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† INTRODUCTION

Dinwiddie County is located in Southside Virginia between the Appomattox River on the north and the Mattoway River on the south. It lies across the dividing line between the Tidewater Section and the Piedmont Plateau, which line runs in a generally north-south direction with about one-third of the county on the east in the Tidewater Section and about two-thirds of the county on the west in the Piedmont Plateau.

The eastern part of the county is mostly level but fairly well drained. The principal soils found in this area are Norfolk, Chesterfield, Caroline, Atlee and Colfax. The Norfolk, Chesterfield and Caroline soils are adapted to a wide variety of crops and it is on these soils where most of our peanuts and flue-cured tobacco are grown in this area. Atlee is rather heavy soil and cold natured. It is adapted to corn, soybeans and pasture. Colfax is poorly drained soil suitable for pasture and woodland.

The Piedmont Section is gently rolling and well drained. The principal soils found in this area are Cecil, Appling, Durham and Worsham. Cecil soil is adapted to fire-cured tobacco, corn, small grain and pasture production as well as many other uses. Appling and Durham soils are suitable for flue-cured tobacco and many other crops. Worsham is wet natured soil suitable for pasture and woodland.

There is a small slate area in the south central part, extending up toward the center of the county, in which is found Herndon, Georgeville, Colfax and Appling soils. The best of these soils is Appling, Herndon and Georgeville, on which is grown flue-cured and fire-cured tobacco, corn, small grains and Pasture. Colfax is wet natured soil.

The county is located to far north to be south, and too far south to be north. With this ideal location, so far as climate is concerned, its usual abundant rainfall and wide variety of soils as indicated above, many different kinds of crops can be profitably produced.

The city of Petersburg, with a population of about 35,000 is located mostly in the north-east corner of Dinwiddie County. It provides a market for most of the products grown in the county. Although our farmers have access to many other markets.

There are three main line railroads in the county. The Norfolk and Western Railway leaves Petersburg in a western direction and passes through the entire northern part of the county. The Seaboard Railway leaves Petersburg in a south-western direction, passing almost through the center of the county. The Atlantic Coast Line leaves Petersburg going almost directly south along the eastern margin of the county.

The county is served by a network of primary and secondary highways. U. S. Highway No. 1, follows closely along the Seaboard Railway and 460 follows the Norfolk and Western. State Highway No. 40 crosses the entire southern border of the county. Highway No. 141 leaves U.S. No. 1 at Dinwiddie running east to Carson and joins U.S. 301 in the edge of Prince George County. State Highway 38 leaves 460 at Sutherland going in a north west direction into Amelia County. One can travel close to most any point

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within the county on a surfaced road. Practically all unsurfaced roads have been graveled and are considered all-weather roads.

In view of these and many other advantages not mentioned, Dinwiddie County is a desirable place for anyone to live and in which to practice diversified agriculture.

II TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Flue-cured tobacco and peanuts are the two main cash crops in the county. In 1951, we produced approximately 4400 acres of flue cured tobacco with an average yield of 1440 pounds per acre. During the same year our farmers produced 5400 acres of peanuts averaging 1260 pounds per acre.

The production of fire-cured tobacco and cotton is definitely on the downward trend. According to the Crop Reporting Service, we produced only 310 acres of fire-cured tobacco in 1951 with an average yield of 1430 pounds per acre. While there are no figures at hand on cotton production, it is estimated that about 100 acres of cotton was grown in the county in 1951 on about 50 farms.

The County produced 13,500 acres of corn in 1951 with an average yield of 44 bushels per acre. We normally produced around 2600 acres of wheat averaging about 18 bushels per acre.

Soybean production is becoming an important enterprise on more farms each year. We are now producing about 2500 acres of this crop for seed with an average yield of about 19 bushels per acre.

In addition to these crops mentioned, many other crops are being or can be produced here.

According to the 1950 census, the county income from livestock sold in 1949 was \$535,270 aside from poultry and dairy products. About 61% of this was derived from the sale of hogs and most of the remainder from cattle.

There has been a slight increase in the number of dairy cattle and in dairy production in recent years. Although there has been some change over from dairy to beef cattle, there are more farms producing grade A milk.

The most noticeable change has been in the production in beef cattle. Only a few years ago, there was not a farm in the county that could be considered, in any sense a beef cattle farm. Today, this is an important business on about 5% of the farms in the county.

