

VIRGINIA

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT ANNUAL REPORT 1944 ✓

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VFM-14 ✓

RETURN TO
EXTENSION
 DIVISION OF FIELD
 STUDIES & TRAINING

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

of

E. A. DAVIS,
County Agent

for

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY,
Virginia

1944

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Courtland, Virginia,
Holland, Virginia.
Courtland, Virginia
Courtland, Virginia
Courtland, Virginia

II.

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III.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Southampton County has the County Agricultural Board type of organization, though as an active organization this is principally a theoretical statement. There is no substantial agricultural organization in the county. However, because of the cooperation of individual farmers and farm women the agent has been able to pass on to most farmers in the county such educational information as the people in the county needed. There are people in each community whom the agent may contact who will, at considerable expense to themselves, pass the information on to their neighbors. The subject matter determines who the agent may contact. If the agent wishes to get information to people in the county regarding War Bonds he will contact one group of people, explain the situation and conditions to them and the work will be done, generally on a satisfactory basis. If it is a request to increase the acreage of peanuts possibly another group of individuals will be contacted; and another group for the educational activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Program. If it is a demonstration on treating peanut seed certain farmers in key positions will be contacted. This group of farmers would be vitally interested in improving the germination of peanuts in the community and they will take pride in passing the information on to their neighbors who respect their opinions and will follow their advice. These contacted individuals may advise that they are treating the seed themselves. This is sufficient evidence to the people they contact or who know them that it is a good program. In the case of War Bonds the individuals contacted will tell their neighbors, "I am buying War Bonds to the extent of my ability. It is necessary that we all buy War Bonds to protect, care for and supply our Armed forces and our county in general." This is sufficient evidence to the people they contact or their neighbors that it is a vital need, and they will follow in the footsteps of the community leaders, and will buy War Bonds to the extent of their financial ability.

The objections to such a setup is that these community leaders are of necessity contacted individually. It means extra work for the agent, more driving and longer hours. However, for several years the agent attempted to use his County Agricultural Committee in various efforts. These people are good community people, are leaders in their communities and have the community interest at heart, though they are busy people and are not interested in "going to the Courthouse for another meeting." The agent can plainly see that it would be easier, possibly more effective, and more of a coordinated program should those with whom he wishes to talk come to a central point for a meeting. In this way one explanation would be made and the same explanation to all. It would mean less effort and less driving for the agent, though as stated above the people are not interested in meetings, and so far as the effort and driving is concerned, the total effort and driving would be greater if a meeting were held.

While the agent does not recommend generally his method of approach, it has proven effective, and the results obtained are generally satisfactory.

IV.

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Southampton is about as diversified as any county with which the agent is acquainted. Crops generally produced on each farm in the county are peanuts, corn, soybeans, truck crops and poultry, cotton on the majority of the farms, beef cattle on a large number and dairy cattle for home use on all farms, and dairying on a few, and hogs on all farms.

The soil of the county is quite uniform; fine, sandy loam predominating. Sub-soil running from 8 to 30 inches in depth, and most of the land is easily improved.

Peanut production constitutes a greater part of the cultivated land than any other crop. The peanut acreage for 1944 is close to 48,000 acres which is approximately 4000 acres greater than in any previous year. This increase was no doubt caused by the concerted drive for peanuts for oil to be used for war use. The cotton acreage was reduced possibly for the same reason, and about the same amount. There being no great demand for cotton in the war effort very little of this crop was planted; approximately 7000 acres out of a county quota of approximately 15,000, and a normal planting prior to the Agricultural Adjustment program of 18,000 acres.

There was no increase asked for in the number of hogs for 1944, though hogs being normally a by-product of peanuts about as many hogs have been raised in 1944 as in 1943; consequently the corn acreage has been increased above normal or held at about the same acreage as in 1943. Soybeans are interplanted with practically all the corn in the county. We also have had planted approximately 6000 acres for harvesting. This is about the same acreage for beans as was planted in 1943.

Truck crops or home gardens have possibly exceeded any previous year. This was because many types of vegetables are not obtainable through the stores, and because of the food shortage generally. We might add to this the fact that the women through their home demonstration clubs have stressed gardening more than in the past. There are a few farmers producing truck crops for sale. The type of these crops varies from Irish Potatoes and sweet potatoes to the leafy and root crops generally found in the home gardens.

Dairy cattle on general farms continue to increase. This is not true of dairy cattle in dairy herds where milk is produced for sale. There is not to exceed 1500 dairy cattle being milked where the milk is shipped to market. Beef cattle continue to increase at a rapid rate. Six years ago only about three farmers produced beef cattle, whereas today no fewer than 400 farmers produce beef, either from feeder stock or as a breeding proposition.

As to the immediate future of agriculture in the county, much depends on the emergency demands, also on labor left on the farm to produce the crops. If one type of crop is not produced other types will likely take its place. We can justifiably, and from a good farming point of view, increase our

dairy cattle on general farms, our beef cattle by feeder steers, and poultry. This is also true of small grain to harvest.

The labor situation is acute, and becomes more so day by day. Many of the better farmers and farm help are now in the Armed forces. This type of labor, principally the younger men, are being diminished rapidly. Much less row crops will likely be produced in 1945 than in 1944, though if this is the case more grazing and more livestock will be produced.

