

ANNUAL
NARRATIVE REPORT
COUNTY AGENT (WHITE)
SUSSEX COUNTY

December 1, 1945 to November 30, 1946

John W. Freeman - - - - -County Agent
Miss Mary Alice Jeyner - -Asst. Co. Agt.(3 Mo's.)
Miss Margaret B. Dunn - - - - - Stenographer

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I. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Sussex County is not a well organized county with respect to extension work. The fault lies not in the negligence of the agent to set up a finely integrated extension organization or to realize the imperative need thereof. It is due mainly to the transition from a period of emergencies - AAA, war - where the agent was called on to do largely extra curricular work, to the present period where extension activities promises to assume a more normal role. Not that the role of the agent in helping to seek a solution to the many agriculture emergencies of the past decade has not been important and entirely within the scope of good extension work. But in working with the many problems at hand, it was necessary to set up or organize special-objective committees and to pay little attention to the organization of an over-all, well-balanced extension group. However, the spade work for such an organization has been done and present plans call for its completion within the next two months.

II. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Sussex County is almost entirely a rural and agricultural county. There are 1275 farms with 57,000 acres of cropland within its 515 square miles and 117,000 acres of woodland. The latter by far constitutes the largest cash crop in the county. The cultivated acreage is devoted to 20,000 acres of peanuts, 16,000 acres of corn, 2,000 acres of small grain, 2,500 acres of soybeans for harvest, 2,700 acres of cotton and 560 acres of tobacco.

The chief livestock industry is swine. Hogs are grown commercially on nearly every farm in the county and in conjunction with the corn, most of which is interplanted with soybeans, makes up the second largest source of cash income by cultivation, peanuts being first. Beef cattle are beginning to make a welcome inroad on many farms, rounding out a better balanced and better land-use program.

Sussex County, located in Southeastern Virginia, has a total population of 12,485, of which 9,261 are listed as farm population. Of this latter number, 6,684 are colored.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

(A) CROPS

Nearly four-fifths of the county's cropland is devoted to cultivated crops, with peanuts and corn accounting for 65 per cent. However, a reasonable balance is maintained although a successful long-range land-use program would result in considerable shifting of certain lands now producing peanuts and corn to production of permanent pastures and timber.

There have been unusually good planting, growing and harvesting seasons for all crops this year, particularly for pastures. Shortage of labor has, of course, been the limiting factor although by November 30, 75 per cent of the peanuts, 80 per cent of the cotton and 75 per cent of the corn had been picked or harvested, with unusually good yields for all three crops. Essentially all of the winter grain, cover and green manure crops had been seeded and pastures were about 110 per cent of normal. All in all, we have had a very satisfactory crop year.

1. Corn

Attention this year, with respect to corn, has been focused almost entirely on hybrids and the encouragement of farmers to use the best adapted strains as recommended by the experiment stations and as a result of local demonstrations. Result demonstrations to show the value of hybrids over open pollinated varieties are almost in the obsolescent stage, the main problem at hand being to clarify farmers thinking so that they may be able to select several proven hybrids from the maze of confusion of a multitudinous number of hybrids constantly being pushed by numerous agencies. In this connection, the agent is working closely with local seed dealers who are cooperating in an effort to push hybrids that have shown that they are adapted to this area.

At least 90 per cent of the corn acreage in the county this year was hybrid. However, it is the agent's estimate that at least half of this corn was of a strain, or strains, not adapted to local conditions. Herein lies a major phase of the extension program for a number of years.

