they were brought up to date on current spray program, the method of application, and received valuable information on the outcome and what to expect in the marketing problem.

Fruit Crops in some sections was damaged by hail and drought. The peach crop was better this year than it has been in the past few years.

C. Tobacco

1. Situation

There are 1064 tobacco farmers in the county with total acres of 2600 acres. The past year, drought and diseases cut the tobacco crop short in the county, also the quality of the tobacco was not good. The average pounds per acre was 1562 pounds.

2. Goals

- a. Treat tobacco beds for the control of weeds and insects.
- b. Spray tobacco beds for control of blue mold.
- c. Where blackshank and granville wilt is in tobacco, encourage farmers to plant resistant varieties.
- d. Use a rotation in growing tobacco.
- e. Plant varieties that will make the most income per acre.
- f. Encourage farmers to grade tobacco under artificial lighting.

3. Methods

- a. Hold meetings in the tobacco sections of the county with the help of a specialist to discuss the various problems of the tobacco growers.
- b. Have at least four tobacco varieties for demonstrations in the county and invite farmers to visit these demonstration plots.
- c. Invite and encourage farmers to visit the Chatham Experiment Station.
- d. Have at least three tobacco grading demonstrations under artificial lighting in the county.
- e. Through visits, newspapers, and radio, give timely information on tobacco.

4. Results

Four demonstrations on the control of weeds and insects in tobacco beds were held in the county and the results have encouraged the tobacco farmers in the county to treat their tobacco beds.

The majority of all tobacco growers are now spraying their tobacco beds for the control of blue mold and the only blue mold this year was found where farmers did not spray or dust their tobacco beds.

Four meetings were held in the county this year on grading tobacco under artificial lighting. These demonstration meetings were held in cooperation with the Appalachian Electric Power Company and had a tobacco grader from one of the warehouses to do the grading. This is the second year to hold this type of meeting in the county. Those tobacco growers who have used these lights to grade tobacco have had good results. Mr. Walter Handy, a tobacco grower of the Red Bank Community, said that his light paid for itself out of the first barn of tobacco he sold. Farmers have advised us that where they used this uniform lighting over the sorting bench throughout the day, that they did a better job of sorting their tobacco and they reply that where there is better sorting of tobacco, it means better average price for their crop.

Four meetings were held in the county on tobacco, in regards to varieties, Diseases and Insects, and Black Shank, and Wilt Resistant varieties. Mr. G. R. Mathews of the Extension Agronomy Department discussed the varieties that were best suited for this county and the kind that would make the most pounds and money per acre for the farmer. Mr. S. B. Fenne, Plant Pathologist, discussed the disease resistant variety and Root Knot control. Blackshank is one of the worst diseases that we have in tobacco. All farmers that have tobacco that is dying in the field have been urged to bring it to our office and then we send it to Blacksburg to find out what disease it has. Where farmers have had their tobacco to die with blackshank, we are advising them to plant the resistant varieties the following year.

Several farmers have had their tobacco dusted by airplane this year for the control of insects. A large group of farmers visited the Chatham Experiment Station this year, and received some valuable information on growing tobacco.

Some farmers are using crop rotation with their tobacco instead of planting tobacco in same field each year. One farmer says it has increased his tobacco crop about \$100.00 per acre for the past three years and has helped to control some of the diseases.

The results of all these meetings, demonstrations, personal visits, letters, and newspaper articles, have given the farmer a better understanding of the tobacco problem.

D. Patrick D.H.I.A.

1. Situation

- a. We have five Grade A Herds in the county that are testing their cows. There are 350 cows on test.

2. Goals

- a. Have at least ten herds in the association.
b. Hold at least two meetings during the year.

3. Methods

- a. Hold meetings and visit dairymen and explain the set up of the D.H.I.A.
b. Have the dairy specialist to visit some of the dairy farmers and encourage them to become members of the D.H.I.A.
c. Write timely newspaper articles in regards to the D.H.I.A.
d. Have a tour of the five D.H.I.A. farms and invite prospective members to go on this tour.

4. Results

We have six herds in the county now testing in the D.H.I.A. Two new members came in and two dropped out. The two herds that dropped out went out of the dairy business and went into beef cattle. These six herds compose of about three hundred dairy cows. Two of these herds, one consists of eighty cows and another one of seventy cows, averaged over four hundred pounds of butter fat for this year. The other four herds are averaging from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds of butter fat.

We now have four dairymen who are interested in D.H.I.A. and we are hoping within the next two years to have enough herds in the county to employ a full-time tester and have our own association. At present, our association includes Patrick, Carroll, and Grayson Counties.

We have held two D.H.I.A. Meetings in the county this year and at these meetings, G. R. Pursley and K. A. Huston of the Extension Dairy Department discussed the D.H.I.A. program.

All the members are now using the Artificial Breeding Association.

E. Patrick Artificial Breeding Association

1. Situation

The Artificial Breeding Association has been in operation for two years. The first year they bred 650 cows, this past year 875 cows were bred. The association has 1200 cows signed up, with 165 members. The association is affiliated with Virginia Artificial Breeding Association. The association is now breeding for non-members and charging them fifty cents more per head than members.

2. Goals

- a. Have at least 1500 cows signed up by the end of the year.
- b. Become a member of the Virginia Artificial Breeding Association.

3. Methods

- a. Hold meetings in the county in regards to Artificial Breeding and encourage farmers to become members or breed as non-members.
- b. Plan to hold an Artificial Dairy Calf show in the county this fall.
- c. Have farmers to visit the Virginia Artificial Breeding Center at Rocky Mount, Virginia.
- d. Through personal visits and newspaper articles, encourage farmers to become members and use the Artificial Breeding Association.