While production figures are not yet available on the 1952 crops, the acreage figures are listed here as a matter of record. According to figures obtained from the county P.M.A. office, 4386 acres of flue-cured tobacco was harvested, 300 acres of fire-cured tobacco, and 4524 acres of peanuts from the 1952 crop.

10 ORGANIZATION

② **FARM BUREAU:** The County Farm Bureau is the only organization of its kind now operating within the county. Its officers and directors are elected annually by its 600 members distributed well over the county. The directors of this organization, along with its various commodity committees, by agreement, serve as the county Board of Agriculture.

The objectives established, in connection with this organization, was to increase its membership to 600 during the year, to use its Board of Directors and various Commodity Committees as a County Board of Agriculture and to coordinate their activities with the extension program.

② The membership goal was realized early in the year. During the early fall, the membership of about 100 members expired and again the membership was built up to 600 by renewals and new members.

② The agent has worked closely with the Board of Directors throughout the year, attending all Board meetings and participating in other activities of the organization. In cooperation with this organization, a series of community educational meetings were held at four points in the county during the early spring. A public relations tour and picnic was held during the summer, including the entire membership and business men and their wives from Petersburg. About 1000 people participated in this program which received wide publicity. This organization sponsored the county pasture contest and assisted the agent materially in carrying out the extension program.

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION: Our Dairy Herd Improvement Association has continued to operate through the year. We started the year with eleven members, three of which were in the edge of Brunswick County. At the present time, there are thirteen members, four of which are in adjoining counties. At this time last year there were 447 cows on test. At the present time there are 446.

② It was our objective to increase the membership to a full time job for the supervisor. Progress has been made toward reaching this goal but we still have nine dairies, selling grade A milk, which have not started testing their cows. Members have been supplied with monthly summary reports throughout the year. An all day dairy school was held in the county during the month of January, with four specialists participating.

4-H CLUB WORK: The 4-H club program has been conducted primarily by R. H. Steed, Assistant Agent, who works one-half time in Dinwiddie and one-half time in Nottoway County. Following is his contribution to this report:

Thirteen 4-H clubs are organized in the three schools of the county with 178 boys carrying 212 projects. All 4-H club work is being conducted in the schools under the supervision of the agents and junior 4-H leaders. Of the thirteen clubs organized ten are junior clubs and three senior clubs with one senior club in each of the three high schools.

Eighty nine of the 212 projects were completed this year showing a net profit of \$1418.73 from Beef, Dairy, Hogs, Poultry and Rabbit projects and

\$1007.62 profit from corn, soybeans, tobacco and garden projects. Sixty members of the 118 carrying Rural Electrification projects were completed.

The Rural Electrification project was taught in each of the three schools by 4-H members of the senior clubs. These junior leaders were trained by the personnel of the Virginia Electric and Power Company. It is believed this project would have been more successful if the leaders were better trained, however the power supplies were limited in personnel and time.

The 4-H Baby Beef project was introduced in the county for the first time this year. The three members who are carrying this project are showing considerable interest in feeding and caring for their animals. The beef calves will enter the Baby Beef Show and sale in Petersburg next spring.

The Sears, Roebuck pig project which has operated very successful in past years was discontinued this year. The Sears project was one main way of keeping and increasing the purebred stock of hogs in the county. However, the project was dropped this year because of breeding difficulties and lack of interest.

Eleven boys and one leader attended the District 4-H club camp at Jamestown during July. To be eligible to attend camp the club members had to have their records up to date or completed.

Over 125 4-H members, parents and friends enjoyed a recreational night which was held in the Dinwiddie High School Gym in March. This event was sponsored by the women adult leaders in the county. All the folks, young and old, took part in playing games and group singing.

The members of the McKenney 4-H clubs held a picnic at Zehmer's pond in May. The group thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon of swimming, fishing and playing games. The picnic ended after all were stuffed with hot dogs and soft drinks.

Fifty 4-H members and three leaders attended the Achievement Day which was held in November. The boys had exhibits of field crops and seemed anxious to have a livestock show next year. Four of the clubs in the county provided entertainment which included skits and group singing. After a picnic lunch, county awards were presented. This was the first Achievement Day held in Dinwiddie for several years.

At the present there is a 4-H Council in each of the three schools. However, plans are underway to organize a 4-H County Council to strengthen the overall 4-H program in Dinwiddie County. With a county council that functions properly, the agents feel Dinwiddie County will have more participation in County, District and State events along with a higher percent of project completion.

