

COUNTY AGENT'S
ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
CRAIG COUNTY

1949

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Imogene Bell, Stenographer
New Castle, Virginia

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III. DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

There is a county agent in Craig County but no home agent nor assistant agent. The agent and his secretary are housed in the same office with the chief clerk of the County PMA.

The Extension agent is secretary of the County PMA Committee. The county soil technician is located in an adjoining office. The county agent is secretary and one of the supervisors of the soil conservation district in which Craig County is located.

Following are officers of the County PMA Committee:

L. R. Givens, Chairman
R. E. Eakin, Vice Chairman
L. Y. Fields, Secretary
Eunice E. Drummond, Treasurer

Following are officers of the Soil Conservation District:

L. R. Givens, Chairman
C. A. Firebaugh, Vice Chairman
L. Y. Fields, Secretary
W. P. Whipple, Treasurer

IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

The principal type of farming in Craig County is livestock. The climate, soil type, topography, and distance from market centers, make livestock farming not only ideal but essential to success in farming. It is the source through which the pasture and hay, along with some grain, are marketed.

Most of the county has natural bluegrass sod which can be made excellent quality by the addition of a small amount of phosphate and lime every two or three years. Cattle and sheep are usually finished on grass without grain. In most cases a nice finish is obtained.

Fourteen farmers in the county breed purebred Herefords and own three hundred purebred animals. There are seven Angus breeders with approximately one hundred eighty registered animals. One farmer has fifteen registered Shorthorns.

Two farmers have small flocks of purebred Hampshire sheep. Twelve or more farmers raise purebred Berkshire hogs.

The majority of farmers in Craig County have general livestock consisting of milk cows, beef cows, a small number of sheep, and one or two sows. The number of dairy and beef cows is increasing. Beef cattle are being marketed at an earlier age than formerly, several at five to six hundred pounds from the cows. Sheep and hogs vary less than other classes of livestock. We are increasing the number of sheep by inducing more farmers to keep small flocks.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

a. Agronomy

Due to hybrid demonstrations in each community of the county for the past three years the use of corn hybrids has increased in Craig County more than tripple. With the increase in hybrids and better use of fertilization, most farmers have doubled their yield in corn per acre. Twenty farmers and farm boys obtained one hundred bushels or greater yield per acre this year. Thirty-one farmers averaged a yield of 105.4 bushels per acre this year in the one hundred bushel corn club.

Ten farmers are growing Vahart wheat, five Clinton oats, and one Forkeddeer oats. The winter oat helps to take care of the cover crop problem where the farmer prefers oats to wheat following corn.

Pasture is becoming an interesting project in this county. Nearly one hundred per cent of the farmers take advantage of the soil conservation program. Most of them use lime and fertilizer on pasture. Bluegrass and white clover are on the increase. Broom sedge is on its way out. Only a few of the steepest hills up near the top show very much broom sedge. Fifteen farmers have started ladino clover stands.

With the fertilizer program during the past several years and the good growing season this year, meadows in the county more than doubled in yield. Ten or fifteen new stands of alfalfa were seeded. Many farmers made two cuttings of their mixed hay. The increase in hay, with improvement in quality, will prove valuable in wintering cattle with gains rather than loss of weight. Two hay-driers were installed this year and more will be as the need for better quality hay is realized by farmers.

b. Poultry

Many farmers who habitually called on the agent to cull poultry are doing their own culling now and doing a good job. Very few flocks are without laying mash. The farmers are improving on housing—providing dropping boards and litter. Many farmers are using oats in feeders as

well as laying mash. One poultry specialist has made two tours over the county with A-H Club members to acquaint the people with poultry problems and how to meet them.

c. Dairying

We have had a milk route through the county about ten years. A cream route has been in operation longer than the milk route. Last year two more routes were established. Now we have available market for milk to almost every farm in the county and the production is on the increase.

Better herd management should increase total milk production another twenty-five per cent. The three registered Guernsey bulls in the county are improving the quality of milk cows.

d. Livestock

Practically one hundred per cent of the farmers of Craig County receive some income from livestock. More beef cattle are marketed in this county than any other class of livestock. There are sufficient purebred breeders to supply farmers with better sires. Occasionally sires are brought in the county to supply new blood for the better herds. Several purebreds go out of the county each year but farmers are encouraged to improve their livestock by keeping as many of the better type beef cattle in the county as possible. With the fair to advertise the quality of beef cattle it makes placing better sires easier.

