

NARRATIVE REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

in

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1952

R. S. Ellis, County Agent

Malcolm C. Andrews, Assistant Agent

Margaret E. Lacy, Stenographer

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III. TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Buckingham County is located in the approximate center of the State and the James River runs on its north boundary for 55 miles. On the East Fluvanna and Cumberland Counties border it while on the South and West are Prince Edward and Appomattox. The counties of Nelson, Albemarle and Fluvanna lie across James River on the North boundary.

Buckingham is the 11th largest county in the State with 581 sq. mi. and a population of 12,274, practically all of which is rural as the largest town in the county has a population of less than 600. There are 1520 farms in the county containing 203,949 acres of land of which 60,095 acres are cropland, 18,376 acres in non-crop pasture, and 125,478 acres in woodland, waste, etc.

Slightly over 75 percent of the county is in woodland. Of this woodland a very small percent is in virgin forest as practically all of the forest has been cut over one or more times in the past 100 years. About 50% of the woodland is in an inferior grade of hardwood for which there was practically no market until recently. In the last few years some of this hardwood has been cut for mineprops and pulpwood. The farming land is suited to general farming and livestock; being well watered and in most cases not too rolling for general farming. The principal soil types found are Katum, Nason, Cecil, Lloyd, and Iredell.

The principal types of farming are tobacco, livestock, general livestock crop farming, poultry (broilers and turkeys), dairying, and two large commercial orchards. At the present time the greatest expansion is in the livestock and poultry. This is a very desirable trend as the soils, climate, location, and labor supply are best suited to this type of farming. Two National highways cross the county going North and South and East and West which provides excellent transportation facilities for our farm products. Rail facilities are adequate,

IV. COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION

The County Extension personnel for 1951 consisted of a full time Agent and a half time Assistant Agent, who does most of the A-R Club work. The Assistant Agent devoted half of this time to work in this county and half in the adjoining county, Nelson. The Extension organization was made up of the Professional Workers Council, which is composed of the heads of all the agricultural agencies operating in the county. This organization took the place of the old U.S.D.A. Council. This council served as a coordinating and clearing agency for all county programs. This organization was particularly active in programs that were county-wide and effected a

majority of the agencies. The County Agricultural Advisory Council was directly responsible for the Extension Service Program in the county. The entire county set up can be given in a diagrammatic illustration as follows:

PROFESSIONAL WORKERS COUNCIL
(Coordinating Agency)

Agromony Committee	Charlottesville Feeder Calf Sale	Lynchburg Feeder Calf Sale
Livestock Committee		Richmond Feeder Calf Sale
Forestry Committee	COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL	Lynchburg Wool Pool
Poultry Committee		Charlottesville Wool Pool
Dairy Committee		Prince Edward DRHA
A-H Club County Council	County P.M.A. Committee	Soil Conservation Service
T.V.A.		Virginia Forest Service
F.F. A. Federation	County Agricultural Mobilization Committee	Credit Agencies

The County Board of Agriculture is composed of the following members: Agronomy: 5 members, Livestock: 3 members, Forestry: 3 members, Poultry: 3 members, Dairying: 3 members; which makes a total membership of the Board of 17. At the annual meeting of this Board the general long-time agricultural program for the county is reviewed with the idea of making any necessary changes or revisions to bring it up to date.

The program for the year for the Extension personnel is based on developing this Long-Time Program. The projects to be worked on during the year to develop the established Long-Time Program are also selected at this meeting and general plans made for carrying them out. Later community meetings are held to work out the final details for the major projects.

V. MAJOR PROJECTS 1952

Agronomy

A. Situations

- 1. For a more profitable county wide farming operation the average yield of corn, small grain, and hay should be increased. The average yield has improved over the past 10 years but still higher yields are needed.
- 2. The trend is still toward more livestock production. The recent break in livestock prices emphasized the need for better pastures, more economic hay production and the need for more silage.
- 3. Buckingham is a typical Piedmont area county and erosion is a problem on practically every farm. However, the loss can be controlled in most cases with intelligent selection of cropland and minor erosion control practices.
- 4. Tobacco is still one of the chief money crops for the county, type 21 being the predominant type grown, although, three other types are produced in the county. There is a definite need for purer strains of type 21 and for disease resistant strains.

B. Goals.

- 1. Organized county pasture club with 50 members.
- 2. Conduct tobacco variety demonstrations for the second year.
- 3. Miscellaneous projects.

Pasture Program

A. Method

At a meeting of the professional workers to discuss the county pasture program it was decided that the pasture club would be just one feature of the over-all pasture program. Under the "pasture Club" plan the farmers with the highest percent of improved pastures can be recognized and the county pasture "King" and second, third, etc, winners determined. However, as there is a feeling among the farmers in general that they are not qualified to compete with some of the better farmers, it was decided not to put too much emphasis on this feature. The broad program included community meetings at which the value and importance of pastures were discussed, the pasture club program explained, and committeemen elected to score the pastures. At these meetings the farmers who wished to participate

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in the pasture club were also secured. A representative of the P.M.A. explained the payments that would be made under its program to develop better pastures in the county. During the year the members of the club and all other interested farmers were mailed bulletins and leaflets on seeding and top-dressing permanent pastures.

