ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

of

EXTENSION WORK

in

ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1950

JOHN C. ESTES, COUNTY AGENT
WELDON V. DUNN, ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT
MRS. LILLIAN F. SANFORD, SECRETARY

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III- TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Orange County is in the north central part of Virginia. Orange is 70 miles southwest of Washington, D. C. and 55 miles northwest of Richmond, Virginia. Its greatest dimension is 36 miles from northeast to southwest while its north and south dimensions range from 7 to 16 miles. The land area of the county is 309 square miles or 197,760 acres with 1,269 farms.

Orange County is situated entirely within the piedmont plateau with rolling or hilly relief. The county is crossed in a northeast-southwest direction by a low mountain ridge which, in the vacinity of Orange, is broken. Three fourths of the land is rolling and the highest points lie at an elevation of about 500 feet above sea level. The lowest land is found in the extreme northeastern part of the county on the Rapidan River. The elevation here is about 200 feet above sea level.

Thirty three percent of the land in Orange County is of the Mason soil type; twenty percent Davidson; twelve percent Tatum and thirty five percent is represented by eleven other minor types of soil.

Orange is well served by railroad transportation facilities. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway enters the county at Gordonsville. The Southern Railway enters Orange at Barboursville. Both reach the town of Orange, which is the county seat, and leave the county at Rapidan on the Rapidan River.

Orange County has a temperate humid climate with an average free-frost season of 192 days. Winter with temperatures of zero are rare and of brief duration. Certain hardy crops such as small grain, pasture, and hay grasses continue to grow late into the fall and during periods of the winter months.

The mean annual precipitation of 43.43 inches is well distributed. Droughts of sufficient length to injure growing crops are not common. The rainfall, the free-frost period and temperatures are such that a large variety of crops can be grown.

Among the most important crops are pasture, hay, small grain and corn. Beef, dairying, swine and sheep are the principal types of livestock farming. Poultry is becoming a relatively more important enterprise in the county. This is particularly true in broiler production.

IV- COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The Extension program in Orange County is conducted through special interest groups. Among which are: the Agronomy Committee; the Dairy Committee; the Beef Committee; the Poultry Committee, and the Sheep Committee.

These various committees are called upon in consultation with the agents and specialists as to the programs that are to be conducted during the year. Any one of the committees may be called upon two or three times or even more whenever conditions warrent during the year to decide upon actions or procedures on a certain program directly affecting them.

The recently reorganized Farm Bureau will play a large part in the 1951 Extension Program in the County.

At the beginning of 1950, Assistant Agent, Bogardus Werth was transferred to Greene County as Agent. He was replaced in Orange County by Weldon V. Dunn, who has had full charge of 4-H Club work. In addition Dunn has had the responsibility of conducting the Annual Orange Area 4-H and F. F. A. Fat Pig Show and Sale. He has also helped considerably with adult programs.

Mrs. Lillian F. Sanford, Extension Secretary, has preformed her duties effectively and efficiently this year.

The Production and Marketing Administration has worked closely with the Extension program this year. Much needed services have been rendered by this organization to the farmers of Orange County during the year.

Likewsie the Soil Conservation Service has cooperated with the Extension Service in the county and has meant much to agriculture in Orange.

V- PROJECT ACTIVITIES

AGRONOMY - CORN HYBRIDS

A- SITUATION

Too many farmers have been using hybrid seed corns without regard to its adaptability.

B- GOAL

Increase by 10% the use of recommended hybrid seed corn.

C- METHODS

Last year's 100 bushel corn members were given wide publicity in the manner that they produced the yields. A condensed sheet was made giving each individual name, corn hybrid used, amount of fertilizer used in the row, amount broadcast, amount of manure used, amount of and percent of nitrogen fertilizer, crop residue turned under, amount of lime applied during the last three years, stalks per acre, width of row, and finally the yield per acre. Some eighty farmers, 4-H Club and F. F. A. members took part in the contest. This result sheet was used in giving publicity and in discussions with farmers. The F. F. A. Chapter, the Veteran's teacher used these sheets in class room instruction by slipping the sheet in a projector.

Field meetings as planned were held at the local Experiment Station.