4. Results

We have 1300 cows enrolled with 210 members participating in the Patrick Artificial Breeding Association. This past year, we only bred about 800 dairy cows. The farmers that are using this program are well pleased with the calves they are getting. We are breeding a lot of cows for non-members now.

Several farmers have visited the Virginia Artificial Breeding Center to look over the sires that they have in the association and they were well pleased with the type of animals that they have. Next year, we hope to breed 1000 cows, as we believe, after we get some of the heifer calves in milk production that it will help the association as more members and non-members will be breeding.

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F. Sheep

1. Situation

- a. Practically all the sheep in the county is located in the mountain section of Meadows of Dan. The reason that more farmers are not raising sheep because of the destruction by dogs. Sheep continue to be on a decrease in the county, although the county is well adapted to sheep raising.

2. Goals

- a. Increase the number of sheep in the county.
b. Encourage more farmers to get into the sheep business.
c. Each sheep producer breed to purebred rams.

3. Methods

- a. Hold meetings in the county and have a specialist from the State Extension Service discuss flock management through better feeding and parasite control.
b. Assist farmers in selecting top rams to breed their flocks.
c. Assist farmers in pooling their wool at a greater market advantage.
d. Write timely newspaper articles in regards to sheep production.
e. See that every farmer gets a bulletin on Sheep Production.

4. Results

Five new farmers have gone into the sheep business this year. The agents assisted four farmers in securing good rams for their flocks. The agents also assisted one new farmer in securing sixteen ewes from the V. P. I. Experiment Station.

The agents assisted the farmers with pooling their wool this year. The wool was pooled through the Montgomery County Wool Pool. A few of the farmers have gone out of the sheep business this year, because of dogs getting into their sheep and killing them.

G. Patrick 100-Bushel Corn Club

1. Situation

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© This is the third year for the 100-Bushel Corn Club in the county. This past year, thirty farmers corn was measured and eighteen members produced over 100-bushel per acre. The top yield was 157 bushel per acre. The average for all the farmers signed up in the 100-Bushel Corn Club was 103 bushel per acre.

2. Goals

- a. Have at least one 100-Bushel Corn Club demonstration in each community a year.
- © b. Have more farmers join the 100-Bushel Corn Club.
- c. Have a tour of the 100-Bushel Corn Club Members.

3. Methods

- a. Have meetings in county advising farmers on proper methods that they will have to do in order to produce 100-bushel of corn per acre. Have specialist at one of these meetings.
- b. Have business places and banks award prizes for top yields.
- c. Use newspaper and radio in giving out information on how to produce 100-bushel of corn per acre.
- d. Have a tour and visit some of the farmers in the 100-Bushel Corn Club.

4. Results

© Only a few farmers in the county this year produced 100-bushel of corn per acre, due to the dry weather during the season. About forty farmers signed up but the results were so poor that we only checked about twelve farms. We hope to continue this project each year as we believe it definitely will increase the corn yield in the county. The wind and hail damaged the corn heavy in some sections of the county. About 80% of the farmers are growing hybrid corn in the county and the other 20% are growing the open pollinated. This is mostly in the mountain section of 3000 feet elevation where the hybrid doesn't do too good.

H. Patrick Pasture Improvement Program

1. Situation

© The average carrying capacity of pasture in the county is four acres per animal. This is one program we plan to do a great deal of work on this year. A great deal of land that is used for crops, should be converted into pasture land. © Most of the pasture land is in run-down condition

and needs to be top-dressed with fertilizer or plowed up and reseeded. There are several hundred acres of idle land in the county that should be converted into pasture.

2. Goals

- a. Have at least one pasture demonstration in each community of the county.
- b. Have pasture tours during the spring and fall.
- c. Continue the Pasture Improvement Project.
- d. Have at least fifty farmers signed up in Pasture Improvement Contest.

3. Methods

- a. Hold meetings in all the communities of the county encouraging farmers to improve their old pastures and also convert their idle land into pastures. Use specialist at as many of these meetings as possible.
- b. We will use the newspaper, radio, and letters to give out timely information on pastures.
- c. We will work up posters and have about five-hundred made and place them in the local stores and schools of the county, encouraging farmers to have better pastures.
- d. We will have several pasture tours in the county.
- e. At these meetings, we plan to invite businessmen as well as farmers.
- f. We will have a Pasture Improvement Program organized in the county and will try to get as many as fifty farmers to join the Pasture Improvement Club.
- g. We will have one or more pasture demonstrations in each community in the county.

4. Results

One pasture tour was held in the county this spring and planned to hold several more, but due to the drought the pastures did not do so well and the pasture committee decided not to hold any more pasture tours. The pasture tour held was attended by about fifty farmers from all communities of the county. One county-wide meeting was held on the pasture improvement program which was attended by the Agriculture Workers, Professional Workers, Businessmen.

Mr. A. C. Turner, who is Chairman of the Pasture Program, discussed the advantage of a good pasture program for farmers and business people of the county. He advised that it would not only mean more money to the farm people of the county, but also to the business people.

At present, pastures carry about one animal for every four acres of pasture and we think this can be improved. We set our goal to have our pastures to carry one animal for every two acres of pastures. We think that the various meetings we have held, newspaper articles that have been written, and circular letters sent out, and personal visits made, that most of the farmers are beginning to realize what a good pasture program means to them.

