

COUNTY AGENT'S
ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
CRAIG COUNTY
1952

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New Castle, Virginia

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III. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

County Agricultural Mobilization Committee
County Board of Agriculture
Linking Creek Community Improvement Club
Paint Bank Community Improvement Club
Johns Creek Community Improvement Club
Craigs Creek Community Improvement Club
West Craigs Creek Community Improvement Club
Craig County Wool Pool
Star Hereford Breeders Association
Roanoke Valley Angus Breeders Association
Feeder Calf Sale
Craig County Fair
New Castle, Maywood, Johns Creek, Paint Bank,
and Barbours Creek 4-H Clubs
Craig County Young Men and Women's Club
New Castle Lions Club

Situation

Craig County is becoming extensively organized. Such organizations as the Wool Pool, Feeder Calf Sale, Hereford Breeders Association, Angus Breeders Association, and Young Men and Women's Club cover the entire county. The five 4-H Clubs have members in all communities which is made possible by the school bus service in the county. The Agricultural Mobilization Committee is composed of all professional workers of the county. The County Board of Agriculture has members from all communities of the county. Of course, the Craig County Fair is available for every farmer in the county. The organizations receiving the greatest attention for the past year were the five Community Improvement Clubs, three of which were changed from farmers clubs and two newly organized. Some foundation work was done toward another new community improvement club. When it is completed, every community in the county will be organized for community improvement work including work toward all improved agricultural practices.

Our County Agricultural Mobilization Committee is composed of all professional workers in the county. The group meets monthly with extra call meetings when needed. In the meetings, the group plans drives and the part each one is to do toward reaching objectives. The nature of the work ranges from pasture improvement program to any sort of emergency program such as locating farm supplies and machinery.

The County Board of Agriculture consists of twenty-one farmers, three representing the county-at-large and eighteen representing the various communities. The members of this board help plan the county agent's part of program in connection with County Agricultural Mobilization Committee and all other extension endeavors undertaken in the county.

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There are five Community Improvement Clubs in the county organized similarly and do about the same work in their respective communities. The club organizations are very helpful in getting farmers together monthly to discuss and promote the various farm program improvements, recreational facilities, and better health.

The County Wool Pool is an organization of sheep farmers to promote cooperative wool marketing. Discussion meetings are held to improve the management of sheep and handling of wool. The Craig Wool Pool has a marketing representative to represent the counties of Pulaski, Montgomery, Floyd, Giles, and Craig counties.

The Hereford breeders of Craig County merged with other nearby counties to form the Star Hereford Association. The object of this consolidation was to be able to put on bigger and better sales with less per animal cost.

The Angus breeders profited by the Hereford farmers' mistake and organized in a larger way at the beginning. The Angus breeders of Craig County joined with breeders of several other counties for the purpose of conducting sales, holding tours, and observing and establishing improved practices in the production of better cattle. One sale and one tour have already been held by the new association.

The Feeder Calf producers of Craig County have merged with other counties in a similar way as the Hereford breeders were organized. Breeders in several counties have joined together for a bigger consignment, greater attraction of buyers, and less cost per animal in marketing. At present the sale consists of Botetourt, Craig, Franklin, Henry, and Roanoke counties.

The Craig County Fair Association is composed of 171 stockholders throughout the county and interested people not living in the county. The county agent is secretary and thereby has a chance to inject various teaching situations in connection with production and fitting livestock and crops for exhibits at the county fair.

There are five A-H Clubs organized in the county which puts a club in each community. There is one county-wide Young Men and Women's Club. All clubs meet regularly and work toward objectives. Our Young Men and Women's Club is two years old and has the greatest turn-over in membership of any organization in the county. Therefore, the program of work varies in interest and intensity more than any other organization. We have only one charter member still in the club.

The New Castle Lions Club consists of farmers, business men, and professional workers of Craig County. It has been sponsoring the one hundred bushel corn club and assisted with the promotion of feeder calf project.

Goals

1. ~~Continue~~ the five 4-H Clubs organized in the county.
2. ~~Support~~ the work of Young Men and Women's Club and increase membership.
3. ~~Secure~~ regular attendance of members in the three organized farmers clubs in the county.
4. Induce ~~Lions~~ Club to sponsor the Community Improvement Contest for ~~the~~ county.
5. Increase ~~the~~ number of farmers clubs in the county, if possible.