This fall through the cooperation of the Farmville Area Pasture Committee and its sponsors, a leaflet was prepared and distributed in the counties of Cumberland, Buckingham, and Prince Edward. This leaflet, "A Guide to More and Better Pastures", contained the recommendations of the approved practices of seeding, fertilizer, grazing, and maintaining good pastures. The three county agents in the above counties helped in its development. The Farmville Area Pasture Committee financed the printing and postage for these leaflets. The agents in the three counties were responsible for their distribution. Buckingham County was supplied with 1000 copies.

Results.

We had a very unfavorable year for the best results with pastures. It was dry early in the spring when the young pastures were first seeded, then for a brief period the season was very favorable and there was an excess of grass for grazing. This was followed by a long extremely dry spell during which practically all of the pastures were of necessity grazed too short and when we did have a rain it took them a good while to recover. We also had an extremely dry late fall, making it hard for fall seeding.

There were 34 entries in the county pasture contest; all of which were visited by members of the pasture scoring committee. Of these 15 qualified for pasture certificates which are only awarded to farmers that have over 10 percent of their open land in pasture capable of carrying one unit for 200 days, or its equivalent. These 34 farmers reported 5272.4 acres of open land, 2137.9 acres of pasture, and 725.8 acres of improved pasture of which 273 acres were seeded this year. The members of the committee who visited these farms were very much impressed with the work being done to improve pastures in the county and said it was quite an educational trip for them. These outstanding pasture farms have been real demonstrations for the other farmers in the community to observe. A few of them have been so outstanding that farmers from all sections of the county have made special visits to see the pasture work being done.

The P.M.A. office reports that there was more interest than ever before in better pastures and that their grant of aid program on lime, fertilizer, and grass seed was unusually large. The

fact that the County Agent's office received such a large number of requests for information on pasture problems and that more leaflets and bulletins on pasture seeding maintenance and development were distributed, is a very definite indication that the farmers in the county are seeding more pastures and paying more attention to their maintenance.

Tobacco Varietal Demonstration

A. Method

For the second year a dark-fired tobacco varietal demonstration was conducted in the county. This demonstration was conducted in cooperation with the State Extension Tobacco Specialist, the Virginia Dark Fired Tobacco Growers Association, and P.M.A. The demonstration was set up on the state level and included 6 different strains of tobacco replicated twice in 1/4 acre plots. The county agent was responsible for securing the demonstrator and locating the demonstration.

B. Results

The plot was measured off on an heavy traveled county road where it could easily been seen. Notice of the demonstration was given at meetings and in general conversation with farmers in the office and in the field. A field meeting was held at the demonstration in conjunction with a tour of the five other similar demonstrations in the dark tobacco area. This is the second year that this demonstration has been conducted in this county and the farmers in general are becoming familiar with the fact that purer strains of dark-fired tobacco are being developed and that work is also being done on disease resistant varieties. By this procedure the farmers will be familiar with the varieties and will start using the recommended varieties just as soon as the Experiment Station makes the definite recommendations and there will not be the usual lag between the time a new variety is adopted in the field and the time the variety is recommended by the Experiment Station. There has also been an indirect benefit from this demonstration as the farmers can see the uniformity of the plants secured from pure strains and they are becoming much more careful in selecting their seed and protecting their seed source from cross pollination. Later the tobacco from the demonstrations in the whole area will be sold and the per acre returns from the different varieties will be available to the farmers.

T. V. A. Program

This marks the second year with the present group of 12 TV demonstrators. These farms are located in all areas of the county and will cover all major types of agricultural practices in the county. They have been very cooperative in putting on

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demonstrations of all types and have been leaders in the pasture and hay improvement program. They have a high percent of their open land protected from erosion and seeded to improved pastures and use better varieties of crops and hay mixtures than any other group. To date this group has received 60 tons of calcium metaphosphate.

Miscellaneous

There has been more interest in the soil testing this year. A good many of the farmers have found the PH on some of their fields too high and others have found that their pasture seedings have not come up to their expectations where the soil tests show that they are definitely low in phosphate and potash. The increase in use of soil tests have been mostly for pasture land but I feel sure that it will be used more and more both on pasture and cropland and used more intelligently. A number of new plants for the area including Birds-foot trefoil, broms grass, and reseeded crimson clover has been tried during the year, but so far have not been entirely satisfactory.

More farmers are saving their own seed including orchard grass, tall fescues, red clover, and lespedera. This is the first year an appreciable amount of fescue seed has been saved. The yield for red clover seed was good this year and the acreage for this legume is increasing in the county since more home grown seed is being harvested. A few of the farmers are spraying to control insects and weeds in their field crops.

Forestry

A. Situations.

Over 75 percent of the land area in the county is in forest and even though most of the good sawtimber has been cut it is estimated that the revenue received by the people of the county either directly or indirectly in the form of wages from the selling and processing of timber and its products amounted to 2½ million dollars this year and is the most important source of income to the county. Buckingham County has always been a heavy producer of pulpwood and for the past 4 or 5 years has produced considerably more pulpwood than any other county in the State. Up until the last 4 or 5 years practically all of the pulpwood was pine; which means that a big percent of the pine has been cut for pulpwood. In recent years "little leaf" disease has been very destructive in our shortleaf pine. As a result of disease and poor cutting practices our forest land is only producing about 1/2 of its potential and even less than 1/2 of the desirable species. The present condition of our forests presents a definite economic and social problem. The only bright side of this picture is a

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marked improvement in fire control as a result of the work of the Virginia Forest Service. The wood-using industries are also aware of the situation and have been very cooperative in working out a program to improve conditions.