This year the 100 Bushel Corn Club was organized at the direction of the Agronomy Committee, which meet in January. The National Bank of Orange asked again to be a co-sponsor of the club. The Bank is offering prizes and giving a banquet to all members and their wives.

Sample yields have all been taken and the yields computed. Twenty three farmers out of sixty members made 100 bushels or more of corn per acre. Numerous requests have been made for a similar summary sheet this year.

D- RESULTS

While the results of a program of this kind are quite difficult to measure the agents are satisfied that this has gained the attention of more farmers not using hybrid seed at all or else using an unadopted one than the 10% goal set at the beginning of the year.

ALFALFA

A- SITUATION

In as much as alfalfa is now growing profitably on all major soil types in Orange County, farmers generally are not using the quantity of alfalfa that they could well afford to use.

B- GOAL

Increase the seeding of alfalfa by 1000 acres.

C- METHODS

Tours of the Experiment Station were held in groups and with individuals. Farmers who were establishing alfalfa for the first time were worked with very closely. By doing this the farmer takes more interest and will do a better job of land preparation, fertilizing and seeding when the agent takes a little personal interest in the operation. Once he has done the job right and succeeds you don't have much trouble with him not following your recommendations on other crops. These farmers in many cases have in turn done the same for their neighbors.

Much interest in seeding alfalfa was stimulated by regular radio programs conducted by the agents.

D- RESULTS

It has been not an uncommon experience for the agent to have a farmer whom he had never seen before come into the office and announce that he wanted to put in 5, 10 or even 15 acres of alfalfa - "What will I have to do?" Before the conversation goes very far it is discovered that this farmer already has a fair knowledge of the growing of alfalfa. This is conclusive evidence that the Extension program has influenced many farmers that the agent never sees.

Looking back over the year the goal of 1000 acres more of alfalfa was easily reached and in all probability was far exceeded. This accomplishment would not have been possible however, had it not been an abundance of alfalfa seed this year and the relatively high income of farmers generally. I say this because it takes an expenditure, on land of low fertility, of about thirty five dollars per acre to establish alfalfa in Orange County.

PASTURE

A- SITUATION

Pastures are more neglected in Orange County than any other crop.

Pasture season can be increased at least 40 days longer and made to produce 60% more when properly cared for.

Orange is predominantly a livestock county with many steep slopes not adapted to cultivated crops and in many other places erosion is excessive.

B- GOAL

Have a definite pasture improvement program in effect on at least 100 additional farms.

C- METHODS

The methods that were used in this program were field meetings. Four meetings were held in the spring, one at the Experiment Station and three on farms. A meeting of seed and fertilizer dealers was also held. They were given information that would help them to advise farmers on mixtures, quantities and rate of fertilization. A number of farm visits were made in every community of the county.

D- RESULTS

Generally the pasture program was successful more particularly the ladino orchard grass type of pasture because more farmers planted ladino grass mixtures during 1950 than in any previous year. It is now generally recognized in Orange County as the number one pasture. The agent believes that if a pasture club had been organized,and organized early, considerably more could have been accomplished.

SMALL GRAIN

A- SITUATION

1. Dairy cattle and pur bred beef cattle population in Orange is our main source of income. To feed these cattle large quantities of oats and barley are used.

2. New varieties of small grain are being released quite rapidly, and the disease problem is taking a heavy toll of many of the old varieties.

B- GOAL

To increase the use of improved varieties as well as improve the cultural practices.

C- METHODS

During the spring meetings were held at the Experiment Station at a time when the standing riper grain could be observed. Two meetings held with seed and fertilizer dealers were also of value in getting the information at crucial points.

Thirty five bushels of a new oat variety just released were distributed among three farmers this fall to make available next year seed stock for other farmers. The distribution of this seed was made possible by the Seed Stocks of Virginia in Cooperation with V. P. I. Agronomy Department. The farmers in Orange County are very favorable to this procedure in the release of new varieties of seed. It also works well into the Extension program.

D- RESULTS

Farmers in the county took more to the improvement of their cultural practices than they did to obtaining improved strains of seed. This is the agent's belief, that a wise proceedure was taken because at the outset they were long on improved strains and short on fertilization.

LIVESTOCK - DAIRY CATTLE

A- SITUATION

1. Orange has more purebred dairy cattle than any other county in the Commonwealth.

2. Markets for milk are good and varied, milk from the county is sold in Charlottesville, Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington, D. C. There are two local markets for cream.

