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COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Our Neighborhood Leader System, which was organized several years ago, has been abandoned. This organization had in it seventy nine community and neighborhood leaders. This was too many to function well, for the purpose for which it was being used.

We have in the county a fairly active Farm Bureau with eight regular members of the Board of Directors and two Commodity Directors. These Directors meet quarterly and the agent has been meeting with them regularly, at which time problems concerning agriculture are discussed.

After carefully considering the type of organization needed to advance the extension program and taking into consideration the personnel on this Board of Directors, it was decided that no better Board of Agriculture could be organized than this group of men represented. After discussing the matter with them, they agreed to serve in this capacity.

These ten men are scattered well over the county and represent the various farming interests. They are men who, almost invariably, are found serving on boards and committees relating to agriculture and a majority of them were neighborhood leaders, under the old system.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

According to the United States Census report for 1945, the value of farm products in Dinwiddie County was \$4,186,771. Brunswick County, alone, of the seven adjoining counties has a higher income. This figure has increased considerably during the past three years.

With the variety of soils found and the favorable climatic conditions, Dinwiddie County is well adapted to diversified agriculture and many different kinds of crops are being grown. Our farmers adjust themselves readily to production trends. Both cotton and fire-cured tobacco have been important cash crops but the acreage of these crops is decreasing each year. With no acreage control on cotton, there is probably less than 100 acres in the county this year. There was 402 acres of fire-cured tobacco harvested this year with 527 allotted to 318 farms. Flue-cured tobacco, with 3363 acres harvested and peanuts with 6062 acres, are our two important cash crops. The acreage planted to corn is being gradually reduced while hay crop, soybeans and improved pasture is being increased.

Beef cattle and hog production expanded rapidly during the war years. Dairying has remained somewhat constant but poultry production has increased.

Approximately 20% of the farms are now being operated in part or entirely with tractors and modern machinery. This percentage is expected to

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increase as more equipment becomes available so long as farm products remain high. Probably 50% of our hay was baled this year with pick-up balers, much of which was done on custom basis. One hay drier was installed in the county with excellent results reported.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

VAHART WHEAT: Increasing crop yields by the use of improved varieties of seed represents an important phase of the extension program.

In the fall of 1947, the agent was able to secure twelve bushels of certified vahart wheat. This was divided equally between two farmers and planted according to instruction furnished in order that it would meet requirements for certification. One of the men did not get his seeded until late in December and he made about 75 bushels. His wheat passed both field and bin inspection and was certified. The second man made a beautiful crop of about 140 bushels which passed field inspection but failed on bin inspection, because of low germination. Seed from these two farms was distributed among about twenty other farmers here in the county and by next year we should have a good supply of this wheat available.

S-100 SOYBEANS: The Virginia Crop Improvement Association secured 40 bushels of S-100 soybeans from Missouri during the early part of the year, which were divided between ten counties in the South Eastern part of the state. The agent applied for and received four bushels of these beans. They were delivered to J. R. Duncan, DeWitt, Va. They were planted in rows on about 5½ acres of land about the middle of May. They were ready to combine by the first week in October but on account of rainy weather, they were not harvested until around October 12.

Mr. Duncan produced about 150 bushels of beautiful seed beans. This project was well advertised and there has been a great demand for seed. Part of these beans are to be passed on to agents in other counties to establish seed sources there, however, most of them will be planted in this county. Mr. Duncan plans to plant about 20 acres next year and continue growing certified beans as a permanent source of seed supply.

CORN HYBRIDS: A total of 38 days was devoted to corn production. Our farmers are changing over rapidly from open pollinated to corn hybrids. It is estimated that approximately 80% of our total acreage was planted to hybrids in 1948. The chief problem from now on will be in getting them to change to new and better hybrids as they are being developed.

Considerable time was spent during the early spring in getting experiment station recommendations out to farmers and in locating adopted seed for them.

Four corn hybrid demonstrations were conducted in various sections of the county. In each case, four recommended white hybrids and five yellow hybrids were used. From four to six rows of each were planted in the same field. They were planted side-by-side, on uniform land, fertilized and cultivated under the same conditions. In one case, the demonstration was in a field of open pollinated corn. In two cases, a non adopted hybrid was used and the results were very outstanding in favor of adopted and recommended hybrids.