B. Goals.

1. Plant 100,000 pine seedlings.
2. Conduct a forestry tour.
3. Make some definite improvement in harvesting methods.

C. Method.

Four community meetings were held at which moving pictures of better forestry practices were shown and at which one of the State Extension Foresters talked on better forest methods. A representative of the Virginia Forest Service talked on fire control and the method of securing pine seedlings. The County forestry committee sponsored these meetings as well as the forestry tour and other meetings held during the year. All meetings were publicized through the newspapers and over the radio.

D. Results.

According to the P.M.A. records farmers planted 42,000 pine seedlings. We estimated that at least 10,000 were planted of which the P.M.A. has no record. 4 large timber corporations who have large interest in the county planted 10 to 20 thousand seedlings each. The total for the county will be definitely over 100,000 which was our original goal. 40 farmers attended a tour of the Buckingham, Appomattox State Forest Area where they saw a post peeling and treating plant, hardwood thinning demonstration, a pine plantation in hardwood and the result from planting at different times over a period of 12 years. This tour was a clear demonstration of the result of good forest practices and gave a good idea of results that could be expected if the practices were carried out in farm wood lots. At the request of Mr. W. L. Adcock, a forestry meeting was arranged in the woods in his community to which the young people in the community were given a special invitation as Mr. Adcock thought that they should be more interested than the grown ups in the forestry problem. About 15 of the young men and boys attended the meeting as well as a number of the adults. Mr. A. B. Lyon, Associate Extension Forester, gave a demonstration on tree marking, selecting cutting, the use of saws on killing weed trees and the selection of seed trees. He also pointed out by observation on the ground under what conditions you could expect the best results from pine seed trees. This was a very interesting meeting and one that will have some effect on the future forests carried in the area. As a result of these programs, we have had a number of requests for assistance in handling the farm

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forest.

Livestock

A. Situations.

According to the 1950 census, Buckingham County has a livestock population of 7,192 of which 2,682 are dairy cows, and 1,290 are predominantly beef type. There is a definite trend upward in the number of beef cattle and also in the quality. There is a slight increase in the number of dairy cattle with some improvement in quality but definitely more interest is being shown in the beef type. Most of the beef producers sell their calves off of the cows through a few sell yearlings and a very limited number sell fat cattle. The major problems with the beef cattle have been to produce calves of quality acceptable to the feeder calf sales and to have them meet the health requirements of these sales.

B. Goals.

1. Improve the quality of beef cattle.
2. Improve the marketing method of feeder calves.
3. Improve the health status.

C. Method.

As all feeder calves sold through the organized sales are graded by state graders, we have a measure of the quality of the calves we sell through these sales. It has been established that only calves from outstanding bulls and good cows with definite beef characteristics produce calves that will sell in the first three grades. As most of our producers would like to sell through these sales, we have an incentive for the producers to improve the quality of their cattle. Likewise, only calves that meet the health requirements for the sale are accepted which means that the farmers have to follow a very definite procedure to meet the health requirements. Therefore, the farmers have an incentive and the Extension's job is that of making it easier and more economical for them to get most of their calves in the top three grades, at the sale where they know they will get the greatest benefit.

Early in the spring the county meeting is held at which time the requirements for the various feeder calf sales are explained and the group decides when they would like to have their cattle tested, vaccinated, etc. A committee was set up to contact the Veterinarians on a price for testing. The county agent was to arrange the date and the schedule for the Veterinarian to do the actual work. A similar plan was followed in vaccinating heifer calves for Brucellosis under the State cooperative program. At this county meeting, plans were also made for a number of dehorning and castrating demonstrations. All during the year the agent and

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assistant helped in selecting purebred bulls, replacement heifers, and breeding stock; mostly on an individual basis, though a number of times three or four farmers will attend the same sale to buy bulls or cattle.

D. Results.

29 different farmers sold a total of 322 calves to feeder calf sales and 94 percent of them were in the first three grades. Under the cooperative plan 350 cows were tested for Brucellosis and TB. 35 heifer calves were likewise tested for the feeder calf sales. Under the calfhood vaccination program 500 calves were vaccinated. At the sales our farmers were complimented on the way their calves had been dehorned. As this is the third year of the calfhood vaccination program, we estimate that we have at least 1/3 of the beef breeding stock vaccinated and approximately 10 percent of all the breeding stock in the county, including dairy, vaccinated for Brucellosis. As a result of the demonstrations, over 75 percent of the farmers are able to dehorn, castrate, and vaccinate their own calves for blackleg and shipping fever; most of them have built suitable chutes and stocks to handle their cattle in.

Marketing

For a number of years feeder calf sales have been held in Richmond, Virginia, but no definite marketing organization had been set up and the farmers never knew whether there would be a sale or what the regulations would be. This year a group of the interested farmers from 12 counties met in Richmond and decided to set up a sales organization and to incorporate it. As the idea and program was entirely new to most of them and as the directors from this and the adjoining counties were most active in the organization it turned out that the agent had to take a very active part in setting up the organization, getting it incorporated, and adopting the rules and regulations for the sale. The new organization held its sale on October 8th with 720 calves being sold. This was the largest sale ever held in Richmond and the buyers and consignors agreed it was the most orderly sale held there in recent year.

Miscellaneous

Over the years a definite program has developed with sheep and there are very few new producers each year. Four times a year the producers are mailed notices about the time and advisability of treating for internal parasites. In these letters timely information on feeding, care of the lambs, and other suggestions are also given. Castrating and docking demonstrations are given where new producers come in, but practically all of our producers are familiar with the method used for these two operations. The producers are given information on the ram sales and the agent keeps a list of rams that are for sale or exchange in the county.

