

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

IN

DINWIDDIE COUNTY

FROM

DECEMBER 1, 1946 -- TO -- NOVEMBER 30, 1947

S. J. JONES

LOCAL FARM AGENT

Title

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I. COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The County Advisory Board and the local Community Clubs are the main organized extension groups within the county. These organized forces are concerned with the following: to contact every farm family in the county concerning his agricultural problems, to formulate workable plans and carry such information to these farm families in order that they may improve the standard of living among such people. Since the members of these clubs are from all communities in the county, they are able to ascertain the needs of farm families in their communities and offer such needs or problems to the group in order to attempt to work out plans that will make for a happier and healthier life throughout the county.

A. County Advisory Board

The main organized group set up in the county for conducting adult extension work is the County Advisory Board. Thirty-three (33) farm men and women from various sections of Dinwiddie County are members of this board.

The following activities have been conducted by the County Advisory Board during the past year.

- (1) A constitution was drawn up and adopted in order to have rules and regulations for governing the work.
- (2) An executive committee was appointed to look after urgent matters concerning the board.
- (3) A Farmers' tour was sponsored during the summer.
- (4) Two delegates, a farm man and farm woman represented the Dinwiddie County Board at the State Advisory Meeting.
- (5) A county wide drive is now underway to raise funds to take care of the financial side of the Agricultural Program such as offering prizes for outstanding work, exhibits and the like.
- (6) Plans were made to have an annual Achievement and Rally Day.
- (7) Acquaint more farmers with services that are being offered in the county such as the F.M.A., Soil Conservation services and urge them to take advantage of such agencies.
- (8) To work toward raising the standard of living among farm families in the county.

The County Advisory Board meets three times annually. Whenever urgent business demands the executive board meets and reports such meetings to the board on the regular meeting dates. During

(2)

the regular meetings, plans are made whereby the Agricultural Extension Program can be set up in such a way as to best meet the needs of the farmers in Dinwiddie County. News items of an Agricultural nature are discussed and included in the farm plans if the board decides they are workable and will offer a partial solution to the farm problems. Reports from various committees are given and these reports are reviewed in order to note the progress and offer solutions to unsolved problems of an agricultural nature. It is from the regular board meetings and reports that checks can be made of the actual practices carried out on every farm in the various communities, progress that has been made along all agricultural lines and the shortcomings that need to be remedied. A part of the regular meeting time is devoted to a program rendered by the official program committee. These programs are varied in nature and the theme is centered around some phase of work that will give the members new ideas to carry to their various communities in order to improve the farms and homes.

B. Community Clubs

Community Clubs are set up throughout the county for the main purpose of reaching the farming class more effectively. The main objective of these clubs is to suggest and assist the farm families in using better and improved practices on their farms and in their homes. Information that can be of great value in their program is discussed and passed on through these clubs. These clubs try to raise the standard of living in their area and maintain a self supporting program among all families.

There are sixteen (16) Community Clubs in Dinwiddie County. Each of these clubs has its officers and organized committees. The Popular Spring Club is a Demonstration Community Club. In this community a definite agricultural program is set up with certain specific goals to be reached. The progress reports or score sheets for this community are checked twice annually to see what has been accomplished and what the problems and needs are and how they can be worked out. This community is carefully checked and closely supervised in order to help reach the definite goals that are set. This community is somewhat of a model for other communities in the county.

II. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

The location and soil in Dinwiddie County lends itself to general type farming. The eight-hundred-sixty-eight (868) farm families raise a variety of crops. Chief among these are: tobacco, peanuts, corn, and small grains. A few of the farmers near Petersburg produce market gardens along with poultry and some livestock and dairy products. Work is being carried on with these farmers in order to get them to produce and market their produce in such a way that it will be profitable.

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In order that the farmers may produce better crops and preserve their soil, information and instructions are given them along the lines of better seed, cover crops, market demands, proper use of fertilizer, etc.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

A. Tobacco

Tobacco is the leading cash crop in the county and the farmers are putting forth every effort to produce large yields of high quality tobacco on their allotted acreage. The number of pounds produced per acre has been increased in recent years due largely to the proper use and analysis of fertilizer, better preparation of soils, proper rotation of crops and better harvesting methods. The shortage of labor taught tobacco farmers to work cooperatively together, especially at planting and harvesting time.