Methods Used

1. All club organizations met regularly with the county agent attending in most meetings.
2. The meetings were held by communities rather than special interest groups since there was little variation in interest in any one community.
3. Program committees for all clubs were given attention and assistance in order to keep up membership interest.
4. Information was presented to the Lions Club concerning the Community Improvement Contest with the view of inducing the Lions Club to ~~sponsor~~ the contest.
5. ~~Members~~ of the Lions Club and farm people of various communities of the county were accompanied to Black Lick Community in Wythe County to study the possibilities of a community improvement contest.

Results

All five 4-H Clubs have been re-organized and programs improved in many respects. The various clubs won \$50.00 in prizes as club groups and members won thirteen medals for outstanding individual project work.

The ~~Young Men~~ and Women's Club has been continued and the total attendance ~~increased~~. The entire group went on an all-day picnic on a chartered ~~bus~~ where the members enjoyed the facilities, such as boating, swimming, ~~and various games~~, of a state park. A weiner roast was held with a ~~large~~ attendance. One meeting was in the form of a Christmas party which ~~aroused~~ considerable interest. Three members attended the State Leadership Training Camp at Virginia Beach and two attended the Rural Youth ~~session~~ at the Institute of Rural Affairs. The club is a charter member of the State Young Men and Women's Clubs. The membership has solicited orders for around seventy-five mail box signs, most of which have been delivered and erected. This was to assist communities in their objectives in the community improvement contest.

The Lions Club was induced to sponsor the Community Improvement Contest in the county with an appropriation of \$50 to be used toward prizes. ~~The three~~ farmers clubs were converted to community improvement

clubs with two others organized and foundation work done toward organizing a third. The five clubs met regularly and entered into all of the objectives which were adopted by the club membership. All clubs were eligible for the contest but only two were judged. The winning club entered the area contest and won sixth place out of twelve entries.

IV. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

• The topography determines the type of agriculture. The distance from markets determines that livestock farming is the best possibility for the farmers in the county. Climate and soil type are also favorable to livestock.

• Most of the county has natural bluegrass sod which can be made top quality by the addition of phosphate, potash, and lime every two to four years, depending on the type of soil and the amount applied. Cattle and sheep are finished on grass without grain.

Practically all of the farmers in the county have general livestock consisting of milk cows, beef cows, a small flock of sheep and one or two sows. The number of dairy and beef cows is increasing. Beef cattle are being marketed at an earlier age. The majority of calves are being marketed at three to five hundred pounds from the cow.

V. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

a. Livestock Situation

Practically one hundred per cent of the farmers in Craig County receive some income from livestock. More than sixty better sires being placed in the county this year is enough to indicate that practically all of the farmers in the county keep livestock. More beef cattle are marketed from this county than any other class of livestock.

There are twenty-five purebred breeders of cattle. Sixteen farmers own more than 600 purebred Herefords. Seven farmers own about 450 purebred Sows, and two farmers have about thirty-five purebred Shorthorns. There are sufficient purebred breeders to supply needed sires for cow and calf herds of the county. Two farmers have small flocks of purebred Hampshire Sows. Twelve to fifteen farmers raise purebred Berkshire hogs.

There are around eight thousand cattle and calves in the county with an increasing number of cows for cow and calf herds. Farmers have increased sheep numbers to more than four thousand, and hogs have increased to eighteen hundred. Every farm has some laying hens and most all of the farms grow young chicks. Farmers could profit with needed improvements in poultry practices. Every farmer has a milk cow for home use. Many have good type dairy cows and sell cream or milk for condensing.

Beef Cattle

Goals

1. Promote purebred Hereford Breeders Association.
2. Assist with organizing purebred Angus breeders.
3. Investigate the possibilities of a Shorthorn breeders association.
4. Promote at least one annual purebred sale for each of the main breeds.
5. Promote one or more feeder calf sales.
6. Promote Brucellosis vaccination and testing program to increase the number of certified herds in the county.
7. Promote a baby beef show and sale.
8. Start at least one farmer on artificial breeding of cattle.

Methods Used

1. Worked with breeders associations and individual breeders in getting on sales.
2. Contacted Angus breeders personally and by letters showing importance of organizing.
3. The Shorthorn breeders were contacted and encouraged to increase their numbers as well as improve quality.
4. Individual letters were written, news items published in local papers stressing importance of vaccinating against Bangs. Schedules were made for vaccinating against Bangs.
5. The County Fair Association was encouraged to furnish prize money for livestock.
6. The county agent accompanied a livestock farmer in attending a short course at VPI that included artificial breeding.
7. Goals of beef cattle were discussed at Community Improvement Clubs and other meetings.

