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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

LANCASTER COUNTY

VIRGINIA

1950

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RM
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I. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Lancaster is a small county located in the Northern Neck of Virginia. It is bounded on the south by the Rappahannock River, and on the east by Chesapeake Bay. More people are employed by the sea food industry than by agriculture. Some of the people employed by the sea food industry do some farming. Others have lots large enough to raise some of their food requirements.

There are about three hundred full-time farmers, although the 1945 census lists 738 farms. Most of the full-time farms are a crop speciality type, with chief emphasis on soybeans, tomatoes, corn and small grains. There are some specialized farms in Lancaster such as dairy, beef, poultry, peach and truck crops. The type of agriculture has changed in recent years. This change was brought about by a shortage of labor which forced increased mechanization. For the most part, all work is done by the farmer and his family, with practically no tenant or hired labor.

II. EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The County Board of Agriculture is the over-all agricultural planning organization in the county. Work this year has been principally accomplished through activities of special-interest group committees. These committees have assisted in carrying out immediate objectives of long time plans which they have set up. The dairy, agronomy, fruit and poultry groups have been very active; the beef cattle group is forming, and it is evident that other groups will form as the needs are recognized by the farmers themselves.

It is believed by the agent that the leaders of these special-interest groups will, in time, strengthen the present Board of Agriculture and make it a truly functioning body.

III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

A. Situation

A casual study of census reports shows that farm income in this county is very low compared to other areas in the state. This may be due to the small size of the

average farm, low yields, distance from markets, lack of suitable storage, competition for available labor with the sea food industry, lack of scientific farming knowledge, and other local factors.

B. Goals

To assist farm people make necessary adjustments calculated to increase income by raising yields, lowering production costs, improving quality, grading, storing, orderly marketing, the developing of new markets and the introduction of new crop and livestock specialties.

C. Methods

By means of community meetings, circular letters, demonstrations, tours, farm visits, newspapers and radio talks we have given timely information, based on Experiment Station findings for our area on recommended varieties and treatment of seed, fertilizer, cultivation practices, weed, disease and insect control.

These same means have been used to give farmers information on livestock production problems including better sires, prevention and control of diseases and parasites, housing, feeding and management.

We have kept informed on current marketing conditions and outlook information and have used the means outlined above to get this information to farmers.

Projects receiving special attention and results are listed below:

1. Corn

Virginia's Corn War with North Carolina and the competition arising from last year's 100 Bushel Corn Club have shown farmers that they can raise yields per acre. Due to a lack of labor, farmers have not had time to give to properly measure this year's crop. Therefore, no certificates will be issued this year.

The agent assisted three farmers in the selection of land, fertilizers and varieties to produce corn hybrid seed.

Local seedsmen were assisted in stocking recommended varieties of seed.

Results of this year's work on corn shows at least 95% of Lancaster farmers planted recommended varieties of seed. It is believed that this year farmers produced a record high corn yield for the county. Three farmers produced certified corn hybrid seed.

2. Small Grains

Wheat is grown commercially on a number of the larger Lancaster County farms and is grown on many others for home and farm use.

Barley is produced commercially on a few farms and on others for hog and cattle feed.

Oats, winter or spring type, are somewhat an uncertain crop in this area but many farmers continue to plant it for poultry and livestock needs.

The lighter Lancaster County soils are not suitable for the profitable production of small grains but they fit in recommended rotations for the area and provide necessary winter cover.

The agent assisted about twenty-five farmers to secure recommended varieties of wheat, barley and oats. Several farmers produced certified small grain seed which increased the local supply of good seed. A tour of the Experiment Station was made to permit farmers to compare growth habits and yields of old and new varieties.

Commercial producers were informed by letter of marketing conditions, opportunities for storage and loan programs of Commodity Credit Corporation.

A number of farmers were assisted in making improvements in on-the-farm storage for small grains, including construction of new and remodeling of existing bins. The agent handled several requests for information on rat-extermination and insect control for stored grains.

Results of this year's work on small grains was chiefly the increase in use of recommended varieties of seed. Many farmers are using these new varieties for the first

time this fall. A larger proportion of this year's seed was grown locally than last year. Farmers report that good weather last fall, good seed, heavier applications of fertilizer and top dressing resulted in higher small grain yields in 1950.