Seven corn hybrid demonstrations were planned for this year. The cooperators were carefully selected and strategically located and seed distributed to them well in advance of the planting season, with detailed instructions for conducting the demonstrations. Five of these demonstrations were entirely successful, two failing due to extremely inclement weather a short time after seeding. There were five hybrids and one open pollinated variety in each demonstration, the strains of seed being carefully selected in a conference with the superintendent of the experiment station and the extension agronomist. Each of these demonstrations have proven conclusively the value of hybrids versus open pollinated seed corn and even more important, they have shown the value of adapted and proven strains of hybrids over non-adapted strains but which many farmers persist in using, either through force of habit or lack of knowledge. Incidentally, in obtaining results of these demonstrations, the agent was present and supervised the gathering, identification and weighing of each type of corn. This work was done in cooperation with the demonstrator

and his neighbors and the results were carefully tabulated and are in process of compilation in the agent's office for distribution to all county farmers in the near future, to be followed by community meetings to discuss the hybrid program in detail.

Use of hybrids automatically creates other problems. Quantity and analysis of fertilizer and distance to seed corn in rows being foremost. Information on these problems has been disseminated to farmers through all recognized extension channels and the agent plans a concentrated program on these matters in the coming year.

2. Peanuts

Assistance to peanut farmers involves a much more complicated procedure than that to corn farmers, not only because the problems are more numerous but because peanuts are not nearly as receptive to standard treatment as corn. Then too, research work at our experiment stations constantly uncovers new ways of improving peanut production that continually keeps the agent "on his toes."

Treatment of seed peanuts with Arasan has become almost a county-wide practice by our growers during the past three years. More than 90 per cent of the seed peanuts were treated this year and since seed-treatment demonstrations of the two previous years had shown so conclusively its value in increasing germination and since it had been so widely accepted, such demonstrations were not conducted this year.

Three sulfur-dusting demonstrations for control of leaf-spot were conducted which served only to emphasize the value of a practice many peanut-growers follow. Yield increases for the dusted areas over the check areas ranged from 18 to 32 per cent. There was a considerable increase in the use of sulfur dust this year and signs point to an even bigger increase next year. The results of the dusting demonstrations will be disseminated to farmers in the near future and meetings will be held in January to go into the program in detail.

In this discussion of peanuts, fertilization, including time of application, quantity and analysis, has been left to the last because it, with liming, becomes one of our most severe problems. Soil types, weather conditions and many other factors so influence peanut production, when considered in relation to liming and fertilization, that only a generalized recommendation is made to growers as a group. The agent, in the many individual cases where he has been asked to assist, works in close harmony with the extension agronomist and the head of the experiment station.

Fifty bags of certified Holland Jumbos and Holland Virginia Runners seed peanuts, developed by the Holland Experiment Station, have been allocated to Sussex County and the agent is now in process of placing these seed in the hands of 10 or 12 farmers in the county for production of more certified seed.

3. Soybeans

The comparatively high price for oil-type soybeans has resulted in a considerable increase in acreage. This, coupled with the already large acreage interplanted with corn for hogging down, prompted the agent to distribute general fertilizer, inoculation and variety information to farmers through all extension channels and to give soybeans a larger scope in his plan of work for 1947.

4. Cotton

Production of cotton, once the second largest cash-income crop in the county, has decreased considerably the past few years. This, despite very good cotton prices. The only explanation the agent has is labor, or lack of it. Cotton growers, who also produce peanuts, hogs and tobacco, when confronted with a serious labor shortage, were forced to re-allot their acreage on a basis of the best returns of a man-hour and thus cotton came out of the small end of the horn.

However, general fertilizer, seed treatment, weevil control and improved varieties information was given to farmers through usual extension channels.

5. Tobacco

Sussex County raises only the bright or flue-cured leaf and like other flue-cured sections, has considerable blue mold. Fermate, a new material for prevention of this disease, was distributed to a number of growers and where used according to experiment station recommendations, good control was obtained. A few growers used the material in a haphazard manner, were disappointed at the results and accordingly blamed the material. However, the use of Fermate for blue-mold control increased this year and promises to be used even more extensively in the future.

Control of weeds in tobacco plant beds were planned for several farmers this past fall, but the controlling agent, Cyanamid, was in such short supply that only one demonstration was set up. Results of this demonstration will not be available until next spring. However, results of three such demonstrations made available last spring

were very encouraging and promises to become a standard practice among all tobacco producers in the county.