V.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Agronomy.

Agronomy, or the scientific production of crops, in Southampton County has not been as thorough as it might have been, though considerable work has been done in the selection and improvement of seed and better fertilization practices. The agent feels that much progress has been made along this line, especially with corn where hybrid seed has been shown to be more productive than open pollinated seed.

To further the use of hybrid seed the agent has for three years been advocating the planting of hybrid corn, and in 1944, due to the shortage of hybrid seed available, he bought a truckload of such seed on farmers' orders and distributed the same to the farmers throughout the county in small quantities. Possibly 45 percent of the total corn in the county was planted to hybrid seed, and increased production has been not less than 25 percent over the open pollinated seed. Due to this work, if seed are available in 1945, 70 percent of the corn planted will be from hybrid seed.

Success has been had in cotton production. Cotton a few years ago was of every known variety. Farmers would normally go to a gin and take seed off a pile that possibly came from a dozen or more farms, though due to persistent efforts, very little cotton of unknown variety and source of origin is now being planted. To assist in this the State Farm (a branch of the State Prison) has been for several years exchanging seed with farmers, bushel for bushel. The seed provided the farmer are of a known variety, recleaned and treated against anthracnose and other shank diseases. Through this branch of the State Government practically the entire cotton production in the county is of one variety. The production is high and disease is negligible. Treating cotton for boll weevil has not been necessary in 1944. In cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, the agent made several repeated counts, and the second week in July on four farms the count ranged from four to nine percent. However after that date the count diminished rapidly and little damage was finally done by this insect. Cotton production in the county this year has been greater than ever before. This can be attributed to several reasons. Primarily, ideal weather conditions for cotton and for the control of boll weevil; practically 100 percent seed treatment, better fertilization, and not over-cropped in cotton.

Peanut production has been very satisfactory, approximately 48,000 acres having been produced and harvested. Germination was very poor where seed was shelled by mechanical means, and not treated by Arasan or Ceresan. Several thousand acres had to be planted over, and the demonstrations which will be referred to under heading (f) were sufficiently advanced so that practically one hundred percent of the seed were treated on the second planting. The agent had for two years done considerable work in promoting peanut seed treatment. It is believed that not less than 40 percent of the seed were treated with Arasan or Ceresan this year.

Soybean production in the county has not been stressed except for harvesting. Practically all the corn in the county is interplanted with soybeans and has been for several years. Approximately 6000 acres of soybeans were planted for harvesting for oil, and for planting in 1945. All of these have not been harvested, but if they are harvested it will mean a 50 percent increase over any previous year for these purposes.

Truck crops in the county have been stressed purely for local consumption purposes. More gardens of good quality have been planted and produced in 1944 than in previous years, and by far more food has been preserved one way or another than in any previous year. Only a few farmers produced truck crops for sale. This is especially true of the vegetable truck crops. Quite a number of farmers have produced sweet potatoes for sale.

Poultry.

Poultry production in the county is purely on a farm flock basis. The improvement of this crop on an annual basis is hard to discern, though over a period of years it is easy to see that the flocks have improved in quality, many flocks having high production records. Comparatively few chicks are hatched on the farm. Most of them are bought from the hatcheries, thereby obtaining better chicks from high producing flocks. There are three small hatcheries in the county. The agent has assisted the establishment and operation of these in every possible way; also the farmers producing eggs for the hatchery. He has assisted in the culling and feeding operations whenever possible. The greatest handicap in the production of poultry in the county is the housing facilities. Less than half the flock owners have a house for their birds that is at all creditable for the purpose used. This, the agent feels, is because poultry is a secondary crop, and generally raised only for home use.

Dairying.

Dairying in Southampton County is on a more sound financial basis than ever before, though the number of cattle milked for commercial purposes is little if any greater than in previous years. Better cows are kept; better feeding and breeding methods are practiced and nearly every dairyman keeps a dairy record of feed consumed and milk produced. The Guernsey breed predominates, and is proving highly satisfactory. There are but about three mixed herds in the county, Guernsey and Holstein breeds predominate in these herds.

Livestock.

Swine in Southampton County is one of the leading crops, normally a by-product of peanuts. In 1944 we have the second largest crop of hogs the county has ever produced; surpassed only by the 1943 crop. This year approximately 80,000 hogs have been produced, even though the margin between cost of production and the sale price has been much less than in recent years. The quality of hogs is improving annually. The agent has assisted not less than 100 farmers to secure registered or purebred breeding stock, either boars or sows. Other sales or exchanges have been perfected to an extent the agent is unable to estimate.

The agent has visited with a group of farmers three swine sales where a creditable number of hogs have been bought for breeding purposes. The agent does not recommend any specific breed of hogs, but assists farmers in securing the breed which the individual farmer likes most. There still exists in the county a large number of mixed herds. However, in most herds there is a purebred or registered boar.

The agent has treated approximately 17,500 hogs against cholera and other contagious diseases. He has provided at cost large quantities of phenothiazine so that farmers may use this drug for the elimination of worms. Worms, the agent feels, is the greatest economic handicap in the production of hogs in the county. Much feed, or the results of much feed, is lost due to high worm infestation. The treatment of hogs has consumed more of the agent's time than any other work done. Approximately 131 days have been devoted to work with hogs, and the treatment of cholera and other diseases has consumed most of this time.