These demonstrations were located on well traveled roads and were properly marked with one large sign calling attention to the demonstration and smaller signs marking the various hybrids.

A field meeting was held at one of these demonstrations at which approximately 75 farmers attended. Before the hour of the meeting, a 50 foot row of each hybrid was shucked, weighed, and placed in baskets out on the road at the end of the rows. A yield per acre of each hybrid was calculated. This created considerable interest but they were cautioned not to pay too much attention to the calculated yield figure.

While no 100 bushel corn club was organized in the county, there were around twenty farmers who used 600 to 1000 pounds of fertilizer per acre and then used liberal amounts of nitrogen.

There seems to be no doubt that our average corn yield per acre has almost doubled during the past 15 years and is still going up each year. Plans are under way now to conduct three fertilizer demonstrations next year in which all known improved practices will be incorporated.

PASTURE FERTILIZER DEMONSTRATIONS: The three pasture fertilizer demonstrations, started in 1946, were continued through 1948. Each demonstration consisted of four one-acre plots which have had the following treatment each of the past three years. Plot number 1, received no fertilizer. Plot number 2, received 400 pounds of 20% phosphate. Plot number 3, received 600 pounds of 0-14-7 fertilizer. Plot number 4, received 700 pounds of 3-12-6 fertilizer. The fertilizer was applied in February or early March each year. A vegetation count was made in May, at which time the percentage of bare ground, legumes, desirable grasses, undesirable grasses and weeds was recorded.

Agronomy pens were placed on each plot, consisting of a frame $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and covered with poultry netting. The growth collected in these pens was clipped when five to six inches high, weighed green and recorded.

While no figures are being recorded in this report, it is interesting to note here that the stand of desirable grasses and legumes improved progressively over the period in keeping with the kind and amount of fertilizer used. The clipping weights varied somewhat but on an average they reflected

increased yields, along with stand improvement, showing favorable response to fertilizers used.

PASTURE DEVELOPMENT: A total of 40 days have been spent in connection with pasture fertilizer demonstrations and in developing new improved pastures.

The agent, is thoroughly convinced that no more valuable service could be rendered, to the farmers in the county, than to get a sufficient acreage of well fertilized pasture established on every farm to provide abundant grazing for all livestock over a period of 260 to 280 days out of the year. Some few farms have such a pasture system established.

Ladino Clover and Orchard Grass pasture is gaining rapidly in both popularity and acreage seeded. Twenty, or more, good demonstrations have been established during the year, three of which are outstanding. These three demonstrations were properly seeded, limed and fertilized. They are in good locations where thousands of people see them each week. They advertise themselves without any bill boards to attract the public eye.

Because careful preparation of the seed bed is necessary, seed costs are high and fertilizer requirements are rigid, grievous errors are being made in attempts to establish pastures. Two cases have recently come to the agent's attention where possibly every other requirement has been met and the fertilizer left off. In both cases the fertilizer was to be applied later if they got a stand to justify the additional expense. If every seeded area could be made a success, the results would sell the program. However, this is not likely to happen in any undertaking and it is because of the failures that an extensive educational program will be necessary

KY. 31 FESCUE: In the fall of 1937, the agent secured 50 pounds of Ky. 31 Fescue seed through the Piedmont Soil Conservation District, which were produced in the Sandy Level Nursery. These seed were delivered to Mr. W. B. Knott, Dinwiddie, Va., and were planted in October. Mr. Knott was just getting started in the dairy business and was deeply interested in pasture development.

Ky. 31 Fescue is a new grass for this state and very little information is available in regard to it. Our Experiment Station is not in a position to make recommendations in regard to it. With a clear understanding of these circumstances, Mr. Knott seeded this grass on about 4 acres of land in combination with ladino clover and secured a beautiful stand. He grazed the field about 15 days in early spring and it furnished excellent pasture for 20 head of dairy cows. He removed the cattle after this and allowed the grass to make seed. About one-half of the field was combined, from which he got about 200 pounds of clean seed, containing a mixture of Ky. 31 Fescue and Ladino Clover seed. The balance of the field was harvested for hay and cured on his hay drier.

