

Frank S. Tulloss , County Agent Headquarters Fredericksburg, Va.

Eliner F. Dickinson , Stenographer County Stafford

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

in

STAFFORD COUNTY

1948

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COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

Farm Bureau:

The Stafford County Farm Bureau has a total paid-up membership of 106 members according to a report that was made at their last meeting, November 3, 1948. The agricultural committee of this organization is composed of the leading farmers of the county. They keep before this group their recommendations for improving the county's farming methods, such as: soil conservation, higher fertilization, better pastures and the use of better breeding stock. A specialist is on their program as often as possible. At the last meeting Mr. B. L. Hummel gave a report on Community Improvement. This was the second time that Mr. Hummel had been guest speaker this year for the Farm Bureau.

Ruritans:

This organization with a membership of 40 has its various committees similar to the Farm Bureau. Most of the members are young men and approximately two-thirds of them are farmers. This is a very active organization and the agricultural committee is especially so. Speakers are brought in to talk on various approved agricultural practices and educational films are used occasionally.

Other Organizations:

Rotarians and Kiwanis - Stafford County is one of the adjoining counties to the city of Fredericksburg and since the county agent's office is located in Fredericksburg we do work with these clubs. Both the Rotarians and Kiwanis have their agricultural committees and are very cooperative with this office. Recently the agricultural committee of the Kiwanis attended the Soil Conservation "one day demonstration" showing the complete establishment of soil conservation practices on a farm near Frederick, Maryland, (Thrasher Farm) and moving pictures, in color, were taken. These pictures were later shown to the Ruritans, the Farm Bureau and at our county fair. The picture was run continuously at our county fair and approximately 200 people saw it. This group will probably sponsor a demonstration similar to the one in Maryland, in this area (either in Stafford or in one of the two adjoining counties).

Professional Workers' Council:

At a meeting in March a group of Professional Workers in Stafford County met at the county agent's office and agreed that the organization

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of a county professional workers council would have its advantages. A second meeting was called for April 6th at which time Mr. B. L. Hummel met with this group. Thirteen professional workers attended the meeting and discussed the aims of the organization. Officers were elected on May 13th and the first Tuesday of each month was set as the regular meeting date. It was also agreed that the members would make announcements at these meetings of any coming events of county interest in order that each professional worker would have an opportunity to assist other workers in making the event a success. Such activities include: clinics in the health department, special meetings, 4-H club activities, church observances, and any public benefits. It was through this group that sufficient interest was aroused to make possible a County Fair, the first one since 1941. Mr. B. L. Hummel has been of great assistance to our group and we feel that he is largely responsible for the success of our organization.

phosphate and other fertilizers on permanent pastures has been steadily. Approximately 350 tons of phosphate and mixed fertilizer has been applied to non-irrigated grass and pasture lands in 1948. Of this amount, 200 tons were applied through the AAA Program.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

A general type of farming is practiced on a large majority of the farms in this county. About 90% of the farms are owner-operated and the balance tenant farmed.

The type of agriculture consists mainly of a rotation of grain, hay and pasture. The feeds produced on these farms are fed to some type of livestock. Very little grain is marketed. At this writing the county has six grade A dairies and approximately 150 smaller dairy herd owners shipping grade B milk and cream.

In a small section of the county where the soil is more adapted to truck crops, vegetables and small fruits are produced for the Fredricksburg Market.

AGRONOMY

Due to the very limited supply of nitrate the demand was far greater than local dealers could supply. For the trade in this area, a total of 1,000 tons was received by our local dealers who supply, to a large degree, all the nitrate used in this county.

This county is in a "free-stone" section and it has been found, from soils analyses, that nearly all of the farms have a lime deficiency and the farmers have been, and are being, encouraged to make every effort to apply lime where needed.

In 1936, when the AAA was started, no more than 200 tons of lime was applied, while at the close of the 1948 program approximately 3,000 tons was applied on these farms. A larger tonnage would have been used had the P.M.A. funds not been cut to about half of what they were in 1947.

Of great help in increasing the use of lime in this county has been the improved facilities for getting the lime to the farm and its application when, and where, needed. We have, in Fredericksburg, a lime unloading platform that dumps cars of lime to spreader body trucks and,

unless the farmer prefers the lime dumped, it is hauled to the farm and spread on the land in one operation. The old method of hauling lime to farms to be spread by the farmer proved very unsatisfactory. In many cases it was not spread for a long time. The owner of the lime trucks also furnishes lime to farmers besides that which is furnished through the P.M.A. program. The cost of lime, furnished through the program, in 1948 was \$2.10 per ton delivered on the farm and \$.85 per ton for spreading. Ninety percent of the lime was spread when delivered.