6. Winter Cover and Green Manure

The agent utilized usual extension channels to disseminate technical information to farmers on winter cover and green manure crops and to emphasize the importance of seeding these crops. Particularly has the agent assisted wherever possible the AAA in its seed distribution program. Only limited seed stocks prevented, in the agent's opinion, the seeding of the largest cover and green manure acreage in the production history of the county.

7. Pastures

Herein lies a more abundant and better balanced system of agriculture for Sussex County if the upward pasture-acreage trends of the past two years continues. Pastures, or the lack of them, and failure to care for the few we have, have been the Achilles heel of Sussex agriculture for decades. And the answer to the whole problem is comparatively simple. Lime and fertilizer on the old pastures with perhaps additional seed to revitalize some of them. Lime, fertilizer and a good pasture mixture on the land not now suitable, and profitable, for row crops but which will turn out good grazing. Of course, other factors enter in; livestock utilization, fencing, etc., but they are problems easily overcome.

The agent has spent a good deal of his time this past year in pasture-seeding and pasture improvement work. Two pasture fertilizer demonstrations, in cooperation with the Plant Food Institute and the Extension Division, were established this year and will continue in operation for 2 or 3 more years. These are very simple but important demonstrations and excellent results have been obtained. The agent feels that these demonstrations have influenced several farmers to improve existing pastures and to seed new ones. The increase of beef cattle and hogs has naturally made out farmers more pasture conscious and the agent has made innumerable farm visits, at the farmer's request, to assist and advise them in production of more and better pastures.

A Soil Conservation District, of which Sussex is a member, has been recently organized and the technician for this county, Mr. Eastham, is also extremely pasture-conscious and it is hoped that the two agencies, SCS and Extension Division, will be able to marshal their forces in a concerted effort to make every farmer in the county pasture minded.

8. Hay

Hay requirements are increasing with the upswing of beef cattle production in the county. The agent has taken soil samples and advised on the seeding of several different fields of alfalfa this year. Soybeans for hay are receiving more attention by our farmers and the agent has advised several of them on fertilization and particularly, varieties adapted to hay production.

(B) LIVESTOCK

• 1. Swine

Lack of sanitation and improper housing about sums up most of our swine problems and around which the agent's swine plans center. Of course, personal service to hog growers in immunizing their hogs against cholera is a problem within itself, a problem resulting from a precedent established over two decades ago and one which there now seems to be no immediate solution. The agent personally treated over 4,000 hogs and spent 70 days doing it. But to get back to the problems of sanitation and housing. The agent feels that improper sanitation and housing account directly or indirectly by far of more than two-thirds of the swine losses in the county. This may be put another way - internal parasites, due to insanitation, colds and pneumonia due to improper housing, not only directly kill large numbers of swine but so lower resistance of others that they are readily susceptible to a host of diseases, including cholera, the inevitable.

The agent has worked diligently to improve this situation and some progress has been made. Numerous farmers have been assisted in building mobile farrowing pens, self-feeders, and helping them to lay out pasture lots so that the growing pigs can be moved to clean areas periodically. Over 50 swine producers have received direct aid from the agent in administering chemicals for internal parasite removal and methods to use in keeping parasite infestation to a minimum. The agent has also advised these farmers relative to balanced feeding, the value of adequate fresh water and minerals before the hogs at all times and the paramount necessity of good hog houses that will permit ventilation, sunlight and also remain dry.

In addition, the agent has talked incessantly to swine producers of the necessity of good pastures and many of them are now following this advice. Several of our hog growers have seeded and now have excellent stands of Ladino Clover seeded with orchard grass and herds grass, which when supplemented with the lespedeza, crimson

clover and soybeans, gives an excellent, all-round pasture for their hogs. The agent anticipates that many more swine producers will adopt this practice in the future.