We held our third annual purebred Hereford sale this year and it seemed to be a better success than formerly. Forty-six cattle were consigned and sold as compared to twenty-six last year. The calves averaged \$183.26 per head. It is felt that the organization of the Purebred Hereford Breeders is a permanent organization and will do much to promote better beef cattle in the county.

Sheep are on the increase in Craig County. Twenty western ewes have been bought in the county. A flock of thirty native ewes were bought from a farmer in an adjoining county and added to the number in Craig County. Six native early lambs were bought by A-H Club members. About thirty-five native lambs were kept for replacements and increasing size of flocks. Farmers are using purebred rams and nine have been bought this year.

The eleven projects of five-ewe flocks are making progress. The contestants won two hundred thirty-eight dollars on their flocks during the year.

Pig projects have been popular for a number of years among the boys and farmers. The agent has been trying to balance corn and pig projects for the past several years. Year before last there were twenty-six pig projects among 4-H Club members and only one corn project. Last year we had thirty-three pig projects with eighteen corn projects. This year we had thirty-eight projects and all grew corn on the farm but one.

Club members and farmers cooperate in marketing their pigs. In the Salem Pig Show nine farmers entered the five-pig contest. Craig farmers won first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth prizes in the five-pig contest. 4-H Club members won all prizes on Berkshires in the three-pig entry class, first on Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, and second on Berkshires in the single-pig class. Craig farmers and 4-H contestants won grand and reserve champion in all classes. The prize money in this contest totaled one hundred fifty dollars won by Craig farmers and farm girls and boys.

The Sears, Roebuck breeding pig project is progressing in fine shape except one. The other four sows are well-developed and bred. We will expect one member to purchase a pig from the litter of another member where development has been more normal. In order to keep the project progressing properly, members producing an undeveloped sow are asked to purchase one from a better litter for replacement. This will tend to give members an even start in the future contest.

e. Horticulture

There is very little fruit grown in the county. Only one farmer has planted a commercial orchard. Almost every farm has a few scattered fruit trees for home use. Very little fruit is kept in good condition for winter use. Practically all of the farmers buy apples and peaches from commercial orchards.

Vegetables from home gardens are grown for family use. No trucking is done in the county for market except a limited number of Irish potatoes.

There are no commercial ornamental shrubs produced in the county. The agent is promoting a better appreciation for shrubs by encouraging home beautification projects and talking landscape gardening to schools and churches.

f. Extension-TVA-Demonstration

All demonstrators of ten years or more duration have been dropped. We have only five active members. They are doing a good job of

demonstrating the value of phosphate. They have lengthened their grazing season twenty to thirty days. The demonstrators have practically doubled their grazing capacity. All demonstrators have pasture pens located on plots and clippings are made regularly. According to the weights of clippings the treated plots produced more than double the check plots.

Eleven demonstrators completed farm account books last year with interest and accuracy much improved.

The average demonstrator has decreased his cropland twenty-five per cent. This land has been converted to permanent pasture and permanent meadow. Each member attended one or more farm tours during the year.

g. Farm Labor

A few farmers are looking for better tenants. One has an application in for a foreign displaced worker. Most of the farming is done by the land owner and the family. Many farmers have bought tractors and other labor-saving machinery and devices which saves labor.

h. Agricultural Planning

The County Board of Agriculture meets monthly to plan and carry out plans that are to the best interest of the farmer. The best use of PMA material and other conservation practices, along with livestock improvement, have received most of the attention in planning.

i. Cooperatives

The Wool Pool shipped 12,518 pounds of wool in the county this year with one hundred thirty-five members pooling. This county has one farmer on the board of directors of the United Wool Growers Association.

Our third purebred Hereford sale was held by an organization of Hereford breeders in the county. They sold forty-six head of Hereford cattle in this sale.

j. Forestry

More than fifty per cent of the land of Craig County is owned by the government. All of this amount is in forest and supervised by

specialists. Less than fifteen per cent of the timberland of the county is owned by individual farmers. Although this amount is small they are learning to handle it more advantageously than in the past. The government specialists have an extensive influence on the surrounding farmers. Several farmers are starting on timber scaling and selective cutting.

The Extension agent arranged a demonstration with assistance from state and federal agencies in putting it on. We selected a boundary, held a field day with seventy-five farmers and farm boys attending. Contests were held on guessing the number of board feet of lumber to be cut and cords of pulpwood in the selected area. The area contained one-half acre of land. One farmer estimated within forty-three feet of the actual amount of lumber on the area. Another farmer guessed the amount of pulpwood to the exact figure.