Phosphate and Commercial Fertilizers:

The use of phosphate and other fertilizers on permanent pastures has increased steadily. Approximately 350 tons of phosphate and mixed fertilizer has been applied to new seeded grass and pasture lands in 1948. Of this amount 250 tons was furnished through the AAA Program.

Field tours, visits to experimental stations and pasture demonstrations where heavier applications of fertilizer has been applied, have proven to the farmers that it pays to increase the amount of fertilizer used.

In the corn hybrid demonstrations, this year, the cooperators applied 700 pounds of 3-12-6 to the acre, followed by 100 pounds of nitrate of soda when the corn was knee high.

The increase in yield over the previous crops of corn on these fields has clearly demonstrated to our farmers the value in the use of larger applications of good, complete, fertilizers.

Nitrate:

Due to the very limited supply of nitrate the demand was far greater than our local dealers could supply. For the trade in this area, a total of 200 tons was received by our local dealers who supply, to a large degree, all fertilizers in three counties. Two of the dealers did, however, lay aside two tons for the 4-H club members who were carrying one-acre corn projects in the county.

Hay:

Aside from a slight dry spell in the early summer Stafford County has had a very good growing season. Ample hay was grown to feed through the winter and, in addition, many farmers are advertising hay for sale. Our farmers depend to a great extent on Herds Grass, Timothy, Clover and Lespedeza. Lespedeza, however, is the most commonly used. Gradually the farmers are coming to the use of alfalfa and the agent is encouraging the seeding of it. Wherever possible, we have worked with the farmers in getting soil tests and materials, and in some cases arranged for the purchase of good seed.

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Every effort is being made to impress on our farmers the need of annual top-dressings on alfalfa. We expect this to mean a longer life to the stand and lower cost of hay. In most cases the need of boron is realized. Approximately 15 Stafford farmers seeded alfalfa this year.

At the present time there are no mechanical hay dryers used in the county.

Corn:

Due to use of larger amounts of fertilizer, adapted seeds, and a very good growing season the corn yield is good in the county. Approximately 90% of our farmers are using hybrid corn over the open-pollinated varieties and this, to a large degree, has brought about the great increase in corn yields. The farmer has been encouraged to plant his corn thicker than he did when planting the open-pollinated varieties. The farmers, generally, are coming to the realization, that this practice together with the use of more fertilizer and adapted seed are responsible for the increased yields.

Not many farmers are interested in the growing of hybrid seed corn, due chiefly to the shortage of farm labor. However, one farmer raised twelve acres of Kentucky 203 for seed. This farmer has been growing seed for years and field inspections indicated that he did a good job.

Hybrid Corn Demonstrations: Two hybrid corn demonstrations were planted on farms, located at points where they would attract the most farmers. The following recommended varieties were used: U.S. 357, U.S. 262, Illinois 200, Indiana 750, Funks 515W, Pioneer 510 and Ky. 203. The cooperating farmers used 700 pounds of 3-12-6 fertilizer and side-dressed with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda. A number of farmers visited these plots and in the agent's opinion the demonstrations were well worthwhile.

Soybeans:

The Stafford County farmer has not gone into the production of soybeans very heavily. The beans preferred are the Ogden and Wood's. There have been no 3-100 beans produced so far, however, several farmers do anticipate seeding this new variety next year. Twenty bushels of the 3-100 have already been allocated to the county by the Agronomy Department for demonstrational purposes. These beans will cost the farmer \$5.00 per bushel.

Barley:

Wong seems to be the preferred barley. Fifteen acres of this barley was raised for seed but it was rejected at the time it was field inspected.

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Milo Maize:

There has not been any milo maize seeded in the county in 1948. It has been found that milo matures too late in order to seed fall grains. For this reason it is probable that milo maize will remain extinct.

Other Small Grains:

About the average amount of wheat and oats was raised this year as last year. The yields were considered good.

The following grains were raised for certification and were field inspected by this agent:

Long Cold Proof Oats	39 Acres
Stanton Oats	70 Acres
Clinton Oats	4 1/2 Acres
Clinton Oats	7 Acres
Rudmart Wheat	16 Acres
Thorne Wheat	6 Acres
Stuart Wheat	7 Acres

The demand here in the county for these seeds was far greater than the supply. Also, the amount of Thorne Wheat grown in the county, not certified, did not meet demands.

Pastures:

A great deal of progress can be reported in our pasture improvement. The use of ladino clover and orchard grass has increased and a number of our farmers, especially those that have dairy herds, are gradually coming to the use of these grasses to supplement other grasses.