2. Beef Cattle

The agent has assisted three farmers in the purchase of pure-bred bulls and several others in the purchase of pure-bred females. He has advised them with respect to fitting a beef cattle project in to a well-balanced farm program so as not to get a larger project than the farm, labor and other conditions can profitably stand. Again, the agent has helped them materially in selecting the land on the farm most suitable and practical for pastures and hay crops and in selecting the pasture and hay mixtures most suitable for this area.

(C) POULTRY

There is very little poultry on a commercial scale in Sussex County. Essentially all farms have a farm flock, however, averaging about 55 birds per farm. The agent has assisted several farm-flock owners in the methods of administering chicken-pox vaccine and has advised others in culling, feeding, etc.

(D) FARM LABOR

The agent has spent very little time on farm labor due entirely to the almost complete absence of transient, local surplus or prisoner-of-war labor. Sussex farmers have had essentially no outside help whatsoever.

(E) FORESTRY

Very little work has been done in this field this year. The foresters employed by local timber, pulp and other wood-using agencies have been very active, however.

IV. 4-H CLUB WORK

(A) 4-H CLUB ORGANIZATION

There were four clubs organized in the county this year, with only two of them having local leaders. Obtaining cooperative and efficient local leaders constitutes one of the greatest barriers in successful club work in the county. A 4-H Club agent was avail-

able for the first three months of this year, resigning to return to college. A county council organization meeting was beginning to take shape when the 4-H Club agent left and the writer found himself up to his neck in a stubborn and wide-spread cholera epidemic so that a council was never organized.

(B) PROJECT WORK

Sixty boys were enrolled in seven different projects this year with only 32 completing. The projects were: fat pig, 7 enrollments, 5 completions, with a total profit of \$331.86; dairy calf, 2 enrollments, 2 completions, with a total profit of \$91.35; poultry, 5 enrollments, 2 completions, with a total profit of \$199.00; corn, 7 enrollments, 5 completions, with a total profit of \$402.00; peanuts, 22 enrollments, 11 completions, with a total profit of \$1008.60; cotton, 2 enrollments, no completions; garden, 15 enrollments, 7 completions, with a total profit of \$393.84.

The plan of work for 1947 calls for an enrollment of at least 100 out of an estimated 150 boys in school eligible for club work and 15 out of approximately 30 older youths not in school, with an anticipated project completion of not less than 80 per cent. Already definite steps have been taken to organize the older group, conferences having been held with the state club agent and several specialists.

(C) ACHIEVEMENTS

Ten boys attended the district short course at Cape Henry last summer and four of the outstanding boys, one from each club, attended an afternoon recreational program and banquet at the Hotel Cavalier, Virginia Beach, in October. The latter was sponsored by the management of the hotel and the Extension Division. One club boy was recipient of a \$10.00 cash award, given by the Wakefield Ruritan Club, for having done the best club work this year.

V. USDA COUNCIL

(A) PRODUCTION GOALS

Early in the year, representatives of the State USDA Council visited the county and presented the production goals for 1946 and suggested ways of meeting them. Present at this meeting were AAA county and community committeemen, members of the Professional Workers Council and other interested parties.

The agent followed this meeting with letters to all farmers announcing the goals and suggestions that would help the farmers to meet these goals.

(B) • AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENTS

No requests for deferment for agricultural workers were referred to the agent or USDA Council by the Selective Service Board during the past year.

VI. COOPERATION WITH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The County Agricultural Conservation Association is administered by the county and community committeemen and its chief clerk. They have a very capable office force, responsible to the county committee, and an excellent program. Cooperation between the ACP and the extension program is excellent and works to the mutual benefit of the farmers.

VII. COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

The agent has cooperated fully with all the various credit and loaning agencies working with farmers. He has attended their meetings, advised with them on various matters when asked to do so, as well as to furnish them free access to the extension office to meet farmers.

VIII. COOPERATION WITH DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The John R. Horsley Soil Conservation District, composed of Sussex, Southampton and Greensville Counties, began active work last June. Mr. Frank Eastham is the technician for Sussex. He is experienced, capable and extremely cooperative and he and the agent have coordinated their programs so as to give the maximum service to the farmers.