In the past we have had trouble in getting our sheep sheared but as a result of the shearing schools and the 4-H shearing project we have a number of young men who will do custom shearing and it is no longer a problem to get the sheep sheared. Practically, if not actually a 100 percent of the wool is sold through one of the wool pools. Most of the lambs are sold in Staunton or some market where they are sold on grade so that the farmers get the benefit of the sale of a quality project.

While we raise a number of hogs we are definitely not a commercial hog county and very few of the farmers take any real interest in swine. In most instances requests for assistance are confined to feeding problems, control of internal and external parasites, and general sanitation. There is a strong possibility that more work should be done with swine in the county.

4-H CLUB WORK

A. 4-H Club Organization

There were a total of 9 4-H Clubs organized in the county. Regular monthly meetings of each club are held in the schools during the school year. Satisfactory arrangements were made with the school authorities for a time and place to hold these meetings.

B. Project Work

Enrolled were 186 boys and 5 girls, carrying a total of 346 projects. Of these 115 boys and 3 girls completed 183 projects.

The projects carried were: corn, small grain, garden, beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, entomology, Farm and Home Elect., safety, handicraft, poultry, rabbits, and farm flock.

The report shows:

Total profit from all projects	\$8,748.20
Total prizes won	104.25.

The most outstanding projects conducted were breeding pig, poultry, dairy cattle, farm flock, and beef cattle.

~~The~~ Breeding Pig

The breeding pig project sponsored by Sears, Roebuck Foundation having been conducted in the county for several years, has done rather well for itself. This year the five boys received a sow pig each; one also receiving a boar. These are located in three communities but relatively close together. These boys have done a good job in growing out five nice ones. Both boys and pigs were scored twice this summer, once by Mr. John B. Whitehead, Nelson County Agent, and the final scoring by Mr. George C. Herring, Extension Animal Husbandman, V.P.I.

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Arrangements were made to take all five boys to visit each project at scoring time. This was a great help in that the boys could see firsthand how each was caring for his pig. All 6 of these animals were shown at the Five County Fair in Farmville and they won a majority of the money offered for their breed. The boys also competed in the showing and fitting classes and again did an outstanding job. This 4-H breeding project is the outstanding factor in maintaining the quality of the hogs in the county in general. The foundation breeding in a large number of hogs in the county can be traced to the project.

2. Poultry

There has not been too much emphasis placed on poultry in this county, however, there is a place for it. More attention is needed here. This year there were 25 club members enrolled with a completion of 11. These projects were scored this summer by Mr. Denver Bragg, 4-H Club Poultry Specialist from V.P.I. with the help of one of the local commercial poultrymen. A prize was awarded the three top placers. This should increase interest in the poultry projects in the future.

3. Dairy Cattle

There is room for increasing dairy farming in this county, at least as a supplementary income and to provide the inhabitants with milk for their families. There are several registered animals in the club, but more are needed. It is believed that more club members will be encouraged to participate in this project.

Buckingham 4-H Club boys won first place in the Brown Swiss and Guernsey breeds at the Farmville Five County Fair and none of their entries went below the red group when scored on the Danish system. This is the third year the the boys with the Brown Swiss heifers have done an outstanding job and their work as a 4-H club members with dairy heifers is indirectly if not directly the cause of their father going into the Grade A milk business.

4. Farm Flock

There are only three club members enrolled in the sheep breeding project in this county. They have done rather well and may influence others to enroll in it. These club members were awarded some very useful equipment for the work they have done. One of these boys has developed into a very good sheep shearer. He competed in the district contest where he was declared eligible to compete in the state contest. While he did not win the state contest he did make a good showing. As a result of this training he and his brothers did most of the custom shearing in the county this year. As we were badly in need of a custom shearer, this project has certainly paid off for the boys and the commercial sheep producers in the county.

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5. Beef Cattle

In connection with the increased emphasis being placed on livestock in the county more club members should enroll in the beef heifer project. However, a better job was done this year with baby beebes.

Eight baby beebes were shown at the Junior Livestock Show and Sale at the Atlantic Rural Exposition.

6. Entomology

This project is a new one for Buckingham County. There were 15 club members who showed interest and enrolled in this project. A day was devoted by Dr. J. O. Rowell, Extension Entomologist V.P.I., to giving instructions in the art of collecting and preservation of insects. One club member made an exhibit at the Five County Fair in Farmville, this being the only exhibit there. We feel that this was a worthwhile project and as there was considerable interest we hope to continue it in 1953. By the children working with insects the parents will become more familiar with destructive insects and their control.

7. Rural Electrification

Through the cooperation of the Virginia Electric and Power Company, who furnished the teaching personnel, courses in Unit II were held at the two high schools. These classes were attended by both boys and girls; a total of 153 club members were enrolled for the two courses. Instructions was given on three separate days at each school and the courses lasted for two hours. Last year similar classes were given but Unit I and II were partially combined in giving the instructions. This year the subject matter for course II only was given and no one was allowed to enroll who had not taken the preliminary training last year. We feel that this electrical training is certainly a worthwhile project in this county where the use of electricity in rural communities is relatively new and we would like to see all of the club members enrolled in this program in addition to their regular projects. In conducting the course, however, we found it quite a problem to get children from other clubs to a central point for instructions. If instruction is given at too many schools it requires too much time from the instructors though the power companies have not complained on this point.