The interesting part about this project was the fact that the average estimation of the entire group was just half the amount of board feet actually taken from the plot. This proves that farmers have been selling timber too cheap by the boundary besides having their timber devoured. After the guessing contest, the timber was scaled by experts and cut and sawed the same day. The farmers did the work. The yield and difference in the stand by selective cutting were a real surprise to the farmer.

k. Guidance Program for Veterans

An organization has been formed from leading farmers of the county to guide and advise veterans who are interested in farming. Veterans have two agriculture classes in which the agent meets them occasionally for demonstrations and tours.

VI. 1. 4-H CLUB WORK

a. 4-H Club Organization

There are five organized clubs in the county. One hundred one club members started one hundred forty-nine projects and completed eighty per cent of the projects.

b. Project Work

● Fifteen members fed seventeen baby beeves. They exhibited and sold these calves for \$3125.77. One member won reserve championship in the show.

Five club members fed breeding pigs and have won a total of one hundred ten dollars in prizes. Thirty-five pigs for pork have been fed by club members. Twenty of these pigs were exhibited at the Salem Pig Show in competition with eight other counties. Club members of this county won first place in three classes and won both reserve and grand champion.

c. Achievements

Three club members attended the State 4-H Short Course at Blacksburg this year. They reported that the week's work was full of interest and enjoyment. The same three competed in the state judging contest and made the sixth highest score in the state. Three club members have enrolled in college.

The clubs of the county entered a contest in which they competed against each other on increase in enrollment, attendance at meetings, quality and efforts applied to programs, and completion of projects. In this contest the local clubs won fifty dollars in prizes awarded by a local radio station.

2. FARMERS CLUB WORK

a. Farmers Club Organization

Farmers clubs have been organized in three communities with some ground work done toward a fourth club. We have officers for each club and a program committee to plan annual and long-time programs which are brought before the club for adoptions, rejections, and substitutions.

b. Project Work

Club work among farmers creates interest and discussion on various projects. Some of the most interesting projects are one hundred bushel corn club, ladino-orchard-grass pasture, Salem fat pig contest, soil conservation—strip cropping on the level to conserve moisture and topsoil, to make farming operations easier and less expensive, to make better yields, to improve soil continuously and systematically, increasing alfalfa acreage, and improving methods of curing hay.

c. Achievements

Three farmers won county awards in the one hundred bushel corn

club. About fifty farmers from Craig attended the farm tour in connection with the ten year anniversary of the Natural Bridge Soil Conservation District.

VII. USDA COUNCIL

Officers of the USDA Council are L. R. Givens, Chairman, G. P. Todd, Vice Chairman, and J. R. B. Williamson, Secretary.

Following are communities and community chairmen with name of assistant council members:

Sinking Creek Community

Preston Caldwell, Chairman
E. A. Harding, Council Member

Meadow Creek Community

S. P. Mann, Chairman
Mrs. Mary Bond, Council Member

Craigs Creek Community

K. R. Webb, Chairman
Miss Ethel Meadow, Council Member

Johns Creek Community

Bob Wagnon, Chairman
G. P. Todd, Council Member

Potts Creek Community

Howard A. Smith, Chairman
L. Y. Fields, Council Member

This organization has accepted and worked to reach goals recommended by the State USDA Council.

VIII. COOPERATION WITH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

a. Organization to Handle Educational Work

The county agent is secretary of the County PMA Committee.

The committee believes that the Extension program and PMA program can better be coordinated with this hook-up. Monthly meetings are held with the agent sitting in to keep records of all proceedings and keep up with all correspondence. It adds some extra work and takes some time but is worthwhile because the farmers look to the agent for information and advice.

b. Meetings Held

Acting as secretary certainly does keep an agent up-to-date on the program. Training meetings are held about four times a year in which the community committeemen are asked to attend. After discussing the program the agent can work with them in adapting the program to the needs of each community. Community meetings are held to discuss the adaptation and importance of the program to the community.

c. Individual Farmers Contacted

The agent answers calls by farmers of the various communities to explain the program or certain parts of it. A large number of farmers, possibly one hundred in a year, call at the office to get certain points in the program cleared. The agent contacts around fifty farmers annually to encourage them to adopt practices.

IX. COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

Very little credit is used or needed in Craig County since most farmers own their farms. Still the agent likes to cooperate. Office space is furnished and assistance rendered where needed to credit and loaning agencies. Farmers are urged to take advantage of the loans to finance a needed enterprise on their farms.