With Mr. Eastham's arrival, he, the Sussex supervisor, the PMA chairman and the agent had a conference to determine the communities in which the work should begin. Stony Creek and Waverly Communities were chosen as the two to receive the initial effects of the program and then the agent called a meeting of all farmers in each community. Attendance was good at both meetings and the agent and Mr. Eastham explained the program, what it intended to accomplish, after which a general discussion ensued. Several applications were taken at the meetings so that Mr. Eastham could start to work at once and since then the agent alone has taken around 30 applications and turned them over to Mr. Eastham. This work is progressing satisfactorily.

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

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

War Food Administration
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Sussex

REPORT OF

Elizabeth S. Robinson From Dec. 1, 1945 to Nov. 30, 1946
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

Mary Alice Joyner 4-H Club Agent. From Dec. 1, 1945 to Feb. 28, 1946
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. Sussex and Southampton

J. W. Freeman E. B. Parson, Jr. From Dec. 1, 1945 to Feb. 14, 1946
Agricultural Agent.

E. B. Parson, Jr. From Feb. 15, 1946 to Feb. 28, 1946
Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Where two or more agents are employed in the county during the year, the combined report should show the combined statistical report separate from that of the other 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 year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents unless otherwise indicated. For purposes of reporting extension results or accomplishments are presented in numbers of farmers or families contacted or definitely influenced to make a change in their practices or habits. Only the improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or youth should be reported. County totals of information on the status of farm and home practices should be reported on the national level of the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments may be included in a statistical summary.

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 the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

16-28074-1

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)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12		* 13 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹		229.5		264	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ²		43		33 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ³		95		110 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ⁴		177.5		187	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁴		334		497	831
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		139		187	326
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	48		368	416
	(2) Telephone	66		439	505
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁵				27	27
10. Number of bulletins distributed		215		96	311
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting					
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Number	3			
	Total attendance of:				
	(b) Men leaders				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
	Total attendance of:				
	(c) Women leaders	43			43
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(a) Number	123			123
	(b) Total attendance		1732		1732
	(1) Adult work				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(a) Number	10			21
	(b) Total attendance				9
	(1) Number				
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
16. Tours conducted	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
	(1) Adult work				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	1			1
	(b) Total attendance		125		125
	(1) Adult work				
17. Achievement days held	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				

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

* Miss Joyner worked 3 Mo's - 1/3 in Sussex - 2/3 in Southampton, as Asst. Co. Agt. for club work.
 Mr. Parson worked 1/2 Mo. as Asst. Agt.

This report should be filled out by the county agent or his assistant. It should be filled out for each county in the State. It should be filled out for each county in the State. It should be filled out for each county in the State.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration Agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) Farm women.....	(a) Number..... (b) Total members attending..... (c) Total others attending.....	152			152
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(a) Number..... (b) Total boys attending..... (c) Total girls attending..... (d) Total others attending.....			10	10
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.....	(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	6 309		21 468	27 777
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....		15 154	23 511	38 665
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere.....	(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	8			8
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth.....	(a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....				

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census).....	1275
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program.....	430
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time.....	150
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program.....	10
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....	250
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time.....	75
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....	50
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time.....	35
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....	51
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....	1
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications).....	481
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications).....	1

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 _____ (2) No. of members _____

(c) Home demonstration (1) Name Home Demonstration Committee (2) No. of members 20

(d) 4-H Club (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

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

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

(a) Agricultural 70 (b) Home demonstration 20 (c) 4-H Club 2 (d) Older youth _____

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) _____ 12

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees _____ 5

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work _____ 16

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups _____

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) (a) 4 _____

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

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

(a) Adult work (1) Men _____ (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men 1 (3) Older club boys _____

(2) Women 61 (2) Women _____ (4) Older club girls _____

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service _____

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group: _____

(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____ (3) Youth _____

(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) _____

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men _____ (b) Women _____ (c) Youth _____