Kentucky 31 Fescue is also coming into use in this section. One farm, in particular, has a 14 acre pasture of ladino and fescue that has remained green throughout the month of November of this year and is still being grazed while a strip of orchard grass in the same field has turned brown and provides very little grazing. In addition to the pasture, this farmer raised 4 1/2 acres of Kentucky 31 Fescue for seed and sold 1400 pounds from this plot at an average price of 80¢ per pound. Some of this seed was purchased by local farmers. In the pasture referred to an additional 1400 pounds of seed was harvested and sold at the same price. From seed furnished another farmer we received 50 pounds which was placed on five farms for pasture demonstrations.

Poultry:

There are, at the present time, three poultrymen producing eggs for hatcheries. These flocks number about 1200 layers. Aside from these, we

have a number of farm flocks that produce eggs for the Fredericksburg, Quantico, and Washington markets. Several of these flocks consists of from 500 to 3,500 birds.

About sixty percent of our farmers produce small flocks of 200 to 500 birds for fryers and broilers. These replace birds in the home laying flock, a good many consumed, and the remainder go on the Fredericksburg market.

Turkeys - The production of turkeys is becoming more attractive to our county poultrymen. Several flocks are now being raised and if the prices remain stable an increase in production can be expected. The county produces about 1,500 birds per year.

Marketing: Marketing facilities have been very poor in past years. The poultrymen have depended a great deal on local hucksters and house-to-house sales.. An improvement in marketing and production of both chickens and turkeys can be expected due to the establishment of a poultry dressing plant in Fredericksburg. This plant is equipped to handle a large amount of both turkeys and chickens.

Poultry Meeting - On November 16 this agent, cooperating with our local feed dealers, hatcherymen, a representative of the new dressing plant and the county agents of King George, Spotsylvania, and Caroline Counties, held a meeting here in Fredericksburg. The meeting was for the purpose of increasing the production of more broilers and laying flocks. Approximately one hundred persons attended from the four counties. As a result of this meeting plans are now being made to set up a permanent organization. Officers were elected and plans for another meeting in February are underway. Guest speakers attending the meeting were: Dr. Bird, U. S. D. A., Beltsville, Maryland; Mr. Frank Frazier, Virginia State Poultry Federation, Richmond; Hollis Showe, State Division of Markets, Richmond; Dr. Matthews, State Laboratory, Harrisonburg; and Mr. Marshall Coe, Assistant Poultry Specialist from Blacksburg.

Dairying:

There are four dairies producing Grade A milk. All of these are shipping to the Washington Market. All of the Grade B milk goes to the Fredericksburg Market. The four Grade A herds consist of approximately thirty cows each while the Grade B producers have from five to twenty cows each.

Dairy Herd Improvement Association: In cooperation with the adjoining county of Spotsylvania a full-time cow tester is employed and three of the Stafford herds are now being tested.

Artificial Breeding: Several meetings have been held here by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The last one was on November 17th. The purpose of these meetings was to raise more interest among our farmers concerning the use of artificial breeding in our herds. Other meetings will be

held this year and possibly a tour of the breeding farm will be made by the Stafford County farmers. At the present time there are 350 cows signed up.

Beef Cattle:

The number of beef cattle on our farms have increased considerably over 1947. Several new cow herds, most of which are purebred, and the hold-over of choice breeding heifers has brought about this increase. In the placing of better herd sires, we can report 11 purebred sires added or replacing grade sires for 1948. At the present time we have approximately eighteen herds of beef cattle in the county. (Eleven herds of Herefords, Five Angus Herds and One Shorthorn Herd.)

On October 20th we held a feeder calf sale here in Fredericksburg. Four hundred and two calves were sold at this time. The price was exceptionally good and we feel that this sale will contribute greatly toward increasing the interests in beef cattle production in the county.

Hogs:

Stafford County is not producing a great number of hogs. Other than three farmers who feed garbage, the hogs grown are for home consumption.

Since 1946, when 4-H work was started in the county, interest has been increasing in the production of better hogs. 4-H project work has been responsible for this improvement and more complete details are given in the 4-H section of this report.

Five purebred boars have been placed in the county this year.

There have been no cholera outbreaks in the county this year, nor, has there been any requests for vaccine. Some of the growers, however, do make a practice of vaccinating their hogs every year.

FARM LABOR

Since the establishment of an office, here in Fredericksburg, of the Virginia State Employment Service this office gets very few requests for farm labor. Three men, however, have secured jobs on our farms through this office this year.

During the peak of the harvest season is about the only time of year that extra farm help is employed and usually this help can be obtained without too much effort.

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

No plan of work for 1948 was submitted other than the plan of work submitted by the assistant agent doing 4-H club work. This phase of the

work will be covered in the 4-H club activities for 1948.

FORESTRY

In cooperation with the local representative of the state forest service this agent has visited all farms where it was thought timber should be marked for selective cutting and we have encouraged the farmer to use this service in all cases before selling their timber.

Literature and exhibits have been used at club meetings, farm bureau meetings and at the county fair.