X. COOPERATION WITH FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

No regular farm security worker is located in the county but a few contacts are made and any assistance possible is given when needed or requested. The FMA supervisor, located in an adjoining county, is given assistance and information when requested.

XI. COOPERATION WITH DISTRICT SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Craig County has been working with the Natural Bridge Soil Conservation District for three and one-half years. A technician

has been in the county for about the same time.

The technician, PMA committee, and county agent, jointly selected farms in each community on which to demonstrate the effect of the conservation programs in conserving and building soil. These demonstrators have completed two years of plans and in every case the farmer is well pleased. Other farmers observing the results of the demonstration farms are taking to the program. The agent has planned and assisted with five field days in connection with the demonstration farms.

A tractor and other equipment have been purchased to use in demonstrating and helping farmers to get soil conservation practices established.

XII. OTHER MEANS OF REACHING PEOPLE - OBJECTIVES, METHODS AND RESULTS

a. Board of Agriculture

1. Help in setting up goals.
2. Help in carrying out goals.
3. Hold meetings to get familiar with, and increase enthusiasm for goals.
4. Take information to others in each community or neighborhood represented.
5. Each member show enough enthusiasm to convince and influence others to help carry out goals.
6. Results are hard to measure but committeemen give encouragement when they tell the agent what they are doing toward the goal and what their neighbors have done.
7. Get assistance from local members in organizing farmers clubs in each community

b. Presidents of Farmers Clubs

1. Talk to group.
2. Appoint committees to contact members on problems of community.
3. Have club representatives on county-wide problems.

c. Special Meetings

1. To acquaint a special group with the problems that apply to members. For example, meetings were held to acquaint Hereford breeders with the problems and advantages of a County Hereford Breeders Association.

2. A specialist talked to the group on two occasions.
3. Members talked and discussed the problems of organizing and carrying on organization work.
4. This resulted in a county-wide organization of Hereford breeders and the successful handling of three auction sales.

d. Radio

1. To reach more people and people who cannot be reached otherwise.
2. Make the report general in order to interest as many people as possible. Secure representatives from other agencies when possible.
3. Use local talent to attract more interest.
4. Many farmers respond by calling for information suggested in report by asking questions and by giving suggestions of interest for future broadcasts.
5. Cooperate on tape recordings.

e. County Newspaper

1. Have a weekly farm column.
2. Send notices of meetings to paper, then give account of meeting at once after completing.
3. Give people timely information.
4. Give information and examples from leading farmers in the county who are carrying out recommended practices.
5. Quote authorities and experimentation results.
6. One example of results noted was in the series of articles on cover crops for gardens. More gardens had cover crops than usual, also several farmers had garden cover crops who had never used them before. Farmers contacted the agent concerning cover crops. Information in the form of bulletins was requested.

f. Circular Letters

1. Use only for announcements, specific information and follow-up work.
2. All letters are as brief and infrequent as possible. Present one thing in simple language. Use illustrations.
3. It is surprising how few read them and it is just as surprising how many become interested when the letters are handled with care and thought.

g. News Letters

1. To get more timely information to farmers on jobs of the month.
2. More material used than in a circular letter. Arrangements made to attract attention. Drawings and cartoons are used for emphasis.
3. A great amount of interest has been shown in some of our letters by farmers as evidenced in conversations when they meet.

XIII. EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK - TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

It is hard for the agent to give a true evaluation of his year's work because he is called upon for so many jobs that are not strictly his duty. For instance, he is secretary of the county fair association, secretary and supervisor of the soil conservation district, secretary of county PMA, and is promoting a county brass band for farm programs and farmers field days.

The people of the county are realizing that the agent can be too much tied up with such duties. This year he was released from the chief of fire department and president of local lions club.

On the surface it looks as though all time is a total loss spent on so many duties not strictly Extension work but this is not the case. Many programs and such information can be put across as the results of such connections with various organizations.

The county has conditions favorable to an agricultural program. It is strictly rural. It is far enough from towns that no other programs interfere or compete with agricultural programs or meetings. It is important to keep plenty of work for each one to do in order to have the farmers working together rather than against each other.

It is plain to see that cooperation grows with interesting and valuable projects. Our newest project, Hereford Breeders Association, is an example of working together for the good of all. The selling price in their public sale this year was much better than the amount the individuals had been able to get selling privately. It is in contrast with the old practice of one farmer trying to out-trade the other, hence working against his neighbor rather than with him.