46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes _____ (b) No

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents	<u>27</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>27</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents		<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
(4) State extension workers			
48. Number of planning meetings held			
(1) County	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
(2) Community		<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	<u>25</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>65</u>

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Perennial 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								6		
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	28	1/2		13 1/2	20	1	10		22	
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	2		3	5	1	3		9	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	2		2	6	1	3	3	9	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	125	7			12	4			50	
(2) The use of lime					24				70	
(3) The use of fertilizers	90	8		4	19	7			45	
(4) Controlling plant diseases		4					15		80	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	15					8			35	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	5						12			
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock ¹
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	13	3		69 1/2		1	
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	3	2		12		3	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	3		21		3	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1	3		12			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	2	4		45			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	xxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx		xxxxxx
(4) Improving methods of feeding		4		60			
(5) Controlling external parasites	2	1		40			
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites				330			
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

10-38074-1
 21. Name of person or organization to whom report should be sent
 22. Name of person or organization to whom report should be sent
 23. Name of person or organization to whom report should be sent

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Soil and Water—Continued		Soil and water (a)	Forestry of ponds (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
11. (1) Home demonstration agents		15		
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		17	2	3
(4) State extension workers				
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	1	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		18	30	1
Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued		
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
● (a) With problems of land use		30	67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(b) In the use of crop rotations		20	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(c) With strip cropping			(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	
(d) In constructing terraces		1	(c) With selection cutting	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies		8	(d) With production of naval stores	
● (f) With contour farming of cropland			(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(g) In contouring pasture or range		30	(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops		90	68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion		2		
(j) In summer-fallowing		20	Wildlife—Continued	
● (k) In making depth-of-moisture tests			69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(l) With drainage		9	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	
(m) With irrigation			(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	
(n) With land clearing		7	(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	
66. Number of farmers—			(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year		60		
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year		25		
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year		15		

* Include nature study.

10-38074-9

FARM MANAGEMENT

70. Days devoted to line of work by—	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	12			
(2) 4-H Club agents.....	32			
(3) Agricultural agents.....	1	20	2	12
(4) State extension workers.....	90			
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	1	12	5	3
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	2	50	4	3
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:				
(a) Farm business.....	3			
(b) Enterprise.....				2
(c) Other.....				
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—				
(a) Farm inventory.....	30			
(b) General farm records.....	2			4
(c) Enterprise records.....				
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—				
(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	20			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....				10
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....	4			50
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	1			2
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued:				
(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating.....				2
(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....				4
(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....				55
(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....				10
(i) With farm-labor problems.....				50
(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....				2

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

76. Days devoted to line of work by—	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land, zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	18			
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....				
(4) State extension workers.....				3
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	6			
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	12			
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....				
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems.....				
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural).....				
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year.....				

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

16-28074-1

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents									9		14
(4) State extension workers		155									
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		32									8
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
86. Number of cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year		134									
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)			10						350		150
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$550,000	\$	\$25,000
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	\$	\$	\$	\$11	\$	\$	\$	\$8	\$	\$15	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)											

¹ 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.

16-28074-1

1. This report is based on a survey of the work of the agents of the United States Department of Agriculture in the various States of the Union.
2. The data are preliminary and are subject to change as more complete information is received.
3. Figures in parentheses are based on reports of the agents of the United States Department of Agriculture.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

101. Number of other units of work by—		The home, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to this work by—					
(1) Home demonstration agents		19	4		
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents			1	7	9
(4) State extension workers			1	5	6
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			1	5	6
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		11	9	8	12
105. The Home, 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		
(b) Remodeling dwellings	20		107. Number of families assisted this year in—		
(c) Installing sewage systems			(a) Obtaining electricity		
(d) Installing water systems			51		
(e) Installing heating systems			(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment		
(f) Providing needed storage space	10		221		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens			(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	124		108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	25		(a) The construction of farm buildings		
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	122		4		
(k) Improving housekeeping methods			(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		
(l) Laundry arrangement			12		
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses			(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects			8		
(o) Improving home grounds	10		109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts			(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		
			16		
			(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		
			12		
			110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		
			8		
			111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton		