Many of our farmers seeded new pastures this year, also several acres of land that has been idle on some farms has been converted into pastures. Two demonstrations were held in the county on how to seed a good pasture. A lot of our failures in pastures was because a good seed bed was not prepared to start with. Approximately five hundred acres of new pastures have been established in the county this year. Most farmers are planting about two pounds of ladina clover and twelve pounds of orchard grass in this mixture for pasture per acre. We have had several farmers to seed supplementary pastures that have given them late fall grazing and early spring grazing. The majority using Sudan Grass alone, Sudan Grass and Soybean, Rye and Rye Grass. The majority of the farmers in the county are top-dressing their pastures in fall or spring now.

Mr. Lyle Clark, who owns a large dairy farm in Patrick County, purchased this farm in 1938 which consisted of 385 acres of land. This farm previously had been used for the production of tobacco and grain. Livestock farming was unknown. During the early days over the years the farm was allowed to run down and grow up with broom hedge, briars, brush, and scrub trees. Within fourteen years, this farm has been converted into a veritable Garden of Eden. A few acres of land needs to be cleared, but most of the land is tied down with a verdent growth of ladina clover and orchard grass, blue grass, and white clover and alfalfa. Only enough acreage is used per year to grow corn silage. No crops are raised for grain. Mr. Clark said that he is averaging one animal per acre on his pastures, and is getting good results, he says that good pastures is the cheapest feed he can produce. Since 1946, the dairy herd has averaged over four hundred pounds of butter fat per year.

We think that we are making good progress with our Pasture Improvement Program throughout the county and we hope that within the next five years to have most of the idle land converted into permanent pasture, also a lot of land that is being cropped, we hope will be converted into pasture. Our county is a rolling and mountain county and is best suited for grazing.

I. Hay

1. Situation

Most farmers in the county are not producing enough hay to feed their own livestock. Most of the farmers are stacking their hay and this way they seem to lose a great deal of it by damage from weather. Clover, lespedeza, and alfalfa seems to be the most popular hay crops in the county.

2. Goals

- a. Have farmers grow enough hay to feed their livestock.
- b. Get more acres of alfalfa hay grown in the county.
- c. Get more farmers to store hay in the barns instead of the field.
- d. Get more farmers to install hay driers in their barns.

3. Methods

- a. Through meetings, newspaper articles, bulletins, letters, and personal visits, advise farmers on the proper methods and management in growing hay.
- b. Have farmers, who plan to seed alfalfa, have their soil treated.
- c. Have tours of the farms that have hay driers and invite farmers to go on this tour.

4. Results

Lespedeza and alfalfa are our two main hay crops. Most of the farmers that seeded alfalfa this year had their soil tested before seeding. Approximately two hundred acres of alfalfa has been seeded in the county this year. In some cases where the farmers planned to seed alfalfa and soil test showed that the land was very low in organic matter, they planted soybeans in the spring and turned them under before seeding alfalfa.

This year, several farmers have seeded alfalfa for the first time. Our alfalfa acreage is increasing each year in the county. Most of the farmers are seeding their alfalfa in the fall instead of the spring, this way they are not bothered too much with the weeds. On most of the other hay crops, the farmers only get one cutting each year, where in alfalfa they get three or four cuttings each year. The farmer will average getting three ton of hay per acre, on alfalfa, and on the other hay crops they only get about one ton per acre. This means that the farmer can grow his alfalfa hay crop on less acreage of land and can get a better quality of hay.

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A county-wide hay drier tour was held in county in cooperation with the Appalachian Electric Power Company. Three farms were visited with approximately eighty farmers attending. The farms that we visited had hay driers that cured loose hay. Mr. George Turner, Representative of Appalachian Electric Power Company, discussed the advantages of the hay drier also the cost and operation of the drier.

At present time, we have twenty-two hay driers in the county. Several other farmers are planning to put in hay driers in the near future.

J. Beef Cattle

1. Situation

The principal breeds of beef cattle in the county are Hereford and Angus. The beef cattle interest has increased greatly in the past year. There has been a great demand for breeding stock, both male and female. Tobacco farmers are now keeping a few beef cattle. Some few dairy farmers have changed over to beef cattle.

2. Goals

- a. Get more tobacco farmers, where they have pasture land and feed, to put on a few beef cattle.
- b. Encourage farmers to select good types of animals in order that they can produce good animals for market.
- c. Each producers of beef cattle, breed to a purebred male.
- d. Have more farmers put animals in feeder calf sales.

3. Methods

- a. Through meetings, tours, letters, newspaper articles and personal visits, we hope to improve the quality of beef cattle in the county.
- b. In sections of the county where there is idle land, encourage farmers to put into pasture and get some beef cattle.
- c. Assist farmers in selecting good type of animals.

4. Results

The number of beef cattle has increased about forty per cent in the past year. Several new herds of beef cattle have been started in the county this year. Practically every beef cattle herd in the county has a

registered male to breed too. Most of the farmers this fall had to do some culling. The main reason for the culling was due to the drought as they did not have enough hay to feed their cattle through the winter. Ten farmers this year put two-hundred head of beef cattle in the Feeder Calf Sales and were well pleased with the price they received for them.

The agents assisted several farmers in the county in securing high bred bulls and cows. Eight farmers put beef cattle in the purebred sales. We are urging more farmers to put cattle in the Feeder Calf Sales as we think that they will receive a little more money from these sales. Where farmers need replacements in their herds, we advise them that this market is a good place to purchase them.

K. Poultry

1. Situation

We have only a few large poultry producers in the county. We have no special market in the county to market poultry. Most farmers in the county keep about twenty-five laying hens.

2. Goals

- a. Locate a good market for poultry producers.
- b. Better management and care of poultry.
- c. Encourage farmers to cull poultry.
- d. Increase the laying hen number in the county.
- e. Increase the broiler production.