Most of the reports coming from the tobacco farmers state that burning over a seed bed serves a double purpose which is as follows: The soil is sterilized and the wood ash is an excellent fertilizer for the young tobacco plants. Several farmers reported in a meeting recently that where their plant beds were burned over, they had better tobacco plants and the plants grew up better than where the burning was left off.

John Hayes of the Evans Community says that he has grown tobacco for the past thirty-five (35) years and that he has found out that proper cultivation of the soil before and after the crop is planted, the proper use of fertilizer and care at harvesting time are very essential to producing a good crop of tobacco. This farmer carried a three (3) acre demonstration of dark tobacco this year. The entire plot was covered with barnyard manure before plowing and 800 pounds of 3-9-6 fertilizer was used at time of planting. An estimated yield of 1600 pounds per acre was produced.

Norman Walker of the Dinwiddie Community carried a two (2) acre demonstration of bright tobacco. 1100 pounds of 3-9-6 fertilizer was used at the time of planting and 100 pounds of 5-5-20 side dressing applied at last cultivation. This demonstration produced around 1250 pounds of tobacco per acre.

B. Peanuts

The sandy type soil in the Southeast section of the county is adopted to the production of peanuts. This is another one of the leading cash crops in Dinwiddie County. A number of the farmers produce both tobacco and peanuts and since the planting and harvesting time is different for each crop, they fit in well together. Peanut vines are used for hay by most farmers and for the past several years, this hay has been in bigger demands. Where the hay is going to be used on the farm it is stored in barns or stacked at the time of threshing.

Where the peanut hay is to be put on the market, it is baled. By saving the peanut hay as well as the peanuts, this offer the producer a larger income per acre.

C. Corn

Corn is produced on nearly every farm in Dinwiddie County. Source of the acreage produced is not up to par by any means; however, work is being done to get farmers to increase the yield per acre by using good seed, use of fertilizer in various farms and proper cultivation and rotation of crops.

Farmers are being urged to plant corn hybrid. They are also being urged to book their orders now for certified seed in order to be sure of good seed for planting next year. Some of the farmers waited this year until time to plant their corn before they started out to purchase their seed and as a result of this most of these farmers were not able to find the variety they wanted or in some instances, they were unable to find any seed at all.

Freeman Pegram of the Ford Community carried a three (3) acre demonstration of corn hybrid. This farmer turned under lespedeza on this plot and used 400 pounds of 3-12-6 fertilizer per acre at the time of planting. It was top-dressed with 100 pounds of nitrate soda when the corn was knee high. This farmer reports a yield of 40 bu. per acre from this demonstration. This is not a large yield, but considering the fertility of the soil, this was a fairly good yield. In another plot, he planted an open pollinated variety that was cultivated and fertilized the same as the hybrid and the yield was 30 bu. per acre. Due to the increase in yield, this farmer has decided to plant all corn hybrid next year.

D. Small Grain

Small grain production in Dinwiddie County is below par; however, some progress was made during the past few years in the amount produced per acre. In 1940, the average yield of wheat per acre for Dinwiddie County was 13 bushels. In 1945, the average yield was 20 bu. per acre. In 1940, the average yield of oats, that were threshed, per acre was 21 bushels. In 1945, the average yield was 25 bushels per acre.

Many of the small farmers ceased the production of small grain because they could not get their crops harvested at the proper time. Since most of the harvesting is done with combines, most of the old type threshing machines are out of operation. The farmers have been urged to produce more small grain crops and whenever possible to do so to purchase machinery cooperatively in order that communities will have available machinery to take care of their crops at harvesting time.

John Hayes of the Evans Community reports a yield of 37 bushels of wheat per acre from a wheat demonstration that was

carried out on his farm. This 3 acre plot was covered with barnyard manure and 400 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre was used at the time of seeding the crop. The seed was treated in order to prevent diseases. This demonstration plot was top-dressed with 200 pounds of nitrate soda in the spring. Another acre of wheat that was not top-dressed or fertilized produced 23 bushels per acre. This farmer is convinced that fertilizer and seed treatment pays big dividends.

Several farmers throughout the county are producing their own rye seed and it is hoped that some of these farmers will produce enough seed to have some to have some to sell other farmers in his community.

E. Pastures

Good pastures can make a real contribution to farm income in that it will aid in producing better livestock with greater productive activity. The type and amount of pastures must be increased in Dinwiddie County in order to bring livestock production up to what it should be. We have too many so-called pastures that serve no purpose at all. The Local Agent is striving to get the farmers to realize that the grazing season can last the year round and thus become a great feed and financial saving to the farmer.