The Forest Warden has also been given the fullest cooperation whenever requested.

There have been heavy timber cuttings in Stafford County in the past few years because of the requirements of two military establishments in this vicinity. Expert advice is needed to insure timber replacements for young growth.

RETURNED VETERANS

Due to the small number of veterans receiving "on the farm training" in Stafford County it was found necessary to combine with King George County in order that a full-time instructor could be employed. Stafford now has 6 veterans receiving training and this number will be increased by two more very soon.

This agent has discussed this program with other veterans and whenever possible has taken the veterans on tours to farms in the county.

4-H CLUB WORK

Organization:

We have, in the county, seven 4-H organized clubs. The membership numbers one hundred forty-eight boys and one hundred sixty-one girls. This agent supervises the project work of the entire group of boys and the projects of six girls. All meetings are held jointly with the home agent and county agent, meeting the clubs at the schools. A forty-five minute meeting is held monthly in each club.

In one of our high schools where we have an exceptionally large membership we meet with the boys and girls in separate groups. These two groups have their own officers.

In each club, whenever possible, the members conduct their own meetings and arrange schedules.

Older Youth:

We do not have any organized group of Older Youth. We do, however, have a number of boys not now attending school that have remained in club work and still carry projects. This older group of boys are still our most active members and contribute a great deal toward our club work.

One of these boys was made secretary of the Farm Bureau at their last meeting.

Every effort has been made to keep these older boys interested in club work.

Honor Club:

As yet there is no organized honor club in the county. However, we do plan such a club with members out of school and older youth who we think could do better work if such a club was organized in the county. It has been my plan to organize this club for 1949 and promote the older boys from the other clubs in the county to what we will call the Honor Club. From this group we will draw our members that will be recommended for All Star membership and county representatives to the short course.

County Council:

This organization is composed of all of the officers of the seven 4-H clubs. Two meetings were scheduled in January and February. The first one had to be cancelled because of bad weather and the second one was cancelled due to the death of the county agent. A third meeting was scheduled but was poorly attended. We do expect to hold another meeting soon.

This group set the county goals and receives training in conducting meetings.

Purebred Pig Projects:

For several years we have been carrying the Sears, Roebuck pig projects and we consider it our best project in the county. Probably more good club work is done through this one project than all the rest. In most cases it has been found that the boys that have begun with the pig project have remained in club work and have done outstanding project work.

In this year's pig project we not only have the Sears project but a project sponsored by our local Kiwanis Organization. This year we have placed with club members, under these two projects, 12 registered Poland-China breeding pigs.

Purchased Sires:

Through the cooperation of two of our local breeders four purebred breeding bulls have been placed with our club members. (Three guernsey and one hereford.) These bulls were placed with these members to be used by him and the neighboring farmers. Each agreed not to sell this animal and to charge a reasonable fee for service. This is the second year that we have used this plan and hope to continue receiving this help from our breeders.

The photograph below was taken in the spring of 1948 at the time the two guernsey bull calves were given to the boys. The remaining calves were awarded in the Sears, Roebuck projects.

Purebred Heifers:

Five purebred Guernsey Heifers have been placed with club members this year. Two of these heifers were presented through the Sears, Roebuck Pig Projects. See photograph on the preceding page.

Project Work:

Below is tabulated those enrolled in various projects, number completing the projects and the amount of profit resulting from various projects as evidenced by completed records.

<u>Enrolled</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Profit</u>	<u>Loss</u>	<u>Prizes Won</u>
15	Corn	3	505.14		5.00
2	Irish Potatoes	0	-		
66	Garden	22	1627.00		
1	Barley	0	-		
1	Peanuts	1	1.15		
1	Flowers	0	-		
2	Baby Beef	1	375.00		
23	Poultry	11	492.27		2.00
14	Dairy Cattle	8	984.94		16.00
1	Ducks	1	26.25		
11	Rabbits	0	-		
26	Pigs	18	734.38		97.50
2	Sheep	2	101.00		
2	Turkeys	1	85.00		
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168		68	4932.13		125.50

4-H ACHIEVEMENTS

Baby Beef Fitting Demonstration and Sale:

Two fitting demonstrations were held for club members interested in the feeding of beef calves. The first meeting was not well attended due to very bad weather. The second demonstration and sale was held at the Fredericksburg Livestock Market, with calves from several counties. This demonstration and sale was the first ever held in this section and was very successful. Our calves averaged \$49.71 per hundred.

The following news item is taken from the June issue of the 4-H Club News, Head, Heart, Hands and Health.

"Record Prices Received as Clubbers Send
Choice Hogs, Cattle to Spring Markets"

"Fredericksburg business firms sponsored the first show and sale of baby beeves ever held in that area, at the Fredericksburg Livestock Market in April. The eleven calves exhibited and sold were fed by boys and girls from Caroline, King George, Stafford, Spotsylvania and Essex Counties."