3. Methods

- a. Hold group meeting in January and February with news articles supporting these meetings. The purpose of these are to inform the farmers of our present poultry situation and the possible opportunity for greater income in the county, especially more on small farms.
- b. Hold poultry culling demonstration in the county.
- c. Through farm visits, news articles, bulletins, and personal visits, we hope to improve the poultry management.

4. Results

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Most of the farmers in the county raise and keep enough poultry for their own use. We have some few large poultry producers in the county that are making a success of it.

Our biggest problem in the poultry line is that we do not have a good market for our poultry producers.

Mr. E. T. Anderson, one of our good poultry producers, advises us that he made about \$800.00 on his two-hundred laying hens this year. More of our poultry producers are purchasing certified blood tested chickens.

We have held several Poultry Culling Demonstrations in the county this year, thus we feel has helped the poultry producers in getting the birds out of the flock that are not laying.

Several farmers have built poultry houses according to plans by the Extension Service this year. We have been sending out monthly tips on care and management of poultry producers who sell their poultry products.

L. Cover Crops

1. Situation

Most of the farmers that have corn and tobacco are using some type of cover crop after the crop has been harvested. Some land in the county is left bare during the winter months and this can cause considerable washing in the fields.

2. Goals

See that all bare land has a cover crop on it.

3. Methods

Through meetings in fall, letters, newspaper articles, and personal visits, encourage farmers to plant winter cover crops.

4. Results

Practically all the farmers are seeding a cover crop on their bare land in the fall.

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At our meetings, farm visits, newspaper articles, and letters, we have emphasized the importance of having a cover crop. This helps to prevent washing, also by turning the cover crop it helps to improve the land for the next crop.

In past years, several of our tobacco farmers that did not plant a cover crop, a considerable damage was done by washing of the land, which made a poor tobacco crop. Through our Agronomy Committee, we set up demonstrations in the community in which we think helped to promote the advantage of cover crops and now practically all the farmers are using a cover crop on their tobacco land.

M. 4-H Club Work

1. Situation

The 4-H Club organization in Patrick is set under the standard pattern for the state, having the County Council heading the local clubs. We had eighteen clubs in the county last year. We have thirteen junior clubs and five senior clubs. We had 387 boys last year.

2. Goals

- a. Each club have an adult leader.
- b. Members complete 80% of projects.
- c. Hold ten meetings during the year.
- d. Enter 4-H contest.
- e. Each club send one delegate to 4-H Club Camp.
- f. Hold at least two council meetings.
- g. Hold County Achievement Day.
- h. Have an Adult Advisory Committee.
- i. Organize some new clubs.
- j. Have at least 75% of club members to own their own project.

3. Methods

- a. We will elect officers in our local clubs in October. Our first county council meeting will be held in November to set up the plan of work for the year.
- b. Our monthly meetings will be used to promote the program of the county council, the local clubs, and for project instruction.
- c. The agents plan to visit at least 75% of the club members this year and give them instructions on carrying out their projects. In these visits, we will have an opportunity to discuss their 4-H Club program with the parents of the club members.

- d. Each member will be sent information on how to conduct his project also letters will be sent them on specific phases of the work.
- e. The agent will assist the club members in selecting their projects.
- f. The agent and club members will select project leaders to assist the club members with their projects.
- g. Senior club members will serve as junior leaders for the junior clubs. They will assist the junior club members with their projects and record keeping, also assist them with their monthly programs for meetings.
- h. Plan to put on exhibits at the county fair.
- i. Give publicity to the 4-H Club program through the local papers.
- j. Have specialist from the 4-H Club Department to give talk at special meeting in regards to the 4-H Club Program.
- k. Present awards to club members that do outstanding work.

4. Results

This year the 4-H Club membership has increased from 387 to 402 members. The number of clubs have increased from 18 to 21 clubs. The 402 club members supervised by the agricultural agents carried 517 projects, 373 which were satisfactorily completed. Three hundred and thirty-six of the supervised completed projects giving 83.6% project completion by club members. The projects carried consisted of 21 corn projects, 1 peanut project, 2 hay projects, 9 Irish and Sweet Potato projects, 17 tobacco projects, 5 small fruit projects, 1 soil and water conservation project, 31 home garden projects, 1 truck crop project, 1 sheep project, 109 swine projects, 8 rabbit projects, 14 forestry projects, 168 farm and home electrification projects, 10 junior leadership projects, 14 poultry projects, 71 dairy projects, 17 beef projects, and 17 other projects.

Working through the 4-H Club members, we have brought many farmers in the county to realize the need for better livestock, better feeding practices, the use of certified seed, and the use of more fertilizer. Many improvements have been made in farm and home wiring and lighting as a direct result of some member of the family being enrolled in the farm and home electric project.

a. 4-H Club Camp

The District 4-H Club Camp held at Holiday Lake included club members from Patrick, Henry, and Franklin Counties and Charlotte County. The purpose of the camp was to train 4-H Club members in leadership, citizenship, and to stimulate a greater interest in 4-H Club work.

• Certain members were given detailed instructions in certain phases of their project work, especially on demonstrations and record keeping. Classes in social courtesies, recreation, nature studies, handicraft, and demonstrations were available to club members attending 4-H Club Camp.

After they returned home, the club members gave reports to their local clubs on what they have learned and especially enjoyed at 4-H Club Camp.

b. State Short Course

• Because of the shortage of farm labor, none of the boys in Patrick County were able to attend the State 4-H Club Short Course. Bernard Terry, Meadows of Dan Senior, had won a scholarship to the Short Course but was unable to attend. However, Alvin Anthony and Fulton Clark were able to attend the All Star Ceremony.

c. Achievement

Patrick County clubs have made several outstanding achievements this year. The Critz Senior, Stuart 4th Grade, and Stuart 5th and 6th Grade Clubs were awarded banners for outstanding 4-H Club work.