C. Achievements.

1. Camps.

13 4-H club members, 1 leader, and the county agent attended the District 4-H Camp at Holliday Lake for a week in July.

2 boys attended the 4-H State Short Course at V.P.I.

2a County 4-H Achievement Day

The County 4-H Club Achievement Day held on September 19th was a stepping stone to the Five County Fair in Farmville. As a special event, a tractor operator's contest was held with several boys participating. Necessary funds to pay premiums awarded to exhibitors were received from the county. The number of exhibits on display this year was less than the previous year, especially in the crops department. This was due in part to the extremely dry weather this past summer.

Livestock and dairy cattle were judged by Mr. E. W. Carson, District Agent, crops by Mr. Jimmy Fray, Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce, and the tractor operators contest by Mr. Kermit Barbour, Assistant County Agent, Charlotte Courthouse.

3. Fairs.

Buckingham County was rather well represented at the Farmville Five County Fair, but not too well at the Lynchburg Farm Show.

At the Five County Fair Buckingham County 4-H club members won Reserve Champion gilt in the hog class.

4. Contests.

A livestock judging school was conducted for club members interested in livestock. The three top contestants then went to Staunton to take part in the District Judging contest. Because all three boys were not 14 years of age they were not allowed to attend the State 4-H Short Course at V.P.I. These boys also took part in the judging at Ivy Hill Farm, Forest, Virginia.

A poultry judging team was chosen from club members attending two judging schools held. They also judged in the District contest, but were not qualified to attend the State 4-H Short Course at V.P.I. because all did not have poultry projects the previous year.

The winning boy and girl in the County Farm and Home Electric contest and the Assistant Agent attended the State 4-H Farm and Home Electric Congress in Richmond.

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VI. MINOR PROJECTS 1952

Agricultural Engineering

Agricultural Engineering covers a wide field and in our case included specialist help from the State Extension Agricultural Engineering Department on 2 hay drying installations, one large corn storage and feed grinding layout and the designing of 2 special type farm buildings. This office furnished plans and blueprints for all types of farm buildings and special equipment such as self feeders, cattle stocks, cattle guards, lambing pens, and other types of labor saving equipment. In the present day mechanical farm set up, it is imperative that the buildings be modernized and this has been a very active field during the year.

Poultry

Poultry, primarily broiler productions, is the fastest growing industry in the county. During the year there has been a 100 percent increase in turkey production with the broiler type turkey representing 75 percent of the increase. A majority of the producers are directly connected with three of the large feed suppliers who do business in the county. These companies give the producers general supervision and help with the marketing of their product. No county wide meeting of the poultry producers was held this year and most of the work was done on an individual basis. Outlook information was mailed to a majority of the large producers on several occasions during the year and reports on the chickens and turkeys hatched are kept in the county office for consideration of the individual producers in planning their operations.

P.M.A. and S.C.S.

The S.C.S. and P.M.A. have always cooperated in developing the Extension Agronomy program. Likewise the Extension Service has helped in developing the local P.M.A. and S.C.S. programs. It has done this by meeting with the county P.M.A. committee to develop a recommended county program for consideration of the State Committee. By explaining the practices to the farmers at community and county meetings and in personal visits. The P.M.A. personnel is always invited to attend and participate in meetings that affect their program or in cases where P.M.A. practices will have a direct effect on an Extension program such as the payments made on lime, fertilizer, and grass seed under the pasture practices. The P.M.A. personnel and committeemen have always assisted with the Extension program on the community and county level.

The S.C.S. technician has been very helpful at meetings and with work in the field on the agronomy and forestry programs. He has done an outstanding job in getting more soil samples taken. In

turn the county Extension personnel has had numerous occasions to recommend to farmers that they participate in the S.C.S. program and to advise with both the technician and farmers regarding the S.C.S. program.

Cooperating With Other Agencies

The other agencies with which the Extension personnel has had occasions to work with are the Farm and Home Administration, the Production and Credit Association, State Forest Service, R.E.A., and the public utility companies doing business in the county. The agent has made a number of visits to individual farms with representatives of the Farm and Home Administration and on a number of occasions have advised with them on the eligibility of farmers for loans. The Public Utilities have furnished assistance with individual farm electrical problems and have been especially cooperative with the 4-H club program. As has been mentioned previously representatives of the State Forest Service have helped at the community forestry meetings and have helped in conducting forestry tours. They have also helped in every way with our program to get more pine seedlings planted in the county. In turn, we have tried to help them with the fire control program and other projects.

Outlook of Evaluation

In general agricultural outlook in the county is good. The recent reduction in the price on livestock emphasizes the importance of more efficient production, the value of good pastures and the need for more labor saving devices. Our program for next year very definitely should continue pasture improvement as a major project and it should also include information on more efficient mechanical equipment, a feature that the Extension Service has never attempted locally. As so much of our income come from the sale and processing of forest products, it should be continued as a major project. More planning and the help of more community committeemen are needed on these programs. Meetings are planned for the early winter for the committeemen representing the various commodity groups in the county and we plan for a much better county organization in 1953.

It is certainly presumptuous for the agents to try to evaluate their own work; however, there is certainly a sense of satisfaction in the feeling that some progress has been made in the agriculture of a county and that you might have had some influence in the process. We work with so many different programs and people that many times we feel that our efforts are spread so thin that it is questionable how much influence is really felt by the farmers. But it is evident

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from the number of requests received that the assistance of Extension Service is appreciated and means something to the farmers. Those requests include everything from help with personal problems, specialist help with special problems, to help with county and community organizations. Some of the simple requests include answers to simple questions by letters or telephone, requests for bulletins and blueprints for farm buildings or homes.