IV LIVESTOCK

BEEF CATTLE: The production of beef cattle is a new business to farmers of this county. As stated in a previous paragraph, the production of beef cattle has become an important enterprise on about 5% of the farms. Because of the lack

of experience, our farmers are faced with problems new to them, including disease and parasite control, feeding, management and marketing.

The agent was able to get the larger herds vaccinated against blackleg by teaching some of the farmers how to vaccinate their own and by vaccinating many of them himself. A total of 332 head of cattle have been vaccinated by the agent on 31 farms.

The danger of carrying unvaccinated calves on farms was stressed at educational meetings held at four points in the county during the early spring. During the summer, there was an outbreak of blackleg in one section of the county and a circular letter was sent to all cattle producers in that area warning them of the danger. At least twelve head of cattle were lost on four different farms before all the cattle in the area were vaccinated and the disease brought under control. A veterinarian was called in to one farm and he identified the disease and vaccinated a few cattle. The agent vaccinated the cattle on five farms in the area at that time. Most of the work was done by a young dairy farmer in the area who secured a syringe and the necessary vaccine through the agents office.

Up to the present time, the local demand for breeding stock and for feeders in this area has been so strong that our producers have been able to dispose of their surplus beef stock locally. Only one farmer sold twenty-five calves through the Petersburg Feeder Calf Sale this year. All producers in the county were contacted and supplied with a copy of the rules and regulations governing the sale and were offered assistance in selecting calves to be entered and in preparing them for the sale.

SWINE: For many years, it has been the custom for the agent to supply the material and to vaccinate hogs for the farmers in the county, although this was purely personal service and often required from two to four or more trips to the same farm during the course of the year. At one time, some of this kind of service may have been justified on the grounds that a certain amount of knowledge and skill was required to administer the serum-virus vaccination. Vaccines now in general use for immunizing hogs against cholera carry no cholera germs and all hogs are given the same dose, regardless of size.

Briefly, the job of the agent is to teach farmers to do those things which they have not known how to do themselves. Beginning something over a year ago, the agent undertook to teach farmers how to vaccinate their own hogs. Syringes and vaccine has been ordered and supplied to them at cost.

During 1951, a total of 3524 hogs were vaccinated on 246 farms. Only 1864 hogs have been vaccinated by the agent during the past year on 123 farms. A considerable number of these were vaccinated while teaching farmers how to do the job. In vaccinating the number of hogs shown above, the agent has used material costing \$913.91. Over the same period of time, vaccine costing \$1457.11 was furnished the farmers, at cost, for use on 120 farms.

V CROPS

TOBACCO: Both the number of farms producing fire cured tobacco, and the acreage being produced, is decreasing. Approximately two-thirds of the farms

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in the county are now producing flue-cured tobacco. Marketing quotas are the only restraining factor in controlling production of this crop under the present price situation. Apparently our farmers keep well posted on best production practices, including most desirable varieties. Our average county yield in 1951 of 1430 pounds per acre was considerably higher than any of the adjoining counties. Their main concern is disease control, especially black shank and root knot.

Our growers have been advised as to the value of resistant varieties and crop rotation in controlling these diseases, through educational meetings, circular letters and news items.

Black shank did not do as much damage during the past year as it did in 1951, however root knot was equally as bad, if not worse. Most farmers realize that crop rotation is the most satisfactory solution to both of these. Those who have suitable land available are now practicing a two, three or even a four year rotation and are getting good results. Many farmers who did not have suitable land available are cleaning up new land, with the use of heavy equipment, and are establishing rotations.

Approximately twenty farms have been supplied with plans for constructing modern tobacco barns during the past year and even more have been supplied with plans showing how to construct Oxford type ventilators. There appears to be room for much improvement in barns being used for curing purposes.

CORN: It was felt that the average corn yield, of about 45 bushels per acre, had been increased to a respectable figure. Experiment Station results as to performance of recommended hybrids were given wide publicity. No attempt was made to organize a corn club, as had been done in the past. As it so happened, this was a good year not to have a club on account of the hot dry weather, which brought our average yield, probably, below 20 bushels per acre.

PASTURE: Because of the increased interest in livestock production and the increased number of livestock in the county, high priority was given to pasture improvement during the past year, with emphasis on management.