B- GOALS

Increase the number of dairy farms in Orange County and decrease the cost of production.

C- METHODS

1. Use the Artificial Breeders' Association more.

2. Increase enrollment in local DHIA

3. Improve pasture and hay crops

D- RESULTS

The Orange-Madison Breeder's Association organized two years ago, has had quite a difficult road to travel.

One of the more important things that has contributed to its getting off to a good start from the beginning is the number of purebred herds. Many of these dairymen were breeding only within certain families. They, of course, were quite reluctant to give this up and some probably never will, but many of those that were line breeding have begun to breed at least part of their herds artificially. Other smaller dairymen have had to replace their bulls because of inbreeding problems and have therefore come into the association. This year's book will show that they are now operating in the black.

The enrollment in the DHIA has been somewhat of a disappointment. Two farms have changed hands and their new owners have not come into the association, while three new members have been secured. Our dairy farmers are out in front in pasture and hay improvement. Of the fourteen hay driers in Orange, thirteen are on dairy farms. Fully 75% of the improved pasture, ladino and orchard grass put in in 1950 went on dairy farms.

BEEF CATTLE

A- SITUATION

1. There is a large number of purebred beef cattle producers in Orange. The purebred beef cattle sales held annually in Orange at the local Sales Pavillion attest to this fact.

2. There is a wide spread between these cattle men and the small commercial beef men, in fact this spread is far too wide.

3. There are excellent opportunities at Orange to dispose of high grade and purebred feeder stock.

B- GOAL

The goal set up for the year was to increase the production of well bred beef cattle.

C- METHODS

The Orange-Madison-Greene Feeder Calf Sale, which has been held at Orange for the past 14 years, has done as much to improve the breeding of beef cattle in the county as much as any other one project. This year a record number of 490 calves were consigned for which more than $73,000 was realized.

The organization has a selection or "weeding committee" composed of farmers who do their selecting on the individual farms, pointing out why certain animals are refused entry into the sale, and making suggestions of improving the situation. The agent does not take a definate position on the committee, but they always accompany the selection committee.

After the sale a sheet is prepared showing grade, price, weight, no. of head, sex, etc. This is used in meetings and is also distributed to farmers for study and information.

D- RESULTS

The results have been good and many a good purebred beef bull has been sold.

Farmers can see clearly and understand the real value in dollars of well bred beef cattle.

POULTRY

A- SITUATION

1. There are a number of small farms in the county, too small to be operated economically with a beef or dairy interprise, but large enough for their owners to realize a reasonable return. Here is where poultry fits well into the program.

2. There are others who are part time farmers and are in need of supplementry income.

B- GOALS

Increase poultry production in certain areas of the county.

C- METHODS

Three local poultry meetings were held during the year and one two-county meeting was held. All these meetings were well attended.

A large number of poultry producers were visited. Three poultry culling demonstrations were given, with the cooperation of V. P. I. The Grow Healthy Pullet letter and the Grow Healthy Turkey letters were sent to a number of adults and 4-H Club members. If something should happen that these letters do not reach those who have requested them, a call to the County Agent's office is sure to result.

D- RESULTS

Poultry production in Orange County has substantially increased, most of this increase has taken place in broiler production. A considerable aid along this line has been the recent activity of two feed dealers who are financing quite a number of broiler producers. The National Bank of Orange which is sponsoring a 4-H poultry project has helped to spread the popularity of poultry in the county.

SHEEP

A- SITUATION

1. While there has been a small increase in sheep numbers during the last several years, Orange can very profitably tripple its number and have a better balanced farming program.

2. Beef cattle and sheep operations work well together.

B- GOAL

Increase sheep number on farms when practical.

C- METHODS

The agent worked closely with the Wool Pool as usual. Ninty-five percent or more of the wool produced in the county was marketed through the pool.

A purebred ram sale was held here in July, giving an opportunity for sheep breeders to make good replacements. Four of the rams sold stayed in the county.

A car load of ewe lambs was ordered from the west, but because the large number that had been ordered earlier, we were unable to get these lambs this year.

D- RESULTS

The wool pool was quite successful as well as the ram sale. As was stated, we did not get our ewe lambs as expected. The sheep number in the county remains about the same as the beginning of 1950.