3. Legumes

Soybeans is now one of the more important cash crops of the county. Red clover is still important in established rotations and its seed provides an additional cash crop on many farms. Crimson clover and mixtures with ryegrass are important winter cover and grazing crops and some is planted on nearly every farm in the county. Lespedeza continues to be important on most farms as a hay and soil-improving crop. Alfalfa is only grown on a few livestock farms in the county.

a. The broadcasting of soybeans as practiced on most farms for several years has resulted in heavy weed infestation. Three years ago the agent set up result demonstrations showing increased yields and fewer weeds by row planting and cultivating. These demonstrations were so successful that each year more farmers have planted soybeans in rows. This year four such demonstrations were conducted.

b. For several generations Lancaster County farmers have done a good job of producing red clover and red clover seed as shown by the outside demand for Northern Neck seed. The agent was primarily concerned with increasing the volume of seed produced and in helping farmers include it in their rotations. The Ohio Experiment Station has reported increased red clover yields by honey bee pollination. The agent gave this information to farmers and two have tried it this year. While no records were kept we believe this to be a profitable practice.

c. Each winter more acreage is being covered by a mixture of crimson clover and ryegrass. This increase is due to educational work done by the agent through demonstrations showing that good stands can be attained by seeding in standing corn and soybeans in September with no land preparation. Seedsmen report increased sales of these seed each year even though more acreage is being combined to provide seed for local use.

d. Lespedeza is generally grown for hay but some farmers also harvest seed. The agent was chiefly concerned with suggesting that farmers use dodder free seed and seedsmen were contacted personally and urged to handle the best seed available. The agent has pointed out that high quality lespedeza hay cannot be harvested late in the season, so there is a trend towards its being harvested in August rather than October.

e. It is recognized that alfalfa should have a more important place on the county's livestock farms as a replacement for lespedeza. However, since much of our soil is unsuitable for alfalfa, an effort has been made to inspect and sample all fields where seeding was planned. As many farmers have been advised to change fields and make a years preparation as have been encouraged to plant. Those planting have been supplied with complete information. In most cases results have been good.

4. Pastures

The increased interest in livestock has boosted interest in better pastures. Permanent pastures of ladino clover and orchard grass seeded as demonstrations have convinced farmers that we can have good pastures. Cattle farmers have already been sold on more pastures. One problem is to see that this mixture is not seeded on poor land. The agents have attempted to visit every farmer known to contemplate seeding new permanent pasture to sample soil, advise mixtures, fertilizer, lime and seeding practices. Advice has been given on fence and field arrangement, weed control and management after the stand was established. There are many part-time farmers and others with small acreage who have a cow, a pig or two and some fowl and no permanent pasture. It is this group that the agent will need to work with in 1951 and demonstrate that a small acreage of ladino - orchard grass would supply their needs. Successful cattle farmers in Lancaster County have learned that even though they have excellent permanent pastures supplementary pastures are necessary in winter and in periods of slow growth in summer. We have recommended grazing of small grains and mixtures of ryegrass and crimson clover in winter and soybeans and sudan in summer.

We estimate that the acreage of improved permanent pasture in this county has increased twenty-five percent over last year. We expect this trend to continue.

5. Tomatoes

For many years prior to 1940 the tomato crop was the leading cash crop of the county. Since 1940 it has been declining in importance. Labor, poor quality canned tomatoes, diseases, insects, increased costs of production without a proportionate increase in price have all contributed to this trend. In spite of these factors some farmers continue to produce tomatoes and they had a fair year in 1950. It would appear that some of the troubles of the tomato canning industry cannot be cured by farmers and the agent. Recognizing this, the agent and growers have attempted each year to lower the cost of production and provide the canner with a higher grade tomato.

In addition, each year brings its special problems; this year brought horn worms and blight. At such times the agent is kept busy for days answering calls and supplying control information.

6. Fruits

There are about fifteen Lancaster farmers producing fruits for market. This is a new enterprise for this area and one that may grow if those now in it are successful. Lancaster and Northumberland fruit growers have formed an association which meets about six times a year. An Extension horticulturist is generally present to discuss orchard management, spraying, pruning and marketing. Spraying, fertilization and pruning demonstrations were conducted. Considerable brown rot was present in all orchards this year. However, prices were good and most made some money.