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 BUCKINGHAM

REPORT OF

<u>Blanche Howard</u> (Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From Dec. 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From , 19 to , 19
4-H Club Agent.	From , 19 to , 19
Assistant County Agent in charge of Club Work.	From , 19 to , 19
<u>R. S. Ellis</u> Agricultural Agent.	From Dec. 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952
<u>Malcolm C. Andrews</u> Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From Jan. 1, 1952 to Nov. 30, 1952



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 meetings (a)	4-H Club agents ¹ (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)	
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants).....		12		18	100	
2. Days devoted to work with adults ³		156		205	XXXXXXX	
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs, and young men and women (older youth) ⁴		92		195	XXXXXXXXX	
4. Days in office ⁵		100		115	XXXXXXXXX	
5. Days in field ⁵		148		282	XXXXXXXXX	
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work ⁶		300		703	1003	
7. Number of different farms or homes visited.....		210		434	644	
8. Number of calls relating to extension work.....	(1) Office	104		2537	2641	
	(2) Telephone	151		1182	1333	
9. Number of news articles or stories published ⁷		4		14	18	
10. Number of bulletins distributed.....		696		750	1446	
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting.....		42		1	43	
		7		3	10	
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(1) Adult work.....	(a) Number				
		Total attendance	7	36	43	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).....	(b) Men.....	124			124
		(c) Women.....				
	(a) Number	1		1	2	
	(b) Total attendance of leaders	6		2	8	
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	131	9	140	
		(b) Total attendance	1499	97	1596	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).....	(a) Number	79		75	102
		(b) Total attendance	3423		1850	4213
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		36		12	48	
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations.....	(1) Number.....	1		2	3	
	(2) Total attendance.....	30		19	49	
16. Tours conducted.....	(1) Adult work.....	1		2	3	
	(b) Total attendance.....	45		70	115	
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).....	(a) Number.....		3	3	
		(b) Total attendance.....		14	14	
17. Achievement days held.....	(1) Adult work.....					
	(b) Total attendance.....					
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth).....	(a) Number.....	1	1	1	
		(b) Total attendance.....	250	250	250	

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	330		330	330
		(b) Total members attending	3		3	3
		(c) Total others attending				
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	1		1	1	
	(b) Total boys attending			13	13	
	(c) Total girls attending	22			22	
	(d) Total others attending	1		1	2	
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number	19		39	58
		(b) Total attendance	165		902	967
(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number	6		7	13	
	(b) Total attendance	17		122	139	
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	14		13	14
		(b) Total attendance	350			350
	(2) 4-H Club and young men and women (older youth)	(a) Number			2	2
		(b) Total attendance			20	20

¹ Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.

² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.

³ Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and homes in the county that have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations during the report year as a result of the extension work done with men, women, and youth. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory.

21. Total number of farms in county (1950 census)	1520
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	875
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	67
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	5
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	950
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	65
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	80
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	35
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 178)	295
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled. (Related to question 179)	37
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	1100
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	90

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 control of extension work:
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------|--------------------|----|
| (a) Over-all or general | (1) Name | Prof. Workers Council | (2) No. of members | 8 |
| (b) Agricultural | (1) Name | Co. Agric. Adv. Council | (2) No. of members | 17 |
| (c) Home demonstration | (1) Name | Home Demonstration Committee | (2) No. of members | 45 |
| (d) 4-H Club | (1) Name | County 4-H Club | (2) No. of members | 45 |
34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|------------------------|----|--------------|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Agricultural | 31 | (b) Home demonstration | 49 | (c) 4-H Club | 15 | (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) 12
36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees. 12
37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work. 15
38. Number of members in such clubs or groups. 340
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 | 75 | (b) 4-H Club and work with young men and women (older youth) | (1) Men | 35 | (3) Older club boys | 5 |
| | (2) Women | 120 | | (2) Women | 9 | (4) Older club girls | 30 |

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

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

		Extension organization and planning ¹ (a)	County agricultural planning ¹ (b)	Total ¹ (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by	(1) Home demonstration agents			88
	(2) 4-H Club agents			
	(3) Agricultural agents			80
	(4) State extension workers			11
48. Number of planning meetings held	(1) County			4
	(2) Community			6
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year				156
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen				727

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.—See page 11, column (a) and items 115 (c), (1) through (6))

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Corn	Wheat	Other cereals	Legumes	Pastures	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes and other roots	Fruits	Other crops
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	19	9	1	4	44½		12	12	2	
(4) State extension workers					3		2		½	
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	9	7	5	12	12		9	5	3	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	2	1	3	15		1			
54. Number of farmers assisted this year is—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	65	15	9	20	150		35			
(2) The use of lime	5	15		25	125					
(3) The use of fertilizers	25	15	10	25	130		10			
(4) Controlling plant diseases	3	25	15	15			7			
(5) Controlling injurious insects		18	3	8			15	25	5	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	7			3	65					
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals	10							5	3	