Samuel Hill of the Sharon Community seeded two acres to a mixture of rye, rye grass and crimson clover for a winter pasture. This plot was grazed by two cows from the middle of November until spring when the plot was plowed to seed another crop. Hill reports that this is the first time he had tried such a pasture and that the milk production was much greater during the winter months when the animals have excess to green grazing. This farmer says he will never be without winter pastures on his farm from now on.

Jessie Ritchie of Dinwiddie Community is clearing up five (5) acres of bottom land that he plans to seed to a permanent pasture in the spring.

F. Poultry

Due to the high cost of feed and probable future markets, the poultry raisers must give serious thought to their program. Poultry raising for home use chiefly is carried on in the county. A. L. Dean, Poultry Specialist of V.P.I., spent several days in the county during the year giving demonstrations in culling and caring for poultry flocks. As a result of his visits, sixteen (16) poultry flocks were culled during the fall and seven (7) poultry houses were repaired or built and eight (8) poultry ranges have been fenced.

Alex Simpson, a Commercial Poultry Producer, of the Sutherland Community housed seven hundred (700) laying hens this fall. Simpson is going in for egg production now since the market for

(6)

broilers is not as good as the egg market. This farmer has all white rock hens for egg production. During the year, Simpson purchased 6 brooders, built two poultry houses and fenced in two poultry yards. This farmer keeps an accurate record of his business from all angles.

G. Livestock

(1) Hogs

During the year, the Local Agent inoculated one thousand twenty seven (1027) hogs and piggs against cholera. The farmers have been urged to seed pastures and use sanitary methods of feeding for hogs in order to produce more meat and also stamp out some of the diseases among their hogs.

Fourteen (14) farmers improved their hogs during the year with the use of purebred boars. We have set our goal to get every farmer in Dinwiddie County to produce an ample supply of meat for the home and some to market if possible.

(2) Dairy Cows

Dairy products are vital to good health and a well balanced diet. The farm families in Dinwiddie County have been urged to use more of these products in the home to increase the health and vitality of the family. Each community leader was asked to check in his community to find out the number of farm families without milk cows. Each farm family that was without a cow was contacted and urged to secure a cow or cows on his farm.

H. Fruits

Production of small fruits in Dinwiddie County is very small. Too many of the farms have only a few fruit trees or none at all and these trees were not cared for properly. Each community club is trying to get at least five (5) farmers in the community to plant at least twelve (12) fruit trees on their farms. Four (4) pruning and two (2) spraying demonstrations were held in the county during the year.

I. Vegetables

The farm garden plays an important role with farmers and this is one spot that usually gets its share of fertilizer, such as barnyard and chicken manure. The majority of the farmers usually apply commercial fertilizer as well; however, this could be increased in many many instances. A good seed bed is usually prepared in the garden also. The short comings concerning the farm gardens in most cases are: they don't have a year round garden, fail to do successive planting, fail to keep the various insects from destroying the plants and the use of inferior seed. A program is underway to acquaint farm families with the proper varieties of vegetables for their section. The value of good

seed and planting methods that will enable them to receive the greatest amount of good from their farm gardens.

A number of farmers that live near Petersburg produce vegetables for market. A garden tour and meeting was held in this community during the summer and producers were told to produce what the market demands and also improve their methods of marketing.

J. Sweet Potatoes

T. W. Bland, a farmer in Sutherland Community, planted five (5) acres of sweet potatoes this year. This farmer produced eight hundred and sixty four (864) bushels from this demonstration. During the growing season, the weather was unusually dry and this attributed to the poor yield. Petersburg offers a ready market for the potatoes this farmer produced.

T. W. Bland, a farmer in Sutherland Community, solved his sweet potato storage problem by building a unique, self-styled storage house. The building itself was planned by Bland's wife. It is constructed of logs cut from his farm which was done because of the scarcity and extreme high price of lumber. By using a few slabs on the top and bottom and several layers of sawdust and straw in between, the building is well insulated. The storage house is heated with a small wood heater and thus enables Bland to keep a constant temperature in the building. This storage house is also ventilated and holds about 400 bushels of potatoes laid out in bins. Bland says this is the first time that he hasn't had any trouble with sweet potato preservation. Another potato storage house was built this fall along the same lines. This latest building will store 1000 bushels of potatoes.