Mr. Knott is well pleased with this pasture. The sod of both grass and clover is thickening rapidly and it will be interesting to see which will choke the other out. He is planting new areas with the seed he combined and after another year or two will be in a position to know the value of this combination and can show others his results. He has already had many visitors to see this pasture.

As a result of this demonstration, this combination has been seeded on four other farms this fall. In one case a two acre lot was divided and one-half of it seeded to Ky. 31 Fescue and ladino clover and the other one-half to orchard grass and ladino clover.

TOBACCO APHIDS: The tobacco aphid appeared in the county in 1947, on a limited number of farms, for the first time. There was a wide infestation this year covering at least 25% of the farms in the county. A field meeting was held at which over 100 growers attended. Mr. J. O. Rowell, Entomologist, V.F.I. Extension Division, discussed the life history of the insect and demonstrated both the dust and spray methods of control. Leaflets were prepared outlining the methods of control and were given to those attending the meeting and mailed to the growers in the county. While a few crops were sprayed, the aphids seemed to disappear rather suddenly and no serious damage was done.

TOBACCO SUCK FLY: The tobacco suck fly was observed in one field of tobacco this year for the first time. There were millions of these insects in this field and they had seriously damaged the crop before they were reported. Specimens were sent away for identification. Most of the tobacco in this field was harvested before we learned the identity of the insect or method of control. It was learned that the same spray used for the tobacco aphid would control the suck fly. We will be in a position to combat this insect next year if it appears again.

FALL ARMY WORM: There was a serious infestation of the fall army worm this year in many sections of the county. It did serious damage to alfalfa fields, sorghums, sudan grass, soybeans, late corn and lespedeza. Some other crops were damaged to a less extent.

Information was secured and distributed as to methods of control but little or nothing was actually done by our farmers to combat the pest. If the infestation should continue or increase in the future, something will have to be done to combat it.

SEED AND FARM SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION: In an attempt to keep the farm supply dealers posted on the most recent developments and recommendations, two meetings have been conducted in Petersburg this year at which time all dealers in the county and Petersburg were invited. An Agronomist, Plant Pathologist, and Vegetable Gardening Specialist, appeared on the program.

This appears to be the proper approach as it gives these dealers an opportunity to know what is being recommended before they buy their supplies for the coming year. We ran into a bad snow storm at the first meeting in the year but the fall meeting was well attended and much interest was shown.

FARM LABOR SAVING: Following the Farm Labor Saving Show held last fall, we were unable to secure the Circulars and plans requested, until the spring of 1948. Approximately 1500 copies of these circulars were mailed out to people attending the show and requested additional information.

COOPERATIVES: Some time was devoted this year in assisting in the organization of a Southern States service store in Petersburg. This organization is now in business and our farmers who are members seem to be well satisfied with the service rendered. This organization was sponsored by our County Farm Bureau. The exact membership is not known at this time, neither is the amount of business done.

The Fire-cured Tobacco Marketing Association is still functioning well and is rendering a good service to this type of tobacco growers. The agent assisted in electing a director this year. Around 75% of the fire-cured tobacco produced in the county is marketed through this association.

Thirteen of our dairy farmers belong to the Nottoway Artificial Breeders Association, representing around 150 cows. This program is comparatively new and work is being done at the present time to stimulate more interest. Two meetings were held during the spring and several individual contacts made in establishing fluid milk routes in the county.

LIVESTOCK: As previously stated in this report, the production of beef cattle and hogs has increased rapidly since the beginning of the war. With more cattle and hogs in the county we have also had an increase in diseases effecting these animals.

Blackleg occured in the county in 1946 for the first time, to the agents knowledge. The loss of 8 head of cattle has been reported from this disease this year. Approximately 175 head of cattle have been vaccinated during the year without the loss of a single head after treatment. A supply of bacterin is kept on hand and quick action is taken in case of new outbreaks.