Results

The number of cattle consigned from Craig farmers increased this year and the breeders were well pleased with the sales. The consignment from Craig County totaled almost half of the entire sale which consisted of Herefords from several counties.

The Angus breeders association held their first sale which was a real success and held a farm tour of breeders in the association. This county has one official in this association.

One Shorthorn breeder of the county has joined one of the State associations of this locality and has consigned cattle in one sale. He was well pleased with the sale management and the amount his cattle brought.

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The Feeder Calf Sale was larger this year than before. The sale price was much below last year but the farmers were well pleased with the sale in light of the amount the calves have brought at regular auction. Craig County is represented in this organization by consigning around one hundred calves to the sale and having the president and secretary of the association from this county.

The agent has scheduled programs of vaccination against Bangs between farmers and veterinarians. Around seven hundred calves have been vaccinated this year against brucellosis.

One farmer has made progress on artificial breeding of Angus cattle. He attended a short course of VPI with the county agent and a five-day school in Allentown, Pennsylvania, also.

Sheep

Goals

1. Start three or more new flocks of sheep in the county.
2. Head all flocks with purebred rams.
3. Improve flocks by treating sheep against parasites.
4. Continue 4-H five ewe flock projects.
5. Improve methods of shearing and handling wool.
6. Market wool cooperatively.

Methods Used

1. Farmers were assisted in locating purebred rams.
2. Demonstrations were given for treating sheep for internal and external parasites.
3. The 4-H five ewe flock members were encouraged to improve management practices.
4. Demonstrations in shearing and tying wool were given.
5. Farmers were assisted in pooling and shipping wool.
6. Timely news items and radio talks were given in promoting practices for care and management of the flock.
7. Discussions were held in the community improvement club meetings.

Results

Only one new flock of sheep has been started and practically all flock owners have added to their flocks by keeping a number of the best early lambs. Good rams have been available and around twenty have been purchased. One hundred thirty farmers pooled wool but none pooled lambs because the local stock markets seemed to be the best market but would not allow extra for pooled lambs. The 4-H five ewe flock project has made advancement this year by marketing better lambs and doing a better

job of handling wool. More farmers have treated flocks for worms regularly than ever before.

Swine

Goals

1. Keep only the number of hogs to consume surplus grain produced on the farm.
2. Encourage twelve or more 4-H Club members to carry corn-hog projects.
3. Continue the Sears Roebuck breeding pig contest.
4. Encourage and promote the Salem fat pig show and sale.
5. Encourage the establishment of an acre of ladino clover for every sow kept on the farm.

Methods Used

1. Discussions were held in 4-H and community improvement club meetings as to economical finishing for market and type of hog in demand.
2. The Sears Roebuck breeding pig project was used in demonstrating the value of ladino clover in the economical production of hogs, particularly sow and litters.
3. These discussions were brought out in all club meetings and information used in newspaper and on the radio.

Results

Farmers generally have sold surplus pigs down to the number that could be finished on corn raised on the farm with little or no feed bought except supplement. Only two 4-H members carried corn projects along with hogs while most others helped with the corn crop without keeping records on corn. The Sears Roebuck breeding pig contest is going good. Four out of five contestants included ladino clover or other improved pasture in their management practices. It really showed results in growth and saving on feed compared with records of former years. The pasture program is proving valuable in producing quality fat pigs for the Salem pig show. Twenty-three fat pigs were exhibited and sold at the Salem fat pig show and sale by club boys and girls and farmers of Craig County. Craig farmers won all prizes in the five-pig contest. Four-H members from Craig won grand champion in the single class and first in the light weight class.

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Dairy Cows

Goals

1. Increase ~~the~~ production of milk by producing better quality hay, better pastures, and feeding better balanced concentrates.
2. Encourage farmers to make a small increase in number of cows.

Methods Used

1. Farmers were encouraged to improve quality of hay by cutting while green and ~~cutting~~, curing more in windrow and less in the swaths.
2. Cows were loaned to several farmers in order to increase the number of cows.

Results

Farmers harvested the most and best quality lespedeza hay this year that has been done in many years, partly due to the weather conditions. On the other hand, farmers have been faced with the shortage of hay for two years and were alert to the opportunity afforded them by the season and weather conditions. They were also mindful of the fact that quantity and quality in milk production is materially affected by the use of good hay. One farmer turned from beef to dairying while three or more farmers increased the number of dairy cows on the farm.