Six Patrick County 4-H Club members exhibited their dairy animals at the District Dairy Show that was held in Martinsville for Patrick, Henry, Franklin, and Pittsylvania Counties. Patrick County club members won 1 blue, 3 red, and 2 white ribbons. Fulton Clark, Stuart, won 1st place in the Showmanship Class and 4th place in the Fitting Class.

The Woolwine Junior Club sold Christmas Cards to raise funds to send members to 4-H Club Camp. The Critz Clubs also raised funds to send members to camp by selling Christmas Cards and furniture polish.

Several of the 4-H Clubs in this county observed Rural Life Sunday by attending church services as a group and taking an active part in the services.

The members of the Critz Clubs have contributed greatly in the work of raising funds to build a Recreation Center for the use of the Critz Community.

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The All Stars of Patrick and Henry Counties met at Fairy Stone Park at a recreational meeting of the Critz Club and organized an All Star Chapter composed of All Stars from these two counties.

Lowell Banks, Meadows of Dan Senior Club, placed first in the Breeding Pig Contest and received a cash award of \$60.00. Thomas Wood placed second and received \$25.00. Billy Roy Shelor placed third and received \$15.00. Bernard Terry and James Cassell placed fourth and fifth and each received a \$5.00 award. These pigs were judged at eight months of age by a livestock specialist from the State Agricultural College. The Breeding Pig Project has been carried in this county for the last ten years and has proven to be one of our more informative and successful projects. It has been an important factor in educating the farmers in the use of approved swine husbandry practices. From observation of this project, farmers have been made to realize the value of clean hog lots, farrowing houses, properly balanced rations for swine kept for breeding animals. Farmer's have also learned to use proper sanitation at farrowing time which has resulted in a larger number of pigs being raised. This project has been very helpful in getting a large number of purebred swine into the county.

County winners in other projects were as follows: Farm and Home Electric Project, Harold Hopkins, a trip to State 4-H Club Electric Congress; Larry Roberson and Stanley Smith, Gold Medals - Farm and Home Safety Project, Gerald Lee Baliles, Grady Pike, Walter Lawson, Gold Medals - Achievement Contest, Charles Smith, Lowell Banks, Gold Medals - Dairy Project, Lonnie Shelor, Richard Rogers, Vance Smith, and Winfred Lee Smith, Gold Medals - Field Crops, Thomas Terry, Gold Medal - Home Garden Project, Coy Tatum, Gold Medal - Junior Leadership, Hale Terry, Gold Medal - Meat Animal Project, Thomas Wood, Gold Medal - Poultry Project, Joe Tatum, and Walter Lawson, Gold Medal.

All awards and recognition of winners were made at the county-wide 4-H Club Achievement Day.

N. Agriculture Engineering

1. Situation

About one-third of the farmers homes in the county have running water in the homes. Practically all the farms have electricity in the homes. Only about one-third of the farms have proper shelter for livestock. Most farmers do not have properly built barns to take care of their hay. Very few farmers have hay driers installed in their barns.

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2. Goals

- a. Build better barns to store hay in.
- b. Have more shelters built for livestock.
- c. Get running water in more homes.
- d. Have more farmers install hay driers to cure hay.

3. Methods

- a. Have water system tours and encourage farmers that do not have running water in the homes to go on these tours. Use specialist from the Agriculture Extension Engineering Department to assist on these tours.
- b. Have barn and hay drier tours to encourage farmers to build better barns and also install hay driers.
- c. Through meeting with the help of the Extension Specialist, encourage farmers to have running water in homes, also build the proper type of barns.
- d. Through special newspaper articles and personal visits, assist farmers with these various Agriculture Engineering projects.

4. Results

Several farm homes have installed running water in the homes. Mr. G. D. Kite, Extension Agriculture Engineer, spent four days in the county working with the agents and farmers in giving them information in building Grade A Milk Barns, putting water in the homes. Most of the work done through the Agriculture Engineering Department has been done through personal visits by the agents and specialists.

One meeting was held in the county on putting water in homes and farm buildings on the farm. Mr. G. D. Kite, Agricultural Engineer, was the specialist at this meeting.

Five pole type feeding barns have been built in the county this year. This type of barn is becoming very popular with the dairy and beef cattle farmers.

O. P.M.A. and S.C.S. Cooperating

1. Situation

In the Agronomy Field, the P.M.A, S.C.S., and the Extension Service have worked very close together. Our main reason for this is because each is definitely interested in this work and we can accomplish more by working together, rather than separately.

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2. Goals

- a. Have more farmers sign under both of these programs.
- b. The goal of these three organizations, P.M.A., S.C.S., and Extension Service, is to get proper land use established more thoroughly in the county.

3. Methods

Through meetings of these three organizations, encourage farmers to use them. The Soil Conservation Program is setting up a complete land use program on the farm. The P.M.A. furnish material such as lime, fertilizer, and seed to the farmers.

The Extension Service furnish the latest information available from the State Experiment Station to the farmers, through meetings, visits, news articles, and circular letters.

4. Results

All three of these organizations plus the Vocational Teachers, contribute their efforts on the County Pasture Improvement Program, and the 100-Bushel Corn Club.

The P.M.A. has 1025 farms out of 2424 participating in their program, which is an increase, of over the past year, of about one hundred more farmers. The P.M.A. furnished material, continued to sign up in the county to use its allocation of approximately \$35,000.00. The allocation was used in assisting farmers with lime, fertilizer, and grass seed, such as ladino clover and orchard grass.

The S.C.S. has approximately four hundred farmers participating in their program.