A pasture club was organized in the county in the fall of 1950, with 35 members enrolled. The membership of this club was increased to 88 in the late fall of 1951. A pasture improvement contest was sponsored within the county by the Farm Bureau. They contributed \$50 to be used as prize money.

To stimulate interest in pasture development in the Petersburg area, the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, through its Agricultural Committee, sponsored a contest between Dinwiddie, Chesterfield, Prince George and Sussex Counties, offering a Bar-be-cue supper to all members enrolled in Pasture Clubs and a silver cup to the county doing the best job in pasture development.

Since Dinwiddie County had already worked out a set of rules and regulations, governing the contest within the county, and a score card to be used in judging pastures on individual farms, these rules and regulations and the score card was adopted for use in the four county area. In order to give an understanding as to what was attempted, the rules and regulations and the score card is being included herewith:

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RULES AND REGULATIONS
Dinwiddie County Pasture Club
1951 - 1952

The objectives of this club are (1) To provide adequate pasture on each farm for the livestock now on the farm and (2) To increase the acreage of improved pasture and the number of head of livestock on each farm as rapidly as economic conditions and good farming practices will justify. Any prizes offered will be of secondary importance. The following rules and regulations will apply:

1. Any farmer owning, renting, or leasing land within the boundaries of the county is eligible to enroll in the Dinwiddie County Pasture Club.
2. Enrollment will be done by written application including a description of the location of the farm.
3. Farmers who enroll in the club will automatically become members of the Virginia Pasture Club and may qualify for a certificate issued by this organization.
4. The pasture must be a mixture of grasses and legumes that will provide grazing for one animal unit per acre for the equivalent of at least 200 days on at least 5% of the open land on the farm, or one acre, whichever is larger. (For hogs or poultry, it may be composed of legumes only).
5. Judging will be done by a team of two disinterested persons, including at least one person trained in technical agriculture, by use of a score card prepared for this purpose. Individual scores will be averaged and adjusted for the final score.
6. Judging will be done between March 15 and April 30, 1952, and all farms will be judged within as short a time as possible after it is started.
7. While it is suggested that careful consideration be given to seed mixtures, lime requirements and fertilization practices recommended by experiment stations and the Agronomy Department of the VPI Extension Service, the amount or kind of seed, fertilizer and lime used will not be considered in the score, - only the visible results obtained.
8. All applications for entry must be made by November 30, 1951.
9. Money or commodities offered for prizes will be divided into six places.
10. All pasture land used in the grazing system may be considered by the judges, regardless of when it was seeded, provided it qualifies under rule 4 above.
11. Farmers who enrolled last year, are considered as members and are eligible to compete for any additional prizes offered. They should consider suggestions offered to them, along with their final report, for improvements.
12. Pastures should not be overgrazed, while on the other hand it should be used to capacity in order to receive maximum returns on investments made. An "insurand area" seeded to orchard grass and lespedeza or a supplementary pasture of sudan grass and soybeans, which may be used for pasture or for hay if not needed for pasture, should be provided. While this is not a rule, it will be given consideration in the farm score.

PASTURE SCORE CARD
DIXMIDDE COUNTY PASTURE CLUB

Points To Consider	Perfect Score	Farm Score
1. Stand of desirable grasses and legumes and apparent grazing capacity of area involved.	20	
2. Acreage adequate to provide continuous pasture during normal season for livestock on the farm for a period of 200 days.	20	
3. Acreage sufficient for size of farm and farming program. (5% of open land or 1 acre whichever is larger).	10	
4. Provision for rotated grazing.	10	
5. Proper land utilization - Steep, rough or poorly drained land not suitable for cultivated crops has been used.	10	
6. Proper care with respect to clipping, liming, fertilization and overgrazing, from appearance.	10	
7. Pasture being fully utalized to assure proper returns on investment.	5	
8. Properly fenced; water available and convenient.	5	
9. Provisions for catching, separating and loading stock or for milking and handling milk on dairy farms.	5	
10. Provisions for "insurance" or supplementary pasture.	5	
TOTAL SCORE	100	

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Each farm enrolled in our county contest was visited during the last two weeks of April, by a team of two men and the pasture, together with the pasture system, was carefully scored. In addition to scoring the farm, certain other information was collected, which included; acres in farm, acres of improved pasture, acres of unimproved pasture, open land, and a survey of the kind and number of head of livestock on the farm. This information was used as a basis upon which the final score for the farm was determined.