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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses and mules	Poultry (including turkeys)	Other livestock
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
55. Days devoted to line of work by—							
(3) Agricultural agents	22	51	13½	3½		17	
(4) State extension workers	1½	2		3		1	
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	6	12	9	9		5	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	1	6	1	1		1	
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	1						
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals		5	2	3			
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in—							
(1) Obtaining purebred males	1	15	3	7			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females	2	10	2	15			
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	x x x x x	4	x x x x x
(4) Improving methods of feeding	2	19	4	9		3	
(5) Controlling external parasites	1	20	3	7		7	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites	15	45	21	11		5	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

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

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES¹

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Soil and water	Forestry	Wildlife
	(a)	(b)	(c)
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	62	18	1
(4) State extension workers		6	
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	10	12	3
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	3	5	

Soil and Water—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) With problems of land use	17
(b) In the use of crop rotations	16
(c) With strip cropping	8
(d) In constructing terraces	2
(e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies	11
(f) With contour farming of cropland	3
(g) In contouring pasture or range	6
(h) In the use of cover or green-manure crops	6
(i) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion	13
(j) In summer-fallowing	3
(k) In making depth-of-moisture tests	
(l) With drainage	3
(m) With irrigation	
(n) With land clearing	2
66. Number of farmers—	
(a) In soil-conservation districts which were assisted with education for organization or operations this year	10
(b) Assisted in arranging for farm-conservation plans this year	
(c) Assisted in doing work based on definite farm-conservation plans this year	

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings)	17
(b) In making improved thinnings, weedings or pruning of forest trees	5
(c) With selection cutting	2
(d) With production of naval stores	
(e) With production of maple-sirup products	
(f) In timber estimating and appraisal	2
68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires	150
Wildlife—Continued	
69. Number of farmers assisted this year—	
(a) In construction or management of ponds for fish	3
(b) In protection of wildlife areas, such as stream banks, odd areas, field borders, marshes, and ponds, from fire or livestock	15
(c) In planting of edible wild fruits and nuts in hedger, stream banks, odd areas, and field borders	10
(d) With other plantings for food and protection in wild-life areas	

¹ Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)		Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc.	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.....				70
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....		8½		
	(3) Agricultural agents.....	2½			
	(4) State extension workers.....	2½			
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	10	7			
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	10				
73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:—	(a) Farm business..... (b) Enterprise..... (c) Other.....		75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.		
74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—	(a) Farm inventory.....	7	(e) In getting started in farming, or in re-locating.....	4	
	(b) General farm records.....	15	(f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans).....		
	(c) Enterprise records.....		(g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments.....	15	
75. Number of farmers assisted this year—	(a) In developing a farm plan only.....	12	(h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes.....	15	
	(b) In developing a farm and home plan.....		(i) With farm-labor problems.....	2	
	(c) In analyzing the farm business.....		(j) In developing supplemental sources of income.....	5	
	(d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements.....	5			

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 adjustments, rural works programs, etc.)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....		3	2	
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....		10	13	
	(3) Agricultural agents.....		6	8	1
	(4) State extension workers.....		6	18	
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....					12
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.....					

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

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
	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											2
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents			30	1					1		
(4) State extension workers			1								
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			12	5					12		12
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			43						3		
86. Number of new cooperatives ² assisted in organizing during the year			1								
87. Number of established cooperatives ² assisted during the year			4						1		
88. Number of members ² in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)			55						385		
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			15	8					25		120
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											4
93. Number of programs ¹ pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, or surplus removal purchases assisted in or conducted this year											
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs ¹ participated in or conducted this year											
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year											
96. Number of special merchandising programs ¹ participated in or conducted this year											
97. Number of consumer information programs ² pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year											
98. Number of programs ¹ relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year											
99. Number of programs ¹ relating to transportation problems conducted this year											
100. Number of programs ¹ relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year											1
101. Number of other marketing programs ¹ 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.....	70	8		
(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
(3) Agricultural agents.....		7	3	1
(4) State extension workers.....	6	1	1	1
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	12	12	12	3
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....	66	9		
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.....	10	107. Number of families assisted this year in—		150
(b) Remodeling dwellings.....	12	(a) Obtaining electricity.....		15
(c) Installing sewage systems.....	2	(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment.....		172
(d) Installing water systems.....	11	(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes.....		5
(e) Installing heating systems.....	1	(d) Obtaining new or improved telephone service.....		
(f) Providing needed storage space.....	4	Farm Buildings—Continued		
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens.....	6	108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—		
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	155	(a) The construction of farm buildings.....		27
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings.....	142	(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings.....		12
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric).....	165	(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment.....		15
(k) Improving housekeeping methods.....	150	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.....		
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects.....		(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment.....		
(o) Improving home grounds.....	340	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