K. Agricultural Planning

Six (6) County and twenty nine (29) Community Planning Meetings were held during the year. Sixty four (64) voluntary leaders rendered one hundred fifty five (155) days of assistance to the planning program. The planning was along the following lines:

- (a) To contact every farm family in the county and carry to such families improved practices and the latest information concerning farm practices that effect them.
- (b) Meetings of an extension nature have included demonstrations, training, leader group and conferences with farmers and leaders.
- (c) To improve farming practices throughout the county and thereby helping the farmer to produce more efficiently.
- (d) Planning the farm and home program in such a way as to make it effective as well as attractive.

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L. Demonstration Community

The Popular Spring Community, located in Rowanta Magisterial District, is the demonstration community in the county. The Agricultural activities of this community are closely supervised. A recent survey shows the following: five (5) dwelling houses were remodeled, four (4) barns were built, one (1) poultry house was built, forty-two (42) farm families in the community, three (3) farm houses were painted. The "Live at Home" program is the working standard for this community.

M. Other Activities

The following activities among the adults were conducted in Dinwiddie County during the year:

1. Eight hundred and sixty three (863) farm visits were made in conducting extension work.
2. Five hundred and twenty nine (529) office calls relating to extension work.
3. Seven hundred and twenty two (722) farm bulletins were distributed to farm people.
4. Fourteen (14) training meetings were held for adult local leaders with an attendance of one hundred and eighty six (186).
5. Thirty two (32) method demonstrations meetings were held with adults with an attendance of two hundred and fifty five (255).
6. Twenty three (23) adult result demonstrations were conducted. Sixty seven (67) visits were made to the demonstrations.
7. Eleven (11) leaders attended a farm tour which was held at the State College Farm.
8. Seventy five (75) adults attended the county Achievement Day and displayed one hundred and ninety eight (198) agricultural exhibits.
9. Twenty two (22) leaders attended the State Farmers Conference at Virginia State College.
10. One thousand six hundred thirty two (1632) individuals were contacted through the Neighborhood Leader System.
11. Sixty (60) meetings of an extension nature were participated in by the Local Agent. The total attendance of farm people was 5845.

N. Cooperation With Other Agencies

The Local Farm Agent is working with the farm families in Dinwiddie County and is urging them to take advantage of the services offered by the F.M.A. and S.C.S. Twenty one (21) farmers earned benefits under the F.M.A. set-up for the first time this year. So far, five (5) farmers are waiting for the S.C.S. to start their program on the farms.

I. 4-H CLUB WORK

A. Organization

• (1) Junior Council

The Junior Council which is the main organized group for conducting 4-H Club Work is composed of three members from each organized 4-H Club. The members from each club are usually the president, secretary, and club leader. This council is the executive organization of the entire 4-H program in the county. This group meets twice yearly and when urgent pressing problems confront the group, a call meeting is held. At the regular meetings reports are given from each club, discussions are held, and plans are made for conducting 4-H activities. Members of this group present their community club problems and the council attempts to work out solutions to such problems. A County Program of recreation and entertainment is worked out by the Junior Council.

(2) 4-H Clubs

Thirteen (13) 4-H Clubs are organized in Dinwiddie County with an enrollment of one hundred and sixteen (116) boys and two hundred and ten (210) girls. The monthly meetings of each of these clubs are under the directions of the club officers and club leaders. The girls projects are under the supervision of the Home Agent and the boys projects are supervised by the Farm Agent. During the regular meetings of the club, individual members report on their project work and other things that might be of help to the members. During the fall and winter months, each member tries to get a new member to join the club. A part of each meeting is devoted to recreation and entertainment. Parents are also asked to visit the 4-H Club meetings in order that they may know just what is expected of 4-H members and the contributions that the members are making.

B. 4-H Projects

(1) Livestock

• There were twenty three (23) 4-H boys engaged in livestock projects. Twenty one (21) of these have completed their projects. The estimated profit from these twenty one projects was four hundred and two dollars (\$402).

• Robert Mitchell carried a dairy calf which he will continue with another year. This 4-H boy is planning to raise another dairy calf next year in addition to the one that he had this year.