The agent assisted in excess of forty farmers to secure feed for hogs. This has been primarily Government wheat which was shipped to the county in car lots, and was generally divided among several farmers. He has also provided recommendations for pasture seedings and fertilization. There are more and better pastures, the majority of them temporary, for the past two years than there has been over any previous period of two years since the agent has been in the county.

Beef cattle production in Southampton County is growing at a rapid rate. Six years ago only about three farmers were producing beef cattle. Luckily two of these were breeders, the others feeding out steers bought from calf producers. Today there are in the neighborhood of 400 farmers producing beef cattle, some of them only three or four animals, and from an operation of this size to 100-animal units. A huge majority of these producers feed steers that are bought for this purpose. They are used to salvage certain farm products that would otherwise be lost. We have some very high quality cattle in the county. Breeders are cooperating with the agent in getting beef cattle distributed where they will do the most good.

Sheep production in the county is negligible; with possibly fifteen flocks, most of them small, in the county. Very little work has been done to assist in sheep production this year.

Horticulture.

Horticulture in Southampton is quite limited. Nearly every farmer has a small orchard or several trees from which he usually harvests fruit for his own home use. There are four commercial orchards in the county, and the agent has cooperated with these owners in pruning and spraying their trees. An unusually large crop of good quality was produced in 1944, and sold to good advantage.

So far as vegetables are concerned, there are only a few commercial producers. Practically every farmer has his home garden from which he harvests vegetables of all kinds in season, and an unusually large quantity has been canned in 1944 for winter consumption. Along this line might be mentioned vegetable plant producers. There are quite a large number of commercial plant producers in the county, and they sold in 1944 approximately 17 million plants, including sweet potato plants. These went to the operators of home gardens throughout the country, as well as to a number of large canning concerns where tomatoes are produced.

There are five sweet potato storage houses in the county, all of them filled to capacity. The capacity of these houses will run from 800 bushels to 5800 bushels. Some of these are stored to be used by the producers, though a huge majority of them will be sold to the commercial trade.

Extension Demonstrations.

There have been 11 Extension result demonstrations conducted in the county this year, 1944, two of them with hybrid corn. The results of these demonstrations were publicized through newspaper items. There were no meetings at these demonstrations. The increased production from the use of hybrid corn on these two demonstrations indicated that an increase of approximately 30 percent could easily be had above the open pollinated varieties where recommended hybrids were used. These demonstrations contained three different hybrids with open pollinated corn normally planted on these farms. There was a large amount of hybrid corn planted in the county, some of which was not acclimated nor recommended. But, where the recommended hybrids were used they proved highly satisfactory as well as profitable.

There were four cotton defoliation demonstrations conducted. The dust used in one of these was applied on extremely dry cotton. That night a rain came and washed most of the dust off the plants. Another one was put on in the afternoon when the wind was blowing quite strongly. These demonstrations were not wholly successful. However, the other two demonstrations on the farms of H. E. Marks, Courtland, Virginia, and J. T. Ivey, Newsoms, Virginia, proved highly successful. The leaves were removed from the cotton and the entire crop opened up over a period of about 10 days or two weeks, whereas the untreated portions of the fields did not open and much of it was lost due to frost. There were no meetings held at these demonstrations, but they were strategically located, and much concern was shown by the many people who saw them from the highway. The cooperating farmers as well as many of the neighbors expressed an opinion that such a treatment was essential, and would eventually be practiced to a great extent in the county.

The other five demonstrations were in treating peanut seed. These treatments proved highly effective where the seed were shelled by mechanical means. We did not follow through with these demonstrations so that increased production might be checked. However, germination, after the plants had obtained the size of about that of a saucer, was checked. In field No. 1 four contact points were made with a 66 foot tape, and on the treated portion of the field we found 55 plants on the average 66-foot stretch, and on the untreated portion 24 plants. On Field No. 2 six points of both treated and untreated were measured, and on 100 feet of row we found that on the treated rows we had 84 plants, and on the untreated rows 52 plants. On demonstration No. 3 four points were measured on both treated and untreated, and on 100 feet of row we had 101 plants on the treated, and 33 plants on the untreated. On demonstration No. 4 six measurements were made on both treated and untreated rows with an average of 109 plants treated against 62 untreated. On demonstration No. 5 with five measurements made on both treated and untreated land we found 76 plants on the treated section compared to 44 on the untreated.

In every instance farmers plowed up and planted over the untreated areas, with the exception of a few rows so that a check might be maintained. These demonstrations were sufficiently early so that the many thousand acres throughout the county that were plowed up due to a poor stand and planted over were planted with treated seed. Many farmers have told the agent that so long as the material is available they would never plant another untreated crop. The cost for this treatment is about twenty cents per acre. I am of the opinion that only a few acres treated will pay the cost of this operation for the lifetime of a farmer. This is not true where seed are handshelled. Hand shelled seed seem to be in a better physical condition due to the fact that the skin on the seed is not cracked. The treatment, therefore seems to seal up the skin cracks so that moisture, ants, and other hindrances to germination do not attack the seed.