"Charles Linton, Stafford County, won championship of the show with an Angus which sold to M. S. Belman, Fredericksburg, at 64½ cents per pound. The entire offering brought an average price of \$49.71, a record figure."

As this sale was so successful we plan to make this an annual event and invite the neighboring counties to participate. It was estimated that approximately 1,500 people attended this sale.

Club Picnic:

For the past several years this county has been holding a county-wide picnic at Fairview Beach on the Potomac river for 4-H members and their families. We have also made a practice of inviting the 4-H members and extension workers from our adjoining counties (King George and Spotsylvania). This year's picnic was well attended and a representative from Blacksburg, Mr. Forrest W. Patton, was our guest speaker. At the conclusion of the program, which was conducted entirely by club members, we had a candle-lighting service.

4-H Camp:

Seventeen boys and one leader attended 4-H club camp at Jamestown from Stafford County. The boys received instructions in handicraft, such as making rope halters and foot stools.

Two of our boys were honored by being elected leaders. Charles Linton was elected Big Chief and Sidney Way was Lesser Chief for the Passapoheague tribe.

Achievement Day:

On October 23, Stafford County held its first county fair and achievement day since 1941 for 4-H members and adults. The fair was well attended.

While there was not a large number of entries the 4-H boys did take an interest and exhibited some excellent corn, poultry and livestock. Every animal exhibited was entered by our 4-H boys.

While the fair was successful we feel that there is a lot of room for improvement and plans are now being worked on for a better fair next year.

COOPERATION WITH PMA

The Extension Division office is also the office of the Production and Marketing Administration for Stafford County. A large part of the activities of these two offices are carried on jointly. Being so situated we work and meet with the committee members and the farm people and discuss each agency's programs. The PMA Committee meets in this office once each month and the county agent is invited to attend. The agent is assisting in the elections held for the purpose of electing the county committee for 1949.

From a total of 679 farms in this county 275 farms are actually participating in the 1948 PMA program. These 275 farms represent a total of 17,659 acres of cropland, or 59% of the total cropland in the county.

Due to a 50% reduction in funds appropriated for the PMA Program for 1948 the number of farms participating in the program were sharply reduced over 1947. This, we hope, can be improved on in the 1949 program year since there is an additional allotment of \$7,000 over 1948.

The secretary of the PMA is also a member of our county Professional Workers Group.

COOPERATION WITH THE DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Realizing the importance of conservation of soils and water, if production is to be maintained on the farm, this agent has, in visits to farms in the county, encouraged the farmers to avail themselves of the services of the soil conservation district's technicians.

During 1948 twenty-seven farm plans have been written with a total acreage of 6,274 acres.

Among other practices established has been the construction of eight farm ponds. Four of these have already been stocked with fish, the other four will be stocked this year. Additional ponds are now being constructed and will soon be completed. All ponds built to date have been constructed since 1947. The average cost to the farmer has been about \$450 each. They are of real value as they provide a variety of diet, recreation for the family and in some cases prove valuable for fire protection.

The Tri-County Soil Conservation District's Supervisors have taken an active interest in the work done in Stafford County due to a steadily increasing number of farmer-cooperators.

This district is made up of Stafford, King George and Spotsylvania Counties and the board meets every two months. Two soils technicians and

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one assistant work in this district.

Great improvement can be seen in pastures and in general land-use as result of the soil conservation work.

Every effort has been made to cooperate with the district's supervisors. A letter of appreciation for the cooperation is attached below.

COOPERATION WITH FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The agent works closely with the F. H. A. Supervisor. His office is at Warrenton, Virginia, and very few requests are received for long term loans or the type of loans made by F. H. A.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER LENDING AGENCIES

The agent has had the fullest cooperation from various lending agencies.

We have, here in Fredericksburg where most of the Stafford farmers do business, three banks and one at Stafford Courthouse. We also have a representative here one day each week from the Production Credit Association which has its main office at Warrenton, Virginia. One of these local banks employ a farm representative who is very cooperative with this office and especially with our 4-H club members.

In obtaining credit for club members, in each case where the agent recommends that the credit be given, the club member has secured credit without security other than the signature of the club member. In purchasing sheep from the college herd neither of the boys were over 14 years of age, yet, they secured the loan without their parents' signatures. Loans have also been secured for other projects and have been repaid without loss to any of the banks.

The Production Credit Association makes very few loans to Stafford County farmers. This is due, primarily, to the fact that there are ample credit facilities here in Fredericksburg.

DDT Fly Control

A county wide fly control program was a part of the planned program for Stafford in 1948. However, it was not possible for either the home agent or the farm agent to put on the campaign as had been planned. We did, however, send out to our farm people the necessary information on using DDT. It was also discussed at 4-H club meetings and news items in our local paper have served in getting this information to the county people.