Poultry

Goals

1. Hold culling demonstrations in each community to improve efficiency in egg production.
2. Show advantages in ~~proper~~ housing.
3. Encourage the use of balanced rations.
4. Encourage the purchase of early chicks for fall production of eggs.

Methods Used

1. Culling information was discussed in all club meetings.
2. Information was discussed for improving the ration with the addition of home-grown feed in meetings and news articles.
3. Farmers were encouraged to grow early pullets for early fall egg production.

Results

Calling demonstrations were held in four communities. Discussions were held on housing and better lighting facilities for laying hens and heating for brooding chicks in community improvement club meetings. Discussions on feeding and rations were also held in the community improvement club meetings. Most farmers bought their chicks earlier this year than usual. One farmer built and equiped a 5,000 capacity broiler house.

b. Agronomy Situation

The best natural grazing is found in the three limestone sections of the county. The grazing in these sections will support about twice the amount of livestock as in the case of grazing land in the sandstone sections. All grassland is being improved with the liberal use of lime and fertilizer. The flat land of the sandy sections has had greater improvement in grazing with the use of ladino clover - orchard grass mixture and heavy applications of lime and fertilizer than the limestone sections. A few farmers in the limestone sections are beginning to use some ladino clover mixtures.

Most meadow land is being grazed rather late with one cutting of hay and some fall grazing. Very few make more than one cutting except in the case of alfalfa. Applications of fertilizer and lime are improving meadows but there is room for much more improvement, especially in cutting, curing, and storing.

Most farmers are growing more corn than should be on the farm. With better fertilization and other practices, more corn can be grown on much less acreage than is being done at the present time. Such practices would decrease soil erosion and result in higher yields of corn per acre with more land available for hay and pasture.

Increase in small grains is not encouraged since it is not particularly needed for livestock. Farmers are being encouraged to sow small grain on all corn stubble as a winter cover crop, winter grazing, and to supplement corn for livestock.

Pastures

Goals

1. Encourage farmers to meet requirements for membership in the county pasture club.
2. Instill the importance of winter grazing with the use of winter cover crops.

3. ~~Increase~~ the number of acres and number of farmers with ladino clover pasture.
4. Continue Plant Food Institute pasture demonstration.

Methods Used

1. The agent cooperated with SCS and FMA in land-use and use of materials in meeting pasture club requirements.
2. Farmers were urged to use cover crops, rather than bare stubble land, to be grazed during the winter.
3. The Plant Food Institute demonstrators were urged to continue demonstrations.
4. News items were published, radio talks given, and farm tours held to promote pasture improvement.

Results

Interest was stimulated in pasture club work but due to the drouth additional seeding was not sufficient to qualify any farmer this year. Around fifteen farmers took advantage of the early seeding of cover crops in order to secure winter grazing for livestock. The acreage of ladino clover pasture has been increased by forty and the number of new farmers sowing for the first time was twelve. The Plant Food Institute demonstrations are being conducted in good shape and one new ~~club~~. A farm tour was held to observe the improvement in pastures.

~~Objectives~~

Goals

1. Locate a farmer in each community who has limed and fertilized meadows sufficiently for three cuttings of hay. Refer to him as a model.
2. Induce at least five farmers to produce new stands of alfalfa.
3. Establish one or more hay driers in the county to demonstrate the importance of quality of hay.

Methods Used

1. Information on recommended varieties of alfalfa and other grasses was given in all club meetings, news items, and radio talks.
2. Motion pictures were shown in community improvement club meetings on better methods of handling hay.

Results

The fine lespedeza crop in sections of the county made second cutting of meadows more popular this year than ever before. The need for hay was also helpful in getting this part of the program carried out. Twenty-five farmers sowed new stands of alfalfa. Two hay driers are in use in the county.

Corn

Goals

1. Place a hybrid corn demonstration in each community to find best adapted variety.
2. Continue the one hundred bushel club.
3. Increase the county average over the 1949 yield of 52.3 bushels.

Methods Used

1. Farmers were urged to use new recommended varieties of hybrids.
2. Local seed stores were contacted and asked to supply farmers with new recommended varieties.
3. Recommended varieties and cultural practices were put in news items, radio talks, and discussed at meetings.

Results

One to three demonstrations on a new variety of corn recommended by the VPI Experiment Station was conducted in each community. The drought prevented our one hundred bushel corn club from materializing this year.