The agent planned to hold field days at these demonstrations but this situation existed at a time when everyone was employed every minute on the farm and such a request for a meeting would have gone unheeded. Many hundreds of people, however, knew about the demonstrations and profited by them.

Farm Labor.

In Southampton County we have cooperating with the agent an Emergency Farm Labor Assistant. This assistant has done most of the farm labor work. However the agent has visited with him daily and assisted in making the many contacts that have been made. It is not know what percentage of these contacts has been made by the agent. However, for the county we have had requests for 706 workers from 310 farmers. A very limited number of laborers have been placed in response to these requests, though a large number of contacts have been made and work has been traded by neighbors so that so far as the agent is able to see, practically all the essential work has been accomplished in reasonably good order.

In cooperation with the State Extension Office, the Department of Corrections, and the State Highway Department, a group of State prisoners were employed in the county to assist with the digging of peanuts and potatoes, harvesting corn, hay and ensilage. These men were quite satisfactory workers and did an untold amount of good. In every instance they saved the crop that had been produced with high priced labor, though such labor was so limited that it could not harvest the crop which it had produced.

In addition to this the agent has also assisted in the placing of a few tenants, most of whom have proven as satisfactory workers, and some of whom will very likely remain on the farm for several years.

Emergency War Food.

The agent has done very little work concerning the war food situation. He has written letters, news items, and visited with farmers and farm women regarding the necessity of producing food and fiber because of the war.

With the war situation in mind the agent has also assisted the County Agricultural Conservation Association in getting its crops adjusted according to war needs. Also several meetings were held, both community and countywide, to keep producers advised as to the prospective war needs, and what should be produced, and how it should be produced most economically. These meetings were well attended, and much interest shown, and the agent feels results commendable.

Agricultural Planning.

In cooperation with representatives of the State Office, other local extension workers and community leaders, the agent has planned his work so that it would, according to his opinion, be more effective in the county.

Cooperatives.

The agent has not organized any cooperatives, though he has cooperated with and assisted Southampton Farmers Cooperative, Incorporated, Courtland, Virginia; Virginia Peanut Cleaners Cooperative, Stony Creek, Virginia; Norfolk Cooperative Milk Producers Association; and Southern States Cooperative of Richmond. So far as this organization is concerned the agent has not been able to be of any assistance other than to recommend generally cooperative effort, buying and selling to farmers, generally. He feels that this has possibly given some business to the cooperative, though his efforts have not been for this purpose, but to assist the farmer in better buying and selling. So far as any cooperative is concerned, the agent is not interested in it as such, but assists in any possible way so that these organizations may exist to benefit their members.

Forestry.

The agent has written letters, news items, talked with farmers, as individuals and as groups, also cooperated and advised with mill men concerning the conservation of the forests and forest products. He feels that much good has been accomplished in this effort, and while, as usual, some forest areas have been depleted, many others have been cut in a selective manner. A few transplantings have been made and in 1944 very few forest fires existed in the county.

VI.

4-H CLUB WORK

The quality of 4H Club work in Southampton County is very much below what the agent and his assistants would like it to be. There are no doubt several reasons for this, the principal one being that club agents who have worked in the county in 1944 were changed at a time when most work should have been directed toward the individual's project. There were at this time approximately 60 days when no club work was done. This happened to be in June and July when personal visits should have been made with an interview with the parents and the child conducted. Another reason for the laxity or lack of success with club work in Southampton County is the huge number of tenants. Many tenants' children are members and would like to conduct a responsible project. However, due to landlord-tenant agreements the child hesitates to venture out and attempt to do something that the landlord might construe as "that kid setting an example for me." The third reason, and possibly a very important one is that the agent has not had time to assist the club agent as he should have and would like to have done.

The enrollment for club work in Southampton County consists of 64 boys and 29 girls. Of these, 26 boys and 14 girls have completed their projects. This is approximately 45 percent of the membership completing with a cash net value amounting to \$2289.76. There are seven clubs in the county under the agent's supervision. However, due to the conditions referred to above, there is not at the present time a County Council Organization. This and other major improvements are contemplated for 1945. One of these other major improvements is the addition of local leaders. The lack of local leaders no doubt is one reason why club work has been unsuccessful for the past two years. The clubs have lost much of their enthusiasm for work which could no doubt be boosted if a local leader is available to make suggestions and give advice when needed. Another reason why club work has not been what it might have been is the lack of social activities, including 4H Club camps and district meetings. There are two reasons why these have not been attempted. First, the lack of gasoline and other traveling facilities or necessities, and an outbreak of infantile paralysis at the time when these get-togethers should have been held.

The officers of the clubs are conscientious, and in a sufficient number to do the necessary work, However, again, they need the aid of a local leader to assist them at their meetings.

Regardless of what has been said above, 4H Club work in Southampton County has no doubt been reasonably successful. Much needed information has been given to the club members, both for their own good and to be carried back to their homes where it could be, and in many instances was, used by the family and community.