Small fruits - strawberries - are important on only three or four farms. The local market absorbs those produced and would handle more. The agent has assisted two of these growers with individual problems this year. Trial plantings of blueberries on four farms are underway. Indications now are that they may be successful on one location. There are some successful raspberry plantings in home gardens. Grapes are practically non-existant in this county.

7. Home Gardens

A reasonably high percentage of Lancaster families have some kind of spring and early summer garden. Only a few have good fall and winter gardens. In most cases only the standard vegetables are planted and most families will not try broccoli, eggplant, kale and other good vegetables.

While no special work was done on gardens this year, we have given timely garden information on the radio and when making farm visits have the habit of commenting on the garden. This has helped make people more garden conscious. The agents have answered many calls from gardeners for information on varieties, planting dates, insect and disease control, and have taken a number of soil samples. We have helped farm supply houses order recommended varieties of seed, insecticides and fungicides.

8. Dairy Cattle

There are eight Grade A dairy farms in Lancaster County. About 30 farms sell some cream. About fifty percent of the small and part-time farms have a cow or two to supply home needs.

The eight Grade A milk producers meet regularly each month to discuss production and marketing problems. This group has, during the past year, built three silos, a tramp shed, seeded additional ladino pastures, and two have started D.H.I.A. testing. They are all members of the Tidewater Guernsey Breeders Association and have attended its meetings and sales. The agent has advised several farmers who are contemplating going into Grade A production.

Work with small and part-time farmers has been chiefly veterinary in nature and to advise changes in management and feeding practices. The agent has spent much time in treating milk fever, rot foot, mastitis, scours and bloat, delivering calves and other animals.

Marketing of dairy products will be found under the heading Marketing and Distribution.

9. Beef Cattle

Last year beef production was important on only six farms in the county. During 1950 twelve others have purchased heifers and are in the business. At least ten others are preparing pastures and fences and will be in the business next year. All of these are and will be cow calf herds.

Early in the year a meeting was held of all those interested in beef cattle. A beef specialist was present, made a talk, and we conducted a tour before and after the meeting. The agent has made several farm visits to each farm engaged in or planning to engage in the beef business. Farmers have been assisted in pasture development, fence and fence lay-out, haying practices, feeding management, financing, marketing, selecting and purchasing breeding stock, treating, preventing, and controlling diseases and parasites.

We believe that all except one of these men is in the beef business to stay.

10. Swine

Hogs are income producers on very few farms in this county. However, almost every family has at least one "pen hog". These hogs are generally fed unbalanced diets, are quite often afflicted with parasites and are subjected to much mismanagement. It is to answer the demands from the owners of these hogs that takes so much of the agents time. These part-time and non-farmers are interested in cures and do not seem to be interested in prevention. The agent finds himself called to the same places each year"to cure" the same ailments caused by the same poor management and conditions in spite of individual assistance, newspaper articles and radio talks.

In comparison with the above, commercial producers have received little help. Their problems with which the agent has helped have been the location and selection of breeding stock, pastures and feeding. Three farmers were helped to secure breeding stock of the Landrace-cross.

11. Sheep

Sheep production is relatively unimportant in Lancaster County. The agent has assisted four producers with management problems and has advised five or six on the treatment for parasites. The agent has supplied information to several beef farmers interested in a few sheep.

12. Poultry

The poultry industry in Lancaster County has been on the decline for some years. The broiler industry is so nearly gone that local stores depend on the outside market to supply their needs. There are several large laying flocks and two small hatcheries operating here. Most farms have a laying flock to supply their own needs.

The poultry committee meets twice a year and guides the agent's poultry work. The "Grow Healthy Chick and Poult Program" was conducted.

Demonstrations were held on vaccinating and culling. Special effort was made to urge the purchasing of baby chicks near home. The agent answered many calls for assistance on sick flocks.

Most of the commercial producers are doing a good production job but they need help on marketing.

IV. MARKETING

The marketing of his products is the biggest problem of any Lancaster County farmer. Distance from large markets, lack of rail facilities, lack of grading knowledge and facilities, lack of storage facilities, lack of volume, all contribute to the vastness of this problem. This year the agent has tried to help improve the marketing situation for soybeans and milk.