A summary of the above information indicated that on the 88 farms enrolled, the farms contained 22780 acres of land, they had 2470 acres of improved pasture, 964 acres of unimproved pasture, 8895 acres of cropland, owned 195 head of mules and horses, 1569 head of beef cattle, 1149 head of dairy cattle and 3210 head of hogs.

G. R. Epperson, Associate Extension Agronomist, J. W. Rogers, District Agent and Robert Ritchie, representing the Chamber of Commerce, did the judging between the counties. They did an excellent job, so far as can be determined, because Dinwiddie County won the silver cup.

Out of the 88 members enrolled in the club, 81 qualified for and were issued certificates from the Virginia Pasture Club.

The agent feels that the pasture program has accomplished much toward the objective established. Special recognition is given to R. W. Ritchie, Veteran Instructor, who gave considerable time in developing the program and assisting with the judging. Carl S. Gregory, Soil Conservation Technician and J. E. Chandler, Aide in Soil Conservation, cooperated fully in the program.

VI GENERAL ACTIVITIES

During the early part of May, an irrigation demonstration was arranged on one farm in the county in cooperation with our Agricultural Engineering Department and one of the companies selling irrigation equipment. About sixty farmers attended the demonstration at which mild interest was shown.

As a result of this, one farmer installed a system and irrigated about five acres of pasture and three acres of corn. Because of the dry season, considerable interest has developed in irrigation since that time. About seventy five farmers have constructed farm fish ponds in recent years. These, together with the natural water supplies, offer good possibilities for irrigation systems on many farms.

In an attempt to reorganize the county office, our files have been reworked recently and set up according to a system recommended. The job has not been entirely completed but a place has been provided to store informational material where it can be located and preserved for future reference.

VII CONCLUSION

An evaluation of a years work is difficult to make. It is evident that there is always much room for improvement over what has been accomplished, and there is a degree of satisfaction in seeing results from

efforts made. Pasture improvement was given major emphasis during the year, but at times the agent was reminded of the following quotation by John James Ingalls. "Grass bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the earth".

It was with a feeling of satisfaction that something was being accomplished when the job of judging pastures was completed the first of May and knowing that our corn yields had been increased from less than 20 bushels per acre to over 45 bushels in recent years. But the hot dry weather during the summer parched our pasture fields and scalded the corn.

These conditions made it more evident that the job was not yet done. Some provision must be made to overcome these adverse conditions, which have occurred in the past and will occur in the future.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperating

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Virginia

County Henric

REPORT OF

E. Emma Francis Wickerson
(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1951, to Jan. 31, 1952

Donald J. Talbot
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.

From July 1, 1952, to Nov. 30, 1952

From _____, 19, to _____, 19

R. N. Stud (4-H work)
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From Jan. 1, 1952, to Nov. 30, 1952

B. J. Bidwell
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1951, to Nov. 30, 1952

From _____, 19, to _____, 19

Assistant Agricultural Agent.



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date: _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)		7		17 1/2	XXXXXXXXXX
2. Days devoted to work with adults ¹		93 1/2		309	XXXXXXXXXX
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ¹		604		108	XXXXXXXXXX
4. Days in office ¹		75 1/2		108	XXXXXXXXXX
5. Days in field ¹		82		306	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ¹		100		675	775
7. Number of different farms or homes visited		78		513	591
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	30		452	482
	(2) Telephone	145		658	803
9. Number of news articles or stories published ¹		7		11	18
10. Number of bulletins distributed		788		465	1253
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting					
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	19			19
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)				
	(a) Number	195			195
	(b) Men of leaders				3
	(a) Number	3			3
	(b) Total attendance of leaders	56			56
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader-training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	129		3	142
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	1711		88	1799
	(a) Number	62			62
	(b) Total attendance	839			829
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted				92	92
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Number				
	(2) Total attendance				
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work				
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)				
	(a) Number				
	(b) Total attendance				
17. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work				
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)				
	(a) Number	160			160
	(b) Total attendance	1			2
	(a) Number	1			2
	(b) Total attendance	50		50	100

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				
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1		1	1	
	(b) Total boys attending			11	11	
	(c) Total girls attending	33			33	
	(d) Total others attending	3		3	6	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	3		59	62
		(b) Total attendance	918		2636	3554
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1		97	98
		(b) Total attendance	7		1146	1153
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	10			10
		(b) Total attendance	109			109
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (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 Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 15.