The club agent in charge, the agent feels, is making considerable progress with club work in the county, and in one definite respect:- by cautious-

ly taking some of the clubs out of the schools. It may take two or more years to complete this operation, but the agent is definitely of the opinion that this must be done for the good of club work, and is determined that it will be definitely accomplished. The agent feels that as cooperative as the schools and school authorities have been that this is not the right place for 4-H Club meetings. He has two definite reasons for making this statement. The first is that only children not taking Agriculture or Home Economics are permitted to carry a 4H Club project, and without a 4H project a child is not a 4H Club member in Southampton County. The agent is opposed to having the same project for vocational agriculture and 4H Club project, but he can see no reason why one need detract from the success of the other. With this restriction on the children only those from 10 to 14 or 15 years of age are permitted to be club members. This is definitely a handicap to the success of club work. The younger children are not able to pursue their projects in a husband-like manner. They are not able to convince older members of the family that they may be right and that their practices may be considered for adoption. They cannot stay after school for club meetings where a thorough discussion and complete information can be given in the method of conducting meetings or pursuing projects. Consequently the second reason why they should be taken out of school, namely, the lack of time the schools are willing or are able to allow the club agent to use for her meetings. A successful club meeting, where various projects should be discussed as the regular meeting is held cannot be had in forty-five minutes.

VII.

U. S. D. A. WAR BOARD

The War Board of Southampton County has not been inactive in 1944, but has been less active due to the diversion of prior War Board activities to other agencies. The War Board remains intact of course and meets on call. The agent, or secretary, and the chairman of AAA who is the chairman of the War Board, confer twice weekly on matters pertaining to War Board activities and make minor decisions so that the work can be carried on to the best advantage.

Production Goals.

Production goals have been set and followed through by members of the War Board, the agent taking the lead in this activity. County And Community meetings have been held where the farmers of the county have been advised in person. Also news items and letters have been written by the agent to supplement such meetings and to further the idea of meeting goals. The best way of meeting goals set by the State and Federal organizations has been discussed both verbally and in writing.

Agricultural Deferment Cases.

The County U.S.D.A. War Board has been quite active in working with the farmers regarding getting deferments from the local Selective Service Board so that the registered men might remain on the farm to finish this year's work. There have been 3010 individual cases interviewed and contacts with the local Selective Service Board made. To do this work effectively we had a special form prepared which was printed by the County Board of Supervisors. This form is executed in the agent's office by the producers on whose farm the men in question live. Many cases have been sent back to the agent and individual letters written to the local Board; also to the State Appeal Board. This work has been highly gratifying, as the agent feels that much success has been obtained. However, since men from 18 to 26 are all subject to call regardless of occupation this work has for the past few months been less burdensome. It looks as if in the future very little work will be done with this age class of men. Men from 26 to 38 years of age will be our problem for 1945, and we have set up similar forms which the County has had printed, and the work will go on in 1945 as it has in 1944.

Salvage.

The Agricultural War Board has been active in salvaging operations. In this respect the agent has cooperated with the local salvage committee regarding scrap iron and waste paper. A quantity of these materials have been salvaged and placed where we hope it will do the most good.

War Bond Sales.

The agent is Agricultural Chairman for the Southampton County War Finance Committee. For each drive, with the full assistance and cooperation of his office staff, he has sent out letters to his entire mailing list consisting of approximately 3000 individuals. These letters have been sent for each drive, and it is the agent's opinion that the results obtained from these letters have been satisfactory. It has not been attempted to make any record of the bonds bought by farmers or bought as a result of the letters and personal contacts made, but in each drive after letters have been sent a satisfactory up-swing in bond purchases has been realized so that the county's quotas have been met each time.

VIII.

COOPERATION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM .

Organization.

The agent is no longer secretary to the County Agricultural Conservation Association. He has cooperated with this organization in an advisory capacity due to his ex-officio membership on the county committee. The chairman of the County Agricultural Conservation Association confers with the agent twice weekly on matters of the organization and its functions. The head clerk, whose office is adjoining the agent's office, confers with him daily and some days many times. The office personnel of the Agricultural Conservation Association is made up of four girls. They have done an unusually satisfactory job, so far as the agent is aware.

Office Facilities and Equipment.

The office of the Southampton County Agricultural Conservation Association adjoins that of the agent. It is composed of two rooms and a storage room. The two rooms are approximately twelve feet wide and fifty feet long. Facilities consist of all the necessary desks, office equipment and a telephone.

Committeemen.

The Agricultural Conservation Association community committeemen are made up of 51 men with 34 alternates, or a total of 85. The county committee is composed of three active members and two alternates. One of the active members is chairman, and the secretary-treasurer from the county office.

The county committee has assumed its responsibilities, and is active in unison in the management of the association. They have made the necessary contacts to keep the work moving in a reasonable way. The chairman especially has devoted much time to the operation of this program, and he, Mr. H. A. Barrett of Newsoms, Virginia, should be commended for his interest and conscientious effort, much of which has been at his own personal financial expense.

Due to the fact that restrictions have been taken off practically all crops, the community committeemen have had few responsibilities. These men are not being used sufficiently to keep them thoroughly informed on the organization of the association and have taken little interest in the association. When called on they generally perform the service suggested, but as a group very little work has been necessary.

IX.

COOPERATION WITH CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

Local.