1. Last year there were only two buyers of soybeans operating in the county. No local storage was available. The volume of soybeans is increasing each year. Last year during the glut many farmers sold soybeans for $1.80. Only a few were stored to take advantage of support price of $2.11. In 1950 the agent interested a local business man and helped him find storage and

receive C.C.C. approval. This year the price of soybeans has been greater than the loan price so none have been stored. However, this business man has been buying soybeans, shipping by boat, and has so stimulated the local market that most farmers have gotten market price for their beans.

2. Early in 1950 the Grade A milk producers bought the local milk plant. The agent has given considerable time and assistance to this group. They have had many problems such as forming the company, hearings before the Milk Commission, plant losses, sour milk, labor troubles, record troubles, merchandising troubles and most of all financial trouble. The agent has met with this group once a month and has attended many called meetings and believes that he has given this group considerable help in meeting these problems. The plant operated in the black last month for the first time.

V. CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

A. Forestry

The acreage of cut over and mismanaged woodland continues to grow in spite of educational work being done by several agencies. A pulp company is buying every acre of woodland possible. They are holding on to the land and from then on profits from woodland go to the mill instead of to farm owners. The agent is trying to get farmers to hold their woodland and reseed, reset and otherwise properly manage their woodland. The agent has received considerable assistance from the Extension Forester in this work. Forestry projects were carried by 320 4-H Club members (for further details see 4-H report). Some progress was made this year on a few individual farms.

B. Soils

The coastal plain soils of this county require constant attention if they are maintained and improved. The use of rotations, cover and green manure crops are very important in keeping this productive. The agent has assisted many farmers plan rotation to include cover and green manure crops to fit individual farm needs. Soil samples have been taken and liming and fertilizing recommendations made. The increased interest in livestock is encouraging better land use and should help raise the fertility level.

VI. FARM AND HOME MANAGEMENT

This county attracts many people from other places. Many of these buy farms but have never farmed. Occasionally these people have consulted the agent before buying it; in some cases he has been able to prevent individuals from making unwise purchases. These folks have been given assistance in all phases of farm management and require much guidance in carrying out simple farm jobs. In some cases they stay and become successful farmers. In other cases they tire after a year, sell out, and we repeat the process.

Thirty-five farmers are using farm and home account books this year.

VII. 4-H CLUB WORK

4-H Club work in Lancaster County is conducted through and in co-operation with the schools. Most of the members are in the grades. Nearly half of the members come from non-farm homes and thus lose interest as they get older. Last year we had five organized clubs; this year eleven - a gain of six organized clubs. Membership has nearly tripled. Project work has been very good with a high percentage of completions. Members have participated in contests. The Forestry project - Tree Identification - was carried by nearly all members. The monthly meetings were devoted to it and included tours, movies, leaf printing and other similar activities. The Extension Forester helped plan and carry out this program. Further forestry work is planned for 1951.

The County Council met twice during the year to plan programs, picnics, dances, a hobby show and other social activities.

A county-wide 4-H picnic was held at Westmoreland State Park with practically 100% of the membership present.

A county-wide hobby show was held in the spring. Each member was encouraged to have a hobby and to make an exhibit. Prizes were offered and many members and adults put up exhibits.

4-H members from Lancaster attended the Jamestown 4-H Camp, the Conservation Camp at Holiday Lake and the State Short Course. Two members were made All-Stars at the Short Course.

Taking everything into consideration we believe that 4-H Club work to be on the upswing.

VIII. COOPERATION WITH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The agent has worked with the Farm Bureau, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, Northern Neck Planning Commission and other civic groups. He has supplied educational features for monthly Farm Bureau meetings.

The agent has worked with the directors of the Northern Neck Agricultural Fair. The Agronomy exhibits at the Fair were under his supervision.

IX. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The agent has continued to cooperate with and do educational work for the Production and Marketing Administration, Farm Credit Administration, The Rural Electrification Administration, Farmers Home Administration and the Soil Conservation Service. The agent has acted as secretary to the Board of Supervisors of the Northern Neck Soil Conservation District.