VI COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES

P.M.A.

The P.M.A. office is adjoined to the Extension office, therefore, very close cooperation is maintained between these two agencies. Before filling out farm plans and making requests for conservation materials, a large percentage of the farmers discuss their plans with the agent. The agent has assisted in holding P.M.A. elections and has worked with the P.M.A. committee in making plans for the year.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

The Extension agent has worked closely with the veteran and F. F. A. instructors in the county by supplying them with up to date informational material from time to time that is sent out from V.P.I. Likewise in the Unionville Fair, a yearly event, which is a vocational agricultural sponsored fair the County Extension in Orange has always helped in a large measure in conducting this project.

The Orange Area Fat Pig Show and Sale, The Northern Virginia 4-H Dairy Show are area Extension sponsored events which are always open and welcome to the F. F. A. Boys.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Work with the Soil Conservation Service has been with the district and local technicians. The agent helped plan the Annual District meeting, which was sponsored by one of the local banks in the county. The agent attended and took part in the district meetings of the Board of Supervisors, and assisted with the election of local members of the district, in that a group of farmers were called to make nominations for a farmer from the county to be listed on the ballot.

Locally the Soil Conservation Service has also been assisted in supplying the local office with factual information from time to time on nearly every pahse of agriculture found in the county.

VII 4-H CLUB WORK

A- ORGANIZATION

1. There are seven 4-H Clubs in Orange County, 2 of these being Senior Clubs and 5 Junior Clubs. In addition to these 7 4-H Clubs, which meet one day a month in the schools, during school hours, there is one 4-H Dairy Club which meets once every month on the farms of Dairymen who serve as leaders.

2. Each Club elects 5 officers. The 5 officers of each club serve on the 4-H Club County Council, which is called in on decisions that cover general 4-H Club activities. Although the County Council does not have any major function, it is very worthwhile in that it helps in the development of leadership of the boys and girls and it gives the boys and girls a feeling of importance.

B- GOAL

The goal for this year was to have 160 boys and girls enrolled in worthwhile projects with ninety percent completions.

The enrollment goal was accomplished with 162 members enrolled, 155 boys and 7 girls. (This does not include girls enrolled under the Home Demonstration Agent)

The ninety percent completion goal fell short with only fifty eight percent of the members completing.

C- METHODS

1. The 4-H members took part in all shows and sales in the area whenever it was possible for them to do so.

2. All outstanding 4-H achievements, individual and general, were given publicity and "praise stories" through means of newspaper articles and radio broadcasts.

3. Regular Club meetings were held once a month for each Club during the school months and school hours. The first part of these hourly meetings was devoted to old and new business of the Club. The second part of the meeting was then devoted to project work in such a fashion that all projects taken in each club were covered.

4. So far, I have been able to organize a group of eight dairy project leaders, who have proven extremely successful. Two training meetings have been held during the year for these leaders, who are very interested in the promotion of Dairy Club work in the county. I have been unable to obtain good adult general Club leaders although there are 4 older Club members who are coming along nicely as Junior Leaders.

5. I have not been able to visit each club member and his parents, but the sixty percent that I have visited have proven to me that a complete visitation program is extremely helpful and necessary for an above average 4-H Club program. One method which I think will help, and one which I have already started is an attempt to interest more parents in Club work, by devoting my 4-H Club radio program to parents during the school months when Club members are in school and not able to listen. On these programs I am attempting to give the parents national, state and local Club information and stress the importance of 4-H Clubs and the necessity for parent interest and help.

6. I am following a policy in all of the Clubs to exclude members for one year if they do not complete a porject during the year and do not have a legitimate excuse for doing so, and if I do not think their interest is strong enough to justify giving them another chance. Since this is the first time I have tried such a policy I am not able to report if it is successful or unsuccessful.

7. During the year I have had individual outstanding members appear on the 4-H Club radio program with me to discuss their successful projects. This has been an incentive to other members to raise the caliber of their work in an attempt to make themselves available for this type of recognition.