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)	583	1789
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program		1012
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time		33
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program		21
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program		200
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time		30
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program		100
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time		30
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)		165
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)		46
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)		1108
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)		112

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County organization, association, or committee sponsoring extension work. This may include agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees. It may also include farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------|----|
| (a) Over-all or general | (1) Name <u>County Board of Agriculture</u> | (2) No. of members | 10 |
| (b) Agricultural | (1) Name <u>County Board of Agriculture</u> | (2) No. of members | 18 |
| (c) Home demonstration | (1) Name <u>Home Demonstration County Committee</u> | (2) No. of members | 15 |
| (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 | <u>32</u> | (b) Home demonstration | <u>29</u> | (c) 4-H Club | <u>15</u> | (d) Young men and women (older youth) | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
35. Total number of communities in county. (See definition of a community, item 1, on back cover.) (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 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 13
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups 304
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 | <u>32</u> | (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) | (1) Men | <u>1</u> | (3) Older club boys | |
| | (2) Women | <u>96</u> | | (2) Women | <u>15</u> | (4) Older club girls | |

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service
43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
- | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Unpaid lay members: | (1) Men | (2) Women | (3) Youth |
| (b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: | (1) Men | (2) Women | |
44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning)
45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men (b) Women (c) Youth
46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes (b) No

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by:			<u>83</u>
(1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers	(1) Home demonstration agents		<u>42</u>
	(2) 4-H Club agents		<u>19</u>
	(3) Agricultural agents		<u>1</u>
	(4) State extension workers		<u>13</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held:	(1) County		<u>108</u>
	(2) Community		<u>130</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			

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 column (a) and (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Homedemonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	11	4	1	2	54		21			5
(4) State extension workers					4		2			
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	4	2	2	9		9			4
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year					12		3			
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	66	12	4		63		38			6
(2) The use of lime		10			102		8			4
(3) The use of fertilizers	43			2	98		14			10
(4) Controlling plant diseases		6					120			3
(5) Controlling injurious insects		9			10		18			5
(6) Controlling noxious weeds		3		2	12					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals		1			2					

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents	26	46	1	88		1	
(4) State extension workers	4	2					
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	7	9	1	9		1	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	8		12			
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year	1						
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations	10						
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		6		8			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	5			7			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	6	10		18			
(5) Controlling external parasites		6				2	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	24	84	1	107		1	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

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CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES 1

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Soil and water (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		4	1	2
(4) State extension workers			1	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		5	1	3
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		1	1	1

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	12
(b) In the use of crop rotations	4
(c) With strip cropping	
(d) In constructing terraces	2
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	
(f) With contour farming of cropland	
(g) In contouring pasture or range	
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	6
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	2
(m) With irrigation	1
(n) With land clearing	1
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	
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	

* Include nature study.

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	1
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	
(a) In making firebreaks	
(b) In making firebreaks	
(c) In making firebreaks	
(d) In making firebreaks	
(e) In making firebreaks	
(f) In making firebreaks	
(g) In making firebreaks	
(h) In making firebreaks	
(i) In making firebreaks	
(j) In making firebreaks	
(k) In making firebreaks	
(l) In making firebreaks	
(m) In making firebreaks	
(n) In making firebreaks	
(o) In making firebreaks	
(p) In making firebreaks	
(q) In making firebreaks	
(r) In making firebreaks	
(s) In making firebreaks	
(t) In making firebreaks	
(u) In making firebreaks	
(v) In making firebreaks	
(w) In making firebreaks	
(x) In making firebreaks	
(y) In making firebreaks	
(z) In making firebreaks	
69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedges, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	8
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	2

Wildlife—Continued

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	Individual farm planning, adjustments,* tenancy, and other management problems	Farm credit (short and long time)	Outlook information
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents				
	(2) 4-H Club agents				
	(3) Agricultural agents	4	6	3	2
	(4) State extension workers				
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	5	1	2
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				2	
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:	(a) Farm business		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
	(b) Enterprise		(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating		2
	(c) Other		(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans)		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments		8
	(b) General farm records	4	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes		
	(c) Enterprise records	178	(i) With farm-labor problems		
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only	6	(j) In developing supplemental sources of income		5
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan				
	(c) In analyzing the farm business				
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements	4			

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

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

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ²	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Forest products	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities	Home products and crafts	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment ³
	(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			13						4		
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			7						5		
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			2						1		
86. Number of new cooperatives ¹ assisted in organizing during the year			1								
87. Number of established cooperatives ¹ assisted during the year											
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			1								
89. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year			16						12		
91. Question discontinued	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											
93. Number of programs ³ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ³ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ³ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ³ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ³ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ³ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ³ conducted this year (specify)											

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

² Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the members living in the county covered by this report.