X. MISCELLANEOUS

The agent has supplied personal service to many groups and individuals which have not been covered elsewhere in this report, some of which are listed below:

A heavy army worm infestation called for the agent arranging for commercial spraying. Many farm visits were made to identify and suggest control measures.

Demonstrations using weed and brush killers were conducted and information was given more than one hundred people in the proper use of these chemicals.

The agent answered many calls on lawns and shrubs, fly and mosquito control, mole and rat eradication and other pest extermination.

XI. PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT

The agent has attempted to keep abreast of Experiment Station findings, recent bulletins, agricultural publications, farm papers and agricultural legislation so that he, in turn, could pass on to farm people the best information available.

XII. FINAL STATEMENT

Extension work in Lancaster County has been designed to meet the wants of the people. High on the list of wants are better living conditions, higher incomes, more attractive homes and farms. We have tried through demonstrations and other work in the groups and individuals to show how these needs can be satisfied. We believe that the accomplishments speak for themselves.

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15.

Form ES-21
(Revised May 1930)

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 Lancaster

REPORT OF

Amelia E. Lankford (Name) *Home Demonstration Agent.*	From Dec. 1, 19 49 to Nov. 30 19 50
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From , 19 , to , 19
4-H Club Agent.	From , 19 , to , 19
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.	From , 19 , to , 19
H. C. McSwain *Agricultural Agent.*	From Dec. 1, 1949 to Nov. 30 1950
D. W. Lanford *Assistant Agricultural Agent.*	From Feb. 1, 1950 to Nov. 30, 1950

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date

State Extension Director.

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

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.

16—28074-1

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	10	12	XXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults [3]			149	22	216	XXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) [3]			124	100	18	XXXXXXXX
4. Days in office [3]			96	34	66	XXXXXXXX
5. Days in field [3]			177	88	168	XXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work [4]			484	218	444	1108
7. Number of different farms or homes visited			249	130	260	450
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office		129	78	368	573
	(2) Telephone		810	143	535	1488
9. Number of news articles or stories published [5]			80	8	65	153
10. Number of bulletins distributed			1153	647	394	2194
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			30	22	21	73
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	16		4	20
		Total attendance of leaders (b) Men			32	32
		Total attendance of leaders (c) Women	91			91
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	8	1		8
		(b) Total attendance of leaders	30	3		30
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	254		108	362
		(b) Total attendance	1451		273	1724
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	63	46		109
		(b) Total attendance	1358	1121		1358
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			69	2	73	144
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations		(1) Number	39			39
		(2) Total attendance	435			435
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	14		5	19
		(b) Total attendance	187		48	235
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1			1
		(b) Total attendance	18			18
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	1			1
		(b) Total attendance	115			115
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1	1	1	1
		(b) Total attendance	200	200	200	200

[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.

16—39074-7

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	3	3	3	3
		(b) Total boys attending	9	9	9	9
		(c) Total girls attending	13	13	13	13
		(d) Total others attending	2	2	2	2
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	24	6	34	51
		(b) Total attendance	300	214	749	975
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	53	39	11	53
		(b) Total attendance	1890	1053	762	1950
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	30		11	41
		(b) Total attendance	334		290	624
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	35	4		39
		(b) Total attendance	353	70		423

[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)	738
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	578
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	25
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	135
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	688
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	21
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	384
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	142
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 17B)	160
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 17B)	130
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	691
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	426

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: County Board of Agriculture	(2) No. of members	25
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name:	(2) No. of members	
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name: County Home Demonstration Committee	(2) No. of members	30
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name: County Council	(2) No. of members	20
(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 26 (b) Home demonstration 37 (c) 4-H Club 16 (d) Young men and women (older youth)

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

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

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

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 355

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 26	(b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth)	(1) Men 0	(3) Older club boys	0
	(2) Women 37		(2) Women 20	(4) Older club girls	4

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men (2) Women (3) Youth
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men (2) Women

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

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

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

		Extension organization and planning [1] (a)	County agricultural planning [1] (b)	Total [1] (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents			24
	(2) 4-H Club agents			21
	(3) Agricultural agents			18
	(4) State extension workers			1
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County			6
	(2) Community			7
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year				62
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen				318