Small Grains

Goals

1. Encourage farmers to have small grain or other cover crop on all stubble land by Christmas to conserve soil.
2. Have at least two demonstrations of seedings of crimson clover or winter vetch at last working of corn to be turned under in the following spring for oats.
3. Increase the use of fertilizer on small grains.
4. Assist farmers in securing new recommended varieties of small grains.

Methods Used

1. Farmers were encouraged to use small grains on bare stubble land.
2. Experience of those using winter legumes followed by oats was given in discussion meetings and news items.
3. Recommended varieties were discussed, published in newspaper, and included in radio talks.
4. Small grain stands were included in farm tours.

Results

Six farmers who usually leave stubble land bare have used cover crops this year. Two farmers have seeded crimson clover at the last working of their corn to be turned under for oats in the spring. Practically every farmer is using more fertilizer on small grains. Around thirty farmers have secured new recommended varieties of small grains through the efforts of the County Agent.

VI. FARM AND HOME MANAGEMENT

Situation

Very few farmers keep any form of farm accounts. They seem to know very well the costs and income anyway. When asked, they will tell what the fertilizer cost this year and how much more than last year and the year before. They know the cost of any cattle bought and the selling price compared with the year before. With this information in mind it appears that inducing farmers to keep complete accounts would be an easy matter but that is not the case.

Goals

1. Assist five or more farmers in keeping a complete set of farm accounts in order to find what enterprises pay best, which pay least, and see where money is actually lost on some enterprises.

Methods Used

1. The benefits from keeping farm records were discussed at community improvement club meetings.

Results

Several farmers have been supplied account books and assistance was given in setting up and keeping farm accounts.

VI. CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES**Situation**

Organized soil work has been going in the county since 1945. Craig is a part of the Natural Bridge Soil Conservation District. The county has one full-time technician. Farmers are realizing the importance of conserving soil more each year due to the participation in the program and educational and demonstrational work planned and carried out in cooperation with the soil technician and district supervisors. Interest is evidenced by increasing calls for assistance through the county agent's office and directly to the technician.

The county agent is secretary of the County FMA Committee. Around \$20,000 are distributed annually among farmers of the county for FMA practices. Five farmers in the county are demonstrating the use of TVA fertilizer.

More than fifty per cent of the land in Craig County is in national forest. Around twenty per cent of the remaining land owned by farmers is in woods.

Goals

1. Assist conservationist in planning and promoting strip cropping on the contour with as many farmers as possible in the county.
2. Select a farmer doing best practices in conservation in each community as a model for others to pattern.
3. Induce at least ten non-participants to adopt FMA practices.
4. Continue the TVA demonstrations.
5. Convert idle land that is not profitable for grazing to trees.

Methods Used

1. Assisted conservationist in promoting conservation practices.
2. Selected a farmer in different communities to act as a demonstrator of soil conservation practices.
3. Made home visits to farmers who are not participating in FMA program.
4. Secured service of foresters in selecting idle land for trees.
5. With assistance of specialists and soil technician, conservation practices were discussed in farmers meetings.
6. Used motion pictures and slides in meetings.
7. Items were put in local newspaper and discussions made in radio talks.

Results

Seventy-six farmers were assisted with problems of land use; sixty-five in the use of crop rotation; twenty-five with strip cropping; eleven with preventing and controlling gullies; eighteen with contour farming of cropland; ten in reseeding pastures in strips on the contour; and thirty in the use of cover crops. One hundred fifty acres of contour farming have been established. Three hundred three farmers participated in the PMA program this year which was an increase of thirty-two farmers over last year.

VIII. HEALTH

Situation

There is no health unit in the county, no public service nurse, and only one doctor.

Goals

1. Induce as many farmers as possible to produce gardens with a variety of good quality vegetables; butcher calf, lamb, pigs - to give variety, improve diet, and save expenses.
2. Encourage the use of home freezers.

Methods Used

1. Farmers were supplied with lists of reputable seed catalogs and the Extension list of recommended varieties of vegetables.
2. They were given information on the importance of variety and good quality meats.
3. A recipe for curing meat was made available for every farmer and bulletins supplied where requested.
4. This information was emphasized in farmers club meetings, through the newspapers, and in radio talks.

Results

Measurement of results are rather indefinite but interest has been good and should continue to increase. The interest is noticeably picking up in consumption of lambs. This question of diet is interesting and has many future possibilities. Check sheets from the two communities who entered the community improvement contest showed that the number of different vegetables for summer and fall gardens increased in 1952. These check sheets also showed a considerable increase in the amount of food canned and frozen this year. Fifteen families bought home freezers this year.