Four purebred registered Poland China pigs were purchased through the Sears Roebuck Foundation and placed with four (4)

4-H Club boys in different sections of the county. This group of pigs consist of one (1) male and three (3) females. From the first litter of pigs each boy will give a pig to be placed with another 4-H Club boy. All of the pigs will be purebred because nothing but registered pigs of the same breed will be used in breeding. These projects are being closely supervised and the boys that have these pigs have certain rules and regulations to carry out in connection with these projects. Each boy has agreed to keep his animal at least three years, providing the animal produces, in order to get the best returns from his project and thereby offer purebred breeding stock to others who are interested in improving their breed of hogs.

(2) Poultry

There were eight (8) 4-H boys engaged in poultry projects. Five (5) of these completed their projects. These five members had a total of two hundred and ten (210) birds with a total profit of one hundred and twenty six dollars (\$126). From the two hundred and ten (210) birds involved in the five projects, fifty four (54) pullets were kept for layers.

(3) Corn

There were thirty seven (37) 4-H boys engaged in corn projects. Thirty one (31) of these completed their projects. Thirty seven acres were involved in the thirty one (31) projects. These projects produced an estimated yield of one thousand one hundred ten bushels of corn with a total profit of one thousand one hundred four dollars (\$1104).

(4) Peanuts

There were seven (7) 4-H boys engaged in peanut projects. Six (6) of these completed their projects. Six acres of land were involved in these projects. An estimated yield of five thousand twenty two (5022) pounds were produced on these six (6) acres of land with a total profit of two hundred forty one dollars and sixty four cents (\$241.64).

(5) Tobacco

There were twenty one (21) 4-H boys engaged in tobacco projects. Eighteen (18) of these completed their projects. Twelve acres (12) of land were involved in the eighteen (18) projects. These twelve acres (12) produced an estimated yield of thirteen thousand four hundred forty pounds (13,440). The estimated total profit is three thousand one hundred twenty one dollars (\$3,121).

(6) Gardens

There were eighteen (18) 4-H boys engaged in garden projects with sixteen (16) completing. Eleven (11) acres of

land were involved in these projects and produced an estimated yield of seven hundred twenty eight (728) bushels of vegetables. An estimated profit of one thousand two hundred nineteen dollars (1,219) was realized from the sixteen (16) projects.

C. 4-H Achievement Day

The Dinwiddie 4-H Club Achievement Day was held November 6, 1947. Eighty six (86) 4-H members attended this meeting. There were one hundred sixteen (116) 4-H entries in the 4-H Agricultural Exhibit. Reports were given from each club by one of its members. The Mt. Level 4-H Club furnished the music for this occasion accompanied by the two leaders.

D. Other Activities

The following activities were carried out with 4-H members during the year:

1. Fifteen training meetings were held for local 4-H leaders with an attendance of 59.
2. Twenty four (24) method demonstration meetings were held with an attendance of 265.
3. Nineteen (19) meetings were held by local 4-H leaders with an attendance of 182.
4. Twenty one (21) discussions or talks were held by 4-H leaders.

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 Denimiddle

REPORT OF

Elmore S. Penay
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.
From Jan. 1, 1946 to Nov. 30, 1947

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.
From _____ to _____, 194__

4-H Club Agent.
From _____ to _____, 194__

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.
From _____ to _____, 194__

S. J. James
Agricultural Agent.
From Dec. 1, 1946 to Nov. 30, 1947

Assistant Agricultural Agent.
From _____ to _____, 194__



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 ¹ (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12		12	XXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ²		147		199	XXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ³		137		87	XXXXXX
4. Days in office ⁴		87		88	XXXXXX
5. Days in field ⁴		200		200	XXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁵		388		863	1251
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		159		505	664
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office (2) Telephone	22 3		529 11	551 14
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁶		2		3	5
10. Number of bulletins distributed		1919		722	2641
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	(a) Number Total attendance of:	6 26		14 128	20 154
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work (b) Men leaders (c) Women leaders (2) 4-H Club and older youth (a) Number Total attendance of:	70 53 110 84 228		58 15 59 32 255 24 265	128 15 89 85 765 108 1093
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and older youth (a) Number (b) Total attendance	15 3 50 2 27		23 11 102 1 11	38 14 152 3 38
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	(1) Number (2) Total attendance	1 27		1 11	1 38
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and older youth (a) Number (b) Total attendance	1 25 1 26		1 75 1 76	1 75 1 76
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and older youth (a) Number (b) Total attendance	1 25 1 26		1 75 1 76	1 75 1 76
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work (2) 4-H Club and older youth (a) Number (b) Total attendance	1 25 1 26		1 75 1 76	1 75 1 76

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 activities of meetings only.