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and young men and women (older youth)	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
109. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents	8	22	32	2
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				10
(4) State extension workers	3		1	
110. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	12	12	12	12
111. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	20	3	30	2
112. Number of families assisted this year—				
(a) In improving diets				650
(b) With food preparation				360
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production—				
(1) Of vegetables				100
(2) Of fruits				
(3) Of meats				
(4) Of milk				
(5) Of poultry and eggs				3
(6) Total of subitems (1) through (5) minus duplications due to families making changes in production of more than one kind of food.				103
Note.—This total should not be less than the largest subitem.				
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing				100
(e) With butter or cheese making				
(f) With food-preservation problems in—				
(1) Canning				50
(2) Freezing				100
(3) Drying				
(4) Storing				350
(5) Total of subitems (1) through (4) minus duplications due to families using more than one method of preserving				125
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				10
(i) With child-feeding problems				1
(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				200
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 ¹ — family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by—	(1) Home demonstration agents.....	1	6	1	1
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....				
	(3) Agricultural agents.....				
	(4) State extension workers.....				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.....	12	12	12	1	
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.....		3		10	
Home Management—Family Economics—Continued					
121. Number of families assisted this year—					
(a) With time-management problems.....	140				
(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 con- sumer ASSOCIATIONS or GROUPS assisted this year with cooperative buying. (Do not report individuals)					
(a) Food.....					
(b) Clothing.....					
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	15				
(d) General household supplies.....	15				
123. Number of families assisted this year through co- operative associations ² or individually, with the buying of—					
(a) Food.....					
(b) Clothing.....					
(c) Housefurnishings and equipment.....	130				
(d) General household supplies.....	79				
124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes ques- tion 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications).....	156				
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.....	340				
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.....				150	
(b) The selection of clothing and textiles.....				340	
(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.....				100	
(b) In improving family relationships.....					
129. Number of families providing recommended cloth- ing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year.....					
130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education program: (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.....					
133. Number of communities assisted this year in improv- ing community recreational facilities.....				1	
134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activ- ities, or meeting programs.....				10	
135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—				1	
(a) Club or community house.....					
(b) Permanent camp.....					
(c) Community rest rooms.....					
136. Number of communities assisted this year in pro- viding library facilities.....					
137. Number of school or other community grounds im- proved this year according to recommendations.....				1	

¹ The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
² Includes question 122, also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

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)	
128. Corn	41		21		37	Acres
129. Other cereals	7		2		1.5	Acres
140. Peanuts						Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes						Acres
142. Soil and water conservation						Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet						Acres
144. Cotton						Acres
145. Tobacco						Acres
146. Fruits						Acres
147. Home gardens	55	10	35	9	30.1	Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops						Acres
149. Other crops (including pasture improvement)						Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	20	5	9	2	724	Birds
151. Dairy cattle	18		12		14	Animals
152. Beef cattle	19	1	12	1	16	Animals
153. Sheep	3		3		18	Animals
154. Swine	60		42		17	Animals
155. Horses and mules						Animals
155a. Rabbits	7		2		39	Animals
156. Other livestock						Animals
157. Bees						Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds		24		24		Acres
159. Forestry						Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (game and fur animals)	15		6			
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity, tractor	81	72	28	50	105	Articles made
162. Farm management					151	Articles repaired
163. Food selection, preparation, and/or baking		123		118	590	Meals planned
164. Food preservation. (Include frozen foods)		46		45	3540	Meals served
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					8800	Quarts canned
165a. Child care					600	Quarts frozen ¹
166. Clothing		144		134	216	Pounds frozen ¹
167. Home management (housekeeping)					100	Garments made
168. Home furnishings and room improvement		24		23	24	Garments remodeled
169. Home industry, arts and crafts	1		0		90	Units
170. Junior leadership						Rooms
171. All others	13	3	8	3		Articles
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	340	452	180	409		Articles

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 1

173. Number of 4-H Clubs (do not count the same club more than once)..... 9
174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys: 186 (b) Girls: 276
175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys: 115 (b) Girls: 251
176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys: 184 (b) Girls: 276
177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school (a) Boys: 2 (b) Girls:
178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes (a) Boys: 177 (b) Girls: 200
179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys: 9 (b) Girls: 76

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By ages	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
1st year	67	64	10 and under	29	51
2d	43	67	11	38	38
3d	46	61	12	37	42
4th	17	30	13	39	47
5th	7	26	14	20	32
6th	3	18	15	13	37
7th	1	10	16	9	22
8th	1	1	17	3	7
9th	1	1	18	2	3
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..... 22 (f) Fire and accident prevention.....
- (b) Giving demonstrations..... 4 (g) Wildlife conservation.....
- (c) Recreational leadership..... 3 (h) Keeping personal accounts.....
- (d) Music appreciation..... (i) Use of economic information.....
- (e) Health..... (j) Soil and water conservation.....
- (k) Forestry.....
183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program.....
184. Number of 4-H CLUBS engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs.....

WORK WITH 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.....
186. Membership in such groups (a) Number of different young men..... (b) Number of different young women.....
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 ¹		Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
		Unmarried (b)	Married (c)			
(1) Young men	38	20	100			
(2) Young women						

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

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

190. Number of such groups assisted during the year..... 1
191. Number in such groups (a) Different young men..... 40 (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..... 45 (b) Young women..... 100

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..... 67 (b) Young women..... 100

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)	Homes (a)	General-leader agents ¹ (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			7
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents		1	
(4) State extension workers		1	
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.		4	12
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.			15

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 Electri- fication 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—										6	
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents					15	3	2	3	8		6
(3) Agricultural agents	5		1						2		
(4) State extension workers	2										
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year.	10		4		12	12	10	4	11	12	12
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year.						1		3	10	15	10
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	7		1		9	3	3		1		5

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

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TERMINOLOGY

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

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."
4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
5. *Demonstrations* as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 - A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
 - A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.

The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.
9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.
10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
11. *Farmers (or families) assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:
 - (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
 - (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
 - (3) Participation in extension activities.
 - (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
 - (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.
12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
15. A *project leader, local leader, or committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
17. *Letters written* should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
20. An *extension program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.
21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
22. Extension work with *young men and women* shall apply in general to those who are primarily rural and approximately 18 to 30 years of age. (Recommendation of Older Youth and Young Adult Planning Conference, Jackson's Mill, W. Va., February 21-25, 1949.)