A total of 89 days has been devoted to hog production during the year. Most of this time was spent in controlling hog cholera. A total of 1877 hogs have been vaccinated by the agent on 217 farms. This work has been somewhat reduced by training young farmers to vaccinate their own hogs. At the present time, about fifteen of our largest hog producing

farms are equipped with needles and are doing their own work. Some of them loan their equipment to neighbors. Serum and virus is supplied through the agents office. This procedure seems to be the answer to the hog cholera problem. After a farmer gets started treating his own hogs, he likes it better than depending on the agent to do the work because he can do it at a time more convenient to him.

SURPLUS POTATOES: When surplus potatoes were offered through the Production and Marketing Administration during the summer for feeding demonstrations, considerable interest was immediately shown by our hog producers. Six car loads of potatoes were ordered but only one was received.

Mr. J. R. Ragsdale, our largest hog producer, received this shipment. He was feeding about 600 head of hogs at the time. Most of his potatoes were cooked before feeding but some were fed raw. According to his report, results obtained would not justify the expense, certainly, if the potatoes had to be purchased at any price. Mr. Ragsdale has had as high as 3500 head of hogs in his feeding pens at one time during the war years and has fed garbage from army camps and various other kinds of feeds. From practical experience, he is in a good position to judge results from this demonstration.

ORNAMENTALS - LAWNS: Approximately ten days have been devoted to lawns and shrubery during the year. The agent is frequently called on to supply information regarding the establishment and maintenance of lawns. Some time has been spent on the care and management of shrubery.

Special attention has been devoted to the improvement of the court lawn, at the request of the Board of Supervisors. Six new shade trees were planted in the spring and several new shrubs set out. Old shrubery and shade trees have been pruned. The lawn was fertilized in the early spring and the entire lawn sprayed with weed killer.

4-H CLUB WORK

This is the first year since 1935 that the agent has not had some assistance in conducting the 4-H club program. It is realized that not as much time, as the program deserved, has been devoted to this line of work. A total of 68 boys, out of 103 enrolled, completed their projects.

Eight boys and one leader attended the Jamestown camp this summer. Three boys attended the Little Club Congress held at Virginia Beach this fall.

The outstanding project continues to be the Sears, Roebuck pig project. The project consists of five registered poland china gilts and a male. Each year the boy carrying the project returns a choice pig to be passed on to another member, thereby keeping the project going from year to year.

The 4-H club program is conducted through six organized clubs. Just recently a 4-H County Council was reorganized, consisting of thirty members.

The six 4-H Clubs sponsored a rat eradication campaign this year. A total of 257 cans of Antu powder were distributed in the county. It was planned that everyone purchasing this material would put the poison out on the night of April 1. No check was attempted as to the number of rats killed.

USDA COUNTY COUNCIL

A USDA County Council was organized but no meetings held. It is the opinion of the agent that so long as we have a county Board of Agriculture that there is no need for a County USDA Council, especially in normal times, and that this organization should be discontinued.

COOPERATION WITH P.M.A.

The agent has assisted with such phases of the program as was necessary this year. A series of educational meetings were held in the early spring at which time one of the topics for discussion was the P.M.A. Program.

The P.M.A. Program is not as complicated as it was at one time and not as many activities are being engaged in. The majority of work in this county is devoted to marketing quotas of flue-cured and fire-cured tobacco, however soil conservation and improvement is still an important feature. A total of 1600 tons of lime, 424 tons of superphosphate, 1200 pounds of crimson clover seed and 2000 pounds of rye grass seed were furnished to farms in the county this year with farmers paying an increased proportion of the cost.

In addition to the above material used, the agent has ordered six car loads of lime for individuals who paid for the material outright. An unknown amount of all of these materials have been bought through the usual trade channels and used on farms in the county.

CONCLUSION

While it is always felt that there is much room for improvement in a years work, it is also believed that farming, in general, in Dinwiddie County compares favorably with that of any other county in this area. With 527 square miles in the county and 1834 farms, one agent must of necessity limit his activities to where greatest results can be obtained. It is not possible to make personal contacts with every farmer, neither is it reasonable to expect that all farmers will cooperate in any program.