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Our county fair association is another example of people working together. Nearly two hundred farmers have contributed eighteen thousand dollars to build and develop a suitable place for holding county fairs. This has required an endless amount of work and working together. It is paying dividends too in better quality livestock and crops, better advertising, better sales, and best of all it gives farmers practice in cooperative endeavor. The trend in this county is toward better cooperation.

RM
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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Virginia County Greene

REPORT OF

From Jan 1, 1948 to Dec 31, 1948

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Jan 1, 1948 to Dec 31, 1948

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From Jan 1, 1948 to Dec 31, 1948

4-H Club Agent.

From Jan 1, 1948 to Dec 31, 1948

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From Dec 1, 1948 to Nov 30, 1948

L. Y. Fields

Agricultural Agent.

From Jan 1, 1948 to Dec 31, 1948

Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director

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

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

1. The annual report is an accounting to the taxpaying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
2. It is a record of the 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

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	XXXXXXXXXX
2.	Days devoted to work with adults			210	XXXXXXXXXX
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and young men and women (older youth)			89	XXXXXXXXXX
4.	Days in office			130	XXXXXXXXXX
5.	Days in field			169	XXXXXXXXXX
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work			595	575
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited			285	283
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office		1531	1531
		(2) Telephone		832	832
9.	Number of news articles or stories published			33	33
10.	Number of bulletins distributed			626	626
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			12	12
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committees	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	4	4
			(b) Total attendance	45	45
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number		
	(b) Total attendance of leaders				
13.	Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	24	24
			(b) Total attendance	353	353
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	9	9
	(b) Total attendance	94	94		
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Number		26	26
		(2) Total attendance			
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number		4	4
		(2) Total attendance		157	157
16.	Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		
			(b) Total attendance		
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number		
	(b) Total attendance				
17.	Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		
			(b) Total attendance		
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	1
	(b) Total attendance		4	4	

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 notes relating to notices of meetings only.

* Do not enter county number in column of assistant agent.
 * Do not enter in column of number of farms and homes unless you have a record.
 * Do not enter in column of number of farms and homes unless you have a record.
 * Do not enter in column of number of farms and homes unless you have a record.
 * Do not enter in column of number of farms and homes unless you have a record.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

16-28074-3

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 (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total members attending (c) Total others attending	(a) Number (b) Total boys attending (c) Total girls attending (d) Total others attending		
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported.	(1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total attendance		61 1203	61 1303
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere.	(1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number (b) Total attendance		41 753	41 759

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 unless duplication due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census)	486
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	435
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	15
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	XXXXXXXXXX
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	XXXXXXXXXX
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	XXXXXXXXXX
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	XXXXXXXXXX
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	XXXXXXXXXX
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	71
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	6
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	438
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	6

16-28074-7

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsored extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils, or similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work.

- (a) Over-all or general (1) Name U. S. D. A. Council (2) No. of members 15
- (b) Agricultural (1) Name Way County Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 5
- (c) Home demonstration (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
- (d) 4-H Club (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____
- (e) Young men and women (older youth) (1) Name _____ (2) No. of members _____

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

- (a) Agricultural 15 (b) Home demonstration _____ (c) 4-H Club _____ (d) Young men and women (older youth) _____

35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 5

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 _____

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups _____

39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185. _____

40. Combined with question 41. _____

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.

- (a) Adult work (1) Men 15 (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) (1) Men _____ (3) Older club boys _____
- (2) Women _____ (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 County Committee

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 3 (2) Women _____

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 5

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 15 (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			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
48. Number of planning meetings held—	(1) County <u>12</u>		
	(2) Community <u>5</u>		
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>15</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<u>40</u>

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

16-58074-7

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pasture	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetables	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	35	2		9	17				4	
(4) State extension workers	2			2						
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5		5	5				2	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	2		4	8				1	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year is—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	140	15		80	25				3	
(2) The use of lime	20	8		105	35				0	
(3) The use of fertilizers	220	125		145	475				2	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	30	22							12	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	30	12								
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	15									
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	50	32								

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—						
(1) Home demonstration agents						
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents	8	51	18	225	25	
(4) State extension workers	5	5	25	32	2	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5	5	5	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	1	8	5	5	5	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year		2	2	5		
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations		35	146	5		
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	20	5	20		
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	2	25	5	120		
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	5	40	25	20	19	XXXX
(5) Controlling external parasites	35	75	35	20	15	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	5	40	130	15	19	
(7) Controlling predatory animals			140	5		

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

	Soil and water	Forestry	Wildlife
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	25	6	
(4) State extension workers	4	1	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	2	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	3	

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	40
(b) In the use of crop rotations	50
(c) With strip cropping	21
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	12
(f) With contour farming of cropland	15
(g) In contouring pasture or range	3
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	11
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	10
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	3
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	225
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	140
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	32

* Include nature study.