GENERAL UTILITIES - C-1000000

10-20014-1

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 <u>County Advisory Board</u>	(2) No. of members <u>36</u>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name <u>County H.D. Committee</u>	(2) No. of members <u>24</u>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name <u>County 4-H Council</u>	(2) No. of members <u>27</u>
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	(2) No. of members

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

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

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 26

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. 16

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. 12

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups. 164

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.) 13 XXXXXXXXXX

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system. Men 45 Women 19

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

(a) Adult work	(1) Men <u>45</u>	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men	(3) Older club boys
	(2) Women <u>37</u>		(2) Women <u>18</u>	(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: (a)	County agricultural planning: (b)	Total: (c)
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>20</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>65</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>6</u>
47. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>6</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<u>24</u>
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>124</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>15</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held:			
(1) County			
(2) Community			
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	14	13		3	24		10	1	2	6
(4) State extension workers		1			1					
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	6		3	7		5	3	2	8
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5	2		2	4		1	2	1	2
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	46	7		3	23			7		17
(2) The use of lime	4	10		6	14					5
(3) The use of fertilizers	16	10		2	10		7	6		11
(4) Controlling plant diseases		3					3	2	6	
(5) Controlling injurious insects										
(6) Controlling noxious weeds					5					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	6									

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
(1) Home demonstration agents						6	
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	13			33		9	
(4) State extension workers						3	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12			16		16	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3			9		13	
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				2			
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males				2			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females							
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	15	xxxx
(4) Improving methods of feeding	12			16		21	
(5) Controlling external parasites	3						
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	6			239		8	
(7) Controlling predatory animals						10	

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Soil and water conservation (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				3
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		16	1	2
(4) State extension workers				
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	7	5
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued		
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—		
(a) With problems of land use		(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)		
(b) In the use of crop rotations	21	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees		
(c) With strip cropping	3	(c) With selection cutting		
(d) In constructing terraces		(d) With production of naval stores		
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies		(e) With production of maple-sirup products		
(f) With contour farming of cropland		(f) In timber estimating and appraisal		
(g) In contouring pasture or range		68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires		
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	46	20		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion				
(j) In summer-fallowing		Wildlife—Continued		
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests		69. Number of farmers assisted this year—		
(l) With drainage	5	(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		(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				
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year				
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year				

¹ Include nature study.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(5) <i>Number of communities in which work was conducted this year</i>					
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	2	2	2	1
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		2	3	2	6
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		2			
(6) <i>Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued</i>					
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business (b) Enterprise (c) Other	3	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating		4
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(d) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records	11	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		16
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—			(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		9
(a) In developing a farm plan only		3	(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		
(b) In developing a farm and home plan			(6) With farm-labor problems		
(c) In analyzing the farm business			(7) In developing supplemental sources of income		
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements					

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, international competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land, public, lease, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.)	Public finance and service (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 adjustment, rural works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(7) <i>Number of communities in which work was conducted this year</i>					
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers		3	2	3
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas					
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems					
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)					
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year					

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

(b) <small>Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth</small>	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, 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				34	
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents									4		
(4) State extension workers					1	1					
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year					2	2			5	15	
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					5	5			1	12	
86. Number of new cooperatives ¹ assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)											
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ⁴	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year					12	12			9	91	
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$478.64	\$2975.71	\$	\$	\$750.00	\$455	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											5
93. Number of programs ⁵ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁶ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁷ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁸ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ⁹ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ⁹ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ⁹ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁹ conducted this year											

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

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

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

101. Number of families assisted this year in—	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	81			2
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	2		11	9
(4) State extension workers	18		7	14
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	15		2	7
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	15		2	7

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued	Rural Electrification—Continued
105. Number of families assisted this year in—	106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity
(a) Constructing dwellings	107. Number of families assisted this year in—
(b) Remodeling dwellings	(a) Obtaining electricity
(c) Installing sewage systems	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment
(d) Installing water systems	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes
(e) Installing heating systems	Farm Buildings—Continued
(f) Providing needed storage space	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	(a) The construction of farm buildings
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment
(j) Selecting house/furnishings or equipment (other than electric)	Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—
(l) Laundry arrangement	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year
(o) Improving home grounds	111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