The agent has cooperated with all loaning agencies to the best of his ability and has gone out of his way to be of service when called on. Local bankers cooperate with the agent, and call on him for such help as he can give. He has assisted them by supplying educational materials, advising with them concerning land values, and in a confidential way concerning individuals with whom the banker might not be acquainted. He has advised farmers which banker might be most sympathetic to his problem, and has assisted in making contacts between the two individuals.

Production Credit.

The agent has worked in a similar manner with the Production Credit Association. The local Production Credit representative is a member of the County War Board and contacts are made regularly concerning many farm matters, even when financial problems are not involved. When such matters arise the agent has assisted in every possible manner.

Emergency Crop Loan.

The representative of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan program makes the agent's office his headquarters one or two days each week. Farmers report to the agent's office for this service. They also come and ask for information concerning the qualifications they will have to meet in order to borrow money from this source. The agent is a member of the county committee representing this agency, and often advises with farmers the extent of their borrowing power before applications are made. In no case does the agent recommend one loaning agency over another. He attempts to give the borrower information concerning each agency and the qualifications needed to meet their requirements.

Loaning agencies, other than the local banks, and this will possibly also apply to local banks, are having fewer requests for their services than was the case only a few years ago. As an example of this in the early '30's the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Association made over 800 loans in Southampton County annually. In 1944 there were 45 loans made by this organization with less than \$7000 loaned. It is true that some of these early borrowers have gone to the Production Credit Association. A very few of them have been taken over by the Farm Security Association. Many have

advanced to a point where local banks honor their indebtedness, but a huge majority of them have so improved their financial standing that they no longer need this help. There are several reasons for this. The principal one, the agent thinks, is the obligation these borrowers assume on the use of the money. They are restricted on its use so that the money goes for necessities. When applications are made for this money, the agent or the representative of the loaning agency discusses with the applicant better farming practices, better financial arrangements, and the necessity for carrying out his contract in detail.

I.

COOPERATION WITH FARM SECURITY PROGRAM

The agent has worked with the representatives of the Farm Security Administration when called on to do so. However, due to the fact that farmers are needing less financial aid, this agency has had few requests from new borrowers, and little work has been necessary.

SUMMARY

Summarizing the Extension work in Southampton County in 1944, the agent feels that it has been quite successful, that much good has been accomplished, and that many services have been rendered, even though there is no active planning organization in the county. The agent estimates that he has saved the farmers \$3,500 in treating hogs alone. This is the difference between what it would have cost the farmers had they had a veterinarian to do their work. The real benefit comes, however, from the fact that they got their hogs treated. Had it not been for the Agent's services this would not have been done.

In agronomy, the agent believes that lasting good has been accomplished in the better use of better fertilizers; also in better seed and better methods of planting and cultivating the crop. The quality of poultry flocks is improving. Dairying is in good condition. More beef cattle, and about as many hogs, are being produced in the county, as has ever been. Extension demonstrations have been highly successful, both as demonstrations and as a method of informing farmers what can be done and how it may be done.

Farm labor while extremely short has been so manipulated that all necessary work has been accomplished. The producers have met the emergency food situation with a determination to win, and have accomplished their required goals in a reasonably good manner.

4H Club work is now in a position that it may go forward, and much good should be accomplished in the immediate future years.

Farmers are in a reasonably good financial condition, and the agent feels that they are conserving their resources in buying War Bonds, and he hopes they have learned better farming and business methods than was the case immediately following World War I.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

War Food Administration
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 Southampton

REPORT OF

Ruth Hunter

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1943 to Sept. 30, 1944

Amelia H. Fuller

Home Demonstration Agent.

From Oct. 1, '44 to Nov. 30, 1944

Annie B. Croonenberghs - 1/2 time

4-H Club Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944

Mary Alice Joyner - 1/2 time

Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.

From July 15, 1944 to Nov. 30, 1944

E. A. Davis

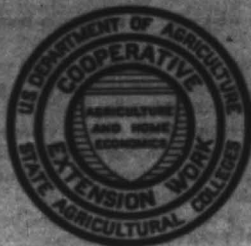
Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1944

R. Fred Hall - 1/2 time

Assistant Agricultural Agent.

From Dec. 1, 1943 to April 10, 1944



READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved: _____

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

Each good reason 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 sensible 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 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 program and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better housemaking, 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 booklet.
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 furnished 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 most 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. Common types 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 summary additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

98 ✓ 320 3/4

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants)	12	10 1/2	14 1/4	XXXXXXXX	
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³	243	2	330	XXXXXXXX	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth ³	56	118	6 1/2	XXXXXXXX	
4. Days in office ⁴	61 1/2	45	129	XXXXXXXX	
5. Days in field ⁴	287 1/2	92	207 1/2	XXXXXXXX	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁵	791	291	1204	2286	
7. Number of different farms or homes visited	628	161	492	1271	
8. Number of calls relating to extension work	(1) Office	122	1	3693	
	(2) Telephone	524	6	4354	
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁶	42	1	52	95	
10. Number of bulletins distributed	2309	281	2190	4770	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting					
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	7	2	9
		Total attendance of:			
	(b) Men leaders			10	10
	(c) Women leaders	152			152
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12)	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	177	5	182
		Total attendance	4069	33	4102
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number	41		41
		Total attendance	461		461
	14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			11	11
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations	(1) Adult work	(1) Number			
		(2) Total attendance		1	1
16. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			
		(b) Total attendance		45	45
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		1	1
		(b) Total attendance		28	28
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 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 (1)	4-H Club agents ¹ (2)	Agricultural agents (3)	County total ² (4)	
16. 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 older youth	(a) Number					
		(b) Total boys attending					
		(c) Total girls attending					
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	13		60	73	
		(b) Total attendance	538		2672	3206	
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number		63		63	
		(b) Total attendance		882		882	
	20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	6		14	20
			(b) Total attendance	106		200	306
(2) 4-H Club and older youth		(a) Number	6			6	
		(b) Total attendance	77			77	