D- PROJECT WORK

There were 176 projects carried by 162 members, 155 boys and 7 girls. 94 of these members completed 102 projects. The completed projects consisted of 8 corn, 16 gardens, 15 poultry, 16 dairy, 6 beef cattle, 42 swine, 2 rabbit projects, and 1 bee project. This figures out to be a 58% completion. Although I know that more than fifty eight percent of the projects were successfully completed, it could not be reported because records books were not

turned in. This fact was what prompted me to start the series of radio programs to parents, which is reported previously in this report.

1. Market Hogs

This project proved to be the largest, and stimulated more interest than any other. The members in this county were pleased with the prices received for their hogs through the Orange Area Market Hog Show and Sale, which was held September 5, at the Orange Livestock Market. Madison, Culpeper, Greene, and Orange Club members sold 92 head in this show and sale at an average weight of 185 pounds. The total weight was 17,045 pounds and the total sales amounted to $4,081.50 for an average price of $23.94 per hundred. The top hog sold for $1.05 per pound.

Only one member from this county entered hogs in the Atlantic Rural Exposition. This boy entered 7 hogs and came home with 9 blue ribbons and $163.00 in prize money.

2. Breeding Pigs

The Sears-Roebuck Foundation placed a chain of 6 Poland-China brood sows in the county several years ago which is operating very successfully and a large percentage of the boys who have taken advantage of the Sears-Roebuck project have followed through with breeding pig projects of their own. These sows were shown in the Unionville Fair.

3. Several Dairy Club members purchased dairy calves at the calf sales held here in Orange, but the largest part of the calves were purchased privately.

Six of the members entered their dairy animals in the Warrenton show and showed up very well indeed. One of these boys came home with the Grand Champion of the Jersey breed and one boy took Grand Champion of the Holstein breed. The best we could do in the Guernsey breed was a first place in the calf class.

Only one boy made an entry in the Fredericksburg Fair, winning Grand Champion of the Jersey breed and best fitted animal of the show. This same boy entered in the Atlantic Rural Exposition, winning first place in his class.

I feel that the members with dairy projects are making splendid progress, not only in winning shows, but also in that they are increasing the number of dairy animals in their dairy project.

4. The baby beef projects resulted in a very nice profit in each case. This was mainly because the boys were able to feed home grown feed. Although all the boys that showed their calves in the Charlottesville area show and sale placed in the money, they did not receive any first place awards. I believe this was because none of the calves were quite old enough to have the proper finish.

5. The garden projects which were completed proved to be successful from a home supply standpoint, and in some cases the vegetables were exhibited in the local fair.

The National Bank of Orange has been sponsoring for the past few years a poultry project which has proven to be one of the best I have ever had any connection with. Each year the Bank buys 750 chickens in ten lots. For each of the ten members that I select, the bank gives 75 chickens and the use of

an electric brooder. The member agrees to turn in 10 of his best cockerls at the age of 12 weeks to be judged. A first prize of $15.00, second $10.00, and a third $5.00 is then presented to the winners. The 10 cockerls turned in for judging are sold and the money used to carry on the project the following year.

6. Corn

Eight 4-H Club boys were enrolled in the 100 Bushel Corn Club. I think these boys have a very fine record in that five of these boys made over 100 bushels per acre and the other three produced upwards of 80 bushels.

7. Dairy Club

The Dairy Club in this county has made very good progress since we began holding regular monthly meetings this past March. I believe this success is due to the eight excellent Leaders in this Club. Each of the leaders are excellent dairy farmers. The regular meetings are rotated each month to be held on the farms of the leaders. The leaders are very positive in their effort to bring the practical aspects of dairy farming before the members rather than stress "type" altogether. I agree with the leaders 100% on this point and plan to continue to encourage this line of thought.

VIII CLUB ACTIVITY

1. Three boys attended the Short Course at V. P. I. and all felt that they received valuable information. One of our outstanding boys was initiated into the All Star Chapter during this week.

2. Nine members from this county attended the 4-H Club camp. Several of the boys distinguished themselves in that they took leading parts in every activity.

3. The annual county wide 4-H picnic was held this year with about 90 attending. Picnic lunch, swimming and games were enjoyed by all.

4. All older 4-H members were given an opportunity to take part in a public speaking contest sponsored by the Virginia State Bankers Association. Twelve members entered the county contest. One member received second place in the district contest.