So much has been done and said about DDT for the control of flies and other insects that a great many farm people are already educated to it's use. Mr. Rowell has been of great assistance to us here in our demonstrations, especially so with the dairymen.

One business firm in Fredericksburg has a motorized spraying machine. Services of this machine is available on the farms in the county.

EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It is thought that a great deal of progress was made in Stafford County in 1948 through the efforts of the extension service.

While no Plan of Work or goals were set by the county agent, who became ill at the beginning of the year and died in February, this agent made every effort to carry on the work planned by the agent as had been discussed previous to his illness. The county agent had been agent for both Stafford and King George Counties and this agent, assistant agent for the two counties. The latter was appointed agent beginning the first of May, 1948

In February a Plan of Work and Goals set was submitted by the Assistant Agent in relation to 4-H club work for the year for the two counties. The goals are listed below. (The accomplishments in King George are not available.)

Goals for 1948	Accomplishments
250 active club members for Stafford and King George	Stafford Enrollment 149
65% project completions	Stafford 40%
Corn Hybrids - Have at least ten One-Acre corn projects	Fifteen boys enrolled in Stafford
Dairy Calves - To place at least 5 purebred calves in the two counties	Eight purebred calves were placed with 4-H members in the two counties
Sheep - To have at least one project in each county	Two sheep projects started in the county
Fly Control Program to be sponsored by club members	Club members did carry on fly con- trol methods and control methods were discussed at meetings
To hold 4-H and FFA Fair in each county	Both fairs were held. The one in Stafford was the first since 1941. Approximately 700 people attended.
County Picnic for all county club members and their fami- lies	The three-county picnic was held at Fairview Beach
4-H Camp - Send two members from each organized club to camp.	Stafford County's quota was filled but we did not send two members from each club.

Publicity to 4-H club work : Our 4-H clubs were well pub-
: licized. Various civic organi-
: zations entertained the outstanding
: members. A number of good news
: items were published regarding 4-H
: activities.
:

Other significant accomplishments were as follows:

First Annual Baby Beef Sale - This sale led all other sales in the state on prices received per pound.

Feeder Calf Sale: The Feeder Calf Sale was revived. The average price per hundred pounds was \$30.14. Four hundred and two calves were sold.

Trends:

The trend seems to be toward better farming practices, such as, increased amounts of lime and fertilizer applied on all crops, fertilization of pastures and the use of recommended seeds, increased seeding of ladino clover, alfalfa and orchard grass and the seeding of Kentucky 31 Fescue for pastures is also becoming increasingly popular. In the livestock there is a noticeable increase in the number of beef cattle while the dairy herds are decreasing somewhat. Several flocks of sheep have been added to the county. The poultry industry remains about the same, except for an increase in the number of turkey flocks.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGENTS' ANNUAL REPORT

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Stafford

REPORT OF

Nancy Elizabeth Burkett From Dec. 1, 1947 to Nov. 30, 1948
 (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.
 Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.
 4-H Club Agent.
 From Dec. 1, 1947 to April 30, 1948
FRANK S. TULLOSS Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.
 From MAY 1, 1948 to NOV 30, 1948
FRANK S. TULLOSS Agricultural Agent.
 From Dec. 1, 1948 to Jan. 30, 1948
W. L. BROWNING Assistant Agricultural Agent.
 Died Feb. 1948



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____
Date: _____
State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

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Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (c)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (e)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12	3	8	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults *		179	28	132	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth †		97½	38	34½	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ‡		83	13	43	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field §		192½	53	123½	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ¶		516	93	271	880
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		257	61	77	395
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	62	55	204	321
	(2) Telephone	606	75	215	896
9. Number of news articles or stories published ††		48	8	13	69
10. Number of bulletins distributed		850	41	145	1036
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting		0	1	2	3
	(a) Number	7	0	0	7
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or commitments	(1) Adult work	Total attendance of:			
	(b) Men leaders	0	0	0	0
	(c) Women leaders	64	0	0	64
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	3	0	0	3
	Total attendance of:				
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(b) Leaders	7	0	0	7
	(a) Number	99	0	0	99
(1) Adult work	(b) Total attendance	1236	0	0	1236
	(a) Number	90	1	0	91
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance	1476	10	0	1486
	(a) Number	1	0	3	4
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Number	2	0	0	2
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(2) Total attendance	15	0	0	15
	(a) Number	1	0	2	3
(1) Adult work	(b) Total attendance	18	0	14	32
	(a) Number	0	0	1	1
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance	0	0	17	17
	(a) Number	1	0	0	1
(1) Adult work	(b) Total attendance	64	0	0	64
	(a) Number	0	0	1	1
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(b) Total attendance	0	0	75	75
	(a) Number	0	0		

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 7 and 8 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.