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Farmers are well satisfied when seasons are good and their produce is bringing a fair price. They require a limited amount of assistance and adopt improved practices readily. However, it has been the experience of the agent that 4-H club members are harder to work with during such times. They have more money to spend and have access to many other things to detract their attention from their club program.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

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 Tennessee County DeKalb

REPORT OF

Erma Frances Sloan From Dec. 1, 1942, to Nov. 30, 1948
 (Name) Home Demonstration Agent

From _____, 1944, to _____, 1944
 Assistant Home Demonstration Agent

From _____, 1944, to _____, 1944
 4-H Club Agent

From _____, 1944, to _____, 1944
 Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work

B. F. Behrman From Dec. 1, 1942, to Nov. 30, 1948
 Agricultural Agent

From _____, 1944, to _____, 1944
 Assistant Agricultural Agent



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

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 type 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 FORMS

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. When 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 no. for emphasis.
6. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
7. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
8. Include only a few photographs, news articles, circular letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do not make the annual report a scrapbook.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported. Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices should not be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club Agents (b)	Agricultural Agents (c)	County Total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		12		12	12
2. Days devoted to work with adults		172 1/2		254	426 1/2
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth		96		41	137
4. Days in office		54 1/2		69	123 1/2
5. Days in field		214		226	440
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work		400		459	859
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		200		281	481
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	20		392	412
	(2) Telephone	450		730	1180
9. Number of news articles or stories published		25		24	49
10. Number of bulletins distributed		1000		1200	2200
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting					
	(a) Number	11			11
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work				
	(a) Total attendance of:				
	(b) Men leaders				
	(c) Women leaders	90			90
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance of:				
	(c) Leaders				
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	86		6	92
	(a) Number	1141		130	1276
	(b) Total attendance	44			44
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	1028			1028
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance	225		320	545
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted					
	(1) Number	22		20	42
	(2) Total attendance			85	85
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(a) Number	12		1	13
	(b) Total attendance	31		26	57
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work				
	(a) Number	12		1	13
	(b) Total attendance	15		45	60
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
	(a) Number	1			1
	(b) Total attendance	25			25
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work				
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth				
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				

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

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GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only) ¹	(1) Farm women	322			322
	(b) Total members attending	19			19
	(c) Total others attending				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	13			13
	(b) Total boys attending	31			31
	(c) Total girls attending	16			16
	(d) Total others attending				
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State, extension workers and not previously reported.	(1) Adult work	23		56	66
	(b) Total attendance	2235		3334	4500
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	5		24	29
	(b) Total attendance	1587		945	1850
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere.	(1) Adult work	37			37
	(b) Total attendance	1073			5130
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	89			89
	(b) Total attendances				

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Clubs work or his deputies 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 picnic, fairs, 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)	420			1824
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program				1000
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time				150
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program				20
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program				700
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time				100
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				165
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled				31
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)				1164
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)				22

GEORGE SCHALLER

10-5000-2

(2) **COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP**

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

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

(a) Over-all or general: (1) Name: County U.S.D.A. Council (2) No. of members: 9

(b) Agricultural: (1) Name: County Board of Agricultural (2) No. of members: 10

(c) Home demonstration: (1) Name: Home demonstration committee (2) No. of members: 22

(d) 4-H Club: (1) Name: County Council (2) No. of members: 30

(e) Older youth: (1) Name: Older Youth Chapter (2) No. of members: 24

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

(a) Agricultural: 19 (b) Home demonstration: _____ (c) 4-H Club: _____ (d) Older youth: _____

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods): 9

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees: 9

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work: 11

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups: 242

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.): _____

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system: Men _____ Women _____

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

(a) Adult work: (1) Men _____ (2) Women _____ (b) 4-H Club and older youth work: (1) Men _____ (2) Women 2 (3) Older club boys _____ (4) Older club girls 6

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 10 (3) Youth 10

(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): 12

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 23 (b) Women 10 (c) Youth _____

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

Number of communities in which the extension program is being planned	Extension organization and planning:	County agricultural planning:	Total:
27	(1) Home demonstration agents: _____	1	98
	(2) 4-H Club agents: _____	1	
47. Days devoted to line of work by:	(3) Agricultural agents: _____	1	10
	(4) State extension workers: _____	1	
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County: _____	1	4
	(2) Community: _____	1	11
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year:		1	65
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen:		1	64

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 (b) will be identical. In all other cases, check (a) in the upper of columns (a) and (b).