STEAM PRESSURE COOKERS — 21
 Jar Lifters — 25-
 Frames — 15-

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:				
(1) Home demonstration agents	13	43	35	2
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	32	16		
(4) State extension workers	1			
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	14	12	12	1
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	13	7	10	1
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets	45			
(b) With food preparation	20			
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production:	135			
(1) Of vegetables	75			
(2) Of fruits	22			
(3) Of meats	28			
(4) Of milk	23			
(5) Of poultry and eggs	24			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	5			
(e) With butter or cheese making	5			
(f) With food preservation problems:	135			
(1) Canning				
(2) Freezing				
(3) Drying	10			
(4) Storing	29			
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget				
(h) In canning according to a budget	5			
(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				

115(g)

FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	11297	14626	250
2. Gallons brined	100	136	
3. Pounds: Dried	260		
4. Cured			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen			
7. Number of different families represented by the above figures			175

115(h)

FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

	Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned	2600	2225	
2. Gallons brined			
3. Pounds: Dried			
4. Cured			
5. Stored			
6. Frozen			

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

Weight of valued product after drying.

Weight of product before curing.

Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.

Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

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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 ¹ (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers		39		
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			13		
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			12		
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121. Number of families assisted this year—	(a) With time-management problems (b) With home accounts (c) With financial planning (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	127. Number of families assisted this year with—	(a) Clothing-construction problems (b) The selection of clothing and textiles (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing (d) Clothing accounts or budgets		45 3 33
122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	(a) Food (b) Clothing (c) Housefurnishings and equipment (d) General household supplies	128. Number of families assisted this year—	(a) With child-development and guidance problems (b) In improving family relationships		
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—	(a) Food (b) Clothing (c) Housefurnishings and equipment (d) General household supplies	129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year			
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)		130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men (b) Women			
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions		131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals			
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living		Recreation and Community Life—Continued			
NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (f), page 9.		132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation			
		133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities			
		134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs			
		135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	(a) Club or community house (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

(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	37		31		37	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts	7		6		6	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	2		1		4	Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco	21		18		12	Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	18		16		11	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	8		5		210	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	1				1	Animals
152. Beef cattle						Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	22		20		20	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					XXXXXXXXXXXX	
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXX	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles made
162. Farm management						Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or serving		68		62	XXXXXXXXXXXX	Meals planned
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		115		108	4725	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					XXXXXXXXXXXX	Quarts preserved
165a. Child care					XXXXXXXXXXXX	
166. Clothing		54		45	32	Garments made
167. Home management (housekeeping)		136		100	20	Garments remodeled
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					333	Units
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Rooms
170. Junior leadership						Articles
171. All others					XXXXXXXXXXXX	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	116	373	98	315	XXXXXXXXXXXX	

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs.....	13
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys: 116 (b) Girls: 210
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys: 78 (b) Girls: 195
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys: 114 (b) Girls: 209
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys: 2 (b) Girls: 1
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys: 105 (b) Girls: 192
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys: 11 (b) Girls: 18

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years.....	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages.....	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year.....	94	166	10 and under.....	27	54
2d.....	17	39	11.....	17	46
3d.....	3	5	12.....	26	41
4th.....	2		13.....	20	30
5th.....			14.....	16	23
6th.....			15.....	5	9
7th.....			16.....	4	4
8th.....			17.....	1	3
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—	116	210
(a) Judging.....	11	
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	16	
(c) Recreational leadership.....	7	
(d) Music appreciation.....		
(e) Health.....		
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.....	48	

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 (b)	At school (c)	Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
(1) Young men.....						
(2) Young women.....						

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

189. Total attendance at such meetings.....

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

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

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

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

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems.....				
(2) Vocational guidance.....				
(3) Family life and social customs.....				
(4) Social and recreational activities.....				
(5) Community service activities.....				
(6) Technical agriculture.....				
(7) Technical home 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 12, 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 progress.

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 w. 5 adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (d)	General-feder insects ¹ (e)	All other work (f)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.			
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.			

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

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

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

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistant 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 Electrifi- cation 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
(2) 4-H Club agents					2	1					9
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.					7	2	3				21
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.					3	3					12
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.

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.
6. 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.
7. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
8. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. *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.
13. 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.
14. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
15. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. *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.
23. 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.