5. The Unionville Club raised money for their Club this year by selling sandwiches and soft drinks at the Unionville Fair. The Club has voted to use part of this money to give a large electric wall clock to the school.

IX- EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

It goes without saying that it is extremely difficult to evaluate a year's work in Extension service due to the large number of intangibles which play a large part in the caliber of work conducted. We find that in our efforts to maintain the number and caliber of worthwhile established practices in the county we use almost all of our time, but we still manage to find time to meet the greatly increasing number of requests from farmers. It has become evident that we are reaching more different farmers than ever before.

The farm organizations and special interest groups are increasing in number, in membership, and are greatly increasing their activities. Non-farm organizations are becoming more and more interested in the activities of these farm groups and are offering and giving a ever increasing amount of help to these organizations.

The two banks in Orange are increasing their help to farmers, and to agriculture in general, in many other ways than direct business interest.

We are sure that Extension work in Orange County during 1950 has been very successful, not only in specific fields, but in the entire field of Extension work.

Form ES-21
(Revised May 1950)

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 Orange

REPORT OF

Alma E. Elizabeth Hood (Name) Home Demonstration Agent. From December 1, 1949, to November 30, 1950

Assistant Home Demonstration Agent. From ____, 19__, to ____, 19__

4-H Club Agent. From ____, 19__, to ____, 19__

Weldon V. Dunn Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work. From January 1, 1950, to November 30, 1950

John C. Eaton Agricultural Agent. From December 1, 1949, to November 30, 1950

Assistant Agricultural Agent. From ____, 19__, to ____, 19__

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATIVE
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
EXTENSION WORK
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date ____ State Extension Director.

16—28074-8

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 [1] (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [2] (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	12	11	12	XXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults [3]	185	130	274	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) [3]	83	145	1	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office [4]	103½	91	82½	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field [4]	164½	184	198½	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work [4]	315	298	403	916
7. Number of different farms or homes visited	124	117	287	508
8. Number of calls relating to extension work: (1) Office	514	221	2097	2832
8. Number of calls relating to extension work: (2) Telephone	1572	480	3302	5354
9. Number of news articles or stories published [5]	51	7	36	80
10. Number of bulletins distributed	221	165	185	571
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting	20	18	24	62
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen: (1) Adult work: (a) Number	9			9
12. (1) Adult work: Total attendance of leaders: (b) Men				
12. (1) Adult work: Total attendance of leaders: (c) Women	127			127
12. (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth): (a) Number	3	24		27
12. (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth): (b) Total attendance of leaders	6	12		18
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	127		4	138
13. (1) Adult work: (b) Total attendance	2474		223	2697
13. (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth): (a) Number	84			84
13. (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth): (b) Total attendance	1740			1740
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	3	38	60	101
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations: (1) Number		14	8	22
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations: (2) Total attendance		200	250	450
16. Tours conducted: (1) Adult work: (a) Number	3	4	4	11
16. (1) Adult work: (b) Total attendance	81	92	97	223
16. (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth): (a) Number				
16. (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth): (b) Total attendance				
17. Achievement days held: (1) Adult work: (a) Number	1			1
17. (1) Adult work: (b) Total attendance	50			50
17. (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth): (a) Number				
17. (2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth): (b) Total attendance				

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

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GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents[1] (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total[2] (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only)[3]	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending				
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	1		1
		(b) Total boys attending		9		9
		(c) Total girls attending	9			9
		(d) Total others attending	1			1
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	42	17	38	92
		(b) Total attendance	4001	1530	2420	7951
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	10	14		24
		(b) Total attendance	674	655		1329
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	65		1	66
		(b) Total attendance	812		23	835
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	16			16
		(b) Total attendance	106			106

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

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

21. Total number of farms in county (1945 census) 1279
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program 600
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time 100
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program 25
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program .... 400 Est.
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time .... 25 Est.
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program .... 800 Est.
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time .... 50 Est.
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178) 223
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179) 117
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications) 952
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications) .... ~~1244~~ 952

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name Dairy Agronomy Beef Sheep Poultry Committee	(2) No. of members	65
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name Orange Co. Home Demonstration Committee	(2) No. of members	30
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name Orange Co. 4-H Club Council	(2) No. of members	23
(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 (include commodity and special-interest committees):
(a) Agricultural 65 (b) Home demonstration 42 (c) 4-H Club 38 (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) 7