The Extension Agents furnished the professional workers with the latest recommendation on varieties and fertilizer, that are recommended by the State Experiment Station.

P. Patrick County Fair

This year, the county fair was sponsored by the Stuart Rotary Club. This is the first time to hold a fair in the county since 1942. All the business places donated prizes for the fair. There were over four hundred farm and home exhibits in the fair. Approximately two thousand people visited the fair.

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The fair committee hopes, next year, to make it a three-day fair instead of a one-day fair. All the Agriculture and Professional workers worked together in making the fair a success. The Stuart Rotary Club is planning to sponsor the fair again next year.

V. GENERAL ROUTINE WORK

The agent's have many calls in the county for personal service. We have many calls in the county to assist farmers in surveying out sewage lines, putting in water systems, pruning shrubbery, and taking soil samples. We are called upon to vaccinate calves for blackleg. This year, we had an epidemic of blackleg in two communities in the county and the agents assisted the farmers in vaccinating several hundred head of livestock. We are called upon to give information on diseases and insect control, assist farmers in culling poultry. In the month of January, we assist farmers in preparing their Federal Income reports.

We write effective and timely news articles for our local papers each week. We do not have a veterinarian in the county now, and we are called upon to assist farmers with help of sick animals, also most farmers require assistance in obtaining a veterinarian. In our office, we try to keep a good supply of bulletins on the latest information on agriculture. We try to see these are properly distributed to the farm people.

During the year, we have made 889 farm visits, prepared 78 news articles, had 2409 office calls, 2152 telephone calls, and have distributed 3199 bulletins. We traveled 18,685 miles in conducting the Extension Program in Patrick County.

VI. EVALUATION OF WORK

To evaluate our work in Patrick County is a very difficult problem. We are receiving increased number of calls by farmers and organizations for information. We are getting requests for information on most all phases of agriculture. A large number of young farmers are now requesting aid in planning their farm program. We are encouraging farmers to follow plan of work program and keep farm and home account records of the farm and home operation. This year, the agents have assisted farmers in installing water, bathrooms, heat, and electricity in the home. The 4-H Club membership and number of clubs in the county have increased this year. More of the smaller communities in the county are requesting that we organize clubs in their community.

Our method and result demonstrations in the county are reaching most all of the farmers in the county.

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We wish to acknowledge the splendid cooperation of the P.M.A., Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, and Veteran Teachers in the county. We appreciate very much the cooperation of these agencies and have tried to cooperate with them. The agents have helped them in planning a better program and we have asked their assistance in planning our program.

In conclusion of the evaluation of the Extension Service Work in the county, we have endeavored to cover all the different projects in this narrative report. We believe that our cooperation with the different agencies; the County Board of Agriculture, Board of Supervisors, professional workers, and specialists from the State Extension Service has resulted in a very successful year for Extension Work in Patrick County.

We wish to acknowledge the good work done by our secretary in keeping records and aiding the Extension work in the county.

VII. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM EXTENSION SPECIALISTS

L. C. Beamer Associate Extension Horticulturist	G. D. Kite Associate Extension Agricultural Engineer	John M. Amos Associate Entomologist and Plant Pathologist
A. H. Teske Extension Horticulturist	Fred R. Dreiling Associate Extension Horticulturist	S. A. Wingard Plant Pathologist and Physiologist
Hugh Henderson Associate Extension Animal Husbandman	E. W. Carson District Agent Appomattox, Virginia	W. W. Lewis Extension Agronomist
Guy J. Nageotte Associate Extension Dairyman	G. R. Epperson Associate Extension Agronomist	G. R. Pursley Extension Dairy Husbandman
Keith A. Huston Associate Extension Dairyman	H. B. Aroian Associate Extension Horticulturist	James W. Howe Associate Extension Dairyman
G. R. Mathews Associate Extension Agronomist	S. B. Fenne Extension Plant Pathologist	M. L. Dalton Extension Animal Husbandman
Addison B. Lyon Associate Extension Forester		

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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 Patrick

REPORT OF

Ethel L. Goshob
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952

Elma W. Carter
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From July 1, 1952 to Aug. 31, 1952

4-H Club Agent.
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From _____, 19 _____ to _____, 19 _____

Fred P. Shinger
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952

James R. Reed
Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From June 16, 1952 to Nov. 30, 1952



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date: _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

1. Read the definitions of extension terms on the last page of this schedule.
2. Read last year's annual report again, applying the criteria for a good annual report discussed above.
3. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
4. Go over the information and data assembled from various 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 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, other rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified by the extension field agent		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....		14		17 1/2	XXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹		204		259	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and young men and women (older youth) ²		134		171	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ³		108		116	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ³		230		314	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴		347		889	1236
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....		303		565	868
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	(1) Office	116		2409	2525
	(2) Telephone	227		2082	2309
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵		43		79	122
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....		915		3199	4114
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....		3			3
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number.....		12	12
		Total attendance.....			
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).....	(b) Men of leaders.....	179		
		(a) Number.....		1	1
		(b) Total attendance of leaders.....		8	8
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12).....	(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number.....		27	224
		(b) Total attendance.....	3049		902
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).....	(a) Number.....		166	349
		(b) Total attendance.....	3546		6288
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		15		233	248
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(1) Number.....	9			9
	(2) Total attendance.....	116			116
16. Tours conducted.....	(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number.....		3	3
		(b) Total attendance.....		298	298
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).....	(a) Number.....		2	2
		(b) Total attendance.....		263	263
17. Achievement days held.....	(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number.....		1	1
		(b) Total attendance.....	200		
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).....	(a) Number.....		1	1
		(b) Total attendance.....	125		