[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	
(2) 4-H Club agents	2	1	1	2	2			2	1	1
(3) Agricultural agents	8	2	3	5	21			7	6	
(4) State extension workers								1	1	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5	5	5			5	5	5
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	7	7	7	7	7			5	8	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	260	60	56	165	88			80		
(2) The use of lime	35	75	15	210	80				3	
(3) The use of fertilizers	260	125	65	210	88			80	15	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	18	102	12	6				80	40	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	65	47	65	42	20			80	40	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	22	18	8	40	18					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	76	28	9						3	

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						13	
(2) 4-H Club agents	8	4		10		12	1
(3) Agricultural agents	19	24	3	23	1	9	
(4) State extension workers	2	1				2	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5	5	2	5	1
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	8	5		3		17	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	1						
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	11						
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	3	9	2	14			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	11	15	1	8			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	125	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding	17	19	6	16		39	
(5) Controlling external parasites	8	6		120		130	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	60	12	11	125	9	72	
(7) Controlling predatory animals						14	

[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	1	28	
(3) Agricultural agents	12	4	2
(4) State extension workers		11	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	7	7	

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	75
(b) In the use of crop rotations	75
(c) With strip cropping	
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	24
(f) With contour farming of cropland	
(g) In contouring pasture or range	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	300
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	14
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	10
(m) With irrigation	4
(n) With land clearing	16
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	115
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	10
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	30

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	3
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	12
(c) With selection cutting	10
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	16
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	200

Wildlife—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	2
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	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	7

[1] Include nature study.

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	7			
(2) 4-H Club agents		1		
(3) Agricultural agents	2	14	4	3
(4) State extension workers		1		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5	5
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2			5

73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year: (a) Farm business		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued. (e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating		28
(b) Enterprise		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		20
(c) Other		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		150
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—(a) Farm inventory	3	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		2
(b) General farm records	6	(i) With farm-labor problems		40
(c) Enterprise records		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		8
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—(a) In developing a farm plan only	11			
(b) In developing a farm and home plan	2			
(c) In analyzing the farm business	30			
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	4			

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 finances 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	1		2	3
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5		5	5
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 3
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 8

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

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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, hops, 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										5	2
(2) 4-H Club agents				1							
(3) Agricultural agents	2	5	2	8	1	2					
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5	5	5	5				5	5
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	2										
88. Number of members [1] in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	200										
89. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	100	200	20	12	50	100				12	115
91. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X

92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year	12
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	2
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year	4
96. Number of special merchandising programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	2
97. Number of consumer information programs [3] pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year	2
98. Number of programs [3] relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year	
99. Number of programs [3] relating to transportation problems conducted this year	
100. Number of programs [3] relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year	1
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

Include 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	51	1		
(2) 4-H Club agents	1		2	1
(3) Agricultural agents	1	1	4	1
(4) State extension workers			1	
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5	5
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	8	1		

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	46
(b) Remodeling dwellings	72
(c) Installing sewage systems	3
(d) Installing water systems	12
(e) Installing heating systems	15
(f) Providing needed storage space	230
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	198
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	220
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	180
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	335
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	600
(l) Laundry arrangement	520
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	12
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	360
(o) Improving home grounds	555
(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	95
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	340
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	120

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	78
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	62
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	103

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	20
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	126
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	75
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

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	20	18	25	3
(2) 4-H Club agents	2			1
(3) Agricultural agents	3	1		1
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5	5
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	25			

115. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) In improving diets	861
(b) With food preparation	850
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—	
(1) Of vegetables	650
(2) Of fruits	420
(3) Of meats	130
(4) Of milk	65
(5) Of poultry and eggs	375
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food	970
NOTE.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.	
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	40
(e) With butter or cheese making	26
(f) With food-preservation problems in—	
(1) Canning	480
(2) Freezing	500
(3) Drying	15
(4) Storing	525
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving	550
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	525
(h) In canning according to a budget	425
(i) With child-feeding problems	220
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	355
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)	500
(l) With first aid or home nursing	500
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards	850
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches	5
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers	7

11

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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	32	25		22
(2) 4-H Club agents				4
(3) Agricultural agents	1			1
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5		5
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	27	7		12