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GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number 0	(b) Total members attending 0	(c) Total others attending 0	(d) Total attendance 0
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number 1	(b) Total boys attending 0	(c) Total girls attending 17	(d) Total others attending 17
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number 34	(b) Total attendance 2777	(c) Total attendance 2017	(d) Total attendance 2344
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number 0	(b) Total attendance 0	(c) Total attendance 23	(d) Total attendance 53
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 28	(b) Total attendance 267	(c) Total attendance 0	(d) Total attendance 267
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number 4	(b) Total attendance 16	(c) Total attendance 0	(d) Total attendance 16

¹ Include 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 prizes, 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 (1915 census)	748
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	175
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	35
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	300
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	38
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	100
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	10
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	78
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	49
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	523
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	274

GEORGE T. CHALMER

16-28074-2

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):
- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
 - (b) Agricultural (1) Name U. S. S. A. Council (2) No. of members 5
 - (c) Home demonstration (1) Name Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 24
 - (d) 4-H Club (1) Name County 4-H Council (2) No. of members 28
 - (e) Older youth (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members 0
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- (a) Agricultural _____ (b) Home demonstration _____ (c) 4-H Club _____ (d) Older youth _____
35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 11
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. 11
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. 11
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups. 224
39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) XXXXXXXXXX
40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system Men _____ Women _____
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- (a) Adult work (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____ (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men _____ (2) Women X (3) Older club boys _____ (4) Older club girls _____

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service _____
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____ (3) Youth _____
 - (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) _____
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men _____ (b) Women _____ (c) Youth _____
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes _____ (b) No _____
- | | Extension organization and planning ¹ | | County agricultural planning ¹ | Total ¹ |
|--|--|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| | (a) | (b) | | |
| 47. Days devoted to line of work by— | | | | |
| (1) Home demonstration agents | | | | <u>68</u> |
| (2) 4-H Club agents | | | | <u>7</u> |
| (3) Agricultural agents | | | | <u>14</u> |
| (4) State extension workers | | | | <u>—</u> |
| 48. Number of planning meetings held | (1) County <u>2</u> | (2) Community <u>6</u> | | <u>8</u> |
| 49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year | | | | <u>6</u> |
| 50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen | | | | <u>6</u> |

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

51. Days devoted to line of work by:	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetable crops (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
(1) Home demonstration agents									1	
(2) 4-H Club agents	6	3		2	3			1/2	0	1/2
(3) Agricultural agents	14	4		15	11			3	2	5
(4) State extension workers	2							1/2	1	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year									1	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year										
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in:										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	15	7		23	35			13	6	18
(2) The use of lime	10			30	60					
(3) The use of fertilizers	20			25	50					
(4) Controlling plant diseases										
(5) Controlling injurious insects	11							30	15	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

51. Days devoted to line of work by:	Dairy cattle (a)	Duck cattle (b)	Horses (c)	Swine (d)	Poultry (excluding turkeys) (e)	Other livestock (f)
(1) Home demonstration agents						
(2) 4-H Club agents	3	8	13			
(3) Agricultural agents	5	10	4	12		8
(4) State extension workers		5	2	1		4
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year						
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year						
54. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year						
55. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations						
56. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals						
57. Number of farmers assisted this year in:						
(1) Obtaining purebred males						
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females						
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding						
(5) Controlling external parasites						
(6) Controlling disease and internal parasites						
(7) Controlling predatory animals						

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

17 4-1938-96
 18 Government Form No. 10-12 (Rev. 2-22-34) This report is to be filled out by the county agent or other person in charge of the work in the county.
 19 This report is to be filled out by the county agent or other person in charge of the work in the county.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

62. Days devoted to line of work by—	Soil and water (5)	Forestry (6)	Wildlife (7)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents		1/2	
(3) Agricultural agents	12	4	2
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.			
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.			

Soil and Water—Continued

Forestry—Continued

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

* Include nature study

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents			
	(2) 4-H Club agents	2		
	(3) Agricultural agents	7		6
	(4) State extension workers			
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business			
	(b) Enterprise			
	(c) Other			
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory			
	(b) General farm records			
	(c) Enterprise records			
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
(a) In developing a farm plan only	23	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating		3
(b) In developing a farm and home plan		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		7
(c) In analyzing the farm business		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		42
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	18	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		0
		(i) With farm-labor problems		24
		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

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

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

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MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and club youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ²	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	
83. Days devoted to line of work by--				110							
(1) Home demonstration agents										1	
(2) 4-H Club agents	0	2	2 1/2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	13 1/2
(3) Agricultural agents	2	3	5	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	4
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year											
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
86. Number of new cooperatives ³ assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ³ assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ⁴	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year											
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ⁵ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁵ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁵ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁵ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ⁵ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ⁵ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ⁵ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁵ conducted this year (specify)											