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

112. Days devoted to line of work by:	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
	(1) Home demonstration agents	39	34	21
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				2
115. Number of families assisted this year—	115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS			130
(a) In improving diets	61			
(b) With food preparation	42			
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹				
(1) Of vegetables				
(2) Of fruits	12			
(3) Of meats				
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs	10			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	15			
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food preservation problems ²	18			
(1) Canning				
(2) Freezing	2			
(3) Drying	2			
(4) Storing				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(f) In canning according to a budget	10			
(k) With child-feeding problems				
(l) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(m) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				10
(n) With first-aid or home nursing				2
(o) In removing fire and accident hazards				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS			
	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	23	97	
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried ³			
4. Cured ³			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen ⁴			
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			372

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

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Home management— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
117		5	56		10
118	Days devoted to line of work by—				
	(1) Home demonstration agents				
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents				
	(4) State extension workers				
119	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
120	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121	Number of families assisted this year—		127. Number of families assisted this year with—		
	(a) With time-management problems		(a) Clothing-construction problems		220
	(b) With home accounts		(b) The selection of clothing and textiles		132
	(c) With financial planning		(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing		74
	(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses		(d) Clothing accounts or budgets		8
	(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income		Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		
122	Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—		128. Number of families assisted this year—		
	(a) Food		(a) With child-development and guidance problems		
	(b) Clothing		(b) In improving family relationships		
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment		129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year		
	(d) General household supplies		130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men		
123	Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—		(b) Women		
	(a) Food		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals		
	(b) Clothing		Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment		132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation		
	(d) General household supplies		133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities		
124	Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)		134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs		
125	Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions		135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—		
			(a) Club or community house		
126	Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living		(b) Permanent camp		
			(c) Community rest rooms		
			136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities		
			137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations		

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

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

16-58014-2

(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	7	(0)	5		5	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts	22		11		12	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
Cotton	2		0		0	Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	15		7		3 1/2	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	5		2		50	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	2		2		2	Animals
152. Beef cattle						Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	7		5		16	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)					x x x x x x x x x x x x	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity						Articles made
162. Farm management						Articles repaired
163. Food selection and preparation	1	14	26	22		Meals planned
164. Food preservation	2	12	2	2	46	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						Quarts canned
166. Clothing		33	32	18		Garments made
167. Home management					120	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)	60	60	32	42		

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

MORE WITH OTHER BOYS' CLUBS

16-58014-4

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs..... 9
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Boys: 60 (b) Girls: 32
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Boys: 32 (b) Girls: 18
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school..... (a) Boys: 60 (b) Girls:
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school..... (a) Boys: 0 (b) Girls: 32
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes..... (a) Boys: 59 (b) Girls: 18
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes..... (a) Boys: 1 (b) Girls: 14

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	29	14	10 and under	14	
2d	16	9	11	10	12
3d	5	10	12	10	5
4th	8	2	13	8	6
5th	1		14	11	7
6th	1		15	6	2
7th			16	1	
8th			17		
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—
- (a) Judging..... (f) Fire and accident prevention.....
- (b) Giving demonstrations..... (g) Wildlife conservation.....
- (c) Recreational leadership..... 6 (h) Keeping personal accounts..... 8
- (d) Music appreciation..... (i) Use of economic information.....
- (e) Health..... (j) Soil and water conservation.....
- (k) Forestry.....
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....
184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

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

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

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....			18			
(2) Young women.....			5			

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups.....
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted.....

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

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

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

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....				
(2) Vocational guidance.....			3	
(3) Family life and social customs.....			0	
(4) Social and recreational activities.....				
(5) Community service activities.....			15	
(6) Technical agriculture.....			2	
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health.....				

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			2 1/2
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			7
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

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

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

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

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

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