IX. EVALUATION OF YEAR'S WORK

In an attempt to evaluate the year's work it is easy to see that there are more organizations and that old organizations are still going with an increase in members and attendance. To me, it spells reaching more people with more programs and presenting timely information. The three established farmers clubs and two newly organized clubs have gone in for community improvement work. An extra breeders association has been established. The fair and the feeder calf sale have broadened in scope and purpose. The wool pool is reaching practically every farmer in the county. The 4-H clubs have become a fixture in their communities. The civic club of the town and county is continually broadening its agricultural objectives. No one acquainted with the work would doubt for a minute that the Extension program is progressing rapidly in Craig County.

Extension work has had its ups-and-downs in Craig County. For many years, until about 1940, the county did not share cost of Extension. Then a new agent was hired. In about two or three years another was hired. He was soon getting appropriations from the county of shorter and shorter duration until it was by the month, then he would not know what would happen by the next month.

Since the present agent has been in the county it seems that the interest has been continuous. Appropriations have been made for four years at a time for twelve years. The present four-year appropriation carries with it an increase of \$200 a year for the Extension agent. The continuous appropriations for twelve years to the same individual agent with the present increase is a strong indication that the work is satisfactory and meeting the needs and desires of the people in the county.

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 Illinois County Craig

REPORT OF

From , 19 , to , 19

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From , 19 , to , 19

 Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From , 19 , to , 19

 4-H Club Agent.

From , 19 , to , 19

 Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

W. Y. Fiedler Agricultural Agent.

From Nov. 30, 1957, to Dec. 1, 1952

 Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From , 19 , to , 19



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director

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

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

1. The annual report is an accounting to the taxpaying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
2. It is a record of the year's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself, or by his successors.
3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every scientific worker owes to the other members of his profession.
6. Annual reports are required by Federal law.

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret under appropriate subheadings the outstanding results accomplished in helping rural people to solve their current problems and to make adjustments to changing economic and social conditions.

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive picture of—

1. What was attempted—the program as outlined at the beginning of the year.
2. How the work was carried on—the teaching methods employed.
3. The cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.
4. Definite accomplishments, supported by objective evidence.
5. Significance of the year's progress and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better homemaking, improved boys and girls, better rural living, etc.
6. How next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

The following suggestions are for those agents who wish to prepare a better annual report than the one submitted last year:

1. Read the definitions of extension terms on the last page of this schedule.
2. Read last year's annual report again, applying the criteria for a good annual report discussed above.
3. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
4. Go over the information and data assembled from various office sources.
5. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
6. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
7. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
8. Include only a few photographs, news articles, circular letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do not make the annual report a scrapbook.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in 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 by the extension agent.		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Ornamental agents (c)	County total (d)
1.	Months of service this year (agents and assistants)			12	XXXXXXXXXX
2.	Days devoted to work with adults ¹			200	XXXXXXXXXX
3.	Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and young men and women (older youth) ²			82.5	XXXXXXXXXX
4.	Days in office ³			119	XXXXXXXXXX
5.	Days in field ⁴			163.5	XXXXXXXXXX
6.	Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁵			685	685
7.	Number of different farms or homes visited			497	497
8.	Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office		1793	1793
		(2) Telephone		973	973
9.	Number of news articles or stories published ⁶			64	64
10.	Number of bulletins distributed			784	784
11.	Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			8	8
12.	Training meetings held for local leaders or committees	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	11	11
			(b) Total attendance of leaders	117	117
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(c) Number	45	45
			(d) Total attendance of leaders	1	1
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	25	25
			(b) Total attendance	179	179
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(c) Number	4	4
			(d) Total attendance	34	34
14.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			6	6
15.	Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number		1	1
		(2) Total attendance		14	14
16.	Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	3	3
			(b) Total attendance	63	63
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(c) Number	1	1
			(d) Total attendance	18	18
17.	Achievement days held	(1) Adult work	(a) Number		
			(b) Total attendance		
		(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(c) Number		
			(d) 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.