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

101. Number of persons assisted this year in the following activities:	The house, furnishings, and surroundings	Rural electrification	Farm buildings	Farm mechanical equipment
102. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	32 1/2	1/2	1 1/2	2
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		1	1	2
(4) State extension workers	9			
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued		
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity.		
(a) Constructing dwellings	4	107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
(b) Remodeling dwellings	13	(a) Obtaining electricity		
(c) Installing sewage systems		(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment		4
(d) Installing water systems	4	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		
(e) Installing heating systems	8			
(f) Providing needed storage space	21	Farm Buildings—Continued		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	200	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	14	(a) The construction of farm buildings		8
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refashioning furniture or furnishings	8	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		
(j) Selecting house-furnishings or equipment (other than electric)	50	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		5
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	2100	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued		
(l) Laundry arrangement	8	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses		(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		2
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	15	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		11
(o) Improving home grounds	10	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		

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NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Indicate all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth		Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:					
(1) Home demonstration agents		3	11	31	9
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents					
(4) State extension workers					
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		6	6	11	11
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					3
115. Number of families assisted this year—		115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			
(a) In improving diets	200	115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS			
(b) With food preparation	250				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production:					
(1) Of vegetables	50	1. Quarts canned	5840	9134	740
(2) Of fruits	50	2. Gallons brined		234	
(3) Of meats	10	3. Pounds: Dried**	75	160	
(4) Of milk		4. Cured**			4225
(5) Of poultry and eggs	8	5. Stored	737	18150	
(6) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	5	6. Frozen†	386	1498	3652
(7) With butter or cheese making	3	7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			65
(f) With food preservation problems:					
(1) Canning	90				
(2) Freezing	25				
(3) Storing	12				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget					
(1) In canning according to a budget	7				
(k) With child-feeding problems	4				
(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	20				
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					10
(n) With first-aid or home nursing					20
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards					65
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches					3
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers					11

† Sum of the subjects minus duplication due to families participating in more than one activity.
 * Weight of finished product after drying.
 ** Weight of product before curing.
 † Exclude contents of locker plants and home freezer units.
 ‡ Do not include time-matured peas and beans.

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	14	1	2	1	3	Acres
139. Other cereals					3	Acres
140. Peanuts	1	0	1	0		Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	2	0	0	0		Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	66	1	21	1		Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)	2	0	0	0		Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	25	1	12	0		Birds
151. Dairy cattle	14	0	8	0	17	Animals
152. Beef cattle	1	1	1	0	1	Animals
153. Sheep	2		2		12	Animals
154. Swine	24	3	16	2	51	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	12	1	0	0		Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds						Acres
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)						Articles made
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles repaired
162. Farm management						Meals planned
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		53		51		3079 Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		7		7		216 Quarts preserved
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						
165a. Child care						
166. Clothing <i>Unit I and Unit II</i>		112		79		134 Garments made
167. Home management (housekeeping)		64		52		144 Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Units
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Rooms
170. Junior leadership						Articles
171. All others						Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	161	244	63	794		

115 10991 (Disposal only) **4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹** 191 477

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) 7
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys: 148 (b) Girls: 161
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys: 57 (b) Girls: 131
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys: 145 (b) Girls: 131
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school (a) Boys: 2 (b) Girls: 0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes (a) Boys: 98 (b) Girls: 122
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys: 49 (b) Girls: 39

181 **Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:**

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	37	60	10 and under	34	21
2d	38	59	11	38	48
3d	18	40	12	25	21
4th	8	2	13	18	20
5th	1	2	14	24	16
6th			15	5	5
7th			16	2	2
8th			17	2	
9th			18		
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

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

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth 7

186. Membership in such groups (a) Young men (b) Young women

187. Number of members by school status and age

	In school (a)		Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
	Unmarried (b)	Married (c)					
(1) Young men							
(2) Young women							

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups 3

189. Total attendance at such meetings 14

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted 1

191. Membership in such groups (a) Young men (b) Young women

192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted (a) Young men (b) Young women

193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications) 14

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-rural youth program devoted to—
- | | Under 10 percent (a) | 10-19 percent (b) | 20-29 percent (c) | 30 percent or more (d) |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems | | | | yes |
| (2) Vocational guidance | | | | yes |
| (3) Family life and social customs | | | | yes |
| (4) Social and recreational activities | | | | yes |
| (5) Community service activities | | | | yes |
| (6) Technical agriculture | | | | yes |
| (7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health | | | | yes |

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. The girls should be listed in the year of the project and should be reported on page 14, regular duplication and to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled in the year in connection with the preceding year's program.

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

TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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