10-2007-4
CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

51. Days devoted to line of work by--	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)
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	36	14	3	7	37		5	1	1	3
(4) State extension workers		2		2	1		2			
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	2	2	4	7		3	1	1	1
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	2	2	4	8			1		
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in--										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	75	15		35	18		10			
(2) The use of lime	8			10	12					
(3) The use of fertilizers	45			15						
(4) Controlling plant diseases		5					15			
(5) Controlling injurious insects		7					15	12		
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

55. Days devoted to line of work by--	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	9	9		89		13	3
(4) State extension workers	1	1		2			11
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	2		9		1	2
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year							
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in--							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1	2		12			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	2			6			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding				65			
(5) Controlling external parasites	4	3					
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	5	4		265			
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF CONSERVATION, NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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			
(3) Agricultural agents	3	1	1
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	1	2
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

Soil and Water—Continued		Forestry—Continued	
65. Number of farmers assisted this year—		67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	8	(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In the use of crop rotations	22	(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With strip cropping	6	(c) With selection cutting	
(d) In constructing terraces	12	(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) In grazing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies		(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) With contour farming of cropland	3	(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
(g) In contouring pasture or range		68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	18		
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion		69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(j) In summer-fallowing		(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	5
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests		(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	
(l) With drainage		(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	
(m) With irrigation		(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	
(n) With land clearing			
66. Number of farmers—			
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year			
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	26		
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year			

* Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

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

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth (a)	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.) (a)	Land policy and programs (classification of land use, tenure, land development, settlement, public land management, etc.) (b)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) (c)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) (d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers		2	1	1
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems				
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				

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

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MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—				110	4						
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents											
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		1			6						
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		3									
86. Number of new cooperatives ¹ assisted in organizing during the year		1									
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ³ in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)		240									
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year											
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ¹ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ² participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ 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 Includes livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.
³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT				
101. Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth				
102. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	(2) 4-H Club agents	(3) Agricultural agents	(4) State extension workers
	56		2	
			1	1
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
105. The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		106. Rural Electrification—Continued		
(a) Constructing dwellings	4	107. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity		
(b) Remodeling dwellings	15	(a) Obtaining electricity		
(c) Installing sewage systems	3	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment		
(d) Installing water systems		(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes		
(e) Installing heating systems		108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(f) Providing needed storage space	125	(a) The construction of farm buildings		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	52	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	130	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment		
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	115	109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	30	(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	157	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		
(l) Laundry arrangement		110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year		
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses		(a) The selection of mechanical equipment		
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	150	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment		
(o) Improving home grounds	45	111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the bettering of cotton		
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts				

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NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members and older youth.		Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by:		120		29	11
(1) Home demonstration agents					
(2) 4-H Club agents					
(3) Agricultural agents					
(4) State extension workers					
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.					11
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.					
115. Number of families assisted this year—		115(g)	FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS		
(a) In improving diets	300				
(b) With food preparation	300				
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production:					
(1) Of vegetables	100		12420	20763	
(2) Of fruits	25				
(3) Of meats	20				53620
(4) Of milk				15760 lbs.	
(5) Of poultry and eggs	175				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing					
(e) With butter or cheese making	10				
(f) With food preservation problems:					
(1) Canning	125				
(2) Freezing	50				
(3) Drying					
(4) Storing	35				
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget					
(h) In canning according to a budget	30				
(i) With child-feeding problems					
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases					
116. With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)					190
(a) With first-aid or home nursing					
(b) In removing fire and accident hazards					
117. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches					
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers					11
		FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS			
			Fruits (a)	Vegetables (b)	Meats and fish (c)
1. Quarts canned					
2. Gallons brined					
3. Pounds: Dried					132
4. Cured					132
5. Stored					
6. Frozen					32