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				
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			119	119
		(b) Total attendance			2778	2778
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number			37	37
		(b) Total attendance			606	606
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			6	6
		(b) Total attendance			43	43
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number			6	6
		(b) Total attendance			80	80

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 (1950 census)	449
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	435
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	6
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	8
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	67
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	8
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	435
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	14

19-58071-8

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 Gray County Agricultural Mobilization Council (2) No. of members 11
 (b) Agricultural..... (1) Name Gray County Board of Agriculture (2) No. of members 21
 (c) Home demonstration..... (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
 (d) 4-H Club..... (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
 (e) Young men and women (older youth)..... (1) Name..... (2) No. of members.....
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
 (a) Agricultural 65 (b) Home demonstration..... (c) 4-H Club..... (d) Young men and women (older youth) 2
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods)..... 6
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees..... 6
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work.....
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups.....
39. (a) Covered under question 173. (b) Covered under question 185.
40. Combined with question 41.
41. Number of different voluntary local leaders, committeemen, or neighborhood leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.
- (a) Adult work { (1) Men 53 (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) { (1) Men 1 (3) Older club boys.....
 (2) Women 12 (2) Women 1 (4) Older club girls.....

COÖPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service County Board of Agriculture
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
 (a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 21 (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)..... 6
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 18 (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 ² (b)	Total (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by:	(1) Home demonstration agents.....		
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....		
	(3) Agricultural agents.....		<u>50</u>
	(4) State extension workers.....		<u>9.5</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held.....	(1) County.....		<u>28</u>
	(2) Community.....		<u>26</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....			<u>67</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			<u>87</u>

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

16-5087-7

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	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other vegetable	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	2.5	3.5	2.5	12	20			3	2	
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	6	6	6	6			6	6	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2	2		5	10					
54. Number of farms assisted this year by—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	375	15	16	50	115			12		
(2) The use of lime	20	10	5	175	265				6	
(3) The use of fertilizers	225	80	15	240	340			15	25	
(4) Controlling plant diseases	12	15	5	4	2			75	8	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	26			50				150	4	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	24			6						
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	20	6	6							

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	Beef cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	9	58.5	25.5	19		1	
(4) State extension workers		3	1	.5			
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	6	6	6		2	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		5	2	2			
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year		3	3	2			
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations		58	160	12			
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 by—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males		30	6	3			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females		80	25	10			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	6	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	24	160	75	45		12	
(5) Controlling external parasites	30	125	75	20		12	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	6	110		12		12	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (other 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				
(3) Agricultural agents		88	1	
(4) State extension workers				
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		6	1	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		21		
Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued		
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—		
(a) With problems of land use	76	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)		
(b) In the use of crop rotations	65	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees		
(c) With strip cropping	25	(c) With selection cutting		
(d) In constructing terraces		(d) With production of naval stores		
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	11	(e) With production of maple-sirup products		
(f) With contour farming of cropland	18	(f) In timber estimating and appraisal		
(g) In contouring pasture or range	10	68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires		445
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	30	(a) In making brush piles		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion		(b) In making brush piles		
(j) In summer-fallowing		(c) In making brush piles		
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests		(d) In making brush piles		
(l) With drainage	12	(e) In making brush piles		
(m) With irrigation		(f) In making brush piles		
(n) With land clearing		(g) In making brush piles		
66. Number of farmers—		Wildlife—Continued		
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	250	69. Number of farmers assisted this year—		
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	10	(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish		7
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	15	(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock		
		(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders		2
		(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas		3
1. Include nature study.		18-5874-7		

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Farm accounts, cost records, investments, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments, ¹ tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(a)	(2)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....				
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
	(3) Agricultural agents.....		4	3	3
	(4) State extension workers.....				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....			3	4	6
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....					1
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business.....		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
	(b) Enterprise.....	425	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....		4
	(c) Other.....		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....		6
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory.....		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....		140
	(b) General farm records.....	120	(A) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....		6
	(c) Enterprise records.....		(i) With farm-labor problems.....		4
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—			(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....		6
(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	8				
(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....					
(c) In analyzing the farm business.....					
(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....					