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
⁴ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
⁵ Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ³	(1) Farm women	(a) Number	1			1
		(b) Total members attending	5			5
		(c) Total others attending				
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1		1	2	
	(b) Total boys attending			17	17	
	(c) Total girls attending	18			18	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	18		61	79
		(b) Total attendance	298		7340	7638
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	16		18
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	24		10	34
		(b) Total attendance	442		243	685
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	5		7
		(b) Total attendance	66		135	201

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 (1950 census)	2424
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1810
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	125
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	100
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	1450
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	125
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	200
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	80
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	575
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	85
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1820
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	210

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work:
- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--|--------------------|------------|
| (a) Over-all or general | (1) Name | <u>County Agriculture Board</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>18</u> |
| (b) Agricultural | (1) Name | <u>Agriculture Advisory Board</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>65</u> |
| (c) Home demonstration | (1) Name | <u>County Home Demonstration Committee</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>35</u> |
| (d) 4-H Club | (1) Name | <u>4-H County Council</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>126</u> |
| (e) Young men and women (older youth) | (1) Name | <u>Older Youth Group</u> | (2) No. of members | <u>3</u> |
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| (a) Agricultural | <u>65</u> | (b) Home demonstration | <u>35</u> | (c) 4-H Club | <u>126</u> | (d) Young men and women (older youth) | <u>3</u> |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item I, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 9
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 9
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 15
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 305
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
40. Combined with question 41.
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| (a) Adult work | (1) Men | <u>82</u> | (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) | (1) Men | <u>20</u> | (3) Older club boys | <u>2</u> |
| | (2) Women | <u>158</u> | | (2) Women | <u>18</u> | (4) Older club girls | <u>4</u> |

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service County Agriculture Board
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--|
| (a) Unpaid lay members: | (1) Men | <u>9</u> | (2) Women | <u>3</u> | (3) Youth | |
| (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: | (1) Men | <u>17</u> | (2) Women | <u>5</u> | | |
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 9
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 20 (b) Women 9 (c) Youth 9
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>67</u>
	(2) 4-H Club agents			
	(3) Agricultural agents			<u>58</u>
	(4) State extension workers			<u>9</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County			<u>4</u>
	(2) Community			<u>7</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year				<u>30</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen				<u>210</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).

16-70874-7

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetable	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	23	2	1	17	30		45	18	25	2
(4) State extension workers	1				5		2	4	19	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	9	9	9	9		6	9	9	1
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5			3	10		5	5	6	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	500	50	75	175	300		150	25	75	50
(2) The use of lime	1625	50	75	175	400		50	50	150	50
(3) The use of fertilizers	500	50	75	150	375		300	175	150	50
(4) Controlling plant diseases	250	50	75	125			475	200	150	50
(5) Controlling injurious insects	275	50	75	100	250		300	200	150	50
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	300	50	75	75	150			225	150	50
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	250	50	75	25				50	150	50

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
55. Days devoted to line of work by							
(3) Agricultural agents		65	39	6	26	6	4
(4) State extension workers		5	1				
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		9	9	2	9	9	9
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		5	4	1	5	1	4
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year		1	1	1	1		
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations		475	10	35	150		
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals		200	150	35	50		175
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males			75	10	30		
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females		300	130	50	75		
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	75	xxxx
(4) Improving methods of feeding		175	125	15	250	125	250
(5) Controlling external parasites		300	300	10	175	75	175
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites		400	400	35	200	200	200
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)			
	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	6	2	1
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	1	9
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	1	

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	175
(b) In the use of crop rotations	
(c) With strip cropping	275
(d) In constructing terraces	10
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	90
(f) With contour farming of cropland	100
(g) In contouring pasture or range	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	150
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	75
(j) In summer-fallowing	20
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	40
(m) With irrigation	4
(n) With land clearing	60
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	375
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	125
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	200

¹ Include nature study.

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	75
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	75
(c) With selection cutting	90
(d) With production of saw logs	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	50
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	1000
69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	50
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	32
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	150
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	150

Wildlife—Continued

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(c)	(e)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	5			4
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	7	3		
(4) State extension workers				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	9		9
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	1		35
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(a) Farm business	20	(c) In getting started in farming, or in re-		50
(b) Enterprise	20	locating		
(c) Other	20	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		90
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjust-		350
(a) Farm inventory	175	ments		
(b) General farm records	180	(A) With a farm-income statement for tax		175
(c) Enterprise records	25	purposes		90
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—		(f) With farm-labor problems		210
(a) In developing a farm plan only	125	(g) In developing supplemental sources of in-		
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	175	come		
(c) In analyzing the farm business	35			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	75			

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land, public tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (station, local government, facilities, roads and schools, 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	1			
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2			
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 non-agricultural 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 FMA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 5 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (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 ²
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents										8	7
(2) 4-H Club agents	1		8	1							
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2		9	9						9	9
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			5	5						30	15
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)			35	475							
89. Question discontinued	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			75	250						295	375
91. Question discontinued	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year										15	
93. Number of programs ² pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year										1	
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ² participated in or conducted this year										10	
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year										2	
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year										1	
98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ² relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ² relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year										1	
101. Number of other marketing programs ² 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 members living in the county covered by this report.

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (6/4er youth)	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	43	47		
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....	2	11	5	10
(4) State extension workers.....	5		9	9
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	9	9		9
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	15	10		10
The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued		
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members).....		
(a) Constructing dwellings.....	25	107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	165	(a) Obtaining electricity.....		55
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	43	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....		975
(d) Installing water systems.....	175	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....		5
(e) Installing heating systems.....	23	(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service.....		25
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	36	Farm Buildings—Continued		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	29	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	275	(a) The construction of farm buildings.....		75
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture, furnishings.....	69	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....		80
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	345	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....		65
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	295	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
(l) Laundry arrangement.....	10	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	5	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment.....		250
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....	19	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....		210
(o) Improving home grounds.....	195	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.....		265
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts.....		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton.....		