* Sum of the sublines unless duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.
 † Weight of finished product after drying.
 ‡ Weight of product before drying.
 § Include contents of locker plants and home freezer units.
 ¶ Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth		Home management - family economics (4)	Clothing and textiles (6)	Family relationships—child development (5)	Recreation and community life (7)
111	(1) Home demonstration agents		18		11
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents				6
	(4) State extension workers				
	(5) Other				
119.	Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		9		130
120.	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued		Clothing and Textiles—Continued			
121.	Number of families assisted this year—		127.	Number of families assisted this year with—	
(a)	With time-management problems	30	(a)	Clothing-construction problems	30
(b)	With home accounts		(b)	The selection of clothing and textiles	
(c)	With financial planning		(c)	Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	175
(d)	In improving use of credit for family living expenses	30	(d)	Clothing accounts or budgets	175
(e)	In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	20	Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued		
122.	Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—	10	128.	Number of families assisted this year—	
(a)	Food	11	(a)	With child-development and guidance problems	
(b)	Clothing, furnishings and equipment	11	(b)	In improving family relationships	
(c)	General household supplies	8	129.	Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	
123.	Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations or individually, with the buying of—	100	130.	Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	2350
(a)	Food	82	(b)	Women	
(b)	Clothing	2850	131.	Number of children in families represented by such individuals	5000
(c)	Housefurnishings and equipment	3890	Recreation and Community Life—Continued		
(d)	General household supplies		132.	Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	90
124.	Total number of different families assisted this year with "consumer-buying problems" (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)		133.	Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	
125.	Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions		134.	Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	11
126.	Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living	140	135.	Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
			(a)	Club or community house	
			(b)	Permanent camp	
			(c)	Community rest rooms	
			136.	Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	3
			137.	Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	21

NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (7), page 9.

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and view 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 (a), p. 9.

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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. Cereals	5		2		3 Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts	1		1		1 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	3		3		2 Acres
146. Fruits					Acres
147. Home gardens	12		3		1/2 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	14		4		425 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	13		9		14 Animals
152. Beef cattle	2		2		2 Animals
153. Sheep	10				Animals
154. Swine	56		44		141 Animals
155. Horses and mules					Animals
155a. Rabbits					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor					Articles made
162. Farm management					Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		100		53	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Men's planned Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)					Quarts preserved
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
165a. Child care					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing	103	123	25	13	Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)		173	157	36	Units Rooms
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Articles
170. Junior leadership					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	106	282	63	204	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

* Like are shell craying projects

111 **4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP**

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) 6

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled: (a) Boys 103 (b) Girls 157

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing: (a) Boys 68 (b) Girls 137

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school: (a) Boys 103 (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 99 (b) Girls 130

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes: (a) Boys 4 (b) Girls 27

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	181. By age	
	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	31	21
2d "	16	27
3d "	19	38
4th "	17	46
5th "	9	11
6th "	10	5
7th "	5	7
8th "	2	
9th and over		
	10 and under	10
	11	14
	12	14
	13	20
	14	16
	15	9
	16	8
	17	11
	18	
	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

(b) Giving demonstrations (g) Wildlife conservation

(c) Recreational leadership (h) Keeping personal accounts

(d) Music appreciation (i) Use of economic information

(e) Health (j) Soil and water conservation

(k) Forestry

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

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

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth

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

187. Number of members by school status and age

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

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups

189. Total attendance at such meetings

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted

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

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

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

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older youth program devoted to—

	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems			100	
(2) Vocational guidance			5	
(3) Family life and social customs				
(4) Social and recreational activities				
(5) Community service activities			1	
(6) Technical agriculture				3
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health				

1 All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.

2 Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 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 extension work in the preceding 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)

	Bees (a)	General-Insecta (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			39 1/2
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents		6	37
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		8	7
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

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. Council (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)	Temperance Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)	Other Agencies (k)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—							2				
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	4				5	3	1				3
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year											
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers											

*Include grasshoppers, army worms, 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. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 14 to 25 years of age.