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 7

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 13

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 342

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 65 (2) Women 42
(b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth): (1) Men 8 (2) Women 13 (3) Older club boys 7 (4) Older club girls 10

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 65 (2) Women 39 (3) Youth
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 13 (2) Women

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

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

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

		Extension organization and planning[1] (a)	County agricultural planning[1] (b)	Total[1] (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	60		60
	(2) 4-H Club agents	27½		27½
	(3) Agricultural agents	8		8
	(4) State extension workers	6		6
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County	6		6
	(2) Community	[illegible]		
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year		62		62
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen		133		133

[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).

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn (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	12			6	10½			3	1	1
(3) Agricultural agents	59	12	7	10	34			3	2	
(4) State extension workers	2	1		3	2			1		
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	6	7	7			3	1	1
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	5									
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	118	98		61	129					
(2) The use of lime				300	200					
(3) The use of fertilizers	180	222	7	200	200					
(4) Controlling plant diseases	13	5		2						
(5) Controlling injurious insects	2									
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	25	10		3	14					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	4	4								

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock[1] (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents	46½	30½	2	44		20	4
(3) Agricultural agents	32½	37	7	17	1	21	
(4) State extension workers	8	4	2	3		10	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	7	7	1	7	2
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	13	9	3	2		4	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	2	1					
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	66	24					
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals	23	27	12	48		15	
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in— (1) Obtaining purebred males	1	13	8	7			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	11	18	9	3			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	121	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	46	28	11	28		24	
(5) Controlling external parasites	11	15	2	16		11	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	10	12	8	16		15	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

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CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES [1]

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents	4	1	
(3) Agricultural agents	2½	7	1
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	7	2
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	56
(b) In the use of crop rotations	64
(c) With strip cropping	
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	
(f) With contour farming of cropland	10
(g) In contouring pasture or range	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	19
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	15
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	3
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	2
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	32
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	15
(c) With selection cutting	2
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	300

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	4
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	

[1] Include nature study.

10—69074-7

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. (a)	Individual farm planning, adjustments,[1] tenancy, and other management problems (c)	Farm credit (short and long time) (e)	Outlook information (d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents		30		
(3) Agricultural agents	1	12		3
(4) State extension workers				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	7		7
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business	3	75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.	
	(b) Enterprise	4	(e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating	12
	(c) Other		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)	
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory	10	(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments	11
	(b) General farm records	8	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes	2
	(c) Enterprise records	4	(i) With farm-labor problems	20
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income	3
(a) In developing a farm plan only		14		
(b) In developing a farm and home plan				
(c) In analyzing the farm business		12		
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements		3		

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.) (a)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public land management, etc.) (b)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) (c)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) (d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)
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 PMA 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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General (a)	Grain and hay (b)	Livestock and wool [1] (c)	Dairy products (d)	Poultry and eggs [1] (e)	Fruits and vegetables (f)	Cotton (g)	Forest products (h)	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities (i)	Home products and crafts (j)	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment (k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents		1		21	1						
(3) Agricultural agents	2		2		1	2		3			2
(4) State extension workers					2			1			2
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	2	7	7	5	1		3			4
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
86. Number of new cooperatives [2] assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives [2] assisted during the year	4		2	1							
88. Number of members [2] in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	530		50	23							
89. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year		22	5					18			14
91. Question discontinued	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

92.	Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year	10
93.	Number of programs [3] pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year	
94.	Number of marketing facilities improvement programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	3
95.	Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year	
96.	Number of special merchandising programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	
97.	Number of consumer information programs [3] pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year	
98.	Number of programs [3] relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year	
99.	Number of programs [3] relating to transportation problems conducted this year	1
100.	Number of programs [3] relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year	
101.	Number of other marketing programs [3] conducted this year (specify)	

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

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	The house, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	15			
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents			4	4
(4) State extension workers	2			
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7		6	7
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	13			

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	
(b) Remodeling dwellings	
(c) Installing sewage systems	
(d) Installing water systems	3
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	19
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	3
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	19
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	125
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	150
(l) Laundry arrangement	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	
(o) Improving home grounds	6
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	42
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	43
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	13
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	14