³ Organized pieces of work.

HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

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	16 1/2			
(2) 4-H Club agents	1	13	13	9
(3) Agricultural agents	6		3	1
(4) State extension workers	9	9	8	7
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.				
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	41			

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued		Rural Electrification—Continued	
105. Number of families assisted this year in—		106. Number of ASSOCIATIONS organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity. (Report associations, not individual members)	
(a) Constructing dwellings	3	107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(b) Remodeling dwellings		(a) Obtaining electricity	
(c) Installing sewage systems	1	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	234
(d) Installing water systems	12	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	
(e) Installing heating systems		(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service	
(f) Providing needed storage space	240	Farm Buildings—Continued	
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	1	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	228	(a) The construction of farm buildings	18
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	1	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	234	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods		Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued	
(l) Laundry arrangement		109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses		(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	2
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	3	(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	3
(o) Improving home grounds	4	110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year.	
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts		111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents		1	11	
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers		6	2	
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		66	9	
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		60	24	
115. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				200
(b) With food preparation				217
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				
(2) Of fruits				
(3) Of meats				
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs				
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food.				
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				20
(2) Freezing				60
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				65
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)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents	13	21		6
	(2) 4-H Club agents				8
	(3) Agricultural agents				8
	(4) State extension workers	1	3		
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	9	9		6	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.	16	26		13	

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With time-management problems	195
(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 individual)	
(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	150
(b) Clothing	
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment	150
(d) General household supplies	170
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications)	200
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	135
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles	
(c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing	166
(d) Clothing accounts or budgets	

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) With child-development and guidance problems	
(b) In improving family relationships	
129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year	
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men	
(b) Women	
131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals	

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation	100
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities	
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs	
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—	
(a) Club or community base	
(b) Permanent camp	
(c) Community rest rooms	
136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities	
137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations	

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 13.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)	
138. Corn	8		7		17.7 ⁶	Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	2		2		3	Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco	3		3		3	Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	5	3	1	0	.1	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	11		1		180	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	11		3		4	Animals
152. Beef cattle	7		3		4	Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	40		9		61	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	3		1		203	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	118		60		0	Articles made
					175	Articles repaired
162. Farm management						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		16		0	0	Meals planned
					0	Meals served
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)						Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						Quarts frozen ¹
165a. Child care						Pounds frozen ¹
166. Clothing		155		12	232	Garments made
					4	Garments remodeled
167. Home management (housekeeping)						Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		13		1	1	Rooms
					4	Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others						XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	209	190	90	13		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once) 13
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys 178 (b) Girls 185
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys 66 (b) Girls 11
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys 178 (b) Girls 185
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 135 (b) Girls 140
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys 43 (b) Girls 45

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
			10 and under	49	59
1st year	78	56	11	37	40
2d	38	43	12	37	30
3d	30	50	13	20	28
4th	18	20	14	12	7
5th	6	6	15	11	9
6th	5	2	16	9	9
7th	3	7	17	3	2
8th		1	18		1
9th			19		
10th and over			20 and over		

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—
- (a) Judging 15 (f) Fire and accident prevention
- (b) Giving demonstrations (g) Wildlife conservation
- (c) Recreational leadership (h) Keeping personal accounts 178
- (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 5
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaged in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs 6

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 40
(b) Number of different young women 15
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						
(2) Young women			40	10	15	15

188. Number of meetings these extension organized groups held 12
189. Total attendance at such meetings 180

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year 3
191. Number in such groups (a) Different young men 95
(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 35
(b) Young women 10

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 130
(b) Young women 50
194. Question discontinued.

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

² Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.

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

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Bees (e)	General-leader insects ¹ (f)	All other work (g)
195. Days devoted to 1954 work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			6
(2) 4-H Club agents			29
(3) Agricultural agents			1
(4) State extension workers			9
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			24
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 Electric 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											
(3) Agricultural agents	3	3			11	2		1			
(4) State extension workers											
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	1			1	2		1			
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year											
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	3	4			8	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.)