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With time-management problems: 520
- (b) With home accounts: 118
- (c) With financial planning: 520
- (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses: 575
- (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income: 375

122. Number of home demonstration **CLUBS**, other consumer **ASSOCIATIONS** or **GROUPS** assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals):
- (a) Food: 10
- (b) Clothing: 10
- (c) Housefurnishings and equipment: 4
- (d) General household supplies: 7

123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations [2] or individually, with the buying of—
- (a) Food: 575
- (b) Clothing: 575
- (c) Housefurnishings and equipment: 415
- (d) General household supplies: 475

124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications): 700

125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions: 625

126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living: 350

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: 420
- (b) The selection of clothing and textiles: 490
- (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing: 490
- (d) Clothing accounts or budgets: 365

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With child-development and guidance problems: 225
- (b) In improving family relationships: 255

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year: 360

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men:
- (b) Women: 320

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals: 446

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation: 515

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities: 5

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs: 18

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—
- (a) Club or comunity house:
- (b) Permanent camp: 5
- (c) Community rest rooms:

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities: 5

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations: 3

[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.

16—28074-5

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					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	1		0		Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops	13		4		0.5 Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	3	2	3	2	300 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	1	1	1	1	4 Animals
152. Beef cattle					Animals
153. Sheep					Animals
154. Swine	1		1		1 Animals
155. Horses and mules					Animals
155a. Rabbits	1		1		18 Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees		1		1	1 Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		3		3	x x x x x x x x x x x x x Acres
159. Forestry	164	156	128	138	
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		3		3	64 Meals planned 58 Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		4		2	71 Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					xx 46 Quarts frozen [1] xx Pounds frozen [1]
165a. Child care					
166. Clothing		5		3	11 Garments made 2 Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)					Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		31		24	26 Rooms 74 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)	184	206	138	177	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)				11
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	321	(a) Boys [2] 164	(b) Girls [2]	157
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing		(a) Boys [3] 128	(b) Girls [3]	140
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school		(a) Boys 164	(b) Girls	157
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school		(a) Boys 0	(b) Girls	0
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes		(a) Boys 94	(b) Girls	78
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes		(a) Boys 70	(b) Girls	79

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	12	18
1st year	76	68	11	43	44
2d	42	52	12	43	23
3d	17	14	13	25	48
4th	16	16	14	14	17
5th	9	6	15	17	5
6th	3	1	16	6	2
7th	1		17	3	
8th			18	1	
9th			19		
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	8	(f) Fire and accident prevention	321
(b) Giving demonstrations	113	(g) Wildlife conservation	321
(c) Recreational leadership	15	(h) Keeping personal accounts	3
(d) Music appreciation	150	(i) Use of economic information	4
(e) Health	0	(j) Soil and water conservation	321
		(k) Forestry	321

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program: 0

184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs: 11

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: 2

186. Membership in such groups: (a) Number of different young men: 0; (b) Number of different young women: 29

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		6	23	4	21	4

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held: 21

189. Total attendance at such meetings: 203

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year: 1

191. Number in such groups: (a) Different young men: 10; (b) Different young women: 15

C. Individual young men and women not members of groups "A" or "B":

192. Number of different individuals assisted: (a) Young men: 110; (b) Young women: 155

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: 120; (b) Young women: 199

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		1	22
(2) 4-H Club agents	2		10
(3) Agricultural agents		2	2
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	5	5
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			10

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	5		2				2	15		10	3
(2) 4-H Club agents	2		1	1	1	2	1	2		1	
(3) Agricultural agents	10		4	1	12	12	1	1		1	
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5		5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	3			1	10	10	1				

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

Definitions of Extension Terms

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.

3. *Days* in *field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."

4. *Days* in *office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.

5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.

   A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.

   A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.

   The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.

6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.

7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.

8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.

9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.

10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.

11. *Farmers* (or *families*) *assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:

    (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
    (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
    (3) Participation in extension activities.
    (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
    (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.

12. A *4–H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.

13. *4–H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.

14. *4–H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.

15. A *project leader*, *local leader*, or *committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.

16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.

17. *Letters* written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)

18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.

19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.

20. An extension *program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.

21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

22. 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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