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 (1940 Census)	2345
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	1220
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	12
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	262
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	600
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	300
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	200
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	200
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	30
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	5
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	891
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	220

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

22. 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	(2) No. of members	
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name <u>County Agricultural Board</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>28</u>
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name <u>County Home Demonstration Committee</u>	(2) No. of members	<u>54</u>
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	

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

(a) Agricultural	(b) Home demonstration	(c) 4-H Club	(d) Older youth
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24. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods) 9

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

27. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 18

28. Number of members in such clubs or groups 374

29. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) 11 (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) 4-H Clubs

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system 88 Men 44 Women 44

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. (Should include question 40.)

(a) Adult work	(1) Men <u>130</u>	(b) 4-H Club and older youth work	(1) Men <u>—</u>	(2) Older club boys
	(2) Women <u>108</u>		(2) Women <u>7</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 County Agricultural Planning Board

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 8 (2) Women 7

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 9

45. Number of members of such community planning committee: (a) Men 18 (b) Women 18 (c) Youth _____

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

	Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			<u>82</u>
(2) 4-H Club agents			<u>5</u>
(3) Agricultural agents			<u>50 1/2</u>
(4) State extension workers			<u>11</u>
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County		<u>3</u>
	(2) Community		<u>14</u>
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			<u>196</u>
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			<u>278</u>

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

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pulses (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Peas and other legume seeds (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents	2 1/2			9 1/2	10	1		6		9
(3) Agricultural agents	18	4	8	15	5	9		10	2	12
(4) State extension workers					1			2 1/2	1	4
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	4	9	9	3	9		9	2	9
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	9	4	20	16	5	21		12	3	27
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	425	2	150	400	4	60		20	0	-
(2) The use of lime				50	10					200
(3) The use of fertilizers	320	10	32	50	10	72				160
(4) Controlling plant diseases						120		4	3	180
(5) Controlling injurious insects						45		500	20	180
(6) Controlling noxious weeds										15
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(1) Home demonstration agents						20	1
(2) 4-H Club agents	1			37			
(3) Agricultural agents	6 1/2	3	1/2	254 9/10		5 1/2	1 1/4
(4) State extension workers		2		1		1	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	4	1	9		9	1
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	7	5	1	12		3	1
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	3	4	2	71			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	5	3	0	106			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		XXXX
(4) Improving methods of feeding	22	4		210		72	-
(5) Controlling external parasites				120		16	1
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	4	1	5	795	30	16	1
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and other youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents	10		
(3) Agricultural agents	8	2	
(4) State extension workers	4		
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4	4	
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	21		

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use based on soil types	10
(b) In the use of recommended crop rotations	104
(c) With strip cropping	
(d) In constructing terraces	
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	6
(f) With contour farming of cropland	
(g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	
(h) In contouring pasture or range	
(i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	400
(j) In summer-fallowing	
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	40
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	
66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:	
(a) Legal soil-conservation districts	
(b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations	
(c) Grazing associations	

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees	
(c) With selection cutting	35
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	5
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife	85
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¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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) State extension workers		6 47 1/2 - Labor 7 - "	2 1	2 2
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		9	9	9
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 (b) Enterprise (c) Other				
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping— (a) Farm inventory (b) General farm records (c) Enterprise records				
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				6 90 60 2 1304

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, international competition, etc.)	Land policy and program (classification of land uses, 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.)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents (2) 4-H Club agents (3) Agricultural agents (4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				
79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas				0
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				1
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural)				
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year				

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

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General	Grain and hay	Livestock and wool ¹	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs ¹	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—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	4 1/2	2		1 1/2		1 1/2		1			2 1/4
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	2	8		1		2		5			9
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	8		5		3		8			9
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year	1			1					1		
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	380			10					175		
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) ³	\$37,000.	\$	\$	\$48,000.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$250,000.	\$	\$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year	450	200	170	-		15	375	200	1000		325
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	\$27,500.	\$10,000.	\$6,800.	\$-	\$	\$11,000	\$150,000.	\$100,000.	\$1,500,000.	\$	\$162,500.
92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year											32
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 ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											2
96. Number of special merchandising programs ⁴ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ⁴ pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ⁴ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ⁴ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ⁴ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											
101. Number of other marketing programs ⁴ conducted this year (specify)											

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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	73			16
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents		4	2 3/4	4
(4) State extension workers	3	2	1	1
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	18	6	5	16
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	65	7	—	17