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.)	Land policy and programs (classification of land, zoning, tenure, land development, movement, public land management, etc.)	Public finance and services (statistics, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....				
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
	(3) Agricultural agents.....				
	(4) State extension workers.....				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....					
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....					
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas.....					
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.....					5
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

¹ Includes 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).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

83. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Food products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Marketing farms and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents		7.5	13.5								
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		6									
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				1							
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year				1							
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year				3							
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)				180							
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		20	150								6
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											5
93. Number of programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ⁴ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ⁴ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ⁴ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁴ 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				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	1	1		1
(4) State extension workers	5			5
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	6		5
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		1		

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	8
(b) Remodeling dwellings	15
(c) Installing sewage systems	2
(d) Installing water systems	4
(e) Installing heating systems	3
(f) Providing needed storage space	
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	9
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	1
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	12
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	
(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	15
(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	1
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	25
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	
(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service	

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	6
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	10
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	12

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	12
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with all 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food extension and production (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	1			
(4) State extension workers	.5			
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	6			
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.				
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				
(b) With food preparation				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				110
(2) Of fruits				25
(3) Of meats				115
(4) Of milk				75
(5) Of poultry and eggs				65
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food				350
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				27
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				30
(2) Freezing				
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				35
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				45
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				
(h) In canning according to a budget				
(i) With child-feeding problems				
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases				
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)				
(l) With first aid or home nursing				
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards				
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches				
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers				

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— family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
(1) Home demonstration agents.....				
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(2) 4-H Club agents.....			1
	(3) Agricultural agents.....			
	(4) State extension workers.....			
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....				5
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....				

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems.....	
(b) With home accounts.....	
(c) With financial planning.....	
(d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses.....	
(e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income.....	
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 ¹ 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 ques- tion 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.....	

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.....	82
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....	32
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing.....	20
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets.....	
Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued	
128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems.....	33
(b) In improving family relationships.....	
129. Number of families providing recommended cloth- ing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....	122
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men.....	82
(b) Women.....	112
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals.....	112

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation.....	
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improv- ing community recreational facilities.....	2
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activi- ties, or meeting programs.....	5
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community house.....	
(b) Permanent camp.....	
(c) Community rest rooms.....	
136. Number of communities assisted this year in provid- ing library facilities.....	
137. Number of school or other community grounds improv- ed this year according to recommendations.....	

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (h), 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 completed projects (e)	In
138. Corn	2		2		6	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	11	6	9	4	4 1/2	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	11	6	7	3	205	Birds
151. Dairy cattle						Animals
152. Beef cattle		6	8	4	12	Animals
153. Sheep		3	9	3	251	Animals
154. Swine		4	21	6	86	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	4		3		66	Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	3	18	3	13	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	Acres
159. Forestry						
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	3		2		2 8	Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					x 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						Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)						Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership					x 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 x	
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	79	47	64	33	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once).....	5	
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys <u>60</u>	(b) Girls <u>40</u>
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys <u>52</u>	(b) Girls <u>33</u>
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school.....	(a) Boys <u>59</u>	(b) Girls <u>40</u>
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school.....	(a) Boys <u>1</u>	(b) Girls <u>0</u>
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes.....	(a) Boys <u>53</u>	(b) Girls <u>37</u>
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes.....	(a) Boys <u>7</u>	(b) Girls <u>3</u>

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

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

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

(a) Judging.....	(f) Fire and accident prevention.....	6
(b) Giving demonstrations.....	(g) Wildlife conservation.....	3
(c) Recreational leadership.....	(h) Keeping personal accounts.....	
(d) Music appreciation.....	(i) Use of economic information.....	
(e) Health.....	(j) Soil and water conservation.....	12
	(k) Forestry.....	

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

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

WORK WITH 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.....	13
(b) Number of different young women.....	7
187. Distribution of these members by school and marital status and age groupings.....	

The sum of (1) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f=186$ (a). Also the sum of (2) $a+b+c$ = the sum of $d+e+f=186$ (b).

	In school (a)	Out of school		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men.....	1	10	2	8	2	3
(2) Young women.....		7	2	1	6	2

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held.....	13
189. Total attendance at such meetings.....	179

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.....	30
(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.....	12
(b) Young women.....	

D. Total number of young people worked with or assisted:

193. Number of different young people worked with or assisted. (Total of questions 186, 191, and 192 minus duplications due to membership in both groups "A" and "B") { (a) Young men.....	53
(b) Young women.....	9

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 14, 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 same or first year's program.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Include all work with adult 4-H Club members and young men and women (elder youth)	Bees (a)	General-feder insects ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			23
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			
198. Question discontinued.			

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

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

	Assistance to Veterans (a)	U. S. D. A. Councils (b)	Farm Credit Administration (c)	Employment Service (d)	Production and Marketing Administration (e)	Soil Conserva- tion Service (f)	Farmers Home Administration (g)	Rural Elec- trification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents					35	23	5	3	1		1
(3) Agricultural agents	5	10									
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	6			6	6	2	6	6		2
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		11			21	1		1			
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	6	13			15	2		1			

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.)