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	51
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	76
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	76
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

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16—28074-8

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 and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	10	14	25	1
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers	1		1	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	7	7
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			30	

115. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) In improving diets	125
(b) With food preparation	400
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—	
(1) Of vegetables	50
(2) Of fruits	
(3) Of meats	
(4) Of milk	
(5) Of poultry and eggs	
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food	50
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.	
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	
(e) With butter or cheese making	3
(f) With food-preservation problems in—	
(1) Canning	500
(2) Freezing	300
(3) Drying	
(4) Storing	
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving	500
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem	
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	25
(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.)	200
(l) With first aid or home nursing	
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards	500
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	

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home management [1]—family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents	25	77	10	1
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers		4		
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	7	7	1
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	10	25	13	10

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With time-management problems 115
- (b) With home accounts 3
- (c) With financial planning .....
- (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses .....
- (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income .....

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

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 .....

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

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

126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living 600

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—
- (a) Clothing-construction problems 300
- (b) The selection of clothing and textiles 250
- (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing 190
- (d) Clothing accounts or budgets .....

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With child-development and guidance problems 150
- (b) In improving family relationships 200

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

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men .....
- (b) Women ..... 225 Est.

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

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

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

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities 1

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 1
- (b) Permanent camp .....
- (c) Community rest rooms .....

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities 2

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

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

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

(One club member may engage in two or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different club members enrolled)

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	8	0	8	0	8	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	49	0	16	0	~~86 vegetables~~ 4	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	16	3	13	2	1675	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	16	3	16	0	17	Animals
152. Beef cattle	8	0	6	0	8	Animals
153. Sheep	2	0	0	0	0	Animals
154. Swine	67	1	41	1	89	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	2	0	2	0	21	Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees	1	0	0	0	0	Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor						Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking						Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)						Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					xx	Quarts frozen [1]
165a. Child care					xx	Pounds frozen [1]
166. Clothing		304 ~~[illegible]~~		~~[illegible]~~ 265	213	Garments made
					83	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					x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
171. All others					x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	169	~~[illegible]~~ 311	102	~~[illegible]~~ 268	x x x x x x x x x x x x x	

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

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4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP [1]

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) 8

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled ..... (a) Boys [2] 155 (b) Girls [2] 200

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing ..... (a) Boys [2] 91 (b) Girls [2] 191

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school ..... (a) Boys 150 (b) Girls 200

177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school ..... (a) Boys 5 (b) Girls 0

178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes ..... (a) Boys 155 (b) Girls 83

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes ..... (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 117

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
			10 and under	43	43
1st year	51	57	11	35	42
2d	37	51	12	19	49
3d	28	50	13	20	21
4th	23	21	14	17	22
5th	10	7	15	11	13
6th	6	3	16	6	9
7th	2	8	17	3	6
8th	3	1	18	3	2
9th	1		19	1	
10th and over			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—

(a) Judging	212	(f) Fire and accident prevention	
(b) Giving demonstrations	150	(g) Wildlife conservation	
(c) Recreational leadership	6	(h) Keeping personal accounts	
(d) Music appreciation		(i) Use of economic information	
(e) Health		(j) Soil and water conservation	
		(k) Forestry	

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program 2

184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs 5

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (OLDER RURAL YOUTH)

(Do not include work with 4-H Clubs)

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

A. Extension organized groups of young men and women:

185. Number of such groups worked with during the year 1

186. Membership in such groups { (a) Number of different young men ..... (b) Number of different young women 42

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

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held 15

189. Total attendance at such meetings 225

B. Other groups of young men and women not organized by extension:

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year 2

191. Number in such groups { (a) Different young men ..... 54 (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 ..... 30 (b) Young women 25

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 ..... 75 (b) Young women 60

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.

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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)	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects[1] (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			30
(2) 4-H Club agents	2		26
(3) Agricultural agents	4		
(4) State extension workers	3		2
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6		7
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			35

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 Conservation Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Electrification 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	8				5	1				3	
(2) 4-H Club agents	3			5	4 2	2			1		
(3) Agricultural agents	7		1	13	13 7	7	1	2			4
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7		2	7	7 7	7	1	5	7		7
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	9			5	5 2	2				7	2

[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.

   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.)

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