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Constructing dwellings	4
(b) Remodeling dwellings	15
(c) Installing sewage systems	
(d) Installing water systems	10
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	7
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	6
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	4
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	451
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	9
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	
(l) Laundry arrangement	5
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	
(o) Improving home grounds	2
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	12
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	3
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	28
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	10
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	10
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	3

10

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:						
(1) Home demonstration agents	9	54 1/2	59			
(2) 4-H Club agents						
(3) Agricultural agents	1	1				
(4) State extension workers	3	1 1/2	1 1/2			
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	17	17	17			
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	17					
115. Number of families assisted this year—		115(g) FOOD PRESERVATION BY ADULTS				
(a) In improving diets	347		Fruits (b)	Vegetables (c)	Meats and fish (d)	
(b) With food preparation	411					
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production ¹	375		1. Quarts canned	30,092	31,728	3631
(1) Of vegetables	222		2. Gallons brined			
(2) Of fruits	11		3. Pounds: Dried ^{2,3}	658	306	
(3) Of meats	5		4. Cured ^{2,3}			80,568
(4) Of milk	2		5. Stored		163,674	
(5) Of poultry and eggs	322		6. Frozen ⁴			
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing						
(e) With butter or cheese making	94					
(f) With food preservation problems ¹	515		115(h) FOOD PRESERVATION BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS			
(1) Canning	476			Fruits (b)	Vegetables (c)	Meats and fish (d)
(2) Freezing	11					
(3) Drying	122		1. Quarts canned			
(4) Storing	92		2. Gallons brined			
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	237		3. Pounds: Dried ^{2,3}			
(h) In canning according to a budget	131		4. Cured ^{2,3}			
(i) With child-feeding problems			5. Stored			
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases			6. Frozen ⁴			
(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						2
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers						0

¹ Sum of the subitems minus duplications due to families participating in more than one activity.
² Weight of finished product after drying.
³ Weight of product before curing.
⁴ Include contents of frozen plants and home freezer units.
⁵ Do not include vine-matured peas and beans.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Includes all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and 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		✓		
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers	/			
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		✓		
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—
- (a) With time-management problems 14
 - (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 of—
- (a) Food _____
 - (b) Clothing _____
 - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment 17
 - (d) General household supplies _____
123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations¹ or individually, with the buying of—
- (a) Food _____
 - (b) Clothing _____
 - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment _____
 - (d) General household supplies _____
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications) _____
125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions _____
126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living _____

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

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—
- (a) Clothing-construction problems _____
 - (b) The selection of clothing and textiles _____
 - (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing _____
 - (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 _____

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation _____
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities _____
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) Day or assembly bus _____
 - (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. 18.

² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (f), p. 9.

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

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

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved completed projects (e)	in
138. Corn						Acres
139. Other cereals						Acres
140. Peanuts	6	1	4	0	7	Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	11	10	5	5	6	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	16	10	5	2	842	Birds
151. Dairy cattle						Animals
152. Beef cattle	1	1	1	1	2	Animals
153. Sheep						Animals
154. Swine	30	6	11	6	94	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		1				XXXXXXXXXXXX
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)						XXXXXXXXXXXX
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity						{ Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management						XXXXXXXXXXXX
163. Food selection and preparation		55		30		{ Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation		8				Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid						XXXXXXXXXXXX
166. Clothing						{ Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management						Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement						{ Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts						Articles
170. Junior leadership						XXXXXXXXXXXX
171. All others						XXXXXXXXXXXX
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	64	72	26	44		XXXXXXXXXXXX

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP¹

173. Number of 4-H Clubs	11
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	128
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	70
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school	127
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school	1
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes	77
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes	51

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	24	40	10 and under	5	5
2d	37	10	11	16	11
3d	1	5	12	18	20
4th	1	6	13	14	8
5th	1	3	14	9	11
6th			15	1	6
7th			16	1	3
8th			17		
9th			18		
10th and over			19		
			20 and over		

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

(a) Judging	35	(f) Fire and accident prevention	
(b) Giving demonstrations		(g) Wildlife conservation	
(c) Recreational leadership	4	(h) Keeping personal accounts	
(d) Music appreciation		(i) Use of economic information	
(e) Health			

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

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

192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted

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 20 percent (a)	20-29 percent (b)	30-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems				
(2) Vocational guidance				
(3) Family life and social customs				
(4) Social and recreational activities				
(5) Community service activities				
(6) Technical agriculture				
(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 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 Institute 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Includes all work w. 5 adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home (a)	General-order insects (b)	All other work (c)
185. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			2 1/2
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			1
(4) State extension workers			
186. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			9
187. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

It is desirable to bring together in one place the sum total of extension contribution to the several broad areas of war effort. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate headings.

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
188. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)	22		
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries			
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)	3		13
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)			34

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.

	War branch (a)	Civilian Defense Agency (b)	Employment Service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
189. Days devoted to line of work by—			LABOR							
(1) Home demonstration agents	1						1/2			1
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	17	13	47 1/2	18	3	6	2	9		
(4) State extension workers										
190. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	9	9	9		5		4		
191. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	21	5	3	9		25		3		
192. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	12	18	5	12		2				

* 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. 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 16 to 25 years of age.