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply	Food preservation and storage	Food selection and preparation	Other health and safety work
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	26	74	28	19
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	2			
(4) State extension workers	1		3	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	8	9	9
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	15	8	25	15
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				655
(b) With food preparation				525
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				250
(2) Of fruits				25
(3) Of meats				75
(4) Of milk				219
(5) Of poultry and eggs				215
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food.				600
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				15
(e) With butter or cheese making				375
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				650
(2) Freezing				125
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				200
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				650
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(h) In canning according to a budget				25
(i) With child-feeding problems				175
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				75
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				250
(l) With first aid or home nursing				75
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				465
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				

11

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	6	34	4	21
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	9	2	9
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	15	29		19

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	134
(b) With home accounts	4
(c) With financial planning	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	

122. Number of home demonstration CLUBS, other consumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals):	
(a) Food	6
(b) Clothing	4
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	15
(d) General household supplies	15

123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—	
(a) Food	145
(b) Clothing	155
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	260
(d) General household supplies	175

124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	500
--	-----

125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions	375
--	-----

126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	
--	--

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a) Clothing-construction problems	950
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	750
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	175
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	5

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	15
(b) In improving family relationships	12

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	145
--	-----

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	
(b) Women	

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals	
---	--

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	375
---	-----

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	9
--	---

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	15
--	----

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community houses	1
(b) Permanent camp	
(c) Community rest rooms	

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	9
---	---

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	1
--	---

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 co-operatives, 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	21		12		16.0	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peas	1		0			Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	2		1		3.0	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation	1		0			Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	8	1	8	1	2.6	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco	17		13		8.8	Acres
146. Fruits	5		3		0.3	Acres
147. Home gardens	31	15	23	11	8.2	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	1		0			Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	14		9		492	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	70	1	33	1	46	Animals
152. Beef cattle	16	1	16	1	17	Animals
153. Sheep	1		0			Animals
154. Swine	109		62		84	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	8		5		14	Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		2		2	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
159. Forestry	14		6		6.0	Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	168	183	157	163	462 Articles made 1152 Articles repaired	
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		356		254	1240 Meals planned 721 Meals served	
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		15		13	2183 Quarts canned	
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					774 Quarts frozen ¹	
165a. Child care					150 Pounds frozen ¹	
166. Clothing		34		33	81 Garments made 7 Garments remodeled	
167. Home management (housekeeping)						Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Rooms
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership	10	4	10	4	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Articles
171. All others	17	12	12	12	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	514	624	370	495	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)..... 27
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys: 402 (b) Girls: 474
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys: 333 (b) Girls: 370
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys: 399 (b) Girls: 474
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys: 3 (b) Girls: 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys: 352 (b) Girls: 400
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys: 50 (b) Girls: 74

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys and Girls		181. By ages	Boys and Girls	
	(a)	(b)		(a)	(b)
1st year.....	<u>270</u>	<u>228</u>	10 and under.....	<u>118</u>	<u>148</u>
2d.....	<u>57</u>	<u>110</u>	11.....	<u>60</u>	<u>96</u>
3d.....	<u>48</u>	<u>68</u>	12.....	<u>79</u>	<u>74</u>
4th.....	<u>18</u>	<u>47</u>	13.....	<u>52</u>	<u>64</u>
5th.....	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>	14.....	<u>37</u>	<u>44</u>
6th.....	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	15.....	<u>36</u>	<u>29</u>
7th.....	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	16.....	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
8th.....	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	17.....	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
9th.....	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	18.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
10th and over.....			19.....	<u>1</u>	
			20 and over.....		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- (a) Judging..... 95 (f) Fire and accident prevention..... 776
- (b) Giving demonstrations..... 155 (g) Wildlife conservation.....
- (c) Instructional leadership..... 40 (h) Keeping personal accounts..... 115
- (d) Music appreciation..... (i) Use of economic information..... 80
- (e) Health..... 300 (j) Soil and water conservation..... 5
- (k) Forestry..... 50
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs..... 3

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)
(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

The purpose of this section of the report is to bring together in one place all work done with young men and women (older rural youth), as defined in item 22 on back cover. It is recognized that some of the assistance given these young men and women may already have been reported under the respective subject-matter sections of the report.

- A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:
185. Number of such groups worked with during the year..... 1
186. Membership in such groups (a) Number of different young men..... 20
(b) Number of different young women..... 15
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings.
The sum of (1) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (a). Also the sum of (2) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f$ = 186 (b).

	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>2</u>
(2) Young women.....	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>15</u>		

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held..... 4
189. Total attendance at such meetings..... 40

- B. Other groups of young men and women not organized by extension:
190. Number of such groups assisted during the year..... 5
191. Number in such groups (a) Different young men..... 75
(b) Different young women..... 78

- C. Individual young men and women not members of groups "A" or "B":
192. Number of different individuals assisted (a) Young men..... 200
(b) Young women..... 185

- D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:
193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B") (a) Young men..... 275
(b) Young women..... 275

194. Question discontinued.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Days (e)	General-feder 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			
198. Question discontinued.			

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Cooperatives (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conserva- tion Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electri- fication Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents								15		7	7
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	20	1			27	9	5	7			16
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	9			9	9	9	9		9	9
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year								9			
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers								10		17	

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

TABLE 15 (REV.)

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 farmers 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 other 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, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. Extension work with *young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)