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	5
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	3
(c) With selection cutting	55
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	95
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	455
Wildlife—Continued	
69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	2
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	5
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	6

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	5			
(4) State extension workers	1			
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5			
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business	73. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
	(b) Enterprise	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating		5
	(c) Other	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		4
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		25
	(b) General farm records	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		6
	(c) Enterprise records	(i) With farm-labor problems		6
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		13
(a) In developing a farm plan only				
(b) In developing a farm and home plan				
(c) In analyzing the farm business				
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	2			

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land 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.)
	(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				2
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				2
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 FMA 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).

RM
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MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Wool	Fiber 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—				110							
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents		2	7								
(4) State extension workers				105							
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		2	5								
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			5								
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year			2								
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			145								
89. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			25		101						
91. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											4
93. Number of programs ² pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ² relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ² relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ² relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ² conducted this year (specify)											

¹ Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the members living in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized piece of work.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.				
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.				
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				
(b) With food preparation				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				
(2) Of fruits				
(3) Of meats				
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs				
(6) Total of above subitems minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				
(2) Freezing				
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				
(5) Total of above subitems minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(h) In canning according to a budget				
(i) With child-feeding problems				
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				
(l) With first aid or home nursing				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches.				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers.				

11

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home management—family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
117. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	.....	.....	.....
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....	.....	.....	.....
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	.....	.....	.....
	(4) State extension workers.....	.....	.....	.....
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	.....	.....	.....	.....
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—	(a) With time-management problems.....	127. Number of families assisted this year with—	(a) Clothing-construction problems.....	.....
	(b) With home accounts.....		(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....	.....
	(c) With financial planning.....		(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	.....
	(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....		(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....	.....
	(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals):	(a) Food.....	128. Number of families assisted this year—	(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 ¹ or individually, with the buying of—	(a) Food.....	(b) Women.....	.....	.....
	(b) Clothing.....	131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....	.....	.....
	(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
	(d) General household supplies.....	132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....	.....	.....
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	.....	133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities.....	.....	.....
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions.....	.....	134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	.....	.....
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living.....	.....	135. Number of communities (a) (b) or (c) assisted this year in establishing—	(a) Club or assembly base.....	.....
	.....		(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 home—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The home, furnishings and surroundings," p. 18.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (b), p. 8.

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 participating (c)	Number of girls participating (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn	11	6	9	0	10 Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes					Acres
142. Soil and water conservation	5	11	4		Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	3	9			Acres $5/16$
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits (Fruit)					Acres
147. Home gardens	10	10	7	9	Acres $2 7/8$
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	14	9	8	7	Birds 898
151. Dairy cattle					Animals
152. Beef cattle	12	4	6		Animals 17
153. Sheep	9	3	9	3	Animals 127
154. Swine	26	7	23	7	Animals 84
155. Horses and mules					Animals 15
155a. Rabbits					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees	2	0	0	0	Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	2	7	0	7	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	15		2	1	Articles made 2 Articles repaired 2
162. Farm management					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking					Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)					Quarts frozen
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					Quarts frozen 1
165a. Child care					Pounds frozen 1
166. Clothing					Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)					Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	107	42	74	59	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once).....	5	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys 26	(b) Girls 35
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys 49	(b) Girls 33
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys 66	(b) Girls 34
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys 1	(b) Girls 1
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys 60	(b) Girls 33
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys 6	(b) Girls 2

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

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

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—	
(a) Judging.....	18
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	
(c) Recreational leadership.....	
(d) Music appreciation.....	5
(e) Health.....	
(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	
(g) Wildlife conservation.....	
(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	
(i) Use of economic information.....	
(j) Soil and water conservation.....	6
(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.....	2

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
2 Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

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

4 The sum of the figures in brackets should equal the number of different club members enrolled.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

	Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Insects (a)	General-beeier insects (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				31
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.				5
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.				
198. Question discontinued.				

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conserva- tion Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electric- tion Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents					26	25	1	2	16		2
(3) Agricultural agents	5	1									
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	2	1			5	5	3	5	5		5
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	3				12	3	3		3		
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers.	6	2			15	15	2	2	4		

Include grasshoppers, army worms, 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 